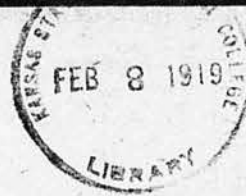


August 31, 1918

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Vol. 48 No. 35

Alfalfa for Feed and Fertility

By John W. Wilkinson
Associate Editor

ALFAFA is one of the most important forage crops grown in Kansas at the present time. More than a million acres of this valuable legume were grown this year by its progressive farmers, but even this acreage could be doubled with profit. Kansas has twice the acreage in alfalfa of any other state, with Nebraska and Colorado as its closest competitors. "Even with this excellent showing," says President W. M. Jardine, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, "at least a million acres of the 14 million now annually devoted to corn and wheat could be planted to alfalfa with profit to the farmer and the state. With the present high prices for all kinds of livestock and their products, and with every prospect that they will continue high for several years yet, it would seem self-evident to any observant farmer that the great opportunity of the future lies along the lines of a greater production of alfalfa and livestock in conjunction with a smaller acreage but larger yields of grain. A combination of alfalfa, grain, and livestock farming is the only practical system that will insure the permanent up-keep of the fertility of the land."

The wide adaptability of alfalfa as a feed for all classes of farm animals together with its high protein value, and its beneficial effect upon the soil make it a very desirable crop to grow. All crops except legumes contain a relatively high percentage of carbohydrates and a relatively low percentage of protein, which is the material feeders are forced to buy as concentrates to balance the feeding rations. Alfalfa has a relatively high percentage of protein, and is easily digested. These are excellent qualities that should not be overlooked. Alfalfa hay is especially valuable to dairymen for dairy cattle, but it also has given excellent results with all other classes of livestock. This is true especially where a rapid development of muscle and bone is essential, as with brood sows, young pigs and steers. The average yields reported for other crops indicate that alfalfa produces five times as much protein an acre as other grazing crops, four times as much as oats and nearly three times as much as corn. As the dry weather and hot winds this year cut the corn crop short in all the corn-growing states as well as in Kansas, some of its acreage next year no doubt could be given to alfalfa with reasonable assurance of better results and more profitable yields. Hogs and alfalfa have proved a winning combination on many farms.

A Good Soil Builder and Renovator

As a soil builder and renovator alfalfa is unexcelled. Like other legumes it has the power of developing small bacterial growths on its roots that take nitrogen from the air and store it as plant food in these root growths or nodules. It is estimated that an acre of alfalfa adds yearly more than twice as much nitrogen to the land as the average acre of Red clover. Not only does alfalfa add greatly to the available nitrogen in the soils, but it also adds to the available mineral fertility, thru its power to appropriate for its own growth the large supply of phosphorus and potassium found in the subsoils. These elements are beyond the reach of nearly all farm crops in the rotation usually followed, but the long alfalfa roots gather them up and later much of this potassium and phosphorus becomes available to other crops thru the manure made from feeding alfalfa hay. Finally, as these deep penetrating roots decay, they open channels which will be followed by the roots of subsequent crops which otherwise never would tap the plant food in the lower regions of the subsoil. The great amount of organic matter left when the alfalfa is plowed, leaves the soil in the very best physical condition for the following crops and thereby greatly increases their yields.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze would like to see the corn acreage of Kansas greatly reduced next year and the acreage in the sorghums and alfalfa correspondingly increased. Alfalfa is not such a difficult crop to grow as many farmers imagine. For the beginner it may be best to give alfalfa its first trial on the best field of the farm. The land selected should be a deep, fairly fertile, well-drained soil, rich in lime, and with a comparatively stationary water level, not too near the surface nor yet too low. It also is important to select land that is not underlaid with

hardpan and that has a reasonable freedom from soil acidity.

In plowing for alfalfa the ground should be turned under well in advance of the time for planting the crop. For fall seeding the plowing should be done early in the summer.

When the land is plowed, a harrow should follow immediately, for there is no better time to break up the clods and save the moisture. This is accomplished best at the time of plowing by the use of a harrow or pulverizer attached to the plow. If the land does not have sufficient time to become packed by the rains before time for seeding, a sub-surface packer, cultipacker or a disk should be used. The disk well weighted should be set as straight as possible. This will firm the soil in the bottom of the furrows. Weeds should be kept down and a soil mulch maintained.

"When alfalfa is to be seeded in the spring," says Prof. L. E. Call, of the Kansas Experiment station, "the best seedbed can be prepared by plowing the ground the fall preceding. It should be left rough thru the winter and then worked into good condition with the disk and harrow. A fair seedbed often can be prepared in the spring simply by disking corn-stubble land, especially where the corn was kept well cultivated and free from weeds during its growth. When such land cannot be fall-plowed, this method is to be preferred to spring plowing.

Satisfactory Method of Preparing a Seedbed

"Another satisfactory method of preparing a seedbed, and one that is adapted to land deficient in available plant food, or to parts of the state where conditions are too dry to start alfalfa readily, is to plow the land in the fall or spring and cultivate it sufficiently thereafter to kill the weeds and maintain a soil mulch. The alfalfa may be seeded late in the spring just after a rain when the soil is moist and weather conditions favorable; or the land may be cultivated thruout the summer and the alfalfa seeded in the fall. Soil that is kept fallow and well tilled thruout a long period of time accumulates an extra supply of available plant food, and an abundance of moisture. On soil thus prepared it will be possible under favorable weather conditions to get a good stand of alfalfa that otherwise would be difficult to obtain."

The cultivations of the soil after the first plowing should be frequent, perhaps, at intervals of every 10 days or two weeks, the time being governed somewhat by the frequency of the rains. The object of these frequent cultivations, which may be with the disk or ordinary harrow, is to firm the seedbed, to conserve the moisture, and to cause all the weed or grass seed that may be in the soil to sprout. The time to get rid of the weeds and grass is before the alfalfa seed is sown.

The ideal alfalfa seedbed is one that is thoroly firmed, well settled, not too hard, and with the surface soil mellow and finely pulverized as deep as the seed is to be sown. A compact seedbed of this kind permits free movement of the capillary water from the subsoil and at the same time supplies the plant with the proper root anchorage.

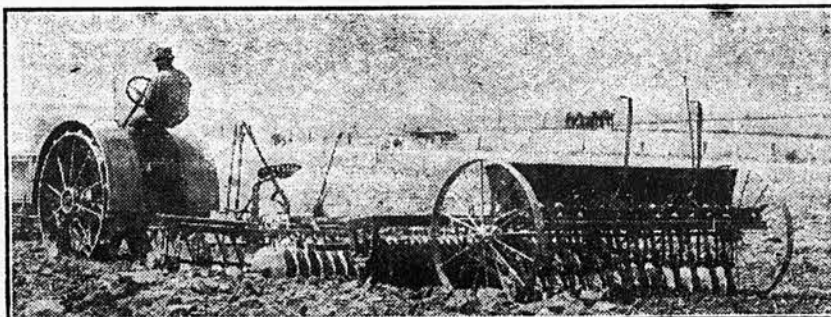
Next in importance to the proper preparation of the seedbed is the selection of the seed. Use nothing but pure, clean and vigorous seed. The best is always the most economical regardless of the price. If possible buy only seed of guaranteed purity. We get enough weeds without taking any chances on sowing weed seeds.

The rate of seeding alfalfa in Kansas varies according to the locality in which it is planted. In Central and Eastern Kansas, where the rainfall is ample, probably 15 to 20 pounds will be about right. However, if an ideal seedbed has been prepared and everything is favorable for quick germination and rapid growth, half of this amount of seed

will produce sufficient plants to cover the ground thoroly. In Western Kansas, where the rainfall is not sufficient to support a heavy stand of alfalfa, light seeding will give the best results. From 8 to 12 pounds an acre will be ample for such seeding. On the uplands even less than this will be sufficient, if the seed is strong and vigorous.

There is no best time for seeding and only general suggestions can be given. In Eastern Kansas, the best results usually are obtained from fall seeding. Alfalfa planted in the fall is able to establish itself, because there

(Continued on Page 13.)



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Low Prices for Minor Grains

Farmers Think New Regulations Very Unfair

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

PRODUCERS OF the minor grains, rye and barley, in Kansas, as well as in all other parts of the country, cannot understand why their grain, which a year ago sold far above the fixed level for wheat, is now sharply below the guaranteed minimum price of the golden grain. Had producers of the minor grains followed developments in the breadstuffs situation in the last crop year closely, the reasons for the divergent prices would be clear. This, however, was not done. Farmers appeared contented to market their rye and barley a year ago at the highest prices in history, much higher than wheat—and when the planting season approached, these same producers were eager to devote large acreages to the minor grain. No thought was given, it seems, to possible changed supply conditions and to the danger of serious and depressing modifications in the Hoover Food Administration regulations.

"Why," now demands a Kansas farmer—and thousands of others are seeking the same information—"is not the price of rye and barley above wheat, as was the case a year ago?"

Last March and April rye of No. 2 grade sold as high as \$2.92 a bushel on the Kansas City Board of Trade, and barley reached a level of \$2.25 a bushel in that period. The price of wheat had been fixed by the United States Food Administration at \$2.20 a bushel, basis Chicago, or equal to about \$2.12 for No. 1 hard in Kansas City, and wheat was held at that level. Rye and barley prices were not regulated or fixed.

Use of Substitutes

Rye and barley, of course, advanced to remarkable heights as a result of the almost general consumption of rye and barley flour as substitute for wheat and because their prices were not fixed by federal regulations. The United States Food Administration required in the last crop year that bakers use 25 per cent and housewives 50 per cent of substitutes for wheat flour in baking bread. Rye and barley early in the control period were considered substitutes. Previously, rye found a limited outlet among feeders of livestock and to the few millers of rye flour. The outlets for barley were restricted to stock producers and to maltsters or brewers. However, immediately after the government regulations regarding substitutes were issued, a huge demand developed for rye and barley for human consumption, this demand far overshadowing the buying from feeders and maltsters. And no long period elapsed before rye and barley were commanding prices well above the \$2-level—nearly \$3 for rye—as compared with their former humble positions below the dollar-mark.

However, later the situation changed. Following a government investigation of supplies of rye in the country, the National Food Officials at Washington issued an order taking rye flour from the list of substitutes, and placing it in a category with wheat; that is, where rye flour was used, bakers were required to add 25 per cent of substitutes. This, of course, seriously lessened the demand for rye flour, consequently millers' buying of rye slumped. Even in normal periods bakers had been accustomed to strengthening their rye flour with a low grade wheat flour in order to produce a loaf with larger volume. Human consumption of rye decreased as a result of the modified government regulations. In addition, buyers became unwilling to pay a price for rye flour much above the level for wheat flour.

Market Becomes Bearish

Developments in the barley market later were also bearish. It appears that both millers and bakers had assumed too much in regard to the baking qualities of barley flour. At least, the barley flour offered made a very undesirable loaf of bread, due to some extent, to poor milling processes. Barley flour early in the substitute period was the leader, but it soon lost popu-

larity, with enormous financial reverses to millers, and now finds only an insignificant demand for human consumption. Consumers complained because they had to pay a higher price for barley flour, an inferior article, than for wheat flour. In addition, the National Food Administration recently ruled that no barley would be permitted to go into the manufacture of beer, thus greatly reducing the demand for the grain. Maltsters or brewers cannot purchase barley until October 1, and it is rumored that brewers will be refused entirely the grain, owing to the probability of nationwide prohibition for the period of the war. Therefore, barley is not so high in price as last year.

Rye still is comparatively high, selling at about \$1.60 a bushel in Kansas City, while barley is bringing 90 cents to \$1 a bushel. The August report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows a probable yield of 76,633,000 bushels of rye, the largest crop in the history of the country. The average yield for the last five years is only 44,547,000 bushels. This record yield, of course, is the result of the unprecedented prices a year ago. Farmers received higher prices for their rye in 1917 and early in 1918, so they devoted a greater acreage to the production of rye. The barley yield also is heavy, being estimated at 232 million bushels.

As a result of the large 1918 crop of rye, the National Food Officials have changed their substitute requirements slightly as far as this grain is concerned. Rye flour or meal may now be used to the extent of 5 per cent as a substitute, or 25 per cent of the amount of the other substitutes required. This has strengthened the demand materially. Few mills are grinding barley, owing to an almost complete absence of demand for barley flour for baking purposes.

The large yields of wheat in both the winter and spring wheat belts may make the need for substitution less drastic. The wheat crop this year is estimated at 891 million bushels, compared with 650 million bushels in 1917. However, no changes have been made in substitute regulations, with the exception of the ruling as regards rye flour, but it is rumored that less drastic requirements will be promulgated in the near future. This, of course, is only a rumor, nothing official having been announced.

With the foregoing facts in mind, what remedy could or should be applied to enable farmers to receive rewards for growing rye and barley, especially rye, commensurate with the returns which wheat growers are now receiving? This is a vital question.

A Ray of Hope

But there is some hope for rye. Farmers have some claim for governmental consideration so far as rye is concerned because they were not warned ahead of the big changes in substitute regulations of the National Food Administration. It was after the greatly enlarged rye area was sown that the National Food Administration adopted measures casting aside the influences which had helped to advance the prices of rye and to make it fully as attractive as wheat as a bread grain crop. Had rye flour been continued as a substitute, or were its status as a substitute renewed to the same position as last winter, rye doubtless would enjoy a broader demand, score sharp price advances and sell at figures nearer to wheat, if not at the wheat level. Rye flour was and would be today, if permitted by the Hoover administration, the most popular substitute for wheat flour. It seems that, if the U. S. Food Administration so willed, it could, thru increasing the present 5 per cent substitution privilege, make possible a higher rye market.

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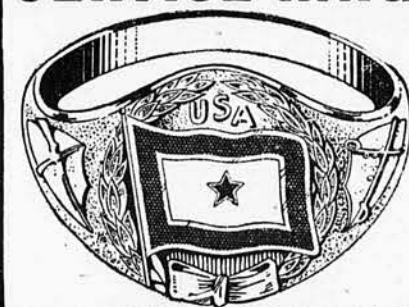
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Kansas Protects Its Livestock

Animal Serums and Vaccines Are Being Made at the State Agricultural College That Save Thousands of Dollars to Farmers

By Frank M. Chase

KANSAS IS very fortunate in having, at the state agricultural college, a progressive veterinary department and an efficient, carefully-managed plant for producing anti-hog cholera serum. By keeping in close touch with the conditions and needs of the livestock interests of the state, meeting them with up-to-date methods of disease control, these agencies have saved Kansas stockmen thousands of dollars yearly. The work in controlling black-



J. H. Coder, Foreman, and Dr. C. W. Hobbs, Superintendent of the Kansas State Serum Plant

leg and hog cholera has been of special importance and were the farmers more familiar with it doubtless they would take a greater advantage of the opportunity offered for the control of these diseases.

In Kansas blackleg causes a greater loss than any other disease of young cattle. To minimize the large losses from this source the veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural college began a thoro investigation of blackleg a number of years ago, with a special view to finding a method of controlling it. One result of this study was that the college began to make and to distribute a powdered, or spore, blackleg vaccine.

In making the spore blackleg vaccine the diseased muscle from animals affected with blackleg is cut into thin strips, dried, and ground into a fine powder. This powder is wet with distilled water and heated for from 6 to 7 hours in order to weaken, or attenuate, the blackleg-producing organisms. The higher the temperature and the longer the vaccine is heated the weaker it becomes. After being weakened the vaccine is again reduced to a fine powder, whereupon it is ready for use.

Immunity of animals against blackleg may be natural or acquired. Horses and swine, for instance, are said to be naturally immune to this disease, as they have this immunity at birth. Calves do not possess immunity to blackleg, but as they become from 2 to 3 years old they acquire it. Animals more than 2 years old are seldom affected with blackleg. Cattle also may acquire immunity to blackleg by having a mild form of the disease, or by vaccination. Thus, by injecting a small amount of the vaccine described in the foregoing into the young animal, it is given a mild attack of the blackleg; and upon recovery from the attack the animal is found to be resistant to the disease.

Tho the spore vaccine was a considerable improvement over no means whatever of controlling blackleg, it had these disadvantages: it did not immunize until 12 days after injection; owing to the varying degrees of susceptibility to blackleg of different calves, some vaccinated calves die, while other calves having strong resistance to the disease would not be immunized at all; and the protection of the calves that were immunized did not last, in many cases, for more than 6 months.

In order to develop a material not having the disadvantages just mentioned, the college began a series of experiments in 1912 which resulted in the production of the blackleg serum. This serum was prepared by injecting a quantity of the bacteria which cause blackleg into horses in increasing doses at intervals of a few days. Nine days after the fifth injection the horse is bled, the serum being obtained from the blood after it has undergone certain laboratory treatment. When injected into the calf this serum protects the animal immediately. It also stops promptly the disease

in a herd, as it possesses positive preventive qualities and is curative to a considerable extent. The serum cannot give the disease, so the immunity obtained is but passive, lasting for about three weeks. In the production of this material the blood of the horse builds up large numbers of the anti-bodies which overcome the bacteria causing blackleg, thus saving the calf the necessity of making these anti-bodies for itself, as in the case where the spore vaccine was used. It is seen, therefore, that the time is gained in the use of the blackleg serum, the immunity given is of brief duration.

In order to secure active immunity following the use of the serum the animal is injected three days later with a pellet containing blackleg germs of nearly full strength. This treatment therefore really constitutes a serum-simultaneous method of vaccination, similar to that used in the simultaneous vaccination of swine for hog cholera. The immunity against blackleg thus gained lasts at least one year, and experiments seem to indicate that it remains for the life of the animal. The main objection against this method of securing blackleg immunity is, that it necessitates a double handling of the cattle in order to secure a permanent effect.

The next material for the control of blackleg which the college produced, was the germ-free vaccine. This is made by squeezing the juice from the muscles of calves dead of blackleg, and straining the juice thru porcelain filters to remove all germs. A small amount of chloroform or of carbolic acid is then added to aid in keeping the material. The advantages of this vaccine are that: it requires but one injection; it protects the animal in from two to three days after injection; and it cannot produce the disease, because the germs of blackleg have been removed. The disadvantage of the germ-free vaccine is that its production

jected into the animals in doses of 5 cubic centimeters to each animal will make the animal highly immune to blackleg.

"Tests which have been made during the last year show that the blackleg filtrate immunizes cattle to blackleg fully as well, if not better, than the germ-free vaccine. Because the production of the blackleg filtrate is a more simple process and it is not necessary to use cattle in the production of this, it is less expensive to manufacture. Therefore we are able to offer the blackleg filtrate at 25 cents a dose. The dose is of the same size and is administered in the same way as the germ-free vaccine."

The college will continue to make the germ-free vaccine, which sells for 35 cents a dose. Tho the blackleg filtrate is cheaper and apparently gives results equal to those of the germ-free vaccine, many persons may wish to continue to use the older vaccine instead of changing to the filtrate, so both will be available. The blackleg serum, as well as the single and double powdered vaccines, are also still for sale. Where blackleg is already present in a herd and blackleg serum has not been used, the college recommends the use of the serum. Prices of the different products may be obtained upon application to the veterinary department of the college.

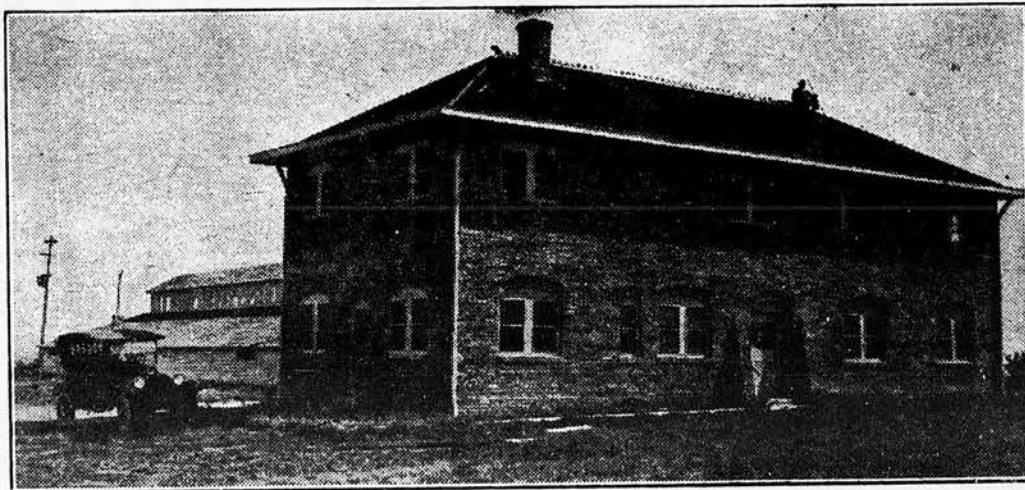
In the knowledge of the veterinary department more than 100,000 doses of the germ-free vaccine have been used during the last 2½ years. During the same period the department has received reports of no more than two or three animals dying after receiving this vaccine, and these may not have died of blackleg. On the college farm all calves have been vaccinated with the germ-free vaccine as soon as they have reached the age of one month, and not one animal has died as a result of the vaccination.

The production of the blackleg serum and vaccines at the Kansas State Agricultural college has been thus far largely experimental, the emphasis being placed upon the originating of efficient protective materials rather than upon the quantity production of them. It is planned to place their production this fall, however, under the same direction as that of the state plant for the production of anti-hog cholera serum, and to increase their output.

Judging from the record which the serum plant has made in the last two years the contemplated change should yield excellent results. When Dr. C. W. Hobbs, who is field veterinarian for the college and superintendent of the anti-hog cholera serum production, took charge of the plant in 1916, it was \$12,000 in debt. Efficient operation of the plant since that time has wiped out this indebtedness; in addition, the plant has in storage now more than \$8,000 worth of serum. From 3 to 4 million cubic centimeters of serum, worth about \$50,000, are produced a year.

Despite this large output of anti-hog cholera serum, no trouble has arisen over the production of poor serum in this plant during the last two years. Careful management and thoro tests of every batch of serum are responsible for the lack of such difficulties. The equipment of the plant is also excellent which, with good management, permits high-grade work. Besides the college the serum production work is conducted in co-operation with the federal government and the state livestock sanitary commission.

By appointing 20 serum distributing agents thruout Kansas, Dr. Hobbs has widened the service of the plant. This has encouraged a greater use of the serum, as it makes the product more available to every part of the state.

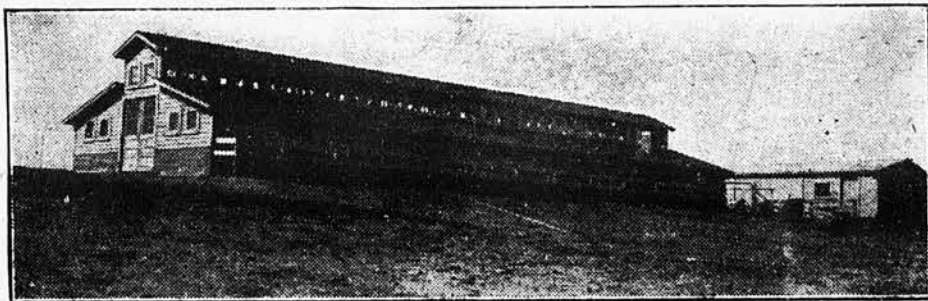


The Main Building of the Kansas State Serum Plant, at Manhattan. Because Sanitation and Correct Methods Prevail here, Kansas Farmers Can Rely on the State Serum.

makes it necessary for the calves from which it is produced to die, thus making its manufacture costly.

The latest development in the blackleg control work has been the blackleg filtrate, a new vaccine which the college has been making and testing during the last year. "In action the blackleg filtrate is very similar to the germ-free vaccine," said Prof. L. W. Goss, who is in charge of the production of the blackleg serum and vaccines at the Kansas State Agricultural college. "The principal difference is that it is made in the laboratory by growing the organisms upon media. After due time it is clarified and filtered. This gives a material which contains the products of bacteria, but does not contain the germs."

"The germ-free blackleg vaccine is made by inoculating animals, which usually die in about two days, at which time the juice is pressed from the lesion and passed thru filters so as to remove all the germs from the fluid. By these processes the germs are entirely removed from both products. Therefore these products cannot produce blackleg, but have substances in them which when in-



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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Concerning Finland

THE RECENT and apparently successful effort of the Berlin government to get control of Finland, has brought that country into considerable prominence. Finland is the most northwesterly division of Russia and is called by its own people "The land of lakes and fens." More than 11 per cent of the surface is covered by lakes and even a larger proportion with bogs and marshes. It is bounded on the north by Lapland, on the east by Russia proper. The Gulf of Finland lies to the south, while Sweden and the Gulf of Bothnia bound it on the west. In size it compares with the state of Montana, having an area of 144,255 square miles, not quite twice the area of Kansas. In 1911 the population numbered 3,154,284, mostly Finns, but with a considerable number of Swedes and some Russians.

The Finns are quite a progressive people. Over 90 per cent of the adult population can read and write and 97 per cent of the children of school age receive regular instruction. The people generally are moral and industrious altho somewhat intemperate in the matter of drink. A very small per cent, not more than 3 or 4 per cent of the surface of Finland is arable, but this is fertile and during the short summers produces large crops of wheat, rye, oats and potatoes. There is a large amount of pasture land, and dairying is the leading industry. The original Finns were Mongolians and lived as independent tribes until the Twelfth Century, when they were conquered by the Swedes. Russia coveted Finland and waged more than one war with Sweden to get it, but did not succeed in wresting it from Sweden until 1809. Even after that Finland preserved its independence to a considerable extent, and had its own parliament. In Finland women have had the same right to vote as men and also the same right to hold office.

The Finns always were restive under Russian rule and when the government of the Czar fell, the Finns took the opportunity to declare their independence. Unfortunately, German influence has a strong hold in Finland owing probably to German financial aid rendered. It is rumored that it is the purpose of Germany to establish a German prince as ruler over Finland but to this a large number of the Finns object. What they really desire is independence and, perhaps, the establishment of either a republic or a limited monarchy something after the plan of England or Norway, in which the king is a mere figure head.

A Bankrupt Nation

Will economic conditions force Germany to sue for peace? Most writers on the military situation seem to think not and possibly they are right. Past experience teaches that a nation can continue to fight after it is financially bankrupt. The Southern Confederacy carried on the rebellion long after its financial credit was exhausted and its currency not worth more than 5 cents on the dollar. Still it was the financial bankruptcy of the South after all which brought an end to the war. There were still enough fighting men left in the South in the spring of 1865 to have continued the war for a long time, but the South had simply reached the end of its resources financially. The best information obtainable shows that Germany is rapidly reaching a condition of financial bankruptcy if it is not already there.

According to German figures the estimated national wealth at the beginning of the war was 75 billion dollars. It certainly is less now than then. At the beginning of the war the total national income, gross, according to the Minister of Finance, Dr. Helfferich, was 10 billion dollars a year. Out of this must come the living expenses of the people. No economist so far as I know estimates the possible net income of a nation at more than 20 per cent of the gross income and few estimate the possible savings at more than one-sixth of the gross income.

At the beginning of the War the total national debt of Germany was \$5,200,000,000. On August 1 the national debt had increased to 34 billion dollars, nearly seven times the pre-war debt. At the beginning of the War the interest on the German national debt was 220 million dollars annually. On

August 1 of this year it exceeded 1 1/4 billion dollars. This is more than one-sixth of the estimated gross income of the nation prior to the War. But in addition to this interest must be added the necessary expenses of the government, general and local, so that the total amount will be far in excess of 20 per cent of the national gross income.

At the beginning of the War the German banks carried a 48 per cent gold reserve to back the currency. In December, 1914, the amount of German currency outstanding was \$1,629,000,000. By December, 1917, the volume of currency outstanding was \$4,783,000,000. It is known that the outstanding currency has been increased greatly since then and at this time probably totals more than 7 billion dollars. Behind this instead of 48 cents for every dollar, there is less than 12 cents and the gold reserve is shrinking.

Germany now is borrowing money to pay the interest on her debt. She is meeting war expenses by forced loans. The national debt already equals one-half of all her estimated national wealth at the beginning of the War. To pay the interest on this debt and the other necessary public expenses out of the income of the German people will be impossible unless some way can be found to increase greatly the income of the people. Instead of increased income after the War Germany is almost certain to find the gross income greatly reduced. Her foreign commerce is destroyed. Her productive man power is greatly reduced and she faces a hostile world which will be little disposed to show her any commercial favors.

The War lords of Germany have encouraged the people to believe that the War debt would be wiped out with indemnities imposed on her enemies. These leaders know now that the collection of indemnities will be impossible, but they do not dare to tell the German people the truth on account of the effect it will have on the German morale. Never in the history of the world was the ruling class of a nation guilty of such wicked and stupid folly as the Kaiser and his Junkers in plunging the world into war.

A Bitter Disappointment

Nothing connected with the management of the War has been such a bitter disappointment as the failure in our air program. It would not seem quite so bad if we had not prided ourselves especially on our ability to equip an air fleet that would sweep the Boches from the sky. We swelled up and talked a good deal about surpassing American genius; how the airplane had been invented by two Americans and how we just naturally would have 25,000 to 30,000 American planes sweeping over Germany within a year. If we had not done so much boasting the humiliation would not have been so great. Our allies are courteous. They do not try to "rub it in" but they know that we have fallen down badly. We have wasted hundreds of millions of dollars and gotten nowhere.

Dangerous Experiment

No other President of the United States so openly and frankly has taken a hand in politics as President Wilson. He shows courage and that we admire. He is frank and in the open and that commands a degree of admiration also. He makes no bones of saying that he wants no man elected who is not willing to follow his lead. He has put the rollers under some Congressmen already and is endeavoring to do the same thing to other Congressmen. He tells the Democratic voters of Mississippi that he does not want Vardaman returned to the senate and that desire meets my full approval. I do not know a thing about the man who is trying to beat Vardaman but I feel sure that he cannot be worse than Vardaman and probably will be an improvement.

But much as I would like to see the long-haired Senator from Mississippi retired to private life, the attempt on the part of the President to dictate to the voters concerning the choice of Senators and Representatives is a dangerous exercise of executive power and contrary to the principles on which our Republic is founded. Theoretically at least the Congressional branch of the government

is independent of the Executive, but Mr. Wilson's theory is that it should be subservient to the Executive and carry out without question his wishes. As a result of this policy there are hundreds of Congressmen and Senators today whose only claim for re-election is that they without question and at all times have done just as the President told them to do. The President may have been right in his policies, but the member of Congress should be permitted to have some independent judgment and as a rule the member of Congress can be depended on to support the policy of his party chief without coercion. If Congress is to become merely a vehicle for carrying out the orders of the President, then it becomes a mere debating society in which the speeches of the members mean nothing. They are just a waste of time and expense.

If President Wilson's policy is right then Congress ought to adjourn until such time as he has matured fully his plans and then should be called together by him just long enough to go thru the formality of casting the votes necessary to put his plans into law, with no more personal responsibility or freedom of choice than the member of the Electoral College who casts the vote of his state for a certain candidate for President and for another certain candidate for Vice President. Having performed this duty the President, under his theory, should tell the Congressmen and Senators to go home and stay there until such time as he might call them together again. Now that would undoubtedly save a lot of time and expense and it may be that more would be accomplished, but it would be un-American, un-democratic and unbearably autocratic. Our form of government is undoubtedly cumbersome, expensive and, perhaps, lacking in efficiency, but we do not want to exchange it for an autocracy, however efficient that may be. Neither do I believe that Congress should surrender its powers and prerogatives to a President, however wise he may be.

Takes the Editor to Task

I read with considerable interest your comment in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze on the unreasonableness of the human race in general and the wheat farmer in particular but unlike Mr. Whitby I did not take it to mean that your statement that nine farmers in 10 would claim that it cost \$10 a bushel to raise wheat was to be taken literally. I supposed that you used extreme language to illustrate a point, or perhaps, you got out of bed on the wrong side, the day you wrote that particular comment, or did you eat something that did not agree with you? It seems certain that something was wrong with you or that men are a great deal more unreasonable than is generally supposed. In all seriousness don't you believe you made an unreasonable and extreme statement? Some men when they have a grouse abuse their wives or go out and club the dog, but I don't suppose that you belong to that class, nor do I believe that the wheat farmer is to blame every time you get the blues. We have one of the best crops of wheat in this part of Kansas that we have ever raised but we are not feeling so very enthusiastic about sowing the earth all in wheat this fall. There is a feeling among the wheat farmers that they have not had a square deal, that their business has been unnecessarily interfered with by the price fixers, while the prices of most other things have been left to regulate themselves. We believe that the cost of raising wheat is not understood as it should be by those who presume to speak and act for the farmer. Here are a few of the prices paid during harvest and threshing wheat: pitchers \$4.50 to \$5, stackers \$6 to \$7. Threshing is now costing 12 to 15 cents a bushel when it cost 7 cents in 1914. Here are a few of the prices paid by threshers for help: engine men \$7 to \$10 a day, pitchers \$5 to \$10 a day, water haulers \$6 to \$8, separator men \$6 to \$10 and nearly all kinds of repairs doubled in price. You easily can ascertain that we sowed 9 million acres in the fall of 1917 and we have harvested about 6 million acres. You will find if you investigate that we sowed one-fourth or one-fifth of the wheat we threshed in 1917. In fact there must be a lot of these things you never have thought of if one may judge by your writings. Wheat is one of the main crops in Kansas and you as editor of the leading agricultural paper of the state should be better informed as to the cost of raising it. Come out to Pratt and we will show you. Now Tom, you are plumb wrong in your whole argument, but you have just as good a right to ask wrong as anyone and I don't believe you would ask over \$9 a bushel for wheat if you had any for sale and I don't believe you would say it cost even that much to raise it. Your being wrong also proves that you are very human and I am not going to have my paper stopped because I do not agree with the editor in the case in question.

Cairo, Kan. JOHN MEGAFFIN.
 Mr. Megaffin very generously concedes that I have as good a right to be wrong as any one. I do not propose to be outdone in generosity. I do not know of any man who has a better right to

be wrong than John Megaffin. I will add that he doesn't exercise that right as often as a great many men. Speaking generally he is level-headed and not given to going off half cocked. However, I wish to call the attention of Mr. Megaffin to the fact that I did not say that nine-tenths of the farmers would claim that it cost \$10 a bushel to raise wheat if that were the prevailing price. What I did say was that in such a case no doubt there would be some farmers who would insist that wheat could not be raised for less.

I was raised on a farm. I have mingled with farmers all of my life. Taking them on the average, farmers are no more and no less selfish than other men. There are a great many things just now for which outrageous prices are being charged but I have so far failed to hear of any persons having these things to sell who are refusing to accept the price. My opinion is that nine-tenths of the wheat raisers of the country would take whatever price they could get for their products no matter how large and unreasonable the prices might be. In doing that they are no better and no worse than other men.

Furthermore, I have not said that the wheat farmer is particularly unreasonable. On the contrary, I know that he is not. I have also repeatedly said that in my opinion the wheat raiser had reason to complain just this far. All other necessities should be regulated in price as well as the wheat raised by the farmer. Notwithstanding the general rise in price of labor, I still insist that the farmer who this year raised a fair wheat crop made a good profit on it and that the prevailing price of wheat is high enough. I insist, however, just as strongly as Mr. Megaffin or anyone else can, that other necessities should be treated as wheat has been treated. There have been vast fortunes made on the substitutes for wheat flour which people are compelled to buy. I have no objection to making them use the substitutes but it is an outrage that the government permits the profits to be made on them which are being made. I notice that Mr. Megaffin in estimating the cost of raising wheat figures in all the 3 million acres of wheat sown which failed and insists I assume that those who did raise crops should be permitted to add to the cost of raising their crops what the unfortunate Western Kansas farmers lost.

On that theory if there were two stores in Cairo, each carrying practically the same amount of stock and one should burn down without any insurance, the proprietor of the other store should be permitted to double the price of his goods.

I have not noticed either in Mr. Megaffin's letter or anywhere else that in case the price were raised to cover the Western Kansas loss, the fortunate Eastern Kansas wheat raiser was to divide his profits with his unfortunate Western Kansas neighbor. I am glad to know that Mr. Megaffin does not intend to stop his paper just because he disagrees with the editor. If every subscriber were to stop his paper whenever the editor says something that does not suit him I fear there would soon be no subscribers left, for I presume that during the course of a year every subscriber finds something in the paper with which he does not agree. Personally, I have not the slightest objection to my readers disagreeing with me. I feel that the Farmers Mail and Breeze has a mighty independent, intelligent lot of readers who do their own thinking. That is exactly what I want.

Dogmatism and bigotry have done an immense amount of harm in the world. Think for yourselves; try to get the facts so that you may reach correct conclusions but always have charity for the honest opinions of other men.

Try to Be Reasonable

I am in receipt of a letter from Col. Sol Long, who used to be reading clerk of the Kansas legislature. Sol had the reputation of being one of the best reading clerks that ever faced a legislature. When he turned his voice loose it could be heard in the most distant suburbs of the city and echoed from Calhoun Bluff to Burnett's Mound. Sol is something of a genius and writes some good poetry, some of which will appear in this moral guide.

Just now his specialty is hating the Huns and in this letter he indulges in the most wholesale unrestricted and vehement denunciation of the entire German race. All of which is nonsense. There are in this country some 10 million people who either came from Germany or who are not more than a generation removed. Certainly, many of these rank and deserve to rank among our best citizens. It also must be admitted that many thousands of them are now in our army across the ocean and making splendid soldiers. The trouble with Germany is an infamous philosophy and utterly false ideals of government.

To talk about one race being so much worse or so much better than another race naturally, is idle. All men have implanted within them the seeds of evil and the seeds of good. Men are what they are as the results of education and environment. Perhaps, the education and environment extend thru more than one generation. Each of us carries with us a part of numerous ancestors with their habits of conduct and thought formed by their environment and education. Any people may be degraded by education and environment and on the other hand any people by the influence of the right kind of education and environment may

gradually be lifted up to a high plane of morals, intelligence and intellectual power.

When the present German empire was formed the military power was dominant and it has most methodically and skillfully perpetuated its power and molded the public will to suit its purpose. From the cradle the German boy has been taught to consider the soldier as the most desirable type. The women also have been taught that the soldier was to be preferred as a husband to the civilian. On the street the civilian must give way to the soldier. The masses were moved by two impelling passions, blind obedience and reverence for authority which meant military authority, and fear of punishment if they disobeyed. Any people on the face of the earth can be ruined by the same system methodically carried out as it has been in Germany. The reasonable man will not permit himself to hate the Germans as individuals or as a race, but he has a right to hate most bitterly and to abhor the system which has made Germany a menace to the world.

The U. S. A. Marines

We're a bunch of bully bear cats;
From the first Fourth of July.
We have fought and died for freedom
And still we fight and die.
From Tripoli to Sumter
And from there to sunny France,
We have made the world respect us,
And have gloried at the chance.
From Chapultepec to Haiti
And from Haiti to the Hun,
We've taught them all the lesson
Of the man behind the gun.

Refrain—
Get out of the way of the leather necks;
The broth of death tureens;
The terror tanks of land and decks;
The U. S. A. Marines!
The boys who pioneer the flag
And to all others yell:
"Come on in, boys, the fight's fine;
We're in—and doing well."

When folks speak politely of us
They say: "Soldiers of the Sea."
Each foe has named us something,
But all of them agree
That when we fling out "Old Glory"
And start scouring with our mop,
That there's nothing but surrender
That will ever make us stop.
Just now the vicious vermin,
Spawn of the Baltic bogs,
Fritzle, the Hun, has dubbed us:
"Hell's hounds" and "Devil dogs."

Refrain—
There's nothing that can stop us;
Our limit is the stars;
In air, on land or water,
We're the "Trinity of Mars."
We are smiling, teaching tigers
And let it be understood
That already bumptious Fritzle
Has been taught our aim is good!
We are U. S. A. defenders,
To the limit that term means,
And we always bring the bacon;
We—the U. S. A. Marines.
Look Haven, Pa. SOL. L. LONG.

Perplexing Question

An Oklahoma subscriber sends me the following:

I have a neighbor who claims to waver between Atheism and Predestination. He says every logical man must take one ground or the other. He puts it thus: "There is an infinite God. Being infinite, He knows all things, past, present and future. Now, the known future cannot be altered. That is predestination proved. What is the use to contend? Who can argue that down? If God knows you will be a saint in Heaven, you will be. If He knows you will go to Hell, good night."

This is one horn of the dilemma as he presents it to me; Atheism is the other. If I refuse to take either, the pirate rushes me down the gang plank and shoves me into the briny deep of Agnosticism. Old Job, sore with his ripe and ripening boils; his wealth gone as the result of sudden and overwhelming disaster, while as an addition to his other calamities was compelled to listen to long harangues by his fool friends; perplexed by the mysteries and unsolvable problems of life and the universe, cried out in his perplexity, "Can man by searching find out God?"

Evidently he didn't feel competent to answer his question and in my opinion the question so far as finite man is concerned is unanswerable, for the finite cannot comprehend the infinite any more than we who are creatures of time can comprehend eternity.

The subscriber who asks this question is just as capable of answering it as I, and in my humble judgment either of us is as capable of answering it as the learned theologian. Atheism is not an answer to anything. On every hand we see the evidence of order and law. The stars move in their courses according to some well established order. Whence comes the law by which they move? Atheism gives no answer.

Predestination is only a little more reasonable than atheism. Carried to its logical conclusion it is fatalism which leaves out the power of individual choice. According to the fatalist man moves like an automaton with every movement ordered according to inexorable law fixed countless ages before he was born. The facts seem to me to disprove the theory. We do know that to a very large extent we have the power of individual choice.

To this the fatalist answers that our wills are predetermined from all eternity. But if an all-wise and all-powerful God intended that we should follow out a predetermined course why endow us with wills at all? It would seem entirely illogical to suppose that the Creator would endow men with wills which after all had no power.

What is the answer? I do not know. Theol-

ogians have filled libraries with learned and dreary treatises, and preachers, some endowed with brains and some only with vocal chords, have delivered millions upon millions of sermons, but to my mind they are no nearer an answer to the mystery of the universe than was old Job when he asked, "Can man by searching find out God?"

A Backbone Stiffener for Congress

When the Federal Trade Commission made its astounding report on profiteering—astounding to many—the report was attacked by certain publications representing vested interests, as the work of a demagog using a government board as a cloak to disseminate socialistic propaganda. Anything that is against the 100 and 1,000 percenters nowadays, either is "confiscatory" and "socialistic," or "pro-German," preferably the latter, that being an epithet to conjure with. And now that the most conservative department of the government, the Treasury Department, responding to a Senate resolution, brings forth facts and figures on profiteering from income tax reports, which makes the report of the Federal Trade Commission seem mild and weak, these propaganda shouters and defenders of the profiteering interests are hit right between the eyes, and have neither ammunition nor conversation left. The report of the Treasury Department cuts the very ground from under the feet of the whole profiteering swarm of objectors to an 80 per cent war tax on excess profits.

The report covers 31,500 corporations, and shows amazing profits were made in almost every branch of American industry in 1917, while billions were piled up by those who manufacture or control the necessities, meat, food, shoes, iron, steel, and many other things. If Congress votes to make the names and swag of these "conscienceless profiteers" public, it will make Benedict Arnold seem loyal and respectable.

It shows there was extraordinary profiteering in foodstuffs. One hundred per cent profits in 1916 were far surpassed in 1917. One big flour mill cleared 345 per cent on its capital stock under food regulations in 1917, and 100 per cent increases in flour and feed milling were common. The profit in bread and baking products is described as "amazing."

And the protesting packers are shown up again. One made 19 million dollars more in 1917 than he did in 1916. After deducting war taxes of \$5,328,000 another packing company had \$43,810,000 left. Another packing concern made 2,051 per cent on its capital stock.

A canning company that made 377 per cent in 1916, cleared 1,047 per cent in 1917. The earnings of 23 canning companies exceeded 100 per cent.

Scores of boot and shoe manufacturers made from 20 to 1,000 per cent. The Mid-continent coal operators cleared 50 per cent, and the big oil producing companies from 28 to 396 per cent.

The war profit situation is well illustrated by the last 6 months' "earnings" of the United States Steel Company—153 million dollars. The normal before-the-war profits of the Steel Trust for the same length of time would have been about 15 million dollars. The war has added 138 millions to its profits, and has done it under government price-fixing for steel. If the government had taken 80 per cent of these war profits the Steel Trust would still be left with 33 millions, or double its pre-war profits. No "confiscation" there!

On the other hand, the growing of wheat, corn and barley was shown to be scarcely more than profitable for the two years covered in the report.

In time of war no man should be permitted to hold up his country nor his countryman. To pile up a fortune when sacrifices are demanded from everyone is as infamous as shipping rotten rain-coats to the army.

The war tax plan of the Farmers' National Committee is a practical method for checking this evil and stopping the perilous inflation of prices which is threatening to undermine the peoples' resources. It would help Uncle Sam in his titanic struggle with a tax of 80 per cent on excess profits, and would draft all big incomes above the \$100,000-a-year figure. In proportion to what he has, the average citizen is contributing much more than this toward winning the war. Yet the vested interests pretend to see only a purpose to "soak the rich" in this fair and equitable plan. Wall Street would prefer to mortgage the future and collect the interest. To increase war revenue, big business already has suggested "soaking" the average pay-as-he-goes American who has a son, or sons, in the trenches, and the widow with a service flag in her window, by a tax on tea and coffee "and their substitutes."

But the Treasury Department's report on profiteering is going to save the day. It is the biggest piece of luck the people have had in their efforts to lick the kaiser. It surely means we shall now finance the war sanely and sensibly, and that Uncle Sam will be able to push it more speedily to a victorious conclusion. Billions for defense and offense, but not 1 cent for profiteer.

Arthur Capper



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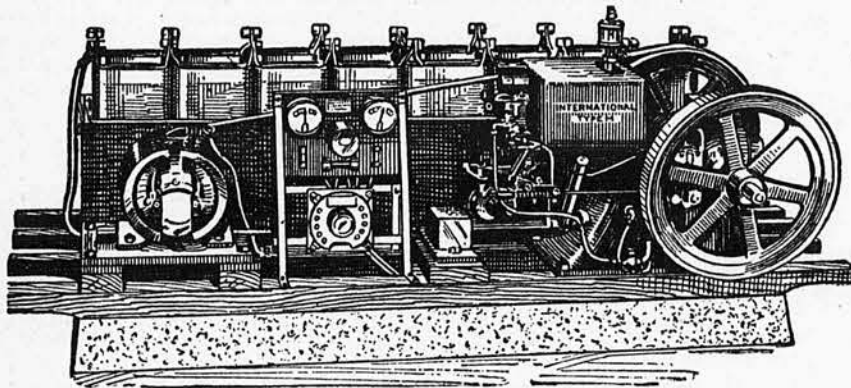
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**The Outlook for Feed.
Pasture and Stock Water.
Out Fodder in September.
Farming on Shares.
Best Size for Grain Drill.
Prices for Prairie Hay.
Rye in Seed Wheat.
Value of Co-operative Stores.**

ANOTHER week without rain has passed and today, August 19, the corn crop on nearly every upland farm is simply a fodder proposition. It is not quite so near a total failure as it was in 1913; there is enough corn in many fields to make the fodder good feed, but not enough to pay to husk. On this farm the kafir is heading some and I note that the heads which came out first are making grain. With a shower soon we may hope for chicken feed from it beside good fodder for the horses and cattle.

The stock water proposition is a serious one here just now. Wells are falling which never failed before and surface water is getting to be a mighty scarce article away from the streams. Many of the larger herds of cattle have been shipped; grass in the pastures is about as scarce as water, so the cattle must be turned loose. Altho the price for cattle is sharply lower it is much different from what it was in the dry season of 1901 when buyers would offer but \$1.50 a hundred for fat heifers.

We are hoping that we will not have to cut corn fodder until September. It has been our experience that fodder cut as early as August possesses little fibre and soon goes down in the shock if the weather turns wet. Our plans are, if the weather compels August cutting of the fodder, to stack it just as soon as it is cured. I know that some say fodder so stacked will not keep, but it has been our experience that it will. In 1913 we stacked up part of the corn fodder and it kept well, while that left in the field went down badly under the fall and winter rains.

Corn fodder can be put in round stacks just like wheat or oats and the bundles can be laid at a very sharp slope, as such fodder never slips. Kafir fodder cannot be stacked in this manner even if it fails to head, as it does not cure out as corn fodder does. I have seen considerable kafir fodder stacked early and all of it was injured. It seems to hold lots of moisture even if there is none in the air. The best we can do with immature kafir fodder is to cut it as late as possible, shock it up and run your chances. But corn fodder, once it has cured out, can be safely stacked.

I have received a letter from a person who has leased her farm together with the stock. She provides the cattle and the pasture and is to receive half the increase and half the cream checks. She asks if under this agreement it would be fair to make her provide part of the winter feed. I do not think she should provide any of the winter feed. In former years when cattle were put out in this way here each person received half the increase and the person who took them supplied all the feed and took care of them. There were no cream checks then but if this inquirer provides the pasture it certainly would more than offset any extra income she would receive from the cream. She also has 200 hens which she wishes to put out on shares and asks what an equitable share would be. If the other person takes them for a full year so that he will receive the income from egg sales during the spring months I should think that half the receipts to each person would be fair. Do any of our readers know what the rule is when hens are put out on shares in this manner?

From Hammond, Kan., comes the following: "Some time ago you told what you thought to be the best size grain drill for the average farm and how many horses were required, but I have forgotten what you said. Will you please repeat your statement?" In my opinion, the best size grain drill for the Eastern Kansas farmer

who sows considerable grain in the spring on cornstalk ground is the 10-hole size. This is pulled easily by four horses and they need not be heavy ones. The best feature about a drill of this size is that it just takes two corn rows when sowing oats. The drill we have used on this farm for many years is but 8-hole in size and is not wide enough to take two rows. In addition it is a little too heavy for two horses and not enough load for four. I assume that in all these drills the rows are 8 inches apart. In the wheat country where there are no corn rows to contend with a man can use a drill as wide as he wishes, but for the eastern Kansas farm I have always thought the 10-hole size best.

I have received many letters of late inquiring about prairie hay prices here and what chance there would be to buy from some farmer. There are farmers who would be glad to sell in this way but the matter of cars is going to prevent such sales. The hay dealers who have their barns located close to the tracks are the best situated to care for the trade. It is becoming evident that the car situation is going to become acute again soon; in fact, cars for hay shipments scarcely can be obtained now. Many hay men express the fear that conditions are going to be the same as last year when cars for commercial shipments were not to be had but where government buyers could get all the cars they wanted. This resulted in the government price being the one that had to be taken even when the Kansas City market justified \$5 a ton more.

Conditions in the hay trade are not just as they were one year ago, however. Then the crop was a fairly large one and all the barns in this country were full. This year the crop is small; I don't think there is two-thirds as much prairie hay in this county as there was one year ago. The price in Kansas City one year ago was kept high because of the car scarcity; this year it will be kept high because of the hay scarcity. The government buyers said last year, and with justice, that if cars were to be had the Kansas City market would be flooded with hay and the price would drop below the level of that paid by the government. Events showed this to be true; when cars could be had the Kansas City market broke under heavy receipts until no more than \$13 a ton was paid locally, whereas, the government price which had prevailed all winter was around \$18 a ton. We need fear no over supply of hay to break the market this year. At this writing \$19 to \$20 is being paid locally for prairie hay of No. 1 quality.

In the matter of seed wheat, one thing to look closely for this fall is rye in the seed. It has been reported that the new regulations provide that a much larger amount of rye can be contained in wheat now without reducing the grade. That was the impression I had received but it seems to be a mistake. At any rate, a wheat buyer at Manchester, Okla., who shipped a car of wheat containing 5 per cent of rye received 8 cents a bushel less for it than for wheat of a similar grade containing no rye. It seems easy for a small amount of rye in seed wheat to increase in a much larger proportion than does the wheat. When much rye is threshed the seed is carried in the machine and if seed wheat is taken from the first load after rye has been threshed, the chances are that a start of rye will be the result.

The co-operative store at Burlington paid last month 7 per cent rebate on all goods bought by stockholders and 10 per cent profit on the capital stock. Non-stockholders who bought goods received just half the rebate received by stockholders. It follows that if one was doing any great amount of trading it would pay him to buy at least one \$5 share of stock, for the extra rebate would in a short time pay for the stock. This store has been a success from the start.

Round or Square Barns?

Cost of Labor and Material Must be Considered

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW
Specialist in Farm Engineering

A NUMBER of times we have been asked what we think of the round barn, and every time we have had to sneak out of making a really satisfactory reply. Personally, we are not highly enthusiastic about a round barn, and we never have seen more than half a dozen men who were. Every one of these men is an owner of a round barn—a fact which might have a peculiar significance. Either he is really in earnest in his belief that the round barn is unexcelled, or else he is prejudiced—just like every other man—no matter what kind of a binder or automobile or hat he owns, that binder, or that automobile or that hat, is just the best one in the world and he would have no other under any

to find carpenters and builders who understand or will undertake the construction of round barns.

A favorite argument of the round barn advocate is the convenience in arrangement which it affords, and the ease with which the various tasks to be done in a barn can be accomplished. We are of the opinion that if such convenience actually does accompany circular construction, more of our large industrial enterprises would be housed in circular factories. Certainly no one knows better the need for economy in arrangement than the industrial engineer, and in his opinion straight-line operation is more economical than any deviation from it.

Most round barns have as part of

less predetermined, but we assume a radical stall arrangement will be followed, for any other certainly will result in wasted space. For certain size barns, such an arrangement is good, for it permits of feeding from a continuous circular passage way; but there is a likelihood that the passage-way will be unduly large, since the manger circle cannot be reduced to too small a size. When the barn is so large that a double circle of stalls is put in, the feeding will not be so simple.

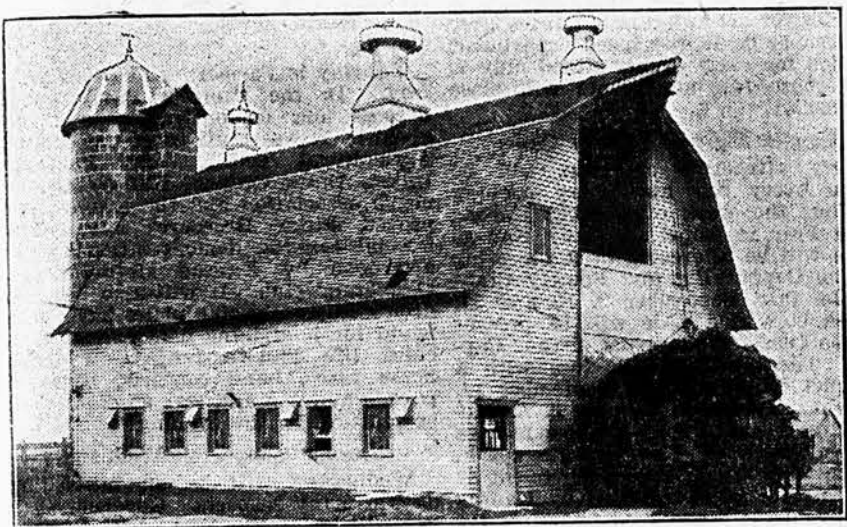
Another point is that of lighting. While with a rectangular barn excellent and uniform lighting is possible, a round barn cannot readily be well-lighted toward the center. And light as we know, is almost an essential for a sanitary barn.

We have seen a few barns of the

round type that apparently were fulfilling requirements, but most of them are affording their owners only moderate satisfaction. Those which were operating best seemed to be of a certain size and were being used for a certain purpose—they were about 60 feet in diameter, had a central silo, and were built on medium size dairy farms. Smaller round barns did not present even ordinary advantages, nor did larger ones, and once a round barn is built, any change in size is almost out of the question.

That producer is most successful who keeps himself in the line of the market, who gives some thought to the problem of how he can best find the buyer.

Kansas has done her bit with wheat.



A Good Type of the Square or Rectangular Barn Often Seen on Many of the Best Farms in the West.

circumstances. This is entirely natural.

It must be admitted that there are many arguments in favor of the round barn; in fact, sometimes in discussions of round barns we just had to keep still when certain points were brought up, and let our silence imply that we had to assent. Theoretically, a round barn requires less material, for a given area can be circumscribed by a shorter perimeter if the area be circular in shape than when of any other shape, the roof framing should also be economical of material, for it is self-supporting and equally strong from all sides. Practical experience indicates that these theoretical principles work out pretty well in building such a barn.

On the other hand, it seems that there are some rather incontrovertible arguments in the opposite direction. Is the round barn or the rectangular one handsomer in appearance? Why are not residences built circular in shape? But when getting down to brass tacks we believe the only round houses we ever saw were in railroad yards.

While it may be true that less material is required to build a round barn than a rectangular one, it does not necessarily follow that the total construction cost is going to be less when we include labor. It is more difficult to handle bent work, and it is difficult

their equipment a silo in the center; in fact, it is almost necessary that such be the arrangement, for it acts like a centerpost to a tent and unless it be provided, the natural elasticity of the materials entering into the construction of a self-supporting roof is likely to result in a swaying which might result disastrously during a storm. With the silo in the center, there will be some difficulty in arranging the filling machinery in a convenient way, or if this be provided for, there is sure to be considerable space inefficiently used. It is true that the central location of the silo is advantageous for feeding, and it uses up a large portion of the central space which might not otherwise be advantageously utilized.

A round barn also provides a large, roomy, unobstructed mow, but here again we strike a difficulty in installing our hay handling equipment. It is not very easy to find a location for an entrance to the mow, and the installation and operation of the track and carrier requires considerable ingenuity if it is to be done properly. Such equipment cannot be located in the highest portion of the mow, but must follow a line perhaps two thirds of the way to the peak.

The arrangement of stalls is more or

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The Food Administration has not only insured bigger prices for present crops, but developed a great new future market for all the wheat substitutes. Hoover's work prevented hoarding by the rich, saved farmers millions of dollars on binder twine, stopped commission houses from dumping perfectly good produce simply because the market was off, and has given city people everywhere increased respect for the farmer and made them feel he must be taken care of. Don't fail to read the Hoover article.

In the September Issue



Farming with Two Hands and a Tractor
Practical plans you can use when labor is scarce.

Wilmer Atkinson on "After the War—Then What?"

Making Profits on Farm Left-Overs.

Proper Props for Orchard Crops.

Milking Machines as Labor Savers.

Cutting Corn by Machinery.

Pasture Makes Pork.

Remodeling the Rural Schoolhouse.

Household Features for the Good Wife.



Saving a \$12,000 Grape Crop
How a woman solved the labor problem successfully.

Why Was My Furlough Not Granted?

How far must I depend upon my own efforts to get in the crops? Will there be a change in draft conditions? Puzzling questions like these are discussed each month in The Farm Journal, which is helping over a million families do their part to win the war. Keep posted on

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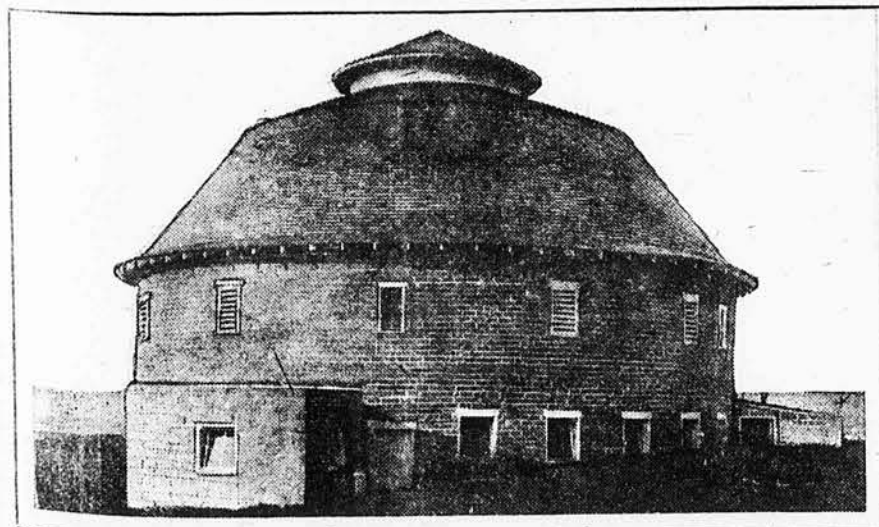
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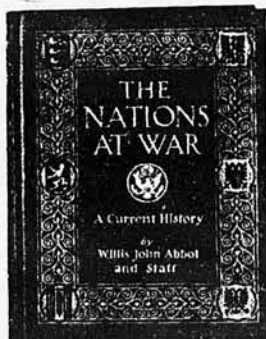
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Kansas Free Fair at Topeka

Governor Capper to be Present Three Days

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

FARMERS everywhere are manifesting much interest in the big Kansas Free Fair which will open in Topeka September 9 and continue thru the week. For the past three months or more Secretary Phil Eastman and the board of managers have been busy getting together a large and varied list of attractions for this occasion. The livestock, farm crops and horticultural exhibits will be larger and in some respects better than ever before. Many large and valuable premiums are offered and a large number of entries are expected. Entries for the livestock departments close on Saturday, August 31, at 6 P. M. Those for poultry, horticulture, bees, boys' and girls' clubs except livestock exhibits, home-made products and culinary articles close on September 7. Entries for art and textile fabrics close September 6. In the speed department entries for early events closed July 1, and those for late events will close August 31.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Very attractive programs will be given every day and every evening thruout the week of the big Kansas Free Fair in Topeka. Many Kansas folks will be interested in the meeting of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs at the fair, September 9, 10 and 11. These boys and girls will be present as the guests of Governor Arthur Capper. The meeting will close with a banquet the evening of September 11, at which Governor Capper, T. A. McNeal, and some representative fathers and mothers of Kansas will speak. There will be a special department at the fair for pigs exhibited by Kansas boys, and there are good prospects for a large number of entries. Prizes amounting to \$150 are offered.

The needs of the country at war will be evident in the classification of exhibits. The Kansas Free Fair is co-operating with the War Department, Navy Department, Department of the Interior, the National Food Administration, the Red Cross and other war activities.

The United States Government War exhibit in itself is strikingly patriotic and educational, and teaches greatest lessons to those who desire to do their full part in these trying times. These exhibits alone are well worth a trip to the fair.

In the People's Pavilion patriotic and educational demonstrations will be given and silver tongued orators, fired with the sincere purposes of war activities will address the masses. Every night before the big grand stand and from a specially constructed stage with perfected sounding boards, music and singing will mark the celebration of America's contribution to the cause of Democracy.

"The World at War," a stupendous war spectacle, will be given every night. It will portray faithfully trench warfare, and will show observation balloons, Zeppelins, and a fleet of airships. It's the most wonderful prod-

uct of genius the West ever has seen, a monster affair full of intensity.

Every day of the fair will be full of interest. A big attendance of farmers and stockmen from Kansas is assured, but Topeka will be able to provide ample accommodations for all who come.

Monday will be Topeka Day. All exhibits will be complete, and judging will begin. The Kansas Derby will run over the fastest half-mile track in the West, as a feature of the horse races which start at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Band concerts will be given thruout the entire day, and the grand opening of the Sunflower Trail will occur at 1 o'clock. At 8 o'clock in the evening The Modocs—The Bands—La Codona, Walter Stanton & Co., Lionel Le Gare, and the first presentation of "The World at War" will thrill the crowds.

Tuesday is Farmers' and Stockmen's Day. In the People's Pavilion addresses and demonstrations will be given by representatives of the Kansas Agricultural college, the Farmers' Union, State Grange, Kansas Cattlemen's association and the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association. Special canning demonstration in the afternoon by Kansas Mothers' and Daughters' club. It will also be Children's Day. Special plans have been made for a striking demonstration of child life and activities. Judging, horse races, band concerts, livestock parade and a grand war spectacle will be features in the evening.

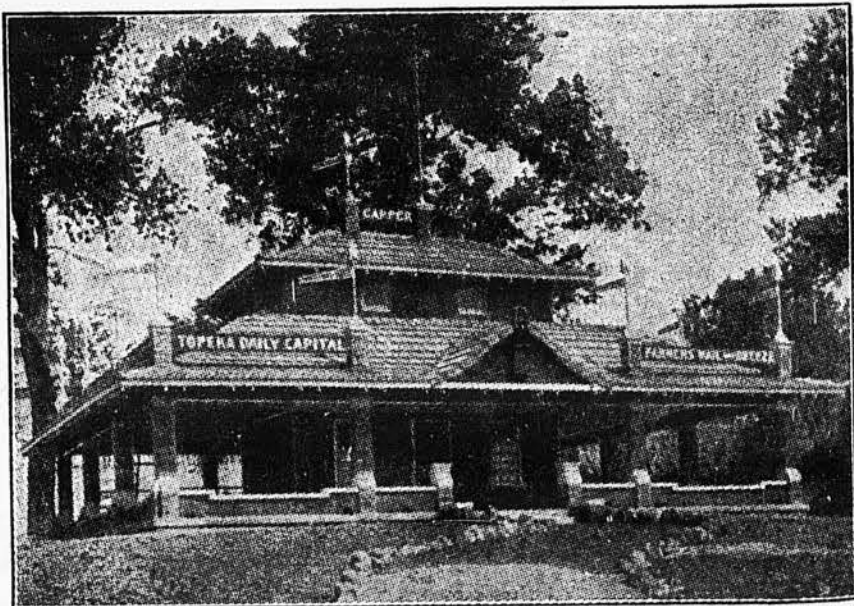
Governor Capper on Wednesday

Wednesday will be an interesting day in many respects. Governor Capper will be at the fair on Wednesday to welcome his friends and acquaintances. He also expects to be there on Thursday and Friday. Wednesday will be Good Roads Day with many instructive addresses and road building demonstrations. It also will be Fraternal Day and will feature the usual educational and patriotic interests.

Thursday is Defense Day and will be participated in by the U. S. Army, Kansas National Guard, Council of Defense, G. A. R., Ladies of the G. A. R., Navy League, Red Cross, Sons of Veterans, Spanish War Veterans, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Daughters of the American Revolution, Loyal Legion and other organizations.

The automobile races begin on Friday, following four days of sensational horse racing. A grand parade of prize winning livestock will be held on the track at 1 o'clock. This also will be Old Settlers' Day with its usual program. Other features will be food demonstrations in the People's Pavilion and the great war spectacle, band concert, vaudeville and musical program as usual in the evening at the Stadium.

Saturday will be Automobile Race Day, with big carnival on the Sunflower Trail. Added features and events will mark this last day of the great fair. Evening shows will be given as usual.

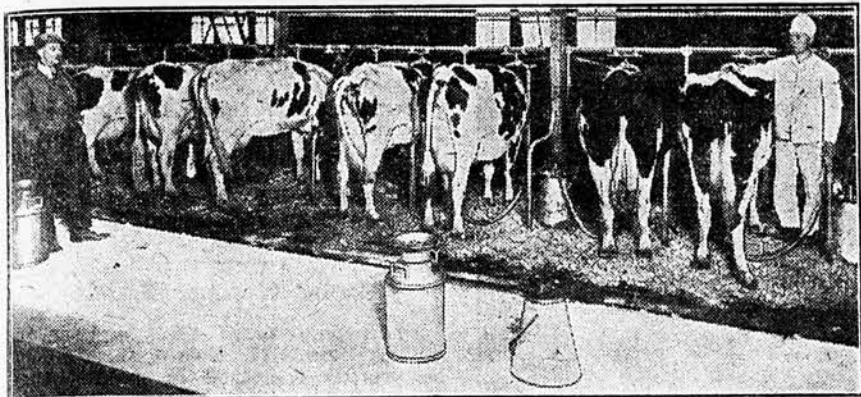


Home of Capper Publications on the Kansas Free Fair Grounds in Topeka
Where Every Visitor Will Find a Cordial Welcome.

Improving Dairy Practice

Silos, Milk Testers, and Separators are Factors

BY G. L. BUSIAN



The Silo, the Babcock Tester, the Separator, Sanitary Dairy Cans, and Milking Machines Have Helped to Make Dairying More Profitable.

THERE have been two or three great inventions or discoveries within the past half century which have revolutionized dairy practice completely.

The adoption of the silo, the invention of the Babcock tester, the perfection of centrifugal separation, sanitary dairy cans, and milking machines, are all factors which have lifted dairying from an indifferent side line into the position of the most important branch of agriculture.

The silo and scientific feeding methods have increased production, but without the tester and its consequent reward for greater returns such improved methods could not live and make headway, as there would be no correct basis for determining just what was being accomplished.

Then also without the cream separator to recover all of the increased butterfat there would be but little object in producing more—and what is still more important, there would be no quick and convenient method of recovering, handling and marketing the product to any great advantage.

The New Methods

In other words, no one can deny that the cream separator is the very backbone of the dairy industry. Without it there could not be the associative butter manufacturing and marketing which is the keystone that supports the arch of the dairy industry.

Without it "grandmother's method" would still be in vogue. The laborious setting in jars and crocks, with its subsequent loss in the skimmed milk; the daily churning with indifferent results and the lack of adequate marketing facilities for the small unit production; the inferior, cold and often sour skimmed milk entailing loss in feeding value; the washing and caring for innumerable dairy utensils—all of these disadvantages are eliminated by the invention and adoption of the centrifugal separator.

Who can doubt the marvelous and stupendous value and importance of such a device? A calculation of the actual financial returns to this country in butterfat saved alone would be enough to stagger us, even during these days of enormous figures. With something like 10 million cows in this country producing cream, and estimating a production of only 135 pounds apiece, which is only one-third of what it should be, and basing the saving on actual test in thousands of cases, we would have 100 million dollars a year saved.

This, while a tremendous amount in itself, is but a small fraction of the real value of the cream separator. The fertility of our farms increased by dairy stock farming has increased production to such a great extent that it is almost impossible for the human mind to comprehend the result.

Milk Products

And even this is but a small factor as compared with the value of the cream separator in terms of its direct importance to the human race. Scientists recently have determined in a most striking and startling manner the vital importance of butter and milk products in the welfare and development of the people of a nation. Warring countries have found that milk and butterfat are absolutely essential

to child life. Authorities now see that a dairy product ration makes a strong, virile race that leads the world in mental and physical force.

Who then can estimate the value to the world of a device that has made possible such an industry? These are not the wild dreams of one whose close contact with a certain field has biased or warped judgment. It is simply the recapitulation and summing up of the opinions of strong thinkers who know whereof they speak, because they study world problems in the manner of the scientist.

Dr. Lerrigo Joins Army

The column in the Farmers Mail and Breeze entitled "What Shall I Do Doctor" edited by Dr. C. H. Lerrigo of Topeka has been of great interest to all of the readers of this paper, and this column would be continued if it were possible. However, we regret that Dr. Lerrigo's present work will not permit him to continue his contributions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Dr. Lerrigo recently joined the army and he is now a captain in the U. S. Ambulance Corps and is temporarily stationed at Camp Dix, New Jersey. He expects to be in France within a few days. The best wishes of his many friends among the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze go with him in his new work.

Many housekeepers never knew how wholesome and palatable is corn sirup until they had to go on war rations of sugar.



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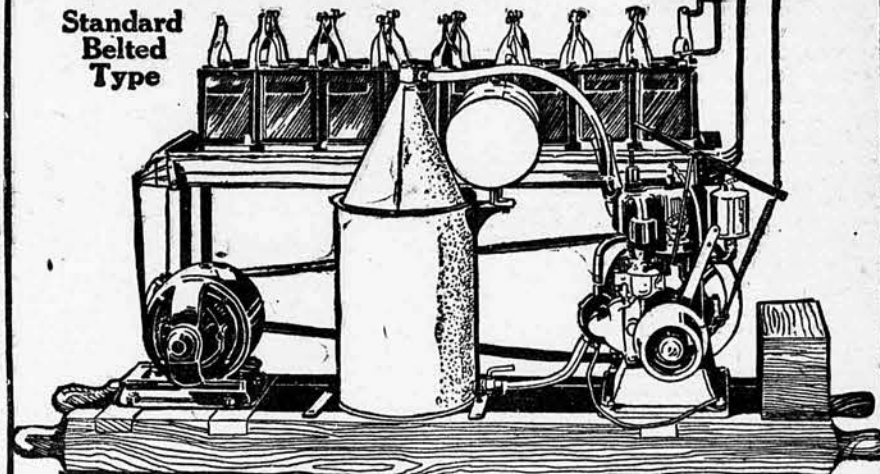
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Uncle Sam Uses 66 Cushman Outfits

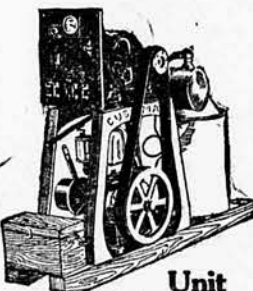
Government Engineers, after careful tests, chose 66 Cushman Electric Power Plants for use at various Army Posts in this country and abroad.

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10c a pouch—and worth it

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SEND NO MONEY I want to give one person in each locality one of these handsome patriotic Rings FREE for just a little easy work, which you can do in an hour or two. Be first to get one—write TODAY—quick—they are going fast—a post card will do—send correct size.
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Dept. 128, Topeka, Kan.

With the Home Makers

Do You Have Good Times in Your Community?

BY STELLA G. NASH



There is Nothing After All More Enjoyable than a Picnic Where the Eats Satisfy even the Small Boys.

JUST PLAIN, wholesome fun. That is what is needed on American farms more than anything else today. There is more play among the farmers in almost any other part of the globe than among those in this country. We take ourselves too seriously. And we need recreation now more than ever before to shake off the gloom that too often settles over us because of the war. We must learn to play.

Every farmer should know personally every other farmer in his neighborhood. Likewise every farm woman should have a social acquaintance with every other woman in the community, and it is especially necessary for country boys and girls to know other country boys and girls.

Organized play under the leadership of the church, school or community club is the most successful method of socializing a neighborhood.

A society of men and women from a certain country church was appointed a few years ago to develop the social and religious life of the parish independent of the formal church services on Sunday. A young people's society was also formed. Both these societies met at the homes of the different members at first but the crowd was soon too large for that so a hall was built. All the entertainments and social gatherings are now held in this hall. The Ladies' Aid meets there and the business meetings of the congregation are held there. There are lectures and concerts in this hall frequently and a library of 200 volumes of fiction and history has been collected and stored there. A big picnic is held every summer and it is an event to which everyone looks forward with great anticipation. The pastor has gathered together several of the young people to form a choir and the members have good times and form lasting friendships at their singing meets. Thus the church thru the hall has become a social center and many persons have been brought together thru its leadership.

Where the School Leads

In another community, the school is the social center. A parent-teacher organization was perfected and then the good times began. Meetings are held in the schoolhouse every two weeks and everyone makes an effort to attend. One evening is devoted to music, another to a debate and recitations and then the young folks give a play. Occasionally the young folks are given complete charge of the evening and they always have a pleasant surprise ready.

One of the lower rooms of the schoolhouse is furnished with a good range, cooking utensils, dishes and tables and a supper is served after the entertainment every two months. There is a nominal charge for the supper and the money goes to provide hot lunches for the children in school. The mothers and fathers visit the school one or two days each year and on those days the

women cook dinner and the men do any work on the grounds that needs to be done, mending the fence, mowing or clearing the roadside. Thus the schoolhouse is made the community center.

The old-fashioned singing school should be revived in every neighborhood. These schools which were in every community meant at least two nights a week of fun. And everybody sang whether they had a voice or not. The folks too old to sing sat in the back of the church or town hall and visited while the others were singing.

An old-time spelling match is always a happy occasion, especially to the grown people in a rural community. Ask everyone to come to the school or church, select a teacher, choose up, spell for an hour, then have recess and eat lunch. After refreshments sing old songs and have recitations or dialogs remembered from old school days. There is nothing like an evening of this kind to make the old folks feel young again.

Neighborhood Fun

The women in one particularly unsociable neighborhood decided to turn about face and have some good times so they arranged to hold parties every other week at the different houses. Each woman was to take one article of food so that the person who had the party would have nothing to do but get her house ready. These meetings were such a success that after the first three, the men asked if they could come too. Since then the time of the meetings is varied according to the season. In the summer the women meet in the afternoon and the men come as soon as the early milking is done, and they all eat supper together. The meetings are held from just before noon until time for the evening chores, in the winter. Everyone enjoys these meetings and the women have found that by taking some time off for relaxation occasionally they can do better work in a shorter time.

For a genuine good time there is nothing that beats a good, old-fashioned Thanksgiving gathering where everybody in the district is there with their dinners after which comes the speeches and a good rousing home-talent program. Try it this year and then if it is a success, elect officers to arrange for a similar entertainment next year.

Why not have a sugaring-off party, or a husking bee or just invite the neighbors over for the fun of it? Informal affairs of this kind are not much trouble for any one person and they are worth more than one can imagine in helping to bring folks together and making farm life more attractive to both old and young.

Why Not Take a Week Off?

Of course, every Kansas farm woman is going to the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 9 to 14. She will take some of her good conservation bread or cake, some of her delicious

canned fruits and dried vegetables or that piece of fancywork that is admired so much by all her friends for the exhibits, too. She isn't going to miss a chance of winning a few of the attractive prizes offered.

Friday, September 13, is women's day but there'll be a canning demonstration by a Kansas mother and daughter canning club every day besides all the other good things on the program.

Entries close for the culinary department, September 7; for the fancywork department, September 6; and for the homemade products department, September 7. All entries must be made to the secretary of the fair at Topeka.

Cooler Weather Models

The popular panel effect is shown in ladies' dress 8917. Two materials may be prettily combined in making this frock, and a wide sailor collar finishes the neck. Sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' and misses' smock blouse 8896 is to be slipped on over the head. The sleeves may be long or short. Sizes, 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies', children's and misses' set of hats 8475 consists of four styles. Sizes, ladies', misses' and children.

There is an inverted plait at the center back of misses' military coat 8445 which gives extra fullness. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

A very good sport skirt is 8616. It is made in one piece and plaited all around. 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. State size and number.

Food can be made to win the war in but one way: the action of the whole people, in every shop and every kitchen and at every table in the land.

Will the Women Write?

Does your school serve a hot luncheon to the students? If so, write a letter to the women's page telling what it costs, what the menus include, the equipment used, the financial plan and whether you think it is worthwhile. How do the parents in your neighborhood co-operate with the teacher?

If your school does not come under this class, send in your best pickle or relish recipe or tell how you handle grapes. For the two best letters received by September 11 there will be a prize of \$1 each. Address the Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

For Our Young Readers

This Well Planned Picnic was Great Fun

BY LUCILE ELLIS

DON'T FORGET to call me early, mother dear!" little Mary urged when she had given the final goodnight kiss and started off for bed. The reason for her unusual anxiety was fear of oversleeping. The very next day a long planned picnic was to take place. All of the children in Mary's Sunday school class were going to attend for they had been looking forward to the day ever since the event had been announced. Now that it was almost at hand, Mary didn't wish to miss a single minute of it.

Mrs. Stone, Mary's mother, of course, didn't forget her promise and almost

surd forfeits which the blunderers were asked to pay.

When this game had become tiresome, a laughter game was started. For leader Miss Woods chose Harry Williams because he was always self-possessed. The players sat in a circle with the leader in their midst. Then Harry began the fun by tossing a handkerchief into the air, which was the signal for all those playing to laugh as heartily as possible. As soon as the handkerchief touched the ground all were required to observe perfect silence. Those who broke this rule were banished from the circle by the leader. It wasn't very long until the game was finished for Harry proved to be the only person in the crowd who had much self-possession.

After this the children decided to go wading. Some of the boys went fishing farther up the stream where the water was deep. This gave them a good appetite for the dinner which Miss Woods, with the help of some of the older girls, spread on the grass. The dinner was so good that nearly everyone ate too much, which is the way we so often do at a picnic.

After the children had lounged on the grass for awhile, listening to stories, Miss Woods announced the game of "Touchwood Tag." The tag was played in the usual way with someone chosen as "it," whose attacks the pursued could elude only by touching wood with his right hand. If tagged before he could reach wood he was obliged to join hands with the pursuer, after which the two went in pursuit of other game. Any person tagged joined forces with the pursuers and the game continued until the last victim was captured.

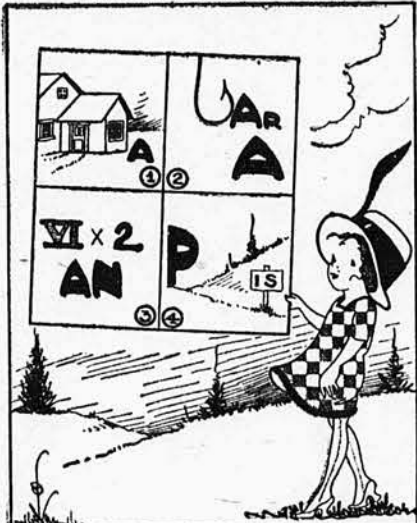
Then it was time to go home and each child voted for another picnic to be held in October when the leaves are falling and walnuts and hickory nuts peep out from bright and sombre colors.

"Oh, joy!" exclaimed Ruth Hamer. "We surely had fun today, but October's the month for me, when the air's frosty and you can run and play and not get too hot!"

And all the boys and girls agreed that it was the month for them, too. On the way home further plans for another eventful day were discussed.

GIRLS' NAMES

BY WALTER WELLMAN



If you can guess these four girls' names, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first five boys and girls sending correct answers. Replies must be received by September 7.

The answer to the puzzle in the August 17 issue is: 1, cooper; 2, banker; 3, aviator; 4, chauffeur. The prize winners are: Isla M. Lillibridge, Waterville, Kan.; Lawrence Spexarth, Colwich, Kan.; Ruth Troyer, Protection, Kan.; Mary Badger, Carbondale, Kan.; Kenneth Kipers, Cassoday, Kan.

Water is the first great need of animals.

A Success-Making School—A Nation-Building School

Such a school is the Kansas University of Commerce

THE SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION Offers two-year courses equipping for success in Big Business.

THE KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE (established 26 years ago) offers short intensive courses, equipping for Civil Service, Banks, General Office Positions.

THE AUTO, TRACTOR AND AERO SCHOOL offers complete courses in mechanical and engineering. Niueport Scout Monoplane.

THE MORSE AND RADIO SCHOOL offers complete courses in both wire and wireless. Free Training for Registered Men.

Equipment in each school modern and complete. Our twenty-five experts assure you thorough training. Write department interested in for Success Information.

KANSAS UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE

L. S. Weller, President, Salina, Kansas

BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE!

\$1,000
IN
PRIZES
GIVEN
AWAY
FREE



\$250.00

CULVER RACER AUTO "FIRST GRAND PRIZE"

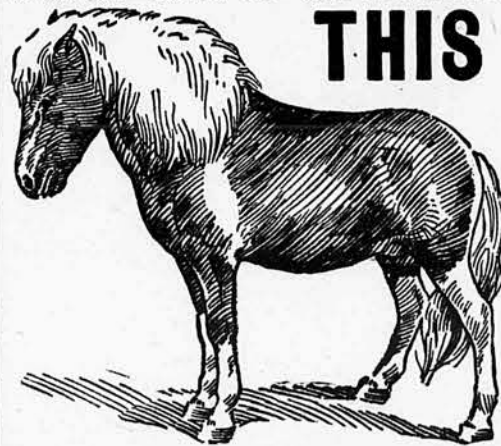
Not a Toy

But a Real Gasoline Automobile

BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers. Clutch—Foot pedal, b.-b. Steering Gear—Wood with metal spider. Wheels—Wire inter. ball-bearing 20x2 clinch rim. Tires—Culver non-skid. Clutch—Foot pedal, b.-b. Axles—Crucible steel. Gas Tank—12 gal., r. 60 m. Wheel Base—56 in. Springs—Cantilever, elliptic. Speed—3 for., 2 reverse. Brakes—Foot and hand. Engine—Air cooled 6 h. p. Weight—250 pounds. Speed—Up to 25 miles.

This fine little automobile is built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. No complicated parts to get out of order and is perfectly safe for a child of 8 years. This little Culver Racer will do anything a full-sized car will do because it is built in proportion to a big car. Have been giving these little automobiles away for several years, and they are giving the very best of satisfaction. The Culver Racer not only affords a world of pleasure for boys and girls but is also a real necessity. You can run errands, take things to market, go after the mail and just do anything with a Culver Racer—all you have to do is to crank it, jump in and go—further information and complete specifications will be sent you. Some girl or boy is going to be the proud owner of this fine Culver Racer at the close of this club—why not YOU—solve the puzzle below and get in on the ground floor.



THIS IS "NED"

Second Grand Prize
Value \$100.00

Here I am—I am wondering what nice little boy or girl will be my master at the close of this club. My name is "Ned". I am 4-years old and about 40 inches high; I am real black with four white feet and some white in my mane and tail. We do not show a very good picture of "Ned" but he is a mighty pretty little pony and loves nice Boys and Girls and wants a good home. We gave "Ned's" little brother away last month to a nice little girl just 8 years old, and I just wish you could know how easily she won him. Don't fail to join my club—solve the puzzle below and write TODAY.

How Many Words Can You Make?

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins. It is not hard either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the list given, and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For instance, the letter Y appears three times, so in all your words you must not use Y more than three times. If you use Y twice in one word, and once in another, you cannot use Y in any other word as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. It is not necessary that you use all the letters. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as 12 or 15 words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many.

A TOTAL OF 15 GRAND PRIZES

1. \$250 Culver Racer Automobile.
2. Shetland Pony "Ned" value \$100.
3. \$75 in Gold.
4. \$50 in Gold.
5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
11. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
12. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
13. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch
15. \$5.00 in Gold.

ANOEYRS
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OUR OFFER

We are the largest magazine publishers in the West, and are conducting this big "Everybody Wins" word building contest in connection with a big introductory and advertising campaign, whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement, and we want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how to become a member of this contest club and be a sure winner. We give 100 votes in this contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the club, we will give the Culver Racer Automobile first prize, value \$250.00; to the second highest we will give the Shetland Pony "Ned" second prize value \$100.00; to the third highest \$75.00 in gold, and so on until we have awarded the 15 grand prizes as listed in this adv.

Notice: Every new member this month also receives a beautiful GENUINE GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS FREE AND POSTPAID, JUST FOR PROMPTNESS. Anyone may enter this club, and there was never a better offer made especially to boys and girls. Please bear in mind there is absolutely no chance to lose; POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS. If there should be a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes, each tying club member will receive prize tied for. Get an early start—send in your list TODAY.

BILLY FRENCH, Mgr., 731 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

BURN THIS
IN YOUR
MEMORY.

THE KANSAS FREE FAIR

THE GATES STAND OPEN
TOPEKA-SEPT. 9th 14-1918

GREATEST
FAIR IN
KANSAS
HISTORY

Come to Topeka

MONDAY TO SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

U. S. GOVERNMENT WAR EXHIBIT

Direct from Washington, showing all the latest implements of war on land and sea. New building especially built for this great exhibit of the War and Navy Departments.

MILLION DOLLAR LIVE STOCK SHOW

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Poultry. Big array of prize winners of leading Western breeders.

FARM POWER DEMONSTRATIONS

Fifteen acres of machinery, tractors, power plants, lighting plants, implements and labor saving short-cuts to larger production.

\$30,000 IN PREMIUMS

Will be given under the usual competitive conditions.

THE MIDWAY

Parker's Greatest Shows, "Chinatown," Ferris Wheel, The Whip, Submarine Chaser, Merry Widow Swings, Honeymoon Trail, Over the Top, and hundred other clean, educating and amusing attractions.

L. M. PENWELL, President

THE WORLD AT WAR

A stupendous war spectacle every night. The biggest sensation Kansas has ever seen, featuring the latest battles on the Western front; 300 people, all-fresco stage containing 12,000 square feet.

HORSE RACING AND AUTO-MOBILE RACING

Four days of harness and running races and two days of daredevil motor championships on the fastest dirt track in the West.

MUSIC

Three full concert bands, afternoon and evening concerts. The Modocs, great favorites of the concert stage.

PEOPLE'S PAVILION

Educational and patriotic features every day. Home economic demonstrations, Department of Agriculture, Food Administration, Council of Defense, Red Cross and other patriotic organizations and activities will be represented.

PHIL EASTMAN, Secretary

6 BIG DAYS A GREAT WAR-FAIR 6 BIG NIGHTS



Service Flag
The Flag
of Distinction

Every Home, Club, Sunday School, Church or Business House furnishing a boy for Uncle Sam should honor him by displaying the Service Flag officially adopted by the United States Government. The flags are 12x18 inches in size. Sewed cotton flag cloth.

For the next few days we will send one of these flags free and postpaid with a yearly subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.10. Orders are filled with flags with a single star. If more than one star is wanted add 10 cents for each extra star.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Ks. Gentlemen—Enclosed, find \$1.10 for which send Farmers Mail and Breeze one year, with a service flag free as premium.

Name

Address

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

OVERLAND TOURING CAR FREE!



Here's a chance to get a \$995 Overland Touring Car, war taxes and freight prepaid! By using some of your spare time each evening during the next few weeks.

We want to hear from people who live in the country or town of not over 20,000 population in the states of North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Illinois. If you live in any of these states—send us your name at once, and get full particulars about how you can own an Overland without cost. Just send us your name and address—a postal will do. You'll be under no obligation.

Address Dept. C,
NATIONAL ALFALFA JOURNAL
Sioux Falls, So. Dak.

The Midnight Marriage



The greatest love story ever written; a fascinating tale of love and romance; thrilling scenes; startling climaxes. To quickly introduce our popular monthly magazine, the Household, containing from 20 to 32 pages of short stories, serials and a special department we will send this book free with a yearly subscription at 30 cents.

The Household, Dept. M.B., Topeka, Kansas

Wonderful Plant Free

The Resurrection Plant changes from lifeless inactivity to lovely fern upon being placed in water. It will resurrect in this way any number of times. This beautiful plant sent free if you send us only two 3-month subscriptions to the Household Magazine at 10 cents each. The magazine contains from 20 to 32 pages monthly of stories and special departments of interest to all. Address, HOUSEHOLD, Dept. RP-30, Topeka, Kan.

Panama Canal Book Free

A story of the building of this great canal; 96 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid with a 3-mo. subscription to the Household at 10c. The Household is a big story magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Address, The Household, Dept. A-5, Topeka, Kansas

Three Thousand at Picnic

Cloud County Capper Clubs Score Big Success

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

IF YOU ARE a boy or a girl between the ages of 10 and 18 years, perhaps you think planning a patriotic picnic for all North Central Kansas is too big an undertaking for 15 such young persons. But you're mistaken. The task wasn't a hundredth part as great as the ability of the 10 Capper Pig club boys and five Capper Poultry club girls in Cloud county. Invitations to the picnic were extended thru the newspapers to all patriots of that part of the state. Three thousand responded and spent a day full of interest.

It looks as if Capper clubs are giving the boys and girls training that is even more valuable than best methods of raising pigs and chickens, doesn't it? Training for leadership that is going to prepare them to take hold of the big

nations. The talks of these three men were particularly impressive because each of them has known the hardships of living in other countries. Roy Scott, impersonator and comedian, who was advertised as the "Harry Lauder of the West," did full justice to his title and received rounds of applause. Then there was patriotic music by the 17th Battalion Military Band; patriotic singing by the audience and vocal solos by Jennie Lind Bruner, W. A. Baylor, Goldie Eastman and 6-year-old Vivian Zimmer, who charmed the audience with her sweet voice and engaging manner and was called back to the platform. Twelve young women gave a Red Cross drill. Thruout the day refreshments were sold, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross. The program was concluded with a talk about the club work by the secretary of the poultry club.

But I almost forgot to tell you about the big picnic dinner that was spread on long tables at noon under the oak and walnut trees in Wilcox Grove near Concordia—fried chicken, pickles, salads, cakes, pies—it makes one's mouth water just to think of that delicious feast. And best of all, everyone became acquainted or renewed friendship with those they hadn't seen for a long time.

When I arrived at Concordia the evening before the picnic, Laree Rolph met me and took me to her home to spend the night.

Following is a part of the contest story of Lois Sargent, of Riley county, who won third place.

Lois Sargent's Story

"My contest chickens are purebred Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. I chose this breed because I think it is one of the best for an average farm flock. They are both good layers and good meat producers. My parents have had much experience with this breed and find that they are fine winter layers. The chickens are beautiful in shape and color. They are very tame and therefore are easy to pen and handle.

"When I entered the contest I bought 30 eggs from my mother, paying \$1.50 for them. I set the eggs under two hens. I tried to pick hens of an average size, good health and good temper. The nests were inside a shed, open on the south. I put the nests on the ground and made them with straw. I dusted the hens with ashes and shut them on the nests with one egg apiece the first night to be sure they would act well. After the first three days the hens were free to get feed, water and exercise whenever they wanted to.

"I kept my chickens in a coop 3 feet by 4 feet. It had a shed roof covered with tar paper and was rain tight. It had a swinging wire netting front and a place for little chicks to come out. I faced the coop south to get the best sun.

"I fed the chickens first when they were 48 hours old. The first feed consisted of mashed hard boiled eggs, chopped onion and finely ground egg shell. I kept a dish of fine sand in the coop.

"When the chickens were 6 weeks old I fed them with the farm flock. They had free range and got bugs and green food. I keep oyster grit in the hen house.

"I had the unusual good fortune to raise all 20 chickens. There were 17 pullets and three cockerels.

"Hens never lay well when chilled, so I keep my hens shut in until the thermometer registers 40 degrees. When it is very cold I give the hens warm water. I give them sour milk and fresh water twice a day. I feed bran in a home-made wooden feeder. Laying hens need a balanced ration. They should have grain food, animal food and green vegetable food.

"My hens laid very well. I got a printed poultry record sheet and tacked it on the door. Every night I put down the number of eggs gathered.

"I took two pullets and a cockerel to the Manhattan Poultry Show. My trio won first place for Rhode Island Reds in the Junior Department. That meant a blue ribbon and a prize."



Lois Sargent



Mrs. Sargent

jobs of life later on. Of course, the parents of these young folks helped them make arrangements for the picnic. If they hadn't, I doubt if it would have been such a great success, but boys and girls who have "that something" in their make-up which draws the older folks into their plans and lines them up for the best interests of their club deserve even more credit than those who work alone.

The Cloud county picnic was the biggest picnic ever given under the direction of Capper boys and girls. The large attendance alone would be sufficient to make it stand out pre-eminently, but there was bigness in other respects—speakers of prominence, a program that excelled and a spirit of patriotism that showed these young folks to be lined up completely for their country's service.

P. J. Paulsen, a member of the father-son contest, who gave the address of welcome, stated that the meeting was a patriotic affair and the boys and girls gave evidence of this when they marched before the audience in grand parade carrying huge banners reading, "Patriotic Pig Club," and "Patriotic Poultry Club." Mr. Paulsen also gave statistics about the club work. The boys of the Capper Pig club have increased the supply of pork in this state more than 1 million pounds and the girls of the Capper Poultry club have increased the number of chickens more than 30,000, some of these already weighing 3 and 4 pounds. What does all of this mean? Why, it means that the Capper Pig club boys have provided food for our soldiers "over there" and the Poultry club girls have raised chickens to help feed the folks at home. So you see it's very fitting that they should be behind the big patriotic event in Cloud county.

The program was announced by E. B. Tilson, who made appropriate introductory remarks. His son, Teddy Tilson, in a club prediction, forecasted the careers of the members of the Cloud county pig club 14 years hence and foresaw these boys as men of prominence who got their start in the financial world thru the thoughtfulness of one man in Kansas who was willing to lend them money on their own notes without security.

Official Reports

Official reports of the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs in Cloud county were given by the boys and girls. Gomer T. Davies, editor, stirred the audience with an address on "True Patriotism": Father Ennis invoked the divine blessing and made a few brief remarks about this great country of ours, and A. B. Carney, postmaster, dwelt upon the advantages which we Americans have over people of all other

Careful Silo Filling Pays

Attention to a Few Points Will Insure Good Silage

BY FRANK M. CHASE

OWING to the large number of silos constructed in Kansas this summer the many farmers of the state will have their first experience in the making of silage this fall. Nothing could quell the enthusiasm of a man for silage so quickly as to have a silo full of spoiled material the first year that he stored his corn crop in this way. With feeds commanding present prices, and prospects for none too much of them to fill the needs, spoiled silage would be a specially serious matter this year. To produce good silage in any well-constructed silo is not a complicated matter, and by observing carefully a few important points even the inexperienced farmer may obtain first-class silage.

Corn that is to be put into the silo should be as mature as it can be without becoming too dry to pack down firmly. Good silage has been obtained from corn that was cut at the same stage as it would have been harvested for fodder, but better results will be obtained usually if the silage corn is cut when slightly greener. The kernels should be well-dented before one commences to fill the silo.

It is better to be too late in filling the silo than too early. Green corn produces sour silage, which is both less palatable and less nutritious than that

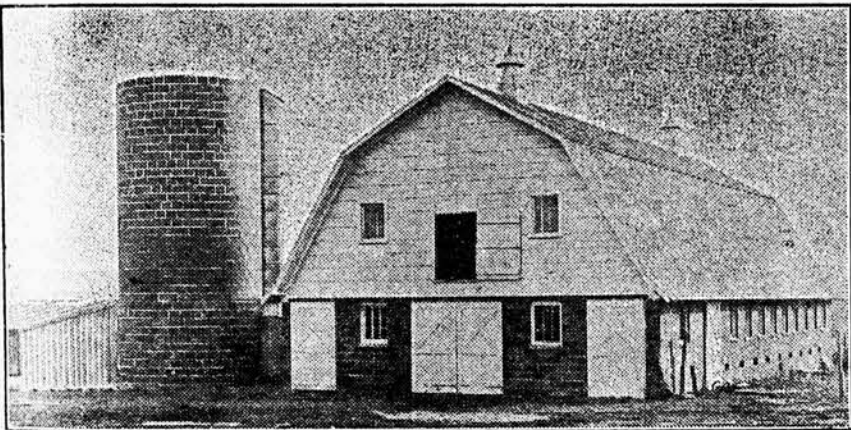
rapid filling woven wire may be extended above the top of the silo, thus increasing its capacity until it can settle. Patent roofs are made which serve the same purpose. Refilling in two or three days will accomplish the same end. Because of the help shortage this year more small silo-filling outfits will be used than ever before. When these are used the silage has time to settle while filling is in progress, and so prevent a considerable waste of silo space.

More or less silage will decay at the top unless the silo is sealed over, or unless feeding is begun soon after filling. To prevent much of this loss, some farmers seal the silo with three or four loads of green corn from which the ears have been removed, some use other sorts of heavy green crops, while still others use sawdust satisfactorily. In every case it is advisable to soak this covering thoroly with water and tramp it regularly for several days after it has been placed in the silo.

Alfalfa for Feed and Fertility

(Continued from Page 1.)

are fewer weeds to contend with at that time than in the spring. In Western Kansas spring seeding produces



Every Silo in Kansas should be Filled Carefully this Year, as Feed is too Scarce and High to be Wasted by Poor Methods.

made from corn that is cut at the proper stage. If the corn becomes too dry to pack well in the silo, good silage still may be obtained from it by adding water. If the silage corn is so dry that the finely cut fodder does not feel moist when squeezed in the hand, water should be added to it as it is placed in the silo. The sorghums should not be ensiled until fully matured and the seed is hard.

The length of pieces into which the fodder is cut for making silage may be from 1/2 to 1 inch. The more power to cut the fodder is necessary as the length of pieces decreases, the short lengths are preferred; they facilitate packing, come out of the silo in better condition, and are consumed with less waste than the longer pieces.

The distribution and packing of the silage are important points, and the lack of the right attention to them often causes beginners to reap poor results with their first silage. Unless the blower has a distributor attachment there is a tendency for the cut corn to fall in one place in the silo. If the silo is filled in this way, the finer and lighter portions of the stalks are frequently blown to the outside and the heavier parts, ears and butts of stalks, are deposited in the center, thus causing an uneven distribution of grain and stalk and a consequent uneven quality of silage. Thoro packing requires plenty of men and persistent work. Good silage can be had only by uniform packing and uniform distribution of the corn. The entire surface, especially the outer edge, should be packed firmly. The best help obtainable should be stationed in the silo.

The large cutter, with the corresponding large capacity, frequently saves money in filling the silo, but it may result in a waste of the storage capacity of the silo. If the silo is filled rapidly the corn has little time to settle. To overcome this disadvantage of

satisfactory results, because the moisture is less abundant in the fall, and very little trouble is experienced in eradicating the weeds. Fall planting also is likely to winter-kill, as the young plants would not be strong enough to withstand the first cold. "A satisfactory stand," says Professor Call, "may be obtained either with spring or fall planting in practically every section of the state, provided weather conditions are ideal for a time and the seedbed has been prepared satisfactorily. Farmers must use their own judgment in determining the best time to plant, bearing in mind that moisture conditions and seedbed preparation are the essential factors for success."

The most popular method of seeding in Kansas is with the drill. A good press-drill covers all the seed, presses the soil around them firmly and insures better germination. Small grass drills that sow seed in rows from 4 to 6 inches apart give satisfactory results in Eastern Kansas. By means of these drills it is possible to distribute the seed more evenly and to plant it at a more uniformly shallow depth than is possible when the grain drill is used. Alfalfa seed should not be covered too deeply. The depth of seeding will depend somewhat upon the character of the soil. In a loose sandy soil that does not bake after packing rains, it is possible to seed deeper than in soils of heavier types. As a rule, alfalfa seed should not be covered deeper than an inch. In place of the drill some farmers seed broadcast with a wheelbarrow seeder, an end-gate seeder, or sow by hand and cover by harrowing the field lightly. The seedbed will be covered better and more uniformly if the field is left a little rough before seeding, as when worked with a disk. Another good method is to roll the field with a Western land roller before seeding.



Belt Work

The Test of Successful Kerosene Burning

NO load to full load—back to no load, and the New Hart-Parr keeps running smoothly with no irregular explosions, no throttling, no delicate adjustment of the carburetor.

Ensilage cutting is a rigid test of a kerosene tractor and the New Hart-Parr behaves as well with kerosene as the best gasoline tractor does with gasoline.

The most practical business man in the world is the farmer. He understands the common sense side of engineering. Beautiful theories are all right, but "What will it do?" is the question the farmer is interested in.

The New HART-PARR

Specifications:

Power—Pulls three plows—30 HP on belt.
Motor—2 cylinder twin, 4 cycle. Valve in head. 750 RPM.
Motor Frame—Cast steel, one piece. No bend. No twist.
Carburetor—New Dray kerosene shunt.
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Lubrication—Madison-Kipp force feed.
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is a common-sense tractor, just the right size, power, price for the average farm.

Its design is sensible—it is easy to get at, to keep it in good running order—it does everything you require both in belt work and in field work.

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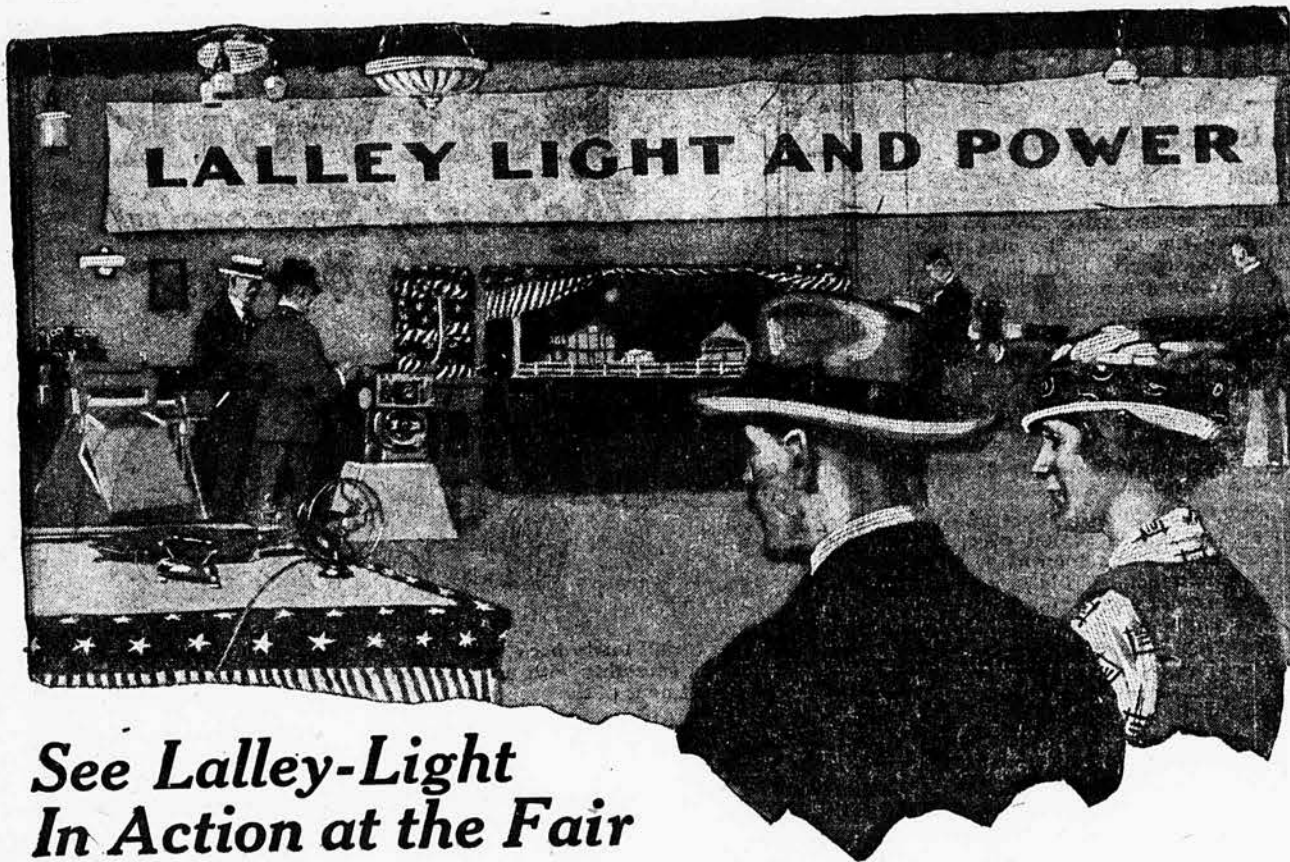


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The Household, Dept. F.F.S., Topeka, Kan.



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Lalley-Light will be exhibited, and in operation, at most of the county and state fairs this fall.

We ask you to note particularly the way it runs, and the character of the electric light and power it produces.

If you will do this, we count on the plant itself to convince you of the superiority it has proven in eight years of every day farm use.

You probably will be impressed, first, with its extremely smooth running; and the fact that a low hum is all you hear when it is running.

You will see that the electric lights are strong and steady all the time—without even a suggestion of a flicker.

You will observe, also, the same steady flow of power to the electrical machines which may be exhibited.

The men in charge will explain that Lalley-Light furnishes light and power from two sources—the storage battery; and the generator, independently of the battery.

That means with Lalley-Light you are doubly sure of having light and power.

Even if you are not of a mechanical turn, you can't help admiring the unusual simplicity of the plant, and its very compact design.

We urge you to study Lalley-Light, because it points the way to a great saving of farm labor and an equal increase of comforts and conveniences on the farm.

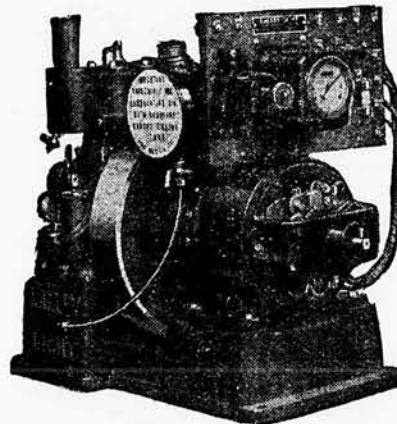
Next year the farmer's need for Lalley-Light's reliable, economical power and light will be even greater than this year.

You should prepare now to meet that need.

If Lalley-Light should not be displayed at your home fair, write to us for details and name of the nearest Lalley-Light merchant.

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Generating plant is 27 inches long, 14 inches wide, 21 inches high. Storage battery is included in complete outfit.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Draft Exemptions

Are medical and theological students exempt under the present draft law?

QUESTIONER.

Slater, Wyoming.

Yes. Medical students however are likely to be called for service in the medical reserve as soon as they have completed their course.

Walnut Timber

I have on my farm about 100 walnut trees ranging in size from 4 inches in diameter to 12 inches. I have been told that the government is in need of much black walnut lumber. To whom should I write in regard to the matter?

MRS. O. W. GOOD.

Wakefield, Kan.

I think you should address a letter to Chief of Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

Should Have the Road

A man has two farms, one on the south side of the Arkansas River and the other on the north side. Both are along the section line. He does not ask for any bridge at the river crossing, as the river is often dry. There is no north and south road on which to cross the river and the farmer has to go 8 1/2 miles west, then same distance to go 17 miles to get 1/2 mile. Several of his neighbors who live on the south side of the river have wheat on the north side and have to go 17 miles to harvest their wheat and other crops. This makes it very inconvenient.

ARCHIE KEECH.

Dodge City, Kan.

I cannot understand why the commissioners would refuse to grant a road under these circumstances. If they will not act I do not know of any way in which I can help in the matter.

Rights of Property

A. moved to Oklahoma and took up a homestead. After the death of her husband she moved to town in order that she might educate her children. She bought property in the town and afterward married B. who also has children and town property. A. still holds her property in her own name. Now has she a legal right under the laws of Oklahoma to collect the rent from this property? What right would A. have to B's property, should he die, there being three minor children born before this last marriage?

READER.

1. A woman has the right in Oklahoma to manage her own property and collect the rents from it regardless of her husband.

2. In case B. dies before A. she will inherit one half of all his property unless there was some prenuptial agreement to the contrary.

Homestead Rights

1. If a man owns 160 acres in Kansas how much can he homestead in another state?

2. Can a minor take a homestead?

3. When and where will there be land openings this summer or next fall?

4. Can a man be prosecuted for feeding wheat to his hogs?

H. M. P.

1. He may take 160 acres additional under the recent homestead acts.

2. If the minor is the head of a family he may take a homestead, otherwise not.

3. I cannot say. Write the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

4. Unless he could show that such feeding was necessary, he might be subject to arrest.

Federal Farm Loan

I am a renter and have lived on a farm for five years, but will have to move on account of disagreement about the amount of stock that may be kept on the place. The landlord will not let me keep more than four cows. I have built my herd up to 14 cows and am selling cream. The landlord wants to sell the farm for \$6,000. It is worth \$8,000. Please explain to me the Federal Farm Loan Act and what chance there would be to get a federal loan and purchase this place.

M. L. M.

The Federal Land Loan Bank Law requires the owner to hold the title in the land. The government will make a loan on land and improvements of approximately 70 per cent of the entire value of land and improvements. It would be necessary for you to form an association of not less than 10 land holders and take stock in the Federal Land Bank. It will be best for you to write the President of the Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kan., asking for full particulars. It would be necessary unless you have sufficient money to pay say 30 or 40 per cent on the land to arrange for a second mortgage to take care of what was necessary to pay for the land. Assuming for instance that you are able to make a loan from the government of 4000 dollars you would have to arrange with your landlord to take a second mortgage for \$2,000 in order that you may get title to the land.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for September 8. Conquering evil. 1 Kings 21:1-29. Ephesians 6:10-21.

Golden Text. Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather even reprove them. Eph. 5:11.

Ahab was the seventh king of Israel, the Northern kingdom and his reign lasted from 876 B. C. to 854 B. C. Weak in his personal character, he married Jezebel, the heathen princess daughter of the king of Zidon. With her fierce strength of purpose she was able to over-master Ahab at every turn and soon made him an idolater like herself. Near their summer palace on the spur of Mount Gilboa, looking westward, toward Mount Carmel over the great plain of Jezreel, was a vineyard, belonging to a simple hard working Hebrew, which they wished to add to the royal gardens.

Among the Hebrews was an unwritten law that made them reluctant to part with any of their ancestral lands and especially to sell them outside of their own relatives, so when Ahab offered to buy the vineyard or to give him another one somewhere else, Naboth refused the offer with horror. Knowing that popular feeling would back Naboth, Ahab went to his palace and sulked like a child whose wishes had been thwarted. Throwing himself on the bed he refused to eat.

Jezebel at once showed her unscrupulous ideas. Ordering, in Ahab's name, a holiday in honor of Naboth. Then as he enjoyed the royal order two worthless persons came along and swore that he had cursed God and the king, an offense punishable only with death. The submissive city rulers obeyed Jezebel and so Naboth and his sons were stoned to death. Ahab's first covetous gaze had led to murder, his sulks were over and he went merrily forth to take possession of Naboth's vineyard.

But seemingly triumphant as their success appeared soon all Israel was afire with the horror of the deed and Elijah came forth with the prophecy that a like fate awaited Ahab and all his family.

The old proverb, "Murder will out" applies to all sins, those usually called small as well as the great ones. Man when he sins against man, fears discovery, but he who sins against God is sure of it.

The easiest way of conquering sin is to keep away from the temptation it offers, but once it has entered in our souls we must remember that it is a curable disease if taken in time and just as when we have some sudden pain we hasten to the doctor so when in trouble we must go to God in prayer. There is not the slightest use to evade it for the sooner we acknowledge the hold it has upon us the quicker we will be in a position to hate the idea of sin and be willing for God to take it out of our lives. The Word of God has the power to disarm any and every evil that we are heirs to and the thoughtful Christian will note where temptation has hindered him before and will not go that way again.

To do right is far easier than it may seem at first and when people talk about the straight and narrow path being the hard road to follow they are entirely wrong. The really hard road is the one to the place we are all wishing for the kaiser. Take for instance the poor man who comes home drunk and beats up his wife, breaks the furniture and scares his children half to death. The next morning he sees the ruin he has made and with empty pockets and splitting head, do you imagine his road is an easy one? He realizes then that it would have been easier the night before to have kept straight than to repair the mischief his sin has brought about.

We have this to remember, that every sin we conquer with God's help makes us just that much stronger and even if we fall a thousand times we must not lose heart but come back for the thousand and first battle. We never are conquered until we lose heart.

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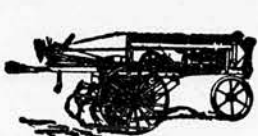
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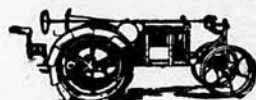
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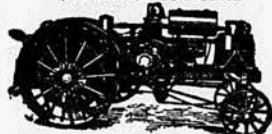
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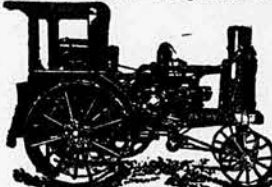
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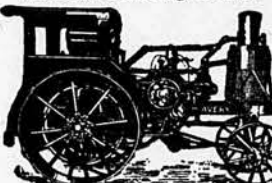
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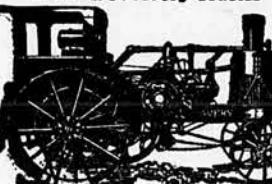
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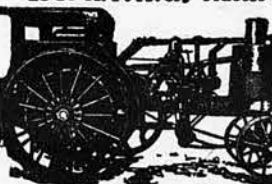
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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Tom Barron strain, April hatched, \$1. June hatched, \$1. Leander Scott, Windom, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Young's strain, \$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Johnson, Geneseo, Kan.

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

BOOTH'S EGG PRODUCER MAKES THE hens lay a lot more eggs for a few cents. Satisfaction or don't pay. Circular free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

FOR SALE—BUFF LEGHORN, PRIZE STOCK cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets. Trios, pens, yards. Best laying strains. Write for prices. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

PURE BRED COCKERELS, PRIZE STOCK Buff, Rocks, White Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, each \$2. S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns and Anconas, each \$1.50. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

ONE POUND OF BROOKS BEST CHICKEN fat will absorb 2½ pounds of water, 3 pounds of skim-milk or 8 pounds of butter-milk, making your feed cost you only about a cent a pound, fatten your chickens, turkeys and ducks quickly and cheaply, and make this quick easy profit instead of letting the poultry shipper do it. This is a wonderful quick fattening feed and can be fed two or three weeks before marketing or killing, we guarantee it or your money back. 100 pounds \$3.90 or 500 pounds \$18.75. Send remittance and we will ship direct. In 100 pound sacks only. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHLESTEDT, Lindsborg, Kan.

IF DISSATISFIED WITH LOCAL POULTRY and egg market, ship direct. We loan coops and cages free. The Copes, Topeka.

DOGS.

FINE PUPPY GREYHOUNDS FOR SALE. Satisfaction guaranteed. James Blackman, Redfield, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, ELIGIBLE TO registry. Farm raised. Good workers. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

THOROUGHbred FOX TERRIER PUPS. Also grown male and female. F. E. Drake, 1031 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

AIREDALES, PUPPIES, GROWN DOGS, bitches; pedigreed, registered, \$10 and up. State wishes plainly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Avalon Kennels, Vallery, Colo.

FOR SALE—TEN WOLF HOUND PUPPIES. Well grown. Sire and dam caught and killed 23 coyotes last season. Write for prices and particulars. F. M. Larkin, Clay Center, Neb.

FOR SALE, AT REASONABLE PRICE, wolf hound pups. Age three months. From large wolf dogs, the kind that gets them. Satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars, address, Geo. Arthur, Cheney, Kan.

FARMS WANTED.

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

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

OUR FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS BEAR a reputation. Write us your wants. Watson Bros., Wholesale Seed Merchants, Milan, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED, RECLEANED, \$10 BU. Send samples on order of 10 bu. or more if wanted. Bags 500. Wm. Bliesecker, Abilene, Kan.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY FANCY RE- cleaned seed. Write for samples and prices. Atchison Seed and Flower Store Co., Atchison, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 99% pure, good germination, \$8. per bushel. Order early. Freight is slow. George Bowman, Logan, Kan.

\$5 A DAY GATHERING EVERGREENS, roots and herbs. Genseng, \$14 lb. Belladonna seed, \$64 lb., or grow it yourself. Book and war prices free. Botanical 75, New Haven, Conn.

ALFALFA SEED—RE-CLEANED, HOME grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed from \$5 to \$10.50 per bu. Our track. Seamless bags, 60c. Samples on request. The L. C. Adams Mercantile Company, Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—POWER HAY PRESS, \$575. Bert Carnes, Ft. Scott, Kan.

EVERY 10 BOTTOM, ENGINE LIFT PLOW, for sale cheap. Used one year. K. R. Garver, Attica, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW 12 HORSE PORTABLE coal oil and gasoline Witt engine. V. W. Rowley, Bushong, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—32 IN. ADVANCE separator with all attachments. Price, \$300. Address, M. & B., Box S-4.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FOR LIVESTOCK or Ford truck, one Buick in good condition. W. J. Harrison, Atchison, Kan.

WANTED—NEW CROP ALFALFA SEED. Please mail samples and quote price f.o.b. your track. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

FOR SALE, OR WILL TRADE FOR UN- encumbered farm property: 8 room brick dwelling, clear, Pueblo, Colo. Wm. C. Mangelsdorf, Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, MOGUL COAL OIL tractor, set of eight Oliver plows. Will sell cheap or trade for smaller outfit or land. W. H. Drinkner, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE THRESHING RIG, 15x30 Minneapolis oil tractor, new. 28-40 Nichols-Shepard separator in good running order. A. H. Beeley, Coldwater, Kan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE TUNG-LEK silo, 14x30. Terms if responsible, or will exchange for hedge posts, immediate or future delivery. Fortuna Lumber Co., Bucklin, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—25x60 FOUR cylinder oil tractor, Minneapolis, good as new. Would take a good Ford car or a good 20 H. P. steam engine on this tractor. C. R. Grosse, Marion, Kan.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, lumber direct from mill in car lots, and itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

FOR SALE—TWO AVERY TRACTORS, 12-25 h. p.; two Bull tractors, 3 four bottom 14 inch power lift DeTour plows. Three 2-row listers, 4 iron wheel wagons. Aultman Taylor bean huller, also six bean harvesters with extra knives. Everything almost new. These are in Western Kansas. Address Chas. L. Rea, Box 1, Kansas City, Mo.

PATENTS.

IDEAS WANTED. THEY BRING WEALTH if patented. Send postal for needed inventions. List of patent buyers and guide book. Tells how to secure patent through our credit plan. Randolph & Co., Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

WANTED IDEAS. WRITE FOR FREE patent guide books, list of patent buyers and inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

YOUR IDEA WANTED. PATENT YOUR invention. I'll help you market it. Send for 4 free books, list of patent buyers, hundreds of ideas wanted, etc. Advice free. Highest references. Patents advertised free. Richard B. Owen, Patent Lawyer, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US— Twenty patent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MARRIED FARM HAND AT once. Must have experience and furnish reference. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

WANTED, MARRIED MAN TO TAKE charge of pure bred Holstein herd in central Kansas. Man must be reliable and have some help of his own. Address B, care Mail and Breeze.

LANDS.

WANTED TO BUY FROM OWNER, FARM from 80 to 160 acres. Frank Lynn, Harveyville, Kan.

115 ACRE DAIRY FARM, WELL IMPROVED. 25 acres alfalfa, 40 acres pasture, balance in cultivation, 2 miles from Concordia, Kan. W. G. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

LANDS.

WANTED—TRADE THREE ADJACENT Topeka, Kan., residences for farm. Rev. H. A. Ott, Topeka.

FOR SALE—WHEAT FARM EIGHT MILES county seat. Part trade or terms. Box 176, Medford, Okla.

BEAUTIFUL EIGHTY, \$2,000, PROSPECT, well improved, fine water, ideal location. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan.

FOR SALE, BERNUDA STOCK FARM. War reasons. Excellent improvements. Central Oklahoma. Mile from town. Write owner. "Bernuda" Mitchell, Chandler, Okla.

QUARTER SECTION, 3¼ MILES SOUTH of Wetmore, Kan., ½ mile to school; well fenced. 60 acres grass land, rest under cultivation. Price, \$12,500. Godfrey Bareiss, Holton, Kan.

WANTED—GOOD FARM ABOUT 300 acres, bottom land preferred, good improvements, modern house. Must be well watered. Near town with high school. Address, M. H., care Mail and Breeze.

A BARGAIN—320 A. IMPROVED FARM IN Lyon Co., 125 a. cult. part creek bottom; bal. pasture with small creek and timber; small improvements. Price \$40 per a. ½ cash, bal. long time at 6%. Ed F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

KODAK FINISHING—ANY SIZE FILM DE- veloped and six prints made for twenty-five cents. Cash with order. E. J. Runner, Edgerton, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST, MUL- berry and catalpa posts. Also locust and catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, care Mail and Breeze.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

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—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.23; No. 2 dark hard, \$2.19; No. 3 dark hard, \$2.13; No. 4 dark hard, \$2.07; No. 5 dark hard, \$2.06; No. 6 dark hard, \$2.05.

No. 1 hard, \$2.19; No. 2 hard, \$2.15; No. 3 hard, \$2.11; No. 4 hard, \$2.07; No. 5 hard, \$2.03; No. 6 hard, \$2.02.

No. 1 red, \$2.18; No. 2 red, \$2.15; No. 3 red, \$2.12; No. 4 red, \$2.09; No. 5 red, \$2.06; No. 6 red, \$2.05.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.86@1.88; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.83@1.85; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.76@1.78; No. 5 mixed, nominally \$1.66.

No. 2 white, nominally \$1.92@1.96; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.88@1.92; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.84@1.87; No. 5 white, nominally \$1.81@1.84; No. 6 white, nominally \$1.75@1.78.

Oats—No. 2 white, sales 73½¢; No. 3 white, sales 72½¢; No. 4 white, nominally 72¢; No. 5 white, nominally 71½¢.

No. 2 mixed, nominally 72½¢; No. 3 mixed, nominally 72¢; No. 4 mixed, nominally 71½¢; No. 5 mixed, nominally 71¢; No. 6 mixed, nominally 70½¢.

Kafir—No. 2 white, nominally \$3.45@3.48; No. 3 white, nominally \$3.43@3.47; No. 4 white, nominally \$3.41@3.45; No. 5 white, nominally \$3.39@3.43; No. 6 white, nominally \$3.37@3.41.

Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.67@1.70; No. 3, nominally \$1.65@1.68; No. 4, nominally \$1.63@1.66; No. 5, nominally \$1.61@1.64; No. 6, nominally \$1.59@1.62.

Barley—No. 2, nominally \$1.90@1.93; No. 3, nominally \$1.88@1.91; No. 4, nominally \$1.86@1.89; No. 5, nominally \$1.84@1.87; No. 6, nominally \$1.82@1.85.

Shorts—Nominally, sacked, \$1.52@1.55; Mixed Feed—Nominally, sacked, \$1.48@1.51.

Corn Chop—Nominally \$3.62@3.69; Hogs—Bulk, \$18.50@19.40; heavy, \$19.00@19.45; packers and butchers, \$18.75@19.50; light, \$18.50@19.40; pigs, \$16.30@18.00.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$17.00@18.25; dressed beef steers, \$11.00@16.75; western steers, \$10.00@14.50; southern steers, \$7.50@14.25; cows, \$6.50@12.50; heifers, \$9.00@14.50; stockers and feeders, \$7.75@14.50; bulls, \$7.00@10.50; calves, \$8.00@14.00.

Sheep—Lambs, \$15.50@17.75; yearlings, \$10.50@15.00; ewes, \$8.00@12.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.00@18.00.

Hay—Alfalfa, choice, \$30.50@31.50; No. 1, \$29.50@30.00; standard, \$28.50@29.00; No. 2, \$25.50@27.50; No. 3, \$21.50@25.00. Prairie, choice, \$26.00@26.50; No. 1, \$24.50@25.50; No. 2, \$22.50@24.00; No. 3, \$16.50@22.00. Midland and lowland prairie, \$11.00@20.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$19.50@20.50; No. 2, \$18.50@19.50; No. 3, \$17.50@18.50; No. 4, \$16.50@17.50; No. 5, \$15.50@16.50; No. 6, \$14.50@15.50; No. 7, \$13.50@14.50; No. 8, \$12.50@13.50; No. 9, \$11.50@12.50; No. 10, \$10.50@11.50; No. 11, \$9.50@10.50; No. 12, \$8.50@9.50; No. 13, \$7.50@8.50; No. 14, \$6.50@7.50; No. 15, \$5.50@6.50; No. 16, \$4.50@5.50; No. 17, \$3.50@4.50; No. 18, \$2.50@3.50; No. 19, \$1.50@2.50; No. 20, \$0.50@1.50.

Packing hay, \$10.00@16.00.

Sorghums Withstand the Heat

Kansas farmers have had an excellent opportunity to compare the drouth resisting qualities of the sorghums with those of corn during the last few weeks. Crop reports from nearly every part of Kansas indicate that, tho the corn crop will be largely a failure, the sorghums are still in a condition to provide much feed. According to the prospects as indicated by the state board of agriculture report of August 22, the corn crop will be the fourth smallest in Kansas during the last 40 years. This report also stated that the average condition of the sorghums ranged from 23.4 to 32.5 points higher than the percentage condition of corn, which was reported at about 30, all being based on 100 as representing a satisfactory growth and development.

Jewell County—The weather is hot and dry. Some of the corn in this county is burned badly and the rest will make but half a crop. The third alfalfa crop is being cut. Wheat \$1.95 to \$2; eggs 29c; butterfat 46c.—L. S. Behymer, Aug. 24.

Hamilton County—This has been the driest summer in three years. There are more cattle now in the country than there have been for 30 years. We have plenty of stock water. Our calf and lamb crops will be almost 100 per cent normal. Corn \$2.50; maize \$3.40; coal \$9.25; butter 45c; eggs 30c.—W. H. Brown, Aug. 20.

Lyon County—A good shower August 23 greatly benefited all growing crops. There will be an abundance of corn along the creeks. Lots of ground is being plowed for the next wheat crop. With good showers kafir, cane and feterita will make good feed. Stock is doing well and flies are not bothersome now.—B. R. Griffith, Aug. 25.

Meade County—The corn crop is of very poor quality and farmers are filling silos with it. Wheat ground is being worked with disk plows and harrows. The wheat crop in this county will not be enough to seed the county. Unless there is more rain to wet the subsoil the acreage will be the smallest in years, and many farmers will have to buy seed. Cattle are scarce. Butterfat 46c.—W. A. Harvey, Aug. 24.

Sherman County—We have had local showers the last two weeks. Corn is in the ear. Millet and prairie hay are being cut and the crops are well up to expectations. Grass is fine.—J. B. Moore, Aug. 24.

Morris County—Threshing is about completed and the average yield is 20 bushels an acre. Most of the crop was hauled from the machine to the elevator. Plowing is nearly done. The oats crop averages about 25 bushels an acre. Our corn crop has suffered greatly from the drouth and will scarcely make good fodder. Kafir and cane will make enough seed to reseed the county if weather conditions are favorable.—J. R. Henry, Aug. 24.

Allen County—Stock water is very scarce in the northern part of this county. More wheat than ever before will be sown this year if we have sufficient rain. Hay has been put up. Broomcorn crop is being harvested, and the quality is the best in years. Kafir is short and has not begun to head. Cattle and hogs are going to the market every day.—George O. Johnson, Aug. 22.

Anderson County—We had a light shower last night, but it was scarcely enough to wet the soil. The corn crop is almost a failure in the northern part of the county. There will be a large acreage of wheat sown this year.—G. W. Kiblinger, Aug. 23.

Partly Pertaining To Purebreds

BY T. W. MORSE

Prof. H. W. Mumford recently made a public sale from his herd of Duroc Jerseys in which the well grown sows of the offering averaged over \$200 a head.

A conference of War Finance Corporation representatives was held in Kansas City recently to complete plans for the establishment of cattle loan centers at Kansas City and Dallas. The lending of money under this plan will be conducted by the Federal Reserve Banks at these points. The object is to prevent, as far as possible, in sections that have suffered from drouth, the sacrificing of breeding cattle and the reducing of the nation's output of beef.

Prof. "Joe" Montgomery has been made manager of the big livestock interests of the Clinton Falls Nursery Co., of Minnesota. The members of this firm are breeders of registered Herefords, Durocs and Belgians. Prof. Montgomery is a Kansas man who graduated from the Kansas Agricultural college 11 years ago. Since that time he has been in the harness in livestock work, going to his present job from the position of assistant animal husbandman in the Minnesota Agricultural college. In that capacity he did much livestock extension work, and in addition was secretary and executive officer of the state station registration board, and also was secretary of the Minnesota Hereford Breeders' association.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

Special Notice

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

THREE CHOICE imp. farms at \$90, \$112.50, \$125 per acre, all close in.
Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE: 160 acres half mile from town, good water, fair improvements. Address F. E. Weed, Athol, Kan.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

BEST 640 acre, Eastern Kansas creek bottom grain and stock farm, well located and improved. Other good farms at right prices.
E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

LANDS in Stevens and Morton Co. and Baca Co., Colo. on reasonable terms. Will trade for livestock or small residence property.
John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

510 A. stock farm, 130 a. first bottom. \$50 per a. Might consider good wheat farm. Write for printed list.
L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.

80 A. well imp. \$65. A ml. town school. \$2,000 handle. Possession at once. 294 a. imp. four and one-half ml. town. \$60 a. Terms. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

FOR SALE one of the best stock and grain ranches in Wabaunsee Co., Kan. 80-100-200 improved farms, prices and terms to suit. Write for descriptions.
Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.

160 ACRES, 4 ml. from Garnett, Kan. Price \$85 per acre. 320 acres, \$75 per acre. Crop of wheat pays for land. Write
TRIPLITT LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS: For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also, to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

210 ACRES improved farm, 200 acres in cultivation. Priced at \$18,000 if taken at once. Wheat this year will make twenty bushel. The Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY FARMS. Fine improved farms in Coffey and adjoining counties, any sized tract, at \$50 to \$100 per acre. We can please you. Write for list.
Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kan.

160 ACRES—\$1760. 220 down, bal. easy payments at 6% interest. Good location in Seward county. Some cultivated, productive land. Write owners.
Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

WOULD LIKE to locate 300 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising, land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want.
A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

600 ACRE STOCK FARM FOR SALE Two sets of improvements, 120 a. farm land, 40 a. timber, the rest pasture and meadow. Living water on all; 5 miles from town.
John A. Harms, Westmoreland, Kan.

CHOICE 80 acre farm; splendid improvements. Well watered. 2 acres timber. Close splendid school, church. Priced right for immediate sale. Heirs wish to divide. Write for description and descriptive booklet.
Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH Square section, 8 miles railroad, 80 acres cultivated, balance bluestem grazing land, live stream timber, fine water, good buildings. Fine for the stockman. Price \$32,000. Liberal terms.
J. E. Bacock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

118 ACRES 2 miles town, with 4 year high school, Franklin county. Every acre fine laying tillable land; 60 acres blue grass; 20 acres timothy and clover. \$5,000 worth of new improvements; fine location. Price \$110 per acre. Will loan \$10,000. Large list of other farms, all sizes.
Cushin, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kan.

320 ACRES 3 miles good railroad town, Franklin county. New house, good barn, hay 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.

FOR SALE or rent, four hundred acre improved farm near Spearville. Two hundred acres ready for wheat, hundred acres alfalfa. Fifty per acre. Six hundred acres improved near Macksville, Stafford county, eighty ready for wheat, balance pasture and hay. Fifty per acre. Some terms.
J. F. Harris, Owner, Macksville, Kan.

PUBLIC SALE SEPT. 3, 1918 A 40 acre bottom farm well improved. Suitable for milk cows, chickens and hogs, one mile of Attica, Kan. Also horses, cattle, hogs, chickens, farm implements and household goods. Good terms on part. Trains met with auto.
T. H. Dawson, Attica, Kan.

1533 College Ave., \$10,000 New modern home, two corner lots, south and east front, nine rooms, hot-water heat, hardwood floors, two glass-enclosed sleeping porches, two bath rooms. Inquire of
OWNER

280 ACRES FOR \$3,000 30 miles Wichita; sandy loam soil; good crops; 50 past., 60 spring crop, bal. for wheat; poss.; \$15,000; \$3,000 cash, \$1,000 year.
R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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. R. 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.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

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.

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

160 ACRES for \$4000; 6 miles out, all broke, fenced, on R. F. D., mile to school, in rain belt.
J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

IMPROVED quarters, half sections or larger, Lincoln Co., Colo. Bargains. Easy terms. Good crops. Write
John L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

WHEAT LAND near Denver \$22. 715 acres, 260 acres deep plowed, ready for fall wheat. Easy terms to good farmer. Fred-ericksen, 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, Selbert, Colorado.

**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.**

640 ACRES Kiowa Valley, on main road; creek running through east side; about 160 acres alfalfa and bottom land, balance level wheat land; good timber; springs, ample water. Wonderful combination farm. \$27.50 per acre. Terms.
REYNOLDS, COVEY & REYNOLDS, 625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

OKLAHOMA

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

38 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.

ARKANSAS

WRITE US for information about northwest Arkansas. Stock, fruit and spring water.
PINKERTON & OREBAUGH, Green Forest, Carroll Co., 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.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

TWO hardware stocks and buildings for sale or trade for land. Write to
Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas.

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.

One-half of the difficulties in making good butter lies in the care of the milk and not in the mode of churning. From the time the milk is drawn from the cow until the cream is ready to be churned the strictest care is needed to keep it clean and free from exposure to odors.

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.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Oct. 21—Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo.
Nov. 8—O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 14—L. H. Ernst and L. Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
Nov. 21—Am. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, at Kansas City.
Nov. 23—H. H. Holmes and A. L. & D. Harris, at Kansas City.

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' Ass'n, 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.
Nov. 22—Am. Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, at Kansas City.

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.
Sept. 18—Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Sept. 18—Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, Kan.
Sept. 19—Geo. H. Palmer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Oct. 3—F. W. Spencer, 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. 3—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. Brunnemer, Jewell, Kan. Sale at Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 11—Otto A. Gloe, Martel, Neb.
Feb. 11—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 12—B. E. Ridgley, 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
Sep. 14—Roy German, Coldwater, Kan.
Oct. 1—Fred Hobeiman, 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 Foss, 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.
Oct. 21—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. Klusmire, 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—Flook Bros., Stanley, Kan.
Nov. 15—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
Nov. 21—D. J. Ryan and R. E. Mather, Centra, 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. 23—F. 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. Gellen, 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—B. Widdle & Son, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 4—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 5—Ed. M. Kern, Stanton, Neb.
Feb. 5—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—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 18—E. F. 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, Centra, Kan.
Mch. 7—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

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

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., has one of the good Red Polled herds of Kansas. If you want a few fine yearling heifers that will grow into real cows or a few cows that are in calf, bred to calve in winter or early spring, write or call on Mr. Poulton, while you can get your first choice. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertiserment.

Duroc Sale at Coldwater, Kansas.

Roy German, Coldwater, Kan., will sell September 14, at the Fair Grounds pavilion, at Coldwater, 30 registered Durocs. The sale will commence at 4:30 p. m. This sale is the last day of the Comanche County fair and these hogs will be on exhibition during the fair. This offering is out of fashionably bred sows and by unusually good boars. The offering will consist of 25 choice spring boars, three bred gilts and two open spring gilts. Comanche and adjoining counties need just such boars to head their herds. Five of these young boars are by Mr. Otey's Pathfinder Chief 2nd, one of the greatest sons of the famous Pathfinder. Write today for catalog. Mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertiserment.

Smithhisler's Shorthorn Sale.

Col. D. S. Smithhisler, Enid, Okla., sold at auction, Aug. 21, 54 Shorthorns. Short pasture and scarcity of stock water had a big bearing on buyers and prices were not in accordance with the quality of the offering. The 54 head sold for \$9,965. The 51 cows and heifers averaged \$187.35. A general rain could easily have raised the average \$50 per head. Among the buyers were Park Salter, Wichita, Kan.; Bert Atherton, Waukomis, Okla.; C. D. Campbell, Apache, Okla.; Jake Alderson, Nash, Okla.; H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; W. S. Boles & Sons, Enid, Okla.; Lee Marshall, Burden, Kan.; Frank Flisk, Watson Bros.; Mr. Mount; Mr. Sprague; Mr. Robinson; Mr. Pray; Mr. Webber and Mr. Thomas.—Advertiserment.

Williams' Durocs Average \$132.

W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla., sold, Aug. 20, 44 Durocs for a total of \$5,800, an average of right at \$132. The five boars averaged \$188. The top price of the sale, \$500, was paid by J. A. Childress, Broken Arrow, Okla., for the sow, National's Ideal II, by

HOUSES.

For Sale or Trade, Jack Quick and sure, mules to show.
R. M. CLEMMER, Conway Springs, Kansas

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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshires on Approval Fall gilts, bred and 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. Eln, Valley Falls, Kansas, Secretary Kansas Hampshire Ass'n.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Merceper Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

MORTON'S BIG POLANDS

25 choice spring boars out of Giant sows and sired by Miller's Chief, Gerstade 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 1,360 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT TOPEKA, KANSAS CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

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 107353, \$40. From prize winners. E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS

Oxford Herd Poland Chinas

Herd headed by Giant Lunker, by Discher's Giant. Herd sows by Cawwell's Big Bob, Rood'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 Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77328, 1 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

100 Spotted Poland Chinas

Fall boars, fall gilts, spring farrow, either sex. A good herd boar. Papers furnished. Prices right. B. A. Shehl, Westmoreland, Kan.

Budweiser Spotted Polands

Pigs ready to ship from tried and true sows. Either sex, well spotted. Priced to sell. A. J. BLAKE, OAK HILL, 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 Polands

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

Big Type Polands, both sexes, and bred gilts.

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

Old Original Spotted Polands

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.

Big Type Polands

Pigs, 3 1/2 months, weight 100 pounds, bred right, fed right and priced right. Money back if not satisfied. Sired by Big Jumbo, by Big Hadley Jr. and out of sows by Hadley Big Gun, by Orphan Big Gun. E. J. Hartman, R. R. 2, Great Bend, 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.

Wiebe's Big Immune Polands

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

BRED SOWS

A few extra good tried sows, bred for Sept. farrow; and some choice open gilts. Special prices on 30 big, stretchy March boars. One litter by Fraziers Jumbo Bob; one by Fraziers Giant Jones; others by Broadus Expansion. Tried sows will weigh from 500 to 700 pounds. They are sired by Young Hadley; Wonder King; Big Orphan and Laptad's Wide Awake, and bred to Osage A Wonder. Everything immunized. On main line Santa Fe, 18 miles south of Topeka. Also 2 Scotch and 2 Scotch topped bull calves. M. C. POLLARD, CARBONDALE, KAN.

Great Bargains in Wait's Big Type Polands

Noted for their great size and quality, they all go without reserve at less than half their real value. Closing out a partnership. Big stretchy spring boars and gilts sired by 1000 pound boars, fall gilts and tried sows. All immunized, registered, recorded and guaranteed to please or your money back. They are priced to sell, so act quick and get a bargain. Ask for prices and catalog. Wait & Parkhurst, owners. Address S. E. WAIT, BLUE MOUND, KANSAS

National Col. II, and out of Select Ideal III, and bred to Orion Cherry King A. The top boar of the sale was a yearling son of National Col. II, taken by W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan., at \$300. The extreme drouthy condition prevailing locally, prevented the usual strong home demand, but breeders were present from Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, who considered the offering the best ever sold by Mr. Williams. This average on 44 Durocs at this time is a big compliment to Mr. Williams and his Durocs. Col. E. F. Herritt did the selling. Other buyers were C. Gamble, Garvin, Okla.; J. R. Oliver, White Wright, Texas; C. H. Hudson, Wilberton, Okla.; Ed Winters, Wetumka, Okla.; J. K. Ramsey, Sentinel, Okla., and Dr. Mullins, Marlow, Okla.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Chas. Dorr, of Osage City, Kan., has bred pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs in Kansas for twenty-five years. He is offering a choice lot of spring pigs at \$25 each. Write him today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan., expects to join the army shortly and must sell his western herd of Chester Whites. Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze know who Mr. Gookin is and that his herd is one of the best known in the country. He has herd sows, herd boars and spring boars and gilts for sale and he will make attractive prices on them. He will be out of the business temporarily as he expects to get back in the business as soon as he returns from the war. Address, F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan.—Advertisement.

Pollard's Poland China Sows.

M. C. Pollard, of Carbondale, Kan., is offering special prices on a few extra good tried Poland China sows. They are bred for September farrow. These sows will weigh from 500 to 700 pounds and are sired by the following noted big type sires: Young Hadley, Wonder King, Big Orphan and Laptad's Wide Awake. They are bred to Mr. Pollard's richly bred herd boar, Osage A Wonder. He is also offering some choice open gilts and some big, stretchy March boars. Also two Scotch and two Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls. Note his advertisement in this issue and if interested in his offering write him at once, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Holstein Dispersal Sale.

L. F. Cory & Son, of Belleville, Kan., will disperse their herd of pure bred Holstein cattle at the farm, 6 miles south of Belleville, on Wednesday, September 18. This sale is made necessary on account of the junior member going to war. The offering will include 31 cows, 10 choice young bulls and 8 yearling heifers. Display advertisement concerning this offering will appear in next week's issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. In the meantime write W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., who is managing the sale, and ask that your name be placed on the mailing list for catalog. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Choice Angus Cattle.

Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kan., are extensive breeders of Angus cattle and their big herd of 230 breeding cows is very likely the largest herd in the west. At present they are offering a number of cows and heifers for sale and a fine string of young bulls of serviceable ages. Wakarusa Heatherson 6th and Quovadis are two splendid herd bulls doing service in this herd. Mr. Sutton is one of the well known Angus authorities of the west and John Wells is one of the successful stockmen of Russell county. The old Chas. Sutton ranch, the home of this great herd is one of the well equipped stock ranches of that section. If you want anything in the Angus line you will do well to get in touch with Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kan. Go to Russell and phone John Wells.—Advertisement.

Outstanding Herd Boars.

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., Washington county, is a breeder of Duroc Jerseys not contented to drill along with other breeders who are satisfied with herd boars that are just eligible to registry. All spring and summer he was on the look out for the herd boar that would suit. Finally he was located in a prominent herd in Nebraska. Zimmerman's Sensation was sired by Kern's Sensation, the grand champion boar at the Nebraska state fair last year and in winning that honor he was compelled to beat the boar that had won the same honors at the Iowa State Fair the week before. His dam is a great brood sow, sired by Educator. He is a big fine yearling that bids fair to make lots of trouble for Kansas breeders who are not awake to the importance of size with the other good qualities of the Duroc Jersey. The sire of Zimmerman's Sensation was said to be the largest Duroc Jersey boar that ever won at Lincoln. Orion Illustrater is the second big yearling in the Zimmerman herd. He was sired by Joe Orion 5th and out of an Illustrater 2nd dam. He is big and certainly a wonderful boar. This pair of great yearlings, great in both breeding and as individuals are the boars that Mr. Zimmerman bred sow sale offering at Fairbury, Neb., next Feb. 4 will hold a boar sale but will have a few choice boars for sale at private treaty. Write him today about them and always mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

S. E. Wait, of Blue Mound, Kan., has a card announcement in the Poland China section of this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze that should interest readers who are in want of big type Poland China boars or gilts. These pigs are of spring farrow and sired by 1000 pound boars. Mr. Wait also has fall gilts and tried sows, all immunized. He registers these hogs and sells them with a money back guarantee. The Wait herd is noted for its size and quality. Mr. Wait is closing out his herd to close a partnership for quick sale. Note his advertisement in this issue and write at once, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Good cream rising means keeping the milk sweet as long as possible and this is possible by cooling it down quickly and keeping the temperature uniformly low.

Registered Duroc Hog Sale

LAST DAY OF COMANCHE CO. FAIR.
Sale at Fair Grounds Pavilion, Starts at 4:30 p. m.

Coldwater, Kan., Saturday, Sept. 14

25 SPRING BOARS, 5 CHOICE GILTS, ALL IMMUNIZED

All out of fashionably bred sows. Five of these boars are by the sensational Otey boar, Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the biggest boar for his age in the state. The others are by Roy Wonder, a Crimson Wonder boar of great breeding quality. When you see him sale day you will want one of his young boars. The three bred gilts are by Roy Wonder and in pig to Col. Constructor, a show boar. Two spring gilts and a son of Pathfinder Chief 2nd will sell as a single lot just to start someone in the hog business. Come and buy a better boar and raise better hogs. Write today for catalog. Address

Roy German, Coldwater, Kan.

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Chas. Force, B. U. Towner.
Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

GUY ZIMMERMAN'S DUROC-JERSEYS

Zim's Sensation sired by Nebraska's grand Champion, Kern's Sensation, and out of an Educator dam.

Orion Illustrater sired by Joe Orion 5th and out of an Illustrater 2nd dam.

Two of the largest, tallest and longest yearlings in Kansas. Keep in mind we sell 40 bred sows in the Northern Kansas sale circuit Feb. 4 bred to these boars. Sale in Fairbury, Neb. Visitors welcome.

GUY ZIMMERMAN, Morrowville, Kan.

Washington county.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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

OTEY'S DUROCS

Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the largest and smoothest 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 Illustrater 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 Sabatha. 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

SHEEP.**HAMPSHIRE SHEEP**

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

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 (Wabunsee County) HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

Farm three miles north of town, Alma-Burlingame branch Santa Fe.

SHEEP.

Shropshire Bucks For sale, priced to sell. Good quality Will Walton, Newton, Kan.

For Sale 160 head of breeding ewes and lambs, mostly Shropshires. W. S. DEWEESSE, Nashville, Kansas

For Sale. Oxford Rams G. H. FORM Moran, Kan.

Doyle Park Shropshires Twenty ewes and 20 ram lambs. Lambs sired by a son of Senator Bibby. Doyel Park Stock Farm, Peabody, Kansas

10 yearling bucks at \$40 each Shropshire, very high grade. These bucks sheared 164 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

ALL PURE BRED SHEEP 100 ewes, 50 ram lambs ready for service 1 two year old ram, 6 yearling rams. W. W. HAMILTON, NICKERSON, KANSAS

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

Shropshire Hampshire Southdown

Shropshire Hampshire Southdown

Shropshire Hampshire Southdown

Shropshire Hampshire Southdown

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LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

OMER T. RULE

STOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates.
 REFERENCES: Malt & Brews, fieldmen
 and breeders for whom I have sold.
MERT. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

HESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

HESTER WHITE HOGS
 Springing hogs for sale. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.

Gookin, Russell, Kan. is in the draft
 of his Chester Whites. Herd sows, herd boars,
 pigs, both sexes. Address as above.

re Chester White Pigs

Winning strains for sale. E. M. Rookard, Ozark, Kan.

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

Large, heavyboned, early maturing type, com-
 size and QUALITY with prolificness, just the
 you have been looking for, are bred on "GOLDEN
 FARM," the place where "QUALITY" reigns.
 for sale. F. J. GREINER, Box A, Mena, Ark.

KANSAS HERD OF

HESTER WHITE SWINE
 but boar pigs for sale. See King's
 Best at State Fair.
 for Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Spring Pigs, \$25 a Head
 Pedigrees. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey March Pigs

First prize and champion sows and boars. Pedigree
 very pig. Write quick. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan.

Arrett's Durocs

Ten Fall Gilts.
 bred for August
 September farrow. 110 spring pigs ready to ship.
 W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska

Registered Duroc-Jersey

April farrow. The great Orion
 strain. Good ones priced right.
 Duroc Jersey Farm, Muncie, Kansas

AULSEN'S DUROCS

In death will sell 50 pure-bred Durocs. Splendid
 with quality and breeding. Either sex
 by age and size you wish. For Duroc bargains
 write P. J. Paulsen, Route 5, Concordia, Kan.

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Royal Grand Wonder and Royal Sessa-
 Write me your wants, or come and see my herd.
ANDERSON, R. 7, McPHERSON, KAN.

ANNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
 gilts, and spring pigs; prize winning
 good for sale at reasonable prices.
LE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Bears Constructor and Constructor Jr.
 at Kansas State Fair 1917. Bred
 and immunized spring boars, priced for
 sale. **W. W. TRUMBO, Peabody, Kan.**

res Sells on Approval

Boars out of Orion Cherry King
 sired by King's Col. 6th. In breeding
 individuals these challenge the best.
J. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

Bancroft's Durocs

Immunized. September 1917 gilts,
 safe in pig for September 1918 far-
 row. Price \$65. Choice 125 pound March
 pig each. **D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.**

ROC BRED GILTS CHEAP

12 gilts out of sows sired by Crimson Model,
 Wonder, Illustration Critic B. and Golden
 and sired by Reed's Illustration. Reed's
 and Crimson Golden Model and bred to Reed's
 and Reed's Gano. All immunized.
A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

CHOICE DUROC GILTS

A few good gilts left, weight around
 pounds bred for early September farrow
 good son of King the Col., the king of
 red. Will close them out at \$65 and
 on. Have some good spring pigs for
 by the above sire. Write at once as
 won't last long. All immunized.
SEIWARD, Eudora, Douglas Co., Kan.

Shelman's Duroc Boars

Enough Model Second and Colonel
 Send your check for \$25 for spring
 weighing 50 lbs. or more, a check for
 to you an extra fine spring boar weigh-
 ing 100 lbs. or more and immunized. They are
 growing fast. Send your checks
 of thousand pound ancestry, to
Shelman, Grand View Farm, Abilene, Kan.

Shn's Orion 42853 (a)

Spring pigs, 200 boars by Grand
 6th, Gano's Masterpiece 2nd and
 noted bloodlines. It will pay you
 if you want the best. All vac-
 cined double treatment.
F. E. GWIN & SONS
 Groveville, Kan., Washington County

HEREFORD CATTLE.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL FOR
 sale. **A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS.**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Two Purebred, Registered Red Polled Bulls and 1
 bull for sale. **Joe F. Richmiller, 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 year-
 ling bulls, cows and heifers. **HALLORAN & SANDRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS**

LARGE DEEP-FLESHED RED POLLS

Springing two, whose dams and sisters pro-
 duce 600 pounds butter per year. Be prompt.
 Write or come. **Chas. L. Jarboe, Quinter, Kan.**

BARGAINS IN RED POLLS

A few extra good cows safe in calf; also a few
 yearling heifers and a 4-year-old tried herd bull.
 All at rock bottom prices.
I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Sutton Angus Farms

For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred
 and open. 10 two-year-old heifers bred. 35
 bulls, serviceable ages.
SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS



Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

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

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.

AT THE STATE FAIRS

Be sure to see the Aberdeen-
 Angus cattle. There you
 will have an opportunity at
 more than 25 leading live
 stock shows to inspect the
 choicest representatives of
 the grand champion beef
 breed. These show animals
 are samples of the best
 American herds. Their pro-
 duce has won at the world's greatest live
 stock show, the International Exposition, at
 Chicago, 15 out of 16 fat carcass grand cham-
 pionships over all breeds, as well as 13 out of
 16 fat carlot grand championships, 11 out of
 14 steer herd grand championships, and 10
 out of 16 single steer grand championships.
 Calves of the breed have been demonstrating
 their baby beef making superiority at shows
 and markets from Canada to Texas. The
 bulls of the breed have been getting market-
 topping steers at all leading markets, demon-
 strating their place in the winning of the war.
 "Ask the man who owns some!"
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association
 817-MB Exchange Ave., Chicago.

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

Beuno Farm Jerseys Soffa 19th and Tormont strains.
 Breeding and price on request.
 Calf for sale. **POST MASTER, Breckinridge, Oklahoma**

For Sale—Registered Jersey Bull

8 months old. Dam
 with record of 446 pounds butter in ten months.
IRA T. JONES, MOUND CITY, KANSAS

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of
 Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by
 Raleigh'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.**

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Young Ayrshire Bulls For sale. Eligible to register.
F.M. Haines, Oskaloosa, Kan.

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
 bulls, herd headers;
 20 young bulls suitable for farm or ranch
 use. **J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.**

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

Nine, nice young Scotch topped bulls, reds and
 roans, ready for service. They are by Sycamore
 Chunk, by Mistletoe 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 7 1/2 from Conway
 Springs, Kan.
WM. L. MEUSER, MANAGER, ANSON, KAN.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

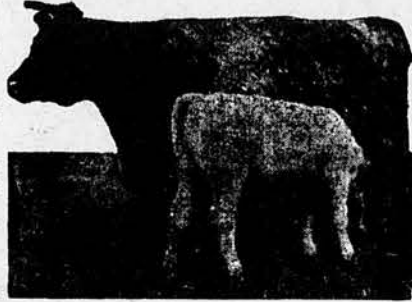
Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed
 by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and
 roans 8 to 24 months old, out of cows
 strong in the blood of Victor Orange and
 Star Goods. No females at present to
 spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on
 Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale List

10 choice herd headers of the richest Scotch breed-
 ing, 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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. back-
 ing. **H. N. Holden, Meade, Kansas**

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE

yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cows
 Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.**

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-
 breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

I have on hand one carload of high-grade

Holstein cows, bred to freshen
 in September, October and November, also twenty head giv-
 ing milk now. Write **W. F. Perdue, Carlton, Kansas**

For Sale: Holstein Herd

Registered male. 20 head she stuff from 3 months up,
 mostly high grade. **HENRY SPEAR, Olathe, Kan.**

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.**

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

12 heifers and
 3 bulls, 16-18ths
 pure, five to seven weeks old, dandy marked and from
 heavy milkers, at \$25 each. Grated for shipment any-
 where. **FERNWOOD FARMS, WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

HOLSTEINS

I am overstocked on heifers and will sell
 20 head, old enough to breed. They are very
 high grade from pure bred bulls.
CHAS. HIGGINBOTHAM, CASSVILLE, MO.

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.**

Registered Holsteins

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



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets
 The Holstein-Friesian Association
 of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

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.
E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS



Sept. and Oct. Holstein Bargains

26 fresh cows and heifers that I want to close out at once. Your big
 opportunity if you want milk. Choice two-year-old high grade
 heifers bred to King Segis bulls. Springing cows, of
 good ages. Heifers bred to freshen this fall.

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. Ship-
 ments can be made on Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

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

Watch for Registration Day

The President of the United States will soon announce by proclamation, a Registration Day to be held as early in September as possible.

More than 2,000,000 men are needed to put our army on a 5,000,000 men basis. 13,000,000 are expected to register.

Class one is nearly exhausted. This Class must be replenished from new registrants not later than October 1st.

Who must register:

All men from 18 to 20 years of age, inclusive and

All men from 32 to 45 years of age, inclusive, should watch closely for the President's Proclamation, definitely designating who must register.

Where you will register:

In the customary voting precincts in the jurisdiction of your Local Selective Service or at other points to be designated.

Sick and non-resident registrants:

These will be furnished cards by their Local Boards. The sick will be registered by persons deputized to do so. Non-residents may register by mail through the County or City Clerk of the place at which they are stopping. Special provision will be made for felons, persons awaiting trial and others confined in jails or institutions.

The Government of the United States asks your hearty co-operation with your Local Board in making the registration a complete 100% catalogue of every man of the ages to be announced in the President's Proclamation. Selection will take place later by the usual classification method.

*The penalty for failure to register is one year imprisonment and
NO man can exonerate himself by the payment of a fine.*

WATCH FOR REGISTRATION DAY

Approved by
NEWTON D. BAKER
Secretary of War

E. H. CROWDER
Provost Marshal General
United States War Department



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