

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement

of the Farm and Home

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FREE FAIR BREAKS RECORDS

In Attendance and Quality of Exhibits, All Previous Shows Surpassed

THE Kansas Free Fair has again broken all attendance records. It seemed last year that on Thursday, the big day, not another automobile or person could have gotten inside the gates. This year, due to especially favorable weather and the spread of the free fair idea, people came from far and near in greater numbers than ever before. By using a little more system in parking the cars, the seemingly impossible was accomplished and places were found for several hundred more inside the gates. Hundreds of cars, however, were unable to get inside. On Thursday and Friday every street leading away from the fair grounds was parked full on each side for two blocks. It is evident that all the Free Fair needs in order to have an enormous attendance is the right kind of weather. With favorable conditions people will come hundreds of miles to take advantage of this splendid opportunity to get a line on the agricultural and industrial progress of the past year and to take a little wholesome recreation.

While the county and state support takes care of premiums and some expenses in equipment, these funds are not sufficient to care for a great many of the necessary expenses of conducting a big fair. The management must depend on concessions and paid admissions to the grandstand for the races, for which no state money can be used, and the evening attractions, to make up the balance of the expense of conducting the fair. The weather was somewhat threatening last year and as a result the attendance at the evening attractions was rather disappointing, but fortune favored this year, and the bleachers and grandstand were crowded for practically every afternoon and evening program. The evening entertainment consisted mainly of a most spectacular exhibition of fireworks, supplemented by exhibition drills of Battery A of the Kansas Guards, which is encamped on the fair grounds, and other features of similar nature.

The choicest location on the grounds was occupied as usual by the carnival shows and concessions, this being almost a necessity because of the location of the permanent buildings for housing the various exhibits. The people in attendance who were interested in live stock and the agricultural machinery exhibits found their way to the barns and buildings, however, and these were crowded almost beyond their capacity nearly the whole week.

A good many people seemed to think the horse department was not up to the usual standard for Topeka. As a matter of fact, it was the best strictly Kansas breeders' show of draft horses ever made. None of the large establishments breeding and handling horses are showing this year. The Kansas farmer breeders of draft horses, however, are coming to the front and some splendid types of drafters were shown. A careful study of the exhibits of some fifteen or more Kansas breeders would convince anyone that Kansas can produce draft horses with plenty of quality and size. The exhibitors were in no sense professional showmen. The colts shown

had been suckled by mares that had done a heavy season's work on the farm. This evidence of the practical manner in which horse breeding is being handled was prominent all through the horse show.

It is always interesting to note the manner in which animals develop from year to year. Those who remembered the Percheron mare, Francine, winner of the grand championship last year, found her showing this year as a two-year-old of fine Percheron type. Mr. Loomis has good reason to be proud of this young mare. She was again the junior champion mare, but was defeated for the grand championship by the massive clean-cut black mare, Gazelda, shown by the Gossard Breeding Estates of Preston. Branson & Sons, of Overbrook, showed the grand champion stallion, Hector. This dark iron-gray horse has filled out and developed as a four-year-old and shows plenty of substance combined with good action and quality. His offspring show his power as a breeder. The Dustins won first and second on two yearling stallions of their own breeding. A most interesting exhibit in the Percheron class was the get of sire, such a class always showing the skill of the breeder and the prepotency of his breeding animals. D. F. McAlister, of Topeka, won the first place on the get of Improver, the grand champion stallion of last year. George Cook & Sons, of Freeport, Kansas, made an especially strong showing in the two and three-year-old stallion classes. Their two-year-old Pluto won the junior championship.

David Cooper & Son, of Freeport, Kansas, with their twenty-four head of

Belgians, had no competition. This is to be regretted, as no breeder likes to win the prizes without strong competition.

* * *

The cattle barn was well filled with a balanced group of exhibits representing the four beef breeds and Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire, and Guernsey breeds of dairy cattle. Twelve herds of Shorthorns were shown, seven being by Kansas exhibitors. The beef cattle were not shown in quite so high condition as usual, but perhaps this is to be commended, as there is a tendency to overfit breeding animals of the beef breeds. There have been larger numbers of Shorthorns at previous fairs, but never a lot showing more evenness in quality all through. In fact, this statement could be made of all the beef breeds on exhibition.

The beef cattle were judged under a large tent, which was a big improvement over judging out in the open as has been the previous practice. There is nothing more seriously needed on the Topeka fair grounds than a suitable live stock judging pavilion of permanent construction. Such a building would be an important factor in making this fair one of the leading live stock fairs of the Middle West.

One exhibitor—D. F. Cowden & Son—came from Texas with a herd of Angus cattle. They showed a senior yearling, Myra of Topeka, that was made grand champion Angus female of the show. This thick-meated finely-fitted heifer was born on the Topeka fair grounds two years ago, her mother, Myra of Rosemere, being the grand champion female that year. In the Herefords there

were three out-of-the-state herds. One—the LaVernet from Mississippi—has been showing at Topeka for several years. The Engle herd of Missouri is also well known to Topeka fair visitors. We were especially pleased to observe the scale and fine beef qualities our Kansas breeders of Herefords are getting in their herds of this breed. Few people realize what it means to bring such well-fitted herds to a fair following the feed conditions that have prevailed during the past season.

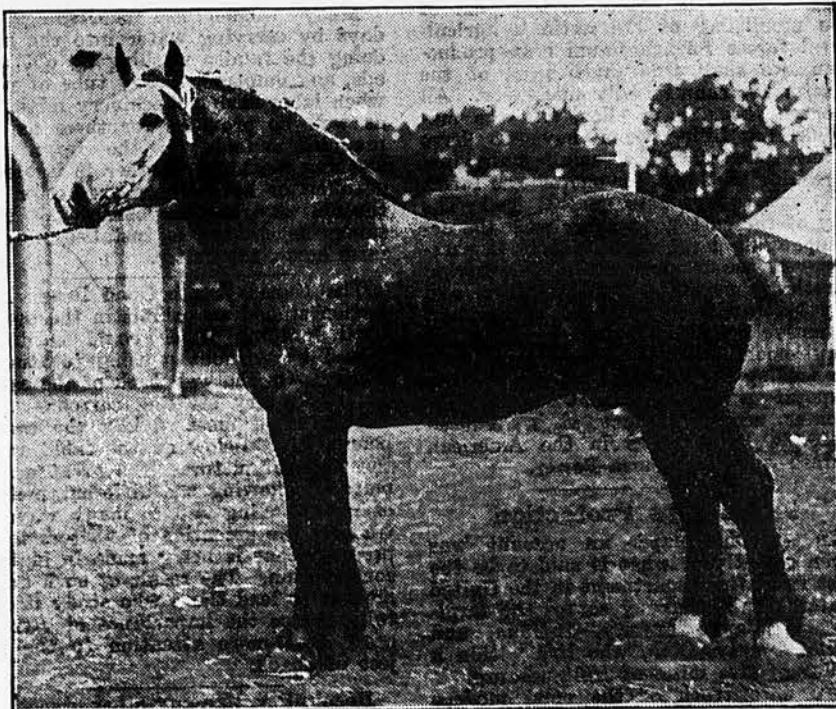
Carl Miller, of Belvue, Kansas, has not been showing long, but he is forging ahead and is making older breeders "sit up and take notice." Carl is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College who has gone back to the farm and is making good.

The W. I. Bowman herd, of Western Kansas, was a splendid exposition of what can be done with beef cattle in that section.

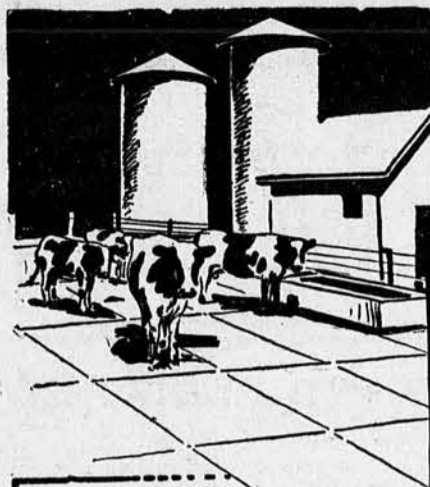
In point of numbers the steer show was small, but the quality was fully up to the standard of previous years. In the two-year-old class, all breeds showing together, Herkelmann of Iowa won first with his white Shorthorn. The Kansas Agricultural College won second with a Hereford and third with a Shorthorn. Kershaw, of Oklahoma, was fourth with an Angus. In the yearling class the college Shorthorn, Barmpton Prince, won first after an hour's session by the three judges. Kershaw's Angus was second, an Agricultural College Hereford third, and the Sutton & Porteous Angus fourth. It took the judges fully an hour to decide this class, and the beef cattle exhibitors in the barn were still arguing over the respective merits of the steers when the show broke up Friday afternoon. The steer calf awards were as follows: Agricultural College first on Victor Hessler, a Hereford, second on Golden Dale, a Shorthorn; a Kershaw Angus steer was third, the college Shorthorn fourth, and Sutton & Porteous fifth with an Angus. The Hereford calf, Victor Hessler, bred and fitted by the Kansas Agricultural College, was made champion steer.

* * *

The Kansas Free Fair simply must have additional barns for housing hogs. The exhibitors of hogs this year were an exceptionally good-natured bunch of men and they put up with all sorts of inconveniences because the hog show has outgrown the capacity of the six barns available. A big tent was used for the overflow and some other extemporized buildings. Anxious as the hog men are to show at a fair having such a large and representative attendance as the Kansas Free Fair, they cannot be expected to put up indefinitely with such makeshift accommodations. This year it was necessary to turn down late applications for entry and advise them to stay away because of the impossibility of caring for additional exhibits. The sheep exhibits were housed in one of the hog barns. These most profitable farm animals are claiming more attention each year and provision must be made for showing them and giving them proper care during the fair week.



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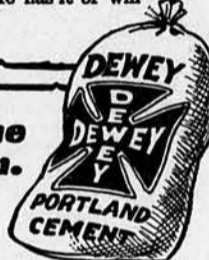
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FARM POWER

Items of Interest About Automobiles, Engines, Tractors, and Motorcycles

THE tractor is being used extensively as a solution for the problem of farm labor. All over the United States there is a need for men and horses to work on the farms; horses have been shipped abroad by the hundred thousands since the war began, and men have left the farms to meet the demands of the factories.

This year we are asking that more acres be farmed and that this land be more thoroughly and carefully worked so that the maximum production may be obtained. To properly prepare the seed bed for this large area, a great amount of work must be expended. It is necessary to plow deeply and at the right time and because the season is short, the crops have to be rushed in. The time rate of doing work is known as power and the crying need of the farmer is sufficient power to do the work required. The chief power producing agency on the farm has been the faithful horse but with the price of horses as high as it now is the farmer has to turn to something that, even though an added investment is necessary, still will repay him in larger returns.

Mechanical power is the solution and the modern tractor, although it has not reached its fullest development, is proving a success.

Primarily, the tractor does replace horses, but as their supplement it is even more important. The small machines of the two, three, and four-plov sizes, so popular today, do not do away with many horses on any given farm, but the farmer can fit the tractor into his program so that more can be accomplished at a reduced cost.

Let me illustrate this by a concrete example of a farm in Illinois. Last spring, on a four hundred acre farm, it was found necessary to plow up sixty acres of hay land that had winter killed—in addition to the extra land it was intended to farm because of being patriotic. In all, the farmer was to have two hundred and forty acres of plowed land. Two hundred and twenty acres of this land had to be plowed last spring as only about twenty acres were done last fall. Only eight of his ten horses could be worked to their fullest extent. The time period for putting in these crops was from April 4 to about May 25 and during these seven weeks, eleven days were rainy or too wet to do field work. A three-plov tractor was purchased and by keeping this plowing and disking, the horses were relieved of the heavy work and the crops were put in on time. Furthermore, the land was plowed more deeply and was disked more times than it had ever been. There are similar instances throughout the West and all show the added advantage of the tractor.

But not in field work alone is the tractor of special use. In this year of the mobilizing of the nation's agricultural forces for maximum crop production, we shall find much need of the tractor for running belt machinery. All modern farms have silos, and the machines for filling them have to have prime movers. The small individual threshing machines for one or two farms only are coming into general use. The day of the custom thresher with the accompanying large crew of help is passing. So the tractor is used for driving threshing machines, feed grinders, and hay balers. It is not hard to see that inventive ingenuity is meeting the extra requirements of the American farmers for feeding the world by placing at their disposal a machine that makes for greater accomplishment at a reduced cost.—E. R. WIGGINS in the American Thresherman and Farm Power.

Rural Fire Protection

In an Ohio paper an account was given recently of what is said to be the first rural fire department in the United States. This company serves the farmers of Wayne County, Indiana, and Darke County, Ohio, who live within a radius of five miles of Hollandsburg.

An auto truck of the most modern type has been purchased, and has just been delivered. It is provided with two large chemical tanks and can make thirty miles an hour. The equipment was

bought by farmers and will be maintained by annual dues of the membership. If the department is called to extinguish a fire at the home of a member, no charge is made. If the call comes from a farmer who is not a member, the service will cost the farmer \$50.

If the plan proves a success, as it should, it will not alone prove of benefit locally, but will pave the way for the organization of these little companies in other communities. There is no question but that the tremendous annual fire waste in farm properties can be materially lessened by the organization of these motor companies, say, in every township. In this day of good roads, telephone service, and the speedy motor apparatus, there is not much excuse for the farmer to be without fire protection.

Washing Machines on Farm

It is harder for the women of the farm to get help in the house than it is for their husbands to get labor for the farm work. We are asked to increase our production and that means women must increase their burdens. It is necessary that labor-saving machinery be installed to lessen the sixteen-hours-a-day labor of the farmer's wife.

The family washing is the hardest part of the farm woman's household. And while all kinds of labor saving machinery is being installed to do the farm work, surely no woman should be expected to break her back over the old-time wash tub, and the old-time ironing board.

There is much back-breaking work in the farm home which might be lightened up by up-to-date labor-saving devices, but the conditions under which the washing is done in many farm homes not only wears out many women, but endangers the life of the coming generation. Scrubbing out the family wash on an old-fashioned washboard is obsolete and no woman should be expected to do it, and no woman with a spark of self-assertion will do it these days.

A writer in the Wisconsin Agriculturist tells of visiting a neighbor having an electric washer and noting the ease with which the large washing was done. Not every farmer has electricity, but nearly every one now has a gasoline engine, which might operate a washing machine and wringer, and today the washing machine is quite as necessary on the farm as the gasoline engine.

With a power washing machine a washing can be done easily in two hours which in the old back-breaking way would take half a day. This is the day of labor-saving devices and the farmer is a back number who does not avail himself of these helps to successful farming, but nowhere are labor-saving devices needed more than in the farm household.

Many women are shortening their days by carrying water into the house, doing the family washing by old methods, and emptying heavy tubs of water, when labor-saving machinery might just as well be provided for them as it is provided outside on the farm. Any washing machine, whether it is electric, gasoline or hand power, is better than the old way, and the sooner this labor-saving machinery is installed in every farm home, the better.

The Kansas State Good Roads Association staged an exhibit in the agricultural building which could hardly be passed by without pausing to study it closely. On the wall back of the exhibit are some very striking cartoons which call to mind most vividly the cost of poor roads. Below on the table and in the form of pictures is a great deal of material showing the different methods of road making and in many ways attracting the attention of visitors to the progress that is being made in highway construction. The result of such an exhibit is to lead those who study it carefully to see the importance of giving a great deal more attention to the subject of roads.

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TIME TO SEED WHEAT

For a number of years Hessian fly has caused serious damage in Kansas wheat fields. In controlling this serious pest, one of the measures, along with early plowing and the destruction of all volunteer wheat, is observing the fly-free date for the different sections of the state. When the fly infestation is serious, as it has been over parts of Kansas, early sown fields become badly infested. This year, however, conditions are somewhat different, and, since late sowing is more apt to winter-kill, Professors L. E. Call and G. A. Dean, of the Agricultural College, after a careful canvass of the Hessian fly situation, are advising that wheat be sown a little earlier this fall over most of Eastern and Central Kansas than has been customary during the past four or five years. They find that the danger from Hessian fly injury is less serious than it has been for several years except in isolated areas in the central part of the state. There is, however, a slight infestation of fly over the entire eastern half of the state, and they are urging that great care be taken to destroy all volunteer wheat. This volunteer wheat is the greatest source of danger because it affords an excellent means of carrying the fly over the winter to infest the main crop of wheat in the spring.

Reasonably early seeding is advisable because it is better able to withstand the winter. In fighting the Hessian fly, the wheat grower has been compelled to choose the lesser of two evils. The earlier sown wheat gets its root system better established and hence is less subject to injury from dry weather and hot winds. Late sown wheat tillers, or stools, very little, and for this reason the stand is thin unless considerably more seed is sown.

It ripens late and in the eastern part of the state is more likely to be injured by rust than wheat that is sown somewhat earlier. The quality is usually poor as compared with wheat planted earlier. On the other hand, early seeding may give a low yield in dry seasons, because the heavy growth uses all the moisture stored in the soil and leaves the crop entirely dependent on seasonal rains. There is also more danger of early sown wheat producing an excessive growth and lodging on the more fertile bottom soils, or on other soils in seasons of excessive rainfall.

Professors Call and Dean point out that this fall wheat should be sown sufficiently early to enable it to make a satisfactory fall growth, especially a satisfactory root development. The exact time to sow for best results will vary with the section of the state, the character of the soil, the manner in which the seed bed has been prepared, the variety of wheat, and the quantity of seed sown.

The proper seeding time differs in different sections of the state. Wheat should be sown earlier in the northern and western part of the state than in the eastern and southern part. This is because the greater elevation in the western part and latitude in the northern part shortens the season, and grain must be sown earlier to make the same amount of growth before winter. In North Central Kansas, wheat seeded between September 15 and September 25 should give best results, when sown on well prepared ground. In South Central Kansas seeding may be from five to ten days later than in the north central part of the state, but unless the ground is well prepared, it is not advisable to delay seeding much after September 25. In Northeastern Kansas the best yields are usually obtained where the wheat is sown between September 20 and October 1, while in Southeastern Kansas slightly later seeding can be practiced. It is not advisable to delay seeding much later, because soft wheat, which is the common type of wheat sown, must be seeded earlier than hard wheat for best results. In Western Kansas there is less choice with respect to time of seeding

than in the rest of the state, because of dry falls. Wheat may be sown in this part of the state any time during the months of September or October that moisture conditions are favorable.

The seed bed preparation should be taken into consideration. Wheat may be sown considerably later on ground that has been plowed early and deep and well prepared, than if it has been carelessly prepared. Where ground is plowed early, plant food is developed very rapidly and water is usually stored in the soil for the growth of the plant. As a result, growth is rapid, the plants tiller abundantly and strong roots are developed before winter. As a general rule, the later ground is plowed the earlier the wheat should be sown, and the greater the quantity of seed that should be planted.

The rate to seed wheat bears a very definite relation to the time of seeding. Wheat that is planted early tillers abundantly and produces many heads from a single grain. On the other hand late sown wheat often germinates poorly and produces but one or two heads to the plant. For these reasons less seed is required when the crop is sown early, and more is required when sown late. The condition of the seed bed also affects the rate at which the crop should be sown. Less seed is required on well prepared ground than on ground plowed late and poorly prepared. More seed is needed in Eastern than in Central and Western Kansas, also more seed of the soft varieties should be sown than of the hard varieties. In Southeastern Kansas, where soft wheat is generally grown, a bushel and a half of wheat to the acre will usually give best results, when the wheat is sown at the proper time. In Northeastern Kansas a bushel and a peck should be sown; in Central Kansas about one bushel will prove sufficient, and in Western Kansas often one-half bushel to three pecks of seed is sufficient to produce maximum yields when the crop is sown early on well prepared ground. For every seven to ten days that seeding is delayed after the best date of seeding, an additional peck of seed should be sown to the acre. At the Agricultural College, as an average of the past five years, wheat seeded after October 15 has given best results when sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, and between October 1 and October 15 at the rate of one and one-half bushels.

We wonder how the people of the farms look upon the carnival features of our big agricultural fairs. Never in the history of the Kansas Free Fair have such crowds gathered on the fair grounds as this year. The carnival section seemed to be crowded most of the time, but so were the barns and exhibits. These crowds continued through the whole week. Thursday, the usual big day, broke all previous attendance records, but on Friday there seemed to be fully as many people, and on Saturday, which day was devoted entirely to the automobile races, aeroplane flights, and the carnival shows, there were several thousand more people in the grandstand and on the quarter stretch than either Thursday or Friday. These features are all apart from the showing of live stock, farm machinery and equipment and the various agricultural products, which is the real basis or excuse for a big agricultural fair. The Topeka Fair has established the free gate idea, which means that no one pays a cent to see any part of the educational features of the exposition. It takes more money, however, to run a big fair than is provided by the county and state appropriations. These funds can be used only for certain specific purposes, such as payment of agricultural and live stock premiums. We have never had the time nor been inclined to attend any of these carnival shows. There is nothing elevating about them. In fact the very reverse is true, and it is to be regretted that they occupy such a prominent place in a big

fair. It is up to the people who patronize these big fairs, however, to formulate the policy of the management as regards the prominence given to the carnival feature. The men in charge argue that people want these things, and it is only by accepting the money coming from these big concessions that a big exposition can be properly financed. What do KANSAS FARMER readers think? Do you favor furnishing such support to a big fair as will enable it to put the educational features to the front in a large way, or are you content to sit back and say nothing, thus compelling the management to accept questionable features in order to come out even?

The Junior Department was a new departure at the Topeka Fair this year. Its purpose was to encourage Kansas boys and girls to take greater interest in growing pigs, poultry, and the various farm products. Miss M'Edna Corbet, county superintendent of Shawnee County, was superintendent of this department, and some very creditable work was shown in the various sections. We feel that it is a mistake, however, to divide up the work of the boys and girls as was done at this fair. It would be much more inspiring and attract a great deal more attention if it could all be gathered together in one place under its own management. A Boys' and Girls' Club Department was also featured for the first time this year. The state club work, which is under the direction of Otis E. Hall, state club leader, of the extension division of the Agricultural College, offers the best avenue for developing the farm and home interests of the boys and girls. We believe it would be much more effective to center all the boys' and girls' work at the big fairs under the state club direction. The exhibits made at the fairs would then all represent the work of a constructive program covering a whole year under active and sympathetic local leadership. The educational value of work so directed is far greater than work performed without a well defined program. Comments on the Boys' and Girls' Club Department will be found on another page of this issue.

We wish to commend the energy and ability of the farmers who presented general farm exhibits at the Kansas Free Fair. To prepare and show a creditable exhibit of the products of a single farm requires a great deal of time and work. The agricultural products of such a farm have practically no outlet except through the regular market channels. An exhibitor of pedigreed live stock can build up a prestige through successful showing of his animals that will greatly increase his returns from the sale of breeding stock. It is a valuable form of advertising. The man who shows a collection of agricultural products from his farm has no such prospect of realizing on his efforts as a showman unless it be where certain strains of pure-bred wheat, corn, or other staple crops are being featured. As a rule, the man making the collective farm exhibit has nothing but the premium to pay him for his effort, outside the feeling of satisfaction coming from performing a public-spirited act in helping to show the agricultural possibilities of his home community. The premiums are not large enough to pay for the work involved, and those who prepare these exhibits should be given due credit for doing their part in making the agricultural part of a fair successful. One of these collective exhibits at the Free Fair was made by Wylie Engler, a Shawnee County boy only fourteen years of age. He had made no attempt to follow the regulations laid down for competing in this classification. He had collected and gathered together insects, weeds, grains, and the various agricultural plants from sheer love of learning all he could about these many things found on every farm. This boy's work, as shown in his exhibit, was unusual, and his interest in every-

thing related to farm work is most commendable. He was given fourth place by the judges. Paul Gilman, of Leavenworth, won first; Archie Smith, of Jewell, second, and Mrs. Kriepe, of Tecumseh, third.

A study of the truck farm exhibit made by L. W. Orner, of Oakland, furnished convincing evidence of the adaptability of Kaw Valley soil for producing vegetables of a high quality. The uncertain element is the possibility of insufficient rainfall at certain seasons, and that could be overcome in truck farming by installing pumps to draw upon the water of the underflow. The possibilities of this section for producing large quantities of vegetables of all kinds has not been sufficiently exploited. Mr. Orner made a most comprehensive exhibit and easily won the blue ribbon in this classification.

Five county collective exhibits were made at the Free Fair. These exhibits are prepared and staged by men who have almost become professionals in the business. Such exhibits attract much attention and serve to most effectively advertise the county they represent. A large amount of work is involved, and there are few men willing and able to spend the time and effort necessary to prepare such exhibits. They were especially attractive this year because of the exceptionally fine quality of the small grain shown in the sheaf or bundle. This material is admirably adapted to the decorative feature. The ranking was as follows: Leavenworth County, first; Jewell, second; Franklin, third; Douglas, fourth; and Jefferson, fifth.

A few years ago such an exhibition of Holstein cattle as was made at Topeka would have been impossible in Kansas, but the state is forging ahead rapidly in breeding dairy cattle. The four Kansas herds would have been a credit to any Holstein show. The Galloway-Messer Farm of Iowa had a classy lot of cattle of this breed, but they were met with cattle fully as good. The Galloway-Messer herd took away with them the cow championship and the junior bull championship and won first place on their aged herd, but the Kansas exhibitors got a fair share of the blue and championship ribbons, including the grand championship bull of the show.

The Jersey men of Kansas were represented by Fred Laptad, of Lawrence. This is a good working herd of Jerseys, but they were up against a herd backed with a lot of money made in other ways than by milking cows. The Kansas Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association occupied some space in the Jersey section of the barn. J. A. Porter, of Mayetta, secretary of this organization, was in this display booth most of the time, handing out Jersey literature and boosting for the breed. This organization, now less than a year old, has more members than any other pure-bred cattle breeders' association in the state. Even though the Jersey show was light, people who visited the barn were impressed with the merits of the breed through the efforts of this live organization.

This year has settled beyond the shadow of a doubt the desirability of having a free gate at this fair. Topeka has never been visited by so many people at one time. In order to take the place to which it is entitled, more permanent buildings are absolutely necessary. In addition there must be good sidewalks to all parts of the grounds so that people can get around in comfort in bad weather.

The live stock awards will be found in full on other pages of this issue, with the exception of the sheep awards, which will be given later. Comments on other departments of the fair will also be found on other pages of this issue.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING

Shortening Route

From Producer to Consumer

By R. C. GANO

THERE are many indications that there is coming to be a nationwide awakening in this country on the subject of co-operative marketing. The farmer's attention in years past has been mainly concentrated on the science of producing. Many agencies have helped him in this, and today there is no reason why every farmer should not be something of an expert in producing his crops. It is natural now that he should begin turning his attention to the subject of scientific selling, too long neglected. For he cannot have failed to note the great number of speculators and other middlemen who are making more money out of farm crops than is the farmer. The desire for scientific selling is leading unerringly to co-operation.

Co-operative marketing as a means of preserving for the farmer the profits from his labor, started in Denmark in 1882 with the establishment of a co-operative creamery by a small group of dairymen. But it is interesting to know that fifteen years before that a reaction of United States farmers against the high cost of distribution had resulted in the formation of a fraternal order, the first of its kind, called the Patrons of Husbandry. This organization was the forerunner of a number of societies, at least one of which—the Farmers' Union—is an established power today with an unquestioned influence on cotton production and prices.

With the exception of the co-operative creamery, cheese factory, and egg circle, all of which originated in Denmark, the United States has really been the pioneer in co-operative crop marketing. The co-operative grain elevator movement had its origin in this country at Rockwell, Iowa, and the co-operative marketing of fruits, which is the third really big movement of this sort, was first tried in Southern California in 1885-93.

CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES

The co-operative creamery idea has shown a remarkably rapid growth. In thirty-five years it has reached practically every cream producing territory in the world. Germany, Switzerland, Ireland, France and the United States were all quick to follow Denmark's example.

Egg circles have seen only slight development here, being operated usually in connection with co-operative creameries. The dairy states of the Northwest, however, have a number of highly successful egg circles.

The thing that is needed in order to secure rapid growth of the creamery movement is federation of the creameries for large scale marketing. To date co-operation is confined to restricted areas and the economies possible are limited to just the extent that the movement is localized. It has been through federation of neighborhood associations that both the grain elevator and fruit marketing movements have secured their market triumphs. Little progress in this direction has been made among the creameries. Yet the university farm in Minnesota has gathered data to show that farmers of that state who are selling their cream co-operatively are realizing from five to eight cents more per pound for butterfat than is being secured by independent sellers.

CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN ELEVATORS

The co-operative grain elevator movement had its beginning at Rockwell, Iowa, in 1889, when a brave little band of farmers determined to take a stand against the exorbitant demands of the great line elevator companies. This first little company had a rocky road to travel, for it was attacked by big interests from every conceivable angle. But it stood its ground and set an example which was soon followed by other farmers on a wholesale scale.

There are today in the grain belt over 3,000 farmers' co-operative elevators. North Dakota and Iowa lead in number of companies, and five other states have over 230 companies each. These are Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Kansas. The first state association of such companies was formed in



HOLSTEIN COWS BROUGHT TO LEAVENWORTH COUNTY BY WULFEKUHLE STATE BANK AND DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE FARMERS OF THAT COUNTY

Illinois in 1903, and today nine states have state associations, viz: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Indiana, and Ohio. Two other states—Montana and Missouri—are expected to form state associations shortly.

In addition to this the nine state associations have recently perfected a national organization called the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Companies, which handles the national questions of the grain belt and has been very successful in securing legislation. H. W. Danforth, of Washington, Illinois, is president of the National Council. The movement in this country is unquestionably in a most flourishing condition.

In Canada, however, the grain elevator movement had made even more rapid progress. In that country there are now four huge co-operative companies which after nine years have over 50,000 farmer members and have handled over \$150,000,000 worth of grain.

CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT MARKETING

But this country's truly spectacular co-operative movement has been the fruit marketing movement. The creamery and elevator movements have been rather unostentatious—but the fruit marketing movement, through its national advertising campaigns, has in recent years been crying from the rooftops. It is this branch of co-operative marketing which has attracted the attention of farmers far and wide and has caused the farm press and various farmers' organizations to begin taking a more active interest in the subject.

Less than three years after Denmark's first creamery was formed, and probably without any knowledge of the existence of such a movement in Denmark, the California citrus fruit growers organized the Orange Growers' Protective Union. This first attempt at co-operation was unsuccessful, but it was renewed in 1893, when speculators had so abused the citrus fruit market that instances were on record where fine oranges were sold by the growers at ten cents a box. A mass meeting of growers at Los Angeles resulted in the pledging of 90 per cent of the citrus fruit crop to the new association, and the first local associations of growers were immediately formed.

The organization was partially disappointing at first, but it had within it the germ of success. In the first years it handled about 25 per cent of the state crop. By 1905 it was handling 47 per cent and the crop had increased enormously. Today the annual citrus crop of California is over ten times the size of the crop of 1893, and the California Fruit Growers' Exchange markets 67 per cent of this crop by means of a marketing machinery and system which is considered the most remarkable ever developed for handling an agricultural crop and which operates at a cost of less than 3 per cent on gross sales. In this great association of about 8,000 farmers there are 150 local associations grouped into nineteen district exchanges.

This was not only the first fruit association but it was also the first to use advertising. In 1907 the brand

name, "Sunkist," was adopted, and an experimental newspaper campaign was tried in Iowa. This was eminently successful in increasing consumption of the fruits, and led to national advertising. This year nearly half a million dollars is being expended for advertising Sunkist oranges and lemons. The stimulating effect of the advertising on sales has been easily traceable, and it is known that without advertising no market could have been found at profitable prices for the great increase in production of the past few years.

OTHERS FOLLOW LEAD

The educational influence of the Sunkist enterprise has been stupendous. Practically every big fruit, nut and vegetable industry in California has endeavored, with more or less success, to follow the lead of the citrus fruit growers. Where these efforts were properly managed they have been highly successful. In the state today are two successful deciduous fruit organizations, two dried fruit organizations, two highly successful nut associations, the Associated Raisin Company, an epochal success, now handling practically the entire \$10,000,000 crop, the Peach Growers Inc., a new prune and apricot organization, and several others.

Outside of California there is the Florida Citrus Exchange, handling one-fourth of the Florida orange and grapefruit crop, the great apple and deciduous fruit organizations of the Northwest, notably the Northwestern Fruit Exchange and the North Pacific Fruit Distributors, and other such organizations throughout the country too numerous to mention. There is not a state in the Union in which truck growers, potato growers, honey producers, or fruit growers, have not formed successful organizations for marketing. The United States Government estimates there are no less than 10,000 farmers' marketing associations actually in operation, though the majority of these are of course merely small community organizations. The Michigan Farmer states there are over five hundred marketing associations in Michigan alone.

The Farmers' Union, with its over 3,000,000 members—not all farmers—is a marketing organization in the limited sense that it gathers crop statistics and makes minimum price recommendations to cotton growers. It has also built over 1,600 cotton warehouses to help growers hold their cotton for favorable prices. It thus appears to be working towards the more complex systems of the fruit associations, by slow stages.

CO-OPERATION PAYS

Practically all of the organizations
(Continued on Next Page)

ONE of the most interesting features of the Leavenworth County Farm Bureau picnic was the distribution of 101 high grade Holstein heifers to farmers of the county. These heifers had been bought from Kansas dairymen by the Wulfekuhler State Bank with the help and advice of Gus M. Aaron, president of the farm bureau, and I. N. Chapman, county agricultural agent. The heifers were numbered and corresponding numbers were placed in an envelope and those who had contracted for the cattle drew numbers for them. These heifers are all bred to herd sires having good production records back of them. Model feed and milk trucks, buckets, strainers, stanchions, dairy scales, and other articles of value to dairy farmers, were on exhibition.

The farm bureau and the federated canning clubs of the county joined in this picnic and fully 3,000 persons were in attendance. It was an old-fashioned basket dinner picnic. The amusements and the ice water were the contribution of the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce.

In the cut on this page Mr. Aaron stands at the left, and next in order are Otto Wulfekuhler, I. N. Chapman, county agent, and F. S. Turner, assistant county agent.

PROPER HOUSING OF POULTRY

A Warm, Well Constructed House is Essential to Winter Egg Production

By ROSS M. SHERWOOD, K. S. A. C.

IT WILL pay well to spend a little money for a good poultry house this fall. The health and productiveness of the fowls depend upon the care they receive. A suitable house is essential to winter egg production, and there is no questioning the profitability of having a high egg return the coming season. The poultry house for the fowls to occupy this winter should be built at once so they will be fully accustomed to the new quarters before the cold weather comes.

The first thing that must be taken into consideration in planning a house is its location. The logical location for the poultry houses is nearer to the residence than to the live stock barns, since as a general rule the women of the household will have considerable to do with the caring for the fowls.

Adequate drainage, however, should be given precedence to convenience of location. No matter how conveniently located a poultry house may be, if the drainage of the site is poor, the health of the fowls suffers and the possibility of failure is greatly increased.

The ground should have a gentle slope, preferably to the south. The soil should be loose and porous, but if the site is not naturally dry it should be made so by the laying of tile drains.

The location of the sheds and pens having been decided, it is necessary to determine the size and type of house required. It is not an easy matter to design a perfect poultry house that will fulfill all conditions with absolute satisfaction. It has been demonstrated clearly that the old-fashioned closed house is lacking in many respects. The open front type of house in a more or less modified form is being adopted rapidly in all parts of the country.

The open front house should face the south, and be tightly inclosed on all sides except the front. In most cases the front is left entirely open to the outside air. Free ventilation without drafts is most desirable, but it is essential that cold damp winds should be excluded from the inside of the house, by covering the openings with cheesecloth or muslin. This will break the force of the wind, yet admit the air freely, so that the circulation is not stopped.

There also should be a glass window in the front of the house, preferably a single sash. This may be hinged on one side to swing inward. Too much glass, however, means a warm house in the daytime and a cold house at night, and experience has shown that fowls will not lay under these conditions.

The floor space within the building is dependent upon the breed of birds housed. From two to five square feet of floor space for each bird is considered ample room for most varieties.

A well proportioned poultry house measures 16 x 20 feet, the side walls being eight feet at the high point toward the south, and about five feet at the lowest point. The most satisfactory roof for this style of house is the common shed type, with the slope to the north. This reduces the amount of surplus air space directly above the roosts in the rear of the building.

Any durable lumber can be used for the construction of the house. The outer boxing should be well seasoned to prevent excessive shrinkage and cracking. Shiplap is satisfactory for the side walls as it can be laid quickly and makes a tight, strong surface. For studding, 2 x 4's may be used in most cases, but 2 x 6's are at times necessary for roof rafters in larger buildings.

Bad air is harmful to all birds and consequently it has been found necessary to provide a ventilating system that will furnish an adequate supply of fresh air at all times. Ventilation can be secured by means of a few openings under the roof at the rear of the house. These openings should be filled with straw to prevent any drafts.

The roof is a most important part of the house, as it must be absolutely watertight. Where there is sufficient pitch, shingle roofs are the most satisfactory, as they are cooler in summer and warmer in winter than those constructed of metal or composition roofing. Where the latter form of roof covering is used, the sheathing should



TOLMAN OPEN-FRONT HOUSE, TWENTY FEET SQUARE.—PERCHES HIGHER THAN FRONT EAVES.—VENTILATOR IN BACK SIDE

be closely laid. For small houses the shed type of roof is the best. Houses more than sixteen feet and up to twenty-four feet wide generally require a specially constructed roof, in order to allow the sunlight to reach the rear of the building.

The floor may be of concrete, common boards or dirt. A concrete floor is the best, as it is easily cleaned and kept dry, is ratproof and exceedingly durable, and although the first cost is greater, it is more economical in the end. It is often advisable to lay the concrete floor on a foundation of from six to eight inches of coarse rock as an extra precaution against dampness. A board floor is dry, but must be made tight or it will be cold. A board floor has no special advantages to recommend its use. A dirt floor is unsanitary and affords a safe harbor for rats. The fowls will scratch holes in the floor and thus necessitate frequent filling in with fresh earth. The entire building should be protected in some manner at its base so that the framing will not rot.

The interior fixtures of the house should be portable to insure thorough disinfection. The perches should be placed twelve to fourteen inches apart. The nests may be built in sections of four or six and are usually supported by cleats on the walls. The nests should be roomy and preferably dark and secluded, as most varieties of birds will lay to much better advantage under these conditions. The dimensions of the nests will depend upon the breeds, but a space approximately twelve inches wide, fourteen inches high and fourteen inches deep should be sufficient. The entire floor should be covered with straw to permit easy cleaning.

Poultry keeping may be made a profitable pleasure both in the country and in the city. It may be carried on as an exclusive business or as a side

line, but whatever the object may be, the poultry raiser must adopt a systematic method in caring for his fowls.

Cool nights are coming. Watch your young flock that they do not crowd in the sleeping quarters. Give them plenty of room in which to roost.

Poultry Outlook

H. H. Johnson, of Clay Center, Nebraska, writes as follows concerning the outlook for poultry the coming year:

"There is considerable fiction in some of the papers about poultry, poultry raising and the profits. Having been in the business for many years, I do not feel that anyone is justified in putting out an article that says a poultry raiser will make a fortune, but I think we should get down to a business basis and tell the people that they will make profit. The capital required is very little, the experience and training none at all.

"They can stay by the standard varieties such as the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, the Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons. No one can get in wrong on these varieties. The farmer is the great poultry raiser of this country.

"It is natural for the big poultry ventures to get notoriety through the papers, no matter if they don't live until the story of their big boom is published. It has a thrill to it. These things are, however, damaging. The safe, sane and sensible method of raising poultry and figuring profits is, after all, the best.

"In one of the farm journals of national circulation is an article telling about the success of a party who borrowed all the incubators in the neighborhood and kept them hatching late in the summer. That was a good idea but further on it mentioned that the woman had added to these machines which it

said held 3,000 eggs, a machine of 2,500 eggs. She kept her own hens, 600 of them, and bought all the eggs for hatching in the surrounding country. Now a flock of 600 hens ought to produce at times about 400 eggs a day. The argument falls down, for it shows that the hens are not laying what they ought to lay.

"Another thing that is going to keep us busy is the high price of feed. Still when we think about it, the first three months of a chick's life do not mean a whole lot of feed. Little chicks, a lot of them, thrive on a couple of handfuls of feed a day. The first three months they don't require much feed. They come in the warm weather season and when running about the yard can get a lot of their own feed. Early hatches grow to maturity without running the owner into much money for feed, and in the fall the farmer can save himself a lot of money by culling out the surplus roosters and old fat hens and keeping only the pullets that are thrifty. These always have a high percentage of good layers. The feed question is a question it seems to me can be handled. It's an argument demonstrating the poultry raising and in some localities it seems to be the habit to sell off poultry in order to save feed. The average farm of 160 acres can develop a poultry income of \$300 to \$500 a year, and also the average farm can keep about 200 hens that live on the waste feed. Poultry in a sense is a by-product. The price of feed is likely to go somewhat lower.

"Another thing that should be learned is that chicken feed is not necessarily the No. 2 Red Turkey wheat and other grain of high price. Chicken feed can be screenings, unmarketable stuff, the clean-up from around the threshing machine where there is a lot of dirt and chaff."

Moving Picture on the Farm

SCENE I—A nice motherly hen with her brood of downy fall chicks scratching busily near an old building.

SCENE II—A sleek, fat old rat slips out from under the shed and kidnaps the biggest chick in the bunch. Another sally and another baby disappears.

SCENE III—Biddy cuddles her family under her wings in an old box at night. A midnight forage—the rat has "done his bit" for his family, but Biddy trots around next day with one lone chick and all hopes of early fryers vanish.

To prevent thrills of this kind, get a good Scotch terrier.

Swat the lice! Swat the mites! Keep everlastingly at it, and don't spare the coal oil or stock dip, whatever solution you find does the work.

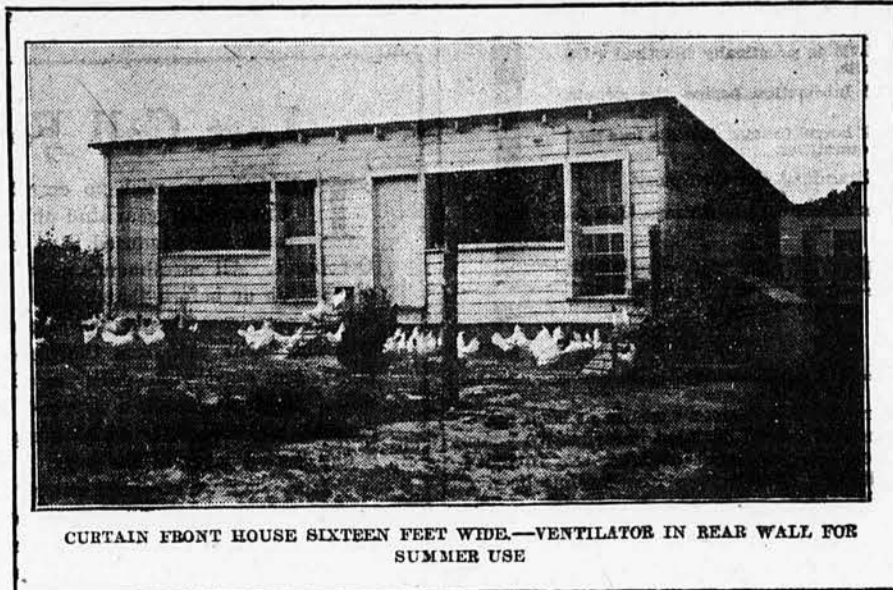
CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

(Continued from Page Four)

which have made any headway at all have found that co-operation pays well. It appears to be the one method of preserving to the farmer himself the speculative profits from his crops. It keeps the control of distribution of crops in the hands of the farmer, and it is always true that whoever controls distribution also controls the division of profits.

The pooling of a state crop places the owners of this crop in the position of any large manufacturer. It results in a huge working capital, enables the association to organize a selling machine, to gather crop information, to deal advantageously with the railroads, and in every way to operate on a big and therefore an economical scale.

Many big interests formerly opposed to co-operation now heartily favor it. The railroads at first opposed the farmers' elevator companies, but they soon learned these companies make for farm prosperity, bigger crops and more business. The California banks learned the same lesson. Whatever increases the prosperity of the farmer increases indirectly our national prosperity as a whole—and President Wilson is surely right in advising farmers to take up this problem of co-operative marketing as rapidly as practicable.



CURTAIN FRONT HOUSE SIXTEEN FEET WIDE.—VENTILATOR IN REAR WALL FOR SUMMER USE

Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

Prepotency of Pure Breds

A SINGLE carefully selected pure-bred animal may easily become the foundation of a profitable herd of dairy cattle. We have called your attention to this possibility several times in the Dairy Club Department. Careful study of the herd of almost any well established breeder of pure-bred live stock will prove the truth of this statement. A few weeks ago we referred to the Ayrshire herd of the agricultural college as an illustration of how one cow may become the foundation of a herd. In this herd nearly all of the very best producers trace directly to the cow, Bangora, dropped on the agricultural college farm fifteen years ago by a Young Ayrshire cow purchased from the East.

We were impressed with the possibility of getting started in the pure-bred business in a small way while we were watching the showing of Holstein cattle at the Kansas Free Fair last week. We called to mind a visit we made some years ago to the farm of J. W. Chestnut & Sons, where we saw a bull calf whose mother had been recently purchased as a foundation cow. Of course the Chestnuts were disappointed when this heifer dropped a bull instead of a heifer calf. Nearly all dairymen in the beginning are anxious to get heifer calves because they wish to add to the producing herd as rapidly as possible. A prepotent herd sire, however, is a very important part of the pure-bred herd. The Chestnuts gave this calf the best of care and as a result he developed into a splendid representative of the breed. He now stands at the head of this good herd of Holsteins and for the second time was made the grand champion bull of the Kansas Free Fair in competition with three other high-class herds. Those interested in the dairy cattle awards will find them printed in full on another page of this issue.

Some of you have pure-bred cows and these cows, if they prove profitable as producers, are likely to transmit to their offspring their own good qualities. We use the term prepotent in speaking of the power animals have to transmit their own good qualities to their offspring. Some of you have grade cows that are high producers, but they are not so certain of transmitting their own good qualities to their offspring as the pure-bred. In other words, they do not have the prepotency of pure-bred animals. The certainty with which the pure-breds transmit their own good qualities is one of the principal reasons why a pure-bred cow is worth more than a grade, even though the grade may give just as much milk and produce as much butterfat in a year as the pure-breds.

Not all pure-breds, however, are valuable animals. The fact that an animal has a recorded pedigree does not of necessity make it a high producer. Have you ever heard the term "pure-bred scrub" used? Ordinarily we think of a scrub as a very inferior animal of unknown breeding. Of course such animals are worth little on the market and they have no value as improvers of live stock because they are so poor themselves and cannot transmit what they do not have. The pure-bred scrub is a very inferior animal having a pedigree, or it is recorded in one of the herd books because its sire and dam are recorded.

Now the pure-bred scrub is the most dangerous kind of a scrub. Some people think having a recorded pedigree makes an animal valuable, and will use such an animal for breeding because it is registered. The pure-bred scrub is dangerous because, due to its purity of breeding, it has the power to transmit its inferior qualities even more surely than the ordinary scrub. Do not make the mistake of thinking that you have a high-class animal because it has a pedigree. Not all registered animals are high producers. You must not only have a pedigree, but the animal must have the quality of high production.

The inferior cow cannot fool Dairy Club members very long, for you are all applying the final test of value—the scales and the Babcock test. These combined with the feed records tell you whether the cow is a profitable animal or not.

Success in dairying depends largely upon the man behind the cow.

One of the things most needed in the dairy business is a determination to succeed.

The amount of the ration is not always of so much importance as the kind. It must be fitted to the needs and demands of the cow for milk production.

Why keep three cows to produce 12,000 pounds of milk in a year when two better ones will do it with the same amount of feed?

Keep the cows full of good feed. Keep them busy working up good feed into a money product. A cow that is bellowing over the fence for something to eat is wasting her time and will probably waste yours in getting her out of the corn field and repairing fences.

Several members of the first Dairy Club have already enrolled for the work of the second year in the advanced class. We hope quite a number of others will continue the work. Remember, all enrollments must be in by October 1. If you do not have an enrollment blank, write us at once.

A striking exhibit by the Beatrice Creamery Company was modeled in butter and inclosed in a refrigerator. Two young boys in soldiers' uniforms were represented, one of them riding a hobby horse and giving an order to the other, who was writing it down. A legend carved in butter on a butter tablet read: "Somewhere in Kansas. General Kiddo on a hobby horse ordering Meadow Gold butter for his armies."

Interest in dairying is evidently on the increase in counties of Western Kansas. The Dodge City Globe notes that the Farmers' Equity Union received another carload of dairy cattle recently, selling them to farmers for from \$135 to \$160 apiece. The statement is made that these cows began business at their new homes by producing four gallons of milk daily. Dodge City is evidently becoming quite a dairy center. The first dairy farm of any size to be established was that of Doctors Simpson and Balou, where fifty or sixty cows are handled with the best modern equipment.

Last Call For Club Members

THOSE who wish to enroll in the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club for the coming year and old members who wish to continue the work with the advanced class should remember that the closing date is October 1. All enrollments must be in, all cows purchased, and all records started on or before that date.

If your cow should not be fresh for a few weeks after this date, this will not debar you from the club. You can begin your feed record October 1, and start your milk record as soon as your cow commences giving milk. Beginning with a dry cow will not necessarily handicap you in the contest, as those cows which are giving milk October 1 will probably have a dry period later in the year.

Last year we received letters after the closing date from quite a number who wished to enter the contest. This year the closing date has been placed a month later and we hope no one who wants to enter will be disappointed. Be sure your enrollment coupon and the report of the purchase of your cow and the notice of starting your record are sent in in good time.



LOUDEN

Solves Your Barn Building and Equipment Problems

Get the benefit of our more than 50 years' experience in planning, building and equipping dairy barns. Let our experts show you how much labor-saving convenience and profit-producing comfort for live stock can be built into a moderate priced barn. No charge for suggestions and preliminary sketches to suit your requirements. Write us how many head and what kind of stock you wish to house.

"LOUDEN BARN PLANS" sent postpaid on request—no charge. A valuable 112-page book of practical plans and dollar-saving information. Get it before you build.

Don't fail to take advantage of our expert service and write us at once for our two valuable books.

The Louden Machinery Company
1519 Court St. (Over 50 Years in Business) Fairfield, Iowa

Louden Equipped Barn, Owned by E. E. Leimann, Lake Villa, Illinois

Louden Equipment in Kentucky State Hospital Barn, Lexington, Kentucky



30,000 Miles Versus 10,000 Miles

Given two cars of identical make, going into service the same day.

Let one owner pay strict attention to lubrication, changing the motor oil at 800, at 700 and at 1,000, and then each succeeding 1,000 miles. He will have at 80,000 miles a smoother running car, a quieter motor, and will get a better price for his car than will the owner at 10,000 miles who changes the motor oil in his car infrequently and uses inferior lubricating oil.

Use Polarine For Correct Lubrication

Any make car at any motor speed or temperature. Under driving conditions where temperature of cylinder walls ranges from 300 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit, the viscosity of POLARINE is practically identical with the so called "heavy" oils.

Use POLARINE and lubrication begins the minute your engine starts.

Order a barrel or half barrel today. It costs less that way than in smaller quantities.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
72 West Adams Street, Chicago, U. S. A.

The premium list of the American Royal Live Stock Show, to be held October 1 to 6 at Electric Park, Kansas City, has been issued. It shows classifications for Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, in breeding and fat stock classes. A notable fact about the prizes this year is that the Hereford division will have \$1,500 more in cash prizes than last year, the money being distributed right down the line

through the various awards in each class. The Shorthorn division has for two years been offering large awards, the futurity with its \$2,500 in prizes having been a substantial stimulant to breeders. The Hereford cash prizes total \$5,000; the Shorthorn, \$5,500, and the Aberdeen-Angus above \$2,000. The premium list can be obtained by addressing Secretary American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Missouri.

Should All Heifers Be Raised?

W. J. FRASER, Illinois University

ARTICLES have appeared advocating the raising of all heifer calves, and it has even been urged upon legislative bodies that laws be passed preventing the killing of any heifer calves in order to increase the supply of dairy and animal products, because, as the advocates say, these products are needed for the support of a healthy population and are certain to be high priced in the future.

It is doubtless true, but we must look farther than this to see if the raising of all heifer calves would be a good, economical, well balanced policy for the individual farmer, for the nation in the production of a large food supply to support not only ourselves but our allies, in these times of stress and want.

No industry can be permanently developed by simply attempting through articles stating the importance and attractiveness of the business to stimulate people to go into it. Every occupation, to endure, must rest upon its own foundation, and if it finally succeeds in a large way it will be because of real merit.

Advising and admonishing dairy farmers in general to raise all their heifers is bound to be an economical waste, for those who follow this advice will lose money and will finally quit the dairy business or fail entirely, as many have done in the past.

What we need is a proper balance between the different lines of agriculture, so that each line is developed to fill its proper place according to the world's needs and its real merit. Because of "the slow process of economic law," upon which all industry in the world must ultimately rest, this is what will finally prevail in spite of the strongest exhortation to the contrary. Anything not based upon a sound economic foundation is doomed to failure.

Now, the dairy industry has a good and sound foundation, and this is the time to get down and build on this and quit building dairy air-castles that can not endure but must of necessity be swept away by the first economic breeze which is certain to come, for the clouds are already far above the horizon in the form of discontented milk producers.

The only thing that will permanently stimulate the dairy industry is to bring to the mind of the public the true food value of dairy products and their wholesomeness and palatability, when rightly produced, and thus increase the demand for dairy products.

This means a well organized campaign of education among the consumers and also a campaign of education among producers to furnish better and safer dairy products.

In this way, and in this way only, will the dairy industry find its proper place permanently, and it will then be unnecessary to waste time and money in a so-called dairy campaign every few years. If there is sufficient demand for dairy products to cause the price to raise proportionately with other commodities, so that there is a reasonable profit in their production, they will be produced in large quantities, and it will not be necessary to persuade people to go into a losing venture and in the wrong way, only to fail as thousands have done and then damn dairy farming and the dairy cow, neither of which is to blame for the failure.

To show further the folly of raising all heifers and how the production of dairy products and likewise the profit can be increased by keeping efficient cows, and not waste time, energy and money upon those which are inefficient, the following results are given:

HERD NO. 1				
Cow No.	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Profit	Loss
1	1,204	49	.....	\$27.52
2	1,236	50	.....	27.20
3	2,944	88	.....	15.17
4	2,597	91	.....	15.38
5	2,548	98	.....	13.18
6	2,475	99	.....	10.98
7	2,569	106	.....	8.37
8	3,164	117	.....	8.67
9	2,829	123	.....	1.58
10	3,380	149	.....	.....
11	4,582	158	\$1.41	.....
12	4,146	174	3.41	.....
13	4,103	177	5.41	.....
14	4,993	191	8.40	.....
15	4,435	200	10.21	.....
			\$28.84	\$141.23
				28.84

Avg. . 3,147 124 \$7.49
Difference in profit between best and poorest cow, \$37.73.

This herd of fifteen cows was kept in the dairy district, and is surprising for the number of cows on the losing side

of the account and also for the loss made by many of them. Either one of the two poorest cows lost the owner almost as much money as was made by all of the cows on the profit side of the account. The most amazing figure in the above table is the last one in the last column, showing the total loss of \$112, which means that this man received \$112 less for the products from his dairy herd than he would have received had he simply sold the feed.

This is a deplorable state of affairs—a man trying to support a family with a herd of cows utterly unable to return a profit. The actual condition of this man's affairs is shown by the last two columns of the table, and is a forceful answer to the question, "Why test cows?" No man would conduct a losing business when fully aware of what he was doing. Yet this is the kind of dairying advocated by those who say all cows should be saved and all heifer calves raised, for this herd was replenished by raising heifers from these poor cows and a worse than worthless sire.

Poor as this herd was, losing \$112 annually, the owner, by disposing of the poorest two-thirds of his herd, without buying a single cow, might have prevented his loss of \$141 and have changed himself from a cow keeper to a dairyman and saved the farm which he actually lost. His loss was due to his failure to balance output with income, or, in other words, failure to see the value of testing his cows to determine their production and likewise their profit or loss. This herd is not an unknown quantity in the state, as seven herds out of a total of 104 in four cow test associations in different parts of the state had an average production less than this.

HERD NO. 2				
Cow No.	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Profit	Loss
1	5,986	252	\$22.68	.....
2	7,920	254	23.84	.....
3	7,600	260	25.75	.....
4	7,169	293	32.20	.....
5	8,300	295	35.00	.....
6	9,010	322	39.87	.....
7	9,045	333	42.07	.....
8	9,043	337	44.27	.....
9	8,877	344	44.27	.....
10	9,999	348	53.53	.....
11	11,293	376	63.99	.....
12	7,632	403	56.69	.....
13	10,289	422	69.70	.....
			\$553.84	.....

Ave. . 8,628 326 \$42.60
Difference in profit between best and poorest cow, \$47.04.


This grade herd has a high average production. Its poorest cow returned a profit of over \$22, which is more than twice that of the best cow in Herd No. 1. The "star boarders" were long ago eliminated as a result of several years' work keeping individual production records of the cows and replenishing the herd by using a good pure-bred sire and raising the heifers from the best cows. The owner of this herd received not only pay for his manual labor, but the neat little sum of \$554 a year as a clear profit on his dairy herd, to compensate for his head work. The farm on which this herd is kept has been largely paid for from the profits of this herd, and it has made a good living for the dairyman and his family besides.

The difference in the average profit between the cows in these two herds was \$50, and the difference in profit between the best cow in the good herd and the poorest cow in the losing herd was nearly \$100 annually.

How determine from which cows the heifer calves are to be saved? Simply weigh and test the milk of each cow, an operation which can be done so easily at so little expense of time, money and labor. The cost, including everything, does not exceed one dollar per cow per year; then, replenishing the herd by raising heifer calves from the best cows and using a pure-bred sire, the production record of whose dam is known to be large. In this way only can the dairyman determine which are the heifer calves he can afford to save and increase the dairy products of the nation.

It is never profitable to feed corn or any of its substitutes to hogs without a nitrogenous supplement. When the prices of corn and of nitrogenous by-product feeds such as bran, peanut meal, soybean meal, linseed oil meal, tankage, etc., are relatively close, a larger amount of these concentrates high in protein feeding value can be fed and partially substituted for corn. This will naturally increase the percentage of protein in the ration.

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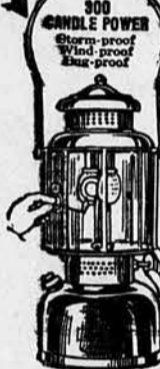


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A good many farmers in Kansas have been insisting that the Government should fix a price of from \$2.50 to \$3 a bushel for wheat, claiming that it cannot be produced profitably for \$2 a bushel. In view of the many claims made, the following statement from a Western Kansas man is of considerable interest. He says: "I was raised on a farm. Have been raising wheat for the last twenty years; two dollars a bushel for number two hard wheat at country elevators is a fair price to producer and consumer. Present cry for higher price is instigated and fostered by food speculators who bought large stores at higher prices, expecting to extort enormous profits. As usual, farmers are playing into their hands. A big crop will be sowed on a two-dollar basis."



Loans on Grazing Land

LACK of capital prevents a good many Western Kansas farmers from taking up live stock farming, even though they know it is the most dependable type of farming for that section. If unable to secure on reasonable terms the funds needed to become permanently established in live stock, the only thing they can do is to lead the hand-to-mouth existence of the farmer who must depend on the vagaries of the seasons in attempting to grow paying grain crops. The Federal Farm Loan Act was passed with the idea that it would furnish actual farmers with the needed capital on reasonable terms. In many sections of the country it is doing this. We have just had called to our attention, however, the rejection of some loans by the Federal Land Bank for this district on the grounds that they were based on grazing land instead of cultivated land. One of the big assets of Kansas is its grazing land. We do not fully appreciate what the grass of the state means to our wealth and prosperity. Grass is essential to any big development in meat production, and it would seem that cheap capital for using this grazing land to the best advantage is just as important as cheap capital to handle cultivated land, some of which might have been worth a great deal more for actual production purposes if it had never been plowed at all.

W. P. Harrington, proprietor of Indian Springs Stock Farm, Gove County, is secretary of a farm loan association organized in that county and one of the first associations organized in this state. It is in connection with the loans asked for by this association that the applications to which we refer above have been turned down. We believe bona fide stock farmers in that section of the state will bear out the claim made by Mr. Harrington that this ruling should be reversed and the cases given another hearing. The facts in the case are admirably set forth in a letter written to the loan bank by Mr. Harrington. He says:

"In passing upon the applications of our local association you rejected three because, as you said, 'The land given as security in these applications is not being cultivated. We cannot make loans upon straight grazing land. In this connection we wish to say that the land must be cultivated on a scale commensurate with the size of the tract, opportunities and like conditions. We would of course be glad to consider new applications of such applicants when some of their land is in cultivation, but we cannot consider these applications at this time.'

"I think you have taken a wrong view of this matter and perhaps have a misapprehension of the facts. It may be that we have not presented the matter to you in a proper light. These three applicants are not speculators holding the land out of use, but are putting the land to good and profitable use. They have simply elected to use it for pasture for their cattle instead of plowing it up. At the same time they are cultivating other land and are each one of them engaged in wheat growing and general agriculture on as large a scale as their means warrant, in addition to keeping up their stock interests. I am as strongly opposed as anyone to speculation in land. I hope the bank will never make loans to speculators or aid them in any way. But these men do not fall into that class. They are all good hard-working farmers who believe what the agricultural authorities have always been preaching to us, that the live stock industry is as much a necessary part of farming as is cultivation of the soil and that in this part of the country it is more dependable, one year with another. There is some land here which, owing to attendant conditions, such as the lay of the land, nearness to water or to range lands, etc., is worth more as grass lands than as plow land and should never be touched with a plow. I think we can prove to your satisfaction that each of these tracts comes in that class. You surely must have had the live stock interest brought to your attention before, or if not you surely will have in the

near future. In a land district composed of the states of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma, the farmers' bank should be prepared to take care of the stockmen as well as the grain farmers. We ask you to reconsider your decision or at least give us a rehearing before barring these men out.

"The father of one of the rejected applicants is trying to retire from the farm and turn his interests over to his four sons, dividing the land and stock between them. There is a debt on this land held by a mortgage company, and the four sons assume this debt and are endeavoring to get it transferred from the mortgage company to the Federal Land Bank. In passing on their respective applications, you allowed one the full amount applied for, made a slight reduction on the second, cut the third 25 per cent, and rejected the fourth entirely. These young men plan and work together, and they wish to continue this method of operating their land. The father fears that they may have to drop all four applications unless the one which was rejected can secure his loan from the Land Bank with the rest of the boys. Now if the father himself were still on the land and should make application for a loan covering the whole tract, you would probably grant it without question. It seems to us that the mere fact of a division of the land among the four boys should not result in one of them losing out in his loan application. If the land allotted to two of them has more pasture than that of the other two brothers, it is merely because these are helping the others to cultivate their land and are leaving their own in grass so that the stock owned by all four can run on it. This is not an uncommon arrangement, and we consider it a very proper and sensible plan under which to operate.

"Out here in a wheat and stock country where we are trying to develop the farming interest symmetrically, we simply cannot grasp the idea that the stockman is not entitled to a loan as well as the man who puts his whole dependence on cultivation. Everybody from Secretary Houston down, all the bulletins, all the farm papers, keep dinning it into us: 'Keep up the live stock interest, there is a meat shortage and it is getting worse; one good crop may remedy a wheat or corn shortage, but if the farmers sell off their stock or go out of the business it takes years to get back.' Your decision to make no loans on grazing lands seems to me to be directly at variance with all the advice we get from all other sources and all the other decisions bearing on the question. The U. S. Land Office has long since ruled that in proving up on a homestead cultivation is not necessary but that the homesteader can prove his good faith by using the land for grazing, just the same as if he plowed it.

"We believe that when it appears that land is being held out of use and for speculation and not used for a farm or ranch home, no loans should be made by the Federal Land Bank. On the other hand when it appears that the land is occupied by an actual farmer who makes his home there and puts the land to a productive use, no distinction should be made between cultivation and grazing. Of course we are not asking that as large a loan be made if the value of the grazing land should be less than that of the cultivated land, but we feel that there should be no discrimination between stockmen and wheat farmers. Let all the discrimination be between farmers and speculators."

We would like to be able to publish the opinions of live stock farmers in the western end of the state of this controversy as to the loaning of money under the Federal Land Act on land held for grazing purposes. We feel that there should absolutely be no handicap placed on the man who is endeavoring to develop a system of live stock farming and we do not believe the Federal Land Bank will be a party to such discrimination if the facts are clearly laid before them.

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Good Crops in Stevens

Emergency Agent R. F. Hagans writes from Stevens County that crop conditions are very favorable. He says:

"Broom corn and sorghum yields will be above the average. There will be more rough feed than the country needs so all stock cattle can be wintered in good shape and only finished beef need be marketed. Southwestern Kansas is coming to the front and it would do an eastern man good to visit this section. The farmers are among the most progressive in the state and have shown much interest in the emergency agent work."



Fall Care of Sheep

IN HANDLING a farm flock of sheep the important things to be attended to in the fall are the selection of the ram, the culling of the ewes, and getting them in lamb. The culling of the ewes is very important. Ewes that fail to get in lamb in a fair season, old ewes, and ewes that are poor producers should be disposed of, thus leaving room for the more productive individuals. Ewes with spoiled udders should be sold to the butchers. It is well to mark the ewes that are poor producers. A great many times the best producers will be very thin, when the lambs are weaned, and if the shepherd is not observing he may cull out the thin ones (whose lack of flesh is due to their good milking qualities), and with only the condition of the ewes as a guide, the best breeders are liable to be put among the culls.

Ewes should not be bred until they are past one year old. In cases where the lambs are large and growthy, they may be bred before they are one year old; however, this should be more the exception than the rule. Young ewes should be bred to old tried rams that have proven sure breeders and good sires. If ewes fail to produce good lambs under this treatment they should be discarded.

The time at which to breed the ewes would depend on local conditions. Where good buildings are provided, with plenty of feed, the ewes should be bred early so the lambs may be sold in July before the western lambs come on the market. Where opposite conditions prevail the ewes should not have lambs until the weather has warmed up in the spring. Where feed is scarce, it is well to have the ewes drop the lambs late enough to take advantage of the grass. Ewes carry the lambs from 145 to 150 days.

A ram that is over one year old can breed fifty ewes. To do this the ram should be taken away from the ewes in the daytime and fed a little grain with plenty of good hay and grass. If more than one ram is used it is a good practice to divide the flock, put one ram with each bunch of ewes.

If the ewes are in good condition they will need no other feed than the grass. However, if the ewes are thin, it is a good plan to feed a little grain. This will tend to build up their system, thus causing them to come in heat quicker and the flock can be bred so as to have all the lambs dropped about the same time. In this way a shorter lambing season is maintained and the lambs are of a more uniform size.

The main object to keep in mind in the care of the ram at breeding time is not to let him get in a run-down condition by overwork and underfeeding. Care should also be taken not to get the ram too fat, as this condition is just as much to be avoided as that of having him too thin. The ram should be in fair condition, should be given plenty of exercise, comfortable quarters when not with the ewes, and enough good, clean, nutritious feed to keep him thriving.—A. M. PATERSON, Kansas Agricultural College.

Cattle in France

Stockmen of this country are vitally concerned in what is taking place as regards the live stock of European countries involved in the war. Figures from the French Government have just been received which show how war has decreased the live stock of that country.

On December 31, 1916, according to the official French figures, the cattle had decreased to a total of 12,341,900, as compared with 14,807,000 in 1913, or 16.6 per cent; sheep decreased from 16,213,000 in 1913 to 10,845,000 December 31 last, or 33 per cent; swine decreased from 7,048,000 in 1913 to 4,361,900 at the close of last year, or 38 per cent.

The per capita consumption per annum of meat in France at the present time is estimated by the French Government at 69.61 pounds of beef, 11.16 pounds of mutton, and 21.46 pounds of pork.

The French figures emphasize the recent statement of the United States Food Administration that the nations of Europe are now rapidly depleting their supply of live stock, and must therefore

depend largely upon the United States for their meat and dairy products after the war.

"Hogging Down" Corn

"Hogging down" corn is one of the most efficient ways of feeding the hog, in that it saves the labor of harvesting, provides exercise for the hog, and allows him to balance his own ration. Shoats weighing 100 to 150 pounds each are turned into the corn as soon as it is well dented. If alfalfa pasture is not available, tankage may be fed in the self-feeder. When the corn is nearly cleaned up the hogs may be removed and finished in dry lot. Brood sows may then be used to finish cleaning up the corn.

No Time for Hog Cholera

Burning sixteen-dollar hogs that have died of cholera is no pleasant duty. During the year ending March 31 last, hog cholera caused losses in this country of more than thirty-two million dollars.

Every hog raiser can aid in preventing so great a loss from cholera recurring this year. Keep the hogs healthy. Clean pens, clean water and right feeding increase the hog's resistance to disease.

Effective control of hog cholera requires more than individual effort. It requires neighborhood co-operation. When cholera appears in a vicinity all hogs on neighboring farms should be promptly treated with serum or serum and virus.

Quarantine of the premises where there is cholera or where herds have been double-treated should be enforced for a reasonable time. Hogs dying from cholera should also be quickly burned or buried, and a thorough disinfection made of the yards and pens before the quarantine is removed.

Checking Cholera Outbreak

A man in Leavenworth County recently lost a thousand dollars' worth of hogs as a result of faulty vaccination. The government veterinarian who immediately started an investigation in the neighborhood where the disease originated, found that five herds had been infected as a result of this faulty vaccination. This county is one of the counties definitely organized for hog cholera control work, and reliable serum and virus can be obtained at the supply station of the control district in Leavenworth.

In view of this fact it would seem strange that an outbreak could originate in the way announced in the press reports. In spite of all the publicity given to this control work through public meetings and the local papers, a farmer told Otto Wulfekuhler, of the Wulfekuhler State Bank, that he lost two valuable animals because he did not know serum could be obtained at this supply station at a minimum cost. This farmer lived only a few miles from Leavenworth, and the hogs died while he was in Kansas City trying to purchase serum.

As long as the county farm bureau has been at work in Leavenworth County it would seem that every farmer in the county should know by this time that there is an agency at hand for furnishing just the sort of assistance needed in such an emergency as has just occurred. The Leavenworth County Hog Control District is organized under the co-operative management of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, and the County Farm Bureau. A systematic effort is being made to organize as many counties as possible in this manner. There is no reason why hog cholera cannot be almost entirely eliminated or at least checked in the very start of an outbreak by the means now being employed in this organized control work. The weakest link in the efficiency of the work is the fact that there are too many men who, like the Leavenworth County farmer referred to, simply fail to keep informed on the opportunities at their very doors. Every farmer raising hogs is vitally interested in hog cholera control and however remote his danger may seem, he should line up with the control



Courier of Soldier and Civilian

Our troops are now on the firing line in France. While at home every instrumentality of our government and private industry is being urged at top speed to insure victory. The telephone is in universal demand as courier, bringing to the front men and the materials of war.

From the farms the telephone courier brings foodstuffs; from the mines the telephone courier calls forth metals; from the factories this courier gathers manufactured products. The telephone courier leads troop and supply trains to the front; summons fighting flotillas and transports; and, in fact, leads

practically every contributing unit of supply to the firing line.

At such a time, when the government is straining at its task and every industry is loyally contributing its energy, this national courier is constantly being used to call up the reserves. It is at the base of every contributing activity.

The right of way must be given to the military for the direction of troops and to the government for the marshaling of endless supplies. To do this, and also to make the telephone serve all other needs, both patriotic and private, all must economize.



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Universal Service

Feed the Fighters! Win the War!

Harvest the Crops! Save the Yields!

On the battlefields of France and Flanders the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy.

While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop. A short harvest period requires the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

THE COMBINED FIGHTERS IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS AND THE COMBINED HARVESTERS IN AMERICA WILL BRING THE ALLIED VICTORY NEARER

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior of Canada and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been conserved, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED

Canada wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to take care of its
13 Million Acre Wheat Field

One cent a mile railway fare from the International Boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary. High wages, good board, comfortable lodgings.

An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States.

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Exhibitors—Gossard Breeding Estate, Preston, Kan.; O. H. Soward, Baldwin, Kan.; A. F. Loomis, Diamond Springs, Kan.; C. L. & W. E. Dustin, Topeka, Kan.; George Cook & Sons, Freeport, Kan.; Pence Bros., Elmont, Kan.; O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake, Kan.; William Branson & Sons, Overbrook, Kan.; O. P. Bickelhaupt, Silver Lake, Kan.; John Peck, Tecumseh, Kan.; D. F. McAllister, Topeka, Kan.; Judge—Prof. W. L. Blizard, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.
Aged Stallions—1, Branson, Hector; 2, Gossard, Marmot; 3, Cook, Kasbah; 4, Loomis, Alfouso; 5, McAllister.
Three-year-old Stallions—1, Cook, Polncair; 2, Bickelhaupt, Stuart; 3, Dustin, Banker; 4, Pence, Gladiator.
Two-year-old Stallions—1, Cook, Pluto; 2, Cook, Kasabel; 3, Peck, Oldertell; 4, Peck, Don Longfield.
Yearling Stallions—1 and 3, Dustin, Clarmart and Ober; 2, Wilson, Kantarol; 4, Peck, Nogent Longland.
Stallion Foals—1, McAllister, Daylo; 2, Loomis, Defiance; 3, Loomis, Darco; 4, Dustin, Hobart; 5, McAllister, Lynn.
Senior and Grand Champion Stallion—Hector.
Junior Champion Stallion—Pluto.
Aged Mares—1 and 2, Gossard, Keota Fair Maid and Satisfact; 3, Loomis, Jugale; 4, Loomis, Dove.
Three-year-old Mares—1, Gossard, Gazolda; 2, Branson, Pansy.
Two-year-old Mares—1, Loomis, Francine; 2, Gossard, Kokotte; 3, Dustin, Alma; 4, Wilson, Tricky Gerben.
Yearling Mares—1, Loomis, Alino; 2, Dustin, Brilliant Turk; 3, Pence, Victoria; 4, McAllister, Maxine; 5, Soward, Madela; 6, Soward, Alpha.
Filly Foals—1, Branson, Rosetta; 2, McAllister, Beulah; 3, Dustin, Shawnee Pink.
Senior and Grand Champion Mare—Gazolda.
Junior Champion Mare—Francine.
Get of Sire—1, McAllister, get of Improver; 2, Dustin.
Produce of Dam—1, Loomis; 2, Branson; 3, Wilson.
Stallions and Four Mares—1, Gossard; 2, Loomis; 3, McAllister.

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Exhibitors—H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kan.; A. L. Harris, Osage City, Kan.; A. F. Kitchen, Burlington, Kan.; John Regier, Whitewater, Kan.; O. M. Parsons & Son, Carroll, Iowa; Rapp Bros., St. Edwards, Neb.; H. Homan & Son, Peabody, Kan.; William Herkman, Elwood, Iowa; H. Pritchard & Son, Walnut, Iowa; T. J. Dawe & Son, Troy, Kan.; Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; Howell Ross & Son, Pilger, Neb.
Judge—J. C. McMaisters, Altoona, Illinois.
Aged Bulls—1, Herkman, Cumberland Standard; 2, Kitchen, White Valentine; 3, Holmes, Clifford Brawth.
Two-year-old Bulls—1, Reese, Violet's Dale; 2, Rapp Bros., Thaxton Master.
Senior Yearling Bulls—1, Holmes, Viscount Stamp; 2, Parsons, Wayward Marshall.
Junior Yearling Bulls—1, Reese, Ruberta Goods Model; 2 and 3, Rapp Bros., Omega Secret and Ralied Renown; 4, Herkman, Cumberland Goods; 5, Harris, Commander; 6, Dawe, Superior Rosedale.
Senior Bull Calves (twelve shown)—1 and 4, Pritchard, Dale's Reliance and Dale Gardner; 2, Holmes, Count Valentine; 3, Reese, Bravith Goods; 5, Regier, Edelston; 6, Parsons, Perfection Prince; 7, Rapp, Omega's Honor; 8, Herkman, True Goods.
Junior Bull Calves—1, Pritchard, Dale's Viscount; 2, Holmes, Red Gauntlet; 3, Herkman, Prince Cumberland; 4, Dawe, New Year's Emblem.
Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Violet's Dale.
Junior Champion Bull—Dale's Reliance.
Aged Cows—1, Reese on Soncie Goods; 2, Herkman, Collyne Rosewood; 3 and 5, Harris, Crystal Maid and Roseleaf; 4, Holmes, Honor Maid; 6, Dawe, Clara Belle.
Two-year-old Heifers—1, Reese, Lady Violet; 2, Herkman, Village Venice; 3, Parsons, Homewood Duchess; 4, Holmes, Fancy 20th; 5, Harris, Sunflower Lady; 6, Dawe, Autumn Queen Star.
Senior Yearling Heifer—1 and 3, Herkman, Gypsy Maid and Lady Sultan; 2, Parsons, Nonpareil Dona; 4, Reese, Rosaline Goods; 5, Holmes, Riverside Princess 16th; 6, Pritchard, Dale's Rosebud.
Junior Yearling Heifer (ten shown)—1 and 2, Rapp Bros., Bampton Flower and Butterfly Lady; 3, Pritchard, Victoria 73d; 4, Harris, Ashwood Keepsake; 5, Herkman, Lady Cumberland; 6, Parsons, Homewood Emma; 7, Holmes, Hallwood Gold Drop 5th; 8, Reese, Cedar Lawn Lady.
Senior Heifer Calves—1, Rapp Bros., Village Violet; 2, Pritchard, Mysie 3d; 3, Reese, Good Maise; 4, Reese, Lady Ruberta; 5, Parsons, Snowflake; 6 and 8, Regier on Calla 8th and Dale's Victoria.
Junior Heifer Calves—1 and 3, Rapp, Village Secret 2d and Bampton Flower 2d; 2 and 4, Pritchard, Dale's Bangle and Victoria 74th; 4, Herkman, Lady Mildred; 6, Holmes, Honor Maid 2d; 7, Parsons, Marietta Homewood 2d; 8, Harris, Rose Leaf 2d.
Senior and Grand Champion Heifer—Lady Violet 8th.
Junior Champion Heifer—Gypsy Maid.
Aged Heifer—1, Reese; 2, Herkman; 3, Holmes.
Young Heifer—1, Rapp; 2, Pritchard; 3, Reese; 4, Herkman.
Calf Heifer—1, Pritchard; 2, Reese; 3, Rapp; 4, Regier.
Get of Sire—1, Rapp Bros., get of Village Pride; 2, Reese, get of Ruberta's Goods; 3, Pritchard, get of Dale's Clorian; 4, Herkman, get of True Cumberland; 5, Holmes, get of Prince Valentine 4th.
Produce of Cow—1, Pritchard, produce of Rosebud; 2, Rapp, produce of Bampton Lady 3d; 3, Herkman, produce of Lady Violet 5th; 4, Harris, produce of Rose Leaf.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Exhibitors—Albert Hultine, Saronville, Neb.; Achonbach Bros., Washington, Kan.
Judge—James G. Tomson, Carbondale, Kan.
Aged Bulls—None shown.
Two-year-old Bulls—1, Hultine, Rose Marshall without competition.
Senior Yearling Bull—1 and 3, Achenbach on Sunny Sultan and Intensified Sultan; 2, Hultine, Royal Goods.
Junior Yearling Bull—1, Hultine, Double Goods without competition.
Senior Bull Calf—1 and 2, Hultine on Christmas Goods and Orange Bud 4th.
Junior Bull Calf—1, Hultine, Gloster Goods without competition.
Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Rose Lawn Marshall.
Junior Champion Bull—Sunny Sultan.
Aged Cows—1 and 3, Achenbach, Sultana and Minute 3d; 2, Hultine, Winsome.
Two-year-old Cow—1, Achenbach, Sultana Frances; 2, Hultine, Cyrene 2d.
Senior Yearling Heifer—1 and 2, Achenbach, Fatima and Sultana Felice; 3, Hultine, Gloster Princess 21st.
Junior Yearling Heifer—1, Hultine, Select Fern; 2, 3 and 4, Achenbach, Sultana Carmine, Sultana Thankful and Sultana Martha.
Senior Heifer Calf—1 and 2, Hultine, Gloster Countess 2d and Bampton Sultana; 3, Achenbach, Minute 5th.
Junior Heifer Calf—1, Achenbach, New Year's Gift without competition.
Senior and Grand Champion Female—Sultana.
Junior Champion Female—Gloster Countess 2d.
Aged Heifer and Calf Heifer—1, Hultine without competition.
Young Heifer—1, Achenbach; 2, Hultine.
Get of Sire—1 and 2, Achenbach; 3 and 4, Hultine.
Produce of Cow—First, Achenbach; 2, Hultine.

HEREFORDS.

Exhibitors—Jesse Engle & Sons, Sheridan, Mo.; Carl Miller, Bolvue, Kan.; W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.; Vernet Stock Farm, Jackson, Miss.; Klaus Bros., Mendota, Kan.; N. D. Pike, Weatherford, Okla.; Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan.; V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.
Judge—Robert Mousel, Cambridge, Neb.
Aged Bulls—1, Bowman, Sampson; 2, Goernandt, Polled Harmon; 3, Bowman, Lawrence Fairfax; 4, Klaus, Beau Onward 19th.
Two-year-old Bulls—1, Vernet, Vernet Prince 30th; 2, Vernet, Vernet Prince 31st; 3, Miller, Larry; 4, Bowman, Lord Generous; 5, Pike, Bristol Fairfax; 6, Goernandt, Gladiator; 7, Miller, Laredo Boy 5th.
Senior Yearling Bulls—1, Engle, Beau Blanchard 33d; 2 and 4, Miller, Mischief Mixer 7th and Echo Lad 16th; 3, Pike, Trade Mark; 5, Bowman, Sir Wilton 2d; 6, Klaus, Beau Onward 60th.
Senior Bull Calves—1 and 2, Engle, Beau Blanchard 53d and Beau Blanchard 52d; 3, Pike, Vernet Fairfax; 4, Vernet, King Vernet 2d; 5, Miller, Laredo Lad; 6, Klaus, Beau Onward 64th; 7, Johnson, Balto Fashion.
Junior Bull Calves—1, Vernet, Vernet Prince 57th; 2, Bowman, Generous Garfield; 3 and 5, Miller, Echo Lad 80th and Echo Lad 99th; 4, Klaus, Beau Onward 68th; 6, Pike, Don Hewer.
Senior Champion Bull—Vernet Prince 36th.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull—Beau Blanchard 53d.
Aged Cows—1, Vernet, Maple's Lass 38th; 2, Pike, Delta; 3, Klaus, Miss Onward 23d; 4, Bowman, Charlotte.
Two-year-old Heifers—1, Pike, Lady Hewer; 2, Vernet, Vernet Princess 36th; 3, Klaus, Miss Onward 33d; 4, Miller, Simple Ten; 5 and 6, Bowman, Miss Charming and Miss Pearl; 7, Miller, Eva 2d.
Senior Yearling Heifers—1 and 4, Vernet, Vernet Princess 38th and Vernet Princess 41st; 2, Klaus, Miss Onward 34th; 3 and 6, Pike, Carl G's Lass and Miss Fern; 5, Miller, Laredo Lad.
Junior Yearling Heifers—1, 2 and 5, Engle, Beau Blanchard 26th, Beau Blanchard 31st and Beau Blanchard 32d; 3, Pike, Baby Britton; 4 and 6, Miller, Echo Lass 12th and Echo Lass 11th; 7, Bowman, Generous Clara.
Senior Heifer Calf—1, 2 and 3, Engle, Belle Blanchard 44th, Belle Blanchard 43d and Belle Blanchard 61st; 4 and 5, Miller, Echo Lass 12th and Echo Lass 12th; 6, Pike, Prosperity 2d; 7, Klaus, Miss Onward.
Junior Heifer Calf—1, Engle, Belle Blanchard 49th; 2 and 6, Vernet, Princess Comfort 2d and Vernet Belle 9th; 3 and 4, Miller, Echo Lass 12th and Echo Lass 81st; 5, Bowman, Pansy Flower; 7, Klaus, Miss Onward 53d.
Senior and Grand Champion Female—Maple's Lass 38th.
Junior Champion Female—Belle Blanchard 49th.
Aged Heifer—1, Vernet; 2, Pike; 3, Klaus; 4, Bowman.
Young Heifer—1, Engle; 2, Vernet; 3, Miller; 4, Pike.
Calf Heifer—1 and 2, Engle; 3, Vernet; 4 and 5, Miller.
Get of Sire—1 and 3, Engle, get of Beau Blanchard; 2, Vernet, get of Point Comfort 14th; 4, Miller, get of Laredo Boy; 5, Klaus, get of Beau Onward; 6, Pike, get of High Line.
Produce of Cow—1, 2 and 4, Engle, produce of Petrolia 12th, Pretty Lady 45th and Silver Tip; 3, Pike, produce of Lady Britton; 5, Klaus, get of Miss Donald 29th.

Goernandt, Gladiator; 7, Miller, Laredo Boy 5th.
Senior Yearling Bulls—1, Engle, Beau Blanchard 33d; 2 and 4, Miller, Mischief Mixer 7th and Echo Lad 16th; 3, Pike, Trade Mark; 5, Bowman, Sir Wilton 2d; 6, Klaus, Beau Onward 60th.
Senior Bull Calves—1 and 2, Engle, Beau Blanchard 53d and Beau Blanchard 52d; 3, Pike, Vernet Fairfax; 4, Vernet, King Vernet 2d; 5, Miller, Laredo Lad; 6, Klaus, Beau Onward 64th; 7, Johnson, Balto Fashion.
Junior Bull Calves—1, Vernet, Vernet Prince 57th; 2, Bowman, Generous Garfield; 3 and 5, Miller, Echo Lad 80th and Echo Lad 99th; 4, Klaus, Beau Onward 68th; 6, Pike, Don Hewer.
Senior Champion Bull—Vernet Prince 36th.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull—Beau Blanchard 53d.
Aged Cows—1, Vernet, Maple's Lass 38th; 2, Pike, Delta; 3, Klaus, Miss Onward 23d; 4, Bowman, Charlotte.
Two-year-old Heifers—1, Pike, Lady Hewer; 2, Vernet, Vernet Princess 36th; 3, Klaus, Miss Onward 33d; 4, Miller, Simple Ten; 5 and 6, Bowman, Miss Charming and Miss Pearl; 7, Miller, Eva 2d.
Senior Yearling Heifers—1 and 4, Vernet, Vernet Princess 38th and Vernet Princess 41st; 2, Klaus, Miss Onward 34th; 3 and 6, Pike, Carl G's Lass and Miss Fern; 5, Miller, Laredo Lad.
Junior Yearling Heifers—1, 2 and 5, Engle, Beau Blanchard 26th, Beau Blanchard 31st and Beau Blanchard 32d; 3, Pike, Baby Britton; 4 and 6, Miller, Echo Lass 12th and Echo Lass 11th; 7, Bowman, Generous Clara.
Senior Heifer Calf—1, 2 and 3, Engle, Belle Blanchard 44th, Belle Blanchard 43d and Belle Blanchard 61st; 4 and 5, Miller, Echo Lass 12th and Echo Lass 12th; 6, Pike, Prosperity 2d; 7, Klaus, Miss Onward.
Junior Heifer Calf—1, Engle, Belle Blanchard 49th; 2 and 6, Vernet, Princess Comfort 2d and Vernet Belle 9th; 3 and 4, Miller, Echo Lass 12th and Echo Lass 81st; 5, Bowman, Pansy Flower; 7, Klaus, Miss Onward 53d.
Senior and Grand Champion Female—Maple's Lass 38th.
Junior Champion Female—Belle Blanchard 49th.
Aged Heifer—1, Vernet; 2, Pike; 3, Klaus; 4, Bowman.
Young Heifer—1, Engle; 2, Vernet; 3, Miller; 4, Pike.
Calf Heifer—1 and 2, Engle; 3, Vernet; 4 and 5, Miller.
Get of Sire—1 and 3, Engle, get of Beau Blanchard; 2, Vernet, get of Point Comfort 14th; 4, Miller, get of Laredo Boy; 5, Klaus, get of Beau Onward; 6, Pike, get of High Line.
Produce of Cow—1, 2 and 4, Engle, produce of Petrolia 12th, Pretty Lady 45th and Silver Tip; 3, Pike, produce of Lady Britton; 5, Klaus, get of Miss Donald 29th.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
Exhibitors—D. K. Robertson & Son, Madison, Neb.; Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan.; William Ljungdahl, Manhattan, Kan.; L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.; G. F. Cowden & Son, Midland, Texas.
Judge—Prof. W. L. Blizard, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.
Aged Bulls—1, Kershaw, Blackcap of Leesides; 2, Sutton & Porteous, Elato of Fernsides.
Two-year-old Bulls—1, Kershaw, Inverne of Rosemere; 2, Cowden, Prizemore; 3, Robertson, King of Twin Burn 4th; 4, Sutton & Porteous, Quo Vadis.
Senior Yearling Bulls—1, Robertson, Barbarian of Twin Burn; 2, Kershaw, Philomena Pride.
Junior Yearling Bulls—1, Cowden, Bendew; 2, Robertson, Eathonian; 3, Kershaw, Ben Hur; 4 and 6, Sutton & Porteous, Blackbird 2d and Gay Lad 2d; 5, Ljungdahl, Black Quinto L; 7, Robertson, King of Twin Burn 6th.
Senior Bull Calves—1 and 5, Cowden, Elondo and Blackcap Bueno; 2, Sutton & Porteous, Symboler Heatherson; 3, Robertson, Black Knight of Twin Burn; 4, Kershaw, Engineer 2d.
Junior Bull Calves—1 and 2, Kershaw, Ben Hur 2d of Lone Dell and Muskogee 29th; 3d, Sutton & Porteous, Black Alestar; 4, Robertson, King of Twin Burn 8th; 5, Cowden, Blackcap Bouden.
Senior Champion Bull—Inverne of Rosemere.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull—Barbarian of Twin Burn.
Aged Cow—1, Kershaw, Twin Burn Pride 5th; 2, Robertson, Gay Rosa R; 3, Cowden, Blackbird of Cloverdale 37th.
Two-year-old Heifers—1 and 5, Cowden, Blackcap McHenry 131st and Blackbird Julia 7th; 2 and 3, Robertson, Key of Twin Burn and Twin Burn Blackbird 4th.
Senior Yearling Heifers—1, Cowden, Myra of Topeka; 2, Kershaw, Muskogee Rose 3d; 3, Robertson, Twin Burn Blackbird 6th.
Junior Yearling Heifers—1, Robertson, Key of Twin Burn 2d; 2, Kershaw, Muskogee Dove 3d.
Senior Heifer Calves—1, Kershaw, Muskogee Ellice; 2 and 4, Cowden, Myra C 3d and Recena; 3, Sutton & Porteous, Heatherson Pride; 5, Robertson, Twin Burn Blackbird 9th.
Junior Heifer Calves—1, Sutton & Porteous, Miss Heatherson; 2, Kershaw, Muskogee Donna 4th; 3, Cowden, Bonita C; 4, Robertson, Twin Burn Queen 8th.
Senior Champion Female—Twin Burn Pride.
Junior and Grand Champion Female—Myra of Topeka.
Aged Heifer—1, Cowden; 2, Kershaw; 3, Robertson.
Young Heifer—1, Kershaw; 2, Robertson.
Calf Heifer—1, Kershaw; 2, Sutton & Porteous; 3, Cowden.
Get of Sire—1, Robertson, get of Vala's Knight; 2, Kershaw, get of Black Emerson; 3, Sutton & Porteous, get of Wakarusa Heatherson 6th.
Produce of Cow—1, Robertson, produce of Key's Vala; 2, Cowden, produce of Myra of Rosemere; 3, Kershaw, produce of Gwynn Donna.

H. & G. Croft, Bluff City, Kan., only exhibitors of Galloways.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Exhibitors—Albechar Holstein Farm, Independence, Kan.; David Coleman & Son, Denison, Kan.; J. W. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.; Galloway-Messer Farm, Waterloo, Iowa; Galbraith & Harris, Pauline, Kan.
Judge—Victor Stowe, Alma, Kan.
Aged Bull—1, Chestnut, Johanna Bonheur Champion II; 2, Galloway, King Segis Johanna Ormsby; 3, Albechar, Sir Julia Grace De Kol; 4, Coleman, Buffalo Aguilardo.
Two-year-old Bull—Galloway, King Segis Pontiac Combination X.
Senior Yearling Bull—1, Galloway, Korndyke P. Ormsby; 2, Galbraith & Harris.
Junior Yearling Bull—1, Galloway, King Segis Ormsby Nudine.
Senior Bull Calf—1, Galloway, King Rowana Ormsby; 2, Galloway, Segis Lad Pontiac Korndyke; 3, Chestnut, 4, Albechar, 5, Coleman, King's Star Sir Aaggie.
Junior Bull Calf—1, Galloway, Prince Bangor; 2, Galloway, Prince Korndyke Segis Ormsby; 3, Chestnut, Charity's Butterboy; 4, Coleman, Kansas Star Wattle; 5, Chestnut.
Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Chestnut, Johanna Bonheur Champion II.
Junior Champion Bull—Galloway, Prince Bangor.
Aged Cow—1, Chestnut, Beattitude Wayne De Kol; 2, Chestnut, Merdu Clothilda Arts II; 3, Galloway, Jewell Walker; 4, Albechar, Princess Alta Gerben; 5, Coleman, Flush Emma De Kol II De Kol.
Two-year-old Heifer—1, Galloway, Nellie Segis Pontiac; 2, Galloway, Eudora Pontiac Colantha; 3, Chestnut, Buffalo Ella II; 4, Albechar, Martia McKinley; 5, Albechar, Martia McKinley Hengorveld.
Senior Yearling Heifer—1 and 2, Galloway, Jewell Walker Segis Pontiac, Delphis Segis Meriden; 3, Albechar, Agnew Korndyke Pontiac; 4, Chestnut, Wayne Bonheur Colantha; 5, Coleman, Kansas Star Mara.
Junior Yearling Heifer—1, Galloway, Eudora M Pontiac Ormsby; 2, Chestnut, Lena McKinley; 3, Galloway, Ormsby B M II; 4, Albechar, Helen Ophelia De Kol Pontiac.
Senior Heifer Calf (ten shown)—1, Albechar, Albechar Johanna Lilly; 2 and 3, Galloway; 4, Albechar; 5, Coleman.
Junior Heifer Calf (eight shown)—1 and 2, Galloway; 3, Coleman; 4 and 5, Albechar.
Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Galloway, Nellie Segis Pontiac.
Junior Champion Female—Albechar Johanna Lilly.
Aged Heifer—1, Galloway; 2, Chestnut; 3, Galloway.

way; 4, Albechar; 5, Coleman.
Young Herd—1 and 2, Galloway; 3, Albechar; 4, Chestnut.

JERSEYS.

Exhibitors—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.; G. T. Braden, Tulsa, Okla.; C. B. Palmer, Marion, Kan.
Judge—James W. Linn, Manhattan.
Aged Bull—1, Braden, Noble's Handsome Prince.
Bull Two Years and Under Three—1, Laptad, Bluebell's Noble Stockwell; 2, Palmer, Monaloo's E.
Junior Yearling Bull—1, Braden, Majesty's You'll Do; 2, Laptad.
Senior Bull Calf—1, Braden, Twice You'll Do.
Junior Bull Calf—1, Braden, Phillipa's Noble; 2, Laptad.
Aged Cow—1, Braden, Invicta; 2, Braden, Noble's Cocotte; 3, Braden, Ozout Farm Princess; 4, Laptad, Tucker's Lass; 5, Laptad, White Sox Queen.
Two-year-old Heifer—1, Braden, Dame Togo of Windsor Place; 2, Laptad.
Senior Yearling Heifer—1, Braden, Lady of Windsor Place; 2, Laptad.
Junior Yearling Heifer—1, 2 and 3, Braden, Distinction's Princess, Noble Golden Cocotte and You'll Do Champion Queen; 4, Laptad.
Senior Heifer Calf—1, 2 and 3, Braden, You'll Do, Perulla, Rosebud's Fairy, and You'll Do Gumbo Dorina.
Junior Heifer Calf—1 and 2, Braden, Georgia's Pride and Virginia's Pet; 3 and 4, Laptad.
Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Braden, Noble's Handsome Prince.
Junior Champion Bull—Majesty's You'll Do.
Senior Champion Cow—Braden, Invicta.
Junior and Grand Champion Female—Braden, Distinction's Princess.
Aged Herd—1, Braden; 2, Laptad.
Young Herd—1, Braden; 2, Laptad.
Calf Herd (one shown)—Braden.
Get of Sire—1 and 2, Braden, on get of Twice You'll Do and Majesty's You'll Do; 3, Laptad.
Produce of Cow—1 and 2, Braden, produce of Ozout Farm Princess and Togo Princess; 2, Laptad, produce of Tucker's Lass II.
William Galloway, Waterloo, Iowa, was the only exhibitor of Ayrshire cattle, showing sixteen animals.
Guernseys shown by V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan., and Kansas Agricultural College, one animal each.

HOG AWARDS.

DUROC JERSEYS.

Exhibitors—F. L. Crowe, Hutchinson, Kan.; Searle & Cottle, Bertrion, Kan.; Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.; Perfection Stock Farm, Union City, Okla.; R. L. Hurst, Bolckow, Mo.; G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.; Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; W. J. Harrison, Atwell, Kan.
Judge—W. A. Williams, Marlowe, Okla.
Aged Boars—1, Crowe, Croesus Superba; 2, Crowe, Croesus Joy 2d; 3, Howell, Elk's Col.
Senior Yearling Boars—1, Crowe, Potentate; 2, Hurst, Undena Wonder.
Junior Yearling Boars—1, Howell, Elk's Col. II; 2, Shepherd, King's Col. I Am; 3, Crowe, Pathfinder Special; 4, Crowe, Crowe's Futurity II.
Senior Boar Pig (eleven shown)—1, Searle, Apperson's Jackrabbit; 2, Shepherd, Crimson's Gano; 3, Crowe; 4, Howell Bros.
Junior Boar Pig (fifteen shown)—1, Crowe; 2, Shepherd; 3, Hurst; 4, Crowe.
Aged Sows—1, Crowe, Catherine Girl; 2, Hurst, Keep On Lady; 3, Perfection Farm, Queen of Graduates; 4, Crowe, Wonder Bell.
Senior Yearling Sow (eight shown)—1, Crowe, Crowe's Futurity Lady VII; 2, Hurst, Colonel's Dream; 3, Crowe, Bell's Last; 4, Hurst, Bell of Colonels.
Junior Yearling Sow (ten shown)—1, Crowe, Orion Rosa; 2, Shepherd, Crimson Lady I; 3, Crowe, Orion Model Rosa; 4, Howell, Gay Dora.
Senior Sow Pig (eleven shown)—1, Searle, Miss Packard; 2 and 3, Searle; 4, Hurst.
Junior Sow Pig (fourteen shown)—1 and 2, Shepherd; 3 and 4, Crowe.
Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Crowe, Potentate.
Junior Champion Boar—Searle, Apperson Jackrabbit.
Senior and Grand Champion Sow—Crowe, Orion's Rosa.
Junior Champion Sow—Searle, Miss Packard.
Aged Herd—1 and 2, Crowe; 3, Howell; 4, Hurst.
Young Herd—1, Searle; 2, Crowe; 3, Shepherd; 4, Hurst.
Aged Herd Bred by Exhibitor—1, Crowe; 2, Howell; 3, Crowe.
Young Herd Bred by Exhibitor—1, Searle; 2, Crowe; 3, Shepherd; 4, Hurst.
Get of Sire—1, Searle, get of A Critic; 2, Howell, get of Elk's Colonel; 3, Crowe; 4, Shepherd.
Produce of Sow—1, Searle; 2, Howell; 3, Shepherd; 4, Hurst.

DUROC FUTURITY.

Boars—1, Crowe, Crowe's Futurity Boy; 2, Shepherd, Crimson Illustration; 3, Crowe, Crowe's Futurity Model; 4, Kansas Agricultural College, Model Critic; 5, Kansas Agricultural College, College Critic; 6 and 7, Crowe, Futurity Boy II and Futurity Model II; 8, Kansas Agricultural College, Aggie Critic.
Sows—1, Shepherd, Illustration Bell I; 2, Shepherd, Illustration Bell II; 3 and 4, Crowe, Crowe's Futurity Girl and Crowe's Futurity Bell; 5, Searle, Critic's Ideal; 6, Crowe, Crowe's Futurity Girl II; 7, Searle, Peaches; 8, Crowe, Futurity Bell I.
Litter of Four—1, Shepherd; 2 and 3, Crowe; 4, Searle; 5, Kansas Agricultural College; 6 and 7, Crowe; 8, Kansas Agricultural College.

CHESTER WHITES.

Exhibitors—Coleman & Crum, Danville, Kan.; E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.; F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan.; Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.; W. W. Walmsire & Son, Peculiar, Mo.; Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Judge—W. A. Williams, Marlowe, Okla.
Aged Boars—1, Coleman, Veto; 2, Murr, Don Ben II; 3, Coleman, Prince of All; 4, Gookin, Dude III.
Senior Yearling Boar—1, Walmsire, Uneda W; 2, Gookin, Western Sam.
Junior Yearling Boar—1, Mosse, Don Wonder; 2, Coleman, Milo; 3, Walmsire, Win A Son; 4, Mosse, Wildwood.
Senior Boar Pig—1, Walmsire, School Boy; 2, Coleman, Smiley Kind; 3, Mosse, Don Halligan; 4, Gookin, Western Don.
Junior Boar Pig—1, Mosse, Don Royal; 2, Walmsire; 3, Coleman; 4, Coleman, Tip Top; 2, Coleman, Beauty S; 3, Mosse, Calamity Ann O. K.; 4, Walmsire, Pearl W.
Senior Yearling Sow—1, Gookin, Western Emma.
Junior Yearling Sow—Walmsire, Primrose; 2, Smiley, Ethel; 3, Gookin, Tutty.
Senior Sow Pig—1, Mosse, Dona Pretty Baby; 2, Smiley; 3 and 4, Walmsire.
Junior Sow Pig—1, Mosse, Dona Pretty Baby II; 2, 3 and 4, Coleman.
Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Coleman, Veto.
Junior Champion Boar—Walmsire, Schoolboy.
Senior and Grand Champion Sow—Coleman, Tip Top.
Junior Champion Sow—Mosse, Dona Pretty Baby.
Aged Herd—1, Coleman; 2, Walmsire; 3, Gookin.
Young Herd—1, Walmsire; 2, Coleman; 3, Gookin.
Aged Herd Bred by Exhibitor—1, Walmsire; 2, Gookin.
Young Herd (bred by exhibitor)—1, Walmsire; 2, Coleman; 3, Gookin.
Get of Sire—1, Walmsire; 2, Mosse; 3, Coleman; 4, Walmsire.
Produce of Sow—1, Walmsire; 2, Mosse; 3, Coleman; 4, Walmsire.

POLAND CHINAS.

Exhibitors—A. J. Erhart, Ness City, Kan.; Olivier & Son, Danville, Kan.; H. B. Walter & Son, Effingham, Kan.; Herman Groninger & Son, Bendena, Kan.; George Delfelder & Son, Effingham, Kan.; C. B. Palmer, Marion, Kan.; S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan.; Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan.; Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.; V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.; Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.; Phil Dawson, Endicot, Neb.; W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.; S. Y. Burk, Bolivar, Mo.; Hill & King, Topeka, Kan.; William Brun, Muscotah, Kan.
Judge—J. C. Meese, Ord, Neb.
Aged Boar—Hodson, McGath's Big Orphan.
Senior Yearling Boar (three shown)—1, Dawson, Nebraska Bob; 2, Johnson, Fashionable Price; 3, Palmer, King Dudley.
Junior Yearling Boar (eight shown)—1, Walter, Big Wonder; 2, Dawson, Jumbo Chief; 3, Deming, Big Bob Jumbo; 4, Deming, King What's Wanted.
Senior Boar Pig (eleven shown)—1, Olivier, Kansas King; 2, Groninger, Long Bob; 3, Dawson, Overland Columbus; 4, Walter, Long Wonder.
Junior Boar Pig (twenty-two shown)—1, Walter, Bob's Quality; 2, Walter, Bob's Quality 2d; 3, Caldwell, Black Big Bob; 4, Groninger, Big Hadley.
Aged Sow (eight shown)—1, Caldwell, Belle Wonder; 2, Caldwell, Jumbo Lady 2d; 3, Dawson, Mow's Lady Uhlan; 4, Dawson, Uhlan's Mow's Lady.
Senior Yearling Sow (six shown)—1, Dawson, Robina 4th; 2, Walter, Miss Jumbo Wonder; 3, Epley, O. K. Lady; 4, Deming, Quality Wonder.
Junior Yearling Sow (fifteen shown)—1, Walter, Bob's Climax; 2, Caldwell, Wonder On; 3, Deming, Big Bob's Orange; 4, Deming, A Wonder Maid.
Senior Sow Pig (twenty-eight shown)—1, Walter, Walter's Beauty; 2, Dawson, Bessy Wonder 2d; 3, Caldwell, Bonnie Belle; 4, Groninger, Futurity Maid.
Junior Sow Pig (twenty-five shown)—1, Erhart, Big Jumbo Lady 2d; 2, Burk, May Buster; 3, Caldwell, Rosaline; 4, Olivier, Wonderful Lady.
Aged Herd (five shown)—1, Dawson; 2, Walter; 3, Deming; 4, Epley.
Aged Herd (bred by exhibitor; three shown)—1, Deming; 2, Deming; 3, Palmer.
Young Herd (eight shown)—1, Walter; 2, Olivier; 3, Dawson; 4, Groninger.
Young Herd (bred by exhibitor; seven shown)—1, Walter; 2, Olivier; 3, Groninger; 4, Deming.
Get of Sire (seven shown)—1, Walter; 2, Deming; 3, Groninger; 4, Caldwell.
Produce of Sow (eight shown)—1 and 2, Walter; 3, Caldwell; 4, Groninger.
Futurity: Fall Boars (fifteen shown)—1, Olivier; 2, Groninger; 3, Walter; 4, Deming; 5, Hill & King; 6, Erhart.
Futurity: Spring Boars (twenty-seven shown)—1 and 2, Walter; 3, Caldwell; 4, Groninger; 5, Erhart; 6, Deming; 7, Childs; 8, Delfelder.
Futurity: Fall Sows (twenty-one shown)—1, Walter; 2, Groninger; 3, Deming; 4, Johnson; 5, Erhart; 6, Olivier.
Futurity: Spring Sows (twenty-two shown)—1, Erhart; 2, Caldwell; 3, Olivier; 4, Childs; 5 and 7, Delfelder; 6, Walter; 8, Deming.
Spring Litters (eleven shown)—1, Walter; 2, Erhart; 3, Delfelder; 4, Caldwell; 5, Deming; 6, Childs; 7, Groninger; 8, Olivier.
Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Hodson, McGath's Big Orphan.
Junior Champion Boar—Walter on Bob's Quality.
Senior and Grand Champion Sow—Dawson on Robina 4th.
Junior Champion Sow—Walter on Wonder's Beauty.

BERKSHIRES.

Exhibitors—R. C. Obrecht, Topeka, Kan.; Sutton & Patience, Lawrence, Kan.; S. Y. Burk, Bolivar, Mo.; Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Judge—W. A. Williams, Marlowe, Okla.
Aged Boar—1, Obrecht, Improver's Bacon; 2, Burk, Broadway Duke.
Junior Yearling Boar—1, Sutton, Robinhood Lee; 2, Kansas Agricultural College, Ames Rival.
Senior Boar Pig—1, Obrecht; 2, Burk; 3, Obrecht; 4, Sutton.
Junior Boar Pig—1, Sutton; 2, Kansas Agricultural College; 3, Burk; 4, Obrecht.
Aged Sow—1, Sutton, Classy Stumpy; 2, Burk, Duke's Maid; 3, Obrecht.
Senior Yearling Sow—1, Burk.
Junior Yearling Sow—1, Burk, Girlish Maid; 2, Sutton; 3 and 4, Obrecht.
Senior Sow Pig—1, Obrecht; 2, Sutton.
Junior Sow Pig—1, Sutton; 2, Kansas Agricultural College; 3, Obrecht; 4, Burk.
Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Obrecht, Pathfinder 3d.
Junior Champion Boar—Sutton, Robinhood Classy.
Senior and Grand Champion Sow—Burk, Duke's Maid.
Junior Champion Sow—Obrecht.
Aged Herd—1, Obrecht; 2, Burk; 3, Sutton.
Aged Herd (bred by exhibitor)—Same as above.
Young Herd—1, Sutton; 2, Obrecht; 3, Burk.
Young Herd (bred by exhibitor)—Same as above.
Get of Sire—1, Sutton, Judge Robinhood; 2, Obrecht, Pathfinder; 3, Burk, Baron Duke 180th.
Produce of Sow—1, Sutton, Peaceful Lee; 2, Obrecht, Crusader's Duchess B; 3, Burk.


HAMPSHIRE.

Exhibitors—Scudder Bros., Doniphan, Neb.; George W. Ela, Valley Falls, Kan.; F. R. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.; R. T. Wright, Grantville, Kan.; Roy Crawford, Topeka, Kan.
Judge—W. A. Williams, Marlowe, Okla.
Aged Boar—1, Scudder, Kaw Valley Chief; 2, Wempe, General Jones; 3, Crawford, Topeka Boy.
Senior Yearling Boar—1, Scudder, America; 2, Wempe.
Junior Yearling Boar—1, Ela, Cody; 2, Scudder, Prime Boy; 3, Ela, Halcyon King.
Senior Boar Pig—1, Scudder; 2, Wright; 3, Crawford; 4, Scudder.
Junior Boar Pig—1 and 2, Wempe; 3, Scudder; 4, Wempe.
Aged Sows—1, Scudder; 2, Wempe; 3, Scudder; 4, Wright.
Senior Yearling Sow—1, 2 and 3, Scudder.
Junior Yearling Sow—1, 2 and 3, Scudder; 4, Wempe.
Senior Sow Pig—1, 2, 3, Scudder; 4, Wempe.
Junior Sow Pig—1, 2, 3, Scudder.
Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Scudder, on America.
Junior Champion Boar—Scudder.
Senior and Grand Champion Sow—Scudder, Allen 2nd.
Junior Champion Sow—Scudder.
Aged Herd—1, 2, 3, Scudder; 4, Wempe.
Aged Herd (bred by exhibitor)—1, 2, Scudder; 3, Wempe.
Young Herd—1, 3, Scudder; 2, Wempe.
Young Herd (bred by exhibitor)—1, 3, Scudder; 2, Wempe.
Get of Sire—1, 2, 4, Scudder; 3, Kirby.
Produce of Sow—1, Scudder; 2, Kirby; 3, Wright; 4, Ela.

NOTES OF THE FAIR

Last year during the Free Fair, Kansas Poland China breeders formed a state organization. It is evident breeders of this well known breed of hogs are awake to the possibilities of united action. This is the second year in which the futurity show has been held at Topeka, and it has practically established itself as a feature of the Poland China hog show at this fair. At the annual meeting of the Poland China Breeders' Association held last Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected: President, Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kansas; vice president, A. J. Erhart, Ness City, Kansas; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Haldeman; board of directors—A. J. Erhart, Ness City; W. G. Van Horn, Topeka; Paul Olivier, Danville, Kansas; W. A. Prewitt, Asherville; C. B. Palmer, Marion; and H. B. Walter, Effingham. With this

Pay Nothing for 60 Days



Prove without risking a penny—without one cent in advance, that the famous Majestic is the strongest, most economical, easiest to operate, and most powerful engine for its rated H. P. Uses either gasoline or kerosene. Try it 30 days free. No money in advance, no deposit, no C. O. D. Then return it if it isn't the most satisfactory engine you ever used. If you keep the engine we send you, make first small payment in 60 days. Balance in equal payments 60 days apart.

A Full Year to Pay

Yes—spread your payments over a year. That is the offer made and backed by a \$12,000,000 contract. The merit of the Majestic engine is so splendid that you will positively want to keep it. We take all the risk. Try it for 30 days before you decide. We could not send any but an engine of the highest quality on such an offer as this. The Majestic must prove itself on your own farm. Made in 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 14 H. P.

Send for Free Book

Tells all about gas engines. Shows you how to buy on money saving basis. Also explains our 30 days free trial, no payment for 60 days, year to pay offer. Don't miss this. The book is free. Send postal or letter today.

The Hartman Co.

4025 LaSalle Street
Dept. 973 Chicago



You Can Have Hogs Like These

Your hogs are in constant danger from worms, cholera, pneumonia, digestive troubles; germs in the air, in the dust, in the grass; danger in new corn, change of seasons, contact with other hogs, etc.

Take no chances with your hogs this year. They're too valuable. A few cents per hog invested in Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick may save you hundreds of dollars.

CAREY-IZED STOCK TONIC BRICK

Is composed of powdered gentian root, sulphate of iron, bi-carbonate of soda, sulphur, carbonized peat, charcoal, quassia and pure dairy salt—all properly proportioned to insure a complete health prescription. Solid brick form makes it easy and economical—preserves its full medicinal strength to the last ounce.

Keep it before your hogs all the time. Let them doctor themselves. Watch them thrive and finish for market better and in less time at less feed cost.

Equally good for hogs, cattle, sheep and horses. Supplies needed medicine, and salts animals at the same time.

Positively Guaranteed to Satisfy You

We know Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick to be and do all we claim for it, and take all the chances of a 30-day trial by you in your own feed lot. We guarantee you will be satisfied with the result or refund all your money.

Order a dozen bricks from your dealer. If he does not handle it, write us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

Don't delay. Fill out and mail us the coupon today for valuable booklet on "Making Live Stock Pay," and full information on Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick.

CAREY SALT COMPANY

Dept. 256, Hutchinson, Kansas

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live organization of breeders working in the interests of their chosen breed, we look for next year's futurity at the Kansas Free Fair to be one of the big futurity shows of the country.

Hampshire hog breeders attending the Free Fair were full of enthusiasm. In addition to making a good showing of hogs of this breed, they pulled off more stunts than any other group of breeders present. They began with a box party at the Grand Theater on Tuesday evening given through the courtesy of Roy Crawford, who breeds Hampshire hogs in addition to his job of conducting theaters. Wednesday night Scudder Brothers, of Nebraska, gave a watermelon feed, and Thursday night H. L. Peppmyer gave a dinner at the Elks Club, after which George W. Ela, of Valley Falls, organized a line theater party. During these various festivities plans were made for getting behind a big Kansas Hampshire show next year for Topeka. These breeders have a live state organization, of which Mr. Ela is secretary, and the probabilities are that people who visit the Free Fair next year will see more hogs of this breed than

have ever been shown before in Kansas.

A feature of the sheep show at Topeka this year was the distribution of the booklet entitled "Money in Sheep Raising." This little pamphlet was written by A. M. Paterson, of the Agricultural College, and has been published by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company. Its purpose is to furnish absolutely reliable practical instructions on the handling of sheep. The stock yards representative, F. R. Hedrick, who has been assigned the task of doing all he can to interest the people of Kansas in sheep, was in the sheep barn most of the week, passing out the pamphlet and talking sheep to all who were sufficiently interested to ask questions. Every farmer in Kansas should have a copy of this little pamphlet. Mr. Paterson is one of the most practical sheepmen ever connected with the Agricultural College, and instructions found in the pamphlet will help the beginner to avoid many mistakes. If you did not get your copy at the fair, write to the Kansas City Stock Yards Company at Kansas City, Missouri, requesting them to send you one.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items of stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 60,000 farmers for 5 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 words. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

AGENTS WANTED.

MAN TO WEAR FINE SUIT, ACT AS agent; big pay, easy work. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 738, Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN WITH A small family to work on farm by month. Steady work year round. J. M. Miller, Rte. 1, Elmdale, Kansas.

WANTED—MEN-WOMEN, 18 OR OVER. Government jobs, \$100 month. Big opportunity for farmers. War necessitates hundreds appointments. Write for list positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-82, Rochester, N. Y.

CATTLE.

120 HEAD OF HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, priced for quick sale. H. F. McNutt, Oxford, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. Write for description and price. C. M. Albright, Route 2, Overbrook, Kansas.

NINE HEAD HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN cows due to calve in October. They are bred to a registered bull whose nearest two dams average over 900 pounds butter. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

WE OFFER FOR SALE CHOICE OF TEN from our herd of twenty high grade Guernsey cows. All our own raising and desirable ages and due to freshen fall and early winter. G. D. Glidden & Sons, Homewood, Kan.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE HIGH-grade Holstein calves, either sex, three to six weeks old, at \$20 per head, crated for shipment. Or if you want dairy cattle of any age, I will buy them at a commission from the best herds in Southern Wisconsin. Albert M. Hanson, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16th pure, from heavy milkers, five to seven weeks old, beautifully marked. \$22, crated and delivered to any station, express charges paid here. Send orders or write. Lake View Holstein Place, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

DOGS.

TRAINED BEAGLES, RABBIT HOUNDS, foxhounds, coon, opossum, skunk dogs, setters, pointers, house, farm dogs. Perrets. Catalog 10c. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

TRAINED RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX hounds, coon, opossum, skunk dogs, setters, pointers, foxes. List free. Violet Hill Kennels, Hanover, Pa.

AIREDALES AND COLLIES—GREATEST of all pups. Grown dogs and brood matrons. Large instructive list. 5c. W. R. Watson, Box 128, Oakland, Iowa.

FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS FOX AND coon hounds. The kind that can deliver the goods. Bred right and broken right. If you want a good one, write me. Price reasonable. A. F. Sampey, 317 E. Mt. Vernon St., Springfield, Missouri.

HOGS.

CHESTER WHITES—MAY PIGS AT farmers' prices. Gust Claussen, Bunker Hill, Kansas.

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE PIGS FROM sire and dam, first and fourth prizes, Topeka Fair. Roy Crawford, Topeka, Kansas.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

PURE-BRED HIGH-YIELDING TURKEY red hard seed wheat, cleaned and graded, at \$3.00 a bushel. Ferdinand Hubka, Vilets, Kansas.

FULCASTER AND SEEDLING SEED wheat for sale, \$2.70 per bushel f. o. b. cars Vinita. Sacks free. \$2.50 per bushel in carloads, not sacked. J. C. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

TIMOTHY SEED, \$4.00 PER BUSHEL. High purity and germination, first class in every way. Timothy-alsike mixture, \$4.50 per bushel. Satisfaction or your money back. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

TREE PLANT THIS FALL. NEVER A better time. Save money and get our terms. Write today for fruit book and information about growing fruits. Buy direct—it pays. Headquarters for well selected seeds. Box No. 8, Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Wichita, Kansas.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has not acquired sufficient money to provide necessities and comforts for self and loved ones. It shows how to become richer quickly and honestly. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal and has the largest circulation in America. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 431, 28 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE RATS, 50c PAIR; ALSO GUINEA pigs. Write Earl Scott, Belvidere, Kansas.

1,024 YEARS AMERICAN HISTORY, 80c postpaid. Elias Pelton, Hudson, Kansas.

POULTRY.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4 PER HUNDRED. Nora Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, FOUR months old, \$3. Lily Robb, Neal, Kansas.

CHOICE MARCH-APRIL HATCHED White Rock cockerels, \$1.50 and \$2. Mrs. Rudolph Johnson, Bendena, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Pullet mating only. Tiff Moore, Osage City, Kansas.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—HENS, pullets and cockerels for sale cheap. H. A. Grove, Greeley, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, 75c and \$1 each. C. H. Robinson, Ulrich, Missouri.

POULTRY WANTED.

POULTRY AND EGG MARKET HIGHER. Coops free. For prices, "The Copey," Topeka.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

100 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, POSTPAID, 95c; 100 rhubarb or 150 asparagus plants, \$1.10. Alva Cathcart, Bristol, Indiana.

EVERBEARING, \$2 PER HUNDRED; common varieties, \$1 per hundred. Choice thrifty stock. State inspected. Pedigreed. J. A. Dowden, North Bend, Neb.

REAL ESTATE.

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS, OSBORNE County seed, grain and stock farms, \$20. Best wheat and corn land, \$35 to \$50. "Here is the place." J. F. Baum, Natoma, Kansas.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE—All kinds of soils, rain belt, dry farming or irrigable. Lands within five miles of railroad. H. M. Madison, General Farm and Immigration Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 5TH DAY OF September, 1917, by Mike Paul, of Martintal, Kansas, one gray mare, weight 1,100 pounds; wire cut on both front feet. Dean Trueblood, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY W. A. PATCH, OF Olpe, Center Township, Lyon County, Kansas, on August 15, 1917, one cow, color red with white on flank, branded "No marks or brands." Appraised at \$45. G. L. Miller, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY EDWARD WARE, OF Eureka Township, Greenwood County, Kansas, one red three-year-old steer branded with letter "W" on left side, 3-4 on left hip. Right ear cropped, appraised at \$40. Ethel Eastwood, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 23D DAY OF August, 1917, by Alex Shepard, residing nine miles southwest of Leoti, Wichita County, Kansas, one bay pony mare, weight 750 pounds, wire mark across right shoulder; no brands. Dean Trueblood, County Clerk.

Real Estate For Sale

10,000 ACRES of good grazing land, well watered, for \$3 to \$5. All crops good. No drouth, no hot winds. Grass for cattle and corn for hogs. Best country in the world to live and make money.

W. W. TRACEY - ANDERSON, MISSOURI

950-ACRE BOTTOM FARM

Four hundred acres in cultivation, 160 acres meadow, balance pasture. Splendid alfalfa, wheat or corn land. Splendid all possibilities. A fine bargain for some one. Only \$75 per acre. Might take a small farm in on the deal. Write

M. T. SPONG - FREDONIA, KANSAS

FOR SALE

Or Exchange for Kansas Property

220 acres of rice and timber lands six miles south of Stuttgart, Ark. Address owner, JOHN W. HARBESON, Tenganoxie, Kansas

180 A. Meadow, 7 miles R. R. town, this county. Level, no rocks; no overflow; every acre tillable; made 200 tons No. 1 baled hay this season; hay \$15 per ton here now. \$28 per A. Terms.

SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

The Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association, organized in March, 1917, is proving to be one of the progressive live stock organizations in this state. Although the organization was perfected only a few months ago, it is doing a few things that will arouse an interest in pure-bred Hampshire swine. The association, through its secretary, George Ella, is responsible for the organization of the Boys' and Halcyon Pig Club with a good number of members and every member having a good Hampshire pig. The association is also responsible for the big meeting and picnic held by the pure-bred live stock breeders at Valley Falls, Kansas, a few weeks ago. Now the association has announced a combination Hampshire swine sale to be held at Valley Falls on October 12. Sixty head of choice boars, sows and gilts from the best Hampshire herds in the state will be consigned to this sale. They will represent the best blood lines of the breed. The boys of the Halcyon Pig Club will also sell a choice lot of spring gilts in this sale that promises to be one of the big sale events of the season.



We desire to make this department just as helpful as possible, and believing that an exchange of experiences will add to its value, we hereby extend an invitation to our readers to use it in passing on to others experiences or suggestions by which you have profited. Any questions submitted will receive our careful attention and if we are unable to make satisfactory answer, we will endeavor to direct inquirer to reliable source of help. Address Editor of Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Every mason in the quarry, every builder on the shore, Every chopper in the palm grove, every raftsmen at the oar, Hewing wood and drawing water, splitting stones and cleaving sod—All the dusty ranks of labor, in the regiments of God March together toward His triumph, do the task His hands prepare; Honest toil is holy service; faithful work is praise and prayer.

—Henry Van Dyke.

Club Department Exhibits

The results of the first exhibit of the work of the boys' and girls' clubs of the state at the Kansas Free Fair held in Topeka last week, were gratifying to the management. Although not as many entries were made in some lines as had been hoped for, the quality of the work was uniformly good, and in some classes the number of entries exceeded expectations. The exhibits of the mother-daughter canning clubs and of the sewing clubs were especially large and attractive.

Mother-daughter canning club exhibits were made by the St. Marys, Maple Hill, Bonner Springs, and Leavenworth clubs. The last name is a compound of Leavenworth and Wyandotte, this club having members in both counties. Each exhibit contained from seventy-five to one hundred fifty jars of canned fruits and vegetables. There were few duplicates in each exhibit, most of the jars containing different canned products. A few jars of dried fruits were included.

In addition to the club exhibits, individual entries were made by eight mother-daughter teams, each of these exhibits consisting of a dozen jars and comprising at least five varieties of fruits and five of vegetables. Forty jars of canned products placed in the center of the wing of the agricultural building allotted to the club work attracted considerable attention. These had been sold by the clubs of Leavenworth County to the United States Department of Agriculture and will be shipped to Washington and made a part of the Government exhibit of canned products.

Beside the more commonly canned fruits and vegetables, the exhibit contained jars of pressed chicken, corned beef, vegetable greens, cauliflower, carrots, beet relish, soup mixtures, cabbage, turnips, asparagus, squash, corn salad, shelled green beans, beans and corn canned together, corn and tomatoes, dried wax beans, dried beef tops, and the 4-H brand breakfast food made from field corn by grating it off the cob, seasoning with salt, butter, and sugar, cooking until thick, and canning. This forms a solid mass and when removed whole from the jar or pack resembles a cake of white or yellow butter, the color depending on the kind of corn used. Slices are cut from the cake and fried, baked, or buttered and toasted. This dish was worked out by O. H. Benson, specialist in charge of boys' and girls' club work in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and takes its name from the four things for which the club work stands—head, hand, heart and health.

The special prize of fifty dollars offered for the best display made by a mother-daughter club was won by the Bonner Springs club. In awarding this prize, quality of the products, the number of teams represented, and the size of the exhibit were the points taken into consideration.

The twenty-six loaves of white and graham bread exhibited by members of cooking clubs seemed to us to compare very favorably with the display of bread baked by the women of the state.

In the garden contest, Maple Hill entered the largest and most varied exhibit, including tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, beets, squashes, corn, onions, cabbage, cucumbers, and beans.

The sewing club work was divided into two classes. Class A included girls between fifteen and eighteen years, inclusive, and Class B those from ten to fourteen, inclusive. The exhibit by each of the girls in Class A consisted of a bib apron, half-sleeves, a cap, a night gown of longcloth, muslin, nainsook, or cotton

crepe with round neck and short sleeves trimmed with lace edging, and a cotton school dress. A commercial pattern is used in making the school dress, but patterns for the other garments are drafted by the contestants. The work of Class B is the same as that of Class A excepting that darning and patching are required instead of the school dress. Quite a number of entries were made after the opening of the fair, so that in all nearly two hundred members of sewing clubs made exhibits in one or the other of these classes. Many of the night gowns were finished with a dainty crocheted or tatted edge, and much neat, careful work was shown.

Otis E. Hall, superintendent of the department, was assisted during the fair by Mr. L. C. Williams and Miss Lottie Milam, assistant state club leaders; Miss Ava Lucile Sells, local club leader for Wabaunsee County, and Miss Edna Danner, who will take up her work as home demonstration agent in Marshall County October 1. The club awards follow:

CANNING.

Mother-Daughter Products (individual teams)—1, Alice Sells, Maple Hill; 2, Mrs. Hubert L. Popenoe, Emporia; 3, C. E. Minard, Paxico; 4, Mrs. Fred W. McCintock, Wichita; 5, Mrs. N. S. Clothier, St. Marys. Mother-Daughter Club Honors (\$50)—Bonner Springs Club.

SEWING.

Class A—1, Nellie Whitcomb, Cottenwood Falls; 2, Cecile Paine, Admire; 3, Vera Coad, Cawker City; 4, Katherine Esau, Inman; 5, Florence Winkler, Maple Hill. Class B—1, Louise Glick, Jewell; 2, Catherine Mick, Greeley; 3, Hilma Ellledge, Garden City; 4, Vera Alcorn, Mankato; 5, Marjorie Shultis, North Topeka. Sewing Club Honors (\$25)—Fredonia Sewing Club.

BREAD.

White—1, Phyllis Brown, Emporia; 2, Elvora Carlson, Maple Hill; 3, Dorothy Nicklin, Emporia; 4, Edith Scarborough, Bucklin; 5, Rachel Blair, Maple Hill. Brown—1, Phyllis Brown, Emporia; 2, Lena Lickteig, Greeley; 3, Edith Carlson, Maple Hill.

GARDEN.

Square Rod Garden—1, Eva Mae Hyde, Welda; 2, Crae Crawshaw, Maple Hill; 3, Madeline Ledbetter, Parsons; 4, Blanche Faerberbauch, Maple Hill; 5, Mary Beroud, Wabaunsee.

Potato—1, Clarence Duffin, Leavenworth; 2, James D. Carsten, Jennings; 3, Lloyd Finner, Jarbalo; 4, Walter Smith, Harveyville; 5, Donley Johnson, Alma. Tomato—1, W. Bruce Smith, Colony; 2, Leo Sculley, Colony; 3, John Voorhes, Americus.

CORN.

Single Ear—1, James McClelland, Maple Hill; 2, Durward Hawkins, Jarbalo; 3, Rupert Pickett, Hymer. Ten Ears—1, Durward Hawkins, Jarbalo; 2, Rupert Pickett, Hymer; 3, Harvey Peterson, Maple Hill; 4, James McClelland, Maple Hill; 5, Francis Cotton, Maple Hill.

Woman's Work at Fair

The culinary, textile, and art exhibits at the Kansas Free Fair were housed in one of the best buildings on the grounds, a brick and cement structure affording ample space for showing 400 exhibits.

The exhibits in the culinary department, of which Mrs. Harry T. Forbes is superintendent, were much better and more numerous than last year. Not quite so much bread was shown as a year ago, and perhaps a little less canned fruit, but in every other line the number of entries was larger. The canned goods were exhibited in pint jars this year, and occupied somewhat less space than last year when quart jars were used, but there were more entries in a class. There was a noticeable increase in the entries of canned vegetables. This would indicate that women have made a little greater effort than usual along the line of storing vegetable food products for winter use.

In the textile department the exhibits were at least as large in number as in any previous year, and Mrs. J. F. McCormick, superintendent, considered the quality of the entries, except in one or two instances, better than ever before, more meritorious work being shown. This exhibit occupied half the art building and included a large display of tatting, embroidery, crocheting, knitting, bead work, hand sewing, quilts, and sofa pillows. Among the entries in knitting was a sweater which is soon to be worn to France.

A feature of special interest was the showing of work done by the different departments of the Boys' Industrial

School at Topeka. This work consisted of printing, basketry, manual training, sewing, tailoring, baking, canning, shoe-making, and rug weaving. A beautiful library table shown had been made of discarded lumber from the east wing of the State House. Six thousand gallons of canned goods put up in one season were represented by a table filled with gallon cans of tomatoes, the printed labels for which had been made in the institution. The exhibit from the sewing department consisted of neat, well-made blue shirts and khaki trousers. In tailoring, boys' suits were shown. A full and attractive line of plain and fancy breads was included in the bakery display. The exhibit in shoemaking showed the steps in the construction of a shoe, beginning with the cutting of the leather and finishing with a well-made pair of black and one of tan shoes.

Steamed Dumplings

2 cupfuls flour
1 tablespoonful butter
1 tablespoonful sugar
4 level teaspoonfuls baking powder
1/2 teaspoonful salt
1/2 cupful milk
Sift baking powder with flour so that it is thoroughly mixed. Add salt and

sugar. Rub or cut butter into flour as for biscuits, then add milk. Roll out, cut in square or oblong shapes, place in steamer over chicken or other meat and steam thirty minutes. The steamer should be set over the kettle about five minutes before the dumplings are to be placed in it so that it will be hot when they are put in. Serve dumplings on platter, pouring over them gravy or creamed chicken.

Southern Corn Pone

1 1/2 cupfuls white corn meal
2 tablespoonfuls milk
1 cupful boiling water
1 teaspoonful salt

Add the salt to the meal and scald with the boiling water, stirring well. Add enough milk to hold the ingredients together. When cool enough to handle, form into cakes by rolling into balls in the hands and flattening these down to about one-half inch in thickness. Have ready a pan well greased, place over the fire and add the pones, dipping a little of the shortening over the tops. Leave the pan over the fire until the bread is browning slightly and then set in a hot oven and finish baking for from thirty to forty-five minutes on the upper grate.

FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

This department is prepared especially in New York City, for Kansas Farmer. We can supply our readers with high-grade, perfect-fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering, all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want, and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our fashion book, "Every Woman Her Own Dress-maker," for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



No. 8184—Children's Dress: Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Simplicity itself is this little one-piece dress for the small girl. Its chief bid for the approval of busy mothers is in the fact that it may be opened from neck closing to hem and hence is very easily laundered. The sleeves are set in without fullness and may be either long or short. No. 8200—Ladies' Waist: Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. The latest fashion notes predict that kimono waists are coming into their own again, so this good-looking one comes at a most opportune time. It is cut with a generous fullness, which is distributed in three tucks over each shoulder. A tiny shield fills the opening of the surplice front. No. 8202—Girls' Middy Blouse: Cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. The strikingly different note in this middy is the welcome change in the neck line, which is accomplished by a square tab cut in one with the body of the blouse, but which may be unfastened, this allowing greater freedom in slipping the blouse on over the head. No. 7961—Misses' Dress: Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A model of charming simplicity, cut in one from the shoulder to the lower edge. The fronts may roll open at the neck if desired. A turn-over collar in contrasting goods and silk ribbon ties have all the trimming honors. The wide belt of material at a lowered waistline and fastening at the side with a button has a pocket place in each half of the front section. No. 7900—Ladies' Skirt: Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. With that open-air smartness that bespeaks "style," this skirt is in four gores and has front closing, and may be developed in serge, gabardine or linen. Its merit is altogether in its cut and the side pockets that are ornamented with buttons. A stitched seam down the center front is noticeable. No. 7870—Ladies' House Dress: Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. The making of this dress is certainly not a problem of skill, nor of cost. It is in one piece from the shoulder to the lower edge; the style feature is the pocket stitched to each front, below a "piece-belt" which is tacked over fine plaits to confine the fullness at the waist.

Jerseys for Net Profits



You're in the dairy business for profit—the net profit that your herd has made you at the end of the year will determine the size of your tank account. Jerseys yield the largest returns from every ounce of feed—proved by tests at two great expositions. Jersey milk averages 5.3% butter fat, 9.1%



solids not fat—highest of all breeds. Buy a Jersey bull. Write the breeders advertised below for prices, pedigrees, etc.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, 375 West 23rd Street, New York City

120 JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS

Pure-bred and high-grade. Forty bred yearlings, superior individuals, all from profitable dams, now for sale.

J. W. Berry & Son
JEWELL CITY KANSAS

Idylwild Stock Farm

FOR SALE—Bull calf dropped February 26, 1917; dam Idylwild Gladia 354414, sire Jacoba's Prize Premier 137930.

C. F. Blake, Glasco, Kan.

LONGVIEW JERSEYS

(Register of Merit Herd)

Bull calves sired by champion bulls out of Register of Merit dams, for sale at all times.

Longview Farm

LEE'S SUMMIT MISSOURI

Registered Jerseys

Cows, Heifers and Calves. Good breeding, good individuals. Must reduce herd. Price reasonable.
C. F. Pfeutze, Rte. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

Catalogs Are Ready

For the following Jersey Sales to be held under my management:
Loehrie & McCoy, Carl Junction, Mo., Sept. 27; Oklahoma Breeders' Sale, Oklahoma, Okla., Sept. 29; Redmon & Sons, Tipton, Mo., Oct. 1; Geo. W. Hagan, Lee's Summit, Mo., Oct. 31. Write today and ask to be placed on my mailing list. Address
B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

BUTTER-BRED, FROM HIGH-PRODUCING COWS.
Photo furnished.

Maxwell's Jersey Dairy
ROUTE 2 TOPEKA, KANSAS

LOMAX JERSEYS

A Herd of Producers, Backed by Records. Popular blood lines. Choice individuals. We invite inspection of our herd at all times.

Write us your wants.

Dr. J. H. Lomax

STATION B ST. JOSEPH, MO.

J. B. PORTER & SON

MAYETTA, KANSAS
BREEDERS OF HIGH-CLASS JERSEYS.
STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.
WRITE US YOUR WANTS.

30 -- MILK COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS -- 30

Will Be Sold at Auction, Saturday, September 29, 1 p. m., on Fritts Farm Adjoining Paola on the South.

Must sell France's entire herd, as he is a renter and must vacate. Fritts is selling his grades and will hereafter keep only registered Jerseys. All cows tuberculin tested and healthy. Herd consists of two registered Jersey cows, seventeen high grade Jersey cows, eight mixed bred cows, four registered Jersey bull calves, three grade Jersey bull calves and four grade Jersey heifer calves. A number of these cows have made \$35 a month for the past several months. Ask for catalog.

Col. L. S. Ruggles, Auctioneer.

FPANCES & FRITTS, PAOLA, KANSAS

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL

The Kansas Wesleyan Business College holds an appointment by the United States Government to teach Morse and Radio Telegraphy. This honor is a fitting recognition of the efficient work of this school.

The War Department furnishes us all needed additional equipment to handle the great classes of young men and women now enrolling.

Graduates are guaranteed immediate appointment with the Signal Service or, if preferred, with the railroads.

Write at once for catalog.

The Kansas Wesleyan Business College, Salina, Kansas



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Demand Our Graduates

Graduates guaranteed positions and furnished employment to defray expenses while attending.

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814 Students from 16 States. College, Academy, Domestic Science, Business, Music, Piano Tuning, Art and Expression. For catalog write Pres. E. E. Pihlblad. Mention course.



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ON THIS EXTRA FINE KNIFE

Two best quality steel blades. German silver tips, brass lined. Transparent handle showing your own name.

We will send this beautiful knife with your own name on it for one yearly subscription to Kansas Farmer at \$1.50 or a three years' subscription at \$2.25. Address
KANSAS FARMER - TOPEKA, KANSAS

Almost every family is supplied with glass jars, but in the average home there are jars which are never used because they are not the right size. One housewife left behind 600 two-quart jars when she moved to town, because she needed no containers so large. Another family was using quart containers, although the number in the family required the opening of two quarts of fruit at a time. If persons having unsuitable jars would list them, an exchange of containers might be effected.

"As surgeons keep their instruments and knives at hand for sudden calls upon their skill, keep your principle ever ready to test things divine and human."



Southard's Monarch Herefords

—SELL AT—

Comiskey, Kan., Saturday, October 6

(The Day Following the American Royal at Kansas City)

125-----HEAD-----125

One hundred cows and heifers, fifty with calves at side and fifty bred heifers. Twenty-five very choice young bulls all of breeding age that will exert a beneficent influence in the herds to which they are taken.

The calves are sired by and the heifers bred to such bulls as the mighty MONARCH, KING FARMER, LOUIS FAIRFAX, BRIGHT DOMINO, NERO FAIRFAX, AND OTHER NOTED SIREs.

In this sale you will have a chance to buy cattle with pedigrees as good as can be written and individuality as good as you can find.

A great chance to buy real foundation stock tracing to and representing the most noted American and English Herefords. For catalog, please mention Kansas Farmer and address

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kansas



KANSAS HAMPSHIRE SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALE

VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1917

Sale Under Cover at Fair Grounds.

SIXTY HEAD OF BOARS, SOWS AND GILTS

including
Prize-Winning Pig of Halcyon Hampshire Pig Club

The boys of the Halcyon Pig Club will sell a choice lot of spring gilts in this sale.

—AUCTIONEERS—

Col. Thos. E. Deem, Cameron, Mo. Col. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort
Col. John R. Triggs, Valley Falls Col. Frank Blake, Valley Falls

Chas. T. Gephart, Clerk, Valley Falls, Kansas

MAIL BIDS will be given careful attention if sent to either of the auctioneers, or E. C. Stone, in care of Secretary Elia.

GEO. ELA, SALES MANAGER, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

FOR SALE—A few choice young bulls, sired by Chief, a son of True Sultan. Priced to sell.
D. C. VAN NICE - RICHLAND, KANSAS
(On Mo. Pac. Ry., 17 miles S. E. of Topeka.)

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Seventeen head of well bred Polled Durham and Shorthorn Cattle to be sold at public sale, October 12, 1917. Write for catalog.

MRS. EMMA HUNDLEY
Bogard, Missouri
Route 2

Breeders' Directory

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE.

D. J. White, Clements, Kan.

DORSET HORN SHEEP

H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES

2, 3, 4 and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world.
FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Charleston, Ia. Above Kansas City.

Choice Young Belgians, English Shires, Percherons, also Coach stallions, also mares. Many first prizes. Long time 6% notes.
Illinois Horse Co., Good Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

Barn Full of Percheron Stallions and Mares. Twenty-five mature and aged jacks. Priced to sell.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer. I make sales anywhere.
Write for date. **CLAY CENTER, KANSAS**

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Write for terms and date. **Clarksdale, Mo.**

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Fifteen years experience. Write for terms.
Thos. Darcey, Hutchinson, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS



FOR SALE
Spring Pigs in Pairs and Trios Not related, from my undefeated show herd 1916. Ship at weaning. Send for prices and show record. **COLEMAN & CRUM, Danville, Kansas.**

Clinton County Chesters

Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. Fall and spring pigs at bargain prices.
J. H. McANAW - CAMERON, MISSOURI

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

ABBOTSFORD SHORTHORNS

Eighteen young bulls for sale. A few of them about ready for service. Priced to sell. The kind that always please.

D. BALLANTYNE & SON, Herington, Kan.

Sycamore Springs Shorthorns

Master of Dale by the great Avondale heads herd. A few young Scotch bulls and bred heifers for sale.

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Sunflower Herd of Shorthorns

A few good cows and heifers for sale, also choice bull calves. Come and see my herd.

A. L. HARRIS - OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

SHADY LAWN SHORTHORNS

At head of herd, Kansas Archer 440809 by Mistletoe Archer. For sale, fifteen choice young bulls from spring calves to yearlings. Come and see our herd.

F. H. HULL & SONS - EUREKA, KANSAS

ALYSDALE HERD OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Prince Valentine 4th an' Clipper Brawith in service. Orange Blossoms, Butterflys, Queen of Beautys and Violets. Choice young stock for sale.

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Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391-962 in service. Young bulls up to 10 months old for sale. Reds and roans, in good thrifty condition and the making of good useful animals. Inspection invited.

Can ship on Rock Island, Union Pacific or Santa Fe Railway.

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GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAY BULLS

SIXTY yearling and two-year-old bulls, strong and rugged; farmer bulls, have been range-grown. Will price a few cows and heifers.

E. E. FRIZELL, Frizell, Pawnee Co., Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY BULLS.

Buy a grandson of Imp. May Royal, whose dams are granddaughters of Imp. Mashers Sequel. One to seven months old. **ADAMS FARM, Gashland, Mo., 12 miles from K. C.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HALCYON HERD HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Best breeding, best type. Stock for sale.
GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kansas

Francis & Fritts, of Paola, Kansas, have announced a sale of registered and high grade Jersey cows, the sale to be held September 29.

Sutton & Porteous Angus Sale

Thursday, October 4, At Farm

Lawrence, Ks.

78 HEAD

Angus Cattle

Sixteen Bulls of serviceable age

Twenty-six Bred Heifers

Thirty-six Cows with calves at foot or heavy in calf

All the best families represented—the Blackbirds, Ericas and Prides. Our whole show herd goes in the sale. Twenty-seven championships won by our herd last year. Send for catalog today, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

SUTTON & PORTEOUS - LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Auctioneers—Cooper and Brady



PERCHERON STALLIONS

FOR SALE THIS FALL AT REDUCED PRICES

Two yearling colts; two 2-year-old colts; two 3-year-old colts; two 4-year-old colts, and one herd stallion. All sound and registered in Percheron Society of America. Blacks and bays. If sold this fall I will cut the prices. Also five registered Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans. Come and see me.

J. C. PARKS - HAMILTON, KANSAS

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HAZARD PLACE

Home of the Grand Champion BOCALDO 6TH, assisted by CALDO 2D, PUBLICAN 4TH AND BEAU BALTIMORE.

All our show cattle our own breeding. Inspection of farm and breeding herd invited. A few choice young bulls reserved to head high-class pure-bred herds now ready for inspection and sale.

William Condell, Herdsman.

ROBT. H. HAZLETT, EL DORADO, KANSAS

SHEEP.

A LIFETIME EXPERIENCE proves the Rambouillet the best sheep for Kansas. Stock for sale. **E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.**

DOYLE PARK SHROPSHIREs

Sixty Registered Shropshires—Thirty ewes and ewe lambs, thirty rams and ram lambs. Lambs sired by our undefeated ram, Ohio and Michigan, 1916.

HOMAN & SONS - PEABODY, KANSAS

200 — RAMS — 200
REGISTERED SHROPSHIREs
Our flock was awarded 20 prizes at 1917 Iowa State Fair. Weight and wool always win. Rams and ewes for sale. **C. W. & Frank Chandler, Kellerton, Ia.**

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire ram

lamb and yearlings.

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OXFORD DOWN RAMS AND EWES

Bred from my \$300 imported ram.

WM. EMPIE - AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK

First Class Shropshire Rams

For Sale

Will exhibit them at Hutchinson, Kansas, State Fair. Don't buy a ram before you see it. I sell and ship on approval.

JOHN COLDWATER, BREEDER,

Chase - - - - - Kansas

DUROC JERSEYS.

15 Duroc Spring Boars

Sired by Illustrator O'Rion 3d and Fancy Victor and out of my best herd sows. They are real herd prospects, selected from 91 pigs raised. Write today if you want a good spring boar.

John W. Petford

Route 1 Saffordville, Kansas

IMMUNED DUROCS

With size and bone. Bred sows and males a specialty. 150 early pigs; pairs and trios, no kin. All immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. G. Ditmars & Co., Turney, Mo.**

McBRIDE'S DUROCS

Six-months-old boars for sale, cherry red and good ones. Priced right.

W. T. McBRIDE - PARKER, KANSAS

The date of the public sale of Polled Durham cattle announced by Mrs. Emma S. Hundley, of Bogard, Missouri, for October 13, has been changed to October 12. A choice lot of cattle has been catalogued for this sale.

H. A. Mattox, of Burlington, Kansas, reports his herd of old original big-boned Spotted Polands doing well. A feature of the herd is the extra fine lot of March and April pigs.

DR. J. H. LOMAX

Poland China Sale

Leona, Kansas, Oct. 4, 1917

55 Choice High Quality 55

Big Type Polands

Our offering consists of nine fall boars, sixteen spring boars, sixteen fall gilts and fourteen spring gilts. They are sired by such boars as Big Bob King 78296, Master Orphan 76818, and Dean's Big Timm 82230. They are out of B Wonder, Big Hadley's Likeness, Big Ben, Chief Jumbo, Model Big Bob, A Wonder Price, Expansion's Son, and Goliath dams. It will be one of the best offerings sold this season. They have the size, quality and breeding. Send for catalog at once. Address

Dr. J. H. LOMAX
STATION B. ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI
O. W. Devine Representing Kansas Farmer.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS.



Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

The world's greatest pork hog are raised exclusively on

HIGHVIEW BREEDING FARMS

The largest registered herd of old, original, big-boned, spotted Polands on EARTH.
Spring Pigs Now Ready to Ship, Pairs and Trios No Kin.
H. L. FAULKNER - BOX D - JAMESPORT, MISSOURI

Spotted Poland Chinas

Thirty spring boars, thirty spring gilts. Sired by Billie Sunday, Cainville Giant and Perfect Judge. Sows by Brandywine, Budweiser, Old Clipper and Spotted Giant. Priced to sell.
J. O. RILEY & SON - CAINSVILLE, MO.

DEMING RANCH QUALITY

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS.
See our show herd at Topeka Free Fair, Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, and Oklahoma City. Fifty spring boars for sale. Six hundred head in herd to select from.
H. O. Sheldon, Herd Manager
OSWEGO, KANSAS.

TOWNVIEW HERD BOARS

Ten big stretchy fellows farrowed in June. Every one a good one. Two choice fall yearlings. I ship my boars and gilts any place on approval. They make good. Prices are right. CHAS. E. GREENE, Peabody, Kan.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Stock of all ages, sired by seven of the very best boars of the East and West. Priced right. Write your wants to the

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM
A. S. Alexander, Prop. Burlington, Kansas

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS.
Heavy-boned March pigs, either sex. Eighty to select from. Prices reasonable. Write us your wants.
P. L. WARE & SON - PAOLA, KANSAS

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

March and April pigs for quick sale.

H. A. or Paul H. Mattox, Burlington, Kansas
Langford's Spotted Polands.—Last call for early spring boars. Yours for good hogs—
T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Missouri.

POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN HERD

Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come and see me.
V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINAS

For Sale—Ten fall yearling gilts, bred for September farrow to Dalebanks Hadley and King Jumbo; twenty-five spring boars ready for service; twenty-five spring gilts open. One hundred and fifty head registered hogs in my herd. Write today what you want.
E. L. BARRIER - EUREKA, KANSAS

Henry's Big Type Polands

March and April pigs, sired by Big Wonder, first in class at Topeka; Mammoth Orange and King Price Wonder. Immune.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

G. C. Wheeler, Live Stock Editor
W. J. Cody, Manager Stock Advertising
O. W. Devine, Field Representative

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CLAIM SALE DATES.

- Holsteins.**
Oct. 4—Iowa Holstein Breeders' Sale, Waterloo, Iowa. Address F. C. Burney, Secretary Holstein Association, Chapin, Iowa.
Oct. 16—The Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sales Co., Omaha, Neb.; Dwight Williams, 103 Bee Bldg., Omaha.
Oct. 22—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas.
Oct. 23—D. H. Stiles, Garnett, Kansas.
- Polled Angus Cattle**
Oct. 4—Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan.
- Polled Durhams.**
Oct. 12—Mrs. Emma Hundley, Bogard, Mo.
Dec. 12—Joseph Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle.**
Sept. 27—Lochrie & McCoy, Carl Junction, Mo. B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., sales manager.
Sept. 29—Oklahoma Breeders' Sale, Oklahoma City, Okla. B. S. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., sales manager.
Oct. 31—Geo. W. Hagan, Lee's Summit, Mo. B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., sales manager.
Nov. 2—W. L. Hunter & Sons, Lincoln, Neb. B. C. Settles, sales manager, Palmyra, Mo.
- Herefords.**
Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kansas.
Oct. 23—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kansas.
- Shorthorn Cattle.**
Nov. 20—W. W. Waltmire & Son, Peculiar, Missouri.
- Poland Chinas.**
Oct. 4—Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo. Sale at farm near Leona, Kansas.
Oct. 13—Arthur Anderson, Clyde, Kansas.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter & Son, Effingham, Kansas.
Oct. 17—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kansas.
Oct. 23—Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kansas.
Oct. 24—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kansas.
Nov. 6—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kansas.
Nov. 6—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Missouri.
Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kansas.
Feb. 18—Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kansas.
Feb. 19—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kansas.
Feb. 20—Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kansas.
Sale at Wichita.
Feb. 20—B. E. Hodson, Ashland, Kansas; sale at Wichita.

80 Head HOLSTEINS 80 Head

At Waterloo, Iowa, Oct. 4

The entries to this sale will be closely related to world's record animals and to the greatest show winners of the breed. You can attend the DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS at the same time.

There will be daughters and granddaughters of such noted sires as SIR ORMSBY SKYLARK, the sire of DUCHESS SKYLARK ORMSBY, JOHANNA MCKINLEY SEGIS, SIR SADIE CORNUCOPIA, LAKESIDE MODEL ALBAN, KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE, TRIUMPH CONCORDIA DE KOL and others.

Females bred to OAK DE KOL OLLIE HOMESTEAD and KING SEGIS JOHANNA ORMSBY, two of the breed's greatest show bulls. Others to sons of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE, etc.

THIRTY-POUND BULLS and others from high yearly record dams.
For your catalog, address

F. C. Barney, Secy. Iowa Holstein Breeders' Association, or Holstein Sales Company, Elgin, Illinois.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS

BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready for service, both from tested and untested dams, at prices within reason. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING
of high grade young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to pure-bred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON - - - TOWANDA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank

MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM

Is offering anything you might desire in pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins of exceptional merit. They are the RIGHT KIND and at the RIGHT PRICE.

For further particulars wire, phone or write.
T. R. MAURER & COMPANY - - - EMPORIA, KANSAS



HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

High grade cows and heifers, carloads or less. Calves crated and shipped anywhere, price \$20.

F. W. WALMER
Way Side Stock Farm - Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE

Registered Holstein Heifer Calves, 3 to 5 months old. Bull Calves, 1 to 2 years old. A. R. O. backing. Also milk cows.
BOCK'S DAIRY, Route 9, Wichita, Kansas.

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

Herd headed by Sir Korndyke Bess Hello No. 165946, the long distance sire. His dam, grand dam and dam's two sisters average better than 1,200 pounds butter in one year. Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.

W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CALVES

Very high grade heifer calves, five weeks old, nicely marked, \$25 each delivered to your station. We can supply you with registered or high grade Holsteins, any age or number, at reasonable prices. Clover Valley Holstein Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kan. Breeders exclusively of pure-bred prize-winning record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited.

Butter Bred Holsteins

Buy your next bull calf from a herd that won the butter test over all breeds.

J. P. MAST - - SCRANTON, KANSAS

Braeburn Holsteins

Always A. R. O. Bull Calves, better than the common run. Just now a few females to make the herd fit the stables.

H. B. COWLES
608 Kansas Avenue. Topeka, Kansas

Feb. 21—E. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kansas; sale at Hutchinson.
Feb. 22—F. Olivier & Son, Danville, Kansas.
Feb. 23—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kansas.

Spotted Polands.

Oct. 19—Fred Rhodus, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

Hampshire Hogs.

Oct. 12—Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association and Halcyon Hampshire Pig Club sale at Valley Falls, Kansas. George W. Ela, secretary and manager.

Durocs.

Oct. 20—O. W. Long, Maitland, Missouri.
Oct. 24—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kansas.

Chester White Hogs.

Nov. 20—W. W. Waltmire & Son, Peculiar, Missouri.

Dr. J. H. Lomax, of St. Joseph, Missouri, the well known breeder of big-type Polands, announces October 4 as the date of his annual fall sale. The sale will be held at his farm near Leona, Kansas. Fifty-five head of big-type Polands with size, quality and breeding will be catalogued for this sale. The offering will consist of nine fall boars, sixteen fall gilts and fourteen spring gilts, by such boars as Big Bob King, Master Orphan, and Dean's Big Timm, and out of dams by B Wonder, Big Hadley's Likeness, Big Ben, Chief Jumbo, Model Big Bob, A Wonder Price, Expansion's Son, and Goliath.

Inquiries for catalogs indicate unusual interest in the Iowa Holstein breeders' sale to be held in Waterloo, Iowa, October 4. They have catalogued eighty head selected from Iowa's best herds and the offering will be

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.



"Just COWS" won't do NOW
Producing herds are essential for the Dairyman or Farmer who MUST have a profit. Under these conditions—

THE AYRSHIRE

is fast becoming the popular breed where men think in terms of Production and Profit instead of mere cows. For information and list of breeders, address

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
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SOUTH FARM AYRSHIRES

300 HEAD.
75 Animals Imported from Scotland.
143 cows have qualified for advanced registry.
Males and females for sale.
SOUTH FARM
WILLOUGHBY - - - OHIO

made up of sons and daughters of the best Holstein sires now in service.

Herman Gronniger & Son have announced October 23 for their annual boar sale. Fifty head of choice March and April boar pigs will be catalogued, sired by the noted Poland China boars, Big Bob 2d, Futurity Rexall and Big Wonder. Gronniger & Sons exhibited a small herd at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka last week and was among the winners in most all the classes shown. Mr. Gronniger is probably the oldest active breeder of Poland Chinas in the state, having lived on the same farm thirty-eight years and bred registered Poland China hogs. They now have over 200 head of registered hogs on the farm.

F. J. Searle, of Oskaloosa, Kansas, owner of the famous Sunflower herd of Holsteins, reports his herd doing fine. His herd now consists of forty head of record-bred Holsteins and the herd is headed by a four-year-old son of King Segis Pontiac. His dam was a 21-pound cow as a junior two-year-old. He is the same breeding as King Segis Pontiac Konnigen, the \$35,000 bull owned by F. F. Field. The cows and heifers in the herd at this time were sired by a 31-pound bull and many of them are bred to a 32-pound sire. Twenty head of them will be fresh within the next few weeks.

Some New-Day Wants In Motor Cars, Which the Latest Mitchells Meet

Today the men who know cars best don't want too light a car. On country roads such cars cannot endure. And thousands have now learned that.

Now the demand is for superlative endurance. The fine-car buyer wants a lifetime car. He buys a car to keep.

Three years ago Mitchell engineers started to meet this want. They adopted the standard of 100 per cent over-strength, which is twice the usual margin of safety. Now the Mitchells, in all important parts, comply with that new standard.

All safety parts are vastly oversize. Castings are almost eliminated. Over 440 parts are made of toughened steel. And we use a wealth of costly Chrome-Vanadium.

Average repair cost has been reduced some 75 per cent. Car life has been multiplied, we think. Two Mitchells that we know of have already run over 200,000 miles each. That is 40 years of ordinary service. And since this standard was adopted, not one rear spring has broken. Yet owners say it is the easiest riding car on the market. To most car buyers, this over-strength is the chief attraction in the Mitchell cars.

Nothing to Buy

In former times, nearly every car buyer bought some extra features. He found things missing which he wanted on a car.

We have examined thousands of new cars to learn what those extras

are. One by one we have added them to Mitchells. The latest Mitchells have 31 features which are rarely included in cars.

A power tire pump, for instance, reversible headlights, shock-absorbing springs, a dashboard engine primer, a locked compartment, a light in the tonneau, etc. So the Mitchells combine in a single car nearly every known attraction.

Lasting Beauty

The demand today is for beauty that endures. We have spent vast sums to

meet that. Now the finish coats on Mitchells are fixed by heat, so the luster lasts. We use extra-grade leather to get durable upholstery. In the past year alone we have added 25 per cent to the luxury cost of the Mitchell, so the cars will long look new.

No Extra Cost to You

These things are expensive. Yet note that Mitchell, in both sizes, undersells its rivals.

That fact is due to John W. Bate, the famous efficiency expert. He has spent years of time and millions of dollars to create here a model plant. It now covers 45 acres. And from end to end it is built and equipped to produce this one type economically.

We build the whole car—chassis and body—under these efficiency methods. We build the parts which most car makers buy. And we build them at the lowest factory cost.

That saving amounts to millions of dollars. And that is what pays for these extras.

The Mitchell comes in two sizes, at two prices. But the types are identical. Both embody the same extreme standards. Both are built to render lifetime service.

These cars have scores of distinctions. Go see them and see what they mean to you. If you don't know the nearest Mitchell dealer, ask us for his name.

Mitchell SIXES TWO SIZES

Mitchell—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly-developed 48-horsepower motor.

\$1525

Three-Passenger Roadster, \$1490. Club Roadster, \$1560. Sedan, \$2275. Cabriolet, \$1960. Coupe, \$2135. Club Sedan, \$2185. Also Town Car and Limousine.

Mitchell Junior—a 2 or 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor, ¼-inch smaller bore.

\$1250

Club Roadster, \$1280. Sedan, \$1950. Coupe, \$1850.

All Prices f. o. b. Racine

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

