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KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

Sept. 20, 1919

The



Vol. 49 No. 38

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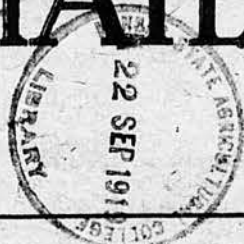
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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Arthur Capper
PUBLISHER



Vol. 49

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For a Better Farm Life

By F. B. Nichols

A FINE demonstration of the agricultural progress of this state was given last week at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka. This was true in all departments, especially with livestock, farm machinery and with home conveniences which make life more worth while. The fair was a most hopeful showing of the more satisfactory rural life now being developed in Kansas.

Livestock men were mighty well pleased with their section, especially with cattle. Purebred cattle breeders have much confidence in the future. "I expect the very fine development we have noticed in cattle breeding in the last year to continue," said W. A. Cochel, formerly professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college and now with the American Shorthorn Breeders' association. "The reason is simple, better animals are paying in real money. Increasing prices for land, feed and beef are getting the business on a new basis rapidly. Efficient animals—good breeding such as that represented in the herds being shown here—are necessary in beef making. Our modern breeders are the leaders in the great livestock effort we now can see in this country."

Greater Interest in Livestock

"One of the very pleasing things in the livestock show at Topeka this year was the interest the people have taken in the animals—of the hours they have spent in the barns, and here in the judging ring. This indicates a most healthy interest in better livestock in Kansas; especially does it mean a belief in animals with breeding which allows them to make real gains with the feed provided."

A feature in the cattle judging ring this year was the explanation of the different classes, given by L. R. Brady of Manhattan. This sort of work is of the highest possible educational value, and it did much to hold the interest of the large crowds at the ringside. This is merely one of the many extra educational features provided by Phil Eastman, the secretary, and the board of managers.

Mr. Eastman, by the way, was one of the most pleased men on the grounds during the week. "The exhibits couldn't have come in better," he said, "and the quality is a real indication of the agricultural possibilities of this state. And the crowds are here; we had 60 per cent more people the first day than a year ago. It is a mighty satisfactory thing to the management to see the way the people come here, and take advantage of the educational effort which has been made."

The usual healthy attention was given to sheep, especially the Shropshires. Competition was keen with aged rams, eight animals being shown, first place being taken by the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Kansas is making progress in the sheep business, as the flocks here well show," said A. M. Patterson, of the

animal husbandry department of that institution. "High prices for wool and mutton are having their effect in developing sheep raising. I expect to see considerable progress in sheep breeding in Kansas in the next few years—the attention this department is getting from the visitors is a fine indication of that."

A big "overflow" developed in the hog department, as usual, and a considerable part of the show was placed under canvas. Competition was close in many of the Poland and Duroc classes. In the aged boar class with Polands there was much speculation before the judging as to where the first place would go; it went to Fred B. Caldwell of Topeka on Crofton's Col. Bob. Eight animals were shown in this class.

The number of horses was not up to normal, but the quality of the animals was excellent. The competition was close, however, in some of the Percheron classes; there were 11 exhibitors in this section. A little more than ordinary attention was paid by the crowds to the light horses on the track. This was especially true on Kansas Derby day on Monday. Minnie H., owned by H. Brown of Joplin, Mo., ran the mile in the remarkably good time of 1:44, this being the best time made on the Topeka track since 1914.

A little better chicken show than usual was offered; 1800 birds were on the grounds. The Pet Stock show developed to an amazing extent this year. There were 60 exhibitors in this section, which included, as one item, more than 300 rabbits. The production of rabbits is rapidly getting on a commercial basis, that of efficient food production. Much of the credit for the success of this department is due to the hard work of J. A. Sieben of Topeka, the superintendent. Reed Storms of Kansas City was judge.

The Machinery Section

A feature of the machinery section was the great number of small separators shown. This is doubtless a result of the large number of small outfits purchased in Kansas this year; in many counties in Eastern Kansas, such as Coffey for example, 40 or 50 outfits have been sold. A large number of farmers who own tractors are also buying small separators. The separators shown at Topeka were all equipped with self-feeders and wind stackers. One of the advantages of a more general use of small separators, constantly urged by the exhibitors, is that they can be run by a very few men—they are perhaps one of the best solutions offered for solving the help problem at harvest time.

Labor saving devices around the home were of more importance than ever. Lighting plants, heating equipment, better furniture, cream separators and all other items which make life

more worth while get a more enthusiastic reception from the people every year. This, by the way, is one of the most hopeful signs with the agriculture of this state today.

Agricultural Hall had its usual fine display of farm products from the fields and orchards. Perhaps the best feature of this was the large amount of leguminous crops shown, especially alfalfa. More and more the men who gather the exhibits in this section are coming to feature the legumes—this is especially obvious when one compares the pictures of the exhibits this year with those of five or six years ago. Doubtless this is an indication of the undercurrent of popular thinking among the farmers of the state. The high value of the legumes—alfalfa, cowpeas and the clovers—both for soil improvement and feed production is understood to a much greater extent today than ever. As a result the county exhibits, especially, featured alfalfa and clover. The exhibits of Douglas, Jefferson, Franklin, Jewell and Chase counties were of much more than ordinary merit, and indicated the most careful and painstaking work in their preparation. The United States Department of Agriculture had a fine exhibit in the Government building.

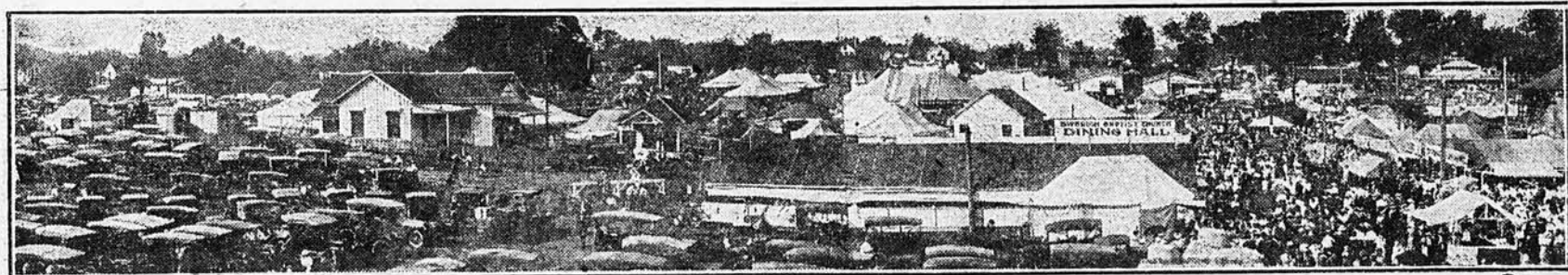
Agricultural College Exhibits

A story of the Kansas Free Fair would not be complete without some acknowledgment of the big part played by the Kansas State Agricultural college. As an exhibitor in more than a dozen classes of the show and as a source of the most efficient help in the way of superintendents, judges and clerks, the big institution at Manhattan has been indispensable to the success of the fair, and especially of the livestock division.

Taken as a whole, the show this year was perhaps the most successful ever held at Topeka. It was a fine indication that the Topeka fair is on a most excellent basis—the educational value of the show is the first consideration with Mr. Eastman and the men with whom he is associated. The free gate idea is popular. But more important than this is that a real, educational show was provided.

Certain improvements are needed, of course, including some new buildings, especially for hogs. A new grandstand also is required. The big crowds this year were a great tax on the strength of the structure. A large and safe grandstand should be built which would be equal to any demands made on it. Doubtless these improvements will be provided in time, for the increasing value of this show to the people of the state makes them necessary. The big thing of importance, however, is that the show is headed right, that this year the greatest fair ever known at Topeka was staged, and that plans are already being made for the greater fair of 1920. The Kansas Free Fair is

(Continued on Page 34.)



Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

As to the Packers

THERE is so much talk these days about the best way to curb the packers that it occurs to me the following human interest story by Frank G. Odell is worth reading because it is calculated to make the reader think. He has entitled his story "The Woman and the Packers":

The lady-who-runs-the-house heard the door bell ring at 5:30 p. m. It was a uniformed messenger from Uncle Sam's postoffice with a special delivery letter announcing the arrival of guests at 6:30 from Chicago. The letter came as letters do, the world around, handled by a postal service owned, operated and controlled by the government. The guests would arrive in an hour on a train over a railroad which is a public utility, subject to public control and regulation.

This sudden confluence of converging currents of public utilities precipitated a situation with which only a resourceful housewife could deal. The guests must be met at the train; dinner must be prepared in an hour; the needs of tomorrow must be reckoned with and the conventions of hospitality preserved. There was no time for brain storms or worries.

The first job was to find the man of the house, and have him meet the guests at the station. His office was closed of course, for men must have regular office hours and recreation. The lady-who-runs-the-house had a hunch that he might be at the club playing his regular pre-dinner game of billiards. She tried the club over the telephone (another public utility) and found him. He got his orders and beat it for the station on a street car (another public utility), to meet the guests. Mother hustled on a "coverall" apron and went to the kitchen to investigate. She pushed a switch button and turned on an electric light (another public utility) to take a survey of the refrigerator. It was amply stocked with ice (supplied by another public utility) but substantial were needed for dinner and breakfast next morning. The public utility telephone was again called into service and the grocer two blocks away got a hurry-up order for a steak, six slices of ham, a dozen eggs, a pound of bacon, a bottle of ketchup, three caps of corn, some lard and a few other sundries which shot a hole in ten dollars of father's hard earned money.

Mother then made a hasty round of the house; did a bit of dusting; got fresh towels in the bath-room and individual soap made in an Omaha packing house; saw that the guest room was in order; laid the table for dinner, and ran to the back door to admit the grocer's boy with the packages. These were unwrapped and, without exception bore the brands of packing establishments which control the food supply of the nation in the lines represented by this hastily ordered assortment. Cooking utensils were placed on the gas range and the gas lighted (supplied by another public utility). Sufficient water (supplied by another public utility) was drawn from the tap to get the potatoes and coffee boiling, and dinner was on the way.

The guests arrived on time. Dinner was ready. Everybody was happy except the housewife, who, somehow, kept thinking about that grocer's bill for two meals and wondering why everything on earth that goes into the scheme of daily living is subject to public regulation except the food which is essential to life.

"What's the answer?" Well, you might think it over and write your conclusions to your Congressman and Senator.

You get Odell's idea I take it, which is that there is only one way to manage the packers, and that is to control them as any other public utility is controlled.

Called Down

A Socialist subscriber, W. V. Gallaher of Pueblo, Colo., takes the trouble to clip an editorial I wrote a few weeks ago under the title "Increase Production", in the course of which I made the following observation:

The world is cursed with a great deal of false philosophy. Men mouth over phrases which catch the ear and sound like wisdom but which in fact will not bear analysis and have but little sense in them. A good many of my Socialist friends love to dwell on the phrase, "Every worker is entitled to the full product of his toil." That sounds equitable, but no man ever has suggested a practicable way of determining what is the full product of a man's or woman's toil.

Chris Hoffman, the brightest Socialist in Kansas and an industrious student of economics, once promised he would tell me just how the matter could be determined. He lived for two years after he made me that promise but never answered my question. There was a good reason for not answering because an answer is impossible. A part of the workers of the world necessarily must be employed in the distribution and part in production. Who is wise enough to determine just what share of the total product belongs to each?

That starts Mr. Gallaher who proceeds to hand me the following:

The phrase you quote is not correctly stated. "Every worker is entitled to the full social value of his labor" comes nearer expressing what is meant. Because Chris Hoffman was unable to tell you what is the full product of a man's or woman's toil you denounce the Socialist philosophy as false. As you state this you want the Socialists to tell you what a man's wages will be under Socialism; and how shall we determine them? Now let me ask you to tell me what will a man's wages be under capitalism in the year 1925? How are wages determined now, and is any attempt made to give men and women the full product of their toil?

A Journal Misquoted

In the issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze of August 16, under the heading, "Contrast of Sentiment" appeared an editorial which read in part as follows:

"A friend of mine has left on my desk a pamphlet entitled, 'The Social Service Bulletin,' published by the Methodist Federation for Social Service, at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York. This bulletin is a compilation of statements made by editors of various papers, public men, and labor leaders. Here are three that interest me. The first is from an editorial in the Wall Street Journal, supposed to represent the great financial interests of the country perhaps more nearly than any other paper.

"We have a flabby public opinion which would wring its hands in anguish if we took the labor leader by the scruff of his neck, backed him up against a wall and filled him with lead. Countries which consider themselves every bit as civilized as we are do not hesitate about such matters for a moment."

A letter has been received from the Wall Street Journal declaring the matter quoted never appeared in that paper. I am very glad to know that the Wall Street Journal was misquoted, and very sorry that I published the misquotation altho I supposed the "Social Service Bulletin" which purports to be published by the Methodist Federation for Social Service was a reliable publication which would not misquote the Wall Street Journal or any other paper. Nothing could be further from my wish than to misquote or misrepresent the Wall Street Journal or any other publication. I trust that this explanation will be as widely read as the former editorial.

In order to arrive at an intelligent and just conclusion on any subject it is necessary to have full knowledge of that subject. I have a half notion that you are honest and sincere in your desire to know and teach the truth. Now if you want to know the truth about Socialism don't take Chris Hoffman, but read Capitalist Production by Karl Marx. I have owned and read it for 15 years, and the more I read it the more I am impressed with its greatness, truth, and the unparalleled soundness of its philosophy; and contra, the childlike ignorance of you and Senator Capper on any question of political economy. In this article you just go round and round. You say it is impossible for him to answer, and you denounce his philosophy as false because he does not answer. You just mouth over phrases that mean nothing. The whole world is doing likewise. Strikes are followed by more strikes. Profiteering, starvation, wars, riots, more wars, more profiteering, more starvation; where will it all end? Is it not time to give serious thought to the signs of the times, and prove or disprove the only thing offered as a remedy?

Pueblo, Colo. W. V. GALLAHER.
Among the most of the Socialists who write me I observe two things: A strong tendency

to cocksureness and a fanatical faith in the writings of Karl Marx. When the followers of Mahomet swept over Egypt and captured the great library of Alexandria the commander ordered the entire library destroyed, saying that if any of the books in the library agreed with the Koran they were not necessary and if they disagreed with the Koran they should be destroyed. The Marxian Socialist appears to believe that what Marx wrote is the beginning and the end of economic philosophy, and whoever doubts it or even questions it is either deliberately preaching error and exploitation or is hopelessly ignorant, and therefore perhaps a subject rather to be pitied than blamed. I presume I should be thankful that Mr. Gallaher puts me in the latter class. I do not know how Senator Capper will regard the classification. If it is any satisfaction to Mr. Gallaher I shall frankly confess that I am unable to solve the economic problems that confront the world today, and I regret to say that communications I have received at various times from Mr. Gallaher have not added to my enlightenment.

For example, he declares I have misquoted the Socialists in saying they dwell on the phrase "Every worker is entitled to the full product of his toil." Mr. Gallaher says the correct expression is "Every worker is entitled to the full social value of his labor." That ought to make it perfectly clear I suppose, but in my ignorance and blindness I do not seem to get it. What does Mr. Gallaher mean by the "full social value of his toil"?

Possibly if he is as wise as he thinks he is he may know what he is talking about, but I am quite sure that I do not. I have not devoted myself for 15 years to reading the works of that remarkable Jew, Karl Marx, but just the same I am reasonably familiar with his philosophy. He was a great thinker but great and original thinker as he was, he contradicted the basic premise of his philosophy by his labored historical research. His theory was that all value was created by labor and that the entire profit of capitalism was the surplus value of labor. That is not true now and never was true. It is true that labor has been very often most wrongfully exploited, as Marx himself so vividly shows in his history of the wretched factory conditions in England and other places, but as Marx himself very conclusively shows, the vast increase in capitalistic production was the result of two things, the invention of labor saving machinery and the organization of capitalistic corporations. In fact as the necessity for human labor decreased the profits of the capitalist increased. If it is said that labor created the machine the assertion is only true in part. In many cases the machine was the child of the brain of a man who was not classed as a laborer.

Another thing; without the organizing genius of men who are generally classed as great capitalists the great increase in production would have been impossible. There have been a vast number of instances where a great genius for organization has built up a great plant, employing thousands of workmen, giving them employment where there was no employment before and would have been none but for the genius and organizing and managing capacity of that man. The value of that plant certainly is due as much to the ability of that man as to the combined labor of the workers. The fact is that neither one could get along without the other. No living man can determine just what share of the product of that plant was due to those who actually did the manual labor, and what part was due to the genius of the organizer and manager.

What is the remedy for the present unsatisfactory conditions? I do not pretend to be wise enough to say definitely. The great social and economic problems are not easy of solution. My opinion, however, is that the remedy lies in co-operation and not in strife, not in arraying class against class but in uniting the energies of all classes for the common good. I realize that this is a generalization. I will be more specific. I believe there could be organized all over the country what I shall call productive units where the farmer, the horticulturist and manufacturer will all be united and the raw product will be turned into the finished product in the same locality in which it is produced. Transportation will be very largely confined to the finished product, and the enormous cost of getting from the producer to the consumer will be very greatly reduced.

I think a system of hard surfaced roads will be established which will revolutionize the transportation-business of this country. If this dream is ever to be realized it will mean the friendly co-operation of the common toiler and the men with genius for organization and management. As no team can pull to its full capacity

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ity unless all the horses in the team pull together, enlightened selfishness I hope will sometime convince the great majority of mankind that the happiness of each depends on the cordial co-operation of all.

The Great Free Fair

An old citizen came into my office one day last week. He has lived in Kansas for more than 50 years, and during that time has been one of the most successful farmers in what is, perhaps, the best farming county in the state, Brown county. He had come in to see the Topeka Free Fair. He said: "I have visited most of the great fairs and expositions held in this country, and give it as my opinion that I have never seen better displays of livestock than I have seen in the Topeka fair. Allowing for difference in size I regard this as the best fair I have ever seen."

In fact I have heard nothing but compliments for the displays at the fair this year. It really has a great educational value. Farmers who come here and look thru the livestock exhibits carefully could scarcely fail to go away with an ambition to raise better stock themselves. They could not look at the machinery exhibit without getting some new ideas in the way of better farming. The fact is there is not a department the farmer visits that does not give him a new idea or two.

The League of Nations

Please state the main objections the U. S. Senate has to the League of Nations and the reasons given for not ratifying it.
C. W. GRISWOLD, Master, Prairie Home Grange, Kingman, Kan.

So much has been spoken and written concerning the proposed League of Nations that it is almost impossible with the limited space at my command to give even a synopsis. I shall try, however, to give very briefly, and I hope fairly, the leading objections urged by the opponents of the league.

All the speeches that I have read in opposition to the league in its entirety are based on the general proposition that the United States should not become entangled in any way with European political affairs. I refer now to the Senators and others who are opposed to any kind of a League of Nations. The leaders of this group are Borah of Idaho, Reed of Missouri, Johnson of California, and Poindexter of Washington. There are several other Senators who may be included in this group, but these have been consistently and unwaveringly against it from the beginning. They quote always Washington's farewell address in which he strongly advised against European entangling alliances. These Senators insist that on account of racial antagonisms and economic rivalries it will be impossible to prevent wars in Europe. They point to the fact that there are at present a number of wars of greater or less magnitude going on even when these nations are exhausted by the terrible strain of the recent conflict, and say that if we were tied up in a League of Nations we should necessarily be involved in all these quarrels which are not of our making, and which are only very remotely if at all our concern. These Senators insist we should withdraw entirely from Europe, make our separate peace with the nations with which we have been at war, and let them settle their own troubles as best they can.

There is another group of Senators, in fact two other groups. Both profess to be in favor of a League of Nations but desire certain modifications of the league constitution as promulgated at Paris. One of these groups is made up of what are termed mild reservationists; that is they are in favor of ratifying the treaty including the proposed League of Nations with a few reservations defining the understanding of the United States. They would have a more positive declaration concerning the Monroe Doctrine so there would be no possibility of a misunderstanding that the league, when formed, would have no authority to interfere with our rights as we have always understood them under this doctrine. These mild reservationists would also make the right to withdraw from the league more specific. There is another and larger group called the radical reservationists who would amend the treaty and the league constitution so that it really would amount to little if anything more than a conference of representatives of nations with no power to act, merely to advise. They would have it clearly understood that while the United States would send a representative to the meetings of the league this nation would not be bound by anything the league might do. We would reserve the right to withdraw from the league at any time we desired, and follow any suggestion made by the league only in case it pleased us to do so. In short we would be with the league only in an advisory capacity but would not be bound either by our own advice or that of the other members of the league.

Such a league as these Senators propose, so

far as I can see, would be no improvement on the old Hague congress, a tribunal which proved utterly impotent to prevent war. It would bind no nation, for presumably, if the United States refused to be bound in any way by the actions of the league, other nations would claim the same privilege. It would not curb militarism, for one of the reservations insisted upon is that our right to determine the size of our army and navy shall be in no way interfered with. If any nation should in the future determine to go to war as Germany did, the sort of League of Nations provided for by the radical reservationist would not prevent it, because the league would not be in position to say to that nation "If you go to war you will find the other members of this league united against you." We would not even be obligated to exercise an economic pressure against that nation. All our representatives could say would be "If you declare war our nation will then determine what it will do about it." In short it seems to me that such a League of Nations would be innocuous.

In order that my meaning may be plain I quote what the radical reservationists demand in regard to Article X of the proposed League of Nations:

"The United States declines to assume under the provisions of Article 10 or any other article, any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country, or to interfere in controversies between other nations whether members of the league or not, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States in such controversies, or to adopt economic measures for the protection of another country, whether a member of the league or not against external aggression—"

I submit that such an amendment if incorporated in the constitution of the league would, so far as the United States is concerned, utterly destroy the power of the league to prevent war. It would be a proclamation in fact that no matter what any other nation did, whether a member of the league or not, we would take no part in preventing it either by military force or economic pressure. Personally I would not give a fig for the League of Nations with that amendment. It would simply be a bill of expense and afford fat jobs to a number of officials without giving any assurance whatever that wars would be even discouraged, much less prevented in the future. On the contrary it amounts almost to an invitation to the other nations to go to war, with the assurance on our part that we will not interfere.

The moderate reservationists propose the following amendment or reservation bearing on the celebrated Article 10. "That the advice and suggestions of the council as to the means of carrying the said obligations (Article 10) into effect are only advisory, and that any undertaking under the provisions of Article 10, the execution of which may require the use of American military or naval forces, or economic measures, can under the Constitution be carried out only by the action of the Congress and that failure of Congress to adopt the suggestions of the council of the league or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures shall not constitute a violation of the treaty."

High Cost of High Finance

I AM INFORMED frequently these days by the magazines and newspapers, that our high prices are due largely to inflation and to the destruction of war. Which is true to an extent, but the criminally reckless and profligate profititis of big business, past, present and persistent, is hitting us just as hard or harder.

In the present high level of living costs we are reaping the inevitable harvest of years of "melon cutting"—the result of financial juggling by the shark promoters and other financial crooks of Wall Street. And the game still goes bravely on. Speaking of this, the Wall Street Journal says editorially:

"A Wall Street financier now lies sick in his bed from terror lest the millions he made out of a property where he had a trusteeship relation shall be uncovered. There will be many more sick beds for Wall Street financiers if some of the things that are now hatching in the Curb nests under the wings of the New York Stock Exchange houses chip their shells and spread the feathers that are expected to carry them quickly upward.

"We hear of a concern that is dickering with one set of financiers over a sale for less than 5 million, while another set of financiers is

bidding nearer 10 millions with prospective promotion profits beyond the 10 million from the flotation to the public. The owner of the property knows it is not worth 5 millions and prefers to sell at less than 5 millions as an honest business venture rather than be a party to a flotation to the public at over 10 millions.

"We have heard of another property to be purchased for 2 millions, capitalized at 9 millions, and then to be sold to the public at more than 10 millions. There is another concern that has been floated on the Wall Street Curb where the cost was below \$8 a share, the underwriting price was above \$30 a share and the whole was floated upon the public at above \$50 a share—and there it still floats. Another has just been floated into public view at above \$35 a share upon the New York Curb and the underwriting price in the financial office that floated it was less than \$15 a share.

"On a previous Wall Street boom, three underwriting syndicates tumbled one over the other in promotion of the same property and when it was floated upon the public, the financial people who were responsible for it stood in terror for years lest their deeds be revealed. When investigation pointed their way, they spent many restless nights. This buying of legitimate business properties for a million and floating them upon an innocent public at nearly 10 millions has got to cease or there will be explosion and calamity in Wall Street that will shake the six pillars of the Stock Exchange."

When the organ of the Wall Street gang speaks out in this way certainly "high finance" must be very rotten. Is it strange then that the added stress of after-war readjustment has brought the people to the verge of revolt?

Congress was told the other day that the profits of the Quaker Oats company—which is capitalized enormously—have been nothing less than huge for the last two years. Instead of reducing the cost of the product to the consumer, the company is now proposing to increase its capital \$7,200,000, requiring the public to pay dividends on \$34,200,000 instead of on 27 million dollars.

Since the organization of this company \$15,349,900 has been reinvested in the business out of its earnings—\$13,301,467 during the last 10 years. This is not an uncommon example of profiteering by big business. The Quaker Oats company is following the usual practice of successful corporations. But the example shows how, as the years go by the prices of nearly all commodities have doubled, altho labor-saving inventions have steadily reduced the cost of production.

The railroads, with more than they can do much of the time, have not only failed to make their expenses the last 20 months, but have sunk nearly ½ billion dollars. And the people marvel at it. These huge losses are not all due to extravagant management and increased wages by any means. The criminal exploiting and looting of railways by the kings of finance has been so common and so notorious that not one important railway system in the country has escaped it.

The other day in the House Glenn E. Plumb charged that 18 railroad companies had issued \$450,414,000 in stock as bonuses in 10 years, and that 296,875 square miles of land granted to the roads had been appropriated by private promoters. Plumb declared the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the New Haven, Boston & Maine, and the Delaware & Hudson Company had issued new stock for 101 million dollars less than its market value, and that dividends paid on these fictitious stock issues in 1913 alone, amounted to more than \$4,317,000. "We have the evidence or know where it can be obtained," said Plumb.

In regard to the infamous plundering of the New Haven, which shocked the world a few years ago, the Interstate Commerce Commission said, "Money thrown away, dishonestly, or with wanton recklessness, or foolishly lost in non-railroad enterprises, is not money put to public use upon which the rate payers are bound in law and conscience to make a return."

Unfortunately, tho not bound to make this return, the people are compelled to pay it. All the traffic will bear, and more, is loaded on and the people pay dividends on billions of water in increased rates.

The quotation I have taken from the Wall Street Journal refers to the record-breaking stock-promoting and stock-watering orgy of the last three months during which millions have gone into stocks of doubtful value. Never before has the public been so unmercifully fleeced.

I cite these instances as proof we must have legislation to stop the exploiting of the people by Wall Street stock gamblers and financial crooks. The way to do it is to require that all issues of stock shall first be approved by the Federal or the state government.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

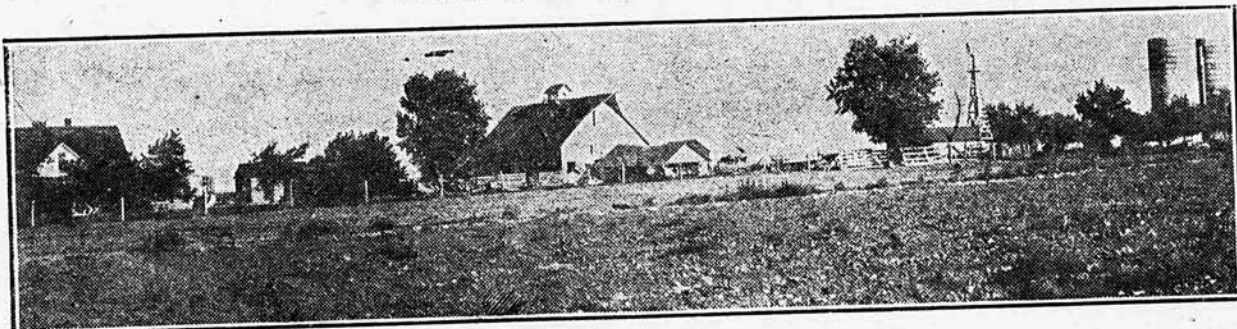


Alfalfa Watson as Father Time.

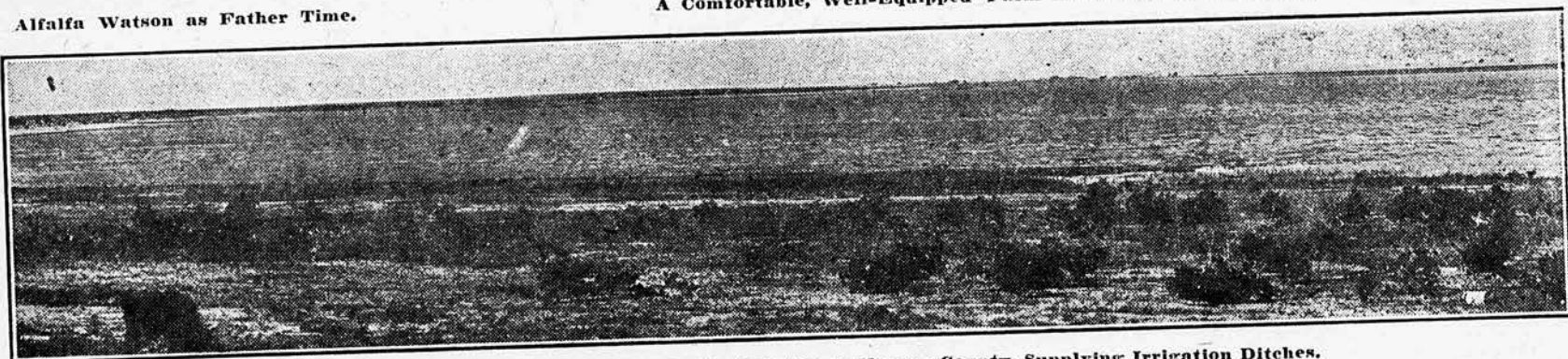
Water Enough There

*Farmers in Finney County's Irrigated Section
Never Pray for Rain. They Don't
Want It. Queer, isn't It?*

Pictures by the Capper Photo Service.



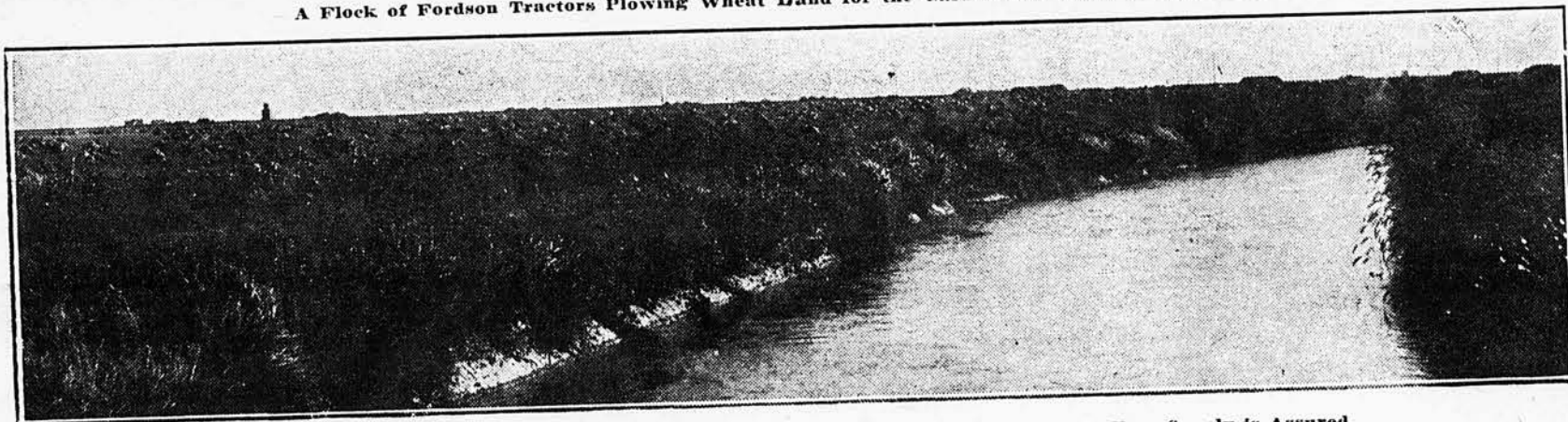
A Comfortable, Well-Equipped Farm Home in Finney County.



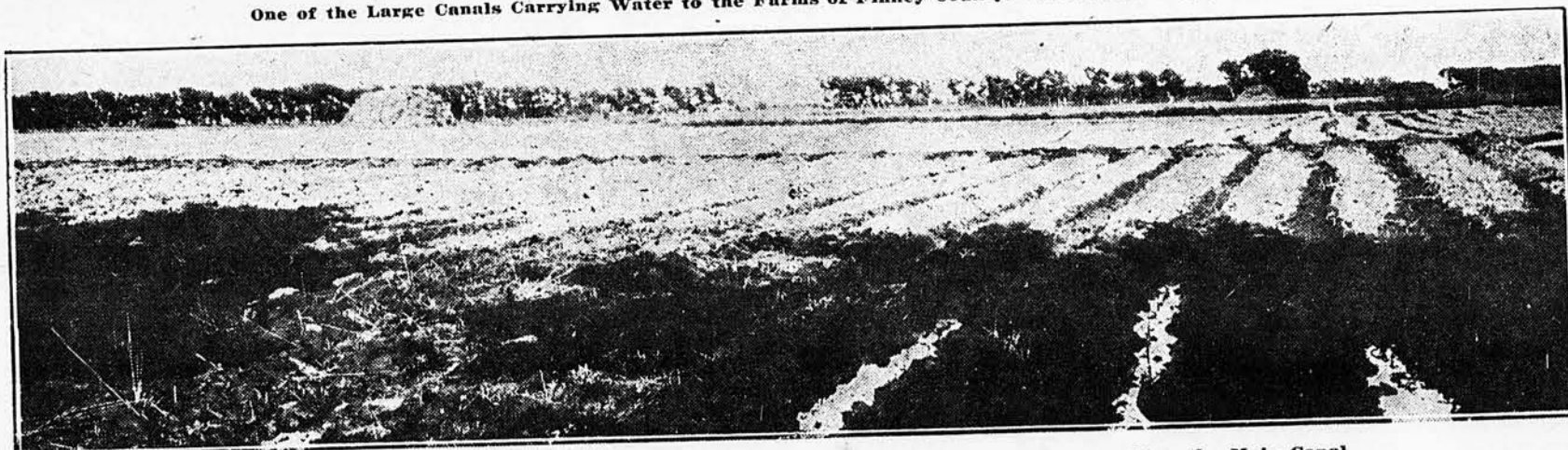
Lake McKinney, a Reservoir Three Miles North of Lakin, in Kearny County, Supplying Irrigation Ditches.



A Flock of Fordson Tractors Plowing Wheat Land for the Garden City Sugar & Land Company.



One of the Large Canals Carrying Water to the Farms of Finney County. An Endless Supply is Assured.



This Shows How the Water is Distributed Over the Fields from the Laterals Touching the Main Canal.

Fortunes from Alfalfa

The Garden City District Proves the Value of Irrigation

By Frank G. Willard

Capper Photo Service

IMAGINE, if you can, a farming community in Kansas which positively "wishes that it would never rain." One man in Finney county who has 1,000 acres in alfalfa, told me his constant prayer was for "no rain," stating that inopportune rains caused him more damage and loss than they gave value. His lands are irrigated by electrically driven pumps and when he needs rain he simply pushes a button, and when he has enough rain he pushes another button, and the rain is over. If nature gives a rain when his alfalfa is cut and on the ground it is bleached and his cutting immediately depreciates several dollars a ton.

An electrically driven pump which will lift and deliver 1,500 gallons of water a minute will irrigate a full section of land. Such a pump will cost about \$2,500. The power used to drive it during the irrigating season, March 1 to October 31 costs less than \$2 an acre. No expert is needed. Oil the pump once a day; turn the switch when power is wanted, and turn it again when finished. Any farm hand or boy can do it in five minutes.

A large test well was sunk by the Garden City Sugar and Land company 300 feet deep. In that depth 197 feet of water-bearing gravel was encountered. Government experts have pronounced the water supply inexhaustible. I picture the head of one ditch delivering 2,200 gallons every minute. This well was operated for 67 continuous 24-hour days, and as much water was delivered the last minute as the first. To supplement and cheapen the cost of water for these lands a vast reservoir or lake has been constructed in Kearny county covering more than 3,000 acres. This lake has an extreme length of about 7 miles and an extreme width of 2 miles. During the fall and winter flood season of the Arkansas River the water is stored in this lake to a depth of from 30 to 40 feet. The water from this reservoir is more valuable than the pumped water as it carries a sediment which both cements the ditches and enriches the contiguous lands.

J. W. Lough owns 5,000 acres of which 2,000 acres is under cultivation. He has 1,000 acres in alfalfa this year and 350 acres in wheat. I counted in one place 27 stacks of alfalfa, and he had just finished his second cutting. This second cutting yielded 1 1/4 tons an acre and he expects to harvest from 6 to 7 1/2 tons to the acre with a ready market of from \$16 to \$20 a ton. His record for the last five years has averaged \$100 an acre from each of those 1,000 acres. He has just finished threshing his wheat which will average 40 bushels an acre for which he has had an offer of \$2.04 a bushel. He told me he expected to get a better price a little later on for seed, and would not sell for the present.

Another farmer, W. D. Luke, went to Finney county from Canada, four years ago, with very little money. Mr. Lough sold him 80 acres, built a house and installed a pump for him, all to be repaid from the soil. The first year he lent him water from his own pump.

Luke plowed what he could and planted alfalfa in May. The first fall he took from it more than \$600 and saved enough for his livestock. Last year and the year before he had 64 of the 80 acres in alfalfa, and has received every year upward of \$7,500 besides retaining enough for 12 head of livestock. His small home and buildings have cost him about \$2,500 and his irrigating pump about \$2,500 more. He says he will harvest at least 7 tons to the acre this year.

The story of alfalfa

in Finney county is interesting. There was 34,000 acres of it out there this year under irrigation and every grower made a satisfactory money return. The Garden City Sugar & Land Co., besides growing a very large crop of it on its own lands, is operating an alfalfa meal mill which grinds and ships about 100 tons of alfalfa meal a day. This company operates the Garden City Western Railroad for about 15 miles thru the middle of its lands which carries the crop of sugar beets or alfalfa to the mill or refinery. The company's mill cannot supply the demand for this product. When I visited the mill the men were grinding, sacking and carrying direct to the freight cars and had not one sack on hand in their warehouse. While I was sitting in the office of the secretary and treasurer he received a telegraphic order from Atlanta, Ga., for 500 tons of alfalfa meal and had to refuse the order. There are four of these mills in Finney county all running to full capacity and each of about the same tonnage capacity as the one operated by the sugar company.

The alfalfa is brought into the mill from the cars by means of electrically

ture about 5 feet high and covered with hay, supplying plenty of air space and good shade, and with plenty of good, pure running water, you would at once know that the conditions for successful hog raising are the best. The Garden City Sugar and Land Co., is feeding more than 5,000 hogs, and will increase its holdings next year.

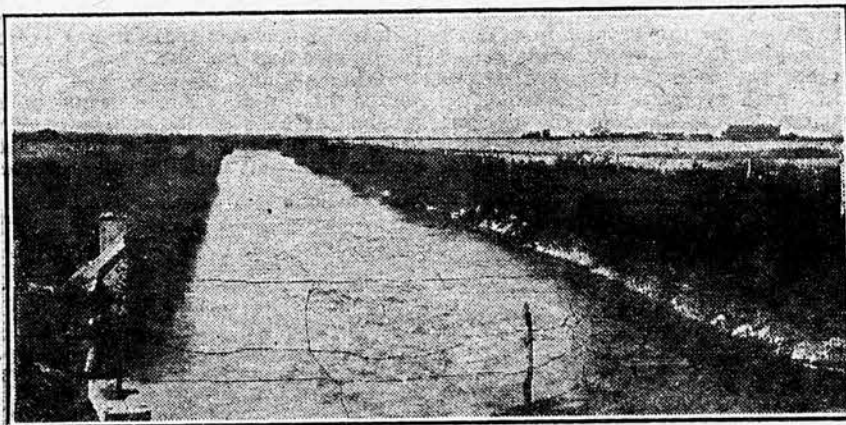
The farmers in Finney county have wheat this year to the value of more than 2 1/2 million dollars and almost as much oats and barley. The first crop of alfalfa was valued at 1 million dollars. Cattle reaching a value of more than 10 million dollars are now grazing on their pastures, there being more than 100,000 head in that district.

What is most needed in Finney county is more man power, more farmers. They are constantly in need of farm help. During the beet harvest the sugar company is forced to bring Indians from Arizona and New Mexico to help.

Irrigation in Western Kansas

BY J. B. MARCELLUS

Along with the investigation for homes for our returning soldiers, a re-



It Does A Man's Heart Good to See Water Running Thru A Farm, on the Spot when the Spot Needs It.

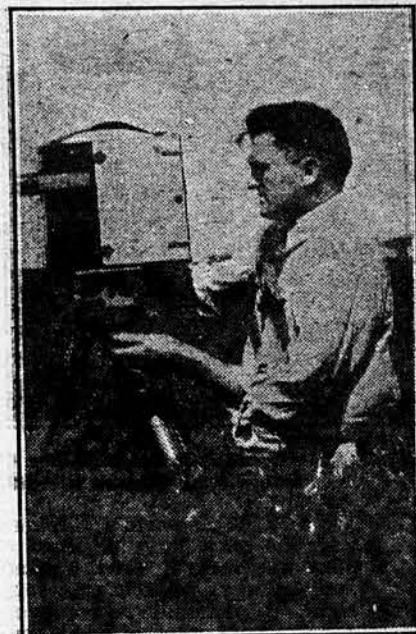
operated carriers to the artificial driers in which steam heat is used. It passes thru these driers slowly, about 30 minutes, and when thru is perfectly cured and dried. Under this process not a leaf is lost or wasted as is the inevitable case where it is matured on the ground and in stack. The government has sent experts and made a most exhaustive study of the process and has given six reasons why this process is desirable and ideal. These are: It saves 25 per cent of the nutriment; 10 per cent greater yield; preserves the pea green color; security from variable weather conditions; rapidity of handling, and consequent systematizing of the entire crop harvesting. All of these points are strong and well demonstrated. The mills receive \$32 a ton for this meal.

Every farmer has a field of alfalfa devoted to his hogs. If you could see, as I did, uncounted herds of them feeding in alfalfa as high as their backs, and in each feeding lot a roomy struc-

ture was received at the office of the drainage and irrigation engineer, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college for information relative to area of land available for irrigation in Western Kansas. It was found that there were no recent statistics available and inquiries were at once sent out.

The law requires that water rights be filed with the county clerks so that certain definite information is available. The county engineers and county agricultural agents are probably more familiar with the lay of the land and the general crop conditions than any other class of officials. The inquiries sent out related to the number of acres now being irrigated by ditch or by pump, and the number of acres possible of irrigation by ditch or by pump, together with maximum, average, and minimum depth to water.

The weather bureau records show that the eastern third of Kansas receives annually from 30 to 40 inches of rainfall, the middle third, 20 to 30



Nelson Edwards of Sylvia, Kan., One of the Best Moving Picture Cameramen in the Country. He Made the Garden City Alfalfa Film.

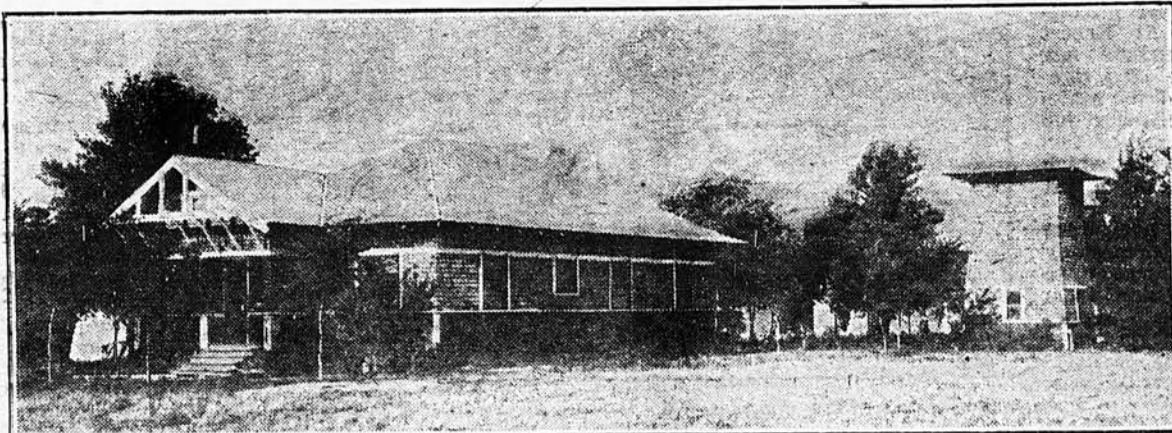
inches and the western third less than 20 inches. Western Kansas is usually referred to as that part west of the 99th meridian which runs between Phillips and Smith counties on the north and Comanche and Barber counties on the south, no part of which receives an annual average of 25 inches of rain.

No definite or even approximate data relative to the area of land irrigated in Western Kansas have been collected since the report of the board of irrigation survey and experiment in 1896. There are 39 counties west of the 99th meridian and replies to inquiries recently sent out were received from 33. While the figures which were received were not detailed, they are fairly representative and the errors in estimate probably will balance. As indicated the information was submitted by the county clerks, county engineers, and county agricultural agents.

The actual figures from 17 counties show 73,626 acres under irrigation by both ditch and pump. For the 17 counties giving definite reply in figures, this is an average of 4,331 acres. This does not include the gardens, truck patches, and fields which are irrigated only occasionally. Considering the counties which did not reply and including the land which is irrigated only occasionally, it is probable that the total amount of land irrigated in Western Kansas will approximate 100,000 acres. There is a total of 21,736,320 acres west of the 99th meridian and hence there is 1 acre irrigated for every 217 acres. The number of acres irrigated will vary from year to year depending upon the season. Following the dry season of 1918, it is probable that the acreage for the year 1919 was increased largely.

The report of the board of irrigation survey and experiment for 1895 and 1896 shows a total of 8,530 acres irrigated in 1895 in 54 counties. Compared with 100,000 acres irrigated in 1918, this is an increase of 915 per cent or about 4,100 acres a year. The earliest irrigator reported is Joe McAdams of Northfield, Sherman county who began operations in 1875. Most of the estimates as to the possibilities of future irrigation were very conservative, altho a few reported the entire county as susceptible, but such estimates are not sustained by the reports as to the number of acres at present irrigated.

Eighteen counties submitted definite figures as the number of acres possible of irrigation which totalled 1,404,480 acres or an average of a little over 60,000 acres a county. This does not include the wholesale estimates of "whole counties" or "nearly all." If one-fourth of the "whole counties" as reported could be irrigated, this acreage would amount to 381,600 acres. This would add much to our wealth.



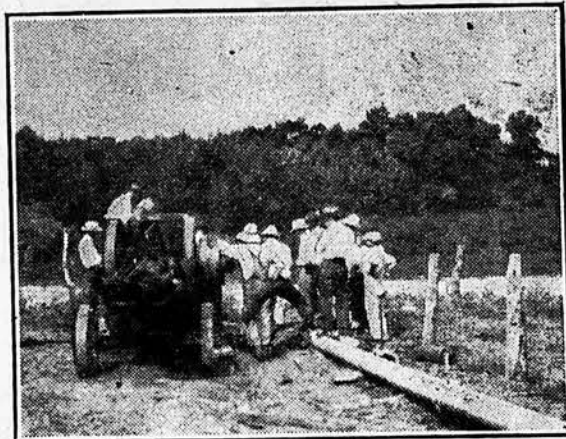


Polled Shorthorn, Sultana, and Her Calf. An International Winner in 1917.

When Farmers Go Visiting

R. W. Schafer, County Agent, Conducts 18 Motor Cars Over Marshall and Washington Counties on A Three-Day Trip

By Charles Dillon



Always a Group to Listen Wherever an Engine or a Tractor was Being Explained.

ONE OF THE world's thinkers said the only way to prove a thing was to try it. If it worked well for most folks it was very nearly right. If it couldn't be proved one way or the other then it had no sense. The county agent idea was one of the things that had to be proved and it had to be proved right to the satisfaction of a lot of extremely critical farmers. It has worked well for so many persons, in so many places, and in such a variety of conditions, that no careful operator of land any longer cares to talk against it. Kansas, which has led in so many interesting experiments, agricultural, religious or political, was a bit slow in taking it up. Other states knew its value long before our farmers would accept it. Indeed they used to write me condemning it pretty strongly, only a few years ago, and threatening all sorts of punishment, from stopping the paper to voting wrong, if we favored its adoption in Kansas. And now Kansas has about 50 county agents, for the most part trained, tactful men who know how to visit a farmer, study his methods, and tell him how to do better without offending the most sensitive. In the same manner little women get their own way with husky big husbands who never suspect they are being led around by the nose—figuratively speaking.

I spent several days, recently, with one of these diplomatic agents, R. W. Schafer of Washington county. Schafer, aided and abetted by the county Y. M. C. A., and several of the really outstanding stockmen-farmers of his district, took 18 motor cars, filled with farmers, all over Washington and Marshall counties, visiting. They took three or four days to do it. As might have been expected the farmers who went on this journey spent their time talking about the things they saw on the many farms, dairies, cattle ranches, and in the small towns. But to me it meant a whole lot more. I saw in it the very finest influence possible to exert in a farming community, for when you get men and women to study the methods of others—no matter what the industry—you are on the way to efficiency. And efficiency is merely doing a thing in the common sense way, the easiest, most direct way. It did my heart a lot of good to follow those farmers from farm to farm, watch them peeking into pens and stalls, hear their questions, notice the interest they displayed in every department, see how eagerly they read the program or discussed the forthcoming visits.

The tour started at Hanover, and ended in three days at Blue Rapids after a most profitable trip thru Washington and Marshall counties. Most of the herds of purebred livestock in the two counties were visited, and possibly even a higher degree of efficient farming was observed on some farms where other forms of production were the features. At Ernest Pannpacker's farm, the tourists saw probably the only example of irrigation farming in that part of the state. On the farm of A. E. McGregor 400 steers were in various stages of fattening in the feed yards from which have gone out many carloads of fat stock show prize winners.

Aside from the animal husbandry objectives one stop was made to study a tractor demonstration, another to visit the Blue Rapids power plant from which it would be possible to supply electric current to many farms, and others, to be entertained by commercial clubs and kindred organizations. Camp was pitched every night where good bathing was available and a short

speaking program could be given. One such night, the first, I shall long remember. A large tent supplied by the county Y. M. C. A. and reminding one of a Chautauqua meeting, had been set up near a pretty stream at the edge of a wood on Steelway, the ranch and farm of C. G. Steele, secretary of the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association. Thru some misunderstanding no seats or lights had been provided for the night meeting. It began to look as if the evening's entertainment would have to be given in the dark, but the ever-present resourcefulness of American farmers saved the day—or rather the night. Someone borrowed a gasoline lamp having a fabulous candlepower, and put it on a trunk, set up end-ways in the center of the tent. Then the walls of the tent were lifted, and motor cars were led in, as engines are conducted into a round house. Cushions from the cars were placed on the ground in a circle for some of the audience while others occupied the seats in the cars. After which, with everyone comfortable, apparently, the speaker of the evening analyzed the Kenyon Bill for 1 hour and 30 minutes. To compensate for

this punishment the speaker then gave a number of recitations and told stories, all for the young people, of whom there were 15 or 20, and was then taken to the home of Guy Steele for the night. If it hadn't been for the strange noises, sounds heard only in the country, the visitor might have thought himself in his modern home in the city. Electric lights, toilet and bath facilities, cool rooms, good beds, "excellent food cooked excellently," and books and music and flowers. You don't find boys and girls struggling to leave home when the home has these human comforts.

Guy Steele is a real citizen. Moreover he is a fine example of just how a city man with brains can succeed in the country when he knows how to use the brains. Mr. Steele was clerking in a bank when his father called him back to the farm where he was born—this same farm in Washington county. For a few years it was pretty rough sledding for the clerk, but the training of his boyhood and youth served him well. For a while folks laughed at his theories and plans. Too many "city farmers" base their facts on theories and fail. Steele reversed

the order. His theories had facts back of them, and he has succeeded. There are no finer Herefords anywhere, and his Duroc-Jersey hogs and Shropshire sheep are good to see. The ranch contains 1,200 acres. What a fine and glorious feeling it must be to look from the window of the room where you were born, out over a farm like Guy Steele's, and know that satisfaction which comes from plans consummated, work well done, the pleasure in rewards well earned!

At Henry Hatesohl's dairy farm, 1 mile south of Greenleaf, we found a battery of Hinman milking machines doing the work in a herd of Holsteins. I saw on this place a Fordson tractor which the man in charge raced around the yard, cutting figure eights; a manure spreader, a concrete silo; an electric washing machine, and churns operated the same way, and every other imaginable convenience for house and dairy, all to make hard work easier.

But this was a feature of virtually every farm we visited. The pity of it was that not a man in the party had his wife along. I want every farm woman to see all the modern structures and all the home conveniences possible to see in a week's journey. I want to create all the healthy discontent I can while I'm here because I'm not going down this road again.

Achenbach Brothers' Shorthorns, near Washington, are a comfort for the eyes of cattlemen. We saw all the aristocrats of the family: Intensified Sultan, Sunny Sultan, Imperial Cumberland and others—all being curried and brushed and manicured for the state fair circuit. I may be committing sacrilege in calling this herd Shorthorns. It may be they are Polled Durhams. Then again I may be making the offense worse by saying this.

Gwin's hog ranch, and more exhibits for the fairs. The Ladies' Aid society was in session at the ranch when the touring party arrived, and the pretty girls took most of the attention. At the McGregor ranch, however, we got back to business, and inspected Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus fat stock growing fatter on shelled corn, alfalfa hay, oil meal and bran. Here we found the actual romance of the cattle business. We found beef which some fine day will appear as Christmas product ready for the plethoric purses of the wealthy. We went on to Kelsey's place and saw a fine herd of Aberdeen Angus soon to be dispersed, and listened to a talk on feeding.

It was a wonderful tour, worth a hundred times what it cost, an influence to be felt for many a year. The county agent who gets up such enterprises is an agent whose work has a value literally beyond estimate. He proves the good sense of the thing or idea he represents.

And this, as I said in the beginning, makes the county agent system something to encourage.

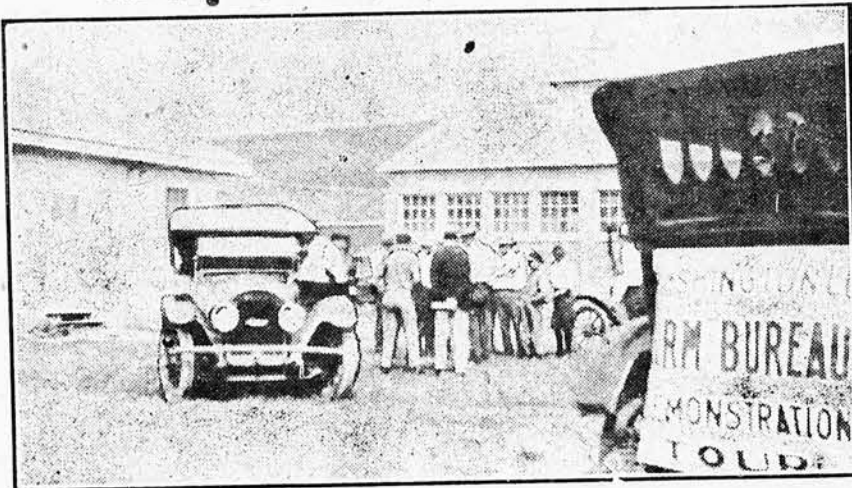
In dairy cattle feeding experiments made in a number of states, alfalfa has not been found to be especially superior to Red clover for milk production, but the yield of alfalfa an acre is so much greater that its superiority over clover is generally accepted. A good field of alfalfa will produce approximately twice the yield of hay annually as can be had from Red clover, and in addition the stand can be maintained for a number of years. The alfalfa is also a better appetizer for dairy cattle and this is an item of considerable importance when animals are being fed heavily for production.



A Few of the Cars Remained an Hour at the McGregor Ranch to Inspect the Cattle in the Feeding Yards



Achenbach Brothers Showed Some Fine Specimens of the Polled Shorthorn Family. Among Them Sultana and One of the Herd Bulls



Motor Car Tours Conducted by County Agents Are Popular Everywhere. They Encourage Visiting.

Thru Fair Week With Club Folks

The Annual Meeting for 1919 was a Record-Breaker—in Numbers, in Pep, in Enthusiasm, and in Work Accomplished

By Earle H. Whitman

Club Manager

A FAIR and a circus always are described as being "bigger and better than ever." Well, that's just what the annual meeting of the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs was this year. Certainly no finer exhibition of pep ever was produced than the showing made by the 400 club members and friends who gathered at Topeka during the first three days of the Kansas Free Fair.

Something was doing every minute of the time club members were together. The program was carried thru without a change, and pep and enthusiasm were the pass-words from the time the boys and girls began to register at the Capper Building Monday morning to the time they bade one another and the club managers goodbye when the banquet was ended, Wednesday evening. At business sessions, in lining up to make the best showing possible in the parade at the fair grounds, at the ball game—everywhere, club members made every effort to put in and get out of their holiday all the enjoyment and benefit possible.

Of course, the big event of the meeting was the banquet. Governor Allen was the guest of honor, and older folks as well as the boys and girls were genuinely interested in his address. "You can't start out a boy better than to trust him," said Governor Allen. "And Senator Capper had real vision in starting the poultry club, too." Next came T. A. McNeal—"Tom" McNeal to most Kansas folks—who delighted his audience with his inimitable humor, and brought to club members a fuller sense of the value of their work. The father and son department of the Capper Pig Club was represented very interestingly and capably by Dean Snyder of Pottawatomie county. "The boys tell us dads to hustle along and keep in line," said Mr. Snyder, "but after all, we older 'boys' are in the fight for the pep trophy and cash prizes just as earnestly and enthusiastically as the youngsters." Another treat enjoyed by club folks at the banquet was the talk given by John F. Case, director of club work, which he closed by telling one of his own delightful young folks stories. An unexpected but welcome visitor was J. V. Burroughs, director of club work for the Wood & Huston Bank at Marshall, Mo. Mr. Burroughs told something of the good work he is doing in Missouri, stating that in his county there are 125 pig club members. If one Missouri county can line up that number of boys, what should all Kansas counties do?

In the heart of every club member and friend present at the banquet was a sincere regret that it was impossible for Senator Arthur Capper to be pres-

ent. It was the first banquet which Mr. Capper has missed, and he expressed his disappointment in a letter which was read to the interested audience. "I want to see each individual member succeed, and it will be a pleasure to help wherever I can," wrote Mr. Capper. "I hope you have had a good time at this year's meeting. Next year I trust I shall be able to meet with you." On motion of J. C. Stewart of Lyon county, a telegram expressing the disappointment of club members at his enforced absence and conveying their love and best wishes, was sent to Mr. Capper. The greatest enthusiasm of the evening was exhibited when Mr. Stewart made his motion.

A feature new to Capper club meet-

while speaking of the picture, let me announce that copies of the picture may be obtained for 50 cents apiece by writing to the club manager.

Club members and their folks had a novel experience at the meeting this year. Thru arrangements made by Charles Dillon, managing editor of the Capper Farm Press, a series of movie films was taken of the boys and girls, with their uniforms and banners. This film will be shown all over Kansas, and will be of interest to every boy and girl in the state.

That the annual meeting is a time for something besides pleasure was shown by the real interest exhibited by club members at the business session. Questions relating to both this year's

treasury at the end of this contest year to pay insurance losses which were not completely taken care of in 1918. An important change also was made in the insurance plan. Next year contest sows will be insured from the time they are entered in the contest until six weeks after the pigs are farrowed.

A change was made in the present plan of judging contest work. Hereafter, instead of allowing a possible 40 points for pork production, the allowance will be 30 points, while 10 points will be given for profit. Such profit will be based on the sales of breeding stock and pigs on hand at the close of the year's contest, also considering increased valuation of the sow. Consideration also was given to the Capper Calf club which will be organized next January.

No topic created more enthusiasm than the request made by Mr. Case that club members give their opinion in regard to the establishment of a monthly club paper. Every boy and girl was eager to have such a paper published, and the hope was expressed that Senator Capper would be in favor of it.

Most of this story so far has been about pig club work, but don't gain the impression that the girls weren't on hand in full force and ready to prove that their pep is equal to that of any number of boys. The manager of the pig club couldn't be expected to do justice to the poultry club, tho, so we'll let Bertha G. Schmidt, Capper Poultry club secretary, tell about the girls' part of the annual meeting:

We'll have to ask Mr. Case to coin a new word for the kind of pep displayed by Capper Poultry club girls. You know it is said that that little word with such a big meaning was put into usage by our club director, but even it doesn't meet the requirements for the kind of enthusiasm which poultry club girls showed at our annual meeting.

My! How those girls can yell! Even the boys, whose voices have more volume, couldn't outdo them. Every county club had its member who served as an efficient yell leader and every club vied with every other club to see who could make the most noise.

The attendance of poultry club folks was much larger this year than at any previous pep meeting. Atchison, Johnson and Linn counties each had a representation of nine club girls as well as many members of these girls' families. Linn county surpassed all of them in having 40 club folks here. Elrie Parmley, one of Hazel's little brothers, was so afraid that he would be forgotten when the folks started in

(Continued on Page 27.)

Arthur Capper's Message to Club Members

The growth of the Capper clubs from the modest beginning of a few years ago to the fine organization we now have is a source of the keenest satisfaction to me. I do not believe there is a finer organization of its kind in the whole country. I am sure there is none whose membership is more loyal.

Reports which I have received bring the pleasing and encouraging information that the past year has been the most successful we have ever had. I am proud of that and congratulate you, for I know that the credit for this success, as for the success of the work in former years, is due to the enthusiasm, the loyalty and the devotion you boys and girls have put into your efforts.

Arthur Capper.

ings was the presence of several county teams in uniforms. Anderson county boys wore their blue and white striped overalls with blue shirt; the Jefferson team had their khaki uniforms with chevrons on sleeves to show their rank; Republic county boys appeared in blue overalls with "Republic C. P. C." on the bibs. Anderson, Atchison, Cloud and Johnson counties had the largest representations at the meeting, and when it came to pep there was no choice among a dozen counties. I wish I had room to mention especially the boys who made long, tiresome trips to be here. Morgan, Cline, Edwin Mattison, Waldo McBurney, and several others were sole representatives of their counties, and deserve special credit for such pep. Two county leaders with small teams who made a most creditable showing were Max Barnes of Labette and Edward Wiltzium of Washington. No finer lot of banners ever was shown at a club meeting. Take a look at the club picture and you will see that is true. And

and next year's clubs were discussed, and members who were unable to be present will be interested in reading the decisions made. One of the most important of these is that only registered sows, bred to registered males, will be accepted for entry in the contest for 1920. The limit on the price which may be paid for a contest sow was raised to \$125.

After a careful consideration of the matter, it was decided by the boys that counties which had a complete membership last spring but which lost a member thru no fault of the other members, may file reports in competition for the special \$50 county prize. It also was decided that next year counties with five or more members may file reports in competition for this prize, allowance being made for the difference in the number of reports from competing counties.

The fine spirit of Capper Pig club members was best shown by the unanimous vote to appropriate whatever funds may be left in the insurance





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If you buy roofings that cost any less than Barrett Everlastic Roofings you will probably regret it, for they will not give you the kind of service you want. And to pay more is unnecessary.

Read the brief descriptions below and you will find just the style you want for that building you are planning to roof.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing—A recognized standard among "rubber" roofings. Famous for its durability. Made of high-grade water-proofing materials, it defies wind and weather and insures dry, comfortable buildings under all weather conditions. Nails and cement with each roll.

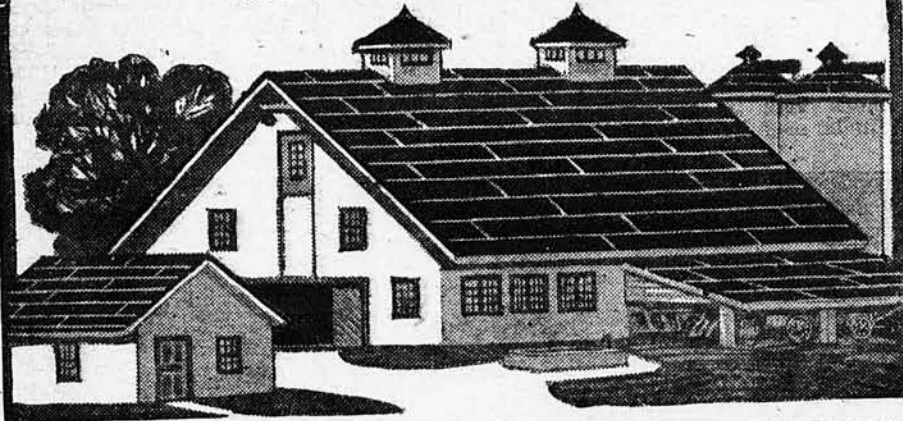
Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing—A high-grade roll roofing, surfaced with genuine crushed slate in two natural shades, red or green. Needs no painting. Handsome enough for a home, economical enough for a barn or garage. Combines real protection against weather and fire with beauty. Nails and cement with each roll.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles (4-in-One)—Made of high grade felt thoroughly water-proofed and surfaced with crushed slate in beautiful natural slate colors, either red or green. Laid in strips of four shingles in one at far less cost in labor and time than for wooden shingles. Gives you a roof of artistic beauty worthy of the finest buildings, and one that resists fire and weather. Needs no painting.

Everlastic Tylike Shingles—Made of the same durable slate-surfaced (red or green) material as Everlastic Multi-Shingles but cut into individual shingles, 8x12 1/2 inches. Laid like wooden shingles but cost less per year of service. Need no painting.

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Rural Letters Fresh From the Farmstead

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

Too Much Watered Stock

I take the liberty to address you and congratulate Senator Capper on his good work for our citizens. I am a reader of your publications that are doing good work in education. I believe the high cost of living and unrest among the masses today is because the corporations of this government are capitalized for double their value and on this watered stock the people are paying 5 and 6 per cent interest annually amounting to millions of dollars.

It is appalling to run thru Clew's Blue book and note the list of corporations, capital and bonded indebtedness. Take the steel trust, sugar, gasoline and oil, the railroads owned by Wall street, telegraph and telephone, lumber and coal, wholesale and retail stores, street car lines, and others too numerous to mention. Take for a sample, the Denver tramway capitalized for 43 million dollars, worth about 20 million dollars, given for assessment at about 12 million dollars. To earn a 6 per cent dividend the public must pay a 6 cent car fare whereas if the water was squeezed out it could run for a 5-cent fare. D. W. Irwin, Derby, Colo.

The Silo Insures Prosperity

From the time when the colossal grain bins of ancient Egypt became the salvation of the Ayrian and Semitic peoples, all tradition, history and science have taught conservation of the products of the soil.

Modern industry has solved many problems in the utilization of by-products, and great fortunes have been built upon what was formerly wasted, yet the farmer has been slowest to adopt new methods, until, driven by necessity. Like Joseph of old, he has seen the vision of the seven lean kine and seven fat kine, and has become converted to the use of the silo.

With the silo the succulent juices produced in the field are preserved, the value of the feed ration more than doubled, and the soil repaid with the richness so freely given to feed a hungry world.

As the castled turret of the ancient fortress was the strength of the feudal baron, so the silo, marking a new sky line on the farm, has become the tower of refuge to the farmer, his financial fortress and impregnable defense in adversity, and his storehouse of prosperity. C. D. Yetter.

Topeka, Kan.

High Cost of Living

The newspapers, generally, gave a front page place to Senator Capper's speech on the high cost of living. It is gratifying to know that one of our Senators has the vision to perceive the rising storm. Comparing prohibition with this colossal question is like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

With the exhibits presented, it is plainly evident, the causes for the high cost of living originated with big business and with the packers in particular. Like the country, our captains of industry and all big business men have grown rich and powerful, from the abundant supply of raw material. Why should any or all of these refuse to see the trend and force of modern progress? And why seek thru the accumulation of excess profits to estab-

lish invested right? And why should they be granted immunity under the law? A. G. Hay.

Hammon, N. J.

Wheat Requires Good Seedbed

The preparation of the seedbed for wheat requires more attention than usually is exercised by the average wheat raiser. It involves more than the mere fact of "cut and cover" the past crop's stubble some time between harvest and the sowing season. Too many wheat raisers have a vague idea as to the time the seedbed should be put under cultivation.

Plowing is the first and most important tillage of the wheat ground. I find that from July 10 to August 15 is the best time for plowing. This allows from four to six weeks to work the surface and also sufficient time for the seedbed to become well settled. The weeds and stubble that are turned under have time to pass into a state of decay, thus being able, as a green fertilizer, to supply moisture and nourishment to the young wheat plant. If the season is dry, early plowing permits sufficient time to work the surface for preservation of the moisture. A disking frequently forms a dirt mulch thru which evaporation is difficult. I found this to be true by cultivating corn frequently during a dry season.

If there is considerable rainfall during the season of the seedbed preparation, I find it more difficult. The main idea to bear in mind then is the destruction of weeds and volunteer wheat. The soil naturally will become packed; which is due to the quantity of rainfall. When a good wheat crop is raised on late plowing, it is an exceptionally good wheat year; but the early plowing will average a few bushels more. I have observed thruout my community that early plowing followed by proper working leads the wheat yield.

The depth of plowing must also be taken into consideration with the time. Shallow plowing will prove successful for two or three years; then the tide will turn. I know this to be a fact from actual experience. I raised wheat on a field the past two years that had been barely "cut and covered" for several years. It was considered past the wheat raising point. I plowed it deep and early in the season and both years it has more than doubled its former yield. The third crop on it also was very good.

I prefer a depth of 6 to 8 inches, for wheat, according to the type of soil. A sandy or black loam may be plowed a good depth with little difficulty. It often is almost impossible to plow a clay loam of 6 inches. Here is another advantage of early plowing as it gives ample time to do the plowing. The plowing is not rushed therefore the soil can be cut to considerable depth without a great notice in the loss of time, for deep plowing reduces the speed.

I prefer that the seedbed be not too level or too finely pulverized as the wheat is subject to winter kill if the winter is severe. A somewhat rough surface protects the plant from cold wind and also holds the snow.

Frank A. Page.

Endora, Kan.

Get Perfect Grain Stand

Guarantee yourself a perfect stand of wheat. Don't take chances when you can clean, grade and separate wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn or any small seed at home in a few hours. I'll send information free on how to insure big crops with home grown and graded seed. Your name on a postal card addressed to L. D. Rice, President, Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 303 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., will bring full details and description of the wonderful Simplex Mill that cleans, grades and separates all kinds of seeds in one operation. Mr. Rice will send the Simplex Mill to any Farmers Mail and Breeze reader on 30 days' trial and give you nearly a year to pay. Don't fail to write Mr. Rice today and find out about his special offer.—Advertisement.

To Make Rural Life Easy

Topeka's Fair Displays Pointed Way to Efficiency

BY CHARLES DILLON

IN ANY crowd numbering thousands of persons, old and young, men and women and children at a state or county fair there is certain to be a percentage of thoughtless ones. There are always those whose mental attitude includes nothing more thrilling than a Hamburger sandwich and a night in the sideshow. But there are others, and thank goodness they are in the majority, who gain something from the displays arranged for their benefit. Unlike the wanderers who look without seeing, the intelligent visitor in the fair grounds gets an education; and I often wonder just how much of this fact sinks into the minds of the exhibitors themselves. So far as I am concerned personally I wouldn't walk around the corner to go to a fair offering nothing more valuable than races, fireworks or speeches. A state or county fair, in my opinion, ought to be precisely what the Topeka Free Fair turned out to be this year; the highest type of educational influence.

I am not averse to play. Indeed I am not. But I cannot overlook the great importance in the marvelous opportunity presented the management of the fair to be a vital factor in the life of the people. Great department stores are something more than merely shops; they are expositions, just as this free fair has become, expositions showing the world's best and latest products, its inventions, its triumphs of industry, its colossal achievement of brains. A course in college could not present to the student more subjects for study than are to be found in such a place. It is impossible for me to think of a fair in any other way.

Machinery Exhibits Show Progress

I've been watching this Topeka institution for a long time. I believe I know its purposes and the hopes of its managers about as thoroly as anyone in the state because I've heard the plans and general work discussed every day since the idea was conceived. Indeed I've heard so much of it and believe in it so thoroly that no one could make me believe for a moment that these men have neglected one solitary effort in their purpose to provide precisely what the people ought to have. As for the catch-penny games seen in the Midway which have been criticized, these are almost inevitable in every fair. The throng would be lost without them. They are as essential as a striped pole in front of a barber shop, and they do about as much harm.

No thoughtful man could go thru this fair, and not wonder how the exhibitors could have done any better. The progress of American life, rural or urban, was registered in all the displays. The advances we have made, the machinery perfected for every department of human activity, industrial and domestic were to be seen everywhere. In two hours I saw electric lighting systems that would banish the old kerosene lamps, churns operated by electricity that would make aching backs only an unhappy memory. Washing machines, pumps, cream separators, saws worked by belt power—all the hard-drudgery tasks of the farms, reduced to engine or battery power in a twinkling. I saw furnaces of the latest designs that burned everything except the bill, and it was not excessive; I saw trucks, silos of every kind; motor cars of many makes; milking machines; feed grinders; harvesters, lightning rods; wagons, seeders, tractors pulling machinery of half a dozen kinds, doing just as many jobs; cultivators, harrows, plows, tractors, hay racks, wagons, road machinery, fencing, straw spreaders, manure spreaders, electric irons, fans, water systems, ways to build houses and barns; plans for farms—all the infinite variety of a very wonderful fair that had a great educational value. I hope the exhibitors realized how tremendous might be their influence for a better agricultural America.

Suggested Improvements

One fact impressed itself upon me, as it did upon thousands: The Topeka Free Fair needs more ground space. It needs a larger grand stand. It has

outgrown all its facilities and it did it by merit, by living up to its promises and its opportunities.

I have no stock in this fair—no one has any. I am not on its payroll and never was. Therefore I feel free to say precisely what I wish about it. I hope the day may come soon when all the concessions—all of them along the Midway—will be housed in light but substantial structures and that they will be required to clean up frequently. Then I want more places arranged for seats, places to rest. Arthur Capper erected a beautiful building on these grounds about six years ago. I've been trying ever since to get into it. I expect to succeed some night next winter. Of course no fair could seat 100,000 persons. But the Topeka Free Fair needs more ground space. It has become a great and very popular institution for the people.

Millions for Good Roads

Since early in 1919 there has been a steady increase each month in the Federal-aid business in the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. States in all sections of the country are filing their projects and receiving allotments. The road-building era is under way, and all things point to greater records in the months immediately to come.

Based on complete reports from 44 of the states cash expenditures on the rural roads and bridges of the United States for the calendar year 1918 amounted to \$286,098,193. To this should be added the value of statute and convict labor, which cannot be fixed with any great degree of accuracy but probably amounted to 14 million dollars, thus making the grand total expenditures for the year 300 million dollars. This total is made up of the actual expenditures for such items as labor, materials, supervision and administration directly connected with the construction, improvement, and upkeep of public roads and bridges outside the limits of incorporated towns and cities, and does not include any item for sinking fund payments or redemption and interest on road and bridge bonds.

The year 1918 offered an unprecedented condition in practically all lines of highway work. There was not only a tremendous increase and expansion in the amount of heavy truck traffic on public roads and an unprecedented shortage in regard to road materials, labor, and ready funds, but also a decided increase in maintenance work, which was, however, partially offset by a decrease in the amount of new construction.

The Adventures of "Hi Hoover"

How did you enjoy the cartoon—The adventures of Hi Hoover by our special artist in last week's issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze? Father had a great fish story and he really had the goods but mother saw thru the fake. During the weeks to come you will have many a hearty laugh over the adventures of Hi Hoover if you do not allow your subscription to expire and your name dropped from our mailing list.

And while we are talking about subscriptions, let us say here, that you may not always be able to receive the Farmers Mail and Breeze for one dollar a year. The price of paper used by the Farmers Mail and Breeze is now twice as much as it was before the war and it is going higher and still higher. This is not only true about the paper situation but all other materials that enter into the production of newspapers are climbing sky high.

We do not know how much longer we can furnish the Farmers Mail and Breeze at the present low rate, but we are inviting our old friends to take advantage of our special offer on another page and receive the Farmers Mail and Breeze three full years for only \$2.00. By filling in the blank on page 38 and mailing it to us at once, you not only save a dollar but you will be protecting yourself against a raise in rates for years to come. Do it today before you forget about it and save a dollar.

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Because a cheap, dependable, illuminating oil made from petroleum was developed first in the United States, the people of this country had the opportunity of studying late into the night long before such luxury was possible elsewhere.

The petroleum industry, in which the Standard Oil Company was a pioneer, has made it possible, even in remote places, for man to read, study and acquire knowledge in comfort, after the day's work is done.

The tremendous development of America shows that the American has "burned the midnight oil" to good purpose.

The seven men who manage the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), the 19,568 men and women who carry on the business, and the 4623 stockholders, all are proud of the fact that their Company has been, and is, such a potent influence in the development of the nation.

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Wheat Sowing Time Is Here. Utilize Manure for Fertilizer. Cornbinder Makes Easy Work. How Corn Should be Shocked. Following Oats with Corn. No Complaint on Wheat Grading.

WHEAT SOWING time will be here by the time this is read and the soil is still dry down here in this corner of Coffey county. This means that very little plowing has been done since I wrote last. Should the rainfall be light before wheat sowing, it is going to be difficult to fit the plowed ground in proper shape because of the clods. It will take more than one small rain to melt these clods and even that small rain is not in sight as I write this, September 8. It now appears as if the cornstalk ground will be in the best condition for wheat but such ground is scarce in this year of small corn acreage.

We completed hauling manure during the last week which is the earliest date that work has been done on this farm for many years. Manure hauling is a cool weather job but we ran out of work while waiting for rain, so tackled the manure hauling. It did not prove a very warm job altho it was the first week in September. Over a large part of the yard the manure was thin and very dry so we procured the four-horse road grader belonging to the township and with that soon scraped the manure into windrows. It was hauled to the field where oats grew this year and if it rains soon it will be plowed under to grow wheat next year. If it does not rain in time, it will help to raise corn next year.

After the manure hauling job was completed we pulled out the corn binder and fitted that up for work. We started corn cutting September 5 and made good progress for one day when the frame of the binder broke. We hauled the machine to the house and with the aid of the farm blacksmith shop spliced the broken part so that it seems as strong as ever. Cutting will begin again this morning

for the earliest planted corn is in just the right condition to cut. Corn cuts hard this year, as the stalk lacks sap. The fodder in most parts of the field is heavy and in two-thirds of the field we find pretty good corn. Before starting the corn binder we snapped a load of corn and so far as we could tell it will make about 15 bushels to the acre. On the lower ground the corn is good and will make 50 bushels while along the ridge it is poor and will make little more than fodder. On the whole, I think we have raised about all the corn we shall feed this year; with the oats, the kafir and the corn I think we will have grain in plenty.

A number of wheat growers who had a large amount of volunteer oats in the wheat are having it cleaned as they sell their wheat. The charge for this at most elevators is 5 cents a bushel. The oats thus recovered are very heavy; one neighbor told me that his weighed 45 pounds to the measured bushel. Such oats will be kept for seed as they are much heavier than the spring sown oats, altho the spring crop was of good quality and weight. In most fields where volunteer oats grew they form from 5 to 8 per cent of the total grain. The heaviest per cent of oats in wheat I have heard of so far grew in a neighbor's field; here the oats made 35 per cent of the total grain and one wagon load tested out 38 per cent oats.

As I have said before, the corn acreage is very small here this season and most of that will be cut and shocked and the ground sown in wheat. That is the plan for this farm also, and this plan leaves no cornstalk ground to be sown in oats next spring. As we cannot do without oats, which have proved one of our best crops here for several years, we shall plow up wheat stubble ground at some time during the fall or winter and sow oats on this land next spring. Possibly, it will not raise as good oats as would cornstalk ground but it can

be worked early next spring and because of this the oats can be given an early start, which is the prime requisite for a good oats crop in Eastern Kansas. Several farmers raised barley here this year and the result was good enough so that more will no doubt be sown next spring. The yield obtained by one neighbor of this grain was 42 bushels to the acre, the exact yield of his oats, but in feeding value the barley would largely exceed the oats, acre for acre. The main drawback in barley raising here is that chinch bugs eat it so badly but as few or no chinch bugs are in evidence I think barley sowing will be safe for another season at least.

In cutting corn we find that the driver of the binder can, if he will, make shocking a much easier job by dumping the bundle carrier in the right way. The easy way, and one which requires little attention from the driver, is to dump the bundles in a straight line. But this is not the easy way for the shockers, for it leaves them no place to set the shocks amid the bundles. The right way is for the driver to alternate his dumps so that in reality he has two rows. This is just as easy as the other way if the driver will but pay a little attention to what he is doing. Let him dump the first load when he has the right number of bundles; the next time dump about 10 feet further along; the next time dump opposite the first dump and so alternate. Give this method a trial and if you don't find it 20 per cent easier shocking you can tell the readers, thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze, that I don't know what I am talking about.

The embargo which was placed on wheat shipments this week pretty effectively stopped marketing here, for elevators and mills soon filled. Many farmers did not have storage room for the threshed grain but felt that they must thresh when they had a chance as their grain was, in most cases, still standing in the shock. Now it is not good practice to risk grain in the shock in Eastern Kansas so late as the first week in September; it has not rained for some time, I know, but that is no sign that the rain will not come soon. In fact, old settlers say that in the dry times of the past they always expected the drouth to be broken when September arrived. So the farmers threshed even if no market was at hand. Many provided temporary storage, the best of which seems to be the galvanized grain bins. These bins can be set right at the machine, thus saving one handling, as the wheat can be run right into the bin from the elevator of the threshing machine. There is still a large amount of wheat in storage here and that, together with that not yet threshed, will keep a stream of grain going to market for many weeks to come.

I have heard no complaint from any one this year regarding low prices being paid for any grade of wheat. If low grade wheat has been sold in Kansas this fall for less than it was worth, it was not in this part. My farm is located in territory a long way from the nearest town but at almost equal distance from a number, among them being Burlington, Gridley, Lamont, Hartford and Strawn. I keep in touch with the prices paid at all these points and at no time has but a small amount of the wheat brought less than \$2 a bushel. Here is the schedule of prices being paid today by the Excelsior mill at Burlington for the different grades of wheat: No. 1 hard, \$2.10; No. 2, \$2.06; No. 3, \$2.02; No. 4, \$1.99; No. 5, \$1.96. I was told at the mill that virtually all the wheat now being sold weighed from 56 to 58 pounds to the bushel, thus grading either No. 3 or No. 2. With this price for wheat the mill charges \$2.75 for a single sack of the highest patent flour and \$2.65 a sack in larger lots. It seems to me that the elevators and mills of this territory are giving the wheat raisers a square deal. The only objection is that they cannot buy at all times but only as shipments allow more storage room. The Burlington mill grinds day and night but of course cannot make room for the wheat as fast as it is brought in with all threshing machines still in the field.

Feeding and developing pigs after weaning is a subject in which all pig club members are interested.

At the Beginning and the End of the Day

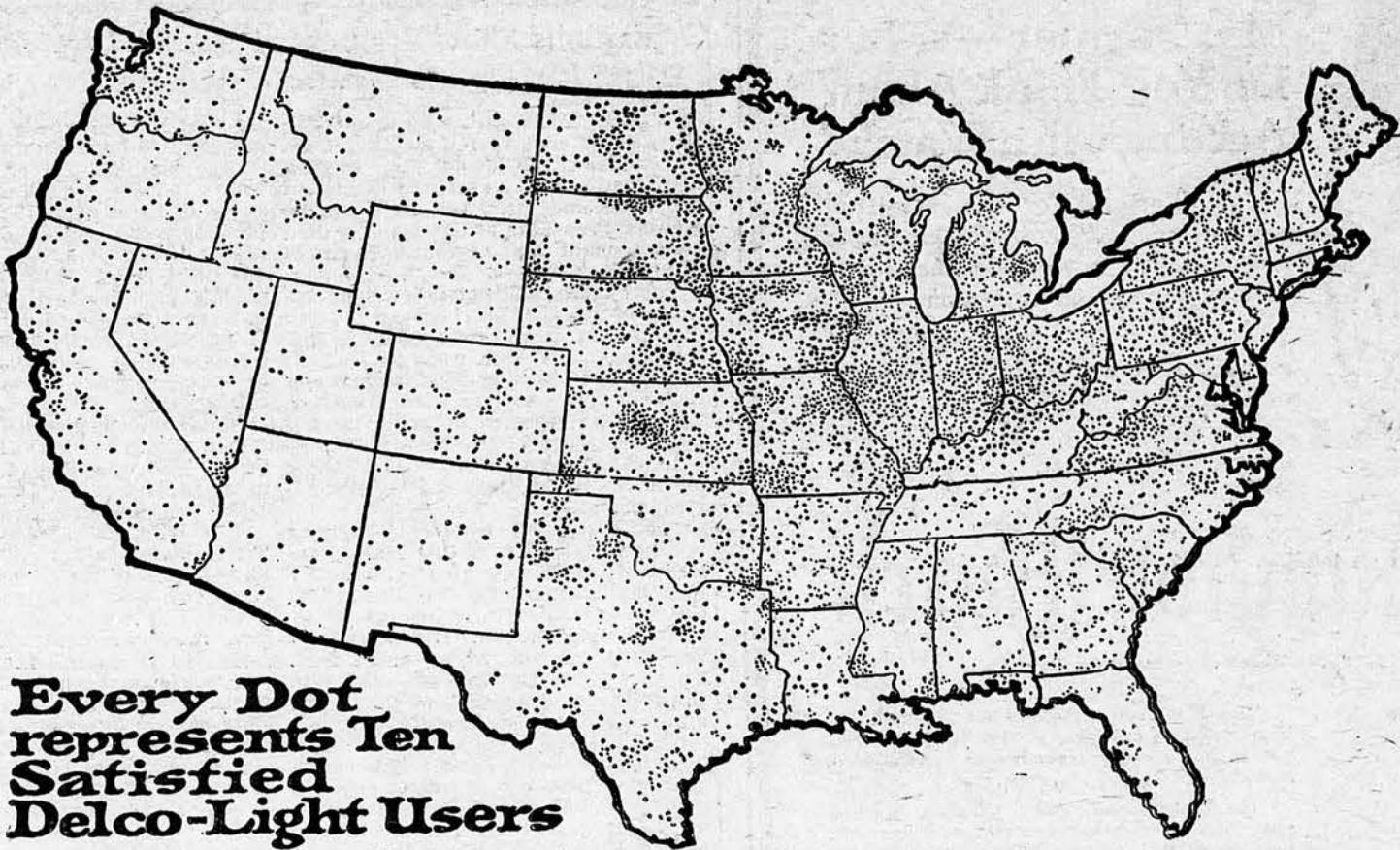
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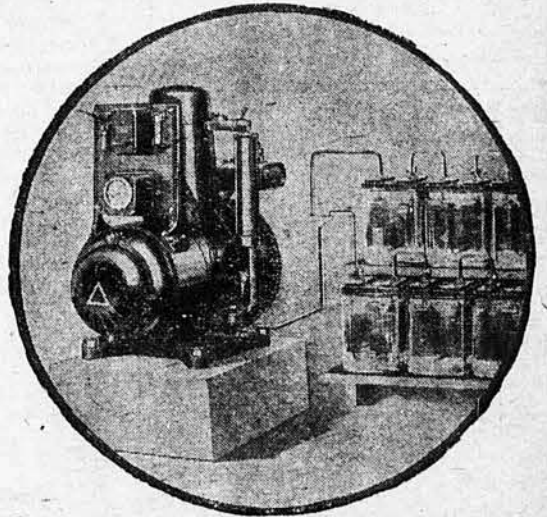
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For Our Young Readers

Exhibits Show Progress of Kansas Boys and Girls

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

IF THE CITY girl, who upon visiting the country for the first time, exclaimed "Oh, do you keep a bee?" had seen the excellent exhibit of the boys' and girls' bee clubs at the Kansas Free Fair she probably would have thought that several farmers in Kansas keep "a bee."

The exhibit was not noteworthy because of its size but because the bee club project is a new feature of the boys' and girls' club work in Kansas, and often it is the new things which interest us most. Production of honey gives promise of being an important industry on Kansas farms, with the encouragement that is being given by the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The dollar one receives for honey is a new dollar," said Otis Hall, state leader of boys' and girls' clubs. By that Mr. Hall means that the money one receives in return for the honey he sells is clear profit. It has not been necessary for him to invest in feed. The bee finds its own sustenance in the fields of fragrant clover, in the alfalfa, the flower gardens and the orchards. At the same time that it is gathering food for itself, it is carrying pollen from one flower to another, and thereby it is pollinating the blossoms. For this reason the farmer who has colonies of bees has a better corn crop than the one who does not have the help of these busy creatures.

The exhibits of the mother-daughter canning clubs were exceedingly attractive. Glass jars of fruits and vegetables lined all four walls of the large building and numbered about 5,000. Fully half of these jars were of the glass top variety which is the kind approved by the extension division of the college because they are more sanitary, more easily cared for and can be tested. "In 10 years a good glass top jar will pay for itself in lids," Mr. Hall said. The metal tops become rusty; sometimes they turn, causing the product to spoil, and some kinds must be cut in order to be opened.

All members of the canning clubs must exhibit at the state fair. Each club develops a team composed of three girls. The 10 best teams are chosen to demonstrate at the state fairs, five at Topeka and five at Hutchinson. The Anderson team, composed of Lou Ada Blunt, Bessie Lowry and Verle Hickman, was selected as the best of the five teams at Topeka. These girls will go to Sioux City, Ia., to compete in the big interstate contest in which 12 of the Middle Western states will be represented.

The girls' bread club demonstration teams are chosen in the same manner as the canning teams. Altho the bread shown in the glass cases did not make as attractive an exhibit as the canned products, the same high standard of work was maintained. "Pshaw! anyone could make as good bread as that!" a woman remarked as she passed the prize winning loaves. But she was not familiar with the manner of judging the baked products. All bread is judged first according to general shape and color of the loaf and condition of the crust. Then the loaf is cut open and judged as to whether the grain is coarse or fine, and whether or not it is thoroughly baked. Odor and taste are two of the principal factors which are considered in judging.

"The loaf of bread which won first prize was of fine flavor, but from the outside it did not look so good," said Miss Katherine Bauer of the Home Service department. "A loaf that was especially good-looking on the outside was poor on the inside. In fact, some of the best looking loaves tasted horrid. Of course, the bread must be sent thru mail before it can be judged. It must be broken open in the hot, dusty air, and all of these things do not add to its appearance."

In the sewing exhibits of the girls' clubs one could see the good results of the work of the club leaders. There were no pink and blue undergarments which one so frequently sees at the fairs, for the leaders have been teach-

ing that the underwear which attracts attention to itself shows the poor taste of the wearer. All of the garments were thoroughly practical, filling the needs of farm girls. There were simple house and school dresses, aprons neatly trimmed with rickrack and stockings darned with the expertness of our grandmothers, for these girls have been trained to do the thing that is practical, simple and beautiful at the same time. They know that loads of embroidery are not suitable for the cotton garment and that the neat edge of crochet displays good taste.

Club spirit, "to make the best better grow," was well exemplified this year in the poultry exhibits. An instance of a boy who did not give up and who finally won was pointed out by J. L. Prehn, state poultry club leader. Altho Paul Dustin of the Cloverdale club did not win a prize last year, he was determined to try again. This year he won third place with Rhode Island Reds and he asserts that he will win first place next year. One important factor this year was the quality. The children are learning what standard bred poultry is. New features of the department at the Hutchinson fair will be judging poultry, study of grading of eggs and preserving of eggs.

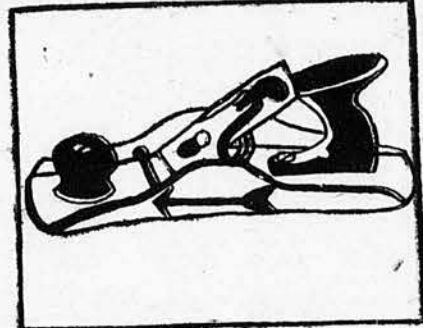
The quality of pigs exhibited this year was better than ever. Paul R. Emil, who is in charge of the pig club work, is making a stand for proper care and feeding. The sentiment of the college is that too many persons are trying to raise breeding stock, that this part of the enterprise should be left to the professional breeder and that it is better for the boys to sell for market.

Garden and corn clubs were represented in the exhibits, but as it is somewhat early for corn and as vegetables are perishable, these departments were not as large as the others. A feature of the fair which many young folks found interesting was the Sunday school department which included exhibits from Sunday schools in various parts of Kansas.

Tuesday was set apart as children's day and all children accompanied by their parents were admitted to the grandstand performances free. The children's parade in which various clubs and organizations were represented was one of the principal features of that day.

A Means of Travel

If you can solve this puzzle send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of post-



cards for the first three girls and the first three boys sending correct solutions. The time of answering will be judged by the postmark on your letter. Solution September 6 puzzle—Hare puzzle: share, harebell, maidenhair, heron, heringbone. The prize winner: Louise Schlaepfer.

Every two weeks the American Red Cross sends a train of 26 cars filled with medicine, foods and other supplies to western Siberia to relieve the distress in that territory.

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With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

GOOD EXHIBITS, fair weather and big crowds—these are the things that made the Kansas Free Fair such a big success this year. There were so many folks and motor cars on the grounds that it seemed at times as if there was scarcely enough standing room. The fair only comes once a year and so farm folks as well as city folks left their work and went to see the sights. "I usually spend my vacation at the fair because," said one farm woman, "it's really an education, besides furnishing a good deal of fun and amusement. I always learn something new that helps me to be a better mother, housewife and neighbor. It does us farm women good to go to the city occasionally and see how folks are living and doing outside our own little community. This is an age of big opportunities and broad thinking, and we farm folks cannot afford to stay at home and not keep up with the big world outside."

The exhibits in which women were interested were up to the usual standards this year. While the number of entries was perhaps no larger than in previous years, the quality of the products shown was higher, which shows that progress is being made.

What a Farm Girl Saw

BY MILDRED MONTGOMERY

It took the "Baby check" stand at the Topeka Free Fair to convince mother that this big annual show had anything in it for women. You see she never had been there in other years, and it had taken a lot of urging to get her started to this one. But one glance into that baby tent convinced her. Not only did the babies have a quiet, cool place to sleep, but milk was kept ready for mothers who wished to buy it. A trained nurse was in charge. Adjoining this tent was the Red Cross hospital where first aid was given to anyone needing it. These things made mother happy because they were human.

The largest and best display of breads, cookies and cakes in several years was shown in the culinary department. I almost envied the judges who made the awards in this department. The generous pieces cut from some of the cakes must have made it rather difficult to decide just which ones might be the prize winners. I never saw such a wonderful exhibit of canned fruits, vegetables and meats. One large building was given almost entirely to displays of canned fruits, vegetables and jellies. A canning demonstration was given every day. This was helpful to housewives, as there always are things to be learned about canning no matter how much of it you may have "put up" in the past.

Most women and girls like fancywork as well as I do it seems, for they were crowded three or four deep around the railing enclosing the pretty towels, bed spreads, quilts, luncheon cloths, baskets, handkerchiefs, and so on. The crochet and embroidery work was beautiful. The first prize in luncheon cloths was awarded to one made with a deep rose design in filet. But as much attention was paid to a luncheon cloth and napkins with Japanese figures in outline stitch in attractive colors. A beautiful set of pillow cases and sheets had heavy crocheted bands for trimming.

I was interested especially in the household conveniences. It had never seemed possible that we might have anything on the farm but the small, old-fashioned handirons, or the washboard, and tub, or the coal oil lights. But I thought quite differently after I saw a demonstration of an electric lighting and power plant. By installing this plant we might have all the conveniences and comforts of city women. The cost, only a few hundred dollars, would be repaid in many ways in a few years. Piece by piece the conveniences may be added, and soon household tasks would be a pleasure instead of a drudgery. Every time I

see an electric lighting plant I think of the coal oil lamp that must be cleaned and filled every day in our home. With this outfit you need only to press a button to have an abundance of bright light.

The electric iron is another improvement we ought to have, and eliminate the dread of ironing day. We saw electric cookers, too, that save at least 2 pounds of meat a week, because you can buy less expensive meats and the little stove makes them just as tender and nutritious as the higher priced cuts. It will not only cook the vegetables better, but all the steaming, stewing loss will be saved. The cooker can be used for all meats; pot-roasts, stews, boiled meats or pot-pies; soups, boiled or steamed vegetables, baked or steamed puddings, custards or baked beans; canning, preserving and stewing fruits, and cereals. One pound of coal made into electricity will cook more food than 21 pounds from your coal bin.

Did you ever hear of an electric dishwasher? They were shown at the fair. I believe dishwashing is the most monotonous of all household tasks. Think of having only to gather up the dishes, put them in their proper places in a little machine and let it do the work! There is a separate place for tumblers, plates, vegetable dishes, and silverware. There, also, is a drain pipe and a grease cup.

One demonstrator told us the home motor is one of the most popular electrical appliances among housewives. One scarcely can realize the many places it may be used, with the aid of the several attachments. There is nothing complicated about it either. It consists of a small motor, a pedal, and a plug. Its most important use, perhaps, is on the sewing machine. The motor is attached to the hand-wheel of the machine, and the plug is connected to an electric light socket. A step on the pedal will start the motor. To sew faster you press a bit harder. The cost of operating the motor is slight.

We saw several vacuum cleaners. I thought of the broom standing in the corner of the kitchen at home, and remembered how my arms ache every time cleaning day comes, while this vacuum sweeper worked almost without any effort on my part. Perhaps the price does seem rather high, but the work is made so much easier by its use, and only half the time is required—and time is money on a farm. For a small additional cost attachments may be bought that will clean down walls and tapestries, freshen up pillows and upholstered furniture, reach under and behind the stoves, and even dust the books in the library.

Haven't you been puzzled many times as to the best place in the house for the sewing machine? It always seems such a cumbersome piece of furniture. And doesn't your back ache from pushing the treadle all afternoon? Well, that leads to another improvement that we saw at the free fair—the electric sewing machine. The ma-

chine stands about a foot high. It can be put on a table or desk in any room for use and then be moved to a pantry shelf or in the clothes closet when not in use. The electric machine costs less than a foot-power machine, and a cent's worth of electricity runs it for several hours. A complete set of attachments such as are used for binding, tucking, hemming, ruffling and hemstitching, come with it.

"No more raw knuckles," said a demonstrator to us, "if you use this machine." Then he showed us an electric washer. I immediately became very interested—my knuckles many times have carried the marks. Can you imagine putting your clothes in a machine, attaching the plug to a light socket, and then attending to other household duties while your clothes are being washed? It can be done with an electric washing machine. The wringer is attached, and you can swing it into any position. You can wring the clothes from the washer to the rinsing tub, then to the bluing water, and from that tub to the basket without moving the machine. We saw several models, and it would not be easy to choose the best one. But it is not even necessary to purchase a new washing machine, if you already have one. There are motors which may be attached to the hand washers. There were cream separators and churns on exhibition also.

I well remember how many times my hands were blistered when drawing water from the well with the old rope and bucket, and how wonderful it seemed when we got the new pump, and how proud we were of it. But hand pumps now are being displaced on many farms by water systems. One water system exhibit at the fair attracted me particularly by its simplicity and apparent economy of operation. This was an electrically operated system, run by a current from the electric plant supplying a number of other farm and household necessities. With this system we might have a kitchen sink with hot and cold faucets, which would save many steps. We might have a modern bathroom. What a big help it would be on wash day to have plenty of hot water at hand! And the cost would amount to only a few cents a day for a generous supply of water.

We saw a vapor oil stove, too, that burns kerosene, gasoline or distillate. It looks very much like a gas stove, and there are no wicks. To light it you simply strike a match and touch it to the burner. One burner will burn from 18 to 20 hours on a gallon of fuel.

Making Over the Parlor

BY IDA MIGLIARIO

The Kansas Free Fair had some wonderfully interesting suggestions this year, for remaking the "old type farm parlor" into an all round enjoyable living room. The custom of having one room in the home commonly

known as the "parlor" and used only when company was to be entertained, is gradually giving way to the custom of having a room in which the whole family can have the pleasure of one another's company even if guests are not present.

The rainy season of the fall is a good time to start the remodeling, for then the men folks will have time to do much and save the cost of outside labor. As a usual thing the parlor is placed on the sunny side of the house, but we do not realize it for the curtains are so constantly drawn that sunlight can never enter. However, when we make a survey of the room we often find much to our surprise that it can easily be made into the most attractive room of the house; with some expense, of course, but when the effect on the home life of the family is considered, the expense is a small item.

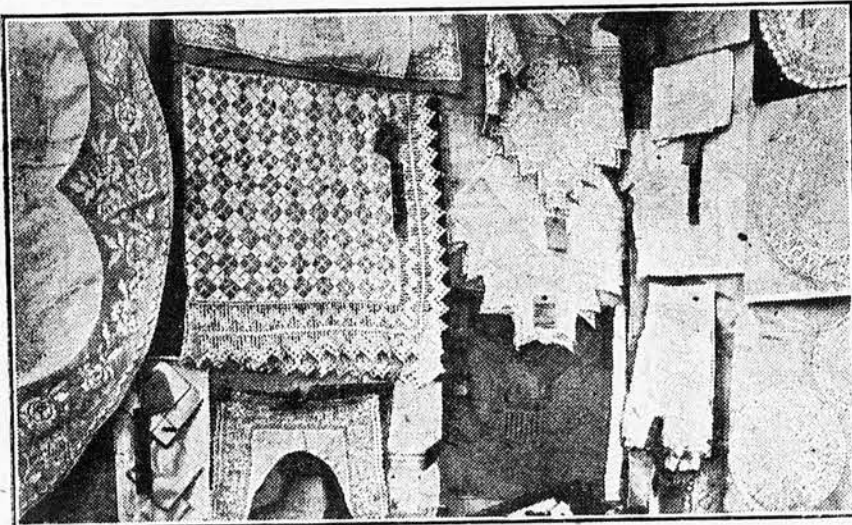
The carpet on the floor of the parlor, the stand table, parlor lamp, can be placed to an advantage in the boys' bedroom, for far too often the girls' room receives attention and the boys are forgotten, even if they enjoy attractive bedrooms as well as the girls.

The main object in refinishing the room is to make it as quiet and restful as possible. It is in the evening that this room is used most, and the average person living on the farm is ready to rest in the evening. A quiet, restful room means one decorated and furnished in harmonious color tones which families must select themselves because individuals differ greatly in their likes and dislikes in such matters. The room exhibited at the fair showed the wood work refinished by painting it a brownish mahogany, suggesting at once a color scheme of brown, tan and green for quiet and restfulness, and a touch of old rose for cherry color; especially desirable on dark dreary days. The finish of the walls of this room was worked out very effectively with just enough of the brown, tan and old rose set in conventional designs in a body of rich restful green, to give the desired quiet and cheeriness.

Even if the floors of the room were of large, rough boards—the kind used in building homes a good many years ago—this undesirable feature was overcome with a material made for this purpose, and so finished that it closely resembled the natural finish of floors of more recently built homes. This sort of a finish was chosen because of the advisability of placing a large rug on the floor instead of a carpet; a rug being so much more easily cleaned. The rug used had in it the same colors as the wall paper and the design was likewise small; the color and design blending so evenly that one was not aware that any particular scheme was being carried out, and yet there was the feeling of harmony.

The curtains of the room were of ecru colored material, with hemstitched hem and side draperies of old rose. However, if you went a little farther you came to a booth which presented the possibility of stenciling designs on curtains and library scarfs. In this exhibit you saw how girls were taught to take a common flower and make from it a design which could be used in decorating the home.

The furnishings of the room proved plainly that advantage could be taken of the opportunity the boys, taking manual training in rural, county or city high schools, have of making pieces of furniture for the farm home. The library table had at each end a rack for newspapers and magazines; a drawer in the middle of the table had a lid that served as a writing desk when the drawer was opened; there was a groove at the back for pens and pencils, and a rack set down in the drawer for holding an ink bottle. These additions to the table made an article of furniture not only attractive but of good practical value. Beside the library table was placed a chair and you knew it was for Father because of its size and build. On the other side was a smaller rocker, and



One Corner of the Big Fancy Work Exhibit at the Kansas Free Fair, Showing the Prize Rose Luncheon Cloth

you knew it was Mother's because it was made without arms, and by it sat a most attractive double deck sewing basket. Other articles of furniture in the room were a lounge, a few well chosen pillows, another rocker or two, and a straight backed chair. On the walls were pictures which suggested the nature-loving tendency of the farm family, for there were water scenes, meadow scenes, and some of the grand old cathedrals of other countries.

This exhibit proved the wonderful opportunities we have today in making the farm home the most attractive of all homes. A room of this type, furnished with one of the many instruments which will bring the music of the greatest artists of the world into the home; made cheery on a winter night by the bright light of a gasoline lamp, and the warmth of a glowing fire in a big fireplace or stove, would make a room that might well be given the name of "The Joy Room of the Farm Home."

Tastes Like Fresh Fish

Salmon, taken from cans in chunks, rolled in flour and browned in butter, assumes a more "fishy" flavor—tastes like fresh fish.

Mrs. Gertrude Walton.

A Quick Fruit Cobbler

Instead of laboriously lining baking dishes with crust, heating the oven, and, incidentally, the house, to make a cobbler for dinner, simply boil the fresh fruit, make up a bit of dumpling as for meat, throw the pieces into the hot fruit, and cover tightly until steamed thru. This may be served either hot or cold as desired, and while not so attractive to the eye as a browned crust, it is even better in taste and a great deal of heat, time and energy have been conserved.

Lee McCrae.

Children's Health Code

Air—Inside air is never so good as that of outdoors. Be in the open air every minute that you can.

Sunshine—Sunshine stops the growth of the germs of sickness. Let the sunshine freely into your home and upon your clothing.

Sleep—Children need at least 10 hours' sleep each night. Sleep with the bedroom window open top and bottom.

Bathing—Bathe at least twice a week, better once a day.

Play—Play every day, winter as well as summer, and always outdoors if you can.

Milk—Milk is the very best food for growing children. Drink three or four glasses of it every day.

Dress—Dress comfortably and lightly. Keep warm by exercise, play, and deep breathing.

Water—Drink three or four glasses of water every day.

Food—Wash your hands always before eating. Eat slowly and chew all your food well.

Mouth, teeth and nose—Keep these clean, as they are the windows and doors for disease germs; use tooth brush and handkerchiefs often.

Alcohol and tobacco—Alcohol and tobacco stop your full growth and prevent your being swift and sure.

—Pittsburgh Public Schools.

It's the Monotony That Kills

Everyone, be he rich or poor, young or old, bond or free, should take an annual vacation. People are so constituted that their well-being demands it. It isn't work that kills nearly so often as the monotony or eternal sameness. Farm women, and people working in isolated places, such as herders, rangers and prospectors often are driven insane by the lack of variety in their lives. Getting out of the beaten path is a duty we not only owe to ourselves but to our families.

I imagine I hear someone in the rut exclaiming, "Oh, yes, it's all very fine to talk of vacations if you have the time and money, but how on earth are you going to go traveling around with nothing?"

As for time, there never will be more than 24 hours in any one day, and as to the means, there are all kinds of vacations, ranging from those to suit the leanest pocketbooks to those of the millionaire with his private car or yacht.

We know many persons working for a large railroad in a nearby city who are entitled to free transportation, who never have gone farther than Kansas City. Their excuse is, "It takes so much for clothes and other expenses incident to traveling." If these same people only would reason that if their clothes are good enough for the dear friends among whom they live, they are certainly good enough for people whom they never have seen before and never expect to see again and who care nothing whatever for them.

The man of our home has worked for a number of years for this selfsame railroad while we have been the farmer. In all these years we never have missed a single vacation. We cut our pattern according to our goods, and have made it a rule never to go in debt for pleasure. If we have little we manage to make that little do, and on the other hand, if we have plenty, we enjoy more comforts. But little or much, when the calendar says 'tis August, we lie forth in quest of the "Fountain of Immortal Youth." There are five of us in the family and we have been in every state and large city in the United States, have traveled thru Canada, have bathed in both oceans, camped in mountains and fished in the northern lakes. My husband has made arrangements to become a full-fledged farmer ere long and we are already planning auto trips.

With the farmer the question naturally arises about the livestock. We never have had any trouble whatever in getting someone to attend to our chores, including the delivery of milk, while we took our vacation. Some city friends took their vacation two years by coming out to our farm and caring for the stock the two weeks we were gone. We have known of instances of reciprocity where neighbors have exchanged.

For those who cannot afford to go by train or boat, there are nearby creeks and woods where they could go for recreation. We know of a family that put up a tent near a creek that ran thru a corner of their farm. Twice a day they would all go to the house, hurry thru the chores and take back milk and fresh vegetables and fruit to their camp, where they cooked out of doors, laid around in hammocks, read or rested, fished, bathed, waded in the creek or did whatever their fancy dictated. At the end of the time they said they felt 10 years younger, and as for the children, it will always remain a bright spot in their memory.

We often during warm weather fix up a lunch, take hammocks and reading matter along and go directly from church to some wooded spot and spend a few hours next to nature. To us this is but another way of communing with God.

Instead of a vacation making you discontented with your lot, nine times out of 10 it will make you more contented and willing to "count your many blessings." Home will seem to you the dearest spot on earth, instead of just a place to eat and sleep. So whatever else you do, try to plan some kind of a vacation. Perhaps you are not so important in the scheme of things as you imagine! Did you ever notice that the work goes right on without you in case you are not there? Let us try to take time to enjoy what God has given us on earth to enjoy so as to be better able to enjoy the beauties of Heaven.

Mrs. Ford Robinette.
Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Good Vegetable Cutlets

Boil 6 large potatoes, mash them, add butter seasoning and sufficient hot milk to moisten slightly. Chop fine 3 small onions and fry in butter to a light brown mash. Peel and scrape and boil separately 12 small carrots and 1 turnip, chop and add with the browned onion to the mashed potato. Season to taste, add 1 tablespoon of minced parsley and set aside to cool. Mold into small cutlets, dip into beaten egg, then in powdered cracker crumbs and fry. Nettie R. Miller.

Forcing Japanese Lilies

Japanese lilies will bloom in water. Several stalks were broken off by wind and dogs and placed in a tall jar of water on a sunny screened porch. In three weeks they blossomed beautifully. Carrie May Ashton.

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It is one thing to get good looking hosiery—and quite another to get hosiery with long-wearing value. You get both when you buy Durable-DURHAM. To know the true value of this hosiery is to save on your stocking expense. Money is saved with fewer new pairs to buy—and the trouble of darning is avoided.

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Every pair of Durable-DURHAM Hosiery is extra strongly reinforced. The legs are full length, tops wide and elastic, soles and toes are smooth, seamless and even. Sizes are accurately marked.

Look for the trade mark ticket attached to each pair. You should be able to buy Durable-DURHAM Hosiery at any dealer's. If you do not find it, please write our sales office, 88 Leonard Street, New York, giving us the name of your dealer.

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.
Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Faded Goods May be Dyed

Faded materials can be made to look like new by dyeing them. I shall give my methods of dyeing as taught me by my grandmother. To color a bright lemon yellow, get at the drug store 10 cents worth of bichromate of potash and 10 cents worth of sugar of lead. Dissolve the potash in 1 gallon of water, and the sugar of lead in another vessel, in 1 gallon of water. This is for white or very light cotton goods. Have the goods clean and slightly wet. Dip first in the potash, wring out, then dip in the sugar of lead. Hang in the sun to dry, and the color will never fade.

To color a pretty shade of purple use permanganate of potassium in the same proportions as in coloring the yellow. For a deep orange yellow, dissolve 10 cents worth of copperas in 2 gallons of water. Be very careful not to get a sprinkle of it on your clothes as it will never come out. When the copperas is thoroughly dissolved and boiling, put in the goods. Let boil about 10 minutes, take out into a tub of hot soap suds, wash, rinse and dry. If you wish a very deep color, make the dye stronger. If the dye is not the desired shade, repeat the operation. The tea made by boiling walnut hulls will color a bright brown. A stronger mixture of the same will make a dark brown and neither will ever fade.

Mrs. G. E. Bandy.

Arkansas.

Why Women are Extravagant

I heard a man say not long ago, "I can't let my women folks have money because they are so extravagant they would ruin me. I just let them get things and I pay the bills." He was doing the very thing that would make them extravagant. They knew he always bought what he wanted and by charging things, they could do the same. Should he be surprised at extravagance?

Ought we to wonder that a girl hesitates when she has been accustomed to holding her own purse, when a man asks her to make a home for him? The world at large thinks she is selfish if before marriage she says to a man: "What am I to have in exchange for what I give you? I am giving you my womanhood, giving you my life and giving up my privilege of earning my own livelihood. What shall I receive in return? Only a house to live in and my clothes? Or do we go thru life hand in hand doing the best we can to help each other, with one pocketbook, to meet life's difficulties?"

This is not foolish as some may think. Would not an understanding put a woman upon her mettle to use the pocketbook to the best advantage? A man goes to town, sees his friends, treats to cigars and thinks nothing about it but if the wife buys some little extra finery she is considered wasteful. No man has a right morally to say that his wife shall live on what he wishes to give her. They should be partners along life's way. Then the wife will know what she can spend and what she can save.

Mrs. B. B. King.

Neosho Co., Kansas.

Trained Minds are in Demand

Children should have the best possible chance for success in life. They should, at least, complete their high school course and if possible attend college or advance technical school. Parents should be firm and not permit the children to go to work before their schooling is finished, unless it is necessary.

The present age favors the trained and perfectly educated young men and women. It demands more than earlier ages demanded. Life's rewards are to be gained in greatest measure only by those of abundant knowledge, well directed intelligence, and capacity for sustained thought. It may be true that an education can be gained late in life, but clearly a great advantage rests with the men and women who have gained it while young.

Mrs. Anna Erickson.

Marshall Co., Kansas.

A Flashlight Saves Matches

If one hasn't electric lights a flashlight comes in handy. By using a flashlight one saves matches and often

a fire is avoided. When I am out on a dark night I feel much safer if I have my flashlight within reach. It gives a quicker light than would be possible with a match.

Mrs. B. B. King.

Neosho Co., Kansas.

Toast without a Toaster

One does not need a toaster to make delicious toast. Make it on an asbestos mat placed on an oil stove or range. It will seldom burn when made in this way.

Mrs. Gertrude Walton.

When Jelly Doesn't Set

If jelly does not seem to be quite cooked enough or does not "set" after pouring in the glasses, place the glasses in the sun for a while. It will then "set" to the desired consistency.

Jelly will come out of a glass smoothly when cold if the glasses are dipped into boiling water just before the jelly is poured in them.

Mrs. Gertrude Walton.

A Good Steamer Substitute

If your potatoes go to pieces when boiled in water, use a steamer. A steamer very suitable for the purpose can be made by taking the inside lid of a tin lard pail.



Cut three V-shaped pieces in the top of the lid and bend down to form legs or standards, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Place this little device in your kettle, put the potatoes on top of it, pour hot water underneath, then cover kettle, and in about 20 minutes the potatoes will be as dry and mealy as when cooked in a steamer bought for the purpose.

John L. Hodell.

New Nightgowns for Fall

9409—Child's Nightgown—A comfortable nightgown can be made for the little girl with but a few yards of outing flannel. The neckline is given in both the round and square shape. Sizes 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

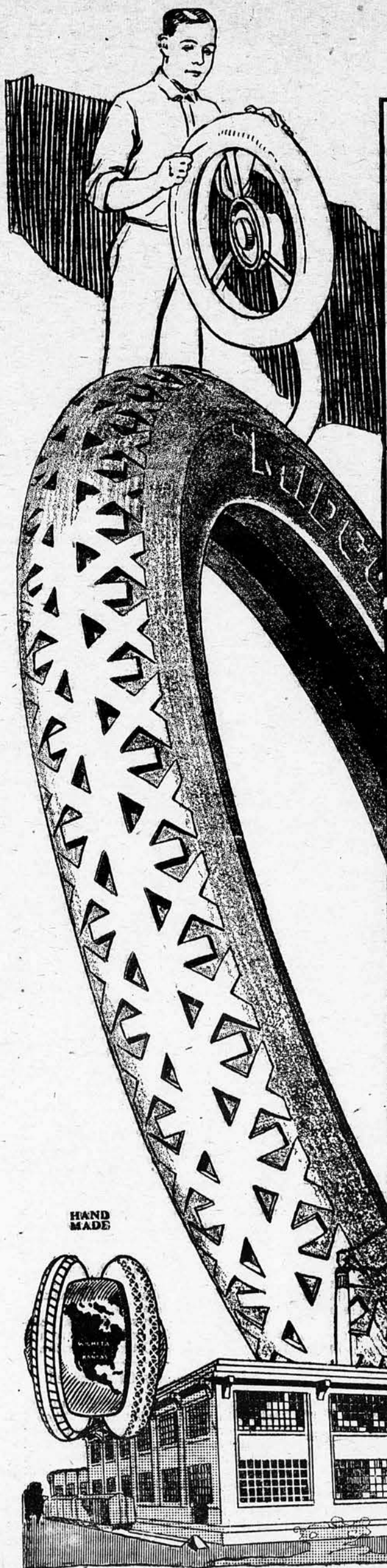
9404—Ladies' and Misses' Nightgown. If the round collar of this nightgown is not used, the neckline can be finished with a band, or else it can be cut square and trimmed with beading.



Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.

9417—Child's Dress. This waist is in kimono style. A shallow collar and turn-back cuffs are of crisp white organdie. The narrowest of belts covers the joining of the waist and gathered skirt. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 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 of pattern when ordering.



Why Hand Made Tires are Better

WHEN WE STARTED OUT TO BUILD THE BEST tires naturally we chose the finest pure gum rubber. We also put an extra ply of fabric in our fabric tires. But even tires made of the best materials are worth little if they have flaws. They are the ones that give you trouble and make annoying adjustments necessary.

So Midco Tires are made by hand and each one personally inspected for defects. This is why we are able to make such strong guarantees.

MIDCO

SUPERSERVICE TIRES

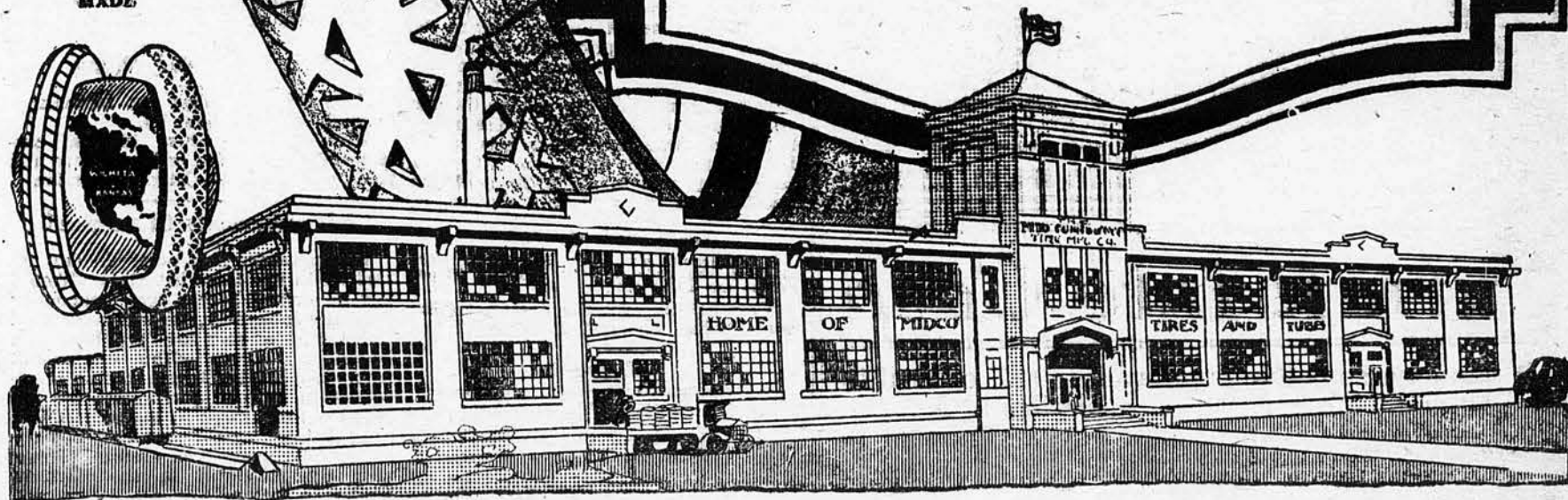
The actual count shows over 99% of all Midco Tires are perfect—that they give extra service. Less than 1% ever come back for adjustment—that shows the value of hand made tires. You can forget you use tires when you have Midco Tires on your car.

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WICHITA, KANSAS

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The Monitor Stove Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 124
Without obligation give me the name of nearest
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THE coupon points the way to a *comfort winter*—a **CALORIC** winter—of *solid enjoyment and snug warmth*.

Not like other winters. Not with some rooms hard to heat and others overheated. Not a winter of colds and sickness and home discomfort. But a winter of healthful and abundant **CALORIC** heat.



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You can, of course, continue to get along with an unsatisfactory heating system. But why should you? Why temporize when the sound, practical worth of the **CALORIC** has been proved by more than 76,000 users, and when it is backed by a guarantee that frees you from all risk?

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OTTAWA LOG SAW

Direct gear to drive saw—no chain—to tighten, no keys and no set screws. Automatic friction clutch protects saw, allowing slippage under any pinch. 4-Cycle Frost Proof engine, Oscillating Magneto Ignition. When not sawing demount saw equipment, by pulling one pin, and use engine for all kinds of other work.

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Health in the Farm Home

Colds and Children's Diseases Must be Watched

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO
Medical Adviser

YES, COLDS are contagious. There never was a truer expression than "I've caught a cold." Every cold should be quarantined. And just two persons can manage the quarantine. One is the person who has the cold, the other the person who hasn't taken a cold.

The person who has it should stay at home while the fever stage is on, both for his own good and that of his neighbor. When he emerges from obscurity he should carry a supply of paper napkins and something to receive them.

All sneezing, coughing, nose-blowing, and other assaults should be conducted under cover of the paper napkin, superior to the handkerchief because of ease of final disposal. The person who hasn't the cold should keep himself out of the striking zone of the enemy which will be about 15 feet. He should avoid public towels, common drinking cups and other known sources of contamination. He should cultivate resistance by maintaining activity of the mucous membranes and the skin which is positively the best chest protector on the market.

chitis or an old catarrh, but in such cases there is marked illness. More commonly the offensive odors are due to uncleaned or decayed teeth, diseased tonsils, eating of highly flavored or spiced foods. The remedy is obvious.

Bath Water for Baby

Please tell me how warm I should have the bath water for my baby as the weather is getting cooler. MRS. M. S.

The temperature of the bath water should be governed by the age of the baby rather than the condition of the weather. A baby's bath always should be given in a room of comfortable warmth. Until a baby is 1 month old have water 100 degrees F. When the child is 1 month to 6 months old, have the temperature about 98 degrees, from 6 months to 1 year old about 95 degrees. After 1 year old, the water may be gradually cooled according to the vigor of the child, but always give the bath in a warm room.

Wearing Ear-rings

Why is it that having the ears pierced and wearing earrings improves the sight? L. M. M.

It affects the sight no more than smell or hearing.

Water for Schools

We had so much sickness at our school last year that we are suspicious of our well. Some of us think that a cistern supply would give us better water. Which is the safer? RURAL TEACHER.

Neither of the suggested sources of supply is very good. A drilled or driven well is much better. The dug well can be made reasonably safe by laying the walls in mortar and pointing up all joints and crevices thoroly. A depth of 12 feet is usually sufficient, but great care must be taken that no privy vault can drain into it, and also especial care must be taken to provide a concrete curb around the top extending at least 8 inches above the ground surface and a tight cover to fit over it.

A well of this kind is better than a cistern. The objection to the cistern is that all the washings from the roof, a great collection of dust and litter blown there from the road, bird droppings and other offensive matters, are washed into the cistern at the first heavy rain.

A year or so ago the Kansas state board of health devised a simple plan whereby any country school may have running water installed at a slight cost. A force pump and a galvanized iron tank holding 50 to 100 gallons supply the pressure.

The tank may be placed in the cloak-room 8 feet or more above the floor. Water may be piped from it to faucets and drinking fountains anywhere in the building. It should be drained every night, and a new supply pumped either by hand or windmill every morning. With the supply pipe laid below the frost line there need be no trouble about operation in any weather.

Why not try it?

Blind from Cataracts

Is there any cure for a person blind from cataracts? T. L. S.

A cataract obstructs the sight but need not destroy it. The lens of the eye is dead and therefore blocks the vision. But the optic nerve and other essential parts of the eye may be just as good as ever. A skillful doctor can inject a drug into the eye to deaden pain, make a small cut in the membranes, squeeze the useless lens out of its capsule, and, later on, fit spectacles that will take the place of the missing lens and give very good sight.

Don't Singe the Hair

I am losing my hair. My barber says singeing the ends is very helpful. Please advise me about this. M.

Very helpful—for the barber. Otherwise it does no good at all.

Bad Breath

A gentleman friend has very bad breath. What may he do to sweeten it? MISSOURI GIRL.

Bad odors from the mouth seldom have much to do with the breath. A person may have bad breath from an abscess of the lung, a chronic bron-

Kidron Returns to America

Kidron, the war horse owned by General Pershing, has arrived in America, and is in quarantine at Newport News. The regulations require that every horse must be quarantined for 30 days before and 150 days after leaving France. Kidron underwent his French quarantine experience at Source and was shipped from Bordeaux on the transport Kentuckian August 18. He would have been rather an exceptionally dangerous horse to turn loose. A private's horse is picketed up at the front or at camp, under the supervision of the army veterinarians, and is pretty carefully guarded from contagious diseases. Kidron, on the other hand, went wherever his master chose to ride him and may have touched noses with any number of French horses having any kind of contagious disease.

In all probability, however, he will not develop any disease but will live a long, comfortable and easy life. War horses seem to have a habit of doing that. "Cincinnati" kicked up his heels in one of the best pastures around Washington all the time Grant was in the White House. "Traveler" followed Lee to the grave. Meade's "Baldy" was still alive after the battlefield of Gettysburg was marked and mapped. Stonewall Jackson's rawboned sorrel, captured from the Federals and ridden by Jackson in every battle until his death at Chancellorsville, was exhibited in a fair at Hagerstown, Md., 20 years after the war, and his mane and tail were cut off by souvenir seekers. Except for the decaudating process, many persons will wish for Kidron a repetition of the long life and good times of Stonewall Jackson's mount, and that General Pershing may ride him in a grand parade in Washington on the twentieth anniversary of the breaking of the German lines at Sedan.

The Mean Old Thing

Hub—Well, it takes two to make a quarrel, so I will shut up.

Wife—That is just like a contemptible man. You will sit there and think mean things.—Blighty, London.

Advertisements Guaranteed

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

Week's Financial News

Many Kansas Municipal Bonds Show a Steady Tone

BY SANDERS SOSLAND
Financial Editor

KANSAS municipal bonds continue to display a steady tone in the face of recent recessions in the prices of Liberty Loan issues and irregularity in security markets in general. This is a matter of congratulation not only to the Kansas holders of these high grade securities which rank only second to the bond issues of the United States government, but to the rural school districts, counties and other municipalities of the state which are planning to put out new issues of bonds for various improvements.

Indicative of the meaning of a steady market for Kansas municipal bonds to the farmers, stockmen and other citizens of the state is the recent sale of a new issue of \$20,000 of bonds by the Rural High School District No. 1 of Piper, Wyandotte county. These bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest, were bid in by an investment house at a premium of \$160 for the entire lot. They will mature annually, or will be retired from year to year between 1921 and 1934. Their average maturity will be less than nine years. The premium to the school district in question for its bonds means the money it is borrowing will cost it less than 5 per cent interest annually, and it is probable the investors who finally acquire these bonds will net about 4.70 per cent a year.

It is well, in considering the condition of the Kansas municipal bond market, to examine some of the current offerings of these securities on the financial markets of Kansas City and in the Sunflower state. Some of these bonds now on the market have been accumulated by dealers for weeks in anticipation of the fall and winter demand which develops in Kansas following the sale of wheat, livestock and other products.

Kingman county Rural High School District No. 4 bonds, maturing between 1929 and 1934, are offered at a price to yield the investor 4.70 per cent. It is pointed out in connection with this issue that the total public debt of the district is only \$30,000, while its assessed property valuation is \$2,550,000. They are 5 per cent bonds. Rural High School District No. 21 bonds, also 5 per cent of the same county are quoted at a 4.70 per cent basis, too, on the market.

Kansas Towns in Good Condition

Liberal improvement bonds, bearing 5 per cent, which become due between 1920 and 1939, are quoted at a price which yields the investor 4.75 per cent. The public debt of this town is placed at \$144,500, while its assessed property valuation is \$2,581,727.

Great Bend board of education 4 1/2 per cent bonds, due between 1924 and 1934, are quoted at a price yielding the investor 4.60 per cent. The total public debt of Great Bend is placed at \$82,000, while its assessed property valuation is 6 million dollars.

Wichita improvement 4 1/2 per cent bonds, due between 1920 and 1929, are offered at a price to yield 4.60 per cent. The assessed valuation of Wichita is reported as \$78,230,729, while its total public debt is \$2,581,719. Some Wichita bonds are quoted at a price yielding only 4.50 per cent.

Sharon Springs, Kan., water works and electric light improvement 5 1/2 per cent bonds, due between 1930 and 1949, are quoted at a price to yield 4.85 per cent. The total debt of Sharon Springs is reported at \$70,000, against an assessed property valuation of \$490,000.

Wellington, Kan., water works 5 per cent bonds, maturing in 1930, are quoted at a price to yield 4.60 per cent. The assessed valuation of the town is \$7,145,000, while its net debt is \$530,893.

Kansas City, Kan., internal improvement bonds, due 1923 to 1928, are offered at a price to yield 4.60 per cent. The debt of this city is \$3,764,253 against an assessed property valuation of \$95,436,150.

Manhattan, Kan., internal improvement 5 per cent bonds, due July 1, 1921, are quoted at a price to yield 4.60 per cent on the investment. Manhattan is

credited with an assessed property valuation of 8 million dollars, against which there is a net debt of \$666,341.

Allen county, Kan., 5 per cent road bonds due 1920 to 1928, are quoted at a price to yield 4.60 per cent. The assessed valuation of the county is placed at \$34,874,795, and the net debt in this instance at \$37,580.

Thus, Kansas municipal bonds are now quoted on the market on a basis which yields investors between 4.50 and 4.85 per cent a year. Why the discrepancies between the interest rates, or the prices, on the different Kansas bond issues? This is one of the first questions asked by a new buyer. The answer is that the prices depend on the character of the community issuing the bonds, the relation of its property valuation to its indebtedness, its population and its location. The richer and the more established a community, the higher priced its farms, the larger its yields and the lighter its public debt, the more attractive are its bonds to investors.

Is Return too Low?

Some ask in investment markets why Kansas municipal bonds cannot be obtained at a price which will yield a higher return. First of all, the fact that these bonds are tax exempt in Kansas and exempt from Federal taxes makes them return more to the investor than appears on the surface. Still another factor is their safety. They constitute the general obligation of the towns, school districts or other communities which issue them. The investor who buys these bonds assumes little or no risk. A cyclone might destroy the homes and other buildings in a rural school district, but the valuable land will remain, and the debt in the form of the bonds will be paid. In buying corporation bonds, one assumes more risk and does not enjoy the tax exemption features, hence the corporation issues must at least offer more to the investor.

Kansas investors are now absorbing practically all of the municipal bonds issued within the state. In recent years, along with the rise of Kansas prosperity, bonds houses of the Sunflower state and of Kansas City have found it profitable to go to Wall Street, in New York, and to other investors of the East, who purchased Kansas bonds in the early days on a 6 per cent basis, pay a profit for the issues, and resell them to Kansas farmers and other investors within the state. Kansas bonds to the value of several millions of dollars have been repurchased from the East for Kansas investors. It is well, indeed, that the interest on these securities remains within the state.

Liberty Loan Influence

Reference has already been made to the influence of the lower Liberty bond market on Kansas municipal issues. In time, when the Liberty bonds advance—as they surely will, all bankers in investment markets agree—the Kansas bonds will also enjoy a rise. There was never before such strong competition between Liberty bonds and Kansas municipals as at present. To many Kansans not interested extensively in exemptions from Federal taxes, some of the Liberty bonds offer higher interest returns on the investment.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad general 4 per cent bonds, which mature in 1995, and which always enjoy a ready market, have lately been quoted down to 76.50, against a par of 100, or at a price to yield the investor 5.30 per cent. Missouri Pacific railroad general 4 per cent bonds, which mature in 1975, are quoted at a price to yield about 8.36 per cent, having been down to 57 lately, against the par of 100. New York Central railroad convertible debenture bonds are quoted at a price to yield slightly more than 6 per cent. United States Rubber company 5 per cent bonds are quoted at a price to yield about 6 per cent. Among the reasons for these comparatively low prices are the unsettled position of railroads in the United States and labor unrest.

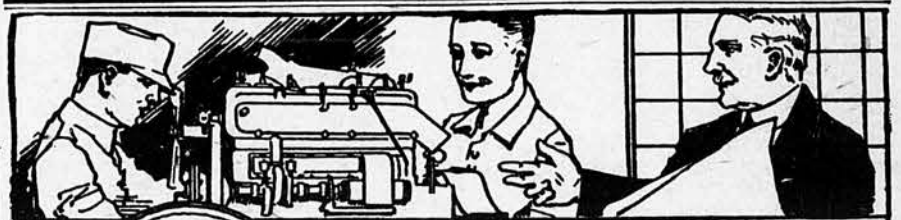
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room and board is less than the tuition fee alone at other schools. Graduation from our course fits you to reach out for something bigger than just a motor mechanic's position and salary. Our motor department is under the direction of H. D. Lloyd, a man known by practically every motor mechanic and garage man. He has signed his name to more than 15,000 diplomas of automobile and tractor students, who received their education under the direction of this Remarkable Teacher. He is conceded by all to be the best in America. Ask your local garage man about him and show him Prof. Lloyd's picture above. Prof. Lloyd has surrounded himself with a splendid corps of teachers, each a specialist in his particular department.

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Why Not Light the Farm Home With Electricity?

BY C. E. JABLOW

WITH OUR Daylight Saving law finally shelved after much effort, we find that we suddenly have one more hour of welcome darkness where it rightfully belongs. But with the added hour of darkness, we sometimes find the family gathering about the poorly lighted living room, waiting for the hour to retire. Contrast this with a bright electrically lighted room, the children with their lessons or games and the older persons with their newspapers or other reading material, or else you find them in a pleasant visit with their neighbors, who have dropped in for an hour. This picture is a cheerful one and is a proper way of continuing the elevated spirits that sunshine brings to a person. There is no doubt that in cloudy and dull weather, one is more likely to be depressed and see the gloomy side of life. The same comparison can be drawn between a well lighted and a poorly lighted home.

Electricity in the minds of a large majority is a mysterious something, that serves humanity, and these people, in most instances would be disappointed to clear away the mystery. However, while there are certain phenomena that are still unexplained, it would be well for the average person not to seek the answer to these, but to take their share of the benefits that may be had by doing things electrically.

Electricity may to a certain extent serve the purpose of the farmer in his home, in his barns and sheds and other places that will suggest themselves. In any type of an installation, perhaps, the first information that will be necessary will be the power required. To understand how this is done requires a simple knowledge of the units used in electricity.

Lighting Capacity

The voltage is a measure of the ability of the source of power, whether it be from a generator or some form of battery, to cause the current to flow along the wire conductors. The higher the voltage, the easier will be the passage of the current. If the voltage is very high, there will be considerable danger if persons come in contact with bare wires. The other extreme will cause a very heavy outlay in the wiring system, as very large conductors will be necessary in order to prevent excessive losses in power. The most common voltage in use is 110, altho as we shall later see, this may not be the best voltage for the farm system. The amount of current flowing in the circuit is spoken of as the amperage. Manifestly if more pressure or voltage is available for forcing the amperes thru the circuit more work can be done. This work is measured by multiplying the voltage and the amperage. The product we call watts. In order that we can get a certain amount of light from an electric bulb or power from an electric motor, we must supply a certain number of watts at the voltage specified.

The power requirement for lighting a very modest, five room bungalow, which the reader calls home, may be estimated in the following way: Kitchen, 40 watts; pantry, 25 watts; dining room, two 40 watt lamps or 80 watts; living room the same as dining room or 80 watts; two bed-rooms, each 40 watts; bath room 25 watts; two closets, 25 watts each; front porch, 40 watts; basement, 40 watts. This gives a total of 460 watts when all the lights are lighted. It must be remembered that it is very unusual to have all the lights burning at the same time, but it must also be remembered that it is a very simple thing when the bulbs have worn out to replace them with bulbs using more current. However these figures should not be taken as the capacity of the plant, for as the convenience of the electric current becomes apparent, the load will be almost sure to increase, because the owner will desire to make use of some of the many electrical appliances that are on the market.

With the isolated farm plant it is not practicable to install a generator to supply current for the heavy work on the farm, but there are many places where motors from a small fraction of a horse-power to one-half horse-power can be used. Among the uses to which the plant can be put are operating the sewing machine, electric motor, electric fan, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, grindstone, cream separator, and milking machine. As a rule most electrical heating appliances require more current than the things mentioned require, but an electric flat iron will be desired even if it is not thought advisable to have an electric grill, toaster or hot plate.

Horse-power Required

After the total wattage that is likely to be desired, is totaled it may be safe to say that not more than 60 per cent of this load will be wanted at any one time. This latter figure then will be used as a basis and would be the size of the generator if there were no losses in the wiring. This loss may be assumed as about 10 per cent. In other words the generator should be able to supply 10 per cent more to the lines than will be taken from the lines. If the total number of watts is divided by 746, the result is the equivalent horse-power.

The power to drive the generator can be derived from a small stream by the aid of water wheels or water turbines, if the quantity and fall are sufficient or the internal combustion engine can be used. If the latter is used, it will be desirable to indicate to the manufacturers the use to which the engine is to be put. The reason for this is, that for electric generation, a steadier running engine is necessary in order that the voltage will not fluctuate. The horse-power provided in the engine should be at least one-fourth larger than the equivalent horse-power of the generator as figured above.

It frequently happens that a power company's line runs close to the farmer's home. Where this happens, it usually can be arranged with the company to have a small transformer hung and supply the farmer with electric current at 110 volts. Where this can be done, it will be the wise thing to do, as in such an installation the electric appliances and lights can be procured in practically any small town and the farmer is relieved of the attendance of his own plant.

Two Kinds of Electric Current

Where an isolated farm lighting plant is installed and it is desirable to have current at all times, even tho the generator is not running, a storage battery will be necessary. Where such an installation is decided upon, the voltage should only be very moderate as the number of cells necessary to obtain the higher voltage will be a serious drawback. Sixteen batteries giving a voltage of about 32 is quite common. Where the batteries are dispensed with, the generator must be run when electricity is desired, but the advantage here lies in the fact that the voltage may be 110 and therefore the use of standard equipment is possible.

There are two kinds of electric current, one known as direct and the other as alternating. These are designated by the letters D. C. and A. C. With the battery equipment a D. C. generator is necessary, but where power comes from the power company's line it is always A. C. In the purchase of any of the material it is necessary to specify the voltage, and where motors are purchased, it is necessary also to indicate whether A. C. or D. C. is available.

Getting Posted

Lord Nocoyne—"I say, old dear, what is the usual procedure in catching an American heiress?"

Reggie—"It's very simple, old chap. You tell the girl how much you love her, and her father how much you owe."—Boston Transcript.

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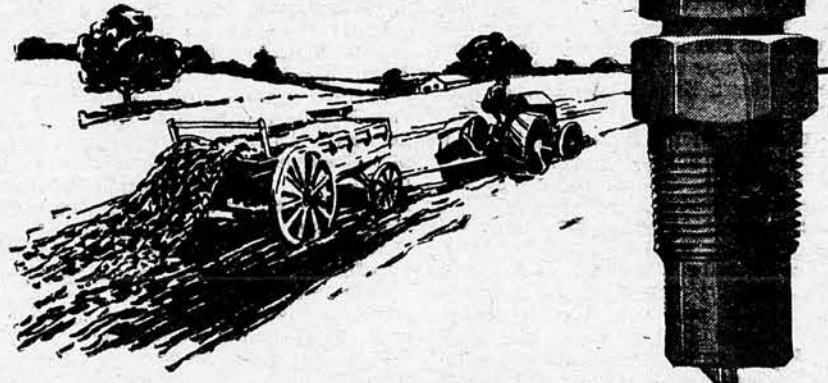
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Washington Comment By Senator Capper

ONE OF the almost certain beneficial results of the Senatorial discussion of the Peace Treaty will be to force a declaration of policy from the State and War department regarding the United States' attitude toward Russia. The debate has brought out emphatically the fact that while this country is not at war with Russia, the President continues to keep several thousand American soldiers in that country, and instead of bringing our military forces out of that country is replacing such soldiers as are being ordered home with fresh recruits.

No Authority to Fight Russia

There is no constitutional warrant for sending American soldiers and sailors to a foreign country unless Congress declares a state of war exists between the United States and such country and the demand is constantly growing that the President bring home the soldiers that are in that country and send no more to take their places. How long our government will persist in going counter to the increasingly loud demand from the people that the boys be brought back home cannot of course be foretold. There is not the slightest excuse for the continued presence of our boys in Russia, with which country we never have been at war, and I hope the people will keep up the pressure on the President until these boys who are dying and going insane from their enforced servitude in Siberia, are back home where they belong.

Farmers Need Better Representation

In a former letter I spoke of the fact that the farmers of the nation are not represented in proper proportion in their government and that small attention is paid, especially by Representatives and Senators from the eastern part of the country, and by the executive departments, to the needs and demands of the farmers. Perhaps, the makeup of Congress will throw some light on this question. A study of the Congressional Directory reveals that there are 358 lawyers in the two Houses of Congress. Of the 435 members of the House of Representatives, 268 are lawyers, 69 business men, 21 newspaper men, nine farmers, seven teachers, five doctors, four labor or-

ganization men, and the rest are unclassified by occupation. Probably, an examination of the professional callings of the unclassified would show that the majority of them are lawyers likewise. Now I have no hostility toward lawyers as such, but I fear that most of them find it difficult to understand entirely the farmer's point of view or to appreciate fully his position of supreme importance in the industry and business of the country. As the chief producer of the country he should receive at the very least a square deal, if not preferential treatment by Congress and the executive departments. As a matter of fact his interests are the last considered. I am glad, however, that the influence of Senators and Congressmen who do understand the farmer and his problems is increasing, and it is but fair to say that he has some very able and persistent champions on the floors of both Houses, and that among these are a number of able lawyers.

How Producers are Robbed

A Maryland farmer brought to the Washington wholesale market a truck load of apples. He received 50 cents a bushel for them, the commission merchant deducting 5 cents a bushel for his commission. Including the commission the apples cost the farmer to raise, pack, and ship just 54 cents a bushel. He was out 4 cents and his apples by the deal.

Strolling about that afternoon this same farmer happened to see a bushel of his own apples at one of the retail markets. He inquired the price. "Three dollars and twenty cents a bushel," was the astounding reply.

More than 500 per cent profit had been taken by the two commission merchants, wholesale and retail, on the apples on which the farmer had suffered a net loss of 4 cents a bushel. Yet there are people who fatuously suggest that profiteering is all a matter of the operation of the law of supply and demand and that it is useless to attempt to cure profiteering by means of legislation.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Most Farmers are Americans

Immigrants ceased to expand the agriculture of the United States in any considerable degree before 1910, the year of the latest census. One of the revelations of that census was the non-agricultural character of the millions of immigrants of the preceding 10 years. Of more than 38 million persons reported as having occupations in 1910 the native whites with native parentage were nearly 18 million, or about 55 per cent of the whites, and the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign-born whites were more than 14,800,000, or about 45 per cent of the whites. It is interesting to observe how agriculture compares with other large occupational groups with regard to the latter element—the foreign and the semi-foreign.

This element was 25.4 per cent of all white persons having occupations in agriculture, and among the more general groups only the very small group of workers in salt, oil wells, and gas wells had a lower fraction, 22.1 per cent. Among the more prominent groups of occupations, the professional class was next above agriculture, with 35.3 per cent of its total whites foreign and semi-foreign, and in this class the teachers had 30.7 per cent of this element.

Next in order, this element was 45.7 per cent of all whites having occupations in the lumber and furniture industries; 47.9 per cent each in trade and in transportation; 49.2 per cent in the building and hand trades; 58.1 per cent in the total of manufacturing and mechanical industries; 58.3 per cent in domestic and personal service.

In three prominent groups of industries the foreign and semi-foreign ele-

ment was nearly two-thirds of the total whites—63.4 per cent in the textile industries, 63.5 per cent in the iron and steel industries, and 66.6 per cent in mining. Still higher percentages are found in some groups—72.9 per cent in the liquor and beverage industries, 77.2 per cent in the woolen and worsted mills, and 80.3 per cent in the clothing industry.

While agriculture is by far the largest industry in this country in mass of persons employed, it is also distinguished as possessing a native element in comparatively high degree.

Kansas Poland Breeders

The Kansas Poland China Breeders' association held their annual meeting at the fair grounds Wednesday, September 10. J. R. Adams, Gypsum, Kan., was made president, and Fred Caldwell, Topeka, secretary-treasurer. Among the many things discussed were room and facilities for the swine exhibitors at Topeka's Free Fair and a judging pavilion which is one of the things they are going to ask for. More attention is to be paid to pig clubs and everybody is going to give more time to the affairs of the association than ever. It was a good meeting.

Losses with Grain Shocks

Tens of thousands of acres of wheat and oats in Kansas were left in the field in shocks this year as late as September. As a result there was a vast loss of high priced grain, at a time when it is needed greatly. With all of this grain left in the shocks there has been a considerable decrease in quality—a drop of one or two grades—along with a huge loss in weight. It is prob-

able that the loss in Eastern Kansas this season has been the greatest ever known.

On many farms this failure to stack the grain was due to the labor shortage. On other places the owners expected the arrival of threshing outfits much sooner than they came. In some cases there was the trusting to "blind" luck, which has been such a fertile cause of grain losses in the past. No matter from what cause the loss came it has been most unfortunate.

The important thing is to profit as much as possible from this experience. Better planning is needed, so that next year it will be possible to stack a much larger proportion of the crop.

A New Oklahoma Herd

On the ranch made famous by the magnificent collection of Shorthorn cattle owned by F. A. Gillespie & Sons, a new herd of Shorthorns is now established. Maney Brothers are the owners and Clark S. Berry who for years had charge of the H. C. Lookabaugh Shorthorns, is general manager.

This ranch (The Rio Grande) contains 3,000 acres of land and the new herd on it already numbers 300 head of registered Shorthorns. Among the bulls in service are Parkdale Rex, Radiant by Radium and two sons of Fair Acres Sultan.

Chester Whites Making Progress

The Kansas Chester White Breeders' association held their annual meeting at Topeka, Wednesday, September 10. J. L. Darst, Huron, Kan., was elected president and Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. There were not many members present but it was the opinion of those that were there that the Chester White breed was making real progress in Kansas as well as in Northern and Eastern states.

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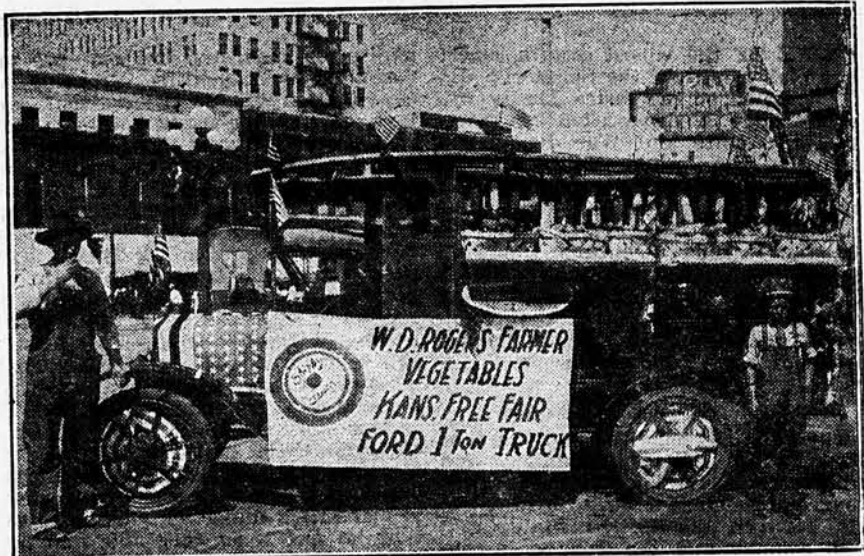
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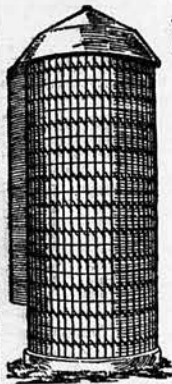
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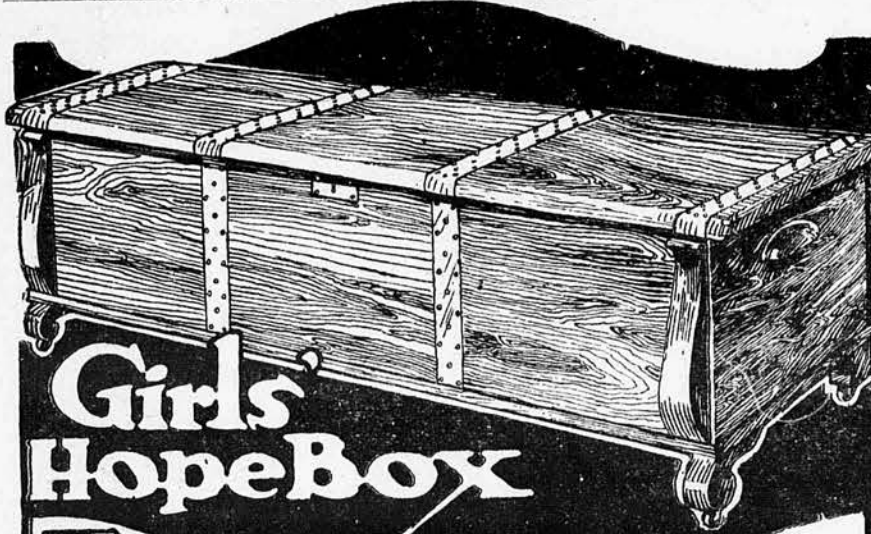
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We are going to give away absolutely **FREE** of charge a Tennessee Red Cedar Chest in connection with our big introductory offer. All I ask of you to join my Hope Box Club is to distribute four big, beautiful, patriotic Peace Pictures—Wonderful. They are going like wild fire. It's easy—you can do it in an hour's time. Every member of this club will receive a **GENUINE GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING** just for promptness in joining the club. Fill out and mail coupon **TODAY—RIGHT NOW**.



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Dear Madam:

Please send me the four pictures to distribute. I want to be a member of your Hope Box Club.

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Town..... State.....

THE OUTSTANDING educational feature of the Kansas Free Fair was the mammoth "Ship by Truck" demonstration and parade of September 10. This spectacular performance owed its origin to the inspiration of B. P. Bartlett, sales promotion manager, and Frank G. Odell, director of research of the Capper Farm Press, who conceived the idea, and carried it to a successful conclusion with the aid of an exceptionally strong and public spirited committee composed of H. S. Putney, J. C. Fansler, president of the Kansas Good Roads association, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, and G. C. Wheeler of the Kansas Farmer.

The whole-hearted co-operation of the Kansas City truck dealers under the leadership of H. J. Fredman of the Firestone "Ship by Truck" bureau and of the Topeka Automobile Dealers' association lined up the motor transportation forces of the Kansas City and Topeka territory in the biggest demonstration of modern rural transportation ever seen west of the Mississippi River.

A leading Kansas farmer who watched the parade of trucks passing down Kansas Avenue said: "When we get good roads and farm trucks we won't care how much the railroad men strike. We can get to market anyhow and be independent of them."

Nearly 100 trucks, of all kinds, were in the line of march. Led by Marshall's band, the huge caravan, six blocks long, turned into Kansas avenue at Eighth, moved north to Fifth street, then doubled back.

Prairie Schooners in Line

By a strange coincidence two old-fashioned "prairie schooners," of the type used by Kansas pioneers in transporting their families and goods across the prairies, dropped in behind the parade. The contrast between the early day transportation and the latest and most economical methods was obvious.

The motor transportation and good roads program for the day was successful far beyond the dreams of its promoters. The interest shown by the thousands of farmers who saw the parade, as well as those who partici-

pated, speaks wonders for the future of the motorization of Kansas farms. Especially noticeable was the interest taken in the arguments for better roads. The parade, with its big collection of motor trucks, was a strong argument for hard surfaced roads, because in order to further cut down transportation expenses, better roads are necessary, as was shown by Mr. Odell, one of the principal speakers on the morning program.

Rogers Wins First Prize

Hauling a big load of vegetables, W. D. Rogers of Tecumseh and his 1-ton Ford truck took first place. All the varieties of good things to eat grown on Mr. Rogers's Kaw Valley farm were in the display. In addition his machine was nicely decorated. Following the parade, Mr. Rogers sold his load of produce to local grocers for \$100. He won a prize of \$50 in the contest limited to farm owned trucks.

All morning the farm trucks with their loads of produce were arriving at Eighth and Jackson streets, reporting to the committee and taking their place along the north side of the state house grounds. At 10:30 the parade started to move. For the first time in Topeka history a parade was managed by a marshal mounted on a motor vehicle. H. S. Putney, good roads booster, and member of the motor transportation committee of the Kansas Free Fair, was the marshal.

Searle & Searle, also of Tecumseh, were awarded the second prize of \$25. In a Republic 1-ton truck they hauled 3,370 pounds of wheat, and in addition brought 1,000 pounds of hogs in a trailer, making the trip of 9 miles over dirt roads in 37 minutes.

Truck Is Feasible

L. L. Bourstow of Kilmer, living 3 1/2 miles from Topeka, was awarded third place. M. T. Kelsey won fourth prize, for the performance of his Acme truck, which brought 88 bushels of corn 12 miles over a hilly road in 1 hour and 20 minutes.

The feasibility of motor transportation, even on dirt roads, was amply shown by the performance of all the

(Continued on Page 38.)



A Truck Loaded With Wheat, Pulling a Trailer Containing Hogs and Owned by Searle and Searle Which Won Second Place in the Show.

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Save the Sweet Potatoes

Careful Handling and Proper Storage Required

BY J. T. ROSA

THE SWEET potato is one of our important garden vegetables that is in season nearly the whole year around, in fact sweet potatoes can be had of good quality from harvest time in the fall until late the following spring. The sweet potato can be stored successfully in any home for winter use, if correct storage conditions are provided. It must be understood first that the sweet potato requires conditions just the opposite of most other vegetables. A rather warm room with dry atmosphere and free ventilation is needed instead of the usual cool and moist conditions which suit best for storing other vegetables.

Usually sweet potatoes should be dug and stored before frost, but in the corn belt it is necessary to let sweet potatoes grow just as long as possible. When the sweet potato vines have been nipped heavily by frost, they should be cut away to prevent the frozen sap of the vines from entering the tubers, which causes them to rot. As soon afterwards as possible the potatoes should be harvested, turning the roots out with a turning plow, or if there are only a few, dig them out with a spading fork. The Virginia growers have a special vine cutter which is run between the rows, so as to remove the vines and make plowing out easy. This saves much trouble on large fields. The tubers should be shaken out and left in the sun for a couple of hours before gathering, then the potatoes may be gathered up in crates or baskets of any sort.

Two Points to Remember

Digging should be done on a warm sunny day. Two points to remember here are, first, do not snap off the little "tails" or the tip ends of the tubers, and second, handle the tubers as carefully as you would eggs or delicate fruit. Do not pitch them roughly into the crates, or roll them around or dump from one receptacle into another. Padded baskets are useful for gathering the potatoes. The reason for this caution is that the fungi which cause sweet potatoes to rot in storage are able to enter the tubers only thru bruised spots or broken tissue. If carefully dug and gathered, there will be no bruises thru which the rots can enter the tubers. Probably more failures to keep sweet potatoes successfully are due to rough handling and bruising the tubers at harvest time than all other causes combined, tho this fact has not been recognized generally by gardeners. If a few rotten potatoes appear soon after placing in storage, do not attempt to cull them out, for the decay will spread much more by the handling than by leaving the few decayed tubers alone.

To keep sweet potatoes they must be "cured" by drying out somewhat just after they have been dug. If a small room or out-house is available, the crates or baskets of potatoes can be placed in it and the temperature run up to 80 degrees or 85 degrees F. by means of an oil or some other sort of stove. This curing should last 10 days or two weeks and the room should be ventilated freely during this time,

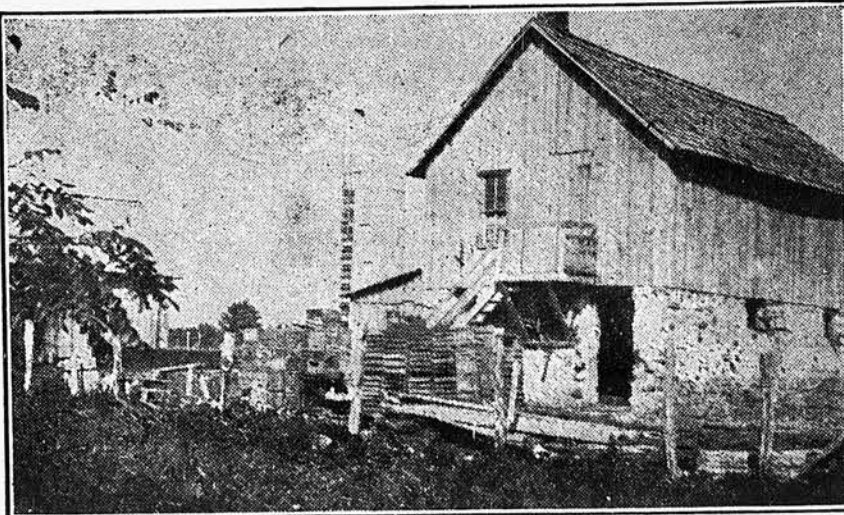
so that the moisture can be driven out of the tubers. Even if a little shriveling of the smaller tubers appears, no harm will be done. This curing or drying process improves the eating quality and fits the potatoes for prolonged storage. A part of the starch is changed to sugar and a portion of the moisture is driven off. It also heals up cut surfaces on the tubers, so that decay cannot enter. If a warm room cannot be had for this work, the crates of potatoes may be placed in a dry and airy shed for a week or two, where the same process takes place, but much more slowly than when artificial heat is applied. After curing, the tubers keep best if stored in a room at 50 degrees to 55 degrees F., or about the same as cool living room conditions. A room in the house, a warm dry cellar, or the furnace room will do, but the tubers must never be permitted to become frozen, for that causes prompt decay. Therefore in cold weather it may be necessary to supply extra heat to the sweet potato storage place, to keep the temperature well above freezing. If not handled while in storage and not permitted to become frosted, sweet potatoes will keep in this way for six to eight months in perfect condition. A convenient method to take care of the home supply is, to build some shelves in the cellar near the furnace, and place the potatoes in boxes on these shelves.

The Old Way

The old and rather primitive way of storing sweet potatoes on the farm is to make a pile on the ground, cover it with dry straw to a depth of a foot or more and before freezing weather apply a heavy layer of earth. A vent usually is left open at the top of the bank with a rough chimney running down into the pile of tubers to admit air and permit moisture from the tubers to escape. Some easy-keeping varieties, as the Southern Queen, are sometimes kept in fair condition in this manner in the South, but results are uncertain at best, and often a very large proportion of the tubers decay; it is also inconvenient to get into one of these banks to obtain a quantity of tubers for kitchen use, without exposing the remainder to cold and wet, while the potatoes in warm storage indoors are always easily accessible. Storing sweet potatoes in pits is nothing like as efficient and convenient as in warm indoor storage and never should be attempted in the corn belt.

The modern method of storing sweet potatoes in large quantities is to place them in bins in especially constructed frost-proof houses. These storage houses must have insulated walls with ample provision for ventilation by flues thru the roof, and vents in the floor or in the walls near the ground. All vents should be fitted with close fitting covers, which are kept in place most of the time during the cold season. The vents should be covered with wire screens to keep out rats and mice, which are very fond of sweet potatoes. In the South, an old out-building can be converted easily into an excellent

(Continued on Page 38.)



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Jerseys Win in Kansas

BY F. W. ATKESON
Secretary, Kansas Jersey Cattle Club

Figures don't lie, and the Babcock test gets the facts. In July, three of the cow testing associations in Kansas were led by Jersey herds. J. A. Comp, White City, led the Morris County association with a herd average of 36.40 pounds fat. In this association there are 17 herds, only two of which are Jersey. The Miami County association was led by the herd of E. V. Fritts, Paola, with an average of 29.0 pounds fat. There are 25 herds in this association, three being Jersey herds. The Jersey herd owned by A. G. Stevens, Coffeyville, led the Montgomery county association with an average production of 40.65 pounds fat. In this association there are four Jersey herds and 14 Holstein herds.

The Holsteins have been making a lot of noise in Kansas, but the cow testing association is bringing the Jersey cow out of the shadow and bringing converts with her. The new Kansas Jersey Cattle club is thriving, and is gaining members daily. We are starting a Jersey boom in this state. There are more orders for Jerseys in the office of the secretary than we are able to supply. We maintained good Jersey booths at the Topeka Free Fair and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. The executive committee is now working on a consignment sale to be held this fall. We are all pulling for the Jersey in Kansas.

More Money for Good Cream

An advantage both to farmers and creamerymen will result from the recent decision of Kansas creamery men to pay 3 cents more a pound for good cream than for poor cream, according to H. M. Jones, state dairy commissioner. Kansas was the first state to start such a plan.

Any farmer can produce cream of better quality, according to Mr. Jones. It requires sanitary surroundings free from undesirable odors and a place to keep the cream cool. The following advice is given by Mr. Jones to farmers who wish to insure having their cream graded high enough to receive 3 cents a pound extra:

You must wash your separator bowl and all parts thereof after each skimming. The proper way to wash them is to wash first in warm water, with washing powder in it, then scald with boiling water, used plentifully, to get rid of the bacteria. Then let it dry. Do not wipe dry, but place in the sunshine, if possible. Wash all milk pails, strainers, cans and everything that comes in contact with the cream in the same manner. Another point to remember is, cool the cream immediately after separating, and never mix warm cream with cold cream. Keep it cool by placing the container in flowing water.

Be sure to stir all cream at least twice a day and to deliver to market at least every three days in the summer time.

Failure to do these things causes more second grade cream than all other reasons combined. I am asking every cream producer to do these things and thus keep butterfat at the highest price.

By so doing it means a better quality of cream in Kansas. Better quality means better butter and better butter means higher prices to the cream producer for his butterfat.

To Kansas Holstein Breeders

There has been a decided conviction in the minds of many of our Holstein breeders that we should begin the education of the Southwest farmers in the Holstein-Friesian Dairy thru the Kansas National Livestock show at Wichita, Kan. It has been decided by the management of this show acting with the president and secretary of our state association to offer \$1,000 in premiums for this exposition and to put on a sale of about 60 head of cattle some time during the week of the show which will take place in February.

Now, it will take a united action on the part of our breeders to put on a creditable show but we have the cattle and we can do it. We want about 120 head in the show and want to sell about 60 head. The expense of the

sale will be about what it is in our association sales.

The management of the Kansas Livestock Exposition has given this over to the writer and I have pledged the number of cattle for the sale; we are not compelled to sell the cattle that are on exhibition. It is important that each breeder who will put cattle in the show advise me at once as a folder of the livestock for advertising purposes is to be issued and distributed in a very short time and we certainly want the benefit of that advertising.

Herington, Kan. W. H. Mott.

Thru Fair Week With Club Folks

(Continued from Page 9.)

the morning that he slept in the automobile all night. But someone in the Linn county crowd did get left out—not when the delegation started from home but during the three days of events in Topeka. And that person was Mrs. Clarence Horton, who was to be one of the principal speakers at the banquet. Mrs. Horton told someone to tell her husband to meet her at the fair grounds, where most of the Linn county folks were camping, before going to the banquet, but in some way the message got twisted, and Mr. Horton waited for Mrs. Horton and Hazel at the Capper Building. They never appeared, for Mrs. Horton and Hazel were impatiently waiting for their suit case with their clean clothes, accompanied by Mr. Horton, to appear. "It wasn't the clean clothes that I so much wanted," Mrs. Horton said the next day, "but we didn't have even car fare. So how could we get back to town?"

Mrs. C. M. Madden of Atchison county was asked to represent the mothers on the program following the big dinner, and altho she had but 5 minutes' notice she filled the place most delightfully. Fathers, mothers, and boys and girls were amused with her witty remarks about the manner in which club members once were regarded and they were pleased with the praise that she gave the clubs as they are today. Perhaps no feature of the evening received more applause from poultry club members than Mr. McNeal's humorous story of the man who bought hens to take to Alaska that he might make large profits from eggs. "But what do you think those hens did after they arrived in Alaska?" Mr. McNeal asked. "Why, they went to roost, and roosted for six months." According to the narrator, the owner then put electric lights in the hen house. He played a joke on the hens by switching the lights on every 2 hours and thus they fooled themselves and laid 12 eggs a day. How would you like to have hens like those?

But I have put the cart before the horse and told you about the banquet before telling about the fine business sessions which were held Tuesday and Wednesday morning. Both of these sessions were filled with important discussions, which will be incorporated in the new club rules. First, the amount of money which a club girl may pay for her entry for the pen project will be increased either to \$40 or \$50. If a girl wishes to borrow money for her chickens, she may borrow to this limit.

Another important matter which came up was in regard to associate members. It was the opinion of all who attended the meeting that it would be a good plan to limit the number of associate members in each county to 10; each girls to send in monthly reports the same as active members, and to compete for a separate set of prizes. Separate sets of prizes will be offered in the pen and baby chick departments next year the same as this year. Girls in both departments thought that girls of the baby chick department should make an estimate of the feed cost.

There's going to be a big drive for the mothers' division in the new contest also. Mrs. Ellis, assistant secretary, suggested that we have associate members in the mothers' division also, and this suggestion met with the hearty approval of both the girls and the mothers. Up to a certain date in the new year the drive will be for mothers for active membership. Then if there is not a membership of 10 by the date fixed, mothers who have not time to keep records may come into the club as associate members, adding to the strength of the club by attendance at meetings and assisting in the programs. Perhaps there'll be a pep

trophy for the mothers, too. Don't you think the new Capper Poultry club is going to be better than ever?

No one thinks that the breed clubs are making quite as much progress as they should. Oh, of course, they're doing much more than they did last year, but every girl who attended the meeting thought that she would like to be better acquainted with the girls in her breed club than she now is. And so it was proposed that each breed club have a Round Robin letter, to be started by the president, going first to the officers in their proper order, then to other members of the club.

Every girl and every mother who attended the pep meeting admired the beautiful pep trophy to be awarded the county team winning first rank, and those counties who had almost complete representation were glad they had added some more points to their high standing. "What else can we do to boost our club?" one girl asked, and when she was told that one way to raise the pep standing was by lining up members for the 1920 contest, she replied "We already have all of ours promised." "Will it count towards our pep if we line up members in adjoining counties?" she asked. When she heard that it would she at once set about to ask pig club members in other counties to help her to line up their sisters for membership.

Will You Win This Medal?

The American Shorthorn Breeders' association offers a gold medal to the Shorthorn breeder who sells Shorthorns to the largest number of beginners, those making their first purchases, during 1919. The record of such sales is to be sent to the association office at the close of the year to be checked with the transfer records and applications. This is a distinction worth possessing. It places a premium on your enterprise and profits.

The food substitutes "that are just as good" are rarely "as good" and never "just."

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If you buy a suit of clothes on credit and pay for it in monthly installments over the period of a year, your suit may be worn out and discarded while you still owe the tailor money.

Good Finance

If you buy sound stocks and bonds and pay for them in monthly installments—at the end of the year your securities are worth as much, or more, than you paid for them—and in the meantime you have received an income from the dividends or interest.

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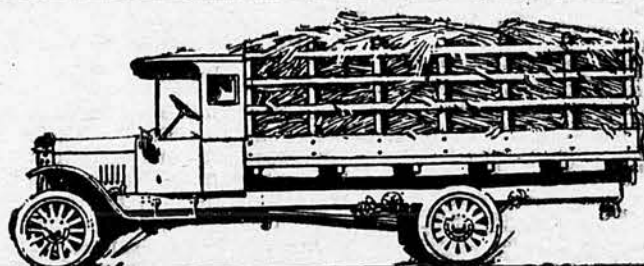
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Load the thousand and one internal farm transportation problems on a husky, enduring Bethlehem. The time-devouring odd jobs that add dollars to your costs and hours to your working day. A Bethlehem Motor Truck on your farm will not only mean a connecting link between you and your market, but a production time and money saver as well.

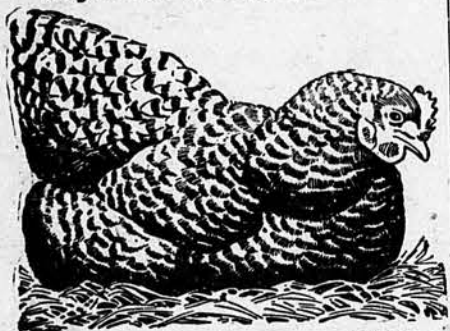
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Says One of Our Readers



One of our readers says, "More Eggs" increased my supply from three to 117 eggs. Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results.

Hens Lay While Moulting

During moulting your hens will need "More Eggs" to hasten their molt, revitalize their organs, and put them in fine laying condition. "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit-maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert-maker, Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for \$1.00 package of "More Eggs" tonic. A million dollar bank guarantee if you're not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Profit by the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry. Send for your "More Eggs" today.

Poultry Raisers Everywhere Tell Wonderful Results of "More Eggs"

Gets 35 Eggs Instead of 5
I have used Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic only two weeks and can see a great improvement in my hens. I got from 30 to 35 eggs a day now. Before I started using "More Eggs" Tonic I got 4 or 5 eggs a day. MRS. W. T. JOHNSON, Box 96, Pelican, La.

15 Hens—310 Eggs
I used "More Eggs" Tonic in the month of January from 15 hens I got 310 eggs.
MRS. C. R. STOUTON, Turners Falls, Mass.

Didn't Get an Egg Until Using More Eggs
Enclosed find check for \$5.00 to pay for "More Eggs" Tonic. We have 200 hens and have not got an egg for two months until we began to feed your tonic. Please send me your agents' terms. It will sell very well.
JOS. E. MCKEE, Norton, Kan.

Makes Hens Molt Fast
I would not be without "More Eggs" if it cost \$10 a package. It has hurried the molt for me and all my hens are now laying their full capacity.
JOE MARTIN, West Plains, Mo.

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor
I can't express in words how much I have been benefited by "More Eggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42½ dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some, and had 1½ dozen left.
MRS. LENA McBRON, Woodbury, Tenn.

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens
The "More Eggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting five or six eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1200 eggs. I never saw the equal.
EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

8988 Eggs from 125 Hens
Since using the "More Eggs" I have got more eggs than any time I have been in the poultry business, about thirty years. Since the 15th of March to November 16th I have marketed 749 dozen and only have one hundred and twenty-five hens. I highly recommend "More Eggs" Tonic to all poultry raisers.
MRS. W. S. DEARL, Exline, Iowa.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs
I have fed 2 boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs. MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

\$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens
I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December; then just used one \$1.00 package and have sold over \$200.00 worth of eggs from forty-four hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it.
A. G. THODE, Sterling, Kan., R. No. 2, Box 47.

1368 Eggs After 1 Package
Last fall I bought a box of your "More Eggs" Tonic and would like to have you know the result. From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1368 eggs.
A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

Order Today!

Every day counts! Send the coupon today for a full size package of "More Eggs" tonic. Order now and start your hens making money for you. You run no risk. A Million-Dollar Bank will refund instantly if you are not entirely satisfied. Profit by the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry. Act NOW. Put a dollar bill (and 4c in stamps for war tax) in with the coupon. Send for this bank-guaranteed egg producer and profit maker NOW. Today!

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert
4606 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Send me one full-size package of "More Eggs." Send this with an absolute Bank Guarantee that you will refund my money if this tonic is not satisfactory to me in every way. I enclose \$1.04. (Either P. O. money order, your private check or \$1 bill and 4c in stamps). The 4c is for war tax.

Name

Address

Poultry Book FREE If you don't want Guaranteed egg producer at least put an X here for me to send you my poultry book FREE.

Consider the Living Costs

BY F. B. NICHOLS

MIGHTY CAREFUL consideration is being given by many young men on Kansas farms this fall to the old, old question of the relative advantages of city and farm life. Farm conditions are abnormal; while high prices for farm products have had a fine effect in developing the agriculture of this state they also have in many cases made it much more difficult for young men to get started. The cost of starting out in a very modest way as a renter is quite astonishing. There has been a great increase in rents and in the prices of farm land. Unless one considers the question very carefully these things may be deciding factors in causing one to move to town and get a job.

Doubtless it seems in many cases that the city offers much more agreeable and better paid work, and indeed in a few cases this might be true. There is no more reason why one should be a farmer just because his father was a farmer than that he should be a lawyer because his father was in that profession. The essential thing when one is starting into any line of work or moving to another locality is that he have a correct and complete understanding of the things he will encounter. It is probable that but a small proportion of the young people who leave the farms for the city understand just what they will meet when they get there. In other words, one is likely to contrast the bright side of city life with the harder part of farm life, much to the disadvantage of the country.

The city is a fine place for a specialist who is well trained in some line, or for a man with a great deal of money to aid him. It usually is a poor place for everyone else—the average man can do a great deal better in the country if he likes farm life. The man without special training usually goes to work at some ordinary job—working in the streets or as a clerk—and gets up a "blind alley" where he cannot advance. Then he begins to wish that he had remained in the country.

Of course, it may seem that high wages are being paid for this ordinary work now—high enough so one would be justified in leaving the country and getting a job in town. If one is of this opinion he can learn much that will be to his advantage if he will take a "vacation" from the farm for a few weeks without the formality of "cutting loose" and going down to the city for a little experience. Let him get a job—he probably will have no difficulty in getting some sort of work—and then make a few discoveries along the high cost of living route. He will find some of the adventures amazing, to say the least. Living costs are so high in the cities today that but very few of the workers, even the highly paid ones, are saving anything. As a rule a farm boy who has had a little experience in the city is quite willing to return to the country, where life is not so hard in the struggle for existence, and the opportunity for independence much greater.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that the high wages that are being paid in the cities today means that life there is any easier. The struggle for a living is greater than ever. Now, as always, the opportunities for the average men are better out in the country, near the source of the food.

New Method of Seeding Wheat

BY S. C. SALMON

A new method of seeding wheat, devised by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station, is giving very promising results in Northwestern Kansas, according to J. J. Bayles, superintendent of the Colby Experiment station in Thomas county, Kansas. A gain of 10 bushels an acre in some tests was obtained at the Colby Experiment station this year. In certain tests the gain was greater and in others, lower, the average difference being about 7½ bushels as compared with the usual method of seeding with a disk drill.

The new method consists of seeding the wheat in furrows very similar to those made by a corn lister, except that they are much smaller and closer together. Planted in this way the wheat is protected during the winter by snow collecting between the ridges; the ridges prevent damage by cold drying winds and blowing soil; the wheat survives drouth better; and the furrows being deeper than those made by the ordinary drill, the wheat is more easily placed in moist soil resulting in better, quicker germination.

Extensive experiments have also been conducted at the Kansas Experiment stations at Hays, Tribune, and Manhattan. The new method has given increased yield in nearly all instances, altho the gain is in general less than has been obtained at Colby. At Manhattan there has been a loss in wet seasons, but the loss has been more than balanced in seasons when wheat sown by the usual methods winterkilled badly.

The new method appears to be adapted especially to Northern and Western Kansas, and similar areas to the north and west, where winter-killing, cold, dry winters, soil blowing, and fall and spring drouth often reduce the yield or entirely kill the wheat. It probably will not prove so well adapted to areas of heavy rainfall and mild winters.

Getting Ready to Trap

In going out on any trapping expedition the trapper should use good judgment in deciding how many traps he shall take with him. This depends on his facilities for carrying and tending

to the traps. Over a given territory one man can tend to between 100 and 200 traps, but this is supposing he can set them out a number at a time and does not have to carry all at once.

If the trapper intends going into a new section and must carry all his traps along with his other camp necessities, he should not attempt to take more than 80 small-to-medium sized traps with him. Should he be trapping on streams where he travels by boat or in a country where he travels by horse and wagon, it is efficient for the trapper to take all the traps he can tend.

Traps are perhaps the most important part of the trapping equipment. In selecting them, the light, strong ones should be chosen. The "quality" trap is always a better purchase than the "cheap" trap, for the cheap trap breaks easily or gets out of working order and loses many valuable furs which the better trap catches.

Every trapper should provide himself with the right kind of scents to bait for the different animals he is going after. These animal baits, to be obtained from the big fur house, greatly increase the effectiveness of the set. Every trapper's equipment should include a good smoker to drive animals from their dens. When animals den up in good number, they are easily caught and killed by smoking them out with an efficient smoker.

Good stretchers are necessary for properly preparing fur catches for the market. All other equipment for outdoor life will be found useful in trapping—knives, lamps, heavy clothing, guns, etc. It is a proved fact that the well-equipped trapper, whether he be boy or man, makes much more out of the business than the one who uses haphazard methods.

To Aid in Curing Hides

The high price of hides has made better methods of farm curing very important. To make more information available the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has prepared a Farmers Bulletin, No. 1055, on this subject. It will be sent free on application.

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More Wheat Must Be Seeded

Use Corn Ground for Next Year's Small Grain

BY W. M. JARDINE
President Kansas State Agricultural College

CONSIDERABLE anxiety was felt early in the season by a number of those interested in Kansas agriculture over the possibility that too large an acreage of wheat would be planted this fall. For a while a record production seemed assured from the more than 11½ million acres in wheat and if the promise of spring had held out, Kansas farmers would have been tempted strongly to repeat if not increase last year's acreage. The record production failed to materialize, however; the yield was light and the crop was handled at great expense. Then dry weather set in, following the excessive rains of spring which packed the ground, and it has been difficult if not impossible to plow in many sections. I have covered the state pretty thoroughly during the last month and never have I seen so little ground plowed and in condition for wheat planting. It seems now as if, instead of an extravagant 12 million acres planted to wheat, we shall do well if a normal area of 7 or 8 million acres is obtained. In fact, I feel impelled to appeal to Kansas farmers that they endeavor to plant a normal acreage to wheat this fall.

Eight million acres to wheat will not be too much for Kansas. The question is, how can sufficient ground be prepared now with so little plowing done? I believe this problem can be solved by using corn ground for wheat as far as possible. Corn land has not been taxed heavily this year by a large yield of grain and it is fairly free from weeds. If the corn is removed at once and the ground disked, it will provide an almost ideal seedbed for wheat and at very little expense. There are probably 5 million acres of corn ground that can be used. In some sections, in Eastern Kansas especially, some ground has been plowed. More can be plowed if it rains soon, otherwise it will be necessary to use ground that has been double disked, to supplement the corn ground.

The consuming public, beset by soaring prices for all necessities of life, is cherishing a hope that when the government guaranteed price for wheat expires the price of wheat to farmers and the cost of bread to consumers will fall. The public must remember, however, that it cannot expect wheat to be less than \$2 a bushel until labor and machinery and everything it requires to produce a crop of wheat descend to lower price levels. If the price of wheat which the farmer receives were reduced 50 cents or 75 cents a bushel, it would mean a reduction in the price of bread to the consumer of not more than 1 cent or 1½ cents a loaf. Of the \$29.10 that the wheat necessary to produce a barrel of flour costs by the time it reaches the consumer in the form of bread, the farmer receives only \$9.06, or less than one-third. Millers and middlemen get the rest. It is a mistaken idea that wheat growers are rolling in wealth because of a government guaranteed price. Certain Kansas farmers made money but the state as a whole lost on wheat this year. The yield was low, the cost of handling it tremendous. Wheat will be a good price next year and the country is going to need the wheat that Kansas can produce on 7 or 8 million acres.

The more than 11½ million acres planted to wheat in Kansas last fall is too big an acreage of this crop for the state. It makes for an unbalanced and expensive system of farming. It does not provide for keeping up the soil fertility and a proper adjustment in the use of labor. It produces a condition where we are overworked two or three months in the year and left without profitable employment the rest of the time.

Now that the war is over it is time that we removed our agriculture in Kansas from a war basis and considered what adjustments should be made to meet the existing after-war conditions. We cannot escape the fact that machinery and all other farm supplies are exceedingly expensive, that labor is scarce and outrageously high priced,

and that these conditions are likely to continue indefinitely.

One of the first things necessary is to study how the farm operations can be distributed thruout the year so as to reduce labor needs to the minimum and make it possible to do most of the farm work with the help of the farmer's own family and the exchange of work with neighbors. A few more acres should be planted to alfalfa, a few more acres put to pasture; another silo built; the number of livestock increased a few head, whether hogs, sheep, dairy cows, or beef animals—whatever the farm is adapted to or the operator likes best and knows best how to handle; have every farm animal as good a one as possible in order to derive the greatest profit from it; give more attention to a convenient and profitable rotation of crops; make every acre yield the maximum because it has been taken care of properly. These are some of the readjustments that will have to be made if we make a "go" of farming in the future. Local crop conditions in Kansas are shown in the following county reports:

Anderson—Threshing is nearly completed and farmers are making prairie hay and filling silos. Some plowing for wheat has been done, and the acreage will be 50 per cent smaller than last fall. Corn crop is above the average, some fields making 50 bushels an acre. Farmers of Anderson county have no reason to complain of 1919 crops.—G. W. Kibling, September 13.

Atchison—Ground is very hard and rain is needed for plowing and harrowing, although some farmers have finished plowing. Most corn is ripe enough to cut, but some still is green. Many farmers have purchased tractors and they are becoming quite numerous in county.—Alfred Cole, September 13.

Cheyenne—Weather is still dry but a few local showers have fallen. Threshing is progressing rapidly, and one-half of the grain has been harvested. Farmers are cutting forage crops, and there will be a great deal of feed. Corn crop was decreased by dry weather. Elevators are full, because of car shortage. Butterfat is quoted at 55c to 57c; eggs, 35c. Fruit brings good prices.—F. M. Hurlock, September 12.

Clay—Farmers are putting up hay, cutting corn, preparing ground for wheat, and filling silos. Kafir, corn, milo, feterita and Sudan grass will make satisfactory crops. Barley and sweet potato crops will be small. Late corn is in roasting ear stage, but needs rain. Wheat is \$2.03; corn, \$2; oats, 75c; cattle, \$8 to \$15; hogs, \$17; hides, 25c; potatoes, \$2.40; poultry, 23c; tomatoes, \$2; butterfat, 59c; eggs, 42c.—P. R. Forslund, September 13.

Finney—Weather is very dry and we need rain badly for plowing. Farmers are putting up feed. Cream, 56c; eggs, 40c.—Max Engler.

Greenwood—A good rain fell September 10, and farmers are plowing. Wheat yield varies and some fields that farmers expected would yield 20 bushels made 10 or 12 bushels. Pastures are good and there is sufficient stock water. Cattle are doing well. Prairie hay crop was good.—John H. Fox, September 13.

Harper—It is very dry and windy and no general rains have fallen. Corn and feed are scarce. Fall plowing has been delayed because of drouth, and only one-half the wheat acreage of last fall will be put in. There are not many hogs or cattle in the county. Threshing is nearly completed. Pastures are holding out satisfactorily.—H. E. Henderson, September 6.

Jewell—Eighty per cent of wheat is threshed. Only a small part of fall plowing has been done on account of dry weather. Pastures are drying up and farmers are feeding their stock. No wheat is being received at the elevators because of the embargo. Public sales have begun and all farm produce, except horses, sells well.—U. S. Godding, September 13.

Johnson—Weather continues very warm and dry and it is necessary to haul water on some farms. Farmers are filling silos,

plowing and preparing wheat ground, and cutting fodder. Apple crop is small but pear crop is satisfactory. A number of public sales have been held recently and all produce sells well.—L. E. Douglas, September 13.

Lynn—There are many prospects for oil and gas in this county and some has been found. A good many sales have been held, and cattle sell well. Some farms are being sold at auction. Sweet potatoes and kafir are in good condition. It is getting too dry to plow. Oats are 70c; potatoes, \$1.50; eggs, 38c; butter, 40c.—J. W. Clinesmith, September 13.

Marshall—An excellent rain which fell August 28 revived vegetation, but it is now quite dry again. Corn crop will be small. Millet is almost a failure. Plowing is nearly completed, but the wheat acreage will be much smaller than last year. Silo filling will start next week. Hay is cut and the yield was good. Grasshoppers are keeping the third crop of alfalfa down.—C. A. Kjellberg, September 13.

Reno—It is very hot and dry and only half of wheat ground has been prepared. It is too dry to plow now. Threshing is completed and farmers are filling silos. Elevators are full and there are not enough cars to ship wheat.—D. Engelhart, September 13.

Rooks—Farmers are filling silos and cutting feed. Corn crop is small. Hogs are scarce, but there is the usual number of cattle. Ground is in poor condition for wheat. Wheat is worth \$1.69 to \$1.99; eggs, 30c; butter, 50c.—C. A. Thomas, September 12.

Scott—Light rain fell in north part of county September 10. Yields of grain are light all over county, but sorghum and feed crops are large. Farmers expect a good crop of cane, milo and kafir seed. There will be some corn and the hay crop is good. Cattle are in excellent condition, but there have been some losses from cane poisoning and blackleg. Horse disease is reported to be coming this way from the west.—J. M. Helfrick, September 12.

Sherman—Two inches of rain, which fell September 12, encourage farmers to sow a large crop of winter wheat again, as there is sufficient seed and soil conditions are good. Most of the wheat has been rushed to market and roads are cut by wagons, making motor car driving very difficult. Farmers hope home stock markets will improve as late feed crops and fall pastures have been benefited greatly by rain.—J. B. Moore, September 13.

To Federate Co-operative Shipping

At a recent meeting in Chicago, a national federation of co-operative shipping associations was started. Representatives of many state and county associations attended.

Reports made, developed these facts about co-operative shipping in the United States.

1. Shipping associations are being formed more rapidly than any other co-operative enterprise. There are more than 2,000 farmers' co-operative shipping associations in the United States today doing an annual business of nearly half a billion dollars. Minnesota leads with 700 associations, Wisconsin second, 600; Iowa third, 300; Nebraska fourth, 250; Michigan fifth, 200; and Illinois sixth, 60.

2. To date there has been no co-ordination of effort among the associations by counties, states or nations, except in Minnesota and Michigan, where state associations have been formed.

3. Livestock shipping associations do best when incorporated. Legislation already enacted in some states legalizes such corporations, but other states have no satisfactory laws.

4. There is no standardization in bylaws, accounting, marking, grading and terminal commission handling.

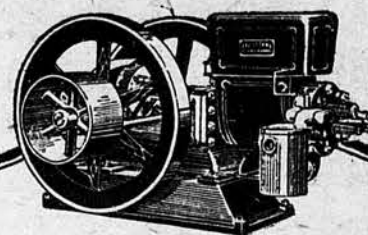
5. A national federation of farmers' co-operative shipping associations is absolutely necessary in order to accomplish standardization of methods of handling and shipping, protection in respect of legislation and the settlement of transportation and terminal difficulties.

For organizing secretary, the conference elected Earl J. Trospen, Room 906 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago, Ill.

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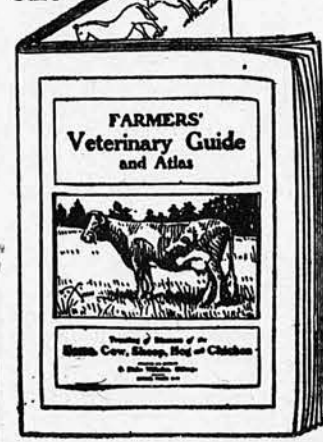
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Co-operative Livestock Shipping

This system of marketing livestock is building up the livestock industry of the country more than any other factor.

The farmers thru this system are getting interested in better sires, are putting a better finish on their animals and are rapidly increasing livestock production. Minnesota has nearly 500 co-operative shipping associations and Iowa has about 360. The first association was formed at Litchfield, Minn., in 1908. It has grown like a weed and in 1918 it did over \$552,000 worth of business.

During the last year associations have been formed in Colorado as follows: Olathe, Glenwood Springs, Canon City, Rye, Good Pasture, Holly Center, Villa Grove, Mirage, Hooper, Willard, Peetz, Fleming, Cortez, Mancos, Burlington and Hotchkiss.

R. W. Clark.

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Positions for Cow Testers

A number of positions as testers of cow testing associations in Kansas will be open soon and the dairy department, Kansas State Agricultural college, is making an effort to find competent men to fill the places. The work pays \$65 a month and expenses. There are 13 cow testing associations in Kansas.

It is the duty of a cow tester to spend one day of every month with each member of the association which employs him. While at the different farms he weighs the feed and milk and tests the milk for butterfat by the Babcock method. The dairy department of the college is anxious to get in touch with high school graduates who have had farm experience, or dairymen who care to take up the work. Interested persons should communicate with W. E. Peterson, dairy department, at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

To Investigate Feed Costs

The state will investigate the cost of mill feeds. This study will be carried on by the milling department of the Kansas State Agricultural college; it is planned to gather complete information on the costs of the different details of milling and handling. If the profits are found to be unreasonable, the information will be turned over to the attorney general's office for action.

More Acres for Homesteaders

George S. Knapp, former superintendent of the state irrigation plant at Garden City, and now commissioner of irrigation for the state board of agriculture, believes that a million acres of Kansas land, now considered "desert," can be reclaimed thru irrigation, and will begin at once a campaign to show people in search of land the possibilities of the dry belt when a little water is pumped on it. At the present time, Mr. Knapp says, only 40,000 acres of the so-called arid land is being watered by pumping plants, but the results on this land are sufficient proof that irrigation is highly profitable.

Five Million for Herefords

According to figures just sent out by the Hereford cattle record association, 182 public sales of registered Hereford cattle were held in the United States in 1918. The report gives \$401 a head as the average price realized for animals thus sold. The animals sold numbered 11,594 and the prices reported for the year of sales foot a total of \$5,575,216.

These figures, the association states, represent a gain over 1917 of 2,440 cattle sold and over a million dollars in total receipts.

Record Wheat Yield

A record yield of wheat has been made in the fields of the Industrial and Educational Institute, according to A. L. Bills, who has been threshing in different parts of Shawnee and Wabaunsee counties this season. From the field of 33 acres 950 bushels were threshed out, averaging about 30 bushels to the acre. The wheat tested around 60, in comparison with much lower grades that are common. This is said by Mr. Bills to be the best yield and test he has made this year.

Build Cement Stave Silos

Farmers Must Save All of Their Crops

BY H. COLIN CAMPBELL

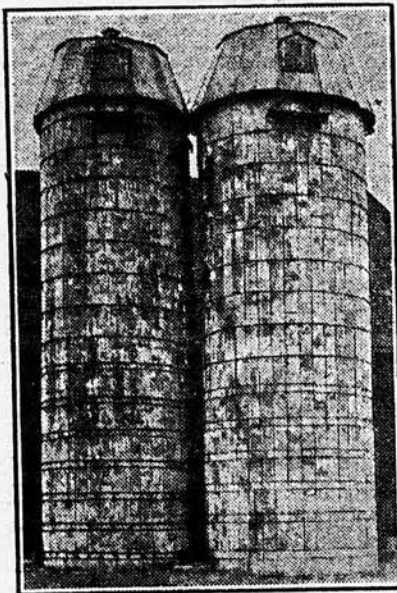
MOST of us have long been familiar with monolithic concrete and concrete block silos. Each of these types of concrete silo meets in a remarkable degree the generally recognized requirements of the ideal silo. They are airtight, have non-absorbent walls, permit the silage to settle evenly and therefore pack solidly, and in addition possess what should be recognized as absolute essentials in a silo—are fireproof and windproof.

Within a comparatively short time, another type of concrete silo has sprung into favor. This is known as the cement stave silo because of the units of which constructed. These are slabs of concrete 2½ to 3 inches thick, 10 to 12 inches wide and from 28 to 30 inches long, depending upon the particular type of stave or unit. These are set up on edge and usually have on all edges a formation that permits interlocking one stave with adjoining ones. There is some variation of method prevailing among the different cement stave manufacturers or systems of building cement stave silos as to joining staves together but in the essentials, the slight differences are not of great consequence and choice is therefore largely a matter of personal fancy.

The cement stave silo possesses all the desirable characteristics of the good monolithic or concrete block silo. It is fireproof, windproof, ratproof and permanent. There are many instances on record where the burning of a silo has not only caused the owner the loss of valuable contents but has made it necessary for him to sell his stock because of having no feed and consequently has driven him out of business perhaps for a season or two. A cement stave silo makes it certain that the dairy plant can be operated without interruption due to loss of silage by fire. Cement stave silos are permanent. Many of them built 12 to 15 years ago, when this type was a novelty, are in as perfect condition today as when built.

In general, some of the requirements of building other types of silos apply to the cement stave silo. When filled, a silo brings to bear a heavy load on the foundation so the foundation must be well built. Excavation should be made to a point below possible frost penetration to prevent the structure from heaving by frost action and uneven settlement. A solid concrete foundation is put in usually so that the floor of the silo will be 4 or 5 feet below ground level, because more than this is considered too deep, from which to throw the loose silage. A concrete floor is also a feature. After the foundation and floor have been laid, the first course of staves is set upon the foundation using full and part length staves alternating. This starts the breaking of joints, which is maintained to the top row and which is finished as the start was made, namely, with alternate full and part length staves. As each course of staves is placed in position, a steel band or hoop is put on and tightened. After all of the staves are set, the

hoops are again tightened to take up any remaining slack. The inside wall of the silo is usually then painted with a thick paint consisting of cement mixed with water. This fills the small water pockets on the surface of the staves and seals the seams between adjoining staves and gives a smooth, even, airtight and watertight surface. Cement stave silos can be built with continuous doorways from top to bottom without weakening the structure. Specially designed



door frames of concrete or steel are used and both types have given excellent satisfaction. Door openings are usually about 24 by 36 inches, which allows plenty of room to get in to remove the silage. Convenient ladder steps are provided and doors fit tightly into door frames so as to keep out air.

Cement stave silos, like other silos, should be equipped with a chute and this can be of staves similar to those used in building the silo. A chute increases the cost to only a slight degree and is very desirable in that

it prevents scattering of silage when throwing it down for feeding, and the concrete chute being fireproof, protects the doors in case of fire.

One particular advantage of the cement stave silo that has perhaps been responsible for its increasing popularity in the last two years or more, is the fact that it can be very quickly erected. Speed of construction is necessarily limited on monolithic silos because of the necessity of setting forms only after the concrete last placed has sufficiently hardened to permit raising and resetting forms. This usually limits the amount of work that can be done daily to one lift of forms. A cement stave silo can be built in less time than any other type of masonry silo. An average size is usually built complete in three days, altho in many instances where all conditions have been favorable they have been built in even less time.

Many cement products plants are now specializing in the manufacture of cement silo staves. It is always best for the farmer to procure the staves from a cement products plant since he cannot economically make them himself, due to the necessity of purchasing a machine, and then having no use for it after manufacturing the required quantity of staves. Most of the plants manufacturing cement silo staves stock up with a good stock in the winter when they are not actually building silos and can therefore quickly deliver all that are necessary for the farmer's wants on short notice. The staves may be hauled by the farmer any time when he is not busy. The silo crew will come from the plant when all material is on the ground, and the work is done so quickly that it does not interfere with the regular farm routine.

In these days of high land values and increasing cost of all farming operations it is important that the farmer obtain from his crops the greatest possible feeding value for every acre. Any farmer who was without a silo last year can make \$2 this year where he made one last, by building a silo and

saving all the corn crop, thus making every bit of it valuable food for dairy stock. In converting corn into silage it is easy to almost double the feeding value for every acre of the crop. It still pays big to put high priced corn in the silo for the high priced corn merely becomes a higher priced corn when thru the medium of silage it is converted into milk, butter or other livestock products.

Sheep and Lambs Make Record

July receipts of 457,619 sheep and lambs were the largest on record for that month at the Chicago Union Stock Yards, exceeding by 1,906 animals the former record of July, 1912, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. This year's run exceeds that of July, 1918, by 117,277 animals. The increase is attributed to the mild weather and favorable spring which resulted in an increase in the number of marketable lambs and also to the fact that earlier lambing and marketing are being practiced. Droughty conditions in the Northwest range district and the late start of Tennessee and Kentucky lambs marketward also were factors in swelling the July receipts.

Obermans Buy Big Quality

Big Quality, a great young son of Bob Quality went to the Missouri State Fair, the joint property of J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., his breeder, and S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan., who developed him. After making a winning in the show ring and a hit with all the Poland China breeders, who saw him, he left the Missouri State Fair the property of Henry Oberman and Son, Monett, Mo. The reported price for Big Quality is \$2,000. Big Quality will be used in the excellent herd which the Obermans have developed the past few years.

Alfalfa Responds to Fertilizers

Results of the first cutting of alfalfa on the demonstration plots at Parma, New Madrid county, Mo., show that lime increased the yield of the first cutting 65 per cent, and that lime and acid phosphate increased the yield 100 per cent. All seed on the four experimental plots was inoculated. Plot 1, not otherwise treated, produced 890 pounds an acre. Plot 2, where quick lime was applied at the rate of 728 pounds an acre, produced 1,470 pounds of alfalfa an acre. Plot 3, which received 728 pounds of quick lime and 300 pounds of acid phosphate, produced 1,800 pounds an acre. Plot 4, which received the same amounts of quick lime and acid phosphate, and 6 tons of barnyard manure in addition, produced 1,860 pounds an acre. Complete records will be kept on the plots for each cutting.

What is Breeding?

The following definitions have been adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture for use in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign which it will conduct in co-operation with the various states, beginning October 1:

Purebred: A purebred animal is one of pure breeding representing a definite, recognized breed and both of whose parents were purebred animals of the same breed. To be considered purebred, livestock must be either registered, eligible to registration, or (in the absence of public registry for that class) have such lineage that its pure breeding can be definitely proved. To be of good type and quality, the animal must be healthy, vigorous, and a creditable specimen of its breed.

Thoroughbred: The term "Thoroughbred" applies accurately only to the breed of running horses eligible to registration in the General Stud Book of England, the American Stud Book, or affiliated stud books for Thoroughbred horses in other countries.

Standardbred: Applied to horses, this term refers to a distinct breed of American light horses, which includes both trotters and pacers which are eligible to registration in the American Trotting Register. Applied to poultry, the term includes all birds bred to conform to the standards of form, color, markings, weight, etc., for the various breeds under the standard of perfection of the American Poultry association.

Scrub: A scrub is an animal of mixed or unknown breeding without definite type or markings. Such terms as native, mongrel, razorback, dunghill, piney woods, cayuse, broncho, and mustang are somewhat synonymous with "scrub," altho many of the animals described by these terms have a certain fixity of type even if they present no evidence of systematic improved breeding.

Crossbred: This term applies to the progeny of purebred parents of different breeds, but of the same species.

Grade: A grade is the offspring resulting from mating a purebred with a scrub, or from mating animals not purebred, but having close purebred ancestors. The offspring of a purebred and a grade is also a grade, but thru progressive improvement becomes a high grade.

CAPACITY OF ROUND SILOS IN TONS

Height.	10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.	18 ft.	20 ft.
Diameters.	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
27½	41	58	81	109	134	158
30	46	67	91	119	144	168
32½	52	75	102	134	168	192
35	58	83	114	149	188	212
37½	64	92	126	163	208	232
40	70	101	138	180	229	260
42½	77	111	151	196	249	280
45	84	121	165	215	269	300
47½	91	131	179	232	289	320
50	98	141	193	250	310	340

Farm Talk about Poultry

THE BRAHMA is the largest variety of chicken recognized by the American Standard of Perfection, the standard weights being: cocks, 12 pounds; hens, 9½ pounds; cockerels, 10 pounds, and pullets, 8 pounds. The Brahmas originated in the Brahmapootra River district of India where they were known as Grey Chittagongs.

A man by the name of Charles, living in Connecticut, imported some of these birds in 1846 and hatched the first batch of youngsters in the spring of 1847, selling the entire lot that fall to Virgil Cornish of New Britain, Conn.

In 1850, a committee of poultrymen meeting in Boston officially named the breed Brahmapootra, but within a

or capons, or for crossing on other breeds for the sole production of table poultry. In the great South Shore soft roaster district, the favorite cross is a Brahma-Plymouth Rock. The Brahma itself is too slow in maturing but in this cross the Plymouth Rock blood hastens the maturity and the Brahma blood assures size and breast qualities. Only the first cross is ever used with satisfaction. I. B. Reed.

Develop for Winter Eggs

BY ROSS M. SHERWOOD

Everyone is interested in the production of winter eggs, but a number fail to realize the importance that the summer care of the pullets has to winter egg production. When the weather is very hot it is impossible for the pullets to forage and secure plenty of food. They must stay in shady places during the heat of the day. One hot day a short time ago the writer saw two hens overcome with the heat as the farmer was feeding them out in the sun. If shade is not available it should be provided. This may be done by

building a frame work 4 or 5 feet above the ground and covering it with weeds, hay or other material which will offer shade.

If there is plenty of waste about the farm it may not be necessary to feed in the morning as the pullets may range before the day becomes too hot. In cases where there is not very much waste feed available it would be wise to feed the pullets some grain in the morning. This may be cracked corn or kafir with not more than ½ part of heavy oats. Some prefer to soak the oats before feeding to prevent any possible crop trouble. Barley or wheat may be fed to the pullets if desired.

During the day the pullets should have free access to a hopper containing bran 60 pounds, shorts 30 pounds and high-grade meat scraps 15 pounds. If they have all the milk they can drink, meat scraps may be omitted from the ration. This feed of bran and shorts with meat scraps or with milk to drink is the most important part of the day's ration as it supplies the material for growth. At night just before the pullets go to roost they should be fed another feed of grain similar to that given earlier in the day.

The feeder should be cautioned if he is handling early hatched Leghorns or Anconas not to develop them too early. Pullets that lay in August and early September often molt the first

year and are therefore not as profitable as they would be if they did not start laying until October.

Kansas Duroc Breeders

The Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association met at Topeka, Wednesday evening, September 10. Because of the extreme heat many of the breeders did not like to get far from their hogs and for that reason it was decided to hold the meeting on the fair grounds. It also was decided to hold an association bred sow sale at Manhattan, Kan., February 6. The sale will be held in the livestock judging pavilion at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Roy Gwin, Morrowville, Kan., will have the management of the sale and anyone desiring to consign to this sale should write him. The meeting was well attended by breeders from all over Kansas and much of general interest to the association will be discussed. The association's year book which will be very interesting will be ready to mail soon. You will receive a copy as soon as it is ready.

More manure will be needed on most farms to supply needed humus and deteriorating fertility. Every ton of manure saved means larger crops and better profits.

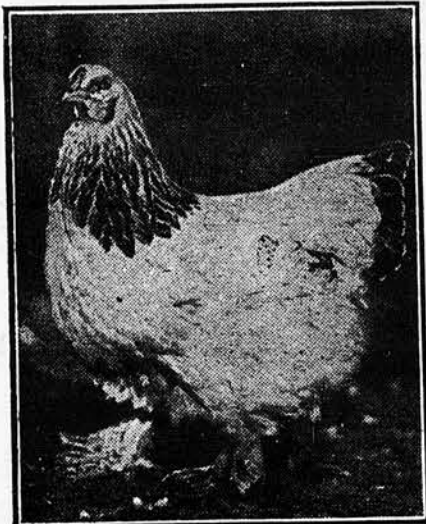
Better Poultry—More Meat

In a southern community, following the introduction of well-bred poultry for breeding, there was noticeable improvement in the size of the next generation of the fowls. The average weight of the birds marketed was 25 per cent greater than previously, according to the observation of an experienced poultry buyer.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

short time this name was abbreviated to Brahma. One of the earliest breeders, and one who was responsible for a great deal of their popularity, was G. P. Burnham of Boston, Mass.

If Mr. Burnham lived in the present age, he would undoubtedly be a sensational advertiser. As it was, even in those days he developed some sensational methods of pushing the Brahmas into popularity, and incidentally increasing his own business. In 1853, he sent a pen of Brahmas as a present to Queen Victoria of England, and thereby caused them to gain great popularity in England, and opened up a business for American poultrymen to provide Brahmas for English breeders.

The Brahmas in their original form were all of a light grey color, but the American and English breeders soon bred them to a great degree of uniformity and made two colors—the Light Brahma and the Dark Brahma. The former, which is well known to most readers, is a white bird with black stripes in the neck feathers, and black markings in the wing, tail, and some of the back feathers. The Dark Brahma is colored like the Silver Pencilled Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte, but this latter variety is not very popular or often seen today.



A Vigorous Light Brahma.

The Brahma is a tall, broad shouldered bird, with a strong vigorous appearance. It has well feathered legs and feet, a small pea comb, yellow skin and beak. It lays a fair number of eggs which are usually rather dark brown; it is a persistent sitter, and lacks that nervous disposition so common among the smaller breeds. The Brahma may be kept in yards with three-foot fences, and will do well under very close confinement.

The greatest value of the Brahma is as a producer of large roasting fowls

Make your hens moult quickly



Get more winter eggs

The moult is a severe test of a hens strength. It calls on her to supply all her surplus energy and flesh to make feathers. Hens must have a tonic during this critical period, to supply them with more energy, and help them to digest and use every ounce of the feed. Make your hens moult properly this year, by giving them

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription (Powder)

in their feed. This prescription, compounded from my 27 years' veterinary and poultry raising practice, absolutely cuts down the time and strain required for moulting, keeps hens in strong, vigorous condition and insures your getting more winter eggs from your hens. Don't lose profits from high winter egg prices by neglecting your hens during the moult. Try this famous remedy, recommended by thousands. I guarantee that it will help make your hens lay more eggs.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders. produce perfect digestion, drive out worms, increase growth and production.

Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder. cleanses, dries and heals sores and cuts quickly, handy to use, in sifter top cans.

Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer (powder) kills your flock quickly of lice, protects chicks, etc.

Money Refunded

through my dealer, if any remedy bearing my name fails to do what I claim for it. Ask your dealer for a package today. Sold by 40,000 dealers—never by peddlers.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
746 Howard Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Get Valuable New Book.

Just completed. "The Care and Treatment of Stock and Poultry," by Dr. L. D. LeGear, graduate Veterinary Surgeon, of 27 years' practice. A wonderful help to all stock and poultry raisers. It is a 128-page book, full of valuable up-to-the-minute information. Used as a reference book by veterinary surgeons and schools. It will save you many, many times its cost. Send 10c to us today and we will mail it to you, postage prepaid.

Care and Treatment of Stock and Poultry

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription



FARM QUESTIONS

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

Udder Infection

We have a cow that just had her first calf, her left front teat turned black, and was caked very hard. It looks now as if she was going to lose her udder. Please tell me what treatment should be used.

V. CUNNINGHAM.

It appears to me that your cow must have received some form of severe infection of the udder, and in my opinion there is but very little chance of saving the cow's udder.

It is very difficult to outline treat-

ment in these cases, because treatment is not the same for all of them, tho in most cases of this kind, surgical treatment which consists in amputation of the diseased teat or even of the entire quarter gives best results. I would recommend that you consult a competent graduate veterinarian.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Probably a Case of Garget

My Jersey cow had a calf about six weeks ago. I get about the usual amount of milk, but it is very thin and watery, but when she had her other calves her milk would always be very rich. The cow eats well. Please suggest the proper treatment.

D. A. VAN TRINE.

In most cases milk of this kind is due to a very serious form of garget and I question very much whether it can be relieved. The best thing you can do is to give the animal $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of formalin mixed with a quart of water and administer it as a drench daily for 10 consecutive days, then discontinue treatment for a week. Then repeat as suggested before. The cow in addition should receive good wholesome feed. I

am inclined to believe that the condition is incurable tho the treatment advised may help her and I have known of similar cases that improve very gradually or others that improve after the next calving.

R. R. Dykstra.

Cow Has Udder Trouble

My cow seems to have considerable trouble with her udder. The bag gets hard and the milk is thin and watery. She also is costive. She runs out on pasture and has a good appetite. Please tell me what to do.

N. L. Lawrence, Kan.

This cow probably has an infection of the udder. Many of these cases respond to treatment which consists in administering daily as a drench for 10 consecutive days a mixture consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of formalin in 1 quart of water. Then discontinue treatment for a week or two weeks and after this administer the course of treatment as first suggested.

In some instances milk of this kind is the result of indigestion and therefore it is highly important that the animal receive good wholesome feed in limited quantities. If she appears to

be costive it would be a good plan to give her 1 pound of Epsom salts mixed with a quart of water and administered as a drench.

R. R. Dykstra.

Calves with Scours

My calves have been troubled some with scours and I have used laudanum to good advantage. If you think this is all right maybe other farmers would like to use this remedy.

F. G. MULLINS.

Leedey, Okla.

I cannot recommend the use of laudanum to control scours in calves. This drug stops all peristalsis, or movement in the bowels, and therefore imprisons in them all poisonous excreta which should be eliminated. In other words laudanum does not cure the disease but simply hides the outstanding symptom, diarrhoea.

R. R. Dykstra.

Soap Weed

Is there such a plant as soap weed? For what is it used? Can soap be made from it and is that the reason it is called soap weed?

K. D.

Lenora, Kan.

Yes there is a plant found in the Western and Southwestern parts of the United States called the soap weed. It gets its name from the fact that the roots of the plant when placed in water lather like soap and may be used for washing. It is used a great deal by Mexican women. It is not used for making soap.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Barren Cows

I have a cow that seems to be barren as she never has had a calf. What is the cause of this trouble and is there a remedy that I can use?

A. B. DOBBS.

Lorena, Okla.

Barrenness in cattle usually is caused by disease of some part of genitals. It requires a very careful examination by an experienced graduate veterinarian to determine the exact cause of the barrenness. In some cases after the cause has been determined intelligent treatment can be applied so as to overcome the trouble but in other cases it is incurable. I would therefore advise that you consult an experienced veterinarian.

R. R. Dykstra.

Federal Agricultural Assistant

The new assistant secretary of agriculture, James R. Riggs, whose nomination was confirmed recently by the Senate, is a farmer—not merely by way of interest in the subject but by life-long, and faithful application. Farming has been his primary occupation all his life. More than that, he is a farmer by heredity. So far as the available record shows, the Riggs line from which he is descended has been made up of farmers all the way. His grandfather, Hezekiah Riggs, was born on a farm in Loudon county, Va., in 1791. When he was 22 years old, he moved to Sullivan county, Ind., and engaged in farming and livestock growing. There Commodore Perry Riggs, father of the Assistant Secretary, was born and there he spent his life as a farmer and stock grower. All of his sons and all of his sons' sons have been farmers.

Among the several sons of Commodore Perry Riggs was James R. Riggs. He was born at Shelburn, Sullivan county, Ind., February 17, 1865. For two years after graduation from the Sullivan County high school, in 1882, he was deputy county treasurer and bookkeeper for hardware and lumber firms. In 1885, when he was 20 years old, he began his career as a farmer. He made his first purchase of land in 1888. From that time until the present, he has continued in the active management of his farms.

While devoting his energies primarily to farming operations, Mr. Riggs has found time both for other business enterprises and for public affairs. He was elected county auditor in 1894. For a number of years, he was active in the development of the coal, oil and gas industries of his section. For 12 years, he was president of a trust company. He has been connected with the construction of more than 200 miles of improved highway. Since 1912, he has been engaged in the manufacture of drain tile.

Mr. Riggs was married in September, 1895, to Miss Bessie Lewman of Clark county, Ind., and they have three daughters.

Now's the time to shed profiteers.—Toledo Blade.



Can an inexperienced man run a billion dollar meat business?

Under the proposed Kenyon bill the packing industry would be placed at the absolute command of a government official who would probably be without practicable experience.

The packers have never been able to hire enough brainy executives of life-long experience to do the work and make the decisions this one man would have to make.

This political appointee will have the privilege of experimenting—with other people's money.

He can try out schemes that

may ruin the stock-raising industry—because if the packers suffer, so will the country's livestockmen.

He is to be placed despotically in power over property owned by thousands of stockholders—with the owners getting the privilege of paying for the losses that may occur.

Is this fair to a business it has taken fifty years to build up? Fair to thousands of people who have invested their money? Is it safe, too, for the live stock industry to have the business tampered with by an amateur?

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Founded 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 30,000 shareholders



Kafir and Milo in A Slump

Down to \$2.25 A Hundred Against \$3.50

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

ONE OF the most radical slumps in the history of the grain trade has been recorded in kafir and milo on the Kansas City market, which leads in the handling of the sorghum cereals. Kafir and milo are selling around \$2.25 a hundredweight in Kansas City, while at the opening of September, poultry feed manufacturers of the East and Southeast were paying \$3.50 a hundredweight for the sorghums. Early in August, the market for the sorghum grains reached an unprecedented level of \$3.75 a hundredweight, the market, therefore, having declined around \$1.50 a hundred pounds from the high point.

Producers of kafir and milo in Kansas see a heavy shrinkage in the returns from their harvests compared with their earlier expectations. While a lower kafir and milo market is not surprising to growers who saw the break in corn, other grains and other agricultural products, the country had not expected a decline of as much as \$1.50 a hundredweight. Growers are debating now whether to market their surplus kafir and milo as soon as available or to await a possible recovery in prices.

Offerings of new crop kafir and milo from Texas for prompt shipment provided the basis for the slump in prices. Lower market values on corn, oats, rye and barley, and other feedstuffs, were important bearish factors and doubtless hastened the reaction in the sorghum grains. While the recessions in the cereals have been rapid and rapid, they can scarcely be interpreted as unnatural. Often, after a rapid downturn in prices for grain, the market enjoys a rebound later. This, however, is not forecast for the sorghum cereals; in fact, marked weakness still prevails in the trade, and it is probable that lower prices than now are being paid will be recorded.

An enormous crop of kafir and milo is expected for the United States. The six principal producing states of the country, including Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, are expected to turn out approximately 130 million bushels of kafir and milo, according to the September report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These six states produced 66,396,000 bushels in 1918, and in 1917 the yield was 61,409,000 bushels. Texas, which now ranks first as a grower of the sorghum grains, has an estimated crop of 57,554,000 bushels, compared with an outturn of 24,075,000 bushels a year ago. The Kansas crop is estimated at 27,170,000 bushels, slightly more than 7 million bushels above last year's crop. The Oklahoma yield is estimated at 28 million bushels, against 15,260,000 bushels in 1918. In Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, the combined yield is about 15 million bushels, more than double the production a year ago. The crop of California, on which no official figures are available, is expected to be more than double that of a year ago.

Texas Kafir Arrives

Small quantities of kafir and milo already have been received in Kansas City from Texas, representing delivery on 30 to 60-day contracts. Some of this grain was contracted for recently up to \$3.35 a bushel, so others besides the growers are suffering heavy losses. At this writing, Texas dealers are offering kafir of No. 3 grade or better at \$2 a hundredweight for 10-day shipment, and even on this basis buyers refuse to take hold. No general movement of new kafir and milo is expected from Texas for another month, possibly until the middle of November. Much of the crop from the Lone Star state fails to pass thru Kansas City, moving direct to feed manufacturers of the East and Southeast, but the effect on prices is the same. Kansas and Oklahoma will begin the movement of their crop early in November.

An extremely quiet demand is apparent in the market for kafir and milo, but it is probable buying on a comparatively large scale will be resumed by the time Kansas and Okla-

homa begin moving their yields of the grain. Stocks of kafir and milo among the poultry or scratch feed manufacturers of the East and Southeast are light, but they are awaiting more stable and settled conditions. Feed mixers now are buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. The sorghums are selling on a far lower level, pound for pound, than corn, and this will tend to stimulate demand from feed manufacturers. Should the sorghums continue below a parity with corn, the increased production in the United States will be offset in a large measure.

Stocks of kafir and milo in Kansas City amount to about 6,500 bushels, compared with 120,000 bushels at this time a year ago. Holdings at terminal markets are a bullish influence, but not sufficient to stimulate enthusiasm over the future outlook. Generally, the trade looks for the grains to sell around the \$2 a hundredweight level, and some of the large Eastern buyers are holding off for further recessions, expecting the market to recede to \$1.75. No influences prevail in the market

which give hope for a rebound in prices later in the year.

With an almost complete absence of demand, carlots of cash corn continued on an uninterrupted downward trend. The market broke 30 to 31 cents the last week, corn, which in the preceding week sold at a range of \$1.73 to \$1.79 a bushel in Kansas City, bringing \$1.43 to \$1.48 at the close of the last week. Offerings were insignificant, fewer than 100 cars, tho about double the total of the preceding week. Hog producers and other livestock handlers are feeding large quantities of low grade wheat and other new crop products, and consequently are taking little, if any, corn. Offerings from Texas were again liberal, with dealers there contracting to make shipment within 10 days. The future corn market also slumped, the September option closing at \$1.53 1/4, or 8 1/2 cents lower, while the December and May deliveries were off 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents a bushel. Additional weakness in pork animals at markets explain in a large measure the unusual weakness in corn. The September government corn figures increased 70 million bushels to 2,858 million bushels, which, of course, was bearish.

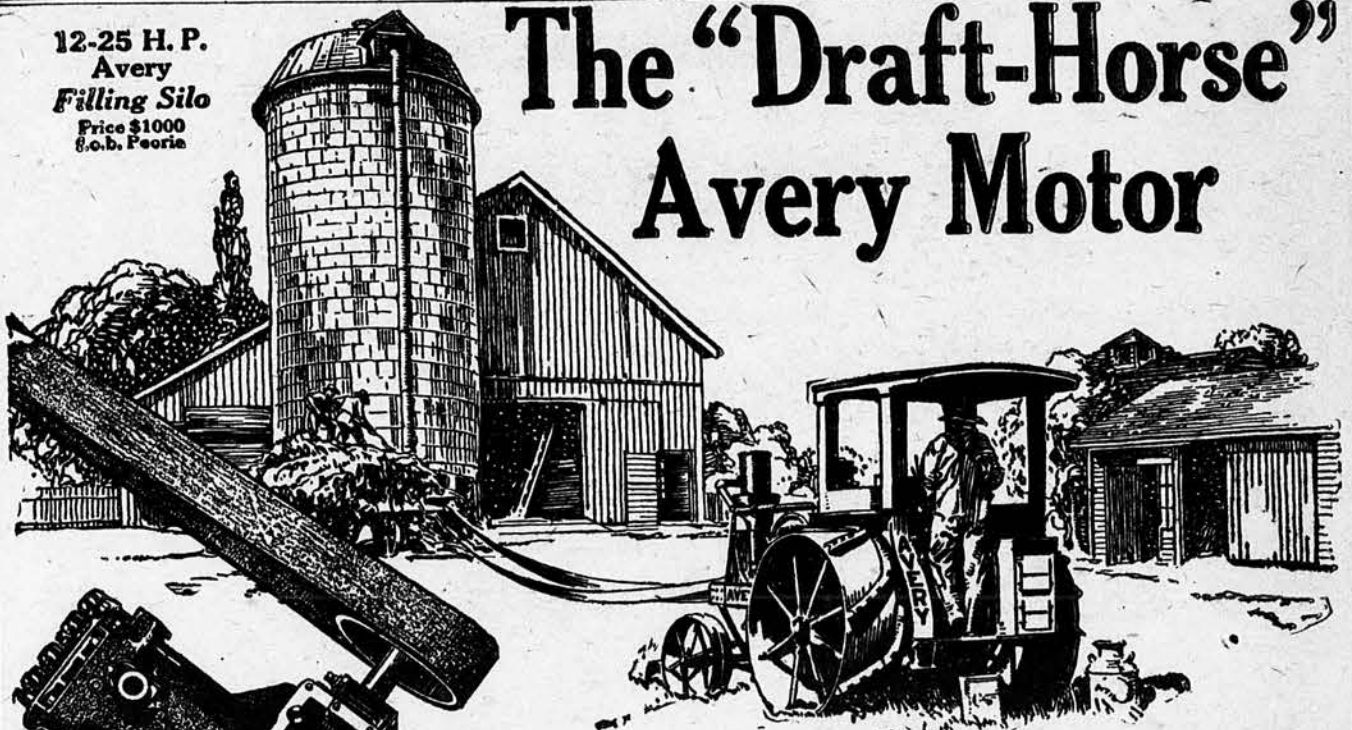
Failure of oats to follow the declining tendency of corn was attributed to the fact that the minor cereal already is below a parity with corn. Disappointment over the crop, along with the

government estimate for September showing a yield of 1,225 million bushels, or a further decrease of 41 million bushels, was a sustaining influence in the trade. Cash oats were fractionally higher, selling at 63 to 70 1/2 cents a bushel. Futures weakened, however, and closed 1/4 cent to 2 1/2 cents lower.

Wheat a Trifle Happier

With the movement of wheat from the country restricted by the temporary embargo, the arrivals amounting to around 1,000 cars or scarcely a half of a year ago, an improved tone developed in the trade. Semi-dark wheat met with a keen inquiry, and some samples sold at an advance of 7 cents a bushel, commanding a premium of 14 cents over the government basis. The market as a whole, however, was unchanged to 2 cents higher. The Northwest was a good buyer. The United States Grain Corporation is moving out about 5 million bushels of its wheat holdings, which is relieving congested conditions in elevators and on tracks in Kansas City. Railroads are now allowed to load wheat in the country, with a total of 310 cars permitted to enter the market daily. A further reduction of 47 million bushels in the spring wheat crop compared with the August estimate of the Department of Agriculture suggests a continued broad demand for winter wheat by Northwestern mills.

12-25 H. P.
Avery
Filling Silo
Price \$1000
S. O. B. Peoria



The "Draft-Horse" Avery Motor

The Real Puller in the Belt

ABOUT half the work of your tractor will be to supply a belt power. To do this well it should have a power plant especially built for the work. It should deliver smooth, dependable power at low speed.

That's exactly what you get in the Avery "Draft-Horse" Tractor Motor. It was designed especially for tractor work and exclusively for Avery Tractors. It is a thoroughbred heavy duty power plant that can make your silo filler or thresher hum all day long. As one owner says—"It's the real puller in the belt."

Avery design practically utilizes all of the power of this heavy duty "Draft-Horse" Motor with the "Direct-Drive" Sliding Frame Transmission—gives you direct drive in high, low, reverse, or in the belt. Only three gear contacts used in drawbar work and no gears whatever in the belt.

There's a Size Avery Tractor for Every Size Farm

Sizes are 8-16, price \$700 f. o. b. Peoria; 12-25, selling at \$1000; 14-28, 18-36, 25-50 and 40-80 H. P. We also make a special 5-10 H. P. Avery Tractor and the Avery Motor Cultivator, and have a size Avery Thresher and Plow for every size Avery Tractor. Write for the Avery Catalog and interesting Tractor Hitch Book—explains how to motorize your farm work. See sample machines at your nearest Avery Dealer.

AVERY COMPANY, 7542 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill.

Branch Houses: Madison, Fargo, Omaha, Minneapolis, Grand Forks, Sioux Falls, Aberdeen, Billings, Lincoln, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Columbus, Kansas City, Wichita, Jobbers: AVERY COMPANY OF TEXAS, Dallas, Amarillo and Beaumont, Texas. Also Other Principal Machinery Centers

AVERY

Motor Farming, Threshing
and Road Building Machinery

Direct Drive in the Belt

All the power in the Avery "Draft-Horse" Tractor Motor pulls on the belt. None is lost in friction of gears or bearings. The Avery belt wheel is mounted directly on the end of the crankshaft.

The Avery Motor runs at low speed, which allows using a large belt pulley, giving a good grip on the belt. The belt pulley is located just where it should be—on the right side of the tractor where the operator can easily see to line up, and high enough from the ground not to require stretching the belt too tight to avoid dragging.

It is always in place ready for use. You don't have to spend a lot of time putting it on when you have a belt job to do.

This Avery "Draft-Horse" Motor is used in all six sizes of Avery Tractors from 8-16 to 40-80 H. P. It's the motor with the famous Avery features—such as the Avery Duplex Gasifiers which turn kerosene or distillate into gas, and burn it all; Renewable Inner Cylinder Walls, Two Bearing Crankshaft with Adjustable Boxes, Round Radiator with Thermo Siphon Cooling System, etc.

For a Better Farm Life

(Continued from Page 3.)

doing much in agricultural leadership for Kansas.

CATTLE

The cattle show was one of the largest ever seen in Topeka. It filled the cattle barn and occupied much space in the horse barn. A fine interest developed in the judging; the ringside was one of the most popular places on the grounds while the judging was going on. Heavy competition was encountered in most of the Shorthorn and Hereford classes. A feature of the dairy cattle show was the fine herd of Ayrshires exhibited by John Linn of Manhattan. The number after the name of an exhibitor refers to the number of animals in the herd.

Shorthorn Cattle

Exhibitors—W. P. Donald, Clio, Iowa, 6; Howell Rees & Son, Pliger, Neb., 10; W. A. Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo., 8; Tomson Bros., Dover and Carbondale, Kan., 12; W.

E. Pritchard, Walnut, Iowa, 10; T. J. Dawe & Son, Troy, Kan., 8; M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan., 4; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., 4; John Regier, White-water, Kan., 4; Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., 7.

Judge—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb. Bulls—Aged (3 shown): 1, Rees & Son on Violet's Dale; 2, Salter on Missie's Lass; 3, Forsythe & Son on Rosewood Radium. Two-year-olds (3 shown): 1, Donald on Cumberland Choice; 2, Salter on British Emblem; 3, Dawe & Son on Emblem Model. Senior yearling (2 shown): 1, Tomson on Marshall Crown; 2, Forsythe on Choice Stamp. Junior yearling (3 shown): 1 and 2, Rees on Victor Dale and Marshall's Gift; 3, Pritchard on Brilliant Dale. Senior calf (10 shown): 1, Tomson on Marshall's Stamp; 2, Pritchard on Dale's Emblem; 3, Pritchard on Sedate Dale; 4, Rees on Ruper Commander; 5, Salter on Emblem Junior; 6, Tomson on Village Alderman; 7, Regier on Leonidas. Junior calf (9 shown): 1, Pritchard on Royal Dale; 2, Tomson on Lavender Marshall; 3, Rees on Royal Dale; 4 and 5, Salter on Village Emblem and Corporal Leaf; 6, Regier on A. L. Cumberland 3d; 7, Peterson on Hampton's Cumberland.

Cows—Aged (7 shown): 1, Forsythe on Amy's Princess; 2, Dawe & Son on Last Rose; 3, Regier on Calla 2nd; 4 and 5, Peterson on Red Bud Lady and Hampton's Last. Two-year-olds (5 shown): 1, Donald on Clara 71st; 2, Rees on Hercules Topsy; 3, Forsythe on Gwendoline 7th. Senior yearling (3 shown): 1, Forsythe on Lady Supreme; 2 and 3, Pritchard on Rosebud 5th and Fairview Lily 2nd; 4 and 5, Tomson on Mayflower 8th and Mayflower 9th; 6, Rees on Clover Meadow Lady; 7, Donald on

Golden Princess; 8, Dawe & Son on Sobriety Emblem. Junior yearling (7 shown): 1, Donald on Clara 68th; 2, Tomson on May Daisy 6th; 3, Pritchard on Rosebud 6th; 4, Rees on Cedar Lawn Lady 2nd; 5 and 6, Forsythe on Celestia Hedgewood and Lady Hedgewood; 7, Dawe & Son on Moxie Emblem. Senior calf (10 shown): 1 and 3, Tomson on Augusta 114th and Silver Maid; 2, Rees on Star's Fancy; 4, Pritchard on Geraldine 10th; 5 and 6, Dawe & Son on Queen Emma and Mayflower Belle; 7, Forsythe on Mina Hedgewood; 8, Regier on A. L. Violet. Junior calf (15 shown): 1 and 2, Tomson on Augusta 115th and Lady Marigold 10th; 3, Rees on Dale's Gladness; 4 and 5, Pritchard on Diamond 40th and Fairview Lily 3d; 6, Regier on Callor 14th; 7, Forsythe on Clementine A.; 8 and 9, Donald on Orange Miss 6th and Donald Rosewood 2nd; 10 and 11, Peterson on Lady Rosedale and Lady Rosedale.

Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Rees on Violet's Dale. Junior champion bull—Tomson on Marshall Stamp. Senior and grand champion cow—Donald on Clara 71st. Junior champion cow—Forsythe on Lady Supreme.

Groups—Aged herd (3 shown): 1, Rees; 2, Donald; 3, Forsythe. Junior herd (4 shown): 1, Tomson; 2, Pritchard; 3, Rees; 4, Forsythe. Calf herd (5 shown): 1, Tomson; 2, Pritchard; 3, Tomson; 4, Rees; 5, Dawe. Get of sire (5 shown): 1, Tomson on get of Village Marshall; 2, Pritchard on get of Dale Clarion; 3, Rees on get of Violet's Dale; 4, Dawe on get of Diamond Emblem. Produce of cow (5 shown): 1, Tomson on produce of Mayflower 3rd; 2, Pritchard on

produce of Rosebud; 3, Rees on produce of Roan Gladness; 4, Pritchard on produce of Fairview Lady. Short-horn Herdmen's Prize—1, Forsythe; 2, Salter; 3, Rees.

Polled Shorthorns

Exhibitors—Achenbach Brothers, Washington, Kan.; W. A. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Judge—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb. Bulls—Aged (1 shown): 1, Achenbach on Sunny Sultan. Two-year-olds (1 shown): 1, Achenbach on Sovereign Sultan. Senior yearling (1 shown): 1, Baxter on Danube Sultan. Junior yearling (1 shown): 1, Baxter on Proud Goods. Senior calf (2 shown): 1, Achenbach on Baron Cumberland; 2, Baxter on Sultana's Goods. Junior calf (no entry).

Cows—Aged (3 shown): 1 and 2, Achenbach on Fatima and Sultana; 3, Baxter on Sissy Calf. Two-year-olds (1 shown): 1, Achenbach on Florentine. Senior yearling (1 shown): 1, Achenbach on Baroness Sultana. Junior yearling (1 shown): 1, Achenbach on Sallie. Senior calf (1 shown): 1, Achenbach on Sultana Felice. Junior calf (1 shown): 1, Achenbach on Sultana 2nd. Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Achenbach on Sunny Sultan. Junior Champion Bull—Achenbach on Barron Cumberland. Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Achenbach on Fatima. Junior Champion Cow—Achenbach on Dollie.

Group—Senior herd (1 shown): 1, Achenbach. Junior herd (1 shown): 1, Achenbach. Calf herd (1 shown): 1, Achenbach. Get of sire (1 shown): 1, Achenbach. Produce of cow (1 shown): 1, Achenbach.

Herefords

Exhibitors—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., 3; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan., 10; C. M. Largent, Merkel, Tex., 16; N. D. Pike, Weatherford, Okla., 13; V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan., 8; Carl Miller, Wamego, Kan., 11; O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo., 18; R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan., 13; Goernandt Brothers, Aurora, Kan., 6.

Judge—Marion Armentrout, Botna, Iowa. Bulls—Aged (4 shown): 1, Harris on Repeater Junior; 2, Pike on Bristol Fairfax; 3, Largent on Prince Fairfax; 4, Klaus Bros. on Beau Onward 52nd. Two-year-olds (3 shown): 1, Harris on Repeater 129th; 2, Hazlett on Robert Dare; 3, Pike on Hero H. 702nd. Senior yearlings (3 shown): 1, Miller on Gay Lad 71st; 2, Largent on Prince Lad 2nd; 3, Klaus on Beau Onward 78th. Junior yearling (7 shown): 1, Harris on Repeater 212th; 2 and 3, Hazlett on Bocaldo 17 and Bocaldo 19; 4, Miller on Echo Lad 170th; 5 and 6, Largent on Benefactor and Don Fairfax 3d; 7, Pike on British Fairfax. Senior calf (9 shown): 1 and 3, Hazlett on Hasford Bocaldo 3rd and Publican 12th; 2, Harris on Repeater 170th; 4 and 5, Largent on Prince Fairfax Junior and Gay Lad Junior; 6, Miller on Echo Lad 220th; 7, Klaus on Beau Onward 86th; 8, Goernandt Bros. on Polled Harmon 5th. Junior calf (10 shown): 1 and 3, Harris on Repeater 184th and Repeater 179th; 2, Hazlett on Publican 20th; 4, Largent on Kleberg Lad 2nd; 5 and 7, Miller on Echo Lad 242nd and Echo Lad 31st; 6, Pike on Fairfax Orr.

Cows—Aged (7 shown): 1, Hazlett on Yerba Santa; 2, Klaus on Miss Onward 33rd; 3 and 5, Harris on Miss Gay Lad 42nd and Miss Repeater 75th; 4, Largent on New Year Joy; 6, Pike on Baby Briton. Two-year-olds (9 shown): 1 and 3, Largent on Rosalie Fairfax and Lad's Juliet; 2, Hazlett on Bloss 16th; 4 and 5, Harris on Miss Repeater 109th and Miss Perfection 18th; 6, Klaus on Miss Onward 53rd; 7, Pike on Prosperity; 8, Johnson on Echo Lass 11th. Senior yearling (8 shown): 1, Largent on Frances's Lass; 2 and 4, Harris on Miss Repeater 141st and Miss Gay Lad 91st; 3, Hazlett on Buleen 3rd; 5, Miller on Echo Lass 140th; 6, Pike on Vernie Fairfax; 7, Johnson on Colone; 8, Klaus on Miss Onward 56th. Junior yearling (12 shown): 1, Harris on Miss Repeater 155th; 2, Largent on Beauty Fairfax 2nd; 3, Hazlett on Bocaldo Beauty; 4 and 5, Miller on Echo Lass 160th and Echo Lass 162nd; 6, Klaus on Miss Onward 65th; 7, Pike on Jerusalem; 8, Johnson on Daisy Ardmore. Senior calf (11 shown): 1 and 5, Harris on Miss Repeater 161st and Miss Repeater 162nd; 2 and 4, Hazlett on Donabel 2nd and Hasford Lass 6th; 6 and 8, Klaus on Miss Onward 68th and Miss Onward 70th; 7, Miller on Miss Echo Lass 160th. Junior calf (11 shown): 1 and 4, Largent on Beauty Fairfax 3rd and Frances Fairfax; 2 and 5, Harris on Miss Donald H. 1st and Miss Repeater 170th; 3 and 6, Hazlett on Lady Baltimore 11 and Lady Helen 4th; 7, Kansas State Agricultural College on Rupert's Lady 6th; 8, Pike on Wenona Fairfax. Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Harris on Repeater Junior. Junior Champion Bull—Harris on Repeater 212th. Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Hazlett on Yerba Santa. Junior Champion Cow—Harris on Miss Repeater 161st. Groups—Senior herd (6 shown): 1 and 4, Harris; 2, Hazlett; 3, Largent. Junior herd (5 shown): 1, Harris; 2, Hazlett; 3, Largent; 4, Miller. Calf herd (5 shown): 1, Hazlett; 2, Harris; 3, Largent; 4, Miller; 5, Pike. Get of sire (7 shown): 1 and 4, Harris on get of Repeater and Repeater 7th; 2, Hazlett on get of Bocaldo 6th; 3, Largent on get of Baby Doll Fairfax; 5, Miller on get of Gay Lad 9th. Produce of cow (8 shown): 1, Harris on produce of Harris Princess 230th; 2, Hazlett on produce of Santoma; 3 and 4, Largent on produce of Elsie's Beauty and Lovie.

Angus Cattle

Exhibitors—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., 13; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., 3; J. C. Simpson, Muskogee, Okla., 18; R. W. Plummer, Marshalltown, Iowa, 8.

Judge—Parker Parrish, Raymond, Kan. Bulls—Aged (2 shown): 1, Kershaw on Plowman; 2, Plummer on Black Benz 2nd. Two-year-olds (2 shown): 1, Simpson on Young Lee; 2, Kershaw on Ben Hur 2nd of Lone Dell. Senior yearling (1 shown): 1, Simpson on Eton of Elm Hill. Junior yearling (2 shown): 1, Kershaw on Black Inverne; 2, Simpson on Branigan. Senior calf (3 shown): 1, Kershaw on Muskogee Bon Hur; 2 and 3, Simpson on Bender and Black Erie 2nd. Junior calf (4 shown): 1 and 4, Kershaw on Kempster and Herman Boy; 2 and 3, Simpson on Quantrill and Heatherum. Cows—Aged (4 shown): 1, Kershaw on Twin Burn Pride 5th; 2, Plummer on Brookside Flora; 3 and 4, Simpson on Myra of Topeka and Myra of Rosemere. Two-year-olds (5 shown): 1, Kershaw on Muskogee

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As usual, the hog show filled the barns and most of the surrounding country. The fine exhibits this year were a good indication of the importance of the hog business in Kansas. The belief in the business is enough to carry it thru any temporary decline in prices which might prevail, according to most of the comment one could hear around the judging ringside. The greatest competition was in the Poland and Duroc classes. A number after the name of the exhibitor refers to the number of animals in the herd.



THOMAS H. HESS, M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant Kills Hog Lice

Exhibitors—Fred B. Caldwell, Topeka, Kan., 18; Hill & King, Topeka, Kan., 1; Schmitz Bros., Seneca, Kan., 14; Letter Bros., Seneca, Kan., 8; Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan., 24; H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan., 1; Fleming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., 45; H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan., 6; H. B. Walter & Son, Effingham, Kan., 11; J. Dee Shank, Superior, Neb., 5; J. R. Adams, Gypsum, Kan., 16; B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Girard, Kan., 10; H. Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan., 10; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., 10; W. L. McClelland, Blair, Kan., 6; A. Foster, Harper, Kan., 5; Edmond F. Beavers, Junction City, Kan., 15; J. B. Barnes, Grenola, Kan., 16; Winn & Moore, Randolph, Mo., 1; A. J. Erhart & Sons, Oregon, Mo., 13; G. F. Williams, Ridgeway, Mo., 1.

Judge—L. A. Weaver, Columbia, Mo.
Boars—Aged (8 shown): 1, Caldwell on Crofton's Bob; 2, Walter on A Big Timm; 3, Tyson on Bob's Equal; 4, Deming Ranch on Big Jones Again; 5, Williams on Long Bob. Senior yearling (3 shown): 1, Olivier on Columbus Wonder; 2, Deming Ranch on Col. Bob; 3, Myers on The Olivier man. Junior yearlings (9 shown): 1, Olivier on Black Buster; 2, Caldwell on Caldwell's King Jumbo; 3, Walter on Buster King; 4, Hayman on Wonder Price. Senior pigs (8 shown): 1, Deming Ranch on Expansion; 2, Bob; 3, Winn & Moore on Gallant Buster; 3, Caldwell on Bob Knox; 4, Kansas State Agricultural College on Bob's Wonder Heir; 5, Groninger on Smooth Price. Junior pigs (38 shown): 1, Deifer on Orphan Timm; 2, Walter on Water Farm Big Timm; 3, Tyson on Bob Wonder; 4, Adams on Bob's Prince; 5, Myers on Chancellor 2nd. Senior yearling (8 shown): 1, Erhart on Big Millie; 2, Walter on Bob's Model; 3, Caldwell on Bob's Big Col.; 4, Deming Ranch on Liberty Belle; 5, Deming Ranch on Liberty Belle 2nd. Senior yearling (8 shown): 1, Caldwell on September Lady; 2, Beavers on Perfection; 3, Beas on Chiefess; 5, Deming Ranch on Orange Blossom. Junior yearlings (11 shown): 1, Caldwell on Orange May 2nd; 2, Caldwell on Liberty Girl; 3, Walters on Timm's Wonder Girl; 4, Erhart on Buster's Pride; 5, Erhart on Jumbo Wonder 2nd. Senior pigs (15 shown): 1, 2 and 4, K. S. A. C. on Bob's Wonder Queen 3rd, 4th and 1st; 3, Caldwell on Bob's Zelma; 4, Erhart on Big Chiefess. Junior pigs (46 shown): 1, Adams on Bob Belle; 3, Deming Ranch on Walter's Farm; 4, Erhart on Sensation Chimes; 5, Olivier on Black Buster's Kimb. Aged herd (3 shown): 1, Caldwell on herd headed by Crofton's Col. Bob; 2, Olivier on herd headed by Black Buster; 3, Deming Ranch on herd headed by Big Jones Again. Aged herd bred by exhibitor (2 shown): 1, Caldwell; 2, Deming Ranch. Young herds (8 shown): 1, Caldwell on herd headed by Bob Knox; 2, K. S. A. C. on herd headed by Bob Wonder; 3, Walter & Son on herd headed by Walter's Farm Timm. Get of Sire (9 shown): 1, Caldwell on get of Caldwell's Big Bob; 2, K. S. A. C. on get

of Big Bob Wonder; 3, Caldwell on get of Caldwell's 'Big Bob. Produce of sow (8 shown): 1, K. S. A. C. on produce of Smooth Belle; 2, Caldwell on produce of Zelma Knox 1st; 3, Deming Ranch on produce of Designer's Beauty Bob.

Senior and grand champion boar—Caldwell on Crofton's Col. Bob. 306105.

Junior champion boar—Deming Ranch on Expansion Bob.

Senior and grand champion sow—Caldwell on Orange Maid 2nd.

Junior champion sow—K. S. A. C. Bob's Wonder Queen 3rd.

Standard Record Association Special—Junior Litters: 1, Walter; 2, Tyson; 3, Foster; 4, Deming Ranch; 5, Erhart; 6, Del-felter; 7, Adams.

Exhibitors—Wooddell & Danner, Winfield; Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville; Owlin Bros., Morrowville; F. C. Moser, Sabetha; W. W. Otey, Winfield; W. V. Zink, Turon; W. R. Crow, Hutchinson; R. C. Obrecht, Topeka; J. G. Wreath, Manhattan; Kemplin Bros., Corning; A. E. Sisco, Topeka; J. A. Curry, Topeka; Roy Bechtel, Seneca; A. J. Hanks, Burlington; K. S. A. C. Manhattan; J. W. Brooks & Sons, Bluffsville, Mo.

Boards—Aged (6 shown): 1, Otey on Pathfinder; Chief 2nd; 2, Wooddell & Danner on Chief's Wonder; 3, Moser on Joe King Orion; 4, Moser on unnamed; 5, Moser on unnamed; 6, Crow on J. D. Wonder and The Commoner; 5, K. S. A. C. on Critic Orion.

Senior yearling (3 shown): 1, Zink on Unedeas High Orion; 2, Brooks on Critic Orion and Ridgeview Gano; Junior yearling (6 shown): 1, Brooks on Ridgeview Gano; 2, Otey on Great Orion 3rd; 3, Moser, not named; 4, Hanna on Dictator's Champion; 5, Wooddell & Danner on Orion's Cherry; 6, Owlin Bros., on Grand Model Giant. Senior pig (16 shown): 1, Wooddell & Danner on Chief's Best; 2, Hanna on Orion's Dictator; 3, Zimmerman on Great Pathfinder; 4, Crow on unnamed; 5, Moser on unnamed; 6, Crow on Chief's King. Junior pig (9 shown): 1, 3, 4 and 5, Zink on High Orion, Unedeas High, Orion 1st, 2nd and 3rd; 6, Bechtel on Orion's Sensation 2nd; 7, Brooks on unnamed.

Sows—Aged (6 shown): 1, 2 and 6, Crow on Big Rosa, Orion's Model Rose and Orion's Rose; 3, Hanna on Pal's Lady; 4, Brooks on Orion's Blossom; 5, Moser on Valley Lady; Senior yearling (8 shown): 1 and 4, Crow on King Rosa and King Rosa 2nd; 2, Brooks on May Marsh; 3, Moser on unnamed; 5, Otey on Pathfinder's Beauty 2nd; 6, Owlin Bros. on Proceed Lily. Junior yearling (16 shown): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Brooks on Big High Lady and Williston Orion; 2, Moser on not named; 3, Otey on Pathfinder's Best; 4, Zink on Big Girl Lady 1st; 5, Zimmerman on Orion's Beauty 3rd. Senior pig (10 shown): 1, Crow on Model Rose; 2 and 4, Brooks on Orion's Delight and Orion's Delight 2nd; 3, Hanna on Queen's Beauty and Osage Queen; 6, Moser on unnamed. Junior pig (8 shown): 1, 2 and 4, Zink on Z's Francis 1st, Maud's Topsey and Unedeas's Defender; 3, Moser on unnamed; 5, Hanna on Maud's King; 6, Brooks on unnamed.

Junior champion boar—Wooddell & Danner on Chief's King.
 Senior champion and grand champion—
 Uneeda High Orlon 2nd.
 Junior champion sow—Crow on Ann's Model Rose.
 Senior champion and grand champion sow—
 Crow on Big Rosa.
 Aged herd: 1, Crow; 2, Brooks; 3, Moser; 4, Aged; 5, Hanna; 6, Crow. Aged herd bred by exhibitor: 1 and 2, Crow; 3, Hanna. Junior herd owned by exhibitor and junior herd owned and bred by exhibitor: 1, Zink; 2, Crow; 3 and 4, Hanna; 5, Moser; 6, Obrecht. Get of sire: 1, Crow; 2, Zink; 3, Otey; 4, Crow; 5 and 6, Hanna. Produce of dam: 1 and 2, Crow; 3, 4 and 6, Hanna; 5, Zink.

Exhibitors—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth; Henry Murr, Tonganoxie; C. H. Cole, Topeka; L. Garrison, Glade; W. W. Walmire, Peculiar, Mo.; J. H. McAnaw, Cameron, Mo. **Boys**—B. C. Russell, Washington, D. C.

Boys—Aged (4 shown): 1, Murr on Fence Tip Top; 2, McAnaw on Model Grant; 3, Garrison on Show Me Again; 4, Walmire on Schoolmaster. Senior yearling (3 shown): 1, Cole on Buster B; 2, Mosse on Don Bolshevick; 3, Walmire on Profit of Walmire.

Junior yearling (7 shown): 1, McAnaw on Combination Chief 2nd; 2, McAnaw on Prince Wing 2nd; 3, Murr on White Oar; 4, Reckards on Reckard's Welton. Senior pig (9 shown): 1, Moss on Don Junta Wildwood; 2, McAnaw on Perfect Wing; 3, McAnaw on Curt Wing; 4, Walmire on Perfection; 5, Murr on Bat Ye; 6, Cole on Prince Ryn. Junior pig (1 shown): 1, 2 and 3, Murr on Don Junta W. M. 2nd, Don and William Prince and Don W. M. 2nd; 4 and 5, McAnaw on Model Boy and Modeler; 6, Murr on Tonganoxie Chief.

Sows—Aged (2 shown): 1, McAnaw on Miss W. P.; 2, Mosse on Dona Dosetha. Senior yearling (4 shown): 1, McAnaw on Emily Wing 4th; 2, Mosse on Dona Violeta Princess 2nd; 3 and 4, Walmire on Missouri Queen and Sweet Marie. Junior yearling (5 shown): 1, Mosse on Dona Wildwood; 2 and 3, McAnaw on Frankie Wing 10th and Princess Wing 5th 4 and 5, Walmire on Wildwood Lady W. Senior pigs (8 shown): 1, Mosse on Charlotte Wildwood; 2, 3 and 4, McAnaw on Perfection Wing 2nd, Leona Wing 5th and Perfection Wing; 5, Walmire on Alberta W; 6, Mosse on not named. Junior pigs (14 shown): 1 and 4, Murr on Big Lyd and Big Liz; 2, 3 and 6, Mosse on Junta Wanta, Junta Wanta 2nd and unnamed; 5, Murr on unnamed.

Group—Produce of sow (3 herds shown): 1 and 2, Mosse; 3, Murr.

Senior and grand champion boar—Murr on Prince Tib Top.

Junior champion boar—Mosse on Don Junatie Wildwood.

Senior and grand champion sow—McAnaw on Miss W. P.

Junior champion sow—Mosse on Charlotte Wildwood.

Aired herd—(4 shown): 1, McAnaw; 2,

Mosse; 3, Waltmire. Junior herd (3 shown): 1, Mosse; 2 and 3, McAnaw. Kansas Chester White Breeders' Association Special: 1 and 5, Murr; 2, 3 and 6 to Mosse.

Exhibitors—G. C. Akin, Rossville; Miller Bros., Rossville; Failor & Miller, Rossville; E. R. Dorsey, Girard; Shaver & Fry, Kalona, Iowa.

Boars—Aged (2 shown): 1, Shaver & Fry on Spotted 1 Champion; 2, Shaver & Fry on General Wallace Senior yearling (2 shown): 1, Shaver & Fry on English Spot; 2, Eakin & Son on Master Pride Junior; 3, Eakin (none entered). Senior pig (6 shown): 1, Shaver & Fry on S. F. King; 2, Miller Bros. on Kansas Spotted King; 3, 4 and 5, Eakin & Son on Master E. Spotted Jim and Spotted Joe. Junior pig (6 shown): 1 and 2, Shaver & Fry on History Maker and Fry's Banker; 3, Dorsey & Son on unnamed; 4 and 5, Miller Bros. on unnamed.

Sows—Aged (5 shown): 1, 2, 3 and 4, Shaver & Fry on Dollie J., Obena 31st; 5, Peggie J., and Annie Rooney; 5, Eakin & Son on Rockwood Beauty. Senior yearling (2 shown): 1 and 2, Shaver & Fry on Lola O. and Lena O. Junior yearling (1 shown): 1, Miller Bros. on Kansas Belle. Senior pig (4 shown): 1, 2, 3 and 4, Shaver & Fry on English Obena, Iowa Mott, Obena English and unnamed; 5, Miller Bros. on English Nellie. Junior pig (8 shown): 1, 3, 4 and 5, Shaver & Fry on Purple Ribbon Girl, Fry Special, Fry Special 2nd, and Fry Special 3rd; 2, Dorsey & Son on unnamed.

Senior boar—Shaver & Fry on Spotted Irish King.

Junior champion boar—Shaver & Fry on History Maker.

Grand champion boar—Shaver & Fry on Spotted Irish King.

Senior and grand champion sow—Shaver & Fry on Lola O.

Junior champion sow—Shaver & Fry on Purple Ribbon Girl.

Groups—Aged herd owned by exhibitor (2 shown): 1 and 2, Shaver & Fry.

Exhibitors—F. B. Wempe, Frankfort; George Ela, Valley Falls; C. I. Ward, Cameron, Mo.

Boars—Aged (5 shown): 1, Ward on General Pershing; 2, Giththens on Amber Tipton; 3 and 4, Ela on Halcyon King and King Good Enough; 5, Wempe on unnamed. Senior yearling (6 shown): 1, Wempe on unnamed; 2, Giththens on Tuttle King. Junior yearling (6 shown): 1, Giththens on Oklahoma Amber; 2, Ward on Cherokee Repeater; 3, Wempe on unnamed; 4 and 5, Giththens on Amber Truebeet and Riley Amber. Senior pig (6 shown): 1 and 2, Ward on R-34 and Johnnie Pershing; 3, Wempe on unnamed; 4, Ela on unnamed; 5 and 6, Giththens on Bob Lee and Frisk Amber. Junior pig (8 shown): 1, Lindgren on unnamed; 2, Ela on unnamed; 3 and 5, Wempe on unnamed; 4, Giththens on Bellmet Amber; 6, Wingert on Halcyon Lookout.

Sows—Aged (10 shown): 1 and 6, Giththens on Lady Amber and Lady Tipton; 2, Ward on Cherokee Maid; 3 and 4, Ela on Ina's Model and Ina's Model 2nd; 5, Wempe on Lady Ewing. Senior yearling (5 shown): 1, Ward on Amber Sunrise; 2, 3 and 5, Wempe on unnamed; 4, Ela on Halcyon Burke. Junior yearling (8 shown): 1, Wempe on unnamed; 2, Ela on Miss Phyllis; 3 and 5, Ward on Sylvia and Mary Queen 4th; 4 and 6, Giththens on Queen Amber and Rena Amber. Senior pig (8 shown): 1, 2 and 5, Ward on Rose Pershing, Mary Pershing and Alice Pershing; 3, Wempe on unnamed; 4, Ela on unnamed; 6, Giththens on Merry Amber. Junior pig (7 shown): 1, 3, 4 and 5, Wempe on unnamed; 2, Giththens on Pearl Amber; 5 and 6, Ela on unnamed.

Senior and grand champion boar—Ward on General Pershing.

Junior champion boar—Ward on R-34.

Senior champion sow—Waltmire on Lady Amber.

Junior and grand champion sow—Ward on Rose Pershing.

Groups—Senior herd (6 shown): 1, Ward; 2 and 6, Ela; 3, Giththens; 4 and 5, Wempe. Senior herd bred by exhibitor (5 shown): 1, Ward; 2, Giththens; 3, Wempe; 4, Ela; 5, Wempe. Junior herd (6 shown): 1, Ward; 2 and 3, Wempe; 4, Giththens; 5 and 6, Ela. Junior herd bred by exhibitor, same as junior herd. Get of sire (7 shown): 1, Ward; 2, Giththens; 3, Wempe; 4, Ela; 5 and 6, Ela; 4, Wempe.

Best sow and litter of suckling pigs shown by a resident of Kansas, Ela.

Exhibitors—Gossard Estates, Turon, Kan.; R. C. Obrecht, Topeka; T. A. Harris & Son, Lamine, Mo.

Boars—Aged (none-shown). Senior yearling (4 shown): 1, 3 and 4, Harris & Son on Handsome Duke 15th Handsome Duke 17th and Handsome Duke 19th; 2, Gossard on Belleflower Epochal. Junior yearling (2 shown): 1, Harris & Sons on Handsome Duke 30th; 2, Gossard on Ravinia Leader. Senior pig (3 shown): 1, Gossard on Ravinia Champion 2nd; 2 and 3, Harris & Son on Handsome Duke 40th and Handsome Duke 41st. Junior pig (4 shown): 1 and 2, Gossard on Ravinia Dorothy's Epochal and Ravinia Sally's Epochal; 3, Obrecht on unnamed; 4, Walmire on Comet.

Sows—Aged (3 shown): 1, Gossard on unnamed; 2, Harris & Son on Handsome Dutchess 52nd; 3, Obrecht on Fairlea's Pride 2nd. Senior yearling (2 shown): 1 and 2, Gossard on Epochal Dorothy and Epochal Am. Springflower. Junior yearling (6 shown): 1, 2, 3 and 4, Harris & Son on Handsome Dutchess 102nd, 103rd, 104th and 98th. Senior pig (3 shown): 1, 2 and 3, Harris & Sons on Handsome Dutchess 10th, Sallie Lea 112th and Handsome Dutchess 111th. Junior pig (6 shown): 1, 2 and 3, Gossard on unnamed; 4, Obrecht on unnamed.

Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Harris & Son on Handsome Duke 30th.

Junior Champion Boar—Gossard on Epochal Sally's Dorothy.

Senior and Grand Champion Sow—Harris & Son on Handsome Dutchess 102nd.

Junior Champion Sow—Harris & Son on Handsome Dutchess 110th.

Groups—Senior herd (3 shown): 1 and 2, Harris & Son; 3, Gossard. Senior herd bred by exhibitor, same as senior herd. Junior herd (3 shown): 1, Gossard; 2, Harris & Son; 3, Walmire. Junior herd bred by exhibitor, same as junior herd. Get of sire (4 shown): 1 and 4, Harris & Son; 2 and 3, Gossard. Produce of sow (4 shown): 1 and 3, Harris & Son; 2, Gossard; 4, Walmire.

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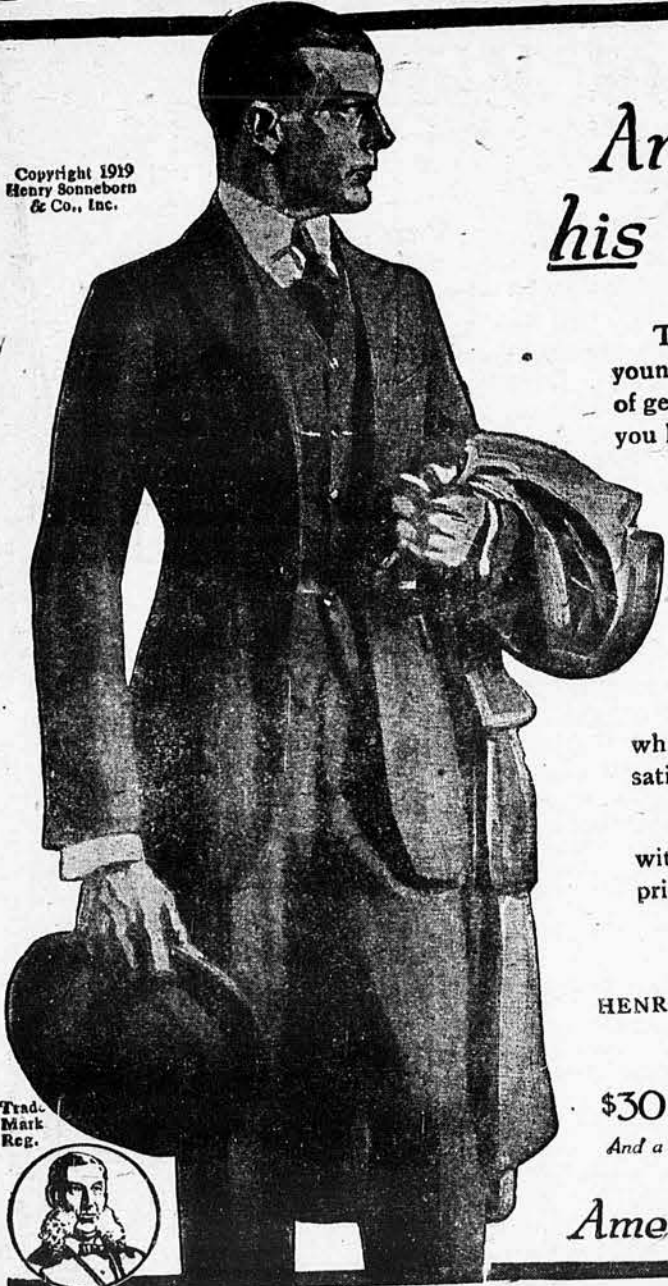
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HENRY SONNEBORN & CO., INC., Founded 1849 Baltimore, Md.
The big name in clothes

\$30-\$35-\$40-\$45
And a limited assortment at \$25

America's known-priced clothes



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HORSES

The competition in horses was not so great as usual, but at that there was reasonably close work for the judge in many of the Percheron classes. The animals shown by the Kansas State Agricultural college attracted great interest. The number after the name of a breeder indicates the number of animals in the herd.

Percherons

Exhibitors—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; J. A. Howell & Son, Paris, Mo.; Adam Becker & Sons, Meriden, Kan.; W. E. Dustin, Topeka, Kan.; Harry E. Ferguson, Topeka, Kan.; D. F. McAllister, Topeka, Kan.; J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan.; Gossard Breeding Estate, Turon, Kan.; O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake, Kan.; Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kan.

Judge—C. Kennedy, Des Moines, Iowa.
Stallions—Kansas Public Service Stallion Special (6 shown): 1, Gossard Estates on Capatane; 2, Wilson on Doran; 3, Schwalm on Burnap; 4, Dustin on Banker; 5, Town on Loto. Aged (5 shown): 1, Gossard Estates on Capatane; 2, Wilson on Doran; 3, Dustin on Banker; 4, Town on Loto. Four-year-olds (2 shown): 1, Schwalm on Burnap; 2, Howell & Son on Big M. Three-year-olds (1 shown): 1, Gossard Estates on Kantinal 2nd. Two-year-olds (3 shown): 1, Greenmiller on Erchart; 2, McAllister on Linn; 3, Dustin on French. Yearlings (4 shown): 1, Schwalm on Brilliant; 2, Kansas State Agricultural College on Tartarin; 3, Soward on Jockwin; 4, Schwalm on Dobbins. Foals (9 shown): 1 and 4, Kansas State Agricultural College on Alcar and Kandor; 2, Soward on Frosty; 3, Howell on Kinsman 2nd; 5, Becker & Son on Happy; 6 and 7, Gossard Estates on Grenzlet and Grendale; 8, Dustin on Granget.

Mares—Ten years and over (2 shown): 1 and 2, Dustin on Brunel and Mag. Five years and under 10 (3 shown): 1 and 3, Gossard Estates on Gazelda and Rosedale; 2, McAllister on Mancello. Mare and foal (8 shown): 1 and 4, Gossard Estates on Koltcotte and Gazelda; 2, McAllister on Mancello; 3 and 5, Kansas State Agricultural College on V. Laura and V. Annette; 6 and 7, Dustin on Brunette and Mag; 8, Becker & Son on Roxanna. Four-year-olds (4 shown): 1, Gossard Estates on Koltcotte; 2, Kansas State Agricultural College on V. Annette; 3, Becker & Son on Roxanna; 4, Wilson on Tricie Gerber. Three-year-olds (2 shown): 1 and 2, Howell & Son on Mollie and Dollie. Two-year-olds (3 shown): 1, McAllister on Beulah; 2 and 3, Becker & Son on Fairy Queen and Farfall Lady. Yearlings (10 shown): 1 and 4, McAllister on Charlotte and Alberta; 2, Gossard Estates on Marzelda; 3, Howell & Son on Twilight; 5, Becker & Son on Gaiter; 6, Schwalm on Belle; 7, Soward on Edith Cavell; 8, Dustin on Olivette. Foals (3 shown): 1, Dustin on Alice Campbell; 2, McAllister on Norville; 3, Gossard Estates on Grenada.

Senior and Grand Champion Stallion—Gossard Estates on Capatane.
Junior and Reserve Grand Champion—Greenmiller on Erchart.
Senior and Grand Champion Mare—Gossard Estates on Koltcotte.
Junior Champion Mare—McAllister on Beulah.

Groups—Herds (3 shown): 1, Gossard Estates; 2, McAllister; 3, Howell & Son. Get of sire (5 shown): 1, McAllister on get of Banker; 2, Schwalm on get of Burnap; 3, Soward on get of Doran; 4, Gossard on get of Grenat; 5, Howell on get of Kinsman. Produce of dam (4 shown): 1 and 2, McAllister on produce of Vantine and Mancello; 3, Wilson on produce of Grezelda; 4, Howell & Son on produce of Firale.

Belgians

Exhibitors—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, 7.
Judge—Carl Kennedy, Des Moines, Ia.
Stallions—Service Stallion Special (1 shown): 1, Kansas State Agricultural College on Murdock D'Or. Three-year-olds: Same. Yearlings (1 shown): 1, Kansas State Agricultural College on Garcan Henreux. Foal (1 shown): 1, Kansas State Agricultural College on Rudolph.

Mares—Aged (2 shown): 1 and 2, Kansas State Agricultural College on Bernadine and Elaine. Three-year-olds (1 shown): 1, Kansas State Agricultural College on Topsy de Reellegem. Foal (1 shown): 1, Kansas State Agricultural College on Marie de Reellegem.

Champion Stallion—Kansas State Agricultural College on Murdock D'Or.
Champion Mare—Kansas State Agricultural College on Bernadine.
Produce of Mare—Kansas State Agricultural College.

Jack Stock and Mules

Exhibitors—F. A. Barney, Silver Lake, Kan.; W. E. Dustin, Topeka, Kan.; C. C. Towne.

Jacks—Three years and over (3 shown): 1, Barney on Baritone Prince; 2, Dustin on Governor Major; 3, Towne on Endale Type. Two-year-olds (1 shown): 1, Barney on Mighty Monarch.

Jennets—Three years and over (2 shown): 1 and 2, Barney on Baritone Maud and Lydia Baritone.

Champion Jack—Barney on Baritone Prince.
Champion Jennet—Barney on Baritone Maud.

SHEEP

The sheep show was quite largely one of Shropshires, which was the breed that got by far the most attention from the visitors. This breed is making encouraging progress in Kansas—it makes a better showing every year at Topeka. Very close competition took place in the class of aged rams, first place being taken by the Kansas State Agricultural college. Ernest Jones, Stillwater, Okla., was the judge in all breeds.

Shropshires

Exhibitors—Clarence Lacey, Meriden, Kan.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhat-

tan, Kan.; Gilmoreland Farm, Fredonia, Kan.; Gilmore & Hague, Peabody, Kan.; Homan & Sons, Peabody, Kan.
Rams—Aged (3 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Homan; 3, Gilmoreland. One year and under 2 (6 shown): 1, Gilmoreland; 2 and 3, K. S. A. C. Ram lamb (9 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Homan; 3, Gilmoreland. Champion ram, K. S. A. C.

Ewes—Aged (7 shown): 1, Lacey; 2, Gilmoreland; 3, K. S. A. C. One year and under 2 (9 shown): 1 and 3, Homan; 2, Gilmoreland. Ewe lambs (8 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Lacey; 3, Gilmoreland. Champion ewe, Homan.

Group—Get of sire (4 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Lacey; 3, Gilmore & Hague. Flock (4 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Homan; 3, Lacey. Lamb flock (2 shown): 1, Lacey; 2, Homan. Kansas bred flock (4 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Lacey; 3, Homan.

American Shropshire Registry Association Specials—Flock (3 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Lacey; 3, Gilmore & Hague. Pen (3 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Lacey; 3, Gilmore & Hague.

Hampshires

Exhibitors—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; W. W. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo.

Rams—Aged (2 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Waltmire. One year and under 2 (3 shown): 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltmire. Lamb (3 shown): 1 and 3, K. S. A. C.; 2, Waltmire. Champion ram, K. S. A. C.

Ewes—Aged (3 shown): 1 and 3, Waltmire; 2, K. S. A. C. One year and under 2 (3 shown): 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltmire. Lamb (3 shown): 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltmire. Champion ewe, K. S. A. C.

Group—Get of sire (2 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Waltmire. Flock (3 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2 and 3, Waltmire. Lamb flock (1 shown): 1, Waltmire. Kansas bred flock, K. S. A. C.

Dorsets

Exhibitors—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; W. W. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo.

Rams—Aged (2 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Waltmire. One year and under 2 (3 shown): 1, K. S. A. C. Lamb under 1 year, (2 shown): 1 and 2, K. S. A. C. Champion ram, K. S. A. C.

Ewes—Aged (3 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2 and 3, Waltmire. One year and under 2, (3 shown): 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltmire. Ewe under 1 year, (3 shown): 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltmire. Champion ewe, K. S. A. C.

Group—Get of sire, (1 shown): 1, K. S. A. C. Flock, (2 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Waltmire. Kansas bred flock, K. S. A. C.

Southdowns

Exhibitors—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; W. W. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo.

Rams—Aged, (2 shown): 1 and 2, K. S. A. C. One year and under 2, (3 shown): 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltmire. Lamb, (4 shown): 1 and 3, Waltmire; 2, K. S. A. C. Champion ram, K. S. A. C.

Ewes—Aged (4 shown): 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltmire. One year and under 2, (3 shown): 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltmire. Lamb under 1 year, (3 shown): 1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Waltmire. Champion ewe, K. S. A. C.

Group—Get of sire, (2 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Waltmire. Flock, (2 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Waltmire. Kansas bred flock, K. S. A. C.

Cotswolds

Exhibitors—C. E. Wood, Topeka, Kan.

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; W. W. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo.
Rams—Aged, (1 shown): 1, Wood. One year and under 2, (2 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Wood. Lamb under 1 year, (4 shown): 1 and 2, Wood; 3, Waltmire. Champion ram, K. S. A. C.

Ewes—Aged, (5 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2 and 3, Waltmire. One year and under 2, (3 shown): 1, Waltmire; 2 and 3, Wood. Lamb under 1 year, (4 shown): 1, K. S. A. C.; 2 and 3, Wood. Champion ewe, K. S. A. C.

Group—Get of sire, (2 shown): 1 and 2, Wood. Flock, (1 shown): 1, Wood. Kansas bred flock, (3 shown): 1, 2 and 3, Wood.

Horse Shows at Chicago

A letter from the secretary of the International Livestock Exposition points out that there may be some confusion concerning the horse show to be held at Chicago this fall and winter.

There will be a horse show in connection with the National Dairy Show October 6 to 12. There will also be a horse show in connection with the International Livestock Exposition November 29 to December 6. The prize lists for these shows have not as yet been made but will be issued soon. Horsemen who are planning to attend either show should be sure that the prize list they have is for the show which they wish to attend.



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Dance Music on the Gulbransen Assures a Successful Party

YOU will need to do some entertaining this fall and winter. Everybody wants to dance. Consider the help you will get from a Gulbransen Player-Piano.

You can always depend upon the Gulbransen for good dance music—the latest jazz songs, the old favorites. It offers a larger repertoire than any orchestra.

Its full piano tone is ample and inspiring. It makes you independent of hired talent, saves you money, keeps your parties delightfully informal.

And everybody can play the Gulbransen with all the zip and swing you could ask. It is quite the thing to take a turn at it while resting from dancing. The Gulbransen is so Easy to Play it will not tire you.

In fact, a tiny baby once crept up to the Gulbransen and, so gently do the pedals operate, the baby played it just as shown in the picture at the right. That is where we got the idea for our trade mark.

But the Gulbransen is not only easy to pedal. It is easy to play well, expressively, sympathetically, brilliantly—as suits the occasion. It gives you a new idea of player-pianos.

Go to the Gulbransen dealer and try a Gulbransen. You will find him by the Baby at the Pedals in his window and newspaper advertising. Or write us for his address.

Try some of these popular dance songs. The Gulbransen dealer has them. They sound particularly well on the Gulbransen. You ought to know them.

Hindustan
How You Gonna Keep 'Em
Down on the Farm
Beautiful Ohio
And That Ain't All
Mary
Garden of My Dreams
Mickey
The Vamp
Me-ow
Oul, Oul, Marie
I'm a Jazz Baby

I'm Always Chasing Rainbows
Till We Meet Again
Minnie, Shimme for Me
Jerry
Oh, Helen
I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles
Tutty Time—Follies 1919
Turkistan
Everybody Calls Me Honey
Tishomingo Bound
Mandy
Southern Nights

Nationally Priced

Three models, all playable by hand or by roll, sold at the same prices to everybody, everywhere in the U. S., freight and war tax paid. Prices branded in the back of each instrument at the factory.

White House Model \$675
Country Seat Model 585
Suburban Model 495

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808 N. Sawyer Ave. CHICAGO

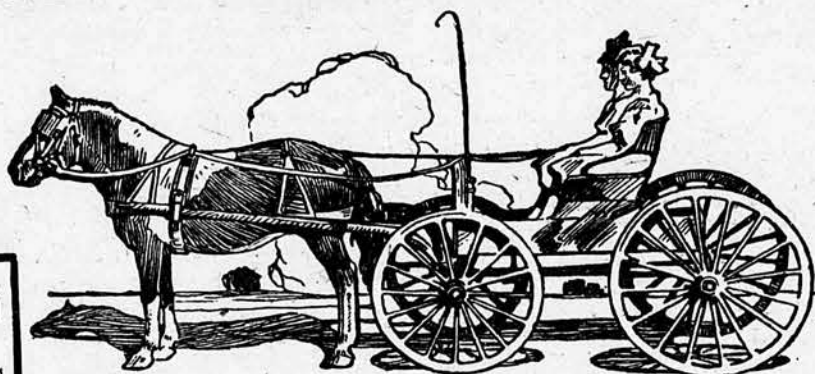


GULBRANSEN

(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)

Player-Piano

NAME THE PRESIDENTS



Send No Money—Just Coupon Below Here Is Your Chance

This is a very interesting puzzle. This puzzle represents four United States Presidents. Can you name them? Try it—it will be great fun. If you can name the four presidents send in your answer at once together with the coupon and I will tell you all about the Ponies which are going to be given away FREE.

\$525.00

In Grand Prizes

Three Ponies, Buggy, Harness and Saddle in addition to seven other Grand Prizes.

These are exceptionally pretty Ponies and as gentle as can be. Say to yourself, "That Pony, buggy and harness can be mine, because it is going to be given to someone who sends in the coupon below." No cost—No obligations, but you must ACT AT ONCE.



10 Grand Prizes

1. \$200 Pony, Buggy and Harness.
2. \$150 Pony and Saddle.
3. \$100 Pony.
4. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
5. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 Folding Eastman Kodak.
8. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch.
9. \$5.00 in Gold.
10. \$5.00 in Gold.

MAIL IT TODAY



Every Club Member Rewarded HOW TO JOIN

When I receive your answer to the above puzzle with the coupon, I will immediately send you Four Big Packages of Beautiful Appropriate Postcards to distribute on my wonderful special offer. Don't wait a second. Everyone wants a package of these beautiful postcards. They are the newest line on the market—Views, Birthday Greetings, etc.—Wonderful. When distributed you will be an Honorable Member of the Pony Club, and will receive an Allied Victory Finger Ring FREE and POSTPAID, with shield of the U. S. A. in beautiful colors, red, white and blue. Many do it in an hour's time. Mail the coupon at once—today.

E. McKenzie, Pony Man, 204 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

I enclose my solution to your puzzle. Please send me the 4 packages of post cards and full particulars regarding the Pony Club.

Name.....
St. or R. F. D.....
Town..... State.....

Newspaper Prices Going Up

Many newspapers and magazines have been compelled to increase their subscription rates on account of the advance in second class rates which went into effect in July. We may have to announce an increase any time. With this and other increased costs confronting us the Farmers Mail and Breeze urgently asks subscribers to take advantage of this offer of three years for two dollars.

Save \$1.00 By Renewing NOW

The subscription price of the Farmers Mail and Breeze is \$1.00 per year—52 great big papers of from 28 to 80 pages every week. The price for three years is \$2.00. By using the coupon below you save \$1.00. Don't wait until your subscription expires.

The live, vital questions of the day with our publisher, Senator Capper in Washington, are being discussed as never before. Tom McNeal is at his best today writing for and with his folks. You get timely and thoro information on all farm subjects.

Three Years For \$2.00

This offer is open to everyone who reads this. If you are a subscriber don't let your subscription expire. No matter when your subscription runs out it will be extended three full years for only \$2.00 by filling in and mailing the coupon below.

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Mail It Today.

Do It Now!

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen: With this coupon I am enclosing \$2.00 for which extend my subscription three years.

Name.....
Town..... R. F. D. State

Larger Uses for Farm Trucks

(Continued from Page 24.)

trucks in the parade. Following the parade an excellent program dealing with motorization of farms and good roads as a means to that end was held at the People's pavilion. W. C. Markham, secretary of the state highway commission, presided.

The judges made very favorable mention of the following performances of trucks entered in the farm owned contest:

S. K. Beach, Keene—Republic 1 1/2 ton truck, operated 11 months, mileage 3,000. Hauled 2 tons of baled alfalfa hay over 25 1/2 miles of dirt road; time recorded, 1 hour and 10 minutes. Equipped with solid rubber tires. Mr. Beach has used this truck to haul water, hogs, horses, prairie hay, alfalfa, rye, wheat, oats, corn, furniture, sand, cement, lumber and other building materials.

F. Ogden, Topeka—Oldsmobile 1/2 ton truck, operated 60 days. Hauled a load of 2,180 pounds 4 miles.

M. Quackenbush, Wakarusa—Republic 2 1/2 ton truck, owned 16 days, mileage 700. Hauled 5,600 pounds of hay 15 miles over dirt roads somewhat hilly, in 55 minutes. This truck has been used to haul hay, cattle, and to drag roads.

Oscar V. Roller, Route 15, Tecumseh—Ford 1 ton truck, owned and operated 16 months, mileage 1,500. Hauled 3,000 pounds 14 miles over a dirt road. Tire equipment pneumatics in front and solids in rear. Time of haul, 1 hour and 10 minutes.

W. B. Tice, Route 4, Topeka—Ford 1 ton truck, owned and operated 30 days. Hauled a 1,200-pound load over gravel roads in 1 hour and 10 minutes. Tire equipment 30 by 3 1/2 and 32 by 4 1/2 Goodrich pneumatics.

J. C. Maier, Route 6, Topeka—Ford 1 ton truck, owned and operated two months. Hauled a 2,000-pound load 4 miles over gravel roads in 30 minutes. This truck is used for general farm and truck gardening purposes. Tire equipment 30 by 3 1/2 front and 32 by 4 1/2 rear pneumatics.

W. M. Blatt, Silver Lake—Sandow 1 1/2 ton truck, owned and operated five months. Hauled 5,000 pounds of melons 14 miles over dirt roads in 45 minutes. This truck is used for general hauling.

T. H. Barnes & Son, Silver Lake—Sandow 1 1/2 ton truck, owned and operated six months. Hauled a load of 5,000 pounds 14 miles in 45 minutes. Tire equipment Goodrich pneumatic.

Roy Bunger, Eskridge—Dodge 1,000-pound truck, panel body, owned and operated 10 months. Total mileage 5,670. Hauled load of 1,300 pounds of bees and honey 36 7-10 miles over dirt roads in 1 hour and 40 minutes. Tire equipment Goodrich pneumatics in front, Star Cord tires in rear. This truck is used for moving bees and honey and other farm products.

Frank H. Hook, Tecumseh—Dodge 1 1/2 ton truck, owned and operated five months. Total mileage 1,854. Hauled a load of 3,200 pounds of hay 9 miles in 40 minutes. Tire equipment pneumatics in front, solids in rear. This truck used for hauling wheat, hogs, cattle, corn, oats and wood.

L. O. Darling, Mayetta—Dodge 2 ton truck, owned and operated six months, mileage 700. Hauled load of 5,400 pounds of wheat 30 miles over dirt roads in 2 hours and 10 minutes. Tire equipment United States Fabric pneumatics in front, solids in rear. This truck is used to haul grain, stock and hay.

Save the Sweet Potatoes

(Continued from Page 26.)

sweet potato storage, by making the floor and walls snug and providing ventilators. The walls should be lined with heavy building paper or felt. Farther North, double walled frame buildings or brick construction is necessary. In Missouri, a storage house which gives splendid results consists of a long narrow brick building with small doors along the side, thru which to fill the bins with potatoes. The whole is covered with a large wooden shed, which protects the storage place from fluctuating temperatures and the cooling effect of winter winds.

How to Make the Bins

The space between the brick storage and the shed is used for general storage and tools. The interior of the brick chamber is equipped with a double row of bins about 5 by 8 feet in size in which the sweet potatoes are piled 4 to 6 feet deep. The bins are constructed of 1 by 4 inch lath on 2 by 4 inch studdings. There is an air-space of 4 inches on all sides of each bin which gives excellent aeration for the pile of potatoes. In no place are the bins nearer than 2 feet to the brick wall. The same principles apply to the construction of bins for sweet potatoes in any other type of storage house. It is especially necessary not to make the bins too large. Many storage houses are heated with oil stoves, but wood or coal stoves are more satisfactory for large houses, especially in the North, where heat has to be supplied continuously for several months.

Some of the Eastern growers are finding it more convenient to store sweet potatoes in the baskets or hampers in which they are picked up at harvest, rather than dumping them into bins. The advantage is that the extra handling or two of the potatoes is avoided, so that they will be less bruised and will keep better.

Stockers and Feeders Down

Some Kansas Men Lost \$50 a Head Last Week

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

SUPPORT for prices is needed, but lacking, in livestock markets. Some grass cattle are already as much as \$5 a hundredweight lower than at the opening of the grass cattle marketing season, and the trade in general is \$3 to \$5 below the high level of the year early in April. But buyers of stockers and feeders are not absorbing offerings in sufficient volume to stem the downward trend of prices, and packers are not giving support to the market. In the case of hogs, prices are already at the lowest level of the year, and as much as \$6.50 to \$7 a hundredweight below the high point at the close of July, but weakness still surrounds the market for porkers. Sheep and lambs have been displaying a relatively better tone, but declines are now more likely than advances.

Accumulations of stocker and feeder cattle in large numbers are reported at Kansas City, Chicago and Omaha. Kansas shippers to Kansas City have sent out thousands of cattle from the stock yards to other more distant markets in an effort to find buyers at more satisfactory prices, but without avail. Prices of feedstuffs have declined sharply, so there ought to be more encouragement to stocker and feeder cattle buyers. But a bearish feeling prevails, and there is no enthusiasm in most instances over the reduced level of prices now quoted so far as the finishers of beef animals are concerned.

"Yes," it is admitted, "prices of stockers and feeders are fully \$3 lower than two months ago, but we are waiting for the still larger receipts expected to see if the market will not go lower." This is the sentiment of many buyers, and they are not being discouraged in their attitude by some influential bankers engaged in financing cattle operations even tho these interests are not comfortable when their customers who made loans with them with which to graze cattle are now suffering or are about to suffer heavy losses.

Still another bearish factor in the market, as viewed by some of the leaders in cattle marketing in the Southwest, is the position of the large packers. When the grass cattle marketing season opened, it was believed the large packers, who were then facing regulatory legislation which they do not want, would hold the market up at the level then prevailing in order to obtain demands from producers to "let well enough alone." Now, the allegation is being made that packers are not freezing light carcasses of cows and steers for the periods of light runs of live cattle and are also canning little stock, altho this is the season for such operations. It is said the packers are pursuing this policy, or that one of the largest is doing this, at least, to increase further the losses graziers and feeders are now suffering, and to intimidate them to cry "enough" and to defeat the regulatory legislation.

Are Packers to Blame?

Whether the allegations against the big packers are well-founded remains to be seen. The government's recent activities against some food storers as hoarders may be a discouraging influence to the freezing of beef. Perhaps, too, the packers are pessimistic as to the future demand for beef, as the export trade has fallen off sharply. But immense quantities will be required under any condition in the United States.

Undoubtedly, a share of the recent and present weakness in cattle and other stock is due to what seems to be the beginning of a reaction from the high cost of foodstuffs and of other commodities. Europe is not buying in the volume expected months ago. Europe's money has depreciated in purchasing power in this country. Labor unrest makes the future uncertain, too, at home. But there are stockmen of wide experience in markets who think the large packers are active in aiding in depressing prices in order to accomplish what their earlier market attitude this season failed to accomplish—the piling up of additional blows

against producers to create the impression that regulation of the meat packing industry must not be permitted to pass.

A fair indication of the unsatisfactory experiences of Kansas cattle handlers on present markets can be obtained by meeting only a few who are making sales in Kansas City. T. H. Fillmore of Butler county sold in Kansas City last week 60 steers, averaging 1,250 pounds, at \$12.50. He paid \$13.80 for this string last February, when the animals weighed 960 pounds.

O. J. Brown of Garden City sold 94 steers, averaging 1,055 pounds, at \$10.25. Two and one-half years ago they were purchased as yearlings at \$35 a head. It cost Mr. Brown \$39 a

head alone to carry them since the opening of last winter, including \$18 for winter feed in Western Kansas, \$2 to ship them to Wabaunsee county, where they were grazed, and \$19 a head as the summer pasture bill. "I should have received \$14 to \$15 for these cattle instead of \$10.25 to come out without a loss," said Mr. Brown. He estimated his loss at \$40 to \$50 a head. Mr. Brown has 448 head in Wabaunsee county.

Nothing for His Investment

E. C. Crow of Dexter, Kan., sold 23 Shorthorn steers, averaging 1,054 pounds, at \$10.25. They cost \$65 a head in September, 1918, when they averaged about 650 pounds. "They paid nothing for my investment and feed and labor," said Mr. Crow.

While the Flint Hills district of Kansas is selling many cattle, being in the midst of its heavy marketing season and being forced to unload in places on account of drouth, James Teters of Eureka, Greenwood county, went to Kansas City last week and purchased 200 Hereford steers, aver-

aging 1,060 pounds, at \$10.50 for grazing and feeding. But few Kansans, comparatively speaking, are buying cattle.

On the Kansas City market, last week, cattle prices closed mostly 25 cents to 75 cents lower, with butcher cows, which were unchanged to 25 cents higher, and veal calves, which rose as much as 50 cents, the exceptions. The top cattle, at \$17.85, compared with \$18.80 a year ago. Grassers sold largely to packers at \$9 to \$13, with the best heavyweights around \$14. A few fed cows again sold at \$11, but medium to good grass grades sold at \$7 to \$8, and canners were down to \$5.25 and \$5.50. Veals sold up to \$17. Feeding steers closed mainly at \$8.50 to \$12.50 and stocker steers at \$6 to \$10.

"Three weeks ago the same hogs were sought at our station at \$20.75 to \$21.75," said J. M. Colwell of Bellaire, Smith county, Kan., at the close of last week when he sold in Kansas City for himself and a neighbor a small

(Continued on Page 44.)

'I do my washing by headwork now'

"For all I need to do, after putting the clothes and water in the tub, is to press the pedal with my foot to start the engine, and the washing begins.

"When it is done, unlatching and lifting the lid stops the washer and starts the wringer, then I merely feed the clothes through and refill the tub.

"And while the second batch is washing, I can keep the wringer going too, and wring from rinse to blue and blue to basket.

"Just repeating that operation disposes of the biggest wash in an hour or less, with no real work, and three or four cents' expense for power.

"And then it is all so interesting, and I feel so independent at being able to do it all myself."

The Multi-Motor washer is an exclusive Maytag production and is the only practical self-contained power washing machine operating independent of electric service. The power is generated by a small, highly-efficient gasoline engine built in under the tub and operating both washer and wringer.

In farm homes equipped with electric lighting plants the Maytag Electric is the favored washer, as it possesses all the refinements of construction and advanced features of efficiency common to every type of Maytag washing machine.

May we send you gratis the Maytag Household Manual, full of helpful household suggestions?

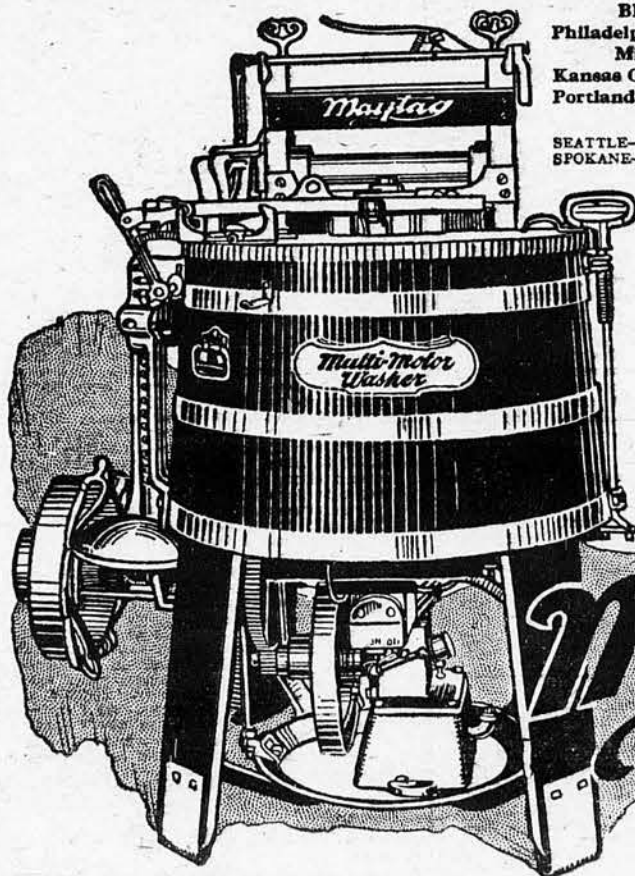
THE MAYTAG CO., Dept. 414 NEWTON, IOWA

BRANCHES:

Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Atlanta, Portland (Oregon), Winnipeg

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maytag

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over a million and a quarter circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance or change of address for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

FOR SALE—400 acre wheat and stock farm. A. C. Bailey, Kinsley, Kansas.

LAND BARGAINS—Write for my large list. Jess Kinsner, Garden City, Kansas.

NORTHEAST Kansas farms for sale. Write for list. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

IF YOU WANT a good dairy, stock or grain farm write W. H. Newby, Tonganoxie, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED farms, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. E. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$50 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

BARGAINS in real estate at bargain prices in the great Neosho Valley. Come and see or write. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

IMPROVED half section, 3 mi. Pawnee Rock price \$9,000; would sell all of section. James Blackmore, Larned, Kansas.

TIMOTHY, clover, alfalfa, bluegrass land. Eastern Kansas. \$65 to \$100. Write for list. Clark Realty Co., Garnett, Kansas.

\$15 PER ACRE will buy this Oklahoma farm of 160 acres. 40 a. in cultivation. Will J. Graves, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas.

DAIRY, STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS, close to market, for all farm products. Balum & Dolan, Fort Scott, Kansas.

BOTTOM LAND. Section, 75 a. bottom land in artesian valley, 250 a. cult., \$35 a. 1/2 cash. Templeton, Spearville, Ford Co., Kan.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

IMPROVED FARM in Coffey Co., Kan., \$75 per acre. Write for our large list of farms and ranches. Le Roy Realty Co., Le Roy, Kan.

WRITE for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

FOR SALE. Fall River and Verdigris river valley lands. Also some extra good stock farms and ranches. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.

2,240 ACRE improved ranch, Wichita Co., Kansas. Lays well, fine soil, soft water. A real bargain. \$15 per acre. E. C. Sowers, Leoti, Kansas.

FOR SALE or trade for good land. A telephone exch. and business building. Good income. Write for terms address. Box 121, Sycamore, Kansas.

480 ACRES level wheat land, new imp., good well water, five miles Sublette. Price \$25.00 per acre. Terms on part. H. C. Haney, Sublette, Kansas.

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

Solomon River Valley Alfalfa Farm

320 acres good improvements, good land, on highway, and mail route. Price \$50 per acre. Write for full description. It's a snap. E. E. JETER, LENORA, KANSAS.

WE ARE up to the minute on western farms and ranches. Write for descriptive list. McKinley and Ely, Ashland, Kan.

320 ACRES, imp. farm, alfalfa and grain. On U. P. highway, 3 mi. of Sharon Springs; all tillable. Price \$22.50. Delbert Symes, Sharon Springs, Kan.

60 ACRES, highly improved, abundance of soft water, some timber, running water in pasture, 50 acres in cultivation. Price \$70 a. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

CHOICE CREEK BOTTOM FARM

235 acres, 4 miles town. New 8 room house, large barn, good alfalfa land. \$90 per acre. Write for list of farms for sale. T. E. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

160 ACRES of level land two miles southeast of Healy, half in cultivation, priced at \$22.50 per acre. Will accept liberty bonds if desired. Write W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

480 ACRES, highly improved, deep black soil, 160 acres farm land, 40 acres alfalfa, 280 pasture. Price \$60 per acre. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

320 ACRES, 5 miles town, Franklin county, Kansas. Well improved, water abundant, limestone soil, 185 a. wild grass, 15 a. alfalfa, 30 a. timothy, balance cult. This is an estate, must be sold this month. Price \$30,000, terms. Write for list. Bridwell-Gilley-Pember, Ottawa, Kansas.

THE BEST LAND

to be found anywhere for the money. Farms from 40 acres up to 640, creek and river bottom and upland at prices cheaper than anywhere in the world for same kind of land. Come and see for yourself or write. R. R. Johnson, Hartford, Kansas.

137 ACRES, good location. Improvements cost \$4,000. 80 acres fine creek bottom. Running water. Good timber. \$7,000. Easy terms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

NORTON AND GRAHAM COUNTY LANDS our specialty. If you want a home or an investment write us. Allen & Larson, Box 28, Lenora, Kansas.

80 ACRES fine tillable upland, highly improved, well located, Leavenworth county, proposed rock road, \$10,000. Corn Belt Farms Company, 706-8 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GOOD FARMS AND RANCHES Along valley of Prairie Dog in Phillips county. Immense corn crop this year. Very productive regions. Prices low. O. M. Arnold, Long Island, Kansas.

COFFEY CO. FARM. Well improved, 6 room bungalow, 3 miles of town, close to oil and gas, drilling in 5 miles. Not leased. Only \$82.50 per acre. Will J. Graves, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 110 acres broke, all creek bottom, 2 sets of improvements, 30 acres alfalfa, well located, a real snap, best in County. Price \$60 per acre. G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kansas.

160 ACRE WHEAT FARM. Rush county, all under cultivation, close to market, rented, no improvements. Is a bargain at \$7,000. Also well improved farms. Write for descriptions. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

IMPROVED QUARTER, 3 miles town. Easy terms. House, barn, well, fence, etc. 70 acres in crop, share goes. \$800 cash, balance to suit. No trades. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

HALF SECTION, ten miles north of Brownell, Kansas, half under cult., good shade trees, improvement fair. \$30 per acre. Also good sec. in same neighborhood, running water, 20. Herbert & Norcross, Ellis, Kan.

WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS Write me for prices of land in the famous Sharon Springs district, shallow water and sub-irrigated farms. G. G. Immell, Real Estate Broker, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

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.

117 ACRES, 4 1/2 miles Ottawa, 7 room house, good barn, other outbuildings. 10 acres alfalfa, 50 acres wheat, fine shade, blue grass lawn, some fruit. A bargain. Write for full description, free booklet, list No. 455. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

TWO IMPROVED 80 ACRE FARMS Joining, on rural route and telephone lines, \$85 per acre. Three 160 acre farms, \$62.50 per acre. Joining these are bargains. Write for full description. Well located. HOUCK & MILLER, Lyon Co., Admire, Kan.

A DANDY 45 ACRE LITTLE HOME Lays well, no waste land, fair 2 room house, barn for 8 horses, good well, 12 a. fine alfalfa, on main road, 1 1/2 miles to Emmett, phone, R. F. D. Price \$85 per acre. Write owner. Wm. Littlefield, Emmett, Kansas.

EVERYBODY WANTS A BARGAIN We have them in this locality. Good improved farms from \$60 to \$150 per acre. We pay your expenses while here investigating. You will not regret the time spent. Give us an opportunity to prove our statement. KLINGBERG & SKINNER, Osage City, Kan.

OUR BEST BARGAIN 640 acres highly improved, joining county seat, 1 mile of running water, 500 acres first bottom, 40 acres now in good alfalfa, 40 acres good corn. Elegant residence with Delco lights and power plant. Nothing better. \$25.00 per acre if taken at once. No trade. Brooke Land & Trust Co., Winona, Kan.

BEST BUY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY 320 acres, 8 room modern house, large barn, garage, double granary, etc. 140 acres clover and bluegrass, 12 acres alfalfa, 40 acres in corn, balance in small grain. Watered by springs. 4 miles from town on R. F. D. 40 miles from Kansas City. Price is only \$150 per acre. If you want to buy a farm of any size come and see me. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan. Phone 34.

FOR SALE—160 acres, 12 miles S. W. Topeka. First time offered for sale in 35 years. Good 6 room cottage, barn for 7 horses, 40 cattle, hay mow, double granary, hen house, cedar wind break. Good shade. Everlasting water in 80 acre pasture, 30 meadow, 30 sown to wheat, made 25 bu. this year, balance cultivated. Fine community, a very desirable and profitable place, \$2,000 now, \$2,000 March 1, balance \$14,500 5 years 6%.

KANSAS SNAP 160 acres, 3 miles from Iola, a city of 10,000, every acre tillable; good house of 5 rooms, lighted and heated by gas. Free gas for all purposes on the farm. One of the best farms in eastern Kansas. The owner old, wishes to retire. Has option on small farm, must sell this in the next 15 days. Priced at great sacrifice. Come and examine if you are hunting a great bargain. Send for information. THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

KANSAS

SMALL HOMES—We have a 10, 20, 40 and 60 acres for quick sale close to a good home town. Box 286, Pleasanton, Kansas.

1300 A. RANCH, imp., 300 a. cult., bal. pasture, all farm land and level. Abundance of water for irrigation, \$15 A. E. F. Whiteman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

RANCH BARGAIN: 640 acres. Improved, smooth, school across road, in well settled community. Well watered, fine grass. \$25 acre, easy terms, six per cent. Other lands, free map, list and literature. F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

A GOOD BARGAIN. 160 acres. Rush County, Kansas, lying about 6 miles from good railroad town and market, under cultivation, best of soil, always rented. \$8,000. Best of terms. Write Schutte & Newman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

CASH FOR FARM Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

80 ACRES, 1 mi. Thayer, Kan., \$6,000; possession December. 120 a., 1 1/2 mi. Thayer, Kan., possession now, \$9,000. 320 a., 4 mi. Thayer, Kan., \$20,000. Write us for list. Robbins & Craig, Thayer, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 1 1/2 miles good town, 7 1/2 miles Ottawa. New house and large barn, new and good. 160 acres blue grass pasture with spring branch. 160 a. in cultivation. Land lays well, south exposure on trail. \$125. 120 acres, 4 miles good town, new improvements, nice in every way. \$100 per acre. Write for descriptive circular. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

KANSAS

235 ACRES 120 bottom, balance upland, 2 miles shipping station. Large, new barn, good eight room house, never failing water. 10 acres orchard. Bargain at \$100 per acre. J. H. Kilbuck, Owner, Ottawa, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature.

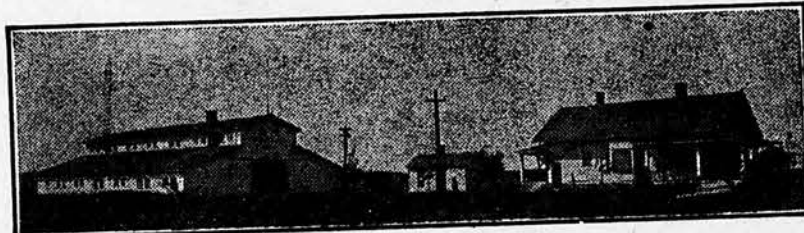
FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

A No. 1 560 ACRE STOCK FARM. 125 acres alfalfa bottom, ten and fifteen feet to water, 1,200 acres under two wire fence, three mi. from town, half mile from loading point on main line of U. P. in Logan Co., Kan., will sell at a bargain. Write Saline Valley Farm, Winona, Kan.

720 ACRES, well improved, 100 mi. S. W. Kansas City, 18 Parsons, 2 mi. station, oil and gas all around, not leased. 143 a. wheat, 80 a. oats, 100 a. corn, 220 a. pasture, 160 a. meadow, abundance water, living stream, valley land, all tillable. None better in Kansas. Carry \$30,000 or more 5%. Price \$115 per acre. Taylor & Millikan, Dodge City, Kansas.

TWO FRANKLIN CO., KAN., BARGAINS 165 acres, fair improvements. All good land; 3 miles railroad town; 30 acres pasture; 20 acres timothy and clover; remainder wheat and oats. Possession any time. Price \$80.00 per acre. 80 acres, 1/2 mile railroad station, 6 miles Ottawa, Kansas; 8 acres alfalfa; 60 acres choice alfalfa land; 7 room house; big barn; lots of fruit. Special bargain price for 30 days. Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

Picture of Fine Home In Blue Grass Country



40 acres, 1 1/2 miles from paved streets; a town of 10,000 inhabitants. A home worth while. All tillable land. Rich clover, corn and wheat land. Ask for printed description.

80 acres, 3 miles town; rich dark land. Well improved. Fine shade. Water. Choice location. Ask for printed description.

160 acres, 3 miles town; fine laying land; good improvements; fine shade; well watered; very fine proposition. Write for printed description.

400 acres, 5 miles town; rich limestone soil; 200 acres meadow and pasture, remainder in cultivation; some alfalfa. This good stock and grain farm belongs to heirs and is priced to sell. Write for picture of buildings and full description.

FREE BOOK, describing Ottawa, giving pictures and illustrations of farms and farm products. Ask for it and list No. 455. Eastern Kansas land, the real blue grass country; grows corn, wheat, oats, tame grass and alfalfa. Splendid schools, churches; railroad facilities. Ask for particulars. Any size farm you may be interested in. Choice list to select from.

THE MANSFIELD LAND & LOAN COMPANY, Ottawa, Kansas

DISSOLUTION SALE of the LEE BROS. & COOK'S 8 FARMS AND ALL PURE-BRED LIVESTOCK

In order to settle up a partnership, we offer the following farms in Wabaunsee, Lyon and Osage Counties.

No. 1—480 a. in Wabaunsee Co., 320 a. grass, 10 a. alfalfa. Balance plowed for wheat, good water, windmill, silo, small house, good barn, stock sheds and scales. 4 1/2 miles from Harveyville. Price \$75.00 per acre.

No. 2—320 a. in Lyon Co., all grass, plenty of water as good as lays out doors. Will net better than 7 per cent as an investment. Price \$80 per acre.

No. 3—160 a. in Lyon Co., 110 a. grass, balance good farm land, ideal dairy farm, cow barn, steel stanchions 22 head, cement trough and feed way. Horse barn 8 horses and two box stalls. Granary, implement shed, smoke house, hog house and good alfalfa and bottom land. Price \$80 per acre.

No. 4—160 a. 80 a. in meadow, 10 acres alfalfa, balance in wheat, oats and corn this year, lays extra well, 5 miles from Harveyville in Wabaunsee Co., large barn 40x50, good house and outbuildings. Plenty of water, on good road, and R. F. D. Telephone. Price \$80 per acre.

No. 5—160 a. 100 a. in plow land, 60 a. in meadow and pasture, 30 acres of alfalfa, hog tight fence, new tile silo, good feed lots, plenty of water, Fairbanks engine, grinder and sheller goes with farm. New barn and shed 40x56. Granary with drive way. Good 7 room house, 30 rods to good school. 3 miles to Bradford, Kan. 5 miles to Harveyville, R. F. D. and telephone, main road. Price \$100 per acre.

No. 6—48 acres, 15 a. pasture and timber, balance plow land, fair house, small barn, 1 1/2 miles from Harveyville, main road and R. F. D. and tel. Price \$65 per acre.

No. 7—150 acres, good house, large barn, 50 acres pasture, balance plow land, improvements worth \$10,000. Price per acre \$135.

No. 8—200 acres, 50 acres grass, 45 acres alfalfa, balance in wheat this year yield 28 1/2 bu. per acre, except 40 acres in cane. This is considered the best bottom farm in Plumb township, good timber, feed lots, plenty of water, cement water tanks hold 70 bbls. each, new cow barn, 28x190 ft. with steel stanchions for 60 cows, cement floor, cement feed way and manger, water piped to cow barn with 8000 gal. tank in mow, room for 60 tons hay in mow. 2 large box stalls. We have stock yards around barn made of 2x8, room for 250 head of cattle, posts all set in cement. Tile silo joins barn, 280 tons. Barn No. 2 room for 8 horses, 20 cows, steel stanchions, cement feed way, room for 20 tons hay, steel silo holds 130 tons. Stave silo 135 tons with feed room attached to barn for winter feeding. Cattle shed 120 feet long for full feeding, also 10 room house, electric lights in all houses and barns. Tenant house, one large 10 room house, electric lights in all houses and barns. Farm joins town of Harveyville. Own one of the best equipped farms in Kansas. Price \$160 per acre.

The above and all the other farms listed are close to the \$35,000 rural high school. Can give possession of any of these farms this fall or at once. Will give extra good terms on any of these farms. Also offer our herd of Hereford cattle and farm machinery. Someone with some cash looking for a bargain can find it. We mean business. Do you? If so don't wait to write, get on a train and come and look. Come prepared to buy. 1700 acres won't last long priced the way we are pricing it. We can't take time to answer hundreds of letters. If you want a farm come at once. Wire our expense when you will be here.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas, (28 miles southwest of Topeka) or Kansas Reserve Investment Co., Topeka, Kansas, Ed F. Grote, Mgr. Real Estate Department.

KANSAS

GOVE COUNTY, KANSAS, barley is paying double the price of the land it grew on this year. Will raise more corn than Mitchell, Lincoln and Ellsworth counties combined. Better buy some of this land. I sell it.
Harry Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

FINE FARM HOMES in Lane county, Kansas. 800 acres highly improved smooth as floor, \$35.00 acre. Good terms. Well improved 160, 1 mile town, smooth, \$5,600.00; terms. Write for list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Lane County, Kansas.

400 ACRES, Franklin county, Kansas, all tillable, adjoining up-to-date town, on main line Santa Fe, two sets improvements, house with main improvements modern, very choice stock and grain farm. Write for description and particulars.
Frank Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.

440 ACRES, fair improvements, 240 a. cultivated, balance pasture and timber, 140 a. bottom land, 30 a. alfalfa, 3 1/2 mi. good town, 1/4 mi. to school. \$90 per acre. 160 acres, fair improvements, 80 a. cult., balance grass, 20 a. alfalfa, bargain, \$65 a.
Richards & Moore, White City, Kansas.

1,440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 840 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$50 per acre.
800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$50 per acre.
John Ferrier, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE
160 acres, 2 miles railroad town, 28 acres alfalfa, 60 acres wheat, 30 acres pasture, balance spring crops. Good 5 room house, barn, wagon scales, cattle shed, other out-buildings. 80 acres fenced hog tight and cross fenced. Price \$85 per acre. Terms if wanted.
Doddsworth Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

BARGAIN IN BARBER COUNTY FARM
Well located, 5 1/2 mi. to market. 160 acres, all in cult. Tame pasture. All fenced, 12 a. hog tight. 6 room house, 24x28 barn. Never failing well. Water conveniently piped for stock and irrigating garden. Large chicken and storm cave. None better. 60 ton silo. \$55 per acre. Must sell next 30 days. Write or see owner.
Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kansas.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually. Interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre.
Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

320 ACRES, only 6 miles from Emporia, fair improvements, only about 65 acres in cultivation, balance good pasture and meadow. Price only \$65.00 per acre.
160 acres, two miles from small town in Lyon county, 10 miles from Emporia, fine improvements, 80 acres in pasture and meadow, the balance in cultivation. Price \$85.00 per acre.
40 acres, only 3 miles from center of Emporia, good improvements, some alfalfa, 10 acres pasture, near school, fine fruit and shade trees. Price \$4,500.00.
Staats & Hedrick, Emporia, Kansas.

140 ACRES, extra choice highly improved creek bottom farm. \$5,000 ins. on bldgs.; 8 room house, large barn; 30 a. fine alfalfa; school 1/4 mile. Price \$136.
240 acres creek bottom farm, all in cult., very best corn, wheat, alfalfa land; 5 room house, large barn, good wells. 4 miles out. Price \$100.
Ed F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

235 ACRES, Kaw bottom farm, 19 miles from Kansas City, Mo., fine road, fine location and buildings. 170 a. above overflow 1903, fine potato land. Don't fail to see this if you want the best bargain ever offered on the valley. \$235 per acre. We offer fine bargains near the university and around Lawrence. Write or see us. Wilson & Clawson, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS
80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms.
80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms.
160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms.
The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price.
Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

MISSOURI

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

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.

LISTEN! 160 acre creek farm, \$1,600; timber 160, \$1,600. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

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

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

SAY, FOLKS—Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo., has honest to goodness homes in Livingston Co. Write.

ALL KINDS OF CITY property, farms and ranches for sale and exchange. Write Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Missouri.

ATTENTION FARMERS—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, \$25 to \$50 per acre. Write, Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI
Is the place to invest in real estate. We have farms, ranches and timber land. Write for list.
Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

MISSOURI

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

VERNON CO. FARMS
320 acres, good improvements, cheap at \$75 up per acre. Write for description and land list. T. O. Mead, Metz, Mo.

80 ACRES, improved, 20 a. bottom, 3 miles railroad, \$2,000, \$300 down. 40 acres \$500, \$200 down. Other bargains, get list.
Tom King, Weaubleau, 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.

2,618 ACRES of rich level black soil. Improved. Vernon Co., Mo., 60 mi. south of K. C., 6 1/2 miles of trading point on main line of M. K. & T. R. R. Write for particulars. \$45 per a. Terms.
W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.

FOR SALE
63 acre black land dairy farm, twelve blocks from business section of a city of 15,000 inhabitants. All city conveniences, water, gas, light. Concrete cow barn, five room bungalow with bath, screened milk house, steam plant for sterilizing; silo, 14 producing oil wells, royalty of \$70 per month, railroad switch on farm, main pike highway touches farm, many other advantages, further description mailed upon request. Owner must settle estate. A bargain. Write, R. B. Walker, 306 M. K. & T. Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well. 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms.
Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

QUALITY FARMS in a good section of Eastern Oklahoma. Write us for prices and government booklet on farming in Okla.
Hurt & Hobson, Checotah, Oklahoma.

760 ACRES, 5 miles good R. R. town, this county. 230 acres fine dry black bottom land cult. Corn make 45 bu. per a. this year. Plenty water. 2 story 9 room house, two big barns, tool shed, big cattle shed, blacksmith shop and 3 tenant houses. \$26 per a. terms.
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

OKLAHOMA FARM LANDS
We have a large list of choice wheat farms close to city, eight stock farms in Oklahoma, several others in Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico. Farm lands in this section are increasing in value rapidly. Come see us at once. Will show you good land from \$50 to \$150 per acre. The Classen Co., 1 1/2 N. Harvey, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

YESTERDAY—TODAY: Thirty years ago good lands of the great corn belt sold around \$50. Today they are \$200 to \$400. The increase has made the owners rich.
Today—Tomorrow: Good corn and alfalfa lands in the 35-inch rainfall belt of Eastern Oklahoma sell today at \$75 to \$100. Ten years ago they were \$25 to \$50. Ten years hence they assuredly will be \$100 to \$200 and more.
A Booklet issued by the United States Railway Administration tells facts about farming in Eastern Oklahoma. It quotes prices from less than \$10 to over \$200 an acre. Any homeseeker or investor needs this booklet. Write us what kind of a farm you want and how much money you can pay down. We will send you the government booklet, and tell you who has the farm for sale.
Farm Bureau, Care of Industrial Department, M. K. & T. Railway, Room 318, Dallas, Texas.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

COLORADO

BARGAIN for cash. 40 a. irrigated, western slope ranch. John Ludwig, Montrose, Colo.
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Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list.
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WE SELL LAND in East end of Kiowa Co., Colorado and West end of Greeley Co., Kansas, cheap.
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IRRIGATED small tracts and farms produce sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write.
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COLORADO

40 BUSHEL WHEAT LAND, \$40 per acre, in the famous Burlington district, the garden spot of Colorado. Agents wanted. Write for our confidential proposition.
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FARMS where one crop pays for the land, fine climate, good schools and roads, \$20 per acre; raise wheat, oats, corn and stock; good markets. J. J. Ramsey, Calhan, Colo.

84 1/2 ACRES, well improved, paid water right, 3 miles of Fowler, 1/4 mi. school. Best irrigated farm in Colorado. \$26,000. Good dry land farms cheap.
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EASTERN COLORADO and Western Kansas land. Farms, ranches and investments. Tracts of 160 to 2500 acres. Our prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre.
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FOR SALE—160 acres good level land every foot tillable, situated two miles south of Strassburg, Colo., in the famous Kiowa Valley. For further information write or see owner. Ralph M. Waterburg, 2051 California Street, Denver, Colo.

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HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us.
CHARLTON-HOPEWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.

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The best closest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO
We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list.
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10 FARMS—Easy terms. Black lands or sandy loam soils. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

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WE CAN SHOW YOU corn making fifty bushels on 40 land. Fine fruit and berries. Ideal dairy country. Splendid water and climate. We have large list of bargains. Write Bank of Alpena, Alpena Pass, Ark.

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Unusual bargains in low priced farms with comfortable buildings for \$10 to \$40 per acre on good terms. Send for copy of farm bulletin with descriptions of over fifty farms. Stuart Land Company, DeQueen, Arkansas.

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INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.
T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill.
928 Railway Exchange,

MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price.
James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas land. Buy direct. Prices from \$10 to \$30 on easy terms. Agents wanted. Write for my confidential proposition.
F. L. Hammett, Towner, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS

GOING TO BUY a farm? Write me what you want. I can please you with quality and prices.
T. C. Bowling, Pryor, Okla.

A BIG VARIETY of low priced farms in Latimer County, Eastern Oklahoma. 35 inch rainfall. Write for illustrated U. S. Government booklet on Oklahoma.
J. Poe, Wilburton, Okla.

WRITE US what kind of a farm you want. Our land is in Northeastern Okla. where markets, schools, rainfall and social conditions are good. We can please you.
Hulling & Huling, Bartlesville, Okla.

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Come to Oklahoma and enjoy prosperity, good health and a nice place to live. We have had fifteen years' experience handling lands and can find just the farm you want. We are also in the farm loan business and can lend you part of the purchase price. Write us for booklet and descriptive circulars.
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"GO SOUTH YOUNG MAN"

From Virginia to Texas the south is more prosperous and promising than ever in its history. Land values are lower today than they will be again. NOW is the time to buy.

The U. S. Railroad Administration is prepared to furnish accurate information to homeseekers regarding opportunities in the south.

Name the state you want to learn about.

Address
J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Agricultural Section U. S. Railroad Administration, Room 707, Washington, D. C.

How About Spring Yearlings?

According to reports from various sections of the Southwest, shipments of calves to markets have been numerous and heavy. Present conditions, however, seem to point to the fact that the greater part of the remainder of last spring's crop will be shipped this fall. In explanation of this rather unusual situation, cattlemen say \$35 for a calf at weaning time is too good a price to turn down and take a chance of getting no more for it next spring. This, without consideration of the possibility of losing it in the meantime and the certain expense in carrying it thru the winter at the prevailing cost of cake and other feeds. Another important consideration, given by these men, is taking a calf from the cow and by giving her a better chance to put on flesh and the saving of feed for her that would be necessary should she suckle the calf. Unless there is a decided drop in calf prices later this fall, this will without a doubt be a good way to gain on the calf crop but we are wondering what cattlemen in general are going to do next spring when the market calls for yearlings.

Meats Shipped Abroad

From July 1 to August 9 last, 15,114,047 pounds of fresh and frozen beef, 6,794,538 pounds of canned and pickled beef, 15,297 pounds of lamb and mutton, 3,153,832 pounds of fresh and frozen pork, 50,367,813 pounds of hams, shoulders, and bacon, 55,281,142 pounds of lard and lard compound, 1,304,472 pounds of sausage, 57,007,129 pounds of salted and pickled pork, and 253,966 pounds of poultry and game were exported from New York to Belgium, Holland, and Sweden. In this period, also, 420 horses were exported to France and 126 cattle were shipped to Belgium, according to records of the United States Department of Agriculture.

We object to this common practice of referring to the profiteer as a Judas. Judas had the grace to hang himself. Indianapolis, Ind., Daily Times.

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

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Words	One time	Four times	One time
10.....	80	2.00	2.00
11.....	88	2.08	2.08
12.....	96	2.16	2.16
13.....	104	2.24	2.24
14.....	112	2.32	2.32
15.....	120	2.40	2.40
16.....	128	2.48	2.48
17.....	136	2.56	2.56
18.....	144	2.64	2.64
19.....	152	2.72	2.72
20.....	160	2.80	2.80
21.....	168	2.88	2.88
22.....	176	2.96	2.96
23.....	184	3.04	3.04
24.....	192	3.12	3.12
25.....	200	3.20	3.20

WHAT A CLASSIFIED AD CAN DO
Farmers Mail and Breeze.
Dear Sirs: Enclosed find check for the balance due you on my advertisement. It surely is doing the work, as I have sold \$123 worth since its first installment.

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

ANCONAS.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB ANCONA cockerels, \$2 and \$3. Leon Lester, Kinsley, Kan.
SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Virgil E. Hixon, Beattie, Kan.
SHEPHERD ANCONA S. COCKERELS, pullets laying. Rena Brooks, Paola, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$1. E. S. Bhrman, Sterling, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. G. Schmidt, Geesels, Kan.
FOR SALE—PUREBRED SCARLET COMB White Leghorn Roosters. J. L. Proctor, Cumming, Kan.
YOUNG STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels and pullets, \$1.25-\$3. J. P. Nachtigal, Buhler, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, beaties, \$1.25, September only. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.
GUARANTEED PURE BRED ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels and hens, \$1.50. Mrs. Lee Smith, R. 2, Kanopolis, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, April hatch, \$1.50 each; 6 for \$8. M. T. Keith, Spearville, Kan.
AMERICAN QUALITY SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn cockerels, \$1.75 each or 6 for \$9. Gertrude Maize, Hunnewell, Kan.
BEST STRAIN APRIL SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels and pullets, \$1 until Oct. 1. Mrs. Ethel Miller, Langdon, Kan.
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PURE BRED SINGLE COMB LEGHORN cockerels and pullets and Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$2. Mrs. Gus H. Bune, Lawrence, Kan.
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EXTRA THOROBRED BLACK LANGSHANS, cockerels, April hatch, from ten pound hens, cockerels fifteen. Extra layers. Cockerels, five dollars; pullets, four. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

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WELL BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, April and May hatch, \$1.50 each. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Wichita, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. LYDIA McAnulty, Moline, Kan.
FINE PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 while they last. Lucy R. Pixley, Wanego, Kan.
PURE RINGLET STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels, beautifully marked birds. If taken soon, \$2, \$3. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$1 each, while they last. Mrs. John Unger, Peabody, Kan.
S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. Standard bred from best stock obtainable. Large, well built and red to the skin. V. B. Newell, Stafford, Kan.

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GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES FOR sale. D. Lawver, R. 3, Weir, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

PULLETS, COCKERELS, YEARLING HENS, Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, etc. John Haas, Bettendorf, Ia.
BUFF ORPINGTON HENS, \$2 EACH: cocks, \$3; White Leghorn pullets, \$1.75 each; White Leghorn and White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.25 each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

DUCKS.

DOMESTICATED MALLARD DUCKS, \$1 each. Charley Welter, Grantville, Kan.

RABBITS.

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED NEW ZEALAND bucks and does. Marvin Kelly, Burlington, Kan.
PEDIGREED BELGIAN HARES AND NEW Zealand Reds. All ages for sale. A. R. Smith, Hamilton, Kan.
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FLEMISH GIANTS AND BELGIAN HARES standard bred and utility. Fancy breeding stock a specialty. E. D. Waller, Bartlesville, Okla.

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SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS NOW TO "THE Copes," Topeka, Kan. Established 1883.
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FOR SALE—KANRED SEED WHEAT. Will Carille, Stafford, Kan.
KANRED WHEAT \$3 PER BUSHEL, Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.
PURE KANRED SEED WHEAT, \$3 PER bushel. Sacks free. A. H. Burg, Lakin, Kan.
KANRED SEED WHEAT \$3 PER BUSHEL, sacks extra. J. H. Taylor and Sons, Chapman, Kan.
FOR SALE—PURE KANRED WHEAT. Ask for sample. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kan.
98% PURE ALFALFA SEED, \$12 DELIVERED TO YOU AND SACKS FREE. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.
WE WANT TO BUY NEW CROP WHITE sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover and timothy seed. Mail samples to Ft. Smith Seed Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.
KANRED WHEAT FOR SALE. INSPECTED and passed as pure, \$2.75 per bushel, re-cleaned. F. O. B., sacks extra. A. Case & Sons, Sterling, Kan.
ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KANSAS 95% pure, good germination. \$9 per bushel. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.
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DON'T PLACE AN ORDER UNTIL YOU see our prices and terms. Buy at wholesale and save agent's commission. Certificate of inspection with each order. Seeds fresh and tested. Write today for catalog. Wichita Nurseries and Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

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

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

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ONE INTERNATIONAL 15-30 TITAN Engine. Price \$1,000. C. W. Norman, Latimer, Kan.
TEN HORSE POWER PORTABLE FIELD Brundage engine and four hole Joliet corn sheller, good shape. \$300. Chas. H. Mills, Kanopolis, Kan.
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FOR SALE—15 HORSE RUMBLE STEAM engine and water wagon. New 15 inch Ohio enallage cutter and belt. Complete outfit. Bargain for quick sale. Cyrus Creighton, Morrowville, Kan.

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TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., 57, Baltimore, Md.

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FOR SALE—POTATOES, \$1.40 BUSHEL; apples, \$1.35 bushel. Car loads. Wickham Berry Farm, Salem, Neb.

PLANTS

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.75 per 100. Willard Young, Liberal, Kan.

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COLLIES—READY TO TRAIN, FEW LEFT. Handsome, workers. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.
PUPPIES, KITTENS, BIRDS, SUPPLIES. Kansas City Bird Store, 1421 Main, Kansas City, Mo.
COON, SKUNK, OPOSSUM DOGS FOR sale. The good old fashion kind. O. L. Love, Ironton, Mo.
WANTED—100 WHITE ESKIMO-SPITZ puppies, about 6 weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

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WANTED—40-INCH CASE SEPARATOR, in good shape. May consider 25 H. P. steam engine. John Unger, Selden, Kan.

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SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT 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.

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WANTED, CAPABLE YOUNG WOMEN TO take up nurses training immediately in accredited school. Address Sprague Hospital, Hufon, So. Dak.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—\$0-60 FAIR-bank Morse tractor, ten plows. Chris Sobba, Fowler, Kan.
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TWO 12-24 TRACTORS, ONE AND TWO years old. Excellent condition. One 4 and one 5 disk Sanders plows. One Tandem disk; Case separator 24-42. Any or all at a bargain. We are quitting farm. Write or phone. Seltz & Garland, Foraker, Osage Co., Okla.
FOND DU LAC TRACTOR ATTACHMENT for Ford car, new, never been out of warehouse; a bargain, \$170 F. O. B. Louisville, Kansas. Watts power combination feed grinder and sheller, new, in good shape, for two horse engine and up. A bargain, \$35 F. O. B. Louisville, Kansas. Louisville Hardware & Implement Co., Louisville, Kan.

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

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PURE EXTRACTED HONEY—80-LB. CAN, \$12.25; two, \$24. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.
ALFALFA EXTRACTED HONEY. TWO 60-pound cans, \$21.60 F. O. B. cars. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. M.
NEW CROP CHOICE ALFALFA EXTRACTED honey, 120 lbs., \$25. Bulk comb honey, 116 lbs., \$30. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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GOOD OLD KENTUCKY CHEWING TOBACCO, 50c pound. The tobacco that made Kentucky famous. Alexander & Vaughn, Custer, Ky.

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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 produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

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DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR NO. 15, nearly new. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Sagle, Idaho.

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ONE OF THE BEST OIL FILLED STAVE silos, 100 ton capacity. Brand new. Will sell at big discount. R. L. Sargent, Wiley, Colo.

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

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FARM HAND, MARRIED, SEVEN YEARS experience on live stock farm, hogs a specialty; open for employment immediately. Farm Hand, Mail and Breeze.

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

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

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BE A DOCTOR. WE OFFER COURSES to both day and night students with opportunities to work for board and room. Our graduates are making from \$300 to \$500 per month. Write Carver Chiropractic College, Wichita, Kan.

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

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PLEATINGS. MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.
FREE—OUR NEW EIGHTY PAGE STYLE book. Ideal Button and Pleating Co., Dept. 27, Brown Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BAKERY AND RESTAURANT business in town of 1,800 population. Large stock of groceries and tobacco. \$1,500 down, \$1,500 in easy payments. \$45 rent per month. Must sacrifice on account of ill health. Ernest Schneider, Downs, Kan.
BRANCH MANAGER WANTED BY OLD established Chicago concern. We furnish full stock of goods, advertising matter and equip store completely. In good location at our expense. We allow you to draw out \$175 a month and will also pay you liberal share of the profits your store earns. Work may be started in spare time. No investment or previous experience necessary. If you are a hustler and want an opportunity to make \$5,000 or more a year, we want you. Send your application today. S. Levy, Manager, Dept. 801, 329 S. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

STAMMERING.

DR. PIERSON'S SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL psychology. Stammering and other speech defects. Results permanent because natural. 2814 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

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

LUMBER.

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

KEYSTONE READY CUT HOMES. Practical construction, economical to build, easy and quick to erect. Not portable houses. Keystone homes, strong and substantial. Send for free plan book containing fifty tried and proven homes. Seventeen years experience, selling direct to the consumer. Local Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

COMMERCIAL TEACHER WANTED.

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

HAY WANTED.

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

SALESMEN WANTED

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. Men with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SALESMEN—SELL GROCERIES, PAINTS, lubricating oils, roofing, stock powder, automobile supplies, phonographs, to farmers, ranchmen, and other large consumers. Drop shipment or delivery plan; profitable, steady, desirable; satisfaction guaranteed; commissions advanced; 47 years in business. Lovern & Brown Co., Wholesale Grocers, 1758 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.

MEN WANTED TO SELL GROCERIES. Selling experience not necessary. One of the world's largest grocers (capital over \$100,000.00) wants ambitious men in your locality to sell direct to consumer nationally known brands of an extensive line of groceries, paints, roofings, lubricating oils, stock foods, etc. Big line, easy sales. Values beat any competition. Earn big money. No experience or capital required. Complete sample outfit and free selling instructions start you. Long established, reliable house. Write today. John Sexton & Co., Dept. A, 352 W. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED

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

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

LANDS.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

30 High-Grade Holsteins

Delavan, Kansas

(8 miles east of Herington)

Sept. 30, 1919

9 Cows in Milk.

Cows fresh and bred again. Some fresh in October and December.

A few 2 and 3-year-old heifers, some yearlings and calves.

A. R. O. cows bred to Johanna Bonheur Merdu de Kol, sired by the \$3000 champion at the Topeka Free Fair.

L. A. BAIRD, Owner
W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

Note: Parties coming to Herington can call W. H. Mott.

National Swine Show Judges

The judges for the Fourth Annual National Swine Show and Exposition to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, September 29 to October 4, will be Charles A. Marker, Auburn, Ill.; Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys; Prof. J. I. Thompson, Davis, Calif.; Berkshires; W. T. Barr, Ames, Ia.; Chester Whites; Clayton Messenger, Keswick, Ia.; Hampshires; Prof. W. W. Smith, La Fayette, Ind.; Spotted Poland Chinas; E. N. Ball, Hamburg, Mich.; Tamworths; and Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, St. Paul Minn., Yorkshires.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

CAPPER FARM PRESS

FOR BUYERS OR SELLERS.

When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and mention this paper when writing advertisers. Also write this department direct, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

Those who have livestock for sale, will find advertising in these columns the most economical and effective means of locating buyers. When writing for rates always give number and description of animals for sale, and such other information as would attract the interest of prospective buyers if touched upon in the advertisement. You may need only a three line advertisement and it may be to your best interest to use a full page. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

TERRITORY MANAGERS

John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.

J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 2508 D St., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

J. T. Hunter, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas, and S. W. Missouri, 74 So. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Horses.

Oct. 15—Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Oct. 29—J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan.

Holsteins.

Sept. 27—Bonner Springs, Kan., Co-operative Bull Association, W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kan., sales mgr.

Oct. 11—W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan., at Ft. Scott, Kan.

Oct. 22—A. E. Helm, Glen Elder, Kan.

Oct. 23—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.

Nov. 17—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.

Dec. 11—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Sept. 30—L. D. Cravens, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Oct. 6—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.

Oct. 15—E. W. Ringen, Summerfield, Kan.

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Oct. 16—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale, Blue Rapids, Kansas. Guy Steele, Sec'y and Sales Mgr., Barnes, Kan.

Oct. 17—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Oct. 23—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Oct. 27—W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.

Oct. 29—Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan.

Oct. 28—Paul Williams, Marion, Kan.

Oct. 30—Mrs. Fay Stewart, Council Grove, Kan.

Oct. 30—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Council Grove, Kan.

Oct. 31—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., at Alma, Kan.

Nov. 1—V. O. Johnson, Auline, Kan. Jersey Cattle.

Oct. 14—W. H. Rehmer, Asherville, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 8—F. Joe Robbins, Mgr., Ottawa, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

Oct. 7—Geo. Larimer, Mgr., Morse, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

Oct. 9—G. A. Laude, Mgr., Humboldt, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

Oct. 23—V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan.

Oct. 24—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Oct. 29—J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan.

Nov. 6—Second Annual Sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr.

Nov. 11—Ernst & Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.

Nov. 12—Jefferson County Breeders' Ass'n sale, Fairbury, Neb.

Nov. 26—Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Concordia, Kan.; E. A. Cory, Mgr., Talmo, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle.

Dec. 17—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

Apr. 6—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Nov. 12—Kansas Ayrshire breeders sale, Topeka, Kan. Jas. W. Linn, Sec'y, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 15—F. M. Harney & Son, Julian, Neb.

Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Oct. 22—Lauer, Merdinger & Arnold, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 25—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan., in Norton, Kan.

Nov. 1—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Jan. 16—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.

Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Kan.

Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 28—Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.

Mch. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 29—Geo. G. Eakin & Son, Della, Kan.

Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 15—R. C. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.

Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 15—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.

Oct. 21—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Nov. 4—McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Ia.

Nov. 7—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Jan. 6—W. H. Taber, Inman, Neb.

Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.

Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan.

Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 28—Smith & Swartley, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.

Send for this Catalog of Good HEREFORDS To Be Sold At Auction

Stock Yards Pavilion St. Joseph, Mo., October 9

A dozen of the good Hereford herds in Missouri, Iowa and Kansas, convenient to this point, have been drawn upon for an offering that will give desirable Herefords to new breeders at prices they will be glad to pay.

**WELL GROWN, WELL BRED YOUNG FEMALES ARE
A FEATURE OF THIS SALE WORTH WATCHING.**

This season will bring out more new farmer buyers of good Herefords than ever before and this sale is planned especially to give the best possible values to this class. The catalog will show that every popular strain is represented in the offering. Send for one at once.

Here are the consignors, substantial breeders and farmers whose herds are a permanent part of their farming operations and are always their best money-makers: C. P. McDaniel, Faucett, Mo.; Sanders Bros., Sheridan, Mo.; Knox, Alexander & Son, Burlington Jct., Mo.; J. P. Minor, Sheridan, Mo.; Lee W. Reynolds, Blockton, Iowa; Grant Calkins & Sons, Sheridan, Mo.; Warren Landers, Savannah, Mo.; Jas B. Mc-Nerney, Coin, Iowa; W. E. Sparks, Bedford, Iowa; F. B. Emry, Ridgeway, Mo.; C. E. Miller, Muscotah, Kan.; Howard E. French, Kellerton, Iowa.

For catalog of this sale, address at once

BYRON ENGLE, Sale Mgr., SHERIDAN, MO.

and mention this paper. This sale is held under the auspices of the Northwest Missouri Hereford Breeders' Association.

Auctioneers—Gross, Scott and Davison.

Capper Farm Press Representative, J. P. Bennett.



LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience
Write or Wire For Dates

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. GOODLAND, KAN.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

FRED L. PERDUE, DENVER, COLO.

OFFICE: 320 DENHAM BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.

Livestock Auctioneer. Get "Zim" to help make your sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.

D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS

Twenty cows and heifers. Five bulls.

Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see

E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

L. S. CREMO, RED POLLS

Eight bulls for sale from 12 to 18 months old. Also cows and heifers for sale.

ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOPER & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Doyle Park Shropshires

We are offering 4 sons and 12 grandsons of Senator Bibby, our imported Buttar ram. Also a number of good field rams. All recorded in the American Shropshire Registry Assn. Meet us at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KANSAS.

Shropshire Rams For Sale

Choice registered Shropshire rams from spring lambs up to 3 years old. Call or write for prices.

E. BASINGER, MISSLER, MEADE CO., KANSAS.

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A fine lot of buck lambs of either breed for sale. All recorded.

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,

A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES AND RAMS. 80 ewe lambs at \$25; 65 ewe yearlings at \$35; a few one and two-year old rams at \$35. Also a few Holstein cows. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS. 17 choice February rams for sale. Choice \$50.

L. E. Beaman, Latham, Kansas.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS

MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Jan. 28—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
 Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
 Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
 Jan. 30—R. E. Tyler, Lexington, Neb.
 Jan. 30—L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
 Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
 Feb. 6—Kansas Breeders' Association, Manhattan, Kan.
 Feb. 7—J. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.
 Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
 Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
 Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 Feb. 14—John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.
 Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
 Feb. 15—C. W. Fosburg, Holdrege, Neb.
 Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
 Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
 Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
 Feb. 20—E. W. Conyers, Marlon, Kan.
 Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
 Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
 Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
 Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohiowa, Neb.
 Feb. 25—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
 Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
 Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
 Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.
 Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
 Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.
Chester White Hogs.
 Oct. 20—Combination sale, W. J. O'Brien, Sales Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
 Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
 Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
 Feb. 12—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Sheep.
 Oct. 24—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Sale Reports

In a recent letter from Dr. F. T. Daley, Cambridge, Nebraska, he states that he has sold an A Great Pathfinder boar to A. R. Ford, Elwood, Nebraska, and others to H. E. Brown, Morrill, Nebraska; Henry Anderson, Eustis, Nebraska; Arthur Gaudreault, Farmington, Nebraska, and John Phillips, Goodland, Kansas.

Field Notes.

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Mrs. M. E. Payton, Ellsworth, Kansas, is advertising 24 Holstein cows and heifers in this issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

The Mitchell County Fair.

The premium list of the Mitchell County Fair is out. You can have one by addressing secretary, E. E. Booker, Beloit, Kan. The dates are Sept. 30-Oct. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The stock show is the big feature and has placed the Mitchell county fair in a position where it is an assured success every year. Liberal premiums are offered and it is a real fair and stock show worth going to see.

Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' Sale.

Jas. Linn, Manhattan, Kan., as secretary of the Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' association, has claimed Nov. 12 as the date for the association's first consignment sale which is to be held at Topeka. It is very important that you write Mr. Linn at once if you want to consign. If you are not now a member send your dollar along and you will be one. But write him today if you want to consign and how many.—Advertisement.

A Few Choice Shorthorns.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., will have a few choice young Shorthorn bulls for sale this fall. They are largely by Type's Goods, the splendid senior herd bull in use. He was sired by Cumberland Type and is one of the good ones. Last winter Mr. Amcoats bought of Tomson Bros., Dover, a yearling by Village Marshall. He is a pure white bull of promising qualities. He is recorded as Rose Leaf Marshall. Mr. Amcoats's advertisement will start again in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in a short time.—Advertisement.

Brannemer Will Hold Poland Sale.

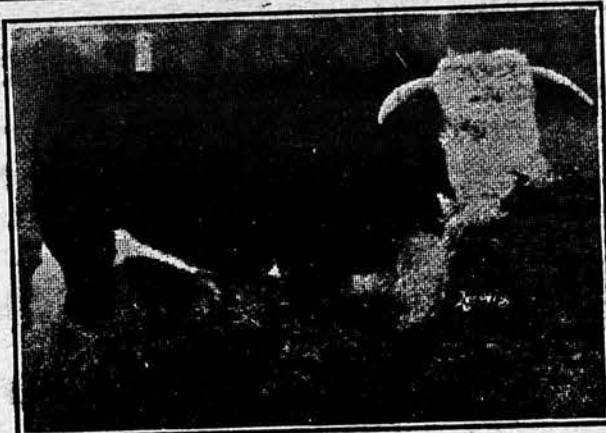
Ed. H. Brannemer, Jewell, Kan., has selected Feb. 28 as the date of his bred sow sale. In this sale he will sell 50 head of bred sows and gilts. This fall he will sell his top spring boars at private sale and he is going to only offer the real top ones. If you can use a boar at a fair price write him at once and you will get a good one at a very fair price. But don't wait too long. They are by Big Bobby Wonder 2nd, and a few by other boars. A spring boar that is right and three gilts by Buster Over are attractions in this lot of good boars and gilts. Write him right away and get a good boar reasonably.—Advertisement.

Fogo's Durocs.

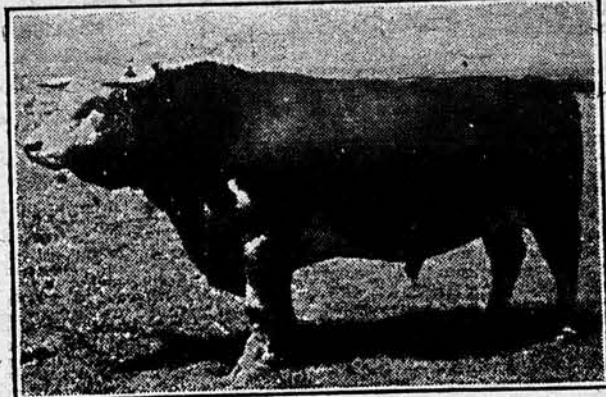
W. L. Fogo, Burr Oak, Kan., founded his Duroc herd with a selection of the best bred individuals which conformed to his ideal of hog type from the herds of Searle and Cottle, Dana Shuck, Jake Waltemeyer and Wm. Putman. With these good dams he has used as herd boars Scissor's Nephew, Fogo's Invincible and a line bred Col. boar. That these crosses have been producing the right kind of hogs was proven at the Wichita show last spring when Mr. Fogo went up against good competition and came out of the ring in all classes shown with his share of the ribbons. Mr. Fogo is offering 20 good spring and yearling boars, his tops and can furnish a carload of open or bred sows and gilts. Write him for terms and descriptions if you need Durocs.—Advertisement.

Eakin's Spotted Poland Sale.

Geo. Eakin, Delta, Kan., breeds Spotted Poland Chinas. Last week he was at the fair at Topeka with a nice exhibit and won in many of the classes. On October 20 he will sell 50 head at his farm near Delta consisting of spring boars, fall boars, spring gilts and a few nice fall gilts. These spotted Poland Chinas represent the most prominent sires known to the breed and have been well handled and every farmer should be interested in this big sale. The Eakins do not expect big prices in this sale but urge every farmer to attend. See the Spotted Poland Chinas whether you buy or not. Prices are sure to range low considering the high quality of the offering. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze shortly.—Advertisement.



Domino Brummel by Domino out of a Beau Brummel dam. He is true to family type with a wealth of bone and breed character.



Beau Monington by Beau Mischief, an 8-year-old, 2,200-pound bull of great conformation. Many of the calves at foot are sired by this mighty son of the mighty Beau Mischief.

Beaver Valley Anxiety 4th Herefords Goodland, Kan., Oct. 6

57 Females—5 Bulls

The Bulls are a choice lot of richly bred youngsters of real herd heading caliber.

The Females have been drafted from our herd of 300 head. They are mostly of our own breeding, sired by and bred to the bulls here represented.

40 Cows and Heifers have calves at foot and are bred again. 12 Cows well along in calf, some will have calves by sale day. 5 Open Heifers.

All Animals Will Be Sold Fully Guaranteed. Goodland has splendid hotel facilities and good train service on the Rock Island. Ask your railroad agent to route you.

Catalogs are ready to mail. When asking for catalog please mention the Nebraska Farm Journal, as we like to know where you saw our advertisement.

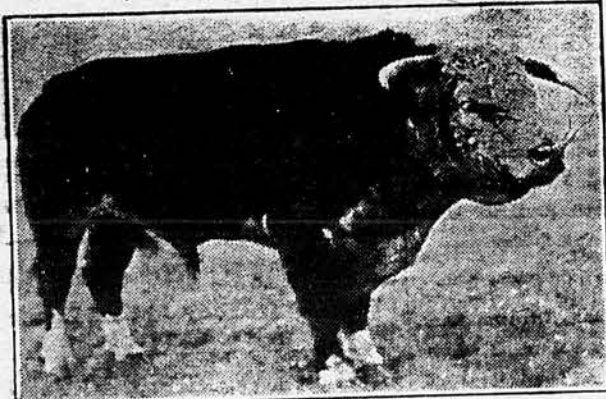
Read This Important Communication From Mousel Bros. Concerning These Herd Bulls

John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.

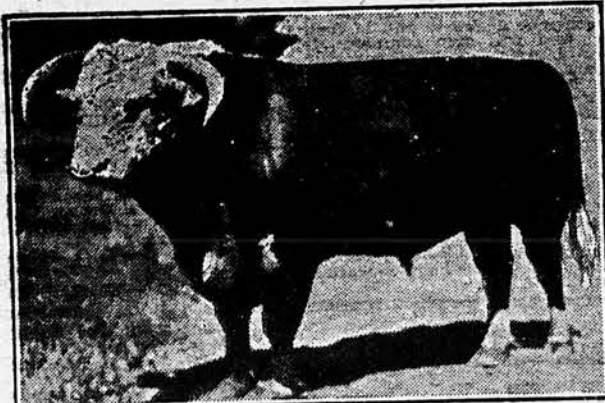
As per your recent inquiry concerning your four herd bulls formerly purchased from us, will say that Beau Monington is by Beau Mischief and, in our opinion, Beau Mischief is as good a sire as the breed has and, yet produced. His dam, Melody, traces to Anxiety 3rd; she also traces twice to the noted E. of S. family, which first put Nebraska Herefords in the limelight. Choice Mischief 2nd, by Choice Stanway, is out of a Beau Mischief dam. The more we see of the get of Choice Stanway, the better we like them. It was one of his get that won first place in the Senior Heifer Calf class at the 1918 International, and a son of Choice Stanway was the 1919 grand champion of the Hawaiian Islands. Both of these calves were Stanway-Mischief. In Progressive 7th you have the Beau Mischief-Beau Donald combination which has proven very satisfactory in our herd. Domino Brummel is Gudgell & Simpson on every corner, and we would not know how to go at it to write a better pedigree. Great breed improvement should result from the use of these bulls, and we are expecting to hear of such results. (Signed) MOUSEL BROS., Cambridge, Neb.

JOHN J. PHILLIPS, GOODLAND, KANSAS

Frank Gettle, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, fieldman for the Capper Farm Press.



Choice Mischief 2nd by Choice Stanway out of a Beau Mischief dam. His get stamps him a worthy son of the family he represents.



Progressive 7th, a sire of merit, that will sell in the sale.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Fogo's Durocs

Believing I have as good Durocs as there are won equal honors with the best or one of the best herds in Kansas at Wichita, 1919, in classes shown. When I purchased my sows I picked the best bred and best individuals out of the Searle & Cottle, Dana D. Shuck, Jake Waltemeyer and Wm. Putman herds. My herd boars are Scissors Nephew out of a sister of Scissors and by Critic B. Fogo's Invincible by Giant Invincible and out of a dam by Great Wonder out of Grand Lady 2nd and a line bred Col. boar. I feel bold to offer to the public 20 splendid spring and yearling boars. Could also furnish one car of very choice open or bred sows and gilts for spring farrow. Terms reasonable.

W. L. FOGO, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Spring Creek Durocs

Big, growthy, immune boars for sale, sired by King's Col. Longfellow and Fancy Orion King out of Pathfinder King's Col. and Illustration dams. Our stock always makes good. Write for prices and information.

H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS

Big growthy fall gilts by King's Colonel I Am, Great Model Wonder and Crimson Gano, bred for September and October farrow to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel; the making of big quality sows. 3 great young boars ready for full service, priced to move. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

MUELLER'S BIG DUROCS

A fine bunch of big fall gilts bred to Uneeda King's Colonel for September farrow. Have two fall boars yet that will make good breeders. Priced to sell.

GEO. W. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

We Hold No Fall Sale

but offer our toppest boars at private sale at popular prices. We can sell you a real boar from \$50 to \$150. Also a few reserved fall boars.

All are by real sires and out of dams carrying the best blood known to the breed. We are producers of the best that it is possible to offer our Western customers.

These boars are by John's Orion, Pace Maker, Orion Cherry Col., Pathfinder, Ideal Pathfinder, Pathfinder's Junior by Long Orion, other noted sires. You are invited to visit our farm any time. Write for descriptions and prices. Address,

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.

GOOD DUROC BOARS

spring farrow, Pathfinder and Model breeding. Special price for quick sale.

H. W. CHESTNUT, KINCAID, KAN.

SPRING YEARLING DUROCS GILTS

A few good ones of Illustration breeding, bred to Uneeda High Orion, the top boar in the world's record litter for an early litter. Write for prices.

ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KANSAS.

Choice September 1918 Gilts

Guaranteed immune and safe in pig for September farrow, \$70. Early March boars, \$40 to \$50 each.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Big, growthy March boars, immune, quick sale, \$30 to \$35. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan.

McCOMAS' DUROCS

50 spring boars sired by sons of Pathfinder, High Orion and Sensation. Many of these are out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects and the rugged kind for the farmer. All immune.

W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

REPROGUE'S DUROCS

Fall gilts, spring pigs, both sexes. One spring yearling boar and one fall yearling boar. Good blood lines. Registered. Immuned, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SID. REPROGUE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

For immediate sale: Car load of pure bred hogs. Young bulls of serviceable ages.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

Holsteins to Suit You.

The Bonner Springs Co-operative Bull Association is a big organization of Holstein dairymen in one of the strong Holstein districts in Kansas. Saturday, September 27, is the date of their big public sale. Over 200 head will be sold. The sale will be held at the farm of Herman Theden which joins Bonner Springs, W. H. Sowers, Bonner Springs, is president of the association. A. D. Falker, agricultural agent, Wyandotte county, is assisting with the sale and W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, is the sales manager. Bonner Springs is 15 miles west of Kansas City on the Kaw Valley electric line and the main line of the Union Pacific and the Golden Belt Auto road with hard roads all the way. There will be something for everybody in this big sale. Write A. D. Falker, Kansas City, Kan., care of county farm bureau for full information. Look up their advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Interested in Big Type Polands?

James Nelson, Jamestown, Kan., Cloud county, is starting his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you are interested in the larger type Poland Chinas you will surely be interested in Mr. Nelson's great herd at his farm near that place. A Longfellow 282687 is one of the largest boars in the state and weighs nearly 1200 pounds. He is one of the real big type boars of the breed and a wonderful sire of the type that is now very popular. He was sired by Seifert's A. King and is out of a Big Bone Again dam. Mow's Chief 2nd is another boar weighing 1000 pounds and Nelson's Big Timm is still another. You will get size here and as he does not want to make a public sale he is going to sell the tops of his spring crop. He is offering 75 head of both sexes farrowed in February and March. Write him at once for prices and descriptions and you will find both to your satisfaction. Satisfaction guaranteed is the way they will be sold.—Advertisement.

Close Prices on Duroc Boars.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., have called off their Duroc Jersey boar sale which was to have been held at Washington, Kan., Oct. 20 and will sell a lot of top spring boars at the farm near Morrowville instead. They feel that they are saving the expense of a public sale and will be able to make closer prices to those who need a real herd header this fall. A nice majority of them are by the great John's Orion. You will remember John's Orion as the big boar that has won in all of the big eastern shows and that was brought West in 1917 and placed at the head of Gwin Bros. herd at Morrowville. He weighs better than a half ton and is one of the great sires of the breed. Other boars offered are by the famous Pathfinder, Orion Cherry Col., Ideal Pathfinder, and Pathfinder's Junior, a son of Long Orion. The dams of these young fellows are of the best breeding and are the best of individuals. Many of them have come from the best eastern herds at long prices and are real producers. Write at once to Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., and have them give you descriptions and prices on these boars.—Advertisement.

Holstein Sale at Delavan.

L. A. Baird will sell 30 high grade Holsteins at Delavan, Kansas, September 30. Mr. Baird is a member of the Kansas Holstein association. These cattle will include nine head of milkers, some cows that have calves at side and are rebred, bred and open heifers and a few calves. They are a good lot straight thru. There are a few A. R. O. cows among them and these are bred to a son of the bull that was grand champion at the recent Topeka State Fair. W. H. Mott of Herington is managing the sale. Delavan is 8 miles east of Herington and those who go to Herington can call up Mr. Mott at that point in regard to transportation to the sale. Better keep this sale date in mind as there are bound to be some bargains in it for the men who attend.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB Good Offering for Coupe Sale.

Come to the farm of R. A. Coupe & Sons, Falls City, Neb., on Friday, October 3, to buy a good herd boar or some spring gilts. They will sell 40 spring boars and 10 spring gilts of exceptional quality. They have good bone, are long, high backed, and good footed. Here is your opportunity to add some good stock to your herd. Write R. A. Coupe & Sons, Falls City, Neb., for their catalog. Do it now, and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Looking Backward

Another reason why profiteers are necessarily fools is that they are totally incapacitated to comprehend the danger of permitting an empty stomach and an empty head to form an offensive and defensive alliance.—Houston Post.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Wooddell's Durocs

A Few Fall Boars Priced Right. 10 richly bred gilts for fall farrow, priced to move them at once. Spring pigs in pairs or trice.

G. E. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

BIG BONED HIGH BACKED DUROCS

We are offering for sale big boned, high backed, stretchy Duroc males carrying the blood of Educator and King the Col. Priced within the reach of all.

J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KAN.

Big Type Bred Gilts

Fifteen big, stretchy gilts bred for Sept. farrow to Gen. Wonders Pathfinder. Sired by Reed's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder King the Col. and Crinson Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

Why not come to headquarters? We have what you want at a price you can afford to pay.

SEARLE & SEARLE, R. 15, TECUMSEH, KAN.

DUROCS

4 fall gilts bred for last of October farrow to Great Wonder Model. A few exceptional quality spring boars.

HOMER DRAKE, ROUTE 3, STERLING, KANSAS.

GARRETT'S DUROCS. March and April pigs in pairs or trice, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

Kansas Biggest 1919 Sales—300 Head 3 Great Shorthorn Opportunities

Olathe, Kan.,

**Tues., October 7
65 Head**

The Johnson County Calf Club heifers go into this sale, thirty-five of them.

The entire herd of Luther McKaig, Olathe, Kansas, is consigned to this sale.

Ten Polled Durhams.

Twenty-nine cows, some with calf at foot, others bred.

Four good bulls.

Twelve representative breeders will consign to sale.

For catalog write to

**George Lorimer
Morse, Kansas**

Ottawa, Kan.,

**Wed., October 8
83 Head**

Fifty cows, many of them with calf at foot and rebred, others well along in calf.

Twenty-five open heifers that are suitable for Calf Clubs or foundation stock.

Eight fine young bulls.

Consignors: Barrett & Land, Overbrook; H. H. Churchill, Osage City; A. W. Cornelius Estate, Rantoul; A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City; R. H. Lister, Ottawa; W. O. Rule & Son, Ottawa; Jos. J. Sobke, Bushong.

For your catalog address

**F. Joe Robbins
Ottawa, Kansas**

Independence, Kan.,

**Thurs., October 9
125 Head**

One hundred and twenty-five head not counting calves at foot

Thirty-five heifers that are open and right for Calf Clubs.

Bred Heifers.

Bred Cows.

Cows with calf at foot.

Bulls for the breeder and farmer.

Offering ranges from high class to medium. All can be suited. Write

**G. A. Laude
Humboldt, Kansas**
for your catalog.

Perfect train service with no loss of sleep between sales. Over three hundred head to select from all done in 3 days. The greatest chance of the season and special attraction to Calf Clubs.

Kansas Calendar of HEREFORD SALES

500 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Monday, October 27

W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan. 75 Head

Tuesday, October 28

Paul Williams, Marion, Kan. 80 Head

Wednesday, October 29

Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan. 80 Head

Thursday A. M., October 30

Mrs. Fay Stewart, Council Grove, Kan., Dispersion 60 Head

Thursday P. M., October 30

Kansas Hereford Breeders' Assn., Council Grove, Kan. 75 Head

Friday, October 31

Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan., Sale at Alma, Kan. 60 Head

Saturday, November 1

V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan. 90 Head

For Catalogs Write,

**Mr. E. D. George, Sec'y Kansas Hereford
Breeders Assoc'n, Council Grove, Kansas**

Auctioneers—Col. Fred Reppert and Others.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.



Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa on the Santa Fe R. R. Station, Witham on the Rock Island

SHORTHORN REDUCTION SALE

Including my herd bull, Gloster Boy, 4 years old, dark red, wt. 2300, pure Scotch. Keeping his heifers. 28 females—bred cows and heifers, cows with calves at foot, five young bulls ready for service. Splendid Scotch breeding.

Reasonable prices and a close price to anyone taking them all.

Write for descriptions and prices.

Paul Borland, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Values

For sale: 10 yearling bulls and 10 yearling heifers, reds and roans, typical products of a good practical herd. See them or write. Address A. H. COOPER, NATOMA, KAN.

Golden Belt Shorthorns

Herd established 17 years. 150 head. 11 bulls from 12 to 16 months old. One two-year-old bull. All solid reds. Write for prices or visit herd.

GEO. CRAMER, Kanorado, (Sherman Co.), Kansas.

BULLS, RAMS, ENGINE

For Sale: Two registered Shorthorn bulls, 15 registered Shropshire yearling rams. One 12 horsepower gasoline engine, good as new, with pulley clutch. Priced for quick sale, \$300.

C. G. STALEY, MORAN, KANSAS

Wanted: Several Shorthorn Females
Registered. Give full description and lowest price. Wilson Counts, Baldwin, Kansas.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

PERCHERON SALE

I will sell 20 registered Percherons; stallions, mares and colts; young, serviceable and well bred; at public sale Oct. 15, 1919.

PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-headers for sale. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kansas City.



Stockers and Feeders Down

(Continued from Page 39.)

shipment of 300-pound hogs at \$16.25. This tells the story of the depression in the hog market. In the last week the market declined about \$2.50 a hundredweight, closing with a top of \$17.10, against \$19.50 a week ago and \$20.65 a year ago. Sentiment in the market points to further declines. At times, stock pigs sold as high as finished hogs, going to Illinois and Iowa, but good weights and grades were available at the close at \$16. It is probable they will sell cheaper later. The current top compares with \$23.40 at the high time on finished hogs. Kansas City and other packers are still shipping hog products to England, Finland, Belgium, Sweden, Germany, and other foreign countries, but report a sharp decrease still evident in the total volume of this business.

Kansas has purchased few feeding sheep thus far this season. This is fortunate for Kansas, as the majority of market interests still expect lower prices. Immense numbers have been absorbed by Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, partly for running in fields of corn. The market last week displayed surprising strength early, with a top of \$16, but weakness developed later, gains of as much as \$1 being followed by about the same break. Western feeding lambs closed largely at \$12.25 to \$13.25, ewes up to \$8.50 to packers, breeding ewes at \$10 to \$15 with short mouths down to \$7.25. Feeding ewes closed at \$6.25 to \$7. Cull native lambs sold down to \$7.50 and \$8.

New Shipping Schedule

Receipts of cattle and sheep show the heaviest volume, while some gain is noted in the arrivals of hogs. Car shortage is reducing the movement, many Kansans and others having waited for several weeks for cars without getting them.

A change in the loading arrangements for livestock has been made in Kansas, starting Sunday. On the Santa Fe and lines south of that road, stock will be loaded for Kansas City Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays to reach the yards Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and on lines north of the Santa Fe, loadings will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to reach the yards Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Shipments will be made generally for the Friday and Saturday markets, unimportant days, if desired.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Thrifty Big Boned Spotted Poland Chinas

Growthy gilts and well made young boars at plain business prices. We record in the Standard which means the ancestry of our stock is the best. We stand back of our representation. Inspection invited. For practical, prolific hogs, address, Wm. Hunt, Route 3, Osawatomie, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD)
The best bunch of spring hogs I have ever raised, sired by Budweiser. They priced to move the next 30 days. Right in every way.
THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kan.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS
Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Specials

Special prices for the next thirty days on bred sows and gilts. Also on piglets weighing from 80 to 140. They are the heavy boned, well spotted kind and are guaranteed to please. Write your wants.
CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Fall Sale—October 21

Leavenworth, Kan. Send for catalog. KANSAS HERD BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.
Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Breeding stock from best blood lines. Good growthy last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. E. M. Beckards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Western Herd Chester Whites

100 fall pigs for sale in pairs or trios. Pedigree with each pig. Properly immunized.
F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS

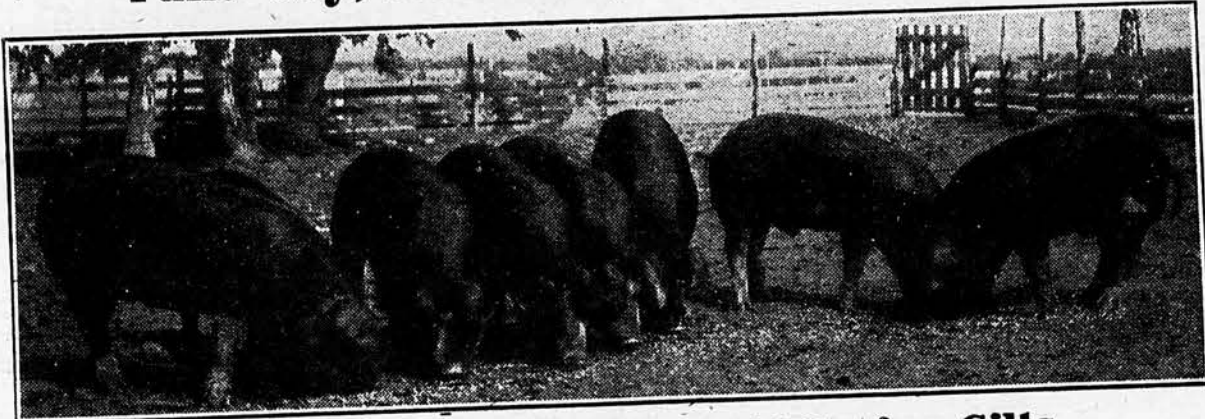
HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE GILTS

Bred for September farrow. Spring pigs, both sexes. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.

R. A. COUPE & SONS' POLAND CHINA SALE

Falls City, Nebraska, Friday, October 3



Features 40 Spring Boars, 10 Spring Gilts

The get of Cornhusker Jones, Giant Wonder, Jones Col. Jack and Buster Over. An unusually good offering to select from. Make your plans to attend. We will appreciate the chance to have you see our hogs and our farm. The catalog will be sent on request.

R. A. Coupe & Sons, Falls City, Nebraska

Auctioneers, Col. H. S. Duncan and Col. Herman Ernst. J. Cook Lamb, fieldman for the Capper Farm Press.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Holsteins—Polands

A few high grade Holstein cows and heifers that are right. Can spare a few purebred Poland China sows and some spring pigs. For further particulars write your wants to

Geo. A. Church, R. 2, Box 38, Thayer, Kan.

CEDARDALE POLANDS

Home of R's Wonder. Also Cedarvale Jones by Guerstdale Jones in service. 20 great spring boars, mostly by the half ton R's Wonder. 15 gilts same age and breeding. Three boars and two gilts by Blue Valley Tamm. Fair prices. Write at once.
JESSE RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS
(Smith County)

Big Smooth Polands

Rist's Long Model, 1st prize senior yearling boar, Nebraska State Fair, heads our herd. Breeding stock of all ages for sale. Also seed wheat. Look up our herd at the state fair.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars and gilts sired by Bob Pershing by Caldwell's Big Bob and Big Lunker by Dishier's Giant. Great prospects weight 125 to 190 pounds. Cholera immunized. Shipped on approval. Guaranteed. Write
FRED E. WEBB, PROTECTION, KANSAS

Big Type Polands

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Poland China Pigs for Quick Sale

100 extra good big type Poland China pigs. Some outstanding prospects. Both sexes. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Best of breeding. Everything immune and guaranteed as represented. Prices right.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

BIG TYPE POLAND

weanling pigs, sired by Wonder King 2d, for sale at \$25 each. Have also a few good spring sow pigs sired by K's Wonder for sale at \$35 each. Pedigrees furnished.

HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KAN.

BOARS AND GILTS

by Buster Over, Wonder Tamm, Jumbo A. Wonder. Actual tops of a splendid spring crop. Also a few good sows either bred or open.

E. A. OSTERMAN, SYLVAN GROVE, KANSAS.
(Lincoln County)

A. Longfellow Weighs 1200

75 boars and gilts, Feb. and March farrow, for sale. By this boar and Mow's Chief 2nd (Wt. 1000) and Nelson's Big Tamm. Real breeding stock at fair prices.

James Nelson, Jamestown, Kansas. (Cloud County)

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Large Type Hampshires

A few choice spring boars and gilts, extra large and heavy boned, with the best of quality and breeding for sale. Pedigrees furnished.

ROBT. WEMPE, R. 2, SENECA, KANSAS.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished.

Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

MESSENGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immunized hogs. Write
WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

"Co-operative Bull Association"

COMMUNITY HOLSTEIN SALE

(First Annual Offering)

Bonner Springs, Kan., Sept. 27, 1919



155 Head
Surplus—Not Culls
148 Females
7 Bulls

COWS AND HEIFERS 14 Fresh Cows, high grade young producers, some with calves at side. 22 Spring-ers, a choice lot including some pure bred. 17 Milkers, a herd dispersion of real money-making producers. 75 Bred Heifers, especially selected and bred to bulls of record. An opportunity for calf clubs. 15 Under 12-Month Heifers, from a good herd; just the thing for your boy or girl. 5 Calves, 3 to 5 months old, well marked, good individuals.

BULLS Purebred: 2 A. R. O. yearlings, 1 5-months-old calf.

Grades: 12 years old, 2 yearlings, 1 1½ years old.

Bonner Springs—An Easy-To-Reach Holstein Center

Located 15 miles west of Kansas City on hard surface Golden Belt highway; Kaw Valley Electric line (hourly service); main line of Union Pacific and Santa Fe (Leavenworth Branch). Excellent Accommodations and Shipping Facilities. Sale at Herman Theden Farm adjoining Bonner Springs. Special service to shippers. Lunch served by Methodist Church ladies.

Bonner Springs Co-operative Bull Ass'n.

W. H. Sowers, President. Herman Theden, Secretary and Treasurer
Sale Manager, Col. W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie. Auctioneers, McCullough and O'Brien, Tonganoxie. Clerk, First National Bank, Bonner Springs. Correspondent, A. D. Folker, County Agricultural Agent, Kansas City, Kan. Wyandotte County Farm Bureau.

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Having lost my barn by fire, including my winter's supply of hay, I am compelled to sell my fine, high-grade Holstein heifers, consisting of about 65 head, mostly yearlings and past. They are of my own raising and selected from the best herds around Mulvane when small calves. They can't be beaten for quality and I will sell them cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, because I am compelled to. Write, wire, phone or come and see them. You will sure get a bargain.
D. W. STONE, MEDICINE LODGE, KAN.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

I have for sale some splendid young bulls from A. R. O. dams, sired by King Korndyke Veeman 7th, a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, one of the greatest bulls in the Holstein breed. One two-fifths white and one nine-tenths white. About old enough for service.

PINEDALE STOCK FARM, Lebo, Kansas
H. A. Dressler,

For Sale: One Extra Fine Holstein Bull
5 years old, bred by McKay Brothers, Waterloo, Iowa. Bull has very high pedigree and is registered. Is mostly white—very fine specimen. Price \$500, subject to prior sale.

The Garden City Sugar and Land Co., Garden City, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS

30 high grade cows and heifers, all to freshen in September and October. Prices right.

W. P. PERDUE, CARLTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

Write for our proposition.

Burr Oak Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS for sale

Ready for service. J. A. Forth, Overbrook, Ks.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

24 high grade Holstein cows and heifers. Also one registered herd bull, coming 3 years old. MRS. M. E. PAYTON, Ellsworth, Kansas.

First State for Better Sires

Connecticut is the first state in the Union to enroll officially as a supporter of the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Connecticut State Agricultural colleges, and co-operating agencies. Connecticut authorities have decided to deputize their county agents with authority to examine and approve the animals of each farmer who desires admittance to the 100 per cent purebred sire club. Delaware and Virginia were the second and third states, respectively, to enroll. The "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, to begin October 1, is arousing keen interest throughout the country.

The Federal authorities in charge of the campaign will keep accurate records of the animals by kind, breed, sex, and blood lines of each farmer who enrolls. The lists will be kept by states and counties so that there will be readily available a record of the breeding stock belonging to farmers who have been granted the official emblem of the better-sires movement.

An emergency county agent at Conyers, Ga., was the first to request enrollment blanks for distribution among the farmers of his section.

Co-operative City Rat Drive

Good results were obtained recently in a rat eradication campaign in Norfolk, Va., co-operated in by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the city health department. Methods of extermination recommended were systematic trapping and poisoning. An excellent poison bait was found in barium carbonate rubbed into the edible part of slices of cantaloupe. Other very effective baits, with barium carbonate, were sliced tomatoes rolled in the poison, and green corn, canned corn, ground meat, and ground cheese, mixed in the proportion of 1 part of barium carbonate to 4 parts of bait. These poisoned baits were placed in the rat runways two or three nights in succession. After poisoning operations much permanent relief may be obtained by following up with systematic trapping, but in an initial campaign of this magnitude poisoning operations are absolutely essential.

Not Quite Out of Fashion

The motorist in the handsome automobile drove up beside the farmer who was jogging along behind a sleek, well-fed mare on the country turnpike.

"Say," called the motorist, "what's the matter? Why don't you be up-to-date and get a car? Look at that bum old horse and buggy. They're not good for anything any more."

"Hoss does look sort of tuckered out, doesn't she?" responded the farmer, "and the buggy is covered with mud. But you see, I just come back from towing a fussy Six to the nearest repair shop."—Hoard's Dairyman.

A healthy herd of cattle is the farmer's working capital.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

30 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Bred to my herd bull, Lord May Hengerveld, Fayne 217511, son of the \$100,000 King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne. His nearest six dams average 35.08 lbs. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushlon, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 23.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

A. R. O. bulls for sale. Some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

Herd Numbers 160 Head. Home of "Richdale King Kandyke Artie" highest record bull west of the Mississippi—dam Lakeview Dutchland Artie—butter 7 days 49.05. Young bulls for sale. Chas. C. Wilson, Supt., Edna, Kan.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

We have bull calves for sale from cows with semi-official yearly records.

30 Lb. Bull for Sale

Almost white, beautifully marked. Well grown and an extra good individual. Just old enough to begin light service. Axtell & Hershey Dairy Farm, Newton, Kansas

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A few very choice heifers out of A. R. O. dams and sired by bulls of merit.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

Bulls—ready for service. Dams' A. R. O. records up to 26 pounds, also on yearly test. Sire's record 30 to 40 pounds. Prices \$75 up.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

An experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle. A few cows and heifers for sale to freshen this fall.

Chas. H. Seifert, Leavenworth, R.D. 4

Sunnyside Dairy Farm. For sale—Bull calf out of 26 pound dam and sired by my herd bull, Prince Wayne Skylark De Kol.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein-Friesian Farm. For sale—A few very choice young bulls, out of A. R. O. dams, ready for service this fall.

W. C. Zoll, R.D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

For sale—My herd bull, Duke Johanna Clifden, three years old, good individual, nearly white. Priced right. A few bulls for sale this fall.

C. A. Trell, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

A general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

P. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Semi-annual meeting and 2 day Association sale in the Forum, Wichita, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, November 17-18.

Sand Springs Farm

Everything in our barn on yearly test. E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas

G. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas

Bulls ready for service by a 30 pound bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Inspection invited.

C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Ks.

Farms near town. Stock for sale. Motto: Individual production rather than numbers.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm Holsteins

When you want anything in the purebred line, sons and daughters of Fairmount Johanna Futurize 78903, a 34 1/2 pound bull. Write us or see Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kansas

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Pioneer herd established 30 years ago. Nine different men have bought their third herd bull of me and 12 their second herd bull. Three bulls ready for service this fall.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For sale—Seven cows and some heifers due to freshen this fall. Five cows (grades) to freshen this fall and winter. Two registered bulls old enough for service. Selling grades to make room for purebreds.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 26.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm

A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited. FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

It is poor grade judgment to use a grade bull when you can "swap" him for a purebred ready for service by December.

COLLINS FARM HOLSTEINS, SABETHA, KANSAS

Headed by Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, nearest 2 dams average 40.89 lbs. butter, 7 days, nearest 7 31.83 lbs. We offer bull ready for service nearest 2 dams average 30.40 lbs.

A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

We have decided to sell a few yearling and two-year-old heifers and a few cows fresh early this fall. Act quick if you want them.

C. A. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins. I have three extra nice very high grade 2-year-old springing heifers to sell before they freshen. A few registered yearling bulls and heifers for sale.

Braeburn Holsteins

A few cows for sale to make herd fit the stable again. Bull calves by a sire whose dam and sire's dam held world records. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Young Registered Holsteins

Sons and daughters by a half brother to Rag Apple the Great, the \$125,000 2-year-old bull. Now is your chance. Write us. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

Shunga Valley Holsteins. Service bulls all sold but I have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Segis Pontiac. Farm joins Topeka on the south.

Four Bulls for Sale

Two are young calves; others 7 months and 2 1/2 years; the older ones by a 40-pound sire and the eldest out of a 22-pound dam. All registered. W. B. Van Horn & Sons, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks.

King Segis Pontiac breeding. A few young cows for sale and bull calves ready for service this fall.

Albechar Holstein Farm

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable ages, for sale. Write for prices. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

Maplewood Farm. 22 purebred two-year-old heifers coming fresh this fall. 22 yearlings, open. Write now if interested.

Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kansas

4 good young bulls and 10 bred heifers and cows to freshen within 60 days for sale.

STUBBS FARM CO., Mulvane, Ks.

W. R. Stubbs, Pres. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr. A few young bulls for sale, sired by a 35-lb. bull who has sired cows with records up to 32.77. Dams are good big type cows with good A. R. O. and cow test association records.

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. O. cows and 30-pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kansas

Some very choice young bulls ready for service this fall and winter. A few young cows and heifers bred to King Pontiac Beuchler.

AL Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Eugene Swinehart, Mulvane, Ks.

A few coming yearling heifers and a choice young bull. Pontiac breeding.

C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kansas

For sale—Choice young cows with A. R. O. records and five splendid young bulls out of A. R. O. dams.

Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas

High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kansas

For sale—A few very choice A. R. O. cows and heifers to freshen in October and November. Also bulls of serviceable ages.

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER

If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to Secretary A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

NINNESCAH JERSEY FARM

For Sale: Bull calves from 1 to 2 months old. Sired by grandsons of Garabog's Knight and Noble of Oakland, out of good producing cows. Write for pedigrees and prices. Monroe Coleman, Owner, Sylvia, Kan.

The Best Bred Bull in Missouri

Is the judgment of the best authority in Missouri. To make room in winter quarters we offer for quick sale 6 yearling heifers and a bull calf not related. Bull from above sire out of a 60-pound cow. A foundation at a bargain. First come first served. HILLCROFT FARMS, HOLDEN, MO.

20 High Grade Jersey Heifers For Sale

under 2 years old, most of them bred to a purebred Jersey bull. Also 3 Jersey bulls, 2 3 months old and 1 12 months old. L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KANSAS

JERSEY BULL, 18 MONTHS OLD, 40 LB. 6%

dam, \$100. U. A. GORE, SEWARD, KAN.

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE—Cows, heifers and bulls. Extra good herd bull. Western Kansas Jersey Club, Dodge City, Kan.

CLOSING OUT REGISTERED JERSEYS

Three young cows fresh soon. Excellent breeding, fine individuals, perfect pets. One bull eleven months old. Breeding and price absolutely right. R. G. BOWMAN, PAWNEE ROCK, KAN.

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Sensation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

yearlings; Oakland's Sultan breeding; \$100 each. PERCY E. LILL, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

Jersey Cattle Dispersion Hood Farm Breeding

Because pasture I have depended upon is no longer available I am closing out my entire herd of Jersey cattle at the farm, near town.

Asherville, Kan., Tuesday, Oct. 14


16 purebreds, consisting of nine cows and heifers that will be fresh by December first and a few that will be fresh by sale day. Six beautiful heifers from 12 to 16 months old sold open. Three bull calves that are real herd bull material.

The above is my entire herd of Jerseys that I founded a short time ago and only recently decided to close out. Included in the sale is my herd bull, Dolly's Grey Fox, good individual four years old and a good breeder.

High Grades—Also seven high grade cows to freshen by December first will be sold. Catalog ready to mail. Address,

W. H. Rehmert, Asherville, Kansas
Owner

Auct.—Will Myers, Beloit, Kan. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.



JERSEYS

Put a Greater Value on Your Cows—Register Them!

"SCRUBS" cost more in the long run, no matter how little you worry or care about them. A pure-bred cow that is registered pays many times over.

If you have Jerseys now that are pure bred, or if you contemplate getting Jerseys, let us mail full information and application blanks for registering. The registering cost is a trifle when you consider how it adds to the value of the cow or calf.

Write today for Jersey facts and registering information.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
322-1 West 23rd Street
New York, N. Y.

TRACTORS	1910 Models		1911 Models		1912 Models		1913 Models		1914 Models	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Albino-Dover (Square Turn)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Alis-Chalmers (General Purpose)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
All Work	BB	B	BB	B	BB	B	BB	B	A	A
Autumn-Taylor	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
" (18-24)	BB	B	BB	B	BB	B	BB	B	A	A
Avery " (15-30) (Waukegan)	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
" (6-10 H. P.)	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
" (Louisville)	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Bates Steel Mule	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	B
Bean Truck Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	B
Big Bull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	B
Buckeye (Ohio)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	B
Case " (8-18)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" (10-20)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" (12-25)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" (30-40)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cleveland	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Coleman	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Common Sense	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
C. O. D.	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	Arc	A
Craig	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Crooping Grip	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Emerson-Bramingham	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
" (E. B.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	Arc	A
" (Blue Four)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	Arc	A
" (Reeve)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Flour City	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Fortson (Heavy Duty)	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Gas Pull (Rumely Co.)	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Grain Belt	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Happy Farmer	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
" (Model D)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Hart Parr	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B
Hedden	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B
Hession	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B
Hollis	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B
Holt Caterpillar	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
" (Model 45)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
" (Model 18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Illinois	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Indiana	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
I. C. Prairie Dog	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Kearney	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
K. C. Crane	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Lauson	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Liberty	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Lightfoot	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Lincoln	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Logan (I. H. Co.)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
" (6-10) (I. H. Co.)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Moline Universal	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
National	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Nevalpa	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
" (20-12)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
" (30-15, 10-5)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
New Age	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Niles	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Oil Pull (14-25, 10-20) (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
" (20-40) (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
" (12-20, 16-30) (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
" (Rumely Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Parratt	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B
Pioneer	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B
Ploy Boy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Port Huron	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Roy	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Rumely	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
" (8-16)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Russell	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
" (Grand)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Sandusky	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Titan (I. H. Co.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Townsend	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Turner	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Trundear	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Twin City (Model 18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
" (Model 18)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
" (Model 12-30)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Vols.	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Wallis Cup	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	Arc	A
" (Junior)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Waterloo Boy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Whitney	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	A	A
Wisconsin	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A