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The **FARMERS MAIL** **AND BREEZE**

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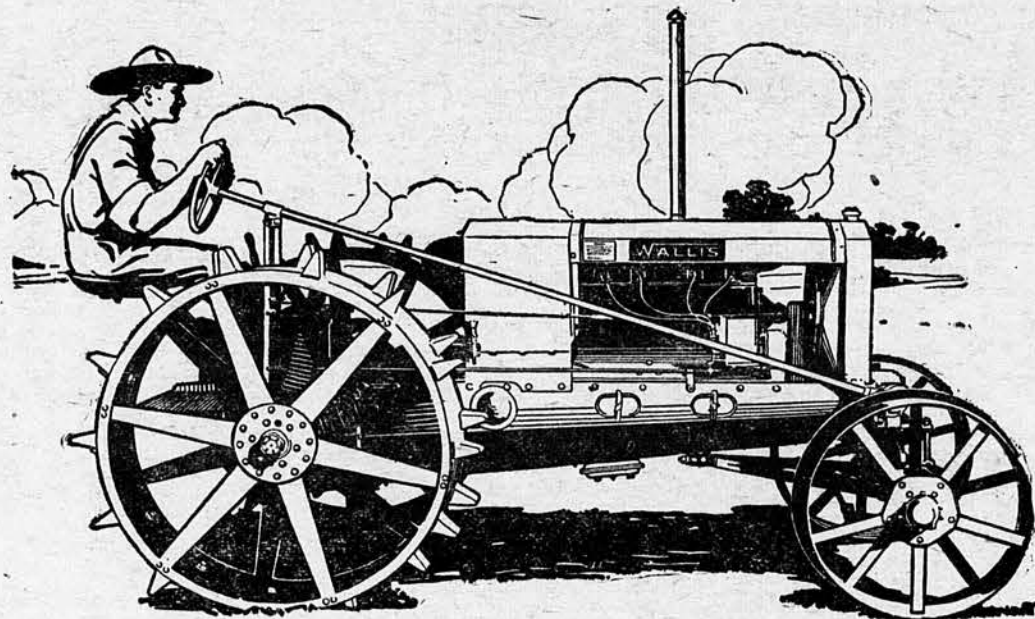
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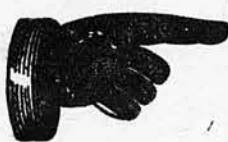
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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Arthur Capper
PUBLISHER

Selecting Kafir Seed

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High Yielding Grain Sorghum Varieties May be Developed Very Easily

By Ralph Kenney

MUCH dissatisfaction has been expressed in the past few years by farmers who failed to get well matured crops of grain sorghums. In many localities the kafirs are as yet a rather new crop. They have been advertised as tough customers able to take care of themselves and the new growers as well as some older ones have put them in late, on the poorer soils often prepared the poorest way and after giving them one or two cultivations as was most convenient, have dared them to come thru and make a crop. Naturally results to such growers are not gratifying. The past few seasons have presented a succession of bad years and kafir growers who have been careful to select their next year's supply of seed on the standing stalks in the field before frost have been uniformly more successful.

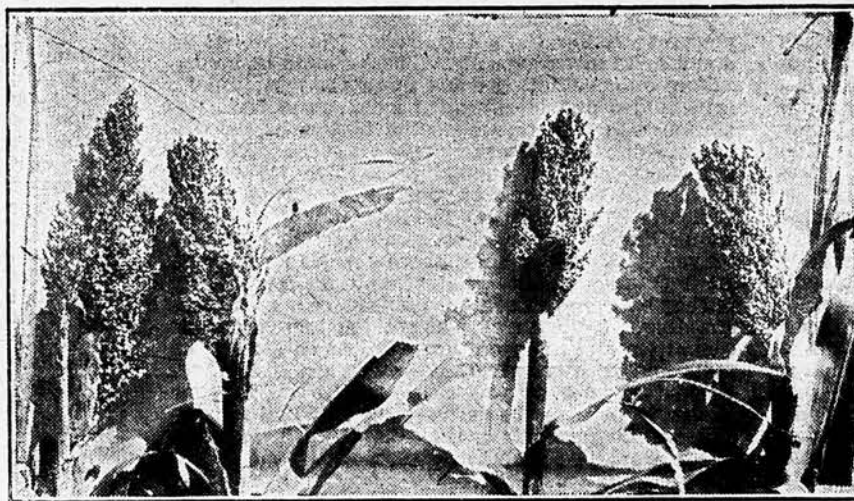
The highest yielding grain sorghum varieties in any locality usually require almost as long a growing period as the best corn varieties in that section. It is very easy therefore to permit the seed to become gradually a later maturing strain and in a few years become too late for ordinary seasons. The older growers of kafir soon learned this and have recognized field selection of seed as the only means of success with the crop. G. N. Staley, a resident of Wichita county, Kansas, has grown the same strain of White kafir for the past 35 years in succession. He always has selected seed from the early maturing stalks and never has failed in that time to have good seed for next year's planting. If this man can mature a kafir crop so many years in unbroken succession in Western Kansas, then why should the careful operator in Southeastern Kansas fail to do likewise? That good results follow such seed selection is shown also by the mature crop of Black Hull kafir grown on the farm of Bruce Millard in Kingman county in 1918. Practically all other fields of grain sorghums in that locality were killed by frost. This field was one of remarkable uniformity in size and earliness and was the result of only two years successive selection.

Get Early Maturing Strains

All seed men agree that the greatest good to be accomplished in field selection is to get a uniformly early maturing strain. Seed taken from the bin is from both late and early maturing stalks. The fanning mill can remove seeds of light weight and cracked seed but cannot improve materially the uniformity of appearance or time of ripening. It is well to first choose what appears to be an average height for the variety grown, measure this to some particular part of your body, and then see that all heads picked are of the same height. That kafir inherits a tendency for all kernels from a single head to produce stalks of the same height is shown in the accompanying picture of kafir head rows.

The great frequency of cross-bred heads of unusual shapes, sizes, and colors can be overcome largely by picking only pure heads of one type. These may contain a few cross-bred seeds that will produce mongrel heads next year but they will be rare. Care must be taken to pick only heads that are well out of the boot or upper leaf sheath. The lower illustration on this page shows a row planted from a single head half out of the boot when ripe. Ninety in 93 stalks counted in succession were partly in the boot when ripe. This condition provides a nest for worms to gather, holds moisture to spoil part of the filled seed, and does not permit the lower flowers to become pollinated.

The kernel smut of sorghum seed can be avoided almost entirely by selecting clean seed in the field. All of the factors mentioned contribute to a good quality of grain that commands the best price on the market. They are considered so rarely that almost



These Heads were Produced from a Seed Head Not Out of the Boot. About 97 Per Cent Ripened in the Condition Shown Here.

any man who will follow field selection of seed can sell a large part or all of his crop at a premium as seed. Men who have such crops in farm bureau counties need only notify the farm agent of what they have and in all probability the farmers of their own county will call for it, thus doing away with the necessity of sales to be shipped in small lots. The production of such seed is a side line that several young men in every county will find profitable.

Best Type of Head

In the past a wide variety of opinion has existed as to what type of kafir head was highest yielding. Various opinions still exist and all are probably of less importance than the advantage already listed for field selection of seed. A study of various types of Black Hull kafir heads covering a period of three years was made at the Kansas Experiment station at Manhattan. Briefly stated it showed: (1) That kafir heads strongly inherit their shape and size and number of whorls; (2) that the heavier heads are uniformly those of the fewest whorls or branches; (3) that the kind of season in which they grow is a stronger factor influencing shape and character of head than inheritance; and (4) that increased yield cannot be quickly obtained by choosing any particular type of head. A few sacks full of heads will supply sufficient seed for the average kafir or milo grower. It will take but a half day's time to fasten a sack over the shoulder and gather all that is needed for 50 acres or more. Many men drive a team and wagon down a row and toss the seed heads into the wagonbox.

It would seem a simple matter to keep the seed in good condition once it has been gathered but

many men fail to do this. It must be kept dry or it will spoil. Such seed is best stored in the head. It must be put out of reach of mice and rats and must be covered so that birds cannot get it. The new grower must be careful not to store threshed seed that is damp or put it in a place where it may get wet. Such damp kafir seed may heat enough in a few days' time to ruin germination. This is the one great danger to seed stored in bulk. Time and care put on it will be well repaid by the crop produced. The value of such seed is difficult to estimate for it may be 10 times that of ordinary seed if it produces a mature crop just ahead of frost. Yet there are some men who will ask a neighbor to sell them such carefully selected and stored seed for a little below market price because they are neighbors.

"No factor within the farmer's control," says Prof. S. C. Salmon, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, "goes so far in producing a good crop of sorghum as good seed. Good seed of a suitable variety practically assures an abundance of feed and goes a long way toward insuring a profitable yield of grain. Good seed is especially important in growing sorghum; first, because there are so many things that adversely affect the quality of the seeds, and second, because even more than with other crops, favorable weather and soil conditions cannot overcome the handicap of a poor start in the spring.

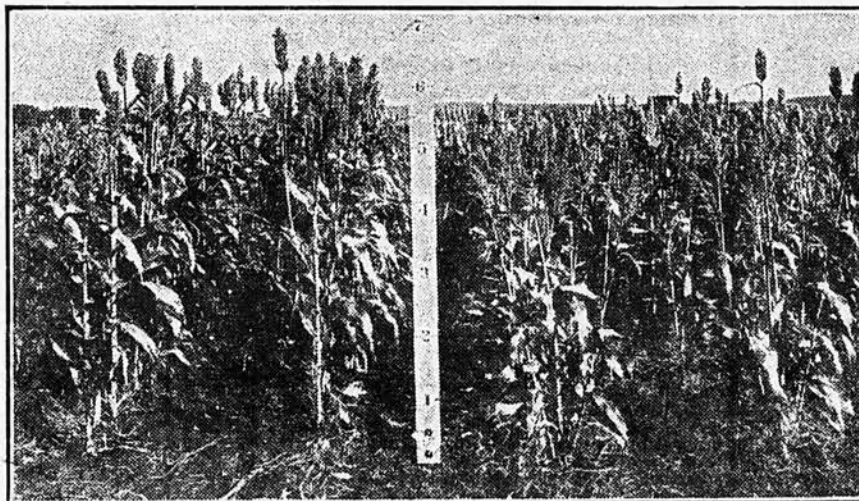
"Possibly the first point to consider is purity. Sorghums easily cross with each other and although they do not cross as much as corn, the problem is much more important. Crossing in corn may be beneficial because of the increase in vigor of the plants that results, but in sorghums crossing is nearly always detrimental because of the great diversity of types and the many undesirable hybrids that are produced. It is not uncommon, for example, to find broom corn or sudan grass hybrids in a field of cane or sweet sorghum. Kafir frequently crosses with sweet sorghum and occasionally with such diverse types as milo and fetterita. Such hybrids, if not removed before they bloom, "break up" producing mongrels of many types the following season.

Reject All the Hybrids

"The only satisfactory way to keep a field free from such hybrids is to remove them just as the plants are coming into head. This process is called roguing. It is necessary to go over the field at least two or three times at intervals of a few days removing all heads that are distinctly off type. Later, when heads for seed are selected, one can give closer attention to securing those only that are clearly true to name.

"If a field is thoroughly rogued and heads for planting are selected from the field, a variety can be maintained reasonably pure for an indefinite period of time. Contrary to common belief, sorghums handled in this way do not "run out" or deteriorate, and it is not only not necessary to change seed each year but such changing is undesirable, since a variety if well selected will gradually improve and become better adapted to the conditions where it is grown.

"Select those heads only which are fully exerted from the boot or leaf sheaf. Failure to fully exert the head indicates a lack of vigor and low yielding power. The inclosed portion of the head does not produce grain, and the sheaf catches pollen, dust, and other debris which collects and holds moisture and promotes the growth of molds and disease. It is not uncommon to find a considerable portion of such heads moldy and diseased, rendering them unfit for seed and undesirable for feed. The shape of the head should receive some consideration, although not as much as the points mentioned along the other lines. Too much care cannot be taken in selecting good seed."



This Shows That Kafir Seeds Strongly Inherit the Height and Type of Head from Which They Have Been Produced by the Grower.

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Golden Rule Associations

THE WORLD if it is to be saved will be saved not by armies with guns or by vast navies, or airplanes carrying deadly bombs. It will not be saved by drastic laws, by penitentiaries and jails and criminal courts dealing out sentences to the offenders against the law. If our so-called civilization is to survive it will be by reason of the spread of intelligent justice, fair dealing and love.

Great movements often have modest beginnings. Why not start a great world regeneration movement by the organization of Community Golden Rule associations? The possibility of such organizations was impressed on my mind one evening last week when I had the privilege of addressing a house full, perhaps, 400 or 500 persons, out in a country church in Reno county.

It was an excellent crowd of kindly country people, but no better than can be found in a great many Kansas communities. It occurred to me that these persons are ripe for such an experiment as I have suggested.

My purpose would not be to interfere with this country church organization. Let the membership go on with that in accord with their own ideas concerning creed and the most acceptable manner of worship. If they mean what they profess they will be entirely willing to join the Golden Rule association, while all the other residents or practically all of them, regardless of their particular religious beliefs will also be willing to join such an organization if it is properly presented.

The golden rule is not followed in business, it is true, and yet practically every man will acknowledge the absolute fairness and justice of the rule. If you ask him "Do you believe that every man ought to treat his fellow man as he would like to have his fellow man treat him?" he will be compelled to answer, "yes." Very well then, you can say to him "Will you join an organization made up of your neighbors in which only one pledge will be required; to live up as nearly as possible to the golden rule in your dealings with your neighbors?" If he refuses to join such an organization it is evident that he does not mean what he says when he declares that he is in favor of the golden rule.

I believe that if the matter is undertaken in the right way practically every man and woman in that particular neighborhood can be induced to join the organization. How would such an organization work out in practice? Well, if properly managed it would work a great betterment morally, financially and in every other way that would be to the advantage of the community. Suppose that Mr. Brown is a renter and Mr. Jones is the land owner; under the practical operation of the golden rule the present relationship probably would be changed. Instead of acting on the principle that each will try to get as much as possible out of the other, each as members of the Golden Rule organization will try to put himself in the place of the other. Mr. Brown will say to himself "Now suppose I were the land owner and Mr. Jones the renter. How would I like to have him treat me?" And on the other hand Mr. Jones, as an honest member of the Golden Rule association, would ask himself the same question "Suppose I were the renter and Brown was the land owner, how would I want to be treated?"

Immediately the relationship becomes one of friendly partnership instead of antagonism and both are benefited, for Mr. Brown naturally will say that if he were the land owner he would want his tenant to take just as good care of the farm as possible and make it produce as much as possible and on the other hand Mr. Jones as a member of the same Golden Rule organization would say that if he were the renter he would want his land owner to take an interest in his welfare, help him to make things as comfortable as possible, share his losses when crops were bad and help him when the rush was on. As a result the productiveness of the land certainly would be increased and both Brown, the renter, and Jones, the owner, would enjoy increased prosperity. When sickness and trouble came to some member of the Golden Rule association, thru the organization, every member would at once be notified and the question would come to each: "Suppose I or some member or members of my family were sick, what would I like to have my fellow men do for me?" "Well, first I would want their sympathy and help."

But if all the members of the organization should go to the sick neighbor at the same time they would probably do more harm than good. There would therefore naturally be an executive committee whose business it would be not only to notify the other members when a member was in trouble, but to organize systematically the helpers, so that they could take turns in caring for the family which was in trouble. Being sick or his family being sick might make it nearly impossible for this unfortunate member to take care of his farm and stock. Very naturally it would occur to other members that if they were in similar circumstances they would like to have their neighbors help them until such time as they would be in position to return the favor. By systematic organization the

farm would be cared for as well as the sick in the house and no great burden would be imposed on any person. In fact they would discover that giving this help was the most satisfactory thing, perhaps, they ever had done, for he that gives unselfishly of his time and means, whether the means are large or small, receives fully as much in return as he gives.

Suppose that a member who is poor and struggling to get a start finds his hogs swept away by cholera, or his other stock destroyed by some disease. Immediately the question would come to the quickened and enlightened consciences of the other members: "Suppose that had happened to us, what would we like to have our neighbors do about it?" The independent, self-reliant citizen, even the poor, would not want charity, but he would be everlastingly grateful if his more fortunate neighbors would give him temporary help until he could recoup his losses. The golden rule among other things teaches that we should bear one another's burdens. But it would be too much to expect that all discord would at once be done away with even in a community joined together under a pledge to follow the golden rule. There would no doubt arise disagreements. There should be a committee on conciliation made up of the most kindly, fair-minded and level-headed members of the association who would take up the matter of the disagreement something after this manner: "Both of you have pledged yourselves to live up to the golden rule to the best of your ability. That means that each agrees to do by the other just as he would like to have the other do by him. If both of you really mean that, there can be no quarrel. Both of you cannot be right and the probability is that both of you are laboring under a misunderstanding. Let both of you get together with our committee and tell your stories. Let us get all the facts and it is certain that we can get a fair settlement if both of you mean to live up to your pledge." In time the desire to be fair and reasonable would grow into a fixed habit until disagreements would be practically unknown.

The golden rule means that every individual shall pull his or her share of the load, for it is perfectly obvious that you would not feel that your neighbor ought to make you carry part of his load as well as your own, if he is able to carry his own, and what you feel he should not do to you you will not as a member of the Golden Rule organization want to do to him. Therefore no honest member of such an organization could be a slacker, or lazy and careless. If he is a farmer and does not cultivate his farm just as well as it is possible for him to do, he is not pulling his share of the load. The badly tilled farm is a menace to all the other farms in the community. The true golden ruler who is a farmer will try his best to be a good farmer and when he finds that a neighbor is a better farmer than he, instead of being envious of his more successful neighbor he will try to learn from him. No lazy man or woman can be a real follower of the golden rule. No dishonest or meanly selfish man or woman can be a member in good standing of such an organization. No honest member of such an organization could be a distributor of scandal, a tale bearer, for he would know that that was not doing by his neighbor as he would have the neighbor do to him.

The true follower of the golden rule would be in the highest and best sense of the word a gentleman or a lady, affable, polite, accommodating, always considerate of the feelings of others. As the years went on there would be built up in these Golden Rule associations a race of polished, educated men and women, not with a veneer of politeness that is mostly insincere, but with the genuine

politeness that is natural to the educated, honest man or woman.

It is my hope that when once started these organizations would spread all over the nation and then all over the world. Military preparation never will bring peace. Armies and guns will not prevent future wars but on the contrary will provoke wars as they have done in the past.

The President's Tour

The President has begun his journey thruout the United States with the purpose of creating sentiment for the League of Nations. What effect his speeches will have on public opinion, I do not know, but it is my opinion that finally the peace treaty, including the League of Nations, will be ratified by our Senate.

I do not believe this nation can withdraw itself from world policies or world affairs. The League of Nations when tried may prove to be a bitter disappointment and have to be abandoned, but just now it seems to be the only plan offered that has any promise of success. The opponents of the League have nothing to offer except that we draw out and go it alone. I think that is impossible. I think the proposed League of Nations is far from perfect but I cannot help believing that it is headed in the right direction and am therefore for it as the best thing there is in sight.

Some of the objections that are urged to the league are unfair. For example we are told that there are a number of little wars going on in Europe right now and that therefore the League of Nations will not bring peace. How the objectors reach that conclusion I do not know. It seems to me that the very condition they complain about is the strongest kind of an argument for the League of Nations. At present there is really no authority with power to forbid these wars or to check them after they start. Presumably when the League is organized these small nations will join it and when they join each one of them will take an obligation to abide by the decisions of the League. They could not go to war without violating their agreement and without knowing that they will incur the opposition of the other nations that were members of the League. At present they are responsible to no one and at liberty to go to war when they please to do so. That was exactly the situation before the Great World War began.

Fight Bolshevism With Democracy

If I were a member of Congress I would vote to repeal the espionage law, release political prisoners, vote to seat Victor Berger and take the ban off of free speech to a very large extent. I am willing to rely on the good sense of the American citizens to decide a question if they are informed concerning the facts involved. I am more than ever a believer in the principles of democracy and the rule of the majority.

The leaders of bolshevism do not believe in democracy and do not hesitate to say so. Neither do they believe in the rule of the majority unless they happen to control the majority.

Now I thoroly believe that a vast majority of the citizens of the United States do believe in democracy and the rule of the majority. If that is true all that is needed to stop the spread of bolshevism in this country is first to let the people understand just what it is and then to open the doors of opportunity for all.

The United States is capable of sustaining in comfort a much greater population than we have at present. There ought to be a great increase in production but that will do no good unless at the same time there is a much better system of distribution than we have at present. In my opinion bolshevism will not be checked by mob law and violence, on the contrary that kind of treatment will make it spread and grow. What ground has any man for criticising the Bolshevik for trying to overturn the established order when the critic is advising the mobbing of Bolsheviks and I. W. W.'s?

Advocating mob law is a confession that the established order is a failure, and if it is a failure the Bolshevik has a right to demand its overthrow. Under our form of government it is possible for a majority of the voters to enact any kind of a law they may desire. That has been shown in the case of North Dakota where the most radical laws have not only been enacted but have been sustained by the courts. Debs in prison is far more dangerous to the established order than he would be as a free man. Common sense dictated the liberation of Debs and all other political prisoners. Their arrest may have been justified during war time but now that the war is over, the greatest boon of American citizenship, the right of free speech, ought to be restored.

I have before now referred to the force of public opinion. We are apparently about to have another demonstration; this time the force of public opinion is not entirely restricted to this country. Japan announces thru her representative Yosuka Matsuoka, Secretary of the Foreign De-

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partment of Japan and member of the Japanese peace delegation, that Japan probably will restore the province of Shantung to China within a year. "To those of us who have participated in the peace conference," says Mr. Matsuoka, "there is not the shadow of a doubt that Japan will withdraw from Shantung at the earliest possible moment. The peace treaty requires that Germany hand over to Japan all the documents relative to Shantung within three months after the treaty comes in force. When this is done Japan will immediately take steps toward the restitution which she has pledged herself to make in favor of China."

I have not a particle of doubt that Japan's original intention was to hold Shantung but the Jap statesmen are no fools. They realize that Japan cannot afford to defy the sentiment of the world in favor of fair play. China is weak, at the mercy of Japan unless the other powerful nations come to her assistance. If Japan keeps Shantung the other nations will not declare war on her and China will not dare to do so. Japan could therefore hold this rich province, but she will not care to incur the criticism of the other great commercial nations and the more bitter criticism of the smaller nations. It has long been my opinion that if the allied nations 10 years before the outbreak of the Great World War had announced they intended to adopt the policy of disarmament and depend on the honor of other nations to keep the peace and had then proceeded to put their promise into execution Germany would have been forced by the public sentiment of the world to disarm. I am fully aware that this opinion is regarded by many persons who consider themselves practical as the veriest foolishness, but just the same I continue to hold that opinion.

From an Irish Sympathizer

Having read your reply to Mr. Leahy in *Passing Comment* I should like to ask for your proof of the statement that the Sinn Feiners were pro-German. True, England has tried to make it appear so but Ireland invited an investigation and a delegation from the U. S. A. could not find conclusive proof of it, but they did find a terrible state of persecution and abuse equal almost to that which poor little Belgium suffered. I refer to the investigation by ex-Mayor Dunne of Chicago, and other men of equal intelligence who accompanied him. Their report on the matter was handed to the Peace Conference. If you would trouble yourself to read that report you might feel called upon to verify your statement.

I have read a communication from a man who traveled in Ireland and he says that out of every three households there was a man killed or disabled. England had been up to her old tricks of sticking the Irish up at the front, yet England has taken pains to conceal the fact that there were any Irish in the fight. When England entered the war the home rule question was up for consideration, and the Irish did not wait to see what England would do for her; she trusted to English generosity but has found to her sorrow that England does not know the meaning of the word. All she knows is that she extorts a large tax from Ireland, and if it were cut off the English nobility would miss the income, likewise the English government. Hoping for the best the Irish went to fight and a large number of the first over were Irish. But men do not go to war for pleasure, and when they found they still were to receive practically the same treatment that Germany was handing out they did not, as some think, sympathize with Germany but considered it right to fight against the conditions at home if England fought against them abroad.

You seem to think the Irish people unfit for home rule but you must be hopelessly prejudiced or you knew you were making a misstatement, as the Irish have as smart men as there are in the world; possibly not educated in Ireland for England sees that they do not have any more education than England thinks necessary. It is against this injustice that Ireland rebels. Ireland is well able to rule itself and despite England and T. A. McNeal, she will do it, too.

K. E. WHITE.

I have read most of the Dunne report and also the vigorous denial of its accuracy published in a Dublin paper. I, of course, am not prepared to supply proof either that the report was misleading and generally incorrect as was charged by the Dublin paper, or that on the other hand it was a correct statement of the facts. Only a few things have I asserted as my belief. One was that the Sinn Feiners were not loyal to the allied cause; another was that the trouble with Ireland was the intense prejudices growing out of religious differences that existed among the people of Ireland; another that independence would be to the disadvantage of Ireland, and finally that the Sinn Feiners were not loyal to the allied cause.

It is not necessary to go to the report of any commission to prove or disprove this last statement. Mr. White virtually admits it. It is just as absurd to say an organization could be loyal to the allied cause, and at the same time do everything possible to hamper one of the most powerful of the allies, as to say that one can be a loyal Catholic, as I presume Mr. White is, and at the same time do everything in his power to hamper and destroy the Catholic church.

I am not now arguing the question whether the Irish Sinn Feiners were justified. I am simply stating a perfectly self evident fact. I have not at any time even intimated that the Irish have not brains enough to run a government. That would be an utterly foolish statement to make in view of the fact that Irishmen have exercised tremendous influence in every land where they have settled. They have shown brilliant talent and great executive ability. The trouble with Ireland is not lack of individual ability but incompatible religious prejudices. It was told of a Chinaman who had suffered at the hands of certain Irish

laborers that he declared he intended to move to Ireland as that was the only place he knew of where the Irish didn't run the country. An independent Ireland would certainly start off with a row which would grow more bitter until the government would finally fail.

Assuming that England is as selfish and unscrupulous as Mr. White and other advocates of Irish independence insist then it is reasonable to suppose that the British government would do nothing to help the new government, but on the contrary would do all that was possible to hamper it in an economic way. Mr. White may be filled with hate for England but the fact remains that England could hamper and cripple Irish commerce in a hundred ways without going to war at all.

Finally I wish to say that so far as I am concerned I am indifferent about the proposed Irish republic. Individually I would be entirely willing to see it organized. I believe it would fail but then I might find that I was mistaken. At any rate in view of the present high price of shirts I would suggest that Mr. White refrain from tearing his.

Cost of Raising Wheat

I am in receipt of an interesting estimate of the cost of raising wheat from Frank E. Harvey of Ottawa, Kan. Mr. Harvey has a farm of 96 acres, 12 acres of which he had in wheat. He had a very fair crop, which yielded 21½ bushels an acre. He estimates that it has cost him to put this wheat in the bin \$30.29½ an acre.

"I farm 96 acres of land," says Mr. Harvey, "and one-eighth of it was in wheat, therefore one-eighth of the cost of operating the farm must be charged to the 12 acres of wheat. Some hired men around here got \$60 a month and are provided with a house, a cow to milk and a garden spot. My time, therefore, should be worth \$60 a month. The general cost of operating a farm includes several items: Salary for a year is \$720; value of four horses and implements will be approximately \$1,000; estimating the life of these at 15 years, the annual depreciation at 7 per cent will be \$70; 150 bushels of oats as feed for horses at 70 cents a bushel will be \$105; 75 bushels of corn at \$1.50 a bushel, \$112.50; 5 tons of hay at \$25 a ton, \$125; cash rent for land, \$398.40. Hence the total operating expense of farm would be \$1,530.90. One-eighth of general expenses charged to wheat will be \$191.36. The special expenses of wheat crop would be as follows: Eighteen bushels of seed at \$2.08 a bushel, \$37.44; twine, \$10.56; cutting, \$21; shocking, \$19.85; threshing, at 11 cents a bushel, \$28.38; expenses of threshing crew, \$52; board for shockers, \$6. Hence the total cost of wheat crop in bin would be \$366.79.

"If I get \$2 a bushel I will have a profit of about \$12 an acre. But supposing I had only raised 14 bushels an acre, I would have been in the hole. The government says \$2 is the price, regardless of whether it costs 50 cents or \$3 a bushel to raise the wheat."

I do not think Mr. Harvey has overestimated the cost. In fact, he seems to have omitted one legitimate item of expense: The expense of repairs on machinery and tools. No farmer can get thru without some expense for repairs. I think it would also be legitimate to charge interest on the \$1,000 capital invested in horses and implements, say 6 per cent or \$60 per annum. One-eighth of that would be \$7.50 which should be added to the cost of producing the wheat. On the other hand I notice that he estimates the cost of cutting the wheat at \$21. If he hired the cutting done that is legitimate, but if he drove the reaper himself, using his own horses, he has already covered that in his salary and cost of horse feed.

In one thing Mr. Harvey is wrong: The government did not fix the price of wheat; it only established the minimum price. The market price of wheat has often been higher than the government minimum price and is some higher right now.

Sow Rye for Pasture

One of the most successful Shawnee county farmers met me the other day and suggested that it would be a good idea if every farmer would sow some ground to rye for fall and winter pasture. His experience has been that rye will grow on ground where wheat will not do well at all; that it comes up quicker and grows more luxuriantly in the fall than wheat and makes a superior pasture. Sowing rye would, as he figures it, save buying a lot of high priced feed.

There is no doubt about rye making excellent pasture, but when I was a boy on the farm we used to shy at rye because it was so likely to mix with the wheat and lower the grade of the wheat, altho in those days there was no such thing as either state or government grading of wheat.

Personally I do not object to a considerable mixing of rye in the wheat so far as making flour is concerned. I am fond of fresh rye bread and also of bread made of wheat flour with a considerable mixture of rye, but the presence of rye lowers the grade and selling price of the wheat. The question for the farmer to decide is whether the rye pasture is enough better than wheat pasture to make up for the danger of getting his wheat mixed with rye and lowering its grade.

Shall We Start a Bigger Germany?

OLD WORLD militarism is flatter than a pancake. Governments are borrowing money to live. But the great United States, which is one of the borrowers, is planning to spend 1 billion dollars to 1½ billion dollars a year on a peace army with compulsory training on the side. This means a great conscript reserve of 1¼ million boys in training or just out of training. Nobody else our size dare mention conscription, but we are urged to make it permanent along with three months' enforced and intensive training at an army camp each year for all boys of 19, to be followed by two years in the reserve.

And this is only an "important step," a military organ points out. Once this step is taken the door will be left open for "a later complete development of a permanent military policy" which this military organ declares will leave us "fully prepared to deal with any nation on earth." In other words we can be a bigger bully than the ex-kaiser, if we want to be or are made to be.

If it is found necessary or advisable to make the period of training longer, the law can be amended later, its advocates say. And, of course, it will be found necessary—once we get compulsory training fastened on the people.

As I see it, the world's danger is not war, but bankruptcy. Only two great nations really are solvent, Great Britain and the United States. Nothing much else stands between years of chaos and pillage in Europe and business reverses at home. Nothing else but industry, thrift and economy, with everybody on the job, no dollars wasted, and production going ahead without a skip.

Somebody has estimated that a half million men by working 30 years could square the world's war debt. We are now urged to place a greater number of Americans than that into non-productive idleness in the army, and tax ourselves 1 billion dollars a year to maintain them in idleness.

Under the plan as projected professional militarists would control this army, train the conscripts and build up a great Prussianized military machine. Running this machine would be six lieutenant generals, 32 major generals, 88 brigadier generals and a swarm of lesser military autocrats. This would give us a military caste that would put the kaiser's war lords in the shade.

Accordingly, our military peace plans are of most vital concern to the people. A good old Kansas farmer writes me, "I have worked from morning 'til dark for two years, bought Liberty Bonds and done all I possibly could to lick the kaiser and Prussian militarism, and now they are licked I don't want them fastened around my neck."

As to conscription, I have a mother's letter that puts the case concretely: "Boys of 19 need to be earning money to send them to school. After we have tried to raise our boys right we don't want them mixed with all kinds of company. We don't want a bigger Germany started over here." The Chamberlain-Kahn-Baker Bill would spend in the beginning from 900 million dollars to 1 billion dollars a year on a regular army of 576,000 men. As it will be next to impossible to enlist that many men except thru extravagant increases in pay, there is already talk of liberal advances for the world's highest paid army. Before the war, we appropriated 120 million dollars a year for a standing army of about 150,000 men. The bigger army will be the costliest army the world has ever known, if we get it.

Probably, the one thing which kept little Switzerland from being involved in the great war and ruined, was its citizen soldiery. It had a people's army controlled by the Swiss people instead of by a professional military class which always welcomes war because it means thousands of promotions. The Australian army had only one brigadier who was a professional soldier. No troops in Europe gave less attention to military formalities—the saluting and heel-clicking—than they. They were not military automatons, yet no professional soldiers could stand before them.

With many other Americans, and particularly with men who have seen service overseas, I believe we should have a small de-Prussianized regular army to do police duty and to train a larger national guard of citizen soldiers. These men would continue to carry on their regular occupations while under training and would not lose their usefulness as citizens.

There should be no place in America for a self-perpetuating professional military caste engaged in turning brains and initiative into stolid cannon-fodder automatons. The time has come to end this system. The Great War showed its weaknesses and its danger. It is a relic of semi-barbaric feudal times. The people will have no more of it. Unless I am greatly mistaken they will insist on a reformed West Point and a citizen military organization, in which the officers shall come up from the ranks. We must abolish the present snobbish, monarchic, despotic system even if we have to begin anew.

Arthur Capper.
Washington, D. C.

Good Fair Exhibits are Needed

Excellent Displays of Representative Agricultural Products Make One of the Best Methods of Advertising the Farmer's Business

GOOD DISPLAYS of agricultural products of the farm make one of the best methods of advertising the farmer's business. To attract attention, such an exhibit should contain the best samples of the various products arranged in such a manner as to present an artistic

By Bruce S. Wilson

bundles of wheat and the corresponding end used for the display of grasses, legumes and millet. In the bench space put canned fruit in the center and threshed samples of small grain and sorghum seed on one side and ear-samples of corn and head samples of sorghum on the opposite end. Vegetables and melons may be a part of the center piece.

Study the rules and exhibit samples of the proper size. This applies to size of bundles, number of stalks of sorghum, size of samples of threshed grain and requirements regarding plate displays of fruit and other similar products.

One of the objects of every fair and exposition is to show what can be grown and how much can be raised. Many of the score cards allow a number of points for "educational value" of the exhibit. Every bundle of hay or grain, threshed sample of grain and collection of fruit and vegetables should have a label showing the variety and other facts of interest such as yields an acre. Labels should be large enough that the names can be printed or

When preparing the bundles for shipping, care should be taken that they are packed so the beards will not be broken or the grain threshed. This is best done by wrapping the head of each bundle in paper and packing them in a box as tight as possible.

When selecting samples of sorghums, grasses and other forage crops, the most leafy types should be used, taking care that good straight stalks having leaves free of spots and rust are obtained. No leaves should be stripped from the stalks. The samples should be cut close to the ground and at a time when they are best for forage purposes. Usually this will be when the seed is in the soft dough stage. The samples should be hung in loose bundles, head down, in a dark room having free circulation of air to cure. Samples cured for this way will dry straight and retain their natural green color. Six to eight stalks of sorghum make a good bundle. Sheaves of grasses and millets should be 3 inches in diameter at the neck.

Sheaves of alfalfa and clover should be 4 to 5 inches in diameter at the base or butt. Special care must be taken when curing samples of legumes. The leaves will become discolored very soon if the sample is permitted to lay in a tight bundle before curing. They should be cured by spreading the sample in a thin layer in a dark room with free circulation of air. Samples of grasses containing a high per cent of moisture should be laid out in thin layers instead of being hung up.

It is well to take samples of each cutting of clover and alfalfa. These should show the full length of stem. Each cutting should have a tag attached showing the number of cutting and date. A collection of native grasses should in each instance show seed or head, either in blossom or full seed, with full length of stem.

Samples of sorghum heads should be selected as soon as mature and hung in a room to dry. Care must be taken that they are thoroughly cured or they will mold when shipped. Select the largest well filled heads, taking care to obtain those true to type. Uniformity of sample also is important.

When selecting samples of ear corn, care must be taken that each exhibit is uniform. The kernels should indicate good vitality and the ears be uniform as to color indicating purity. Special care must be taken when shipping if the corn is late in maturing or the sample will be spoiled by molding.

All vegetables and fruit should be selected with great care from fully mature specimens; carefully washed and dried in a cool well ventilated cellar. The finest specimens should be selected and handled carefully to avoid bruising. Apples should be well colored and be free from injury.



Grain before and after Treatment

display and at the same time show each sample to the best advantage. Care must be taken that the space is not overcrowded by placing the various units too close together. A grouping of each class of products should be followed carefully. A large display of many samples crowded together is not as attractive as one containing a smaller number, each of the best quality and carefully placed with regard to those surrounding it.

The back wall of the booth should be covered with dark colored paper or cloth that will contrast with the sheaves of wheat or other material showing them off to a much better advantage. The bundles should be far enough apart that the background shows between each, which will be better than to cover the wall completely with them. Each group of crops should stand out prominently and by itself.

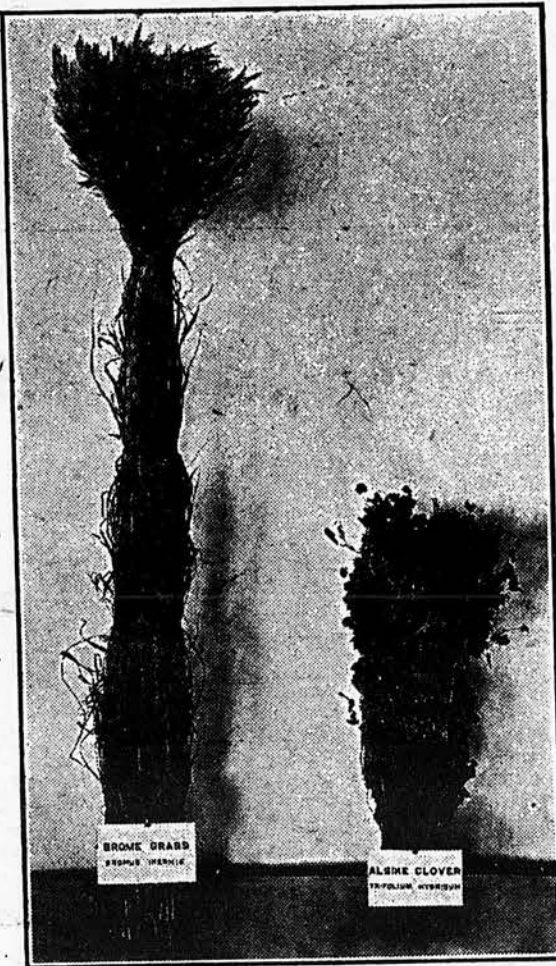
A sketch of the plan to be followed, when building the exhibit, should be made after determining how much space is available. Some special feature should be planned for the center of the back wall and the remainder of the exhibit placed to the right and left taking care to keep the booth balanced; that is, if light colored bundles are placed to the right, bundles of a similar color and shape should be placed to the left.

Special features for the center of the wall might be choice bundles of wheat arranged in a striking manner; or large bundles of several cuttings of alfalfa could be used, each having a tag showing the cutting and yield to the acre. Another good idea is a plot of the home farm made out of grain showing the crops and fields. The owner's name or the name of the farm also can be worked out with heads of sorghum or threshed grain.

Place next to the centerpiece the most attractive material leaving the coarser bundles of corn and sorghums for the corners. A collection of bundle samples of all of the tame and wild grasses and legumes growing on the farm can be made very interesting. One bundle of each variety should be used; duplicates make more work and, except in mass effect, do not add to the display.

The same idea of having something special for the center of the bench should be followed when arranging that part of the booth. A choice collection of threshed grain or canned fruit is good.

In the wall space put bundles of wheat and rye to the immediate right of the centerpiece and bundles of oats and barley to the left. The sheaves of corn and sorghum may be placed next to the

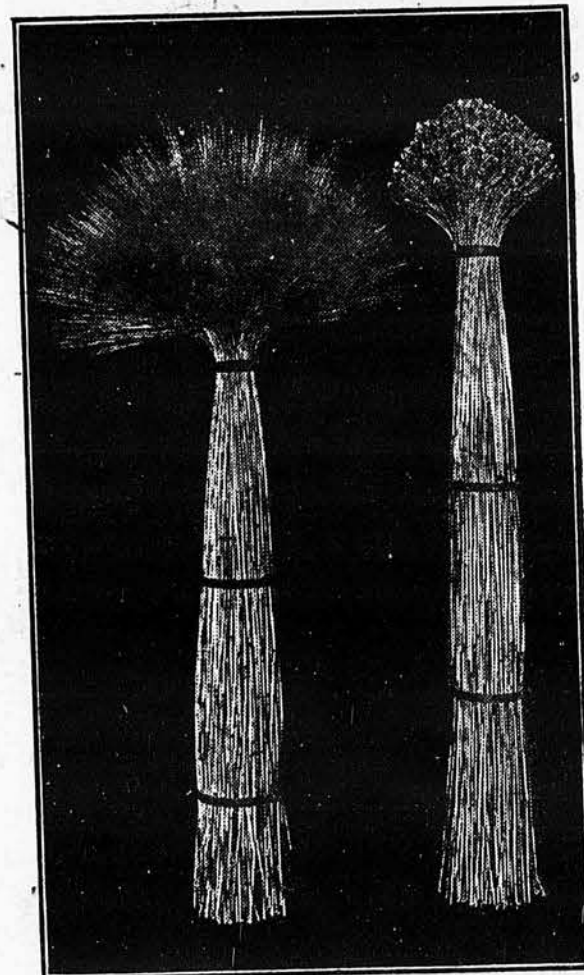


Well Made Bundles of Grass and Clover

written in such a way that they can be easily read.

Threshed grain of wheat, barley and oats should be true to the variety name under which they are shown. The grain should be well ripened and have an appearance of strong vitality. All samples should be cleaned carefully and graded, the kernels being of uniform size and color. Each sample should be pure, contain no weed seeds, chaff or dirt. All samples should be shown in clean sacks of uniform size or containers, such as pans or boxes.

Bundle samples of small grain should be uniform as to thickness of bundle and shape of head; length will vary with the crop and variety. Full length of straw should be shown. The individual heads should be well filled and no head containing shrunken or diseased grain should be included in the sheaf. To make the best samples the grain should be cut before it is fully mature; that is just as it enters the yellow ripe stage. After the sample is thoroughly dried, the leaves should be stripped from the stems and a sheaf 3 inches in diameter at the neck made. See that all heads are evenly placed, making one compact, circular brush. This is very important and can only be done well after some experience. Tie the bundles in two or four places, depending upon the length of straw, with a strong ribbon or tape not less than a half of an inch wide. String should not be used as it is likely to cut the straws when they become dry. After tying, the butts of the bundle should be squared by cutting all straws to a uniform length.



Neatly Arranged Bundles of Grain.

The Adventures of Hi Hoover

Father Told a Great Fish Story and He Really Had the Goods But Mother Saw Thru the Fake—The Fish Showed No Hook Marks



Where Millions of Dollars Go

Tax-Free Municipal Bonds Prove Attractive to Many Farmers and Cattlemen in Kansas

By Sanders Sosland

Financial Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze

SINCE THE opening of the new winter wheat crop year, July 1, the banks of Kansas City have recorded an increase of 50 million dollars in their deposits, a gain of more than 20 per cent. Since July 1, too, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City has recorded a decrease in its loans of about 20 millions dollars. In Kansas, so reports to Kansas City financial interests indicate, the deposits of banks also have grown at an unprecedented rate the last two months, and the expansion in bank deposits of Kansas and Kansas City has not yet reached its peak.

"We expect increases between September 1 and the close of 1919 that will equal or exceed the gains in our deposits since July 1," a number of the leading bankers of Kansas City said. "We never have experienced so rapid and so large an increase in our deposits as in the last two months."

A River of Wealth

Kansas wheat and Kansas grass cattle with the other products the Sunflower state is now marketing, account principally for the expansion in bank deposits in Kansas City and Kansas. The proceeds of these products are flowing into Kansas banks to the credit of the growers and graziers and feeders. Loans made for the purchase of seed and the expenses of the harvest and investment in stocker and feeder cattle are being paid. Country merchants are settling bills with Kansas City wholesale houses. Country banks in Kansas are increasing their balances in Kansas City as their deposits are swelled by the arrival of money from new wheat, new hay, cattle and other products. Of course, other states of the Southwest and other industries are helping to increase the supply of money in Kansas City, but the sale of the new crop wheat and of pastured cattle by Kansas is the first factor in the probable gain of 100 million dollars in bank deposits in Kansas City alone between July 1 and the end of 1919.

In the first five months of this year Kansas banks borrowed large sums in Kansas City to finance the purchase of feed and the spring farm work on Kansas farms. Some Western Kansas banks paid as much as 7 per cent interest on such loans for their customers, as they borrowed more extensively than ever before. Now, the country banks are not only paying off these loans, but they are seeking outside loans in many instances to invest their surplus funds. For example, the country banker experiences a rapid increase in his deposits. He puts a portion of this money on deposit in Kansas City on a nominal interest return. He finds a limited local demand for loans in his community. The result is that the country banker purchases thru Kansas City or other financial centers outside loans on cattle, or commercial paper, or some securities to increase his earnings from the increased deposits.

No Eastern Help Needed

So strong has been the Kansas demand for the purchase of loans in Kansas City that one of the largest

banks of that market has withdrawn about 5 million dollars in cattle loans which it had placed in the East, including the financial institutions of Wall Street in New York, and resold the paper to country bankers of Kansas. Banks of Kansas have also participated lately in lending to terminal market grain dealers and to millers to purchase wheat. At Kansas City grain dealers and millers are the largest borrowers just now. Some of the loans from outside points absorbed lately by Kansas country bankers have been on a basis of 5½ per cent and some at 6 per cent interest for high class loans.

With money in larger supply, the tendency of interest rates on loans is downward in the Southwest. Indications are that interest rates will move in a manner favoring borrowers in this territory for some months unless unforeseen developments effect a change in the present outlook. The opinion has even been expressed that in financing the coming season's purchases of livestock for wintering and feeding operations, the Southwest may find itself in a position to absorb every loan made without the aid of the great financial centers of the East. With readjustments proceeding in the prices of many commodities, however, it is noticeable that banks are more cautious about their margin on loans even tho they are carrying more money on deposit.

As the flow of money into Kansas for new crops and livestock increases, many stockmen and farmers are making purchases of high grade securities as investment. Kansas municipal bonds, Liberty and Victory bonds, corporation issues and some foreign government bonds are now reported on the Kansas City financial market as moving to Kansas farmers and stockmen. Kansas probably would be a heavier buyer than now reported, and would absorb more high grade securities in coming months if its cattle were selling more satisfactorily, as the majority of its grass steers are losing money to graziers. Better weather for corn would also increase the purchasing power of Kansas farmers and stockmen in investment markets. However, the state already has a sufficient income assured from the harvests already produced or in prospect to warrant the expectation that its agricultural interests will continue in a position to add to their investments in high grade securities. The optimism of bankers as to Kansas bank deposits, which is the result of the weighing of favorable and unfavorable influences, is the basis for this statement.

Attractive Municipal Bonds

Municipal bonds of Kansas are selling in Kansas City to investors of the state, including agricultural interests, on a 4.60 to 4.75 per cent basis. This means that the bonds of towns and cities, school districts, highway districts, counties and public water works systems in Kansas can be bought by investors to yield an annual interest return of 4.60 to 4.75 per cent. Kansas municipal bonds sold in Kansas City in 1916 at a price to yield only 4.10 per cent. Investors can obtain the higher

interest rate today on account of the enormous output of United States government war securities at interest rates up to 4.75 per cent for the short term Victory bonds. Another influence is the temporary decline in the price of Liberty bonds to a basis which make some of these government issues yield around 4.80 per cent. However, there is a limitation to the volume of Liberty bonds on which an investor can obtain tax exemption while the Kansas municipal bonds are tax exempt in Kansas and also exempt from all federal taxes in any volume. The tax exemption on Kansas municipals within the state is one of the reasons for the strong demand for such bonds among Kansas investors. In some investment market circles the prediction is made that if Liberty bonds show strength in market prices, the Kansas municipals will advance to a level from present quotations which will enable the investor to obtain only a 4.50 per cent annual return instead of 4.60 to 4.75 per cent.

It is reported that in some parts of Kansas one price prevails in the purchase of Liberty and Victory government bonds from farmers and in the sale of these premier securities to buyers. This is not in line with the market, and transactions on that basis should cease. It is an astonishing fact, yet the report was recently made in Kansas City that some farmers with money to invest are paying par, or \$100, for Liberty bonds when the market is below that figure. At this writing, for instance, the Fourth 4½ per cent Liberty bonds are quoted at \$93.16 for each \$100 bond. This is the price on the New York stock exchange and the price on which all Liberty bond transactions should be based thruout the United States. Now, in addition to this price, that bond will carry today, August 30, accrued interest of \$1.59 to the \$100 bond. In figuring the value of that bond, the market price should be added to the accrued interest, making its worth \$94.75. Dealers who sell Liberty bonds to investors usually charge the commission against the seller so at this writing that is a fair price for the Fourth 4½ per cent Liberty bond. In making a sale, no farmer should permit any buyer to deduct more than \$1 from that price as commission, margin in event of a decline and to cover all other expenses.

Truth About Liberty Bonds

On August 30, the different Liberty and Victory bonds will carry accrued interest on \$100 denomination as follows: First 3½ per cents, 73 cents; First converted 4 per cents, 83 cents; Second 4 per cents, \$1.17; First converted 4½ per cents, 89 cents; Second converted 4½ per cents, \$1.24; Third 4½ per cents, \$1.95; Fourth 4½ per cents, \$1.59; Victory 3½ per cents, \$1.04, and Victory 4½ per cents, \$1.33. Prices of the bonds, which usually fluctuate a few cents a day, are on the \$100 as I write: First 3½ per cents, \$99.72; First converted 4 per cents, \$94.10; Second 4 per cents, \$92.80; First converted 4½ per cents, \$94.10; Second converted 4½ per cents,

(Continued on Page 36.)

\$93.10; Third 4½ per cents, \$94.84; Fourth 4½ per cents, \$93.16; Victory 3½ per cents, \$99.64, and Victory 4½ per cents \$99.70. By adding to these prices the accrued interest, one can easily figure the value of any of the nine great war bonds put out by the United States government.

Unrest is Being Felt

Weakness in foreign exchange rates, which concerns every farmer—even the modest owner of an "80"—unrest among labor in cities, and the agitation over food prices are being felt in the trade in investment securities even in Kansas City and thru the Southwest. Owing to the excess of European purchases over sales in this country, and also as a result of inflated currency abroad, the English sovereign or pound sterling is worth only \$4.20 in the United States, against the normal or par of \$4.86%. This is a discount of about 14 per cent. It means that the British buyer who wants American pork or American wheat must pay \$1.14 in his own money to get \$1 worth of food here, his money being at a discount of 14 per cent in the United States. Before the war France had to pay 5.18% francs to get \$1 of American goods, this being the par of exchange, while now 8 francs are needed to equal one American dollar. This is a handicap to French buying. The German mark is worth only about 5 cents in the United States today, against 23.8 cents before the war. Unrest among labor, and food price agitation naturally make some investors cautious, but the demand for high grade bonds and the better classes of stocks is expected to improve later in the year at Kansas City. It is expected the signing of the treaties of peace by the United States will be followed by additional offerings of foreign bonds and perhaps by a clarification of the foreign exchange situation.

Indicative of the effect of depression in foreign exchange rates is the report that Canada is making some increase in its exports of cattle to the United States on that account. Canadian exchange has recently been at a discount of around 5½ per cent in this country. The Canadian stockman who sends a load of cattle to St. Paul or Chicago and obtains a \$3,000 check on a bank of either of those markets for his shipment can take that check and cash it at a Canadian bank for \$3,165 in Canadian money. This is due to the premium of 5½ per cent for American dollars in Canada. It is said some of the Canadian cattle may come as far south as Nebraska, which means competition in the Southwest. But Canada has no great number of cattle to send to the United States. Still, this instance brings out the effect of the weakness of foreign exchange rates in the United States, which is a tendency to reduce purchases here and to increase sales to this country. America, however, has enormous quantities of farm and other products which Europe must have, and this is not being overlooked in financial markets.

Must Mark Weight on Meat

Wrapped meats inclosed in paper or other material, including hams and bacon, coming within the jurisdiction of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, must be labeled to show the net weight of each package, by the provisions of an amendment to that law incorporated in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the current year.

The Federal Food and Drugs Act requires that the quantity of food in package form coming within its jurisdiction must be plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count. Wrapped hams and bacon previously were held not to be food in package form within the meaning of the act, since they are not of uniform size and are sold by the pound by actual weight and not by a fixed price for each package as are most foods in package form.

Congress now has specified definitely that from the date of the passage of the amendment, July 24, 1919, a statement of the net weight will be required on all wrapped meats, including hams and bacon, coming within the jurisdiction of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

Dream of the agitator—to be kicked into a martyr.



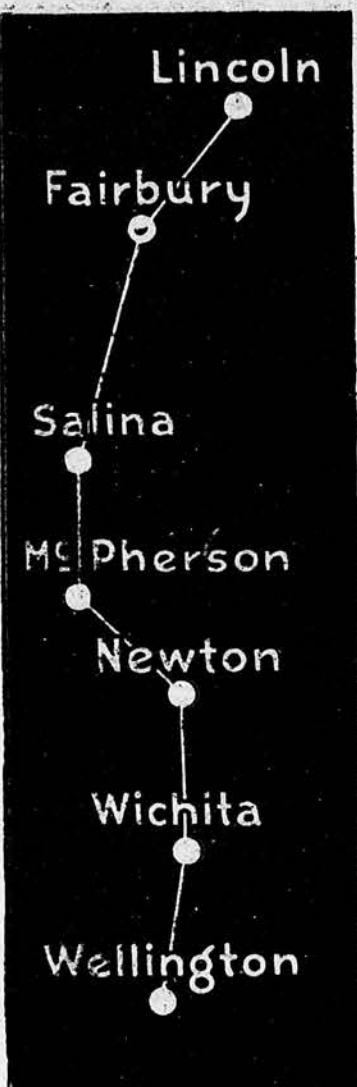
350 Miles of Proof That Patriot Trucks are Master of Every Road and Every Load

DURING June three Patriot Trucks—one 2½-Ton and two 1½-Ton—loaded with binder engines for the harvest fields of Southern Kansas, left the Patriot factory at Lincoln, Nebraska, for a run to Wellington, Kansas, a distance of 350 miles.

The route lay through Fairbury, Nebraska; Salina, McPherson, Newton and Wichita, Kansas. Over most of this territory there had been much rain for several weeks, and some of the roads had practically no bottom. In fact, the drivers purposely picked the very muddiest roads of the season, as the Wellington distributors, to whom the trucks were sold, wanted to know just what they could expect of Patriot Trucks on country roads at their worst.

Over 200 miles of the trip was made in the rain, the trucks sinking hub deep in many of the roads, but the entire trip of 350 miles was made in two days, each truck going through on its own power, without having to be pulled out of the mud a single time.

These pictures show what sort of roads Patriot Trucks had to cover on that trip, and demonstrate conclusively that Patriot Trucks are built to deliver satisfactory service over any kind of a road that a team can get through.



Making 12 miles an hour "on high" through fierce gumbo north of Belleville, Kansas.



"On high" through slimy, sticky gumbo near Concordia, Kansas. Road overflowed.



Smoky hill gumbo near Salina, Kansas. Nine miles of this—six through driving rainstorm.

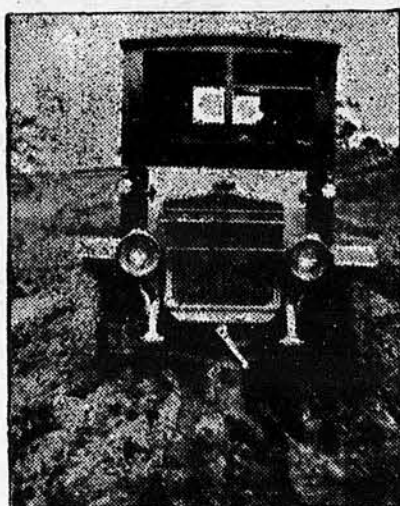


Three automobiles stuck here. The Patriot Truck pulled them out and then broke trail for them. Note the depth of the track.



Arrival of the 3 Patriot Trucks at Wellington, Kansas. The trucks were in better condition than when they left the factory.

BUILT for Country Roads for Farm Loads



Patriot Truck cutting its own track through McPherson County (Kansas) mud on high gear.

We receive the same kind of reports from all over the country where Patriot Trucks have been demonstrated.

In Washington, at the Walla Walla Farm Power Show, Patriot Trucks were the only rear-driven trucks that went over the hills in the plowed ground under capacity loads. Their performance was the talk of the Northwest and has resulted in the sale of hundreds of Patriot Trucks.

In California, the first load of wheat hauled to market this year was hauled on a 2½-Ton Patriot Truck, hauling eight loads a day four miles and carrying 4½ tons of wheat each trip. The performance of that truck, handling almost 100% overload, made a great many friends for it in that community.

In Texas, Patriot Trucks are making a wonderful reputation for all-purpose hauling under all conditions—in the oil-fields of North Texas, the lumber districts of Eastern Texas, and the live stock and farm sections of West Texas.

All over America, Patriot Trucks are showing the same unusual service. We could give many other illustrations of how the unusual power, dependability and versatility of Patriot Trucks, as revealed in demonstrations, have surprised experienced truck men. In fact, our distribution all over America has been built up so rapidly because of actual performance of Patriot Trucks. Write for complete information.

HEBB MOTORS CO., Manufacturers, 1349 P Street, Lincoln, Nebraska



PATRIOT



Rural Letters Fresh from the Farmstead

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

Repeal of Daylight Law

I wish to congratulate the House and Senate for the repeal of the Daylight Saving law. Senator Capper certainly did his part in freeing the people of the United States from such a foolish proposition. You cannot realize how much the people appreciate what he has done for them.

Humboldt, Kan. Ida V. Jones.

Utilize the Straw

We no longer thresh oats that we use for the farm. Threshing is expensive and there is no advantage in feeding it separately. We cut the oats in short pieces so that the straw will be useful. To prevent chewing trouble, the cut plants may be wet a little. We did this also with our alfalfa and wheat last winter. The alfalfa was cut in small pieces and mixed with the cut wheat straw. The wheat straw may not have much feed value, but using it in this way is better than burning it.

Broomfield, Colo. L. Dykstra.

Capper Favored Wheat Growers

I wish to thank Senator Capper for the stand he has taken for the Kansas wheat raiser. One of my tenants paid \$8 for pitchforks and \$10 for stackers. Figuring close on expenses on a 15-bushel crop they will be in debt, not counting their own work. The wheat farmer in Central and Western Kansas is certainly discouraged. You are acquainted with the plan of the government favoring the mills and grocers, but the wheat raiser has been put under human slavery. He is not organized and the Eastern politician is making it hard for us. Senator Capper knows conditions and I wish to thank him for his efforts to get us a square deal.

Abilene, Kan. C. O. Musser.

Lawsuits are Unprofitable

It is really surprising the number of little cases that farmers go into law to have settled when nine-tenths of them could be settled by arbitration and

at little or no cost. Last April I attended district court as a juror and three-fourths of the cases that came before the jury were little land rent cases between farmers. The cost of settling one of these little cases was about \$100 and if the persons involved had called in three of their neighbors before going into court the case could have been settled without any cost. Most of these little differences came from verbal contracts. The landowner often rents his land to a tenant with a promise to do certain things and the tenant will say that the owner did not live up to the contract and refuses to pay the full rent due. The landowner sues the tenant for the rent and here they go to law to have the matter settled. Or the tenant agrees to do certain things and falls to live up to the contract and the landlord sues him and they go to law for a settlement. Farmers should always have written contracts in any kind of business where it is necessary to go into a contract. This would save many lawsuits and many times a life-long ill feeling between men. But a contract will not always keep down a law suit. We tried cases last spring where there was a written contract and one of the persons would deny signing the contract. But most of the cases could have been settled out of court. Every man on our jury was a farmer and consequently all farmers' rent cases were settled in court by farmers and could just as well have been settled out of court by them.

Salina, Okla. W. P. Camp.

Works for Farmers' Interest

Arthur Capper is a United States Senator who works for the interest of the farmers. I want to thank him for the fight he has made in the repeal of the Daylight Saving law. I congratulate him on his success; also what he has done for the temperance laws. He certainly has the approval of the entire state with scarcely an exception.

Cheney, Kan. J. B. Y.

Opposes Military Training

We most heartily approve of the stand Senator Capper has taken on compulsory military training. We have a son growing up and we most certainly do not want him to spend some of the best years of his life in a training camp. We think it wholly unnecessary. The recent war has demonstrated that fact. The speed and efficiency with which the Americans dispatched the Germans indicates that it doesn't take years of training to make soldiers of Americans, now or in the past or at least history doesn't record

(Continued on Page 37.)

And Here's F. B. Nichols

Farm Editor Returns from France Where He Served in the Army—Rejoins Staff



F. B. Nichols

THE FARMERS Mail and Breeze is glad to announce to its readers the return to the staff of F. B. Nichols whose long connection with the Capper Farm Press has made his name familiar to farmers everywhere. Mr. Nichols was associate editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze when war was declared against Germany. He joined the colors and went to France where he served in the signal corps. This service took Mr. Nichols into France, Luxembourg and Germany, as far as the Rhine. While in Europe Mr. Nichols had a considerable opportunity to observe the agricultural conditions there; he returns with a greater belief than ever in Kansas farming and the fine future which it has.

As in the years before the great war, Mr. Nichols will spend most of his time on Kansas farms, getting at first hand the better results and methods which are constantly being developed. He has always believed in the importance of making information about the methods of the more successful

farmers available for everyone. The first of a new series of articles along this line which he is preparing will appear in the near future.

SAVAGE

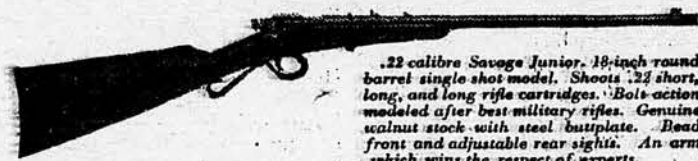


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Hunch down lower. That woodchuck is working this way.
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FM 10

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Washington Comment By Senator Capper

WHEN THE Plumb plan of solving the railroad problem was proposed it was met with howls of rage or hoots of derision from our sacred vested interests, because it proposed government ownership of the roads, with management by the railroad officials and workers, and a division of profits between the public and the workers, after paying fixed charges and operating costs. Recently the "Warfield Railroad plan" was proposed. Did it meet with howls of rage or hoots of derision? It did not. Yet what the Warfield plan proposed was that the government instead of buying the railroads should pay 6 per cent on all railroad securities, and leave the private owners in possession of the properties.

How Warfield Plan Operates

How would you like to have the government run your farm for you on that basis, Mr. Farmer? Hire you at a good fat salary to manage the farm, give you all the help you required in operating the farm, permit you to make all you could off it, but if it happened to be a bad crop year or for any other reason you failed to make a profit off the farm, pay you 6 per cent interest on the value of your farm and all the improvements, past and present, made on it? Well, that is what Mr. Warfield, who is at the head of the organization of railroad security owners, seriously proposes as a solution of the railroad problem. And interests that held up their hands in holy horror at the Plumb plan are willing to swallow this:

Railroads Back to Owners

The fact is neither of these proposed solutions will do. The railroad problem must be solved and it must be solved on a basis of equity to railroad owner, railroad worker, railroad shipper and the general public alike. Mr. Bryan comes forward with a government ownership proposal that is even more grotesque than the Warfield plan of private ownership. Mr. Bryan wants the railroads public owned and operated by a sort of dual state and national plan. He would have the national government own the trunk lines and the states own the lines within the state, all except the roads forming the interstate trunk lines. This is a very palpable attempt to inject the ancient "State Rights" doctrine into the question of government ownership. Mr. Bryan has been asked very pertinently if he would favor dividing the national post office up into a state and federal system, having the state handle such letters as are mailed within the borders of a given state, and the general government handle the interstate letters. The plan applied to the post office reveals its patent absurdity. So the correct railroad solution will not be found in the Plumb plan, the Warfield plan, or the Bryan plan. Congress will turn the railroads back to their owners, but I am quite sure the legislation will not provide for the government thru the public treasury assuring railroads against loss. I am unable to see why railroad owners more than any other persons should be assured by the government against loss. Railroad owners just as other business men, ought to take the ordinary chances of business.

Investigating the Packers

While President Wilson and some of the Senators are out over the country debating the League of Nations, the other work of Congress is going right ahead. The Senate disposed of the oil, gas and mineral lands leasing bill and the prohibition enforcing bill last week, and the measure designed to dispose of the railroad problem was presented to that body by Senator Cummins, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, while important hearings on bills having to do with the high cost of living have been going right along. It is with these last matters that I have been concerned chiefly in recent weeks. As a member of the committee on agriculture, I have heard practically all the testimony relating to the Kenyon-Anderson and the Kendrick meat pack-

ers' regulation bills. This testimony has covered a wide range and the witnesses have come from every part of the country. The packers have been especially active in procuring the attendance of witnesses to oppose legislation of this character. Even much of the testimony from producers has tended to favor the packers' side. While many of the producers came on their own account, there is no question but that a number of others were encouraged, if not induced to come by the packers, either directly or indirectly. The producers heard have been chiefly the big men in livestock production, who have large herds on the ranges, and who may be more or less under packer influence, thru their heavy borrowing from banks dominated by packers, or for other reasons. Indeed, it has been charged, by other witnesses that some of these witnesses, who favor the packers' side of the argument, are favored shippers, men who receive preferential treatment at the great stockyards of the country. I do not know if this is so, and I do not want to question the sincerity of such testimony as they gave in the slightest degree, but it is a fact that so far as testimony from the producers' side of the question is concerned, it has represented the views of the big producer rather than that of the small producer of livestock.

More Farmer Witnesses Needed

The man who is not being heard in the study of this large and complicated question is the ordinary farmer, the man who produces some cattle and hogs right along, but who doesn't go into the business on the huge scale of the man who runs cattle on the range. I wish that the Senate might have the benefit of the viewpoint of this class of farmer. It is easy to understand why not much has been heard from the average farmer. It costs a lot of money to make a trip to Washington in these days of high passenger rates and high cost of living generally, and the average farmer has had to depend on the

Grange and the Farmers' Unions and similar associations to present his case for him. I wish this class of farmer would make some effort to give me his individual view. I wish he would study the Kenyon and Kendrick bills, and write to me whether he favors legislation for the regulation of the packers.

I think it would be well if the individual Granges and the Farmers' Union should take action on these measures. I shall welcome any resolutions adopted by such bodies as well as letters from individual farmers, and shall see that they are presented to the committee and to the Senate for their consideration. Such action should be taken promptly, as the bill is likely to be presented to the Senate within a few weeks at the latest. There never was a time when it was more necessary for the producer to make his wishes known in Washington.

Retail Meat Dealers Profit Most

Testimony before the committee thus far has tended to show that as a rule, the retail dealer is getting the biggest end of the profit in the matter of meat sales. As a result, when the prices of livestock decline the buyer of meat gets little or no benefit from the lower price the farmer receives. The packer may make some reduction in the price of the carcass supplied to the butcher, making up the difference by increasing the price of hides, or some other by-product but the retail dealer is very likely to keep right on charging the same price for his steaks and other cuts of meat, or selling them at very little less, so that the consumer gets practically no benefit, while the producer has been forced to accept a lower price. How far these evils can be corrected by legislation remains to be determined, but the packer regulation bills, referred to, and anti-profiteering bills now receiving the attention of other committees of Congress are designed to afford relief in this direction.

Bring Back Our Soldiers

Some of the American soldiers in Russia are coming out, but others are being sent to take their places. We are not at war with Russia and I am unable to see why we should be fighting her. Secretary Baker says we are doing it "at the request of the allies." The allies have, of course, lent many

(Continued on Page 37.)

HOW TO INCREASE CROP YIELDS

A Story of Interest to Every Ambitious Farmer.

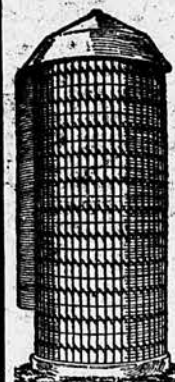
By W. W. Burgess.

I have just finished reading a wonderful book that positively showed me how to make an extra \$10 per acre. This book is called: "How Spreading Straw Increases Crop Yields," and is given away absolutely free by Mr. L. D. Rice who perfected the Simplex System.

I believe that the Simplex System of spreading straw will increase wheat yields from 5 to 15 bushels per acre and other crops proportionately.

This book is profusely illustrated and intensely interesting and since it is sent free for the asking, I advise every farmer to write for it. Simply write a card or letter to L. D. Rice, President, Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 703 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.—just say: "Send me your free book," and it will be sent immediately.

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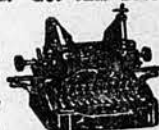
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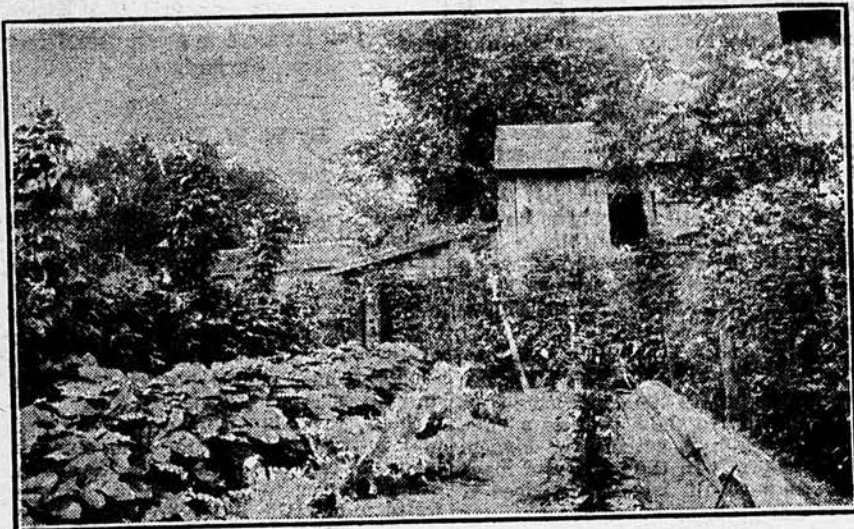
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Plan to Store Vegetables

Save the Garden Crops for Winter Use

BY J. T. ROSA



HOW to take care of the different garden crops for winter use is a problem now for every farmer and gardener. Nothing should be wasted that has food value.

There are several general principles of vegetable storage applicable to practically every crop which is likely to be stored. First, store only vegetables in good condition, matured but not stale, free from disease and bruises, and which have not been exposed to heating or wilting. Second, store vegetables before they have been severely frosted. Third, the storage conditions must be right. The storage temperature must be steady, and for most vegetables it should remain below 50 degrees F. From 36 to 40 degrees F. gives best results with most vegetables, especially with the root crops, except sweet potatoes. Fourth, ventilation must be provided, yet the atmosphere of the storage place should be kept rather moist to prevent the vegetables from shriveling or wilting.

The House Cellar

The cellar or basement is usually available for storage purposes, but the furnace or heater often makes it too warm for most vegetables, except for temporary storage. The rather warm, dry cellar provides ideal storage conditions for sweet potatoes, squash and pumpkins. Certain root crops also can be stored here by bedding in boxes or barrels of slightly moist sand, to prevent drying or shriveling.

For storage of most vegetables in the house cellar, the proper conditions can be obtained by walling off a corner of the cellar farthest from the heating system, to serve as a cold room. This may also be a convenient place to keep canned goods, preserves and kraut. Meat and dairy products may also be kept in such a room temporarily, altho there is danger of tainting the flavor of the vegetables. The cold room should have a hard dirt or concrete floor; and in a damp locality, there should be a tile drain in the center, toward which the floor should slope. This room should have one or more openings to the outside which can be regulated to control the temperature

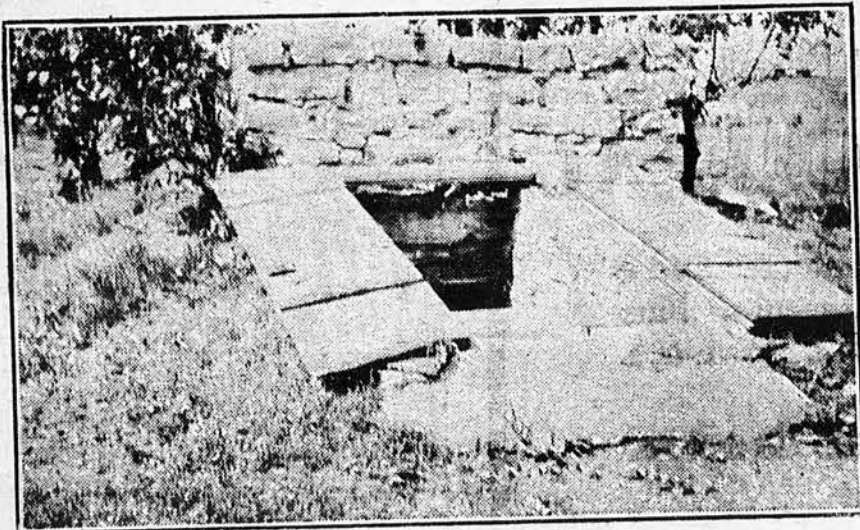
as well as to provide ventilation. During the early part of the storage period when the vegetables are fresh and green and when outside temperatures are rather high, ventilation is needed most. The storage room is cooled by opening the ventilator at night to let in the cool air and closed early in the morning to prevent the influx of warm air.

This method is most effective if the room is on the north side of the house or in a heavily shaded position. The walls which separate the store room from the rest of the cellar should be tight and may be built either of hollow tile, masonry, concrete or a double wooden wall with a 4-inch air space between the walls and a layer of building paper on the inside to complete the insulation. There should be only one door, which should fit tightly and be large enough to admit barrels and large boxes. A chute opening to the outside may be convenient in placing articles in storage, but it should have a tight door. The storeroom should be kept dark most of the time but it should be arranged so that plenty of light may be had when desired. Along one side of the room should be bins in which to store potatoes and root crops in bulk. The bins should have a false slat floor 4 inches above the floor of the room, and it is also desirable to have a false back consisting of slats 1 inch apart and 4 inches from the solid wall, to permit free circulation of air, insuring the aeration of stored products in all parts of the storeroom.

Outside Storage Houses

This is probably the most popular style of storage for vegetables and fruits. These structures are simple and cheap and the size is regulated by the need for storage space. For storing small quantities, perhaps, the cold room in the cellar is more convenient, at least for town gardeners. Because various root crops are commonly stored in this type of cellar, they are often referred to as "root cellars," altho many other crops can be stored in them satisfactorily. The best type of outdoor

(Continued on Page 36.)



Every Farm Home Should Have a Good Outside Cave or Cellar in Which Plenty of Vegetables Should be Stored for Winter Use.

**You can tell
at a glance**

This house is beautiful. But you must look at the floor-plans to see how convenient it is. So, too, you must not select the woodwork for your new home simply because it is good-looking in pictures. That is not enough—look for the CURTIS trade-mark, for that is a guarantee that the woodwork is not only of good design but of standard quality of material and workmanship. You can always KNOW good woodwork, if it has the CURTIS imprint.

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Age 6½ Years



GEORGE ANDERSON
Age 8½ Years



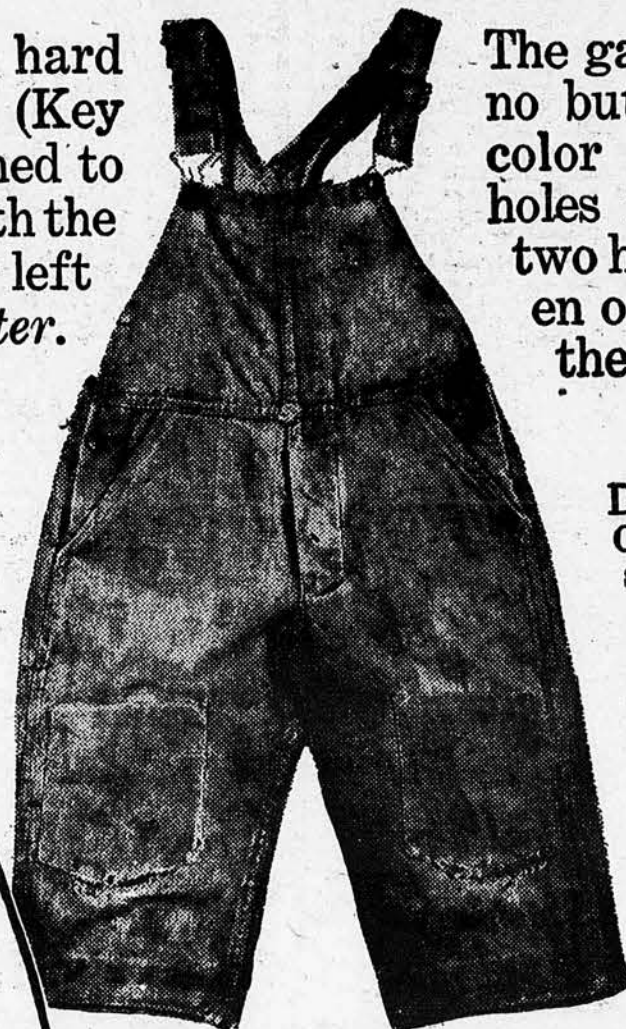
DUANE E. ANDERSON
Age 5½ Years

This Little Girl and These Two Boys Wore These Overalls Until They Outgrew Them!

After six years of hard wear, these overalls (Key Overalls) were returned to the manufacturer with the letter shown in lower left corner. *Read the letter.*

Men's Overalls Like Boys'

KEY OVERALLS for men are made of the same materials and under the same manufacturing conditions as the boys. They carry the same guarantee—*your money back or a new pair free.*



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Ask for KEY OVERALLS. If out of your size, write us. Remember, this guarantee protects you:

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Mow Pasture Weeds Now

Meadow Lands Require Very Careful Attention

BY R. L. HENSEL

THERE ARE three kinds of weeds: Annuals, which are those that do not live more than a year from seed to seed, biennials, which live two years, usually perfecting their seeds in the second year, and perennials which live two or more years. The first two kinds are usually quite easily eradicated but the last kind are often very difficult to combat successfully. Since mid-August is the most propitious time to apply measures planned to kill out perennial weeds a few suggestions at this time might prove helpful.

The purpose of native pastures is to provide grass forage. Consequently, the more weeds that are present, the less efficient is the pasture. The problem that confronts the farmer is twofold. The first problem is to see that weeds do not establish themselves. The second problem is how to eradicate weeds once they have established themselves in a pasture.

Light Grazing in the Spring

A very few farmers and stockmen in the state possess pastures which are quite free from weeds. To keep them so they will only have to adjust the number of stock using the areas so that the grasses will have a good opportunity to manufacture and store food for the next growing season. This means comparatively light use from early spring to about September 1. After that time an area can be used fully without any danger of weeds getting the ascendancy.

The usual practice in the state and this is believed to be the cause of so many weedy pastures, is to graze the same number of stock in a very dry year, when there is a great deal less forage produced than in normal or wet years. Under these conditions, stock graze the grasses down to the roots and leave the coarser unpalatable weeds unmolested. This permits the weeds to produce abundant, viable seed and it also permits the plant to store up food material for the next year. The grasses, because they have been grazed down, not only do not produce seed, but are able to store but very little food material. In addition, they very often have their roots exposed to the sunlight and the reduced forage cover permits the sun's rays to heat up the surface soil to a point which is detrimental to good growth.

In the winter the lack of adequate ground cover causes a killing out of plants when extremely low temperatures prevail. The result is then, that in the following spring, the weeds, which are much less exacting in food requirements get an early and vigorous start and kill out or prevent the spread of the weakened grasses. On the other hand, the weakened grasses are unable, because of great competition to drive out any of the weeds. With these conditions and the usual manner of grazing, it is difficult to re-establish the natural order in which the grasses are able to kill out and keep out the weeds.

The first weeds to come in after the

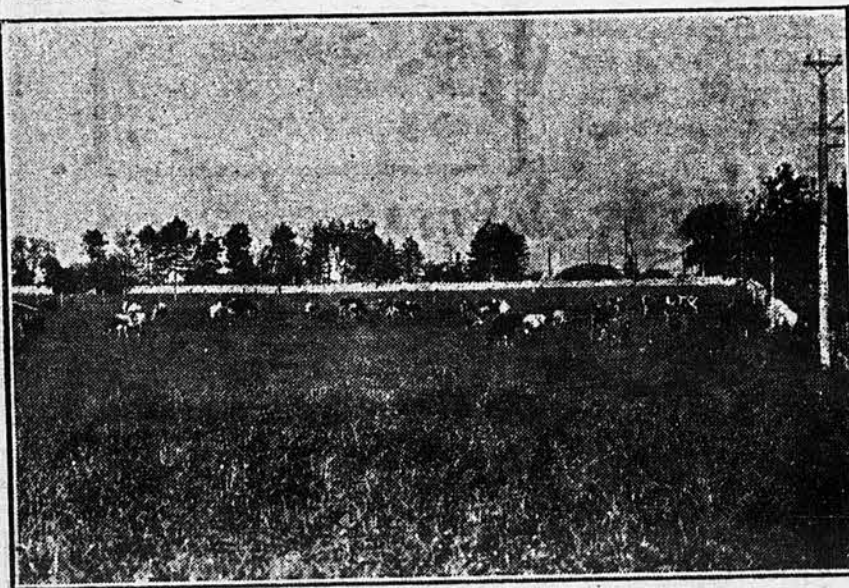
grasses have been weakened or killed out are annuals. These are followed by biennials and perennials. As a matter of fact, range experts have been able to determine that not only do annuals take the place of the injured grasses, but that certain definite species usually follow in definite order so that it is possible to tell in which stage of injury a pasture may be and indirectly of how long standing the underlying causes are.

The majority of annuals produce their seeds early in the year. Mowing just before the weeds of spring bloom will prevent them from producing seed thus reducing very materially the chances for a heavy stand the next year but it should be remembered that as a rule all of the seeds which are produced in any one year do not necessarily germinate the next year. A few may germinate each year. For this reason it is necessary to mow each spring until weeds fail to come up. An additional advantage of spring mowing is that it gives perennials which bloom later in the year, a very severe set back and keeps them from storing up as much food material as they would otherwise do.

Obnoxious Perennials

The most obnoxious pasture perennials bloom in August. Therefore the best plan is to watch such weeds as iron-weed, white and blue vervain to note when they begin to bloom. As soon as they do, the pasture should be mowed close. The plants are at this time in their weakest condition as nearly all of the food material is being used up in the formation of the flowers and seeds. Cutting at this time gives them a severe set-back from which they cannot recover as the remaining months of summer are not enough to permit their producing a new flower stalk. The practice of mowing late in August or when the perennials begin to bloom should be continued from year to year as by this means they are so weakened that the grasses are able to compete successfully and actually crowd them out.

Recent experiments have shown that where native pastures are grazed but lightly from spring to the time the important grasses have matured their seeds, which is about September 1, and then grazed so heavily that practically all of the vegetation is removed by early winter, the grass actually shows an increase in amount while the annual weeds show a very great falling off. Even the perennial weeds show a decrease. Where possible to use such a system the necessity for making an early mowing can be overcome and an increased stand of grasses produced. This system has an added advantage in that it not only kills out the present stand of weeds and promotes a heavier stand of grasses but actually prevents weeds from coming in. However, it is too late in the year to start such a system now and the progressive farmer will content himself by mowing down the weedy pasture before the noxious varieties go to seed.



Pastures Must be Kept Clear of Weeds and This Requires Careful Attention. Heavy Grazing Must Not be Attempted Early in the Spring.

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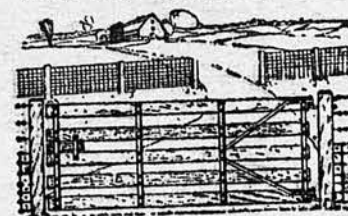
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Kansans Make Dairy Trip

Many Fort Scott Enthusiasts Visit Wisconsin Herds

BY FRANK M. CHASE

DAIRYING in the vicinity of Fort Scott, Kan., received a big boost as a result of the special train sent from that city thru the dairy centers of Iowa and Wisconsin last week. The main purposes of the train were to arouse more enthusiasm for dairying about Fort Scott thru acquainting the local farmers and business men with the advantages and opportunities in the keeping of milk cows, and to enable them to study the proved dairy methods of the older milk-producing regions.

The trip lasted one week, the train leaving Fort Scott Sunday, August 31, and returning Saturday, September 6. About 170 men accompanied the train. More than 100 of these were Fort Scott business and professional men, who, having seen the advantages of dairying reflected in the good effect this type of farming has had on the business life of their city, were eager to lend their aid in stimulating it further. The balance of the delegation were Kansas and Missouri farmers who were either in the dairy business or becoming interested in it. Six Pullman sleepers, a cafe car, and two exhibit cars containing samples of the feed crops grown in the Fort Scott dairy district, comprised the train-equipment.

The dairy special made its first stop for the visiting of dairy farms at Waterloo, Ia., where three widely known herds were seen. Some fancy and some highly productive Guernseys were seen at the Marsh farm and some excellent individuals of the Jersey breed at the Waterloo Jersey Farm. At the latter place E. S. Estel, manager of the Dairy Cattle Congress held yearly at Waterloo, gave a lecture on and demonstration of the points to be considered in selecting dairy cows from external appearances.

High Producing Holsteins

More high-record cows were found at the Maxwell farm of Waterloo, where Holsteins are bred. The cows of this herd have an extraordinarily high average production, even among the herds where much official testing is done. The herd contains 80 cows, 37 of which are of milking age. Of the 37, 19 of the cows have seven-day records averaging more than 30 pounds of butter. This herd is headed by a bull 12 years old which has sired a number of phenomenal producers. To breed to this old sire's heifers Maxwell recently paid \$37,500 for a half-interest in another very well-bred sire, King Pieterje Ormsby Piebe. The other half-interest is held by Hargrove & Arnold of Des Moines. Many persons will doubt, at first, the wisdom in making so large an investment in a single animal but in view of the fact that the bull just mentioned, on the two farms where he is owned, will be bred to at least 40 30-pound cows, the investment seems a very wise one.

Tho some excellent dairy animals were seen at Waterloo, the herds visited there had been established by men with abundant means to obtain high class stock. At Monroe, Wis., the next stop, however, the men from the Fort Scott dairy district were able to see dairying in its sleeves-rolled-up attire. As pointed out by one of the officials of the Green County Holstein Breeders' club during the stay of the Kansas men at Monroe, the dairymen of that county are mostly farmer-breeders, instead of wealthy men who engage in dairying as more or less of a hobby or well-to-do men who are in a position to do large amounts of official testing and to pay great attention to the purely breeding aspects of dairying. Altho the Green county dairymen do not engage in official testing their cows on a large scale, they do keep sufficient records to be businesslike and to be able to discard unprofitable producers.

An Interesting Experience

Evidence of the profit in dairying as carried on in Green county was seen at every farm visited in that intensive dairy region. The men from Kansas and Missouri were much surprised to find every farm in the community a dairy farm, and also at seeing the superior methods and equip-

ment in use. Two silos were seen on nearly every farm, sometimes three, while much of the silage-cutting and other heavy work was being performed with electric power. Comfortable, well-built homes are the rule in Green county. Several of the farms visited have brick homes, some of them costing from \$7,000 to \$10,000 apiece, and equipped with every modern convenience.

Farms sell frequently in Green county for from \$200 to \$300 an acre, yet at these prices represent investments upon which good returns are made by both the owners and tenants who operate them. It was my pleasure to ride during the tour of Green county made by the Fort Scott delegation with H. S. Stauffacher, who recently bought what is considered one of the best farms in the county. It contains 200 acres, and the price paid was \$300. And the new owner is well pleased with his bargain. The barn on this farm is 128 feet long and 38 feet wide, providing space for 66 head of milk cows.

J. H. Durst, a banker of Monroe, said that in the 36 years he had been in business, he had never foreclosed a single mortgage on loans that his bank had made.

In Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where a half-day was spent in visiting dairy farms, a somewhat higher development of the dairy industry, as compared with Green county, in that more attention was given to the breeding and sale of livestock, was found. Here a large part of the return from the dairy operations is expected from the high prices received for well-bred animals, and the community is well organized for the handling of such sales for the advantage of all. For instance, county Holstein and Guernsey breeders' associations have been organized, which maintain offices either in or near town, to aid the prospective purchaser coming to Waukesha county in finding the particular kind of stock that he needs.

Many Breeding Farms Visited

Breeding farms also were visited at Fort Atkinson, Wis., and at Barrington, Ill. Besides the farms visited at Fort Atkinson, the party saw the James manufacturing and the Hoard publishing plants.

A valuable half-day was spent at the University of Wisconsin, where several members of the agricultural college staff addressed the visitors concerning the advantages of dairying and the things to do and not to do when starting in the dairy business. Prof. F. B. Morrison, the noted feeding expert, especially saw bright prospects for dairying in Kansas, largely because of its feed situation. He also complimented Kansas on the fact that this state is now getting into dairying, instead of waiting and trying to make a success of other branches of farming first, then as was the case with Wisconsin, having dairying thrust upon it. He also called attention to the facts that 1 ton of alfalfa hay contains fertilizing ingredients worth \$15.65, at before-the-war prices, and that Wisconsin is buying that same alfalfa hay shipped from Kansas City for \$35 a ton.

The present dairy interest in the Fort Scott district had its beginning about six years ago, when George Marble began preaching the gospel of dairying in his paper, the Monitor-Tribune. While on a visit to the dairy section of Southern Wisconsin, Marble was impressed with the prosperity of the farming there, a region where once wheat growing and other crop raising had been tried unsuccessfully, just as the Fort Scott community was then making more or less of a failure of its determination to grow wheat. He believed that the salvation of the Bourbon county farmers lay in dairying. Soon he had numerous converts to his belief, which have so increased that now Fort Scott has a modern, well-equipped milk condensery and is rapidly becoming known as a progressive dairy center. And its progress, agriculturally, is very plainly reflected in

(Continued on Page 34.)



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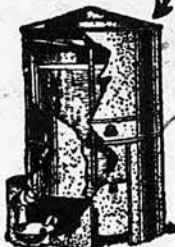
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West Kansas Field News

BY G. C. GIBBONS

The Annual Sorghum Day. Golden Belt Club Workers. Material Used for Demonstrations. Much Wheat Still in Shocks. Corn Crop was Disappointing. Six New Silos for Hays Station. Many Colorado Tourists This Year.

SATURDAY, September 6, the Fort Hays Experiment station held its annual "Sorghum day" for the benefit of farmers and teachers of Western Kansas.

On the same day the Golden Belt boys and girls Sorghum club met for a picnic on the Fort Hays Experiment station grounds and spent the day looking over the station farm and experimental work. These young farmers showed great interest in the work.

More than 60 bushels of sorghum seed was distributed by the Fort Hays Experiment station last spring to the boys and girls of the Golden Belt Sorghum club and the club members will exhibit their products at the Golden Belt Fair at Hays, September 16 to September 19 and compete for prizes offered by the Fair association.

The Annual Sorghum day at the Hays station is attracting more attention each year. Farmers are coming in increasing numbers and inspecting the varieties grown by the station. They are increasing their sorghum acreage each year and are anxious to obtain the best varieties possible for this section. Teachers come for head samples for use in the class room to make their agricultural work more practical and interesting to their pupils.

The material used for demonstration this year consisted of 1,194 single rows each planted from single heads, 232 larger plots showing 58 varieties and 97 cultural methods, 120 acres of Red Amber cane, 100 acres of Pink kafir, 60 acres of feterita, 45 acres of Sudan grass and 25 acres of other varieties.

I just returned from a trip thru Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado and it is surprising to the observer to see so much wheat still standing in stack or shock waiting to be shocked. Most of the ground is to go into wheat this fall too. Practically no plowing has been done yet for fall sowing. A few fields have been fallowed and that is all. Wheat to be sowed must of necessity go into stubble or very late fall plowed ground.

Sorghums have withstood the dry season mighty well. Some optimistic farmers in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado planted corn extensively this year but they have very little to show for their efforts. There is no grain and very little fodder. Sudan grass fields have generally been cut and have yielded an excellent crop. In comparison with millet they have gone far ahead thruout that section.

The Fort Hays Experiment station farm has an unusually heavy feed crop this year and is finding means to conserve it by building six new silos. Six silos are already in use and by

conserving feed this year a dry year following can be successfully gone thru without serious lack of feed.

It seems that conserving feed for dry years is one of the real uses of a silo anyway. While ensiling roughage produces a succulent feed for winter, yet in years of plenty the farmer can get along without a silo. But what are we to do with the roughage that is left over? It may be stacked but its feed value is very low by the time it is needed again. Then obviously the thing to do is to dig one or more pit silos and store the excess feed for use in the lean years which are sure to come.

The pit silo is not difficult to build. It requires no technical skill nor expert workmen to make it. Certainly it can be filled easier than an upright silo and with less engine power. It is probably more bother to empty than the upright but the farmer's time is not so expensive nor is he so busy in the winter when it is necessary to use the silage as he is in the fall at filling time.

Countless numbers of tourists have passed thru this section on their way to the mountains this summer. The incessant travel has almost worn out the road surface in many places and dust and dust holes make the overland trip rather troublesome.

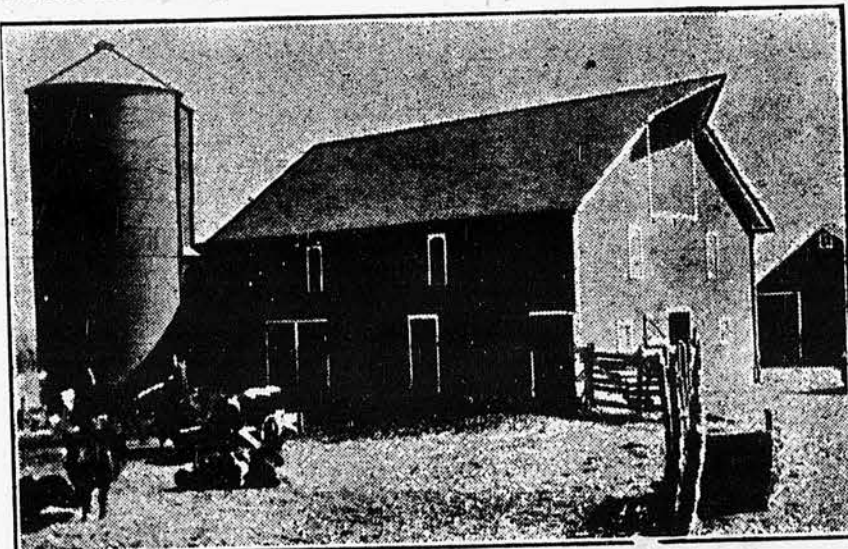
In spite of crop disappointments this year Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado continue to boom. Every town on the Golden Belt road to Denver shows evidence of building activity. New residences, new office buildings and garages, graded streets and roads indicate prosperity and a faith in the country that can't be kept down. And in Colorado many new towns have been started.

Too Much Like War

"What do I think of this war?" repeated a negro regular after an officer who found him dejectedly sitting on a log in the Argonne. "Well, boss, I'll tell you what I think of it. It ain't like the Spanish War. In that there war we went out a little and sat 'round, and then went out again and sat 'round. And it was easy and comfortable. And in the Philippines we had a little fightin' now and then to do and a lot of restin'. But this war—Boss, I say to you that this is just naturally my last world's war."

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Every Farm Should Have a Good Barn and a Good Silo. The Fort Hays Experiment Station is Planning to Build Six New Silos This Year.



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BY J. R. PFANDER



MANY of us are inclined to look on the other fellow's job as a snap, and our own as the one that contains all the trouble in the world. As secretary I have to do numerous things that are not pleasant, and one of the unpleasantest is to try to force negligent breeders to supply pedigrees for breeding animals that have sold for good prices. Another unpleasant duty is to write a new breeder who has been stung on a purchase. I feel that I am sufficiently acquainted with the work of the secretaries of the other livestock record associations, and with the breeders of all breeds of livestock to know that the Duroc Jersey breeders are just as good a class of business men as any, and I am sure that a criticism along this line will apply to some men in all breeds.

I want to talk to you about the buyer and the seller. At this season thousands of weanling pigs are being sold, mostly to new breeders, as most of the experienced breeders prefer to make additions to their established herds by purchasing animals more matured. I think many a good herd of pedigreed Duroc-Jerseys has been started with a few weanling pigs, and I very frequently advise a man who wishes to start in the business of raising Durocs to buy a few of them.

Begin With Small Herd

I have several reasons for giving this advice. With a very limited capital a few weanling pigs can be bought, and if the buyer is the right kind he will develop some herd material from the lot, and dispose of the ones that have proved a disappointment on the market with a small loss. He will then know what he really wants to do. Also if the man should prove to be a poor caretaker, which is the principal reason that men fail to succeed in breeding pedigreed livestock, the effect on others who might know of his experience will not cause them to hesitate about entering the purebred business. A man who fails is poor advertising for the business.

In purchasing weanling pigs deliberate consideration must be exercised. About the first thing you should do is to read the advertisements in your farm paper. Write the breeders who advertise pigs for sale. You will get all kinds of replies. Many times the man who gives the best description will price his pigs the cheapest which is very misleading to a new man, but before you place your order give several facts consideration. Do not think you are going to get something for nothing. If a breeder quotes weanling pigs accompanied by a description of a grand champion animal for market price let them alone, and place your order with the breeder you think gives an honest description, and asks prices

you know a man would be justified in asking for good pigs.

If you send your order to the breeder who is offering weanling pigs for \$10 and get stung do not write to me, telling me your troubles and expecting sympathy or help. I would tell you that you deserved to be stung for thinking you would get pedigreed breeding animals for less than market price.

Beware of Bargain Prices

By sending your order to a breeder who asks a reasonable price for his weanling pigs, say \$30 to \$50 apiece you have reason to expect good pigs, and if you do not get good ones you will have reason for complaint, and I shall be pleased to hear from you. Then I would write the breeder from whom you made your purchase that you paid a price for your pigs that should buy good pigs, and if he sent you runts that he should make it right with you. It should be an equitable settlement, say each, the buyer and seller, pay the express one way and return the pigs and the money. Then I should give the seller a lecturing, and try to impress on his mind that he cannot skin his customers and get by with it to the extent that he will ever become wealthy in the business. The best thing for him to do is to give a dollar's worth of value for each dollar received.

I realize that in some instances the purchaser is unreasonable if he expects a grand champion for \$30 to \$50, but my observation is that the purchaser usually is satisfied with a square deal where he has paid a reasonable price for the animal. Breeders should be very careful in filling mail orders to give honest descriptions and price the animals worth the money, and not to price for breeding purposes animals that they know are not fit. The place for the culls is the feed lot and pork barrel, not the breeding lot.

To both buyer and seller—give a square deal. You cannot give a square deal if you misrepresent the animals you have for sale. Neither can the buyer expect to receive something for nothing.

Use Rye for Fall Pasture

BY S. C. SALMON

It would be a difficult matter to get more satisfactory fall and winter pasture crops for cattle than rye or winter wheat. Of the two rye is, without doubt, the better as it grows more rapidly, makes a ranker growth, and because it is less sensitive to low temperature is superior to wheat for winter pasture.

There are some disadvantages, however. Rye does not produce as much

grain as wheat and it is less valuable when sold as grain. As most farmers pasture the crop during the fall, winter, and spring and then permit it to produce seed, the yield of grain must also receive consideration.

In general it is probably best to use rye when one is planting primarily for pasture and to use wheat if one wants a combination crop for both pasture and grain.

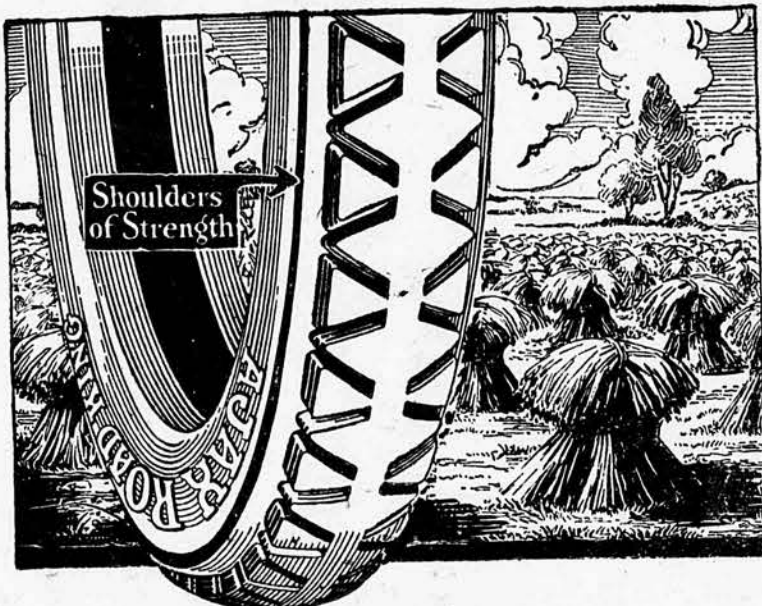
A plan followed by many successful farmers is to seed rye in the fall, usually about September 1, and pasture it during the fall, winter and spring. A part of it may be plowed early in the spring and sown to rape and a little later the remainder may be plowed for Sudan grass. The three crops, rye, rape and Sudan grass afford a succession of pasture crops throughout the year.

Another plan is to plow all the rye in the spring for corn. This plan can be used only where there is sufficient native pasture to carry the cattle during the spring and summer.

The Rosen rye, a new variety produced by the Michigan Agricultural college, makes a ranker growth than common rye and for this reason is probably somewhat better for pasture alone. However, it appears to be inferior to the common rye for the production of grain in Kansas and it probably is killed more easily during severe winters.

Average Jersey Production

A compilation of the records of 11,948 A. R. O. Jerseys gives us the following average production for the breed. Of this number 103 cows made their A. R. O. records when from 12 to 20 years old. Yearling and 2-year-olds, 6,624 pounds milk, 357 pounds fat; 3-year-olds, 7,667 pounds milk, 415 pounds fat; 4-year-olds 8,524 pounds milk, 456 pounds fat; 5-year-olds and over 9,208 pounds milk, 467 pounds fat; the average for all ages is 7,927 pounds milk and 424 pounds fat.



A Mileage Harvest

JUDGE tires by results. On the strictest basis of mileage measurement, the Ajax Road King tops the field.

Chief among reasons for the greater mileage yield of the Ajax Road King is that special feature—Ajax Shoulders of Strength. Shoulders of Strength are burly buttresses of rubber that brace and reinforce the tread. Their function is to add mileage—and they do, for they distribute wear evenly over the road. They put more rubber where it should be—more tread on the road.

The harvest tells. Try Ajax Road King tires. They are typical of the better inbuilt value that makes Ajax mileage yield so great.

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The price of admission to this Exposition will be 50 cents. A limited number of coupon tickets, good for four admissions, will be sold at \$1, or just half price. Order by mail before Sept. 20.

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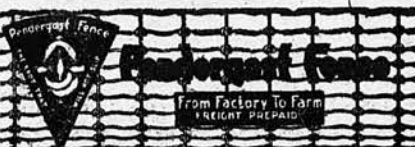
We claim only 3 1/2 tons per hour with only 4 men—bushy user baled 43 tons in 10 hours! And you need not choke it to get big capacity! Think of it! 2 men only! No bale ties—just straight wire! No blocks! No one needed on feed table or for back wiring. That's what the Blockless Thresher Press means to you!

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BOOK FREE Get the Thresher Press book free by sending your name on a post card or in a letter now. Let me show you what others say. Let me quote our amazing, eye-opening price to you on the style machine you want. Do not miss the facts and rock-bottom prices. Send your name now.

WILLIAM A. SEYMOUR, General Manager
Thresher Press and Manufacturing Company
184 Ottawa Street Leavenworth, Kansas



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Other styles equally cheap—all guaranteed. Write today for free circular and prices delivered at your station.

UNITED FENCE CO. OF STILLWATER
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Save Money, Grind Your Own Feed

With the STAR SWEEP GRINDER—It grinds corn and small grains perfectly. Horse or Belt power. Capacity workmanship, fully guaranteed. Takes only a small investment. You buy directly from the factory and pay only one small profit. Write for booklet and prices.

THE PERRY MFG. CO.
14 Jeff St., New Lexington, Ohio

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

Everybody Should Know Just What To Do

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

RECENTLY a tragic story was reported to us from Wisconsin, being an occurrence in a country family that lived 12 miles from a doctor and 6 miles from a telephone in an isolated district of rough roads. One evening in the winter, when the snow was deep, the 6-year-old child had a nose bleed which could not be stopped. At midnight, the doctor was sent for, but he lost his way in the night, had to go back to town, and did not reach the home until 3 o'clock the next day. The bleeding had continued all the while, with the result that the child died just after the doctor arrived.

Unnecessary Deaths

The saddest feature of this sad story lies in the fact that the death of this child was quite unnecessary. Had the family known some of the simple things of "First Aid" they could have handled this case easily without depending upon the doctor.

Do you agree to this? Very well. Now ask yourself just what you would have done had the case been in your household. If you do not know, please take notice that classes in "First Aid" may still be organized by your local Red Cross Chapter, even if the war is over. Remember too that a very good little book on the subject is issued by the Red Cross.

The value of a Red Cross "First Aid" course, such as any mother or father may undertake in the spare evenings of a single season, is not so much that it will teach you just exactly what to do in every case of accident, but rather for the general principles that it teaches.

In the case of persistent nose bleed, such as this one, for instance, the treatment would not have been easy. Quite likely it would have been necessary to pack the affected nostril absolutely tight to make enough pressure to stop the hemorrhage. The child would have made objection. The "first aider" would have been nervous. But all that counts for nothing when life is at stake.

In a similar case occurring in a Kansas home, the mother was alone save for younger children. As fast as she inserted a strip of cotton into the nostril the child blew it out. But the ingenious mother secured a piece of rubber tubing, pushed it clear back into the nostril, and managed to bring the end back thru the mouth. Then she packed it full of bits of cotton cloth until the nostril was effectually plugged and the bleeding stopped. She saved her child's life because she knew what to do.

Obligations of Parenthood

To know what to do is one of the obligations of parenthood. Fortunately it is but seldom that an emergency of the character cited occurs. But every day some matter concerning the family welfare comes up, something that may be small at first sight but has a wonderful facility for growing into a big thing.

I hope, in this department to assist in the mightily worth while work of teaching all persons, whether young or old, how to care for themselves in health so as to avoid sickness; also how to act in sickness in the best way to make prompt recovery.

Some of the problems of health need special application to fit country people. If you will write to me suggesting the things that seem most important to you I will make a special study of those subjects, and present them in future issues of the paper.

Problems of health present themselves in all departments of life. Take the important matter of school attendance. When your child goes to school you want him to be safe from disease himself and not likely to be a menace to others. So you will wish to know for what diseases children should be excluded from schools, how you may tell when they have them, how long they must stay out, what must be done to prepare them to go back, and many other things.

If you ask any questions that I can't

answer right off the bat, I will get the information from other sources. This department welcomes any questions of general interest in the "keeping well" game. Anything about sleeping, eating, working, bathing, clothing, or the other things that come into your everyday life.

When You Are Recovering

And as to "getting well." Sometimes I may be able to help you about that, too. Don't ask me to prescribe medicine. I can't do that by mail. But medicine is usually one of the least factors in recovering health. If you write to me about getting well, you must tell me all about yourself. You must give age, height, weight, married state, family, tendencies, previous illnesses, occupation, habits, and all of the symptoms.

This true story will show you how necessary are the little details. When I came back from France I found one of my patients with a most distressing eczema on her face. She had "tried everything", and was waiting my return to try me. I went into the case very thoroughly just as the other doctors had done, and just like them I failed to find any reason for the trouble. I didn't give her any medicine. I wanted to find a cause. Finally I noticed that the gold chain of her eye-glasses constantly rubbed against her face. I advised her to remove the chain. That cured her. Not a drop of medicine was needed, tho she had suffered more than a year.

If the lady had written to me, she scarcely would have been likely to mention that chain. This illustrates the great reason why you should consult a reliable physician who can make a thorough personal examination when you are ill.

However, so far as this department can, it will help you both to get well and to keep well. Remember that letters must have a self-addressed and stamped envelope enclosed if an early reply is desired. To answer thro the paper may take several days.

Make New Buildings Sanitary

Farm buildings are an important part of the farm, and should not be built until plans have been carefully made. In making the plans, sanitation is a very important item for consideration. The greatest germicide known is sunlight, says F. A. Meckel of the University of Missouri and the more sunlight which enters a building the more sanitary it will be. Tuberculosis and hog cholera flourish in dark, damp, poorly drained and ventilated buildings. Sunlight makes a building lighter, warmer, and more dry and pleasant for livestock and for the man who works in the barn.

All buildings should have warm, dry floors, and these should be easily cleaned. Concrete is, perhaps, the ideal flooring material, for it is quickly and easily cleaned, and if properly laid and surfaced it will be neither damp nor slippery. Another advantage of a concrete floor is that it is non-absorbent, and does not provide breeding places for disease-breeding bacteria.

A large number of farm buildings and conveniences have been prepared and can be obtained from the agricultural extension service, Missouri University, Columbia, Mo. A uniform charge of 10 cents a sheet is made to cover the cost of printing and material. If contemplating a farm building of any description, write for Circular 69, which lists and describes these plans.

Buying Fertilizer Co-operatively

The farm bureau of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, has made arrangements for co-operative buying of fertilizers. A local mill has agreed to handle all fertilizers for the bureau at a 1 per cent commission. Sixteen per cent acid phosphate will be delivered at stations in the county at \$26.75 a ton in 125-pound bags, and 2-12 fertilizer at \$34.75.



President Suspenders for comfort

A PRESIDENT wearer never has the "hitchin'-up" habit. When he puts his trousers on they are "there" for keeps. And his easy and free body makes work easier.

Made from light, medium or extra heavy, Shirley woven elastic webbing—for dress, business or hard usage. Length to suit your height. Metal parts are brass and will not rust. Guarantee Band on each pair. Be sure the name—"President"—is on each buckle—it stands for comfort, Service and Satisfaction.

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gratify your ambition to be "different," to play a multi-stringed instrument that instantly responds to every mood and fancy when you play the

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Full gauge wires; full weight; full length rolls. Superior quality galvanizing, proof against hardest weather conditions. Special Book Sent Free. Dealers Everywhere.
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SPECIAL
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Harvest Sale of 9,000 Low Down 60-70 Bushel Spreaders
9,000 Spreaders in Harvest Sale. Take less horse and man power. Enables you to cash in big on record-crop for top prices. Has new distributor. Besides has eleven other great features. Low down. Has wide-spreading V rake. Patented automatic stop uniform clean-out push-board. Short turn, all wheels under the load. All steel beater—tears manure to shreds—cannot twist, warp or break. Spreads from four to twenty-four loads per acre.

This is the time to get the implement you need at the right price. As a special Harvest Sale, I am making a special factory wholesale run on one size Spreader, Engine and Separator. I am passing the saving along to you in this Harvest Sale. Act now! Mail the coupon today and get the low price on a Galloway Spreader, Engine & Separator.

Harvest Sale of 12,000 Masterpiece Seven Engines
The Harvest sale price on this Masterpiece 7 is a quantity price. You could not buy the 12,000 at a lower figure, because the price is based on the 10,000 factory run. Our new Masterpiece 7 gives 7 actual horsepower for the price of 6. Portable or stationary. Big bore, long stroke, heavyweight, every part standardized and interchangeable.

Near Shipping Points Save Freight

Harvest Sale
15,000 750-lb. Separators

The price is the same for one or the whole 15,000. The 750-lb. size is the best all around size—our biggest seller. Has all our latest improvements. Skins close. Easy to run and clean. Every drop of milk gets full skimming force of the bowl. Sold on 180 milking tests.

Mail the Coupon

You farmers who have been waiting for prices to come down, here is your chance. But you must **ACT QUICK. Mail the coupon tonight, sure!**

Wm. Galloway Co.
47 Galloway Station,
WATERLOO, IOWA

MAIL THIS COUPON

Send me Harvest Sale Prices.

Name.....

P. O.....

R. F. D..... State.....

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We want one exclusive representative in each locality to use and sell the new Mellinger Extra-Fly, hand made tires. Guarantee. Send for 6000 Miles. (No seconds). Shipped prepaid on approval. Sample sections furnished. Don't buy until you get our Special Direct Prices. Write MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO., 927 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.

DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS

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Buy the best Silo first. It's cheaper. Send for Catalog No. 5.

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.
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Newspaper Prices Going Up

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

Save \$1.00 By Renewing Now

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

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

Three Years For \$2.00

FILL OUT THIS COUPON. DO IT NOW

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

Name

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Farm Engineering

BY C. E. JABLOW

Sanitation for Farm Homes:
Sewage Disposal and Septic Tanks.
Arrangement of Settling Chambers.
Bacterial Action in Treatment.
Concrete Reservoirs are Good.
Methods of Distributing Effluent.
Precautions to be Taken.

TO MODERNIZE the farm home, so that health, comforts and conveniences will be the portion for the entire family, should be the ultimate aim of every farm owner. Granted that the farmer has the well being of his entire family at heart, he will begin to give a thought as to how he

aerobic takes place in the settling chamber. Here the solid and suspended matter in the sewage is to a very great degree, liquefied or gassed. To a large extent the sewage now is much less harmful than previously but to protect thoroly one's health, this effluent should be carried out upon the filter bed, there to be acted upon by the aerobic organisms and made perfectly harmless.

The time required for the disintegration and putrefaction of the sewage

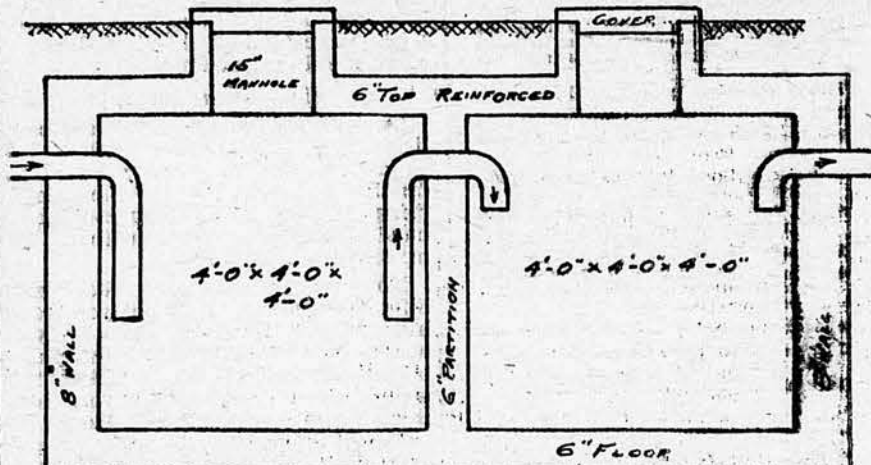


Figure 1. This Shows a Simple Design in Which the Tank is Constructed of Concrete, But a Simple Wooden Box Form May be Used.

can improve the lot of himself and those, who, of necessity, must share his household with him. There will be little heard of a "back to the farm movement," when the country boy has all of the conveniences that can be had in the city and many others that the city youth could not hope to possess.

Water supply and residence plumbing already have been discussed in these columns, but a plumbing system would be incomplete if some method was not provided for the disposal of the wastes. There are safe and unsafe methods of disposal of the sewage from the home. These wastes may be a menace to the health of everyone in the neighborhood or they may be disposed of with entire safety if proper means are provided. This is accomplished in a very satisfactory manner in a septic tank. It is not my purpose to go deeply into the bacteriological action that takes place in the septic treatment, but this will be explained briefly.

As ordinarily constructed the septic tank consists of two compartments, one, perhaps, double the size of the other. The larger of the two receives the sewage first and is known as the settling chamber, the second compartment receives the liquid from the first and periodically empties its contents upon the filter bed. This compartment is known as the siphon or dosing chamber. The first chamber always has a constant level which is maintained by the proper location of the overflow into the second chamber. The size of the first will depend upon the number of people that will use the plumbing in the house, the second will depend mainly upon the filter bed. That is, upon the interval of time that should elapse between the emptying of the siphon chamber. The character of the soil will be the main factor here.

The bacterial action in the septic treatment is of two kinds, the first the

usually is considered about 24 hours, therefore to determine the size of the settling tank, multiply the water consumption for each person by the total number of persons in the household, and when this is reduced to cubic feet, the dimensions can be determined. Regarding a proper estimate to assume for the water consumption for each person, it will be safe to say that about 60 gallons or about 8 cubic feet a day will be reasonable.

Regarding the size of the dosing chamber, exact data scarcely can be given, but it should not be so small that the filter bed will have the effluent so frequently that the soil becomes water logged and prevents the entrance of air, upon which the final and successful treatment depends. Perhaps a tank about one-half to two-thirds of the size of the settling chamber will do under ordinary requirements.

One very simple design shown in Figure 1 has the advantage that if the tank is constructed of concrete, a simple box form can be used. Of course provision must be made for the passage of the pipe thru the walls, when placing the concrete. The size shown should be adequate for a family of eight or nine. The design shown in Figure 2, taken from a bulletin by Professor Miller and published at the Texas A. and M. college, is a much more satisfactory form, especially if there is sufficient outlet fall to permit its installation.

In the first figure the effluent is sent out upon the filter bed at frequent intervals which may be a serious objection, but nevertheless some very satisfactory sewage disposal plants have been installed that are planned along this design.

One of the most satisfactory and the least objectionable methods of distributing the effluent is by sub-surface

(Continued on Page 34.)

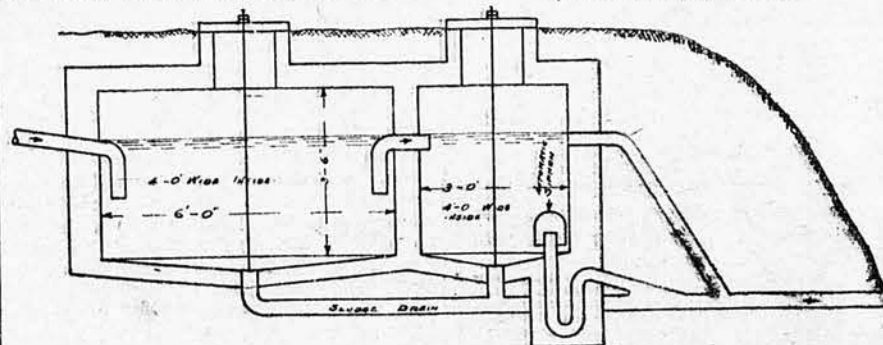


Figure 2. Here We Have a Plan Suggested in a Recent Bulletin Published by the Texas Experiment Station Which Shows a Very Good Arrangement.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY LATCH

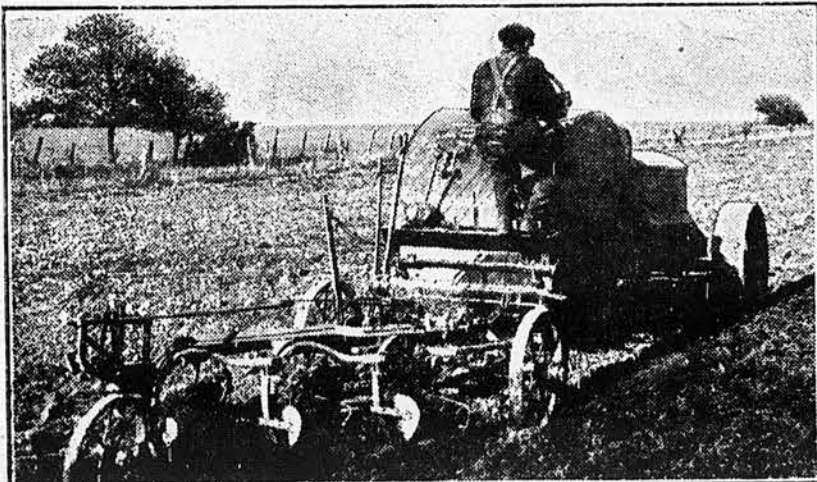
**More Rain is Needed.
Hay Harvesting Expenses are High.
Hog Market is Discouraging.
Kafir Crops are Doing Well.
Top Dressing with Manure Pays.
December Corn Worth \$1.32.**

THIS CORNER of Kansas is still dry, altho heavy rains have passed both north and south of us. It is not pleasant to have the ground too dry to plow with no plowing done and wheat sowing time fast approaching, but it is better to be dry than to have 6 inches of rain in 24 hours which fell in Wyandotte county recently. Such a rain will find the bottom of every hay and grain stack if so much as a bundle happens to lean the wrong way.

On this farm haying is complete for the year. From the prairie hay we harvested about 200 bales more than the same field produced last year but it looks as if the 1919 crop would produce a great deal less in money than did the crop of 1918. Those who hired the whole operation of haying done, from cutting the grass to putting the hay in the bale, paid \$6 a ton this year and \$5 one year ago. I am going to predict that it will be many years before any one will again receive \$15 to \$16 for a day's work in the hayfield.

I find that farmers are virtually all of one mind regarding the raising of hogs here during the next year. Corn is going to be too high in price and too scarce to risk feeding it. The result of feeding corn costing more than \$2 a bushel here this summer has not been such that farmers care to try it again. As one farmer well expressed it, "Let the men who have raised the corn provide the hogs for the country next year. I am tired of paying \$2 a bushel for corn and feeding it to hogs that drop \$3 a hundred just as you are ready to sell." Hogs have dropped \$2 a hundred here in the last two days and you could not get a stock shipper to make an offer on fat hogs with the market acting as it is at present.

Light showers and cool weather are causing the kafir to fill out very well. The fodder of all kafir is going to be very small but on this farm fodder is not what we want this year, we have more fodder than we can use in sight now. What we want is plenty of chicken feed and it now seems likely that we will have it. Speaking of kafir, a Chase county friend who, by the way, has no seed to sell, tells me that he selected from the mixture called African kafir some of the most promising heads and that by several years selection he has developed an excellent strain. He sends some of the heads of this year's growth as a sample. They have everything kafir should have in the way of grain; what the fodder is, I cannot say but I suppose it is like all standard kafir fodder, which I never thought quite as good as the fodder produced by the red variety. In the African kafir which we grew in 1914 I noticed, among the many different kinds, many heads which gave promise of being excellent kafir if selected and kept pure. It is evidently some of this strain from which our friend made his selection.

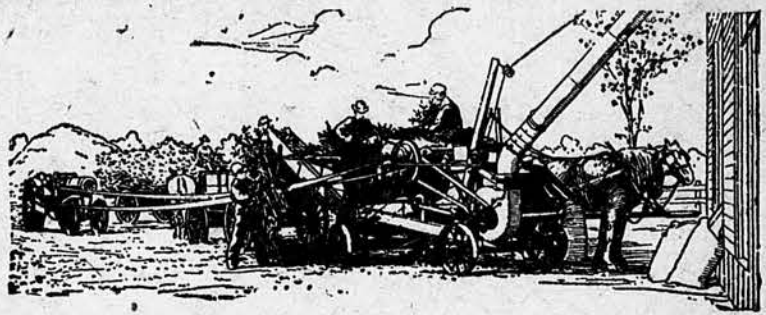


When the Ground is Dry and Hard the Tractor Takes a Big Burden Off the Horses and Makes Plowing Easy and Rapid.

For a number of years we grew the Red kafir on this farm. We thought it superior to the White kafir of that day both as to grain and fodder. We did not at once give the Blackhull kafir a trial when it was introduced but after it had been raised here two years we saw that it was outyielding the Red kafir by 10 bushels to the acre, so we dropped the Red kafir and went to the Blackhull White. Since then there have been two years in which the Red kafir would have been the best because it ripens 10 days to two weeks earlier than the Blackhull White, but on the whole I would not consider growing the red variety again even tho I consider the fodder of the Red kafir slightly superior. There may be seasons like that of 1919, for instance, in which the Dwarf-Blackhull kafir would be best here, but for a term of years I would give the preference to the Standard Blackhull White for Coffey county.

15 SEP 19
Manure hauling in Kansas in the month of August is usually to be considered a very hot job but this year it does not go so badly. While waiting for it to rain so we could start the plow we have been hauling manure and if the rain holds off much longer we will have the job done. We are putting the manure where we intend to sow wheat, providing we can get the ground plowed in time. There is a chance that this manure may make the wheat grow too much to straw, as it did this past season, but that chance is a slight one. In fact, manured upland will produce the best wheat here four years in five if not oftener. Really, I cannot recall a year out of the 23 I have lived here, aside from that of 1919, in which a moderate amount of manure was not a help to wheat sown on the upland. In 1909 wheat top dressed in the late fall on the farm of a neighbor yielded 15 bushels more to the acre than wheat beside it which had no top dressing.

I note in the market paper dated yesterday that corn for December delivery sold as low as \$1.32 a bushel. If this is any indication of the future price, farmers in the corn belt are not going to get much more than \$1.10 a bushel for their corn. It is evident that there are men with money who think corn is not going to sell higher than that, for they offer to sell for that price and deliver in December. It may be objected that this is only a speculative price but anyone who wishes as much as 1,000 bushels of corn can send their order to Kansas City and the corn will be bought for December delivery. It is true that most men who buy for future delivery never expect to take the corn; they wish to get the profit should prices prove higher than when they buy. But this does not hinder any buyer from getting the actual corn if he wants it. When December comes he will get his corn just the same as if he waited and bought on the cash market. I never have approved of speculation but if a man is going to need the corn and is satisfied he can buy it cheaper now than to wait until next December I see no harm in placing the order now.



Too Valuable to Lose

A wide-awake farmer sees in his corn crop something besides "golden ears". There is also "gold" in the stalks, leaves, silk and husks when properly prepared for feeding. These by-products represent one-third of the feeding value of the corn at husking time.

In McCormick and Deering huskers and shredders wide-awake farmers see a quick, easy, economical way to save this stover. There is no waste.

As a husker the ears are stripped clean. The snapping rolls cannot get out of alignment, no matter how far apart they are forced by the corn. In hard or frozen corn, bars can be set opposite each other. The shaker separates shelled corn, weeds, seeds, dirt, etc., from the shredded stover. Cast rolls, equipped with agitators, keep the ears straight so that more effective husking can be done, helping also to keep the snapping rolls free from short or broken stalks.

The McCormick saw-tooth shredder head splits and shreds the stalks, leaves and husks into fine pieces, turning them into an excellent roughage that cattle like.

These are only a few of the features that make McCormick and Deering huskers and shredders so favorably known. You have put in a lot of time on that corn crop. You cannot afford to sacrifice any of it. Write us for catalogues and let us show you why you need not lose an ounce of it.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
CHICAGO OF AMERICA INC. USA

"Don't Cheat Yourself"
says the Good Judge



There's nothing saved by chewing ordinary tobacco. A little chew of that good rich-tasting tobacco goes a lot farther, and its good taste lasts all the way through.

Little chew — lasting — satisfying. That's why it's a real saving to buy this class of tobacco.

THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

\$22.00 Sweep Feed Grinder **\$28.00** Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
610 E. Seventh Street, Topeka, Kansas.

TIRE SAT
FACTORY PRICES

Fresh Stock. No Seconds
GUARANTEED 3,500 TO 10,000 MILES

According to make. Write for our money-saving Price List on leading standard makes. We pay the War Tax.

A. H. JENNINGS & SONS, Factory Distributors,
1704 N. 7th Street, Kansas City, Kansas



A Flood of Light

Where You Want It
When You Want It

IT'S a wonderful thing to have plenty of brilliant electric light, everywhere throughout the stables, as well as in the home. Next to air, light is the cheapest thing in the world and one of the greatest blessings, yet thousands of farmers spend many of their waking hours groping in semi-darkness.

Cushman "Does More" Electric Light Plant

Adds 3 or 4 hours to your working day and gives you a long, pleasant evening around the reading table. It permits you to do the chores on a dark, winter morning or evening, just as quickly and conveniently as in broad daylight.

Both LIGHT and POWER in One Plant!

We call this Cushman Plant the "Does More," because it does more for the farmer than any other plant.

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

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

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

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

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

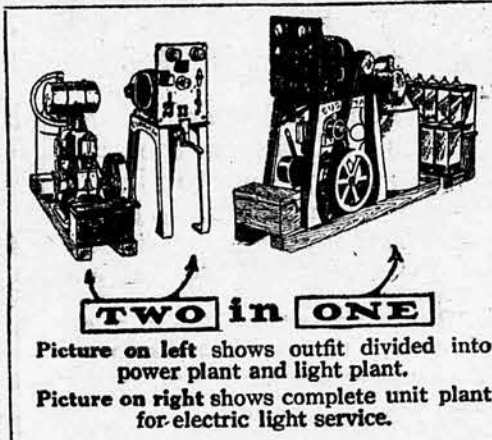
Cushman Electric Plants are built in various sizes to meet various needs. They reach you fully charged and ready to run. Send for free Electric Lighting Book.

Cushman Double Cylinder Motors are the highest grade and most useful engines built for farm work. They do not wear unevenly and lose compression. Equipped with Throttling Governor, Carburetor, Friction Clutch Pulley and Water Circulating Pump. 8 H. P. weighs only 320 lbs.; 15 H. P. only 780 lbs.; 20 H. P. only 1200 lbs. Write for free Light Weight Engine Book. (301)

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS

993 North 21st Street

Lincoln, Nebraska



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

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

Capper Pig Club News

Republic Boys Win Many Prizes at County Fair

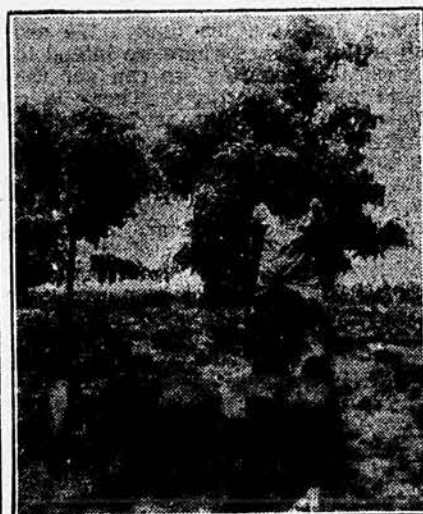
BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

WHO SAYS there isn't "class" to breeding stock for Capper Pig club boys? Capper Pig club pigs? If you don't think so, read this account of the showing made by Republic county club members in the swine department of their county fair, as reported by Vance Lindahl:

"Three Republic county Capper Pig club boys entered their contest sows and litters at the Republic county fair. Albert Segerhammar entered his Poland sow and 10 pigs, Ted Thomas his sow and five pigs, also Polands, and I had my Poland sow and nine pigs there. Orville Kyle has a contest litter of nine, but didn't show them at the fair. Republic county club members have 33 pigs in the four contest litters. We want to hear from a county that has a better average."

"Judging in the swine department at the fair was done the first day. Albert received three ribbons on his entry; Ted seven ribbons, and 11 came to me. Ted won first on his sow in her class, first on herd under 1 year, first on best four pigs get of one sow; first on sow and litter, and second on champion sow. I won five firsts and a champion-

ship. Bobbie, my 18-month-old boar, taking first in his class, and Victoria, my contest sow in 1918, winning first in her class, first on Poland China sow of any age, and the championship for sow of any age or breed."



Floyd Herman, Barber County.

There, how's that? If you didn't show some of your best pigs at your local fair, aren't you sorry you missed out? Perhaps your fair hasn't been held yet. If so, hustle around and do the best you can to take home some cash and blue ribbons. Even if you don't win any prizes, you will get enough benefit from the experience to pay you for the trouble of showing. For one thing, you'll know just why your pigs didn't win, and where you will have to make improvements. You'll pick up a great deal of swine knowledge by following the judges in their work. Then, too, the advertising you'll receive from showing your pigs will be well worth while. Capper Pig club members will be the big breeders of Kansas in the years to come, so start into your work early. Several of the prizes received by the Republic county boys were won in competition with the best breeders in that part of the state. And there's nothing surprising in that, either, for their stock came from high-class herds, and Capper Pig club boys can't be surpassed when it comes to giving their pigs the right kind of care.

While we're talking about advertising, did you realize that it's nearly time to issue our big sale catalog for 1919? It should be "some" catalog this year, too. There will be a division for registered stock, one for stock eligible to register, and one for stock that's purebred but not eligible to register. Of course, the offerings will be divided by breeds, and information as to date of farrowing and weight when listed will be given. This catalog will receive liberal advertising thru the Capper Farm Press, and I feel sure it will be the means of selling a valuable lot of

boys. About the middle of September all club members will be given the opportunity to list pigs they wish to sell. Information given must be accurate and reliable, for the reputation of our club depends on our living up to the representations we make for our pigs. Club members have an enviable record for giving satisfaction, altho a few—a very few—patrons have been dissatisfied. There's one other thing club members should remember: No boy who hasn't paid his breed club dues will be permitted to list stock. If you're not sure you've paid yours, better write to your club manager.

Yes, county clubs still are holding meetings, and the pep's right there. One of the many interesting picnics held in the last month was that of the Reno county team at Hutchinson. Three counties—Reno, Rice and Stafford—were represented, and it isn't necessary to say everybody had a big time. Here's Waldo McBurney of Rice county with his account of the picnic:

"We were to take a train to Hutchinson at 9:18 a. m., but it was 2 hours late. Four of the Rice county bunch were able to attend—Herbert Hays, Calvin Donnelly, Earle Warren and myself. We had 'some' dinner. It would be easier to tell what we didn't have than what we had. After dinner Reno played ball against the rest of us, and as they had big fellows on their team they won the game. After that we had watermelon, and somebody surely must have had a good patch."

Which is the more profitable, pigs or chickens? That's easy—for a Capper Pig club boy. Capper Poultry club girls always are ready to dispute about that, tho, and the subject has been inspiration for some interesting debates at joint club meetings this summer. The first report of such a debate came from Johnson county, where Merlyn Andrew and Fred Rausch spoke up manfully for their pigs. And they did good work, too, for the judges decided that they had proved pigs the more profitable investment. At a recent Clay county meeting, the boys and girls got



Morgan Cline, Lincoln County.

into the same argument. Again the boys were victorious, and that with three club mothers for judges. Not that women would give a fair decision, you know, but they might be inclined very naturally to favor poultry raising.

I have the pleasure this time of showing you two of the live wires of the Capper Pig club for 1919. To Morgan Cline belongs the honor of having the only incubator pig we ever heard about. Morgan's story of how he raised and cared for that pig is a pig club classic, and Belle of Baltimore is "some" pig. No more commendation goes to any club member than to those boys who, despite hard luck at the beginning of the contest, stay with the

(Continued on Page 34.)

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Our big catalog explains all about this school. Write for your copy today.

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Bookkeeping, Accounting, Auditing, Gregg Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, English, Letter Writing, Dictaphone, Adding, Listing and Calculating Machines.

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We employ no solicitors. Every graduate a position.



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You become an Expert through the course you receive at this school, enabling you to start your own business or command a large salary. This is your opportunity to step into one of the biggest industries of the day. Write immediately for further information.

LIBERTY MOTOR SCHOOL.
8th and Oak Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
"The School of Actual Experience"

For Sick Chickens

Preventive and curative of colds, roup, canker, swelled head, sore head, chicken pox, limber neck, sour crop, cholera, bowel trouble, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Galien, Mich., says: "Have used Germozone 17 yrs. for chickens and could not get along without it." Geo. F. Vickerman, Rockdale, N. Y., says: "Have used Germozone 12 years, the best for bowel troubles I ever found." Frank Sluka, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have lost but 1 pigeon and no chickens in the 3 yrs. I have been using Germozone." C. O. Pettain, Moline, Ill.: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Bernard Hornung, Kirksville, Mo., says: "Cured my puniest chicks this spring." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., says: "Not a case of white diarrhoea in 3 yrs. I raise over a thousand a year." Good also for rabbits, birds, pet stock.

GERMOZONE is sold generally at drug and seed stores. Don't risk a substitute. We mail from Omaha, postpaid in new 25c, 75c and \$1.50 sizes. Poultry books free. Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. 407, Omaha, Neb.

For Our Young Readers

Autumn's Here, So Hoo-ray for School "n' Everything!"

BY MILLICENT DILLON

ON MY SIXTH birthday I had a party, and I certainly enjoyed that, but more delightful than the party was the feeling that I was 6 years old, for that meant that in September I could enter school. Those two weeks before time for school to open were as long as the two weeks before Christmas. I remember how proud I was when on September 12, mother and I went to school to enter me, and how proud I was of the first reader daddy bought in town for me and of the orange and black striped pencil and red tablet, with the Indian on the cover, which I chose myself.

I begged mother to go home and let me come alone as my brothers did. She consented and I started out proudly, but "Pride goeth before a fall." The saying certainly came true this time as I promptly fell down, and then, on account of my tears, I forgot the road

anyway. "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched," he wisely quoted. "I never found a teacher yet whom I could love, especially when her name is Love-less."

Well, hooray for school "n' everything."

Likes Boys' and Girls' Letters

I have a little farm wagon and I think it is very nice. Papa is going to get a goat for me to drive as soon as he can find one. I expect to take good care of it for, some day, papa and mamma are going to live on a farm and I can help them do the chores.

I am 6 years old and will start to school soon. I have a little sister named Wilma.

I like to have my mamma read the letters from the boys and girls, to me.

Rudolph Switzer.

Independence, Kan.

The Fairy That Cuts Out Stars

Here is a piece of poetry, "The Fairy That Cuts Out Stars," which my daddy learned when he went to school.

The woman who cuts out cookies comes
To her kitchen, just at eight.
She sifts and mixes and rolls and bakes,
And she's never a moment late.
She sets her cakes on the pantry shelf,
And hangs up her apron blue.
Then she calls to her child:
"They're finished now;
Come in, little daughter, do."

Whenever I see her I think at once
Of somebody else I know—
The good cook fairy who cuts out stars
When the sun in the sky is low.
She cuts out stars on a mountain top,
And bakes them deep in the sun;
Then she sets them to cool in the skies, and
calls:
"Come on, little Night, they're done!"

We have a ranch here and have more
than 1,000 sheep and 10 pigs.

Ethel Fultz.

Alamosa County, Colorado.



My dear, you are a thing to adore.
Huh! Thanks! So is a knob.

Position in Baseball

If you can guess this puzzle, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of post-cards for the first three boys and the first three girls sending correct solutions. The time of answering will be



judged by the postmark on your letter. Solution August 30 puzzle—Four toys: 1, sled; 2, drum; 3, horn; 4, blocks. The prize winners: Loretta Higgins, Myrtle Hess, Floyd Moore, Edward Stoppel, Orrin Bedard, Cora West.

Pleased With Her Prize

My prize reached me all right. I am so pleased with it. I enjoy reading the women's page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mrs. J. T. Spriggs, Rice Co., Kansas.



home. I had to ask the grocerman on the corner the way. Now I'm several years older, but the first day of school always finds me excited. I'm usually up before the rest of the family, packing my books in my school bag and running to the clock to see if it isn't 8:30 yet, and just generally keeping the family in an uproar. My oldest brother, who is a sub-junior in high school and thinks he is the most important person in the wide world, almost loses some of his dignity on that first morning, wondering who is going to be in his Latin class and if geometry and French will be as hard this year as they were last year.

Across the lake from the place I spent the summer is a little white school house. It's just the kind you read about in books. It's at the cross-roads and there is a big bell on top. This little school house isn't going to have any pupils running about it this year as all the children have grown up or moved away, and I wonder if the little school at the crossroads isn't going to be lonesome without some sturdy boy to pull the bell rope and without the children going in to lessons and eating lunch on the old steps.

One morning I was riding down the road on my wheel when I heard behind me, "Oh Peggy, Peggy, wait!" I turned to see what the matter was and there was my chum riding toward me on her wheel at a speed that made me fear for her life.

"Oh, have you heard the news?" she cried, waving a letter.

"Which news?" I asked. "Has another war been declared or has my home burned?"

"Neither," she answered. "It's about school this year."

That interested me and I asked her to begin.

"Well," she said, "do you remember that Miss Loveless, who taught eighth grade at West last year? I have just heard from Eileen that she is going to teach our grade this year. Now isn't that fine?"

"It certainly is," I answered. "She is the one whom all the eighth graders like so well, isn't she?" "Yes," answered Helen, "and that's a pretty good recommendation, too."

I hurried home to tell the folks and as the first person I met was my brother, who is in the same grade as I, I proceeded to tell him. But brothers always are taking the joy out of life

With a table full of hungry men folks!

—mother is so thankful for her Great Majestic Range. It cooks the big dinners—with the baking, the boiling, the frying—all so conveniently, so quickly, and everything is done just wonderfully fine!

The Great Majestic Range is made in many styles and sizes. You may have your Majestic beautifully

Paneled with White or Blue Enamel on Doors and Splasher Back, if desired.

Every Majestic has all the Majestic superiorities of construction: Body of charcoal iron, resists rust and lasts three times longer than steel; frame of unbreakable malleable iron, saves repairs; smooth nickel trimmings, stay bright; burnished cooking top, requires no polishing; air-tight oven, bakes perfectly, with little fuel. All parts riveted, and entire flue lining of pure 1/2 inch asbestos, prevents waste of heat. Majestic prices the same everywhere, freight considered.

Go to your Majestic dealer and see the many other Majestic features, among them the Majestic Patented

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A Majestic dealer is in nearly every county in 42 states. There is one near you.
Majestic Manufacturing Co.
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Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 38c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$12.00 to \$14.00 No. 2, 37c. (as to size) No. 2, \$11.00 to \$13.00

Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

112 Hens—1800 Eggs

Mrs. Harper writes: "I wouldn't be without 'TWO for ONE' for the world; my 112 hens laid 1800 eggs in December." Mrs. Calman writes: "Your tonic is just what I needed for my flock—I never got so many eggs." Mrs. Butler writes: "Please send me another box of 'TWO for ONE.' I am now getting 119 eggs instead of 11." All poultry owners can do as well. Now is the time to insure yourself an ample egg supply for the coming winter. Eggs will sell at 75c to \$1.00 a dozen. Give your hens "TWO for ONE," the scientific tonic composed of every beneficial ingredient known to poultry experts—it doubles your egg supply and increases your profits. It has produced more eggs and healthier chickens for others than anything known and it will do the same for you. Send \$1.00 to the Kinsella Co., 3416 Le Moyne Bldg., Chicago, for a trial box of this wonderful tonic, or \$2.00 for a full season's supply. Make every chicken you own a greater money maker. Your order will entitle you to a free entry in our big \$5,000.00 egg-laying contest which starts September 1. Double your egg supply and win a big cash prize besides. If you have ten hens you have as good a chance as the owner of one thousand. Order today and get full particulars of contest which are enclosed in every box of "TWO for ONE."

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Arlington—Wood's Garage.
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Clearwater—Independent Oil & Gas Co.
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Potwin—Laird Brothers.
Pratt—Pratt Motor Co.
Preston—Hays Motor Co.
Preston—Preston Auto Co.
Pretty Prairie—Pretty Prairie Motor Co.
Protection—L. H. Guyer.
Quinter—Porter & Jung.
Radium—Radium Mercantile Co.
Ramona—Kloepfer Garage.
Reece—Lafin Brothers.
Rexford—L. A. Tilden.
Rozel—Elmer L. Parker.
Russell—Bliss Motor Co.
Rydal—Rydal Farmers Elevator.
Sabetha—Harry Hennigh.
Sabetha—Louis Miller.
Salina—Bells Tire Service.
Satanta—Hutchinson Brothers.
Sawyer—S. Brubaker.
Scott City—Scott City Tire & Repair Co.
Sedan—Oil Belt Garage.

Severy—Songer & Rowe.
Shady Bend—Leidigh-Havana Lbr. Co.
Shaffer—Geo. B. Schiedeman.
Sharon—Sharon Garage.
Sharon Springs—J. G. McCartney.
Shields—Farmers Co-operative Business Ass'n.
Soldier—Dove Garage.
Solomon—C. R. Baringer.
Stafford—Ross Motor Co.
St. John—C. R. Harlan & Co.
Stockton—Wizard Garage.
Strong City—John Turnpike.
Strawn—Hooner & Taylor.
Stuttgart—Stuttgart Garage.
Sun City—J. W. Metz Lbr. Co.
Swayne—W. M. Pankratz.
Sylvan Grove—F. A. Gatewood.
Sylvia—Shipley & Sons.
Syracuse—Syracuse Tire Works.
Tescott—Elmer Pruett.
Udall—Hoop Hardware Co.
Utica—W. S. Whitney.
Vesper—Wm. Flaherty.
Wakeeney—Greenwood Tire & Repair Co.
Wakefield—Ken & Ross.
Waldo—Miller & McEwen.
Waldron—G. D. Cope.
Wamego—Bautte & Welch.
Wellington—Nessley-Hurst Auto Co.
Whitewater—Eberhard & Mellor.
Whitewater—Neal & Lowther Hdw. Co.
Whiting—Whiting Motor Co.
Wilmore—L. H. Guyer.
Wilmot—A. R. Bowman.
Winfield—Hoover Auto Supply Co.
Wichita—Factory Branch 216 E. 1st.
Yates Center—L. R. Davidson.
Zenda—Dafforn Motor Co.
Zenda—United Motor Co.

OKLAHOMA—
Altus—J. G. Moore.
Alva—Hofer Motor Co.
Anadarko—Langston Bros.
Ardmore—Chickasaw Refining Co.
Avant—Midland Garage.
Avar—A. L. DeVilbiss.
Bartlesville—Osage Rubber Co.
Beggs—Ellis Garage.
Bigheart—Pretchord & Lane.
Binger—Lyon Bros.
Blackwell—Harris & Morris.
Braman—Orr & Hood.
Broken Arrow—A. O. Srader's Garage.
Butler—M. Burney & Davis.
Byron—Parsons & Greenwood.
Carmen—Carmen Auto Co.
Chandler—Central Auto Supply Co.
Cheyenne—H. E. McMillien.
Chickasha—Chickasha Garage.
Cushing—Auto Motor Supply Co.
Coalgate—W. D. Amburn.
Collinsville—Polson & Sapps.
Depew—Quandel Garage.
Driftwood—A. J. Oblander.
Drumright—Central Auto Co.
Durant—Wilson Vulcanizing & Auto Supply Co.
El Reno—Paxton's Garage.
Fairfax—M. E. Park.
Fairview—Chas. A. Wright.
Foraker—J. S. Wilson.
Gotebo—Stewart Vulcanizing Co.
Gage—Hall & Maxey.
Hennessey—Lone Tree Garage.
Hombury—Harper's Garage.
Hugo—Choctaw Vulcanizing Co.
Jenks—Jenks Auto Co.
Kaw—Eagle Garage.

Kingfisher—D. C. Clark.
Leedey—Leedey Garage.
Lenapah—Lenapah Supply Co.
Manchester—Manchester Motor Co.
Marmee—Wesley & Harned.
Medford—Stewart Bros.
Mooreland—Gray & Ritterhouse.
Morrison—J. A. Colvin.
Nowata—Wigton-Beck Motor Co.
Oilton—Main St. Garage.
Pawhuska—"Midco" Tire Co.
Ponca City—F. T. McCarty.
Pond Creek—R. H. Perron.
Red Fork—Mays & Co.
Sayre—Sayre Auto & Supply Co.
Sapulpa—Sapulpa Motor Co.
Shamrock—City Garage.
Skiatook—J. D. Carnell.
Skiatook—Service Garage.
Turley—O. O. Brannon.
Tonkawa—R. H. Port.
Tulsa—Osage Motor Corp.
Tulsa—Jacob Klatzen.
Tulsa—L. & F. Auto Repair.
Tulsa—"Midco" Super Service Tire Co.
Tulsa—Cadillac Gaston Motor Co.
Tulsa—Federal Motor Co.
Ward—A. L. Devilbus.
Waynoka—Tissue Garage.
Wynona—Wynona Garage.
Woodward—L. R. Fenimore.

WESTERN MISSOURI—
Adrian—Smith & Son.
Aurora—A. H. Smith & Co.
Butler—Red Ball Garage.
Joplin—Seventeenth St. Vulcanizing Co.
Kansas City—Factory Branch.
Nevada—F. T. Cooper Garage.



The Mid-Continent Tire Mfg. Co.,
Wichita, Kansas

With the Homemakers

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

I HAVE NONE of this world's riches,
Naught of gems, or gold in store,
Small my meed of fame and favor,
Yet let no one call me poor;
For I'm richer than the richest,
When I hear a sweet voice call,
"Do you love me dearly, mamma?"
For I love you best of all."

The old friends may disappoint me,
Till I mourn their lack of love,
The the idols I have cherished
May at last unworthy prove,
Yet I cannot be discouraged,
Nor my faith in heaven let fall,
While I hear, "I love you, mamma,
Yes, I love you, best of all."

There's a brightness in the sunshine,
Childless hearts cannot discern;
There's a tranquil joy in living,
Only mother love can learn.
There's a balm for every sorrow,
While the baby lips enthrall,
With their sweet, "I love you, mamma,
Yes, I love you, best of all."

—New York Observer.

Children Like Soup Best

We serve hot luncheons at our school. The school board furnished us with a two-burner oil stove and oil can, a tea-kettle, large kettle and lid, all of aluminum ware, and a granite dipper and dishpan. Two of the girls brought a tea towel and dish cloth and we were ready to begin. Each child brought a dime and we bought a box of crackers, a can of pepper, salt and sugar. We decided first on hot soup, the children bringing the remainder of their luncheon from home each day.

The child on the first seat brought the material for the soup the first day, the second child the second day, and so on until each child had had his turn, then we began over again. A great variety of soup was served, bean, vegetables, potato, tomato, beef, chicken and chili. The teachers or some of the large girls put it on at recess to cook. The one bringing beans would have them cooked at home the day before, as also the beef or chicken. The vegetables were all prepared at home and milk and butter was sent with them, too.

The children always tried to keep what they were going to serve a secret. Sometimes a child would not bring the regular soup and would bring a pan of baked beans, and material for cocoa; another a pan of macaroni and cheese. Another surprised them by a big crock of gelatin; another, material for dried beef gravy. But really the children enjoyed the common potato soup best of all. The children furnished their soup plates and spoons and drinking cup. The boys made a cupboard and the girls and the teacher took turns at washing dishes.

M. L. Carbiener.

Hot Dishes for Five Cents Each

I was told last winter by pupils what good hot luncheons were served in the basement of our new high school building. The janitor and his wife make their home there and she prepared the food and for 5 cents a helping served a great variety of steaming hot dishes. A pupil could carry a part of his lunch and buy something hot for the other part or choose a full meal from the varied menu.

I called recently on Mrs. Janitor and asked her how the business had grown to its present size. I soon learned it was a subject very near her heart. She was in love with her work and in love with the boys and girls and she heartily enjoyed being in touch with them and their teachers. This is the substance of what she told me:

"That large room in the basement is just the place to serve the luncheons cafeteria style, as we do. I run the lunch room independently of the school board. I buy all of my supplies and I think that the reason I can make such low prices is that I plan closely and nothing is wasted.

"The work began in a small way. Perhaps some teacher, feeling ill would ask for a cup of tea and crackers, or in a severe storm someone would beg me to serve anything that would save a dreaded wrestle with the elements. Of course, I did it. The next year I served luncheons for a

number of the teachers. Then I told the principal that I thought it would be a good plan to extend the work and allow the pupils a chance at hot luncheons, too. They liked the idea and I catered to 40 or 50 that year, now I cook for 200.

"There was a gas range in the room and the board allowed me to have it removed and my coal range put in its place. There is also a gas plate. I had one woman for a steady helper and one for a part of the time. I shall need two all the time next year. I can always find four school girls eager to earn their luncheons by helping at the noon hour.

"I do not attempt to seat all at tables; the children group together on the stairs or in pleasant weather on the grounds. It is the rule to return all dishes to the counter. Another reason I have been able to serve so many things for only 5 cents each, is that I do not give the service that would be expected where higher prices are asked. I do not use tablecloths or napkins. I do not serve water unless someone asks for a glass of it. It is quite an item to keep 200 glasses sanitary, so the pupils drink at the fountains and save that work and expense. They form in line to be served, one day the faculty heading the line, the next the seniors, and so on thru the week. That distributes the waiting fairly.

"I make 30 pies at a baking. A 9-inch pie cut in five pieces sells at 6 cents a piece. Cup cakes and a slice of layer cake sell for 3 cents each. I serve no roast meat, but do serve gravies and soups. A flank boiled, the meat chopped and added to the stock and seasoned and covered with biscuit and baked makes a food greatly in demand. Never a day but there is a call for baked beans. The escalloped dishes are liked—potatoes, salmon, corn and macaroni and cheese. Potatoes escalloped with meat stock used in place of milk is a favorite dish.

"The remainder of the menu consists of potatoes, creamed and mashed, noodles, pickles, whipped cream and gelatin, ham and pimento sandwiches, salads, fruit or vegetables with various kinds of dressing, and coffee and milk. Certain dishes are served on certain days and one who does not lunch here every day knows when to come for his favorite food.

"That the children do not enjoy their cold luncheons brought from home is shown by the fact that I often pick up good luncheons left untasted to buy something hot. I really think it costs the purchaser no more for the hot luncheons than it does to prepare and bring something from home. If the parents understood these things and how careful we are to have everything sanitary, they surely would give their heartiest approval to this work."

Greeley, Colo.

S. E. H.

Warm Food Makes Clear Minds

The aim at our school is to furnish each pupil with one nourishing, hot dish each day to supplement the cold luncheon sent from home. The dishes which we have found practicable are



We Made a Table of Two Boards

cocoa, beans, meat and vegetable soup, potato soup, cream of corn soup, peas and succotash. These may all be cooked on top of the heater in cold weather but in the mild weather of spring and fall an oil stove is needed. A large stew kettle, a can opener and a paring knife are the only real necessities in the way of utensils but a tea-kettle, two

small dishpans and a skillet add to the convenience. These were lent by the mothers but last year the school board furnished them.

Each child brings a cup and spoon from home which we keep with the supplies in one shelf of the bookcase. The expense is met by each pupil paying 25 cents into the buying fund. We buy from that fund until it is gone when we make another assessment. The cost on an average never amounts to more than $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 cent a day for each pupil. This does not include the price of the milk used. It is donated, each family taking turns sending it. Many times we have had a fine soup bone sent us by someone in the neighborhood who had butchered.

I take care of the funds and do the buying but we have a pupil-secretary appointed each month who keeps an account of money received and spent and issues receipts to those who pay.

The cooking may be done by the pupils, the food being prepared during recess. I have had boys who were just as handy with the cooking as the girls. However, I usually find it best to do the cooking myself as our object is to have good, well-cooked food and not training in domestic science. I often mix the ingredients or even cook them early in the morning and just put them on the fire in time to have them hot for dinner. When we have beans I pick them over the evening before and put them to soak overnight.

I appoint two children on Monday to be housekeepers during the week. One sets the tables, spreading a newspaper on each desk and distributing cups and spoons. The other child wipes the dishes while I wash them. I distribute menus on Friday stating what will be served each day the next week so the mothers will know what to send to make the luncheon well balanced. In the first school in which I served hot luncheons, instead of eating on the desks we made a table out of two boards and covered it with white oilcloth paid for by the school. This made the room seem very homelike.

It may seem that this takes much of the teacher's time but I have carried out the plan for two years with schools of 10 to 20 pupils and think the results are well worth the time spent. The main point for the teacher to observe is that she plan carefully so as to have everything on hand that will be needed during the week. I prepare as much as possible in the morning and it takes very little time to get it cooked at the proper time. It takes about 5 minutes at noon to serve the portions and 5 or 10 minutes to wash the dishes.

The children eat a heartier meal when they have the hot dish, are quieter and steadier at their work and require less discipline. Several of the parents have told me they would not have their children do without it for several times the cost.

Ethel S. Crabill.

How Mothers Were Convinced

Our much crowded one-room rural school building was heated last year by a new heating plant which the one of the best for warming the room, does not admit of much cooking as it has only one small lid on the top which is out of reach unless one stands on a chair. However, we managed to regulate our fire so that when noon came we had a bed of coals over which we made toast of the bread and butter sandwiches from the pupils' luncheons. Potatoes often were placed in the hot ashes at the morning recess and served with salt, pepper and a generous lump of butter, they were a welcome addition to the meal.

We talked of the benefits of warm food in the hygiene class in November when the first real need for it was felt and the teacher showed and explained the principles of the heat-re-

taining thermos bottle and food jar. Pupils were urged to earn money to secure one or the other and by Christmas time there was a noticeable increase in the number of bottles in daily use.

Excellent recipes for soups, chicken, beef, tomato and so forth, also cocoa and chocolate were placed on the blackboard to be copied in the pupils' very best writing for mamma's cook book. The mothers were interested in this way and when the mothers are interested results are obtained. This fall a two-burner oil stove and cooking utensils were on hand and we hope no child will fail hereafter to really enjoy his noonday meal.

Mrs. Lydia H. Poltz.

Warm Booties for Baby

By using scraps of material from a discarded bath robe or other heavy garment, very serviceable and warm booties may be made for baby. Cut the material as shown by the diagrams—A for the sole, B for the toe, and two pieces like C for the upper part of the bootie.



Sew the two upper pieces together in the back with yarn, then sew on the toe piece, and lastly attach to the sole. Single crochet around the top and front with mercerized thread. Use a narrow ribbon for a shoe lace.

John L. Hodel.

New Relishes and Pickles

Mustard Relish—Chop together 1 quart of chopped onions, 1 quart of chopped cucumbers, 2 quarts of green tomatoes, chopped, 1 head of cabbage and 6 green peppers; salt, and let stand over night. In the morning pour over this a dressing made as follows: Mix 4 cups of sugar, 1 cup of flour, 1 ounce of ground mustard, 1 teaspoon of turmeric powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of celery seed, then mix smooth with 1 quart of vinegar. Add to the chopped pickle, cook a few minutes, stirring to keep from burning, pour hot into fruit jars, and seal. This is a delicious relish.—Mrs. B. J. Schmidt, Barton Co., Kansas.

Pickled Onions—Select small sound onions of equal size, peel, scald in salt water until tender, drain and put into glass jars. Heat to the boiling point, sufficient vinegar to cover the onions, spice to suit the taste and pour over the onions. Seal air tight.—Marjorie Metz, Crowley Co., Colorado.

Green Tomato Pickles—Peel 10 pounds of small green tomatoes, boil until tender in salt water, then lay them out on platters to dry over night, after sticking 2 cloves in each tomato. In the morning place the tomatoes in a jar, being careful not to break them, and pour over them the following mixture, boiling hot: One quart of vinegar, 8 cups of sugar and a bag of mixed spices. Reheat this and pour it over the pickles each morning for three days.—Mrs. B. J. Schmidt, Barton Co., Kansas.

Jersey Pickles—Chop fine 2 quarts of onions and 2 quarts of green tomatoes. Salt down for 2 hours before mixing and squeeze out the juice. Add 6 green peppers, chopped fine, 4 quarts of lima beans, cooked until tender in clear water with a pinch of salt, 2 quarts of string beans, broken short and cooked, and 12 chopped cucumber pickles. Mix thoroughly and add 10 cents worth of dry mustard, 2 tablespoons of mustard seed, 1 gallon of apple vinegar and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of sugar. Cook until nearly thick and place in glass jars. This quantity makes 5 quarts.—Olga M. Nichols, Benton Co., Arkansas.

Bordeau Sauce—Mix 1 gallon of

cabbage, shaved fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of finely sliced green tomatoes, 12 chopped onions, sprinkle lightly with salt and let drain several hours. Add $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons of celery seed, 2 tablespoons of allspice, 1 tablespoon of ground cloves, 2 large cups of sugar, 2 quarts of vinegar and 4 ounces of white mustard seed. Heat slowly and boil 20 to 40 minutes or until tender.—Marjorie C. Metz, Crowley Co., Colorado.

Mango Pickles—Wash large green mangoes, cut off the tops and save them to be used later, and cut out all the seeds and white membrane. Put the mangoes and tops in salt water over night. In the morning chop equal parts of cabbage and green tomatoes, and for a dozen mangoes use 5 onions. Season with salt, pepper and enough sugar to make slightly sweet. Stuff the mangoes with this mixture, filling them as full as possible without breaking them, and replace the tops, either by sewing them on or by using toothpicks. Put them in a kettle and cover with equal parts of vinegar and water, and sugar in the proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ cup to 1 cup of liquid. Add spices tied in a small bag. Cook the mangoes until tender, then remove carefully to a fruit jar, pour the boiling liquid over and seal.—Mrs. B. J. Schmidt, Barton Co., Kansas.

Why Not a Homemade Play?

BY GRACIA P. WOOD

Do you know the fun of original theatricals and the variety of entertainment it offers? It brings pleasure alike to the hostesses and guests. The little homemade play that brings in all the familiar jokes and well-known characteristics of our friends in a new guise, never fails to arouse appreciation. Here is a suggestion that may be new to you.

Everyone knows Hans and Fritz, the captain, the newlyweds, Jimmy and the baby, Mutt and Jeff and so forth—the inhabitants of the colored-supplement world. Arrange any simple plot and use these old friends for characters and you will have a most unique entertainment for a little afternoon party or church social. The costumes of course, are a special feature of this "show", for it would not be funny if the characters were not recognized at once. By a little study of the papers with an eye to the details of the dress in which the various persons are accustomed to appear you will be able to make very striking copies. The captain with huge white paper buttons down his pillow-stuffed coat front, and Happy Hooligan with a jaunty tomato can on his head are charming! If several of you get together and plan you will have all kinds of ideas and evolve some unusual ideas for the entertainment.

The plot for this show could be a take-off on some well known story, or the development of some local incident, or it may be entirely original. The funny thing is to see these groups of characters we never think of together or as being anywhere but on the front page of the Sunday paper, suddenly step out of their little world and mingle in a new form together. The captain and Happy really enjoy each other a lot and you can have the fun of bringing them together.

Vary the Menu with Salads

Salad Cream Dressing—One teaspoon of dry mustard, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of powdered sugar. Scald with hot water just enough to mix. Pour in olive oil slowly, beating all the time. Put in 3 unbeaten eggs and beat all together. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of vinegar and then $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of rich milk. Put over the fire and bring to a boil, stirring constantly.

Meat Salad—Slice thin 1 pound of cooked meat, put in a salad bowl with 2 hard-boiled eggs sliced, $\frac{1}{2}$ green onion chopped, 2 tablespoons of olive oil, 1 tablespoon of vinegar and salt and pepper to taste. Sprinkle over some chopped parsley and stir together. I sometimes add sliced tomatoes.

Newton, Kan.

N. A. P.

To Mend Grain Sacks

Those who have to mend grain bags will be glad to know how to do so quickly and substantially without having to sew and sew to mend all the holes. Lay the bag down on a flat surface, cut a piece from an old bag of

the same thickness the size of the hole and insert it in the hole. Make a not too thick paste of flour and cold water, cut a piece about 2 inches larger than the place to be mended and spread with the paste. Press down very firmly and iron until dry with a hot iron.

Mrs. B. B. King.

Neosho Co., Kansas.

Pretty Lace for Towels

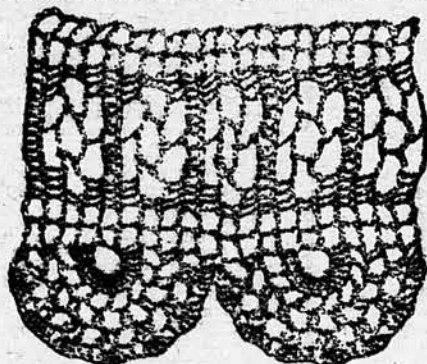
This is a pretty edge for towels, pillowslips and so forth. Make a chain (ch) of 35 stitches (st), turn.

1st row—2 meshes (m) in 8th ch from hook, 16 double crochet (d c), 2 m, ch 3, turn.

2d row—2 m, 4 d c, ch 5, 1 d c in 8th d c, ch 5, 4 d c, 2 m, ch 3, turn.

3d row—2 m, 2 d c, ch 5, 1 d c in 1st 5 ch, ch 5, 1 d c in next 5 ch, ch 5, 2 d c in 1st of 4 d c, 2 m, ch 3, turn.

4th row—2 m, 2 d c in 2 d c, 2 d c in 1st 2 ch of ch 5, ch 5, 1 d c in center of 5 ch, ch 5, 2 d c in last 2 ch of ch 5, 2



d c in 2 d c, 2 m, ch 3, turn.

5th row—2 m, 4 d c in 4 d c, 4 d c under 5 ch, 4 d c in next 5 ch, 4 d c in 4 d c, 2 m, ch 7, turn back and catch in top d c of 4th row, ch 3, slip stitch (sl st) to top of 3d d c.

6th row—16 d c in 7 ch, 2 m, 4 d c, ch 5, 1 d c in center of 8 d c, ch 5, 4 d c, 2 m, ch 3, turn.

7th row—2 m, 2 d c, 5 ch, 1 d c in 5 ch, ch 5, 1 d c in next 5 ch, ch 5, 2 m, 8 m in 16 d c, join to 3d row and sl st to 2d row, turn.

8th row—2 d c under 1st m, (1 m, 2 d c) 7 times, 2 m, 4 d c, ch 5, 1 d c in center of 5 ch, ch 5, 4 d c, 2 m, ch 3, turn.

9th row—2 m, 16 d c, 3 m, (3 d c, 1 m) 7 times, turn.

10th row—(1 d c in m, 5 d c in center d c) 7 times, 2 m, 4 d c, ch 5, 1 d c in center of 16 d c, ch 5, 4 d c, 2 m. Repeat to length desired.

Ethel Craig.

Franklin Co., Kansas.

About the October Club Meeting

A very fine program is outlined for the October meeting of the Kansas Homemakers' clubs. The subjects to be discussed are very important ones and club members should not fail to attend this meeting. The suggested program follows:

Subject—Lunches.
Roll Call—"The best thing I ever found in a lunch box."

Paper—"Malnutrition among Americans."

A—Points.

1—Child may be irritable, restless, nervous, easily tired, lacking in self-control, has flabby muscles, round shoulders and is under weight.

2—Prevalence of malnutrition.

Paper—"Weighing and Measuring Children."

(Send to Public Health Department for particulars of the "Crusaders.")

Paper—"Treatment of Malnutrition."

A—Points.

1—Determining causes.

Making a life health record.

Discussing this with a competent physician.

2—Causes.

Insufficient or unsuitable food.

Indigestion and faulty habits of eating.

Insufficient sleep.

Over fatigue from work or play.

Poverty, ignorance and lack of parental control.

3—Effects.

Stunted growth.

Tendency to disease.

Diminished energy.

Physical inefficiency.

Mental deficiency.

4—Remedies.

Determining hours actually used and how—by means of a chart.

Providing for school lunches.

Keeping in fresh air classes.

Having nutrition classes for children.

Organizing weighing contests.

Carried Forward—"What are Calories and How Many Do I Need?"

To be Carried Forward—"The Ideal Mother."

References—"What is Malnutrition?"

Send to Bureau of Publications for No. 59.

Children's Year Follow Up Series, U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.

"Crusaders."

Children's Department, State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan.

Woman's Home Companion, August and September, 1919.

Child Welfare Magazine, August, 1919.

"Newer Knowledge of Nutrition"—Dr. E. V. McCollum.

"Feeding the Family"—Mary Swartz Rose.



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CALVE	DESTINN	GLUCK	MARTINELLI	POWELL	WERNERHATM
CARUSO	EAMES	HAMLIN	MCDONNACK	RUFFO	WHITEHILL
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FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

There have been many changes in this Wisconsin town in the last 10 years. Then there were only two automobiles in the town. Now, there are few families that have not at least one car. In the 10-year period an electric plant owned by the town has been installed. A waterfall over a concrete dam furnishes the power most of the time. When the river is unusually high an engine is used for power. Owing to the cheap source of power used most of the time the rate charged for electricity in the home is remarkably low. Eight cents for each kilowatt is the rate. In an Iowa town in which we visited, the charge was 14 cents. This was said to be sufficient to more than cover the expense of operating the plant. Extra funds were used to pay for the plant. In this way all users of electricity helped to pay for the plant and not merely the tax payers as is the case with so many improvements.

The local line is in use outside of the town limits as several farmers have furnished the extension of the line needed to reach their homes. On some of these farms, electric power is used extensively. Milking machines are more easily managed than with the gas engine. Lights, washing machines, irons, sewing machines, cleaners and small farm machinery such as grinders, stones and pumps are generally operated by electricity. Help of all kinds is more difficult to get than in Kansas and the electric power is used to take the place of hired help.

Various ways of heating the high cost of living have been used. Some of them were new ideas so far as we were concerned. Men have had their good tailor made suits turned and remade. Women have made the best of suits from men's suits. When the man's suit has lacked some in having enough material black satin has been used for a sort of princess slip, the bottom of the skirt being made of the suit material as well as tailored bands over the shoulders and down the skirt and around the waist. Worn woolen dresses have been transformed into undershirts by combining two or more. Worn gingham dresses have sometimes made two or more aprons. In several homes it is the custom to buy sour cream and do the churning in the home. In this way, the housekeeper gains the profit that is usually the creamery's for making the butter. Many have profited, too, by taking advantage of a merchant's offer to sell a carload of sugar at cost. This was probably a plan used to compete with the Chicago mail order houses. The buyers secured sugar, ordered in advance, for \$0.56 a hundred pounds which was a price 19 cents a hundred less than that quoted in the mail order catalog. This combined order of many farmers and town people was more easily secured than might have been the case in communities less formed into co-operative organizations. Here as in many Wisconsin towns, co-operation has really been forced on dairymen. They have been obliged to form stock shipping associations thru which they not only ship stock but also buy ground mill feeds when needed. For years the majority of the farmers have hauled milk to cheese factories. Here the cheesemakers are given a percentage of the returns, from 13.5 to 15 per cent being the usual amount. At this rate many Swiss cheesemakers receive \$1,000 to \$1,300 a month. The farmers get what the cheese brings, pro rated among them on the basis of the amount of milk furnished. Three of the factory farmer stockholders usually do the selling of the cheese. This organization in each factory, operating successfully for years, has made the combined organization of milk producers a natural outcome. Those selling to the creamery are organized and decide each spring on what monthly prices for milk they will accept. The area over which Swiss cheese can be made is very limited. In this highly favored region, the patrons of cheese factories generally receive larger cash returns than those who take milk to the creamery. On one dairy farm where records are kept, the returns from June milk of 36 cows were \$1,150. The average for

several months has been a dollar a day for each cow. This is a Swiss cheese factory return. It is true, tho, that better care of milk is required for cheese and delivery must be made twice a day instead of once as is true in creamery contracts.

With milking machines operating on most farms, the women have in many instances, little to do with the milk. They generally have a number of big cans to wash and a milk room to keep clean. This work does not take much more time than the washing of a cream separator requires.

Tricks for the Seamstress

When making an undershirt of any material, where the hem is to be covered by a flounce, turn it up on the right side instead of making the usual finish at the bottom. The reasons for this are it will not cut out so quickly, and the wearer will be saved the danger of falling due to catching her heel in a broken hem. It is around the bottom at the back that a skirt always breaks first as the heels of the shoes rub against this part, breaking the stitching sooner or later and making a catch-place for themselves. When the fold of cloth is turned up the other way this is entirely obviated.

When a muslin undershirt is to be lengthened save time and trouble by simply cutting off the bottom just above the ruffle or lace flouncing and put in as broad a band of insertion as is needed to give the desired length. This is much easier than taking off either the flounce or the top binding.

Lee McCrae.

Make the Boy's Overcoat

9402—Infants' Single or Double Cape. This will be found a most acceptable gift for a small baby and can be made as plain or as fancy as one chooses. It may be made with or without the hood and round collar. Cut in infant's size only.

9408—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. The rather close-fitting sleeves and gath-

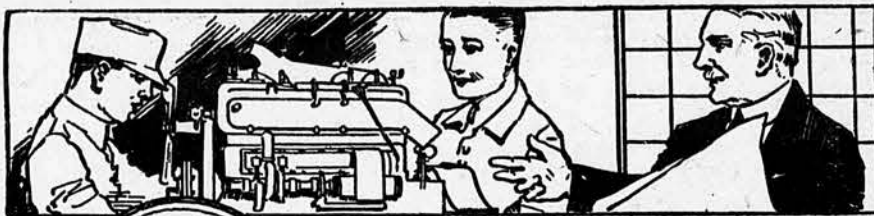


ered skirt of this frock are attached to an underbody of lining. The fronts of the elongated bodice extend into long sash ends at the back. Sizes 10, 18 years and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9397—Boys' Overcoat. This coat is double-breasted and may be merely belted across the back, or the belt may extend all the way around. Patch and inset pockets are included in the pattern. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers' Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. State size and number of pattern when ordering.

A woman doesn't make much headway driving a nail, but, did you ever see a man try to wrap up a bundle of laundry?—Akron Times.



Organize a Successful Garage Business Without Capital of Your Own and Become Its Manager at a Salary of \$150 to \$400 per Month.

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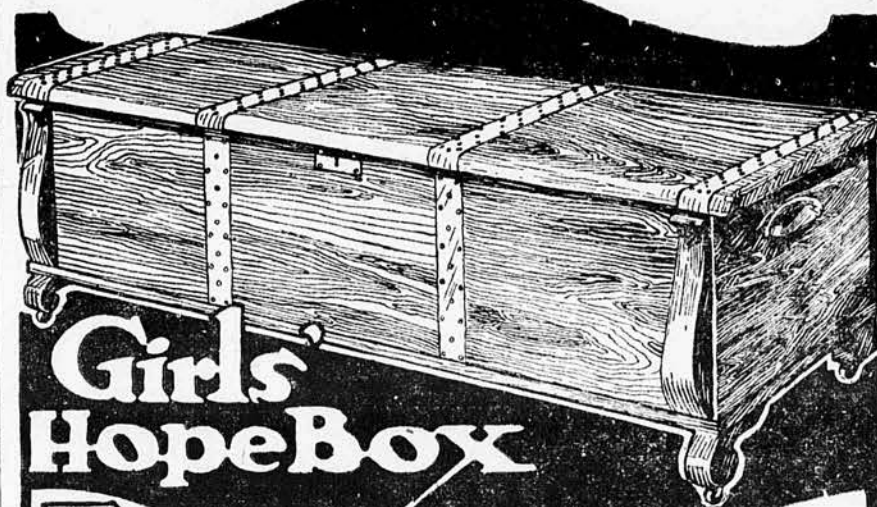
OUR SPECIAL FEATURES: 1. Better Automobile and Farm Tractor Training than you can get elsewhere. 2. Free Business Training three evenings each week in our Commercial Department. 3. You are taught how, without capital of your own, to organize a successful garage business and become its manager at a big salary. 4. The cost for tuition and board with us is less than other schools charge for tuition alone.

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

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Can He Be Held?

If a man buys a farm and puts up a reasonable forfeit, and at time of settlement cannot meet his obligations can he be held for more than the forfeit? J. S.

If the money put up is simply a forfeit, he cannot be held for more. Your question might imply, however, that he had made a definite contract to purchase, and that what you call forfeit money was simply a first payment. In that case he would be bound by his contract. Suppose A and B enter negotiations about the purchase of B's farm. B asks a certain price. A asks for a 60 day option and puts up \$100 to be forfeited to B in case he does not take the farm at B's price at the end of 60 days. If A does not take the farm at the end of the 60 days he simply loses his \$100, and that is all there is to it. If, however, he should, instead of taking a 60 day option, agree to buy the farm and pay \$100 as part of the purchase price, he could be held on his contract.

Farm Tenantry and Mortgages

What is the present mortgaged indebtedness of Kansas farmers, and about what per cent of Kansas farmers are renters? B. F. P.

No accurate data is obtainable that will answer these questions. At about the time the Federal Farm Loan Banks were established an estimate of the farm mortgage indebtedness was made but it was merely an estimate to the effect that the total farm mortgage indebtedness of the state would amount to about 160 million dollars. According to the Census of 1910, 62.5 per cent of the farms of Kansas were filled by the owners, and 36.8 per cent by tenants. Evidently these figures are no longer accurate or anywhere nearly so. An investigation began last year by one of the professors of political economy at our state university to learn what proportion of the farms were farmed by tenants. At the close of the school year his reports covered only 18 counties and those only partly. So far as his investigation went it showed that in these 18 counties the proportion of tenants has increased 11 per cent within the last eight or nine years. If that proportion holds out all over the state about 44 per cent of the farms are filled by tenants.

Soldiers' Homesteads

I am a discharged soldier, having served for two years in the war. I am not 21 years old yet. I have been told I can take a government homestead at my age, 20 years and 10 months. Is that true? H. R. A.

It is.

Taxation of Judgment

A holds a judgment against B for \$400 which he failed to list for taxation. When B threshed his wheat A had an execution issued on his judgment and the sheriff came to B's place and told A that the judgment must be settled or the threshing of the wheat would be stopped, so B settled with A for this judgment. He then learned that A had not listed the judgment for taxation. Can B have A prosecuted for not paying taxes on this judgment? A READER.

If A is a resident of Kansas the judgment should be listed for taxation. If he is a non-resident he is not required to list it. If he is a resident and has failed to list the judgment the assessor may list it and add 50 per cent to its value as a penalty. B can call the attention of the county commissioners to A's omission to list this judgment and they can compel him to pay not only the taxes for this year but for the other years he has failed or refused to list it.

Travel Pay

Will you please tell me whether I am entitled to travel pay? I was at Colorado Springs when called for examination but was registered at Nohomis, Ill., so returned to Nohomis and entered the army at Hillsboro, Ill. When discharged I was given travel pay from Camp Taylor, to place of induction. Am I entitled to travel pay from place of discharge to my actual bona fide home at Olney Springs, Colorado? It cost me nearly \$70 car fare. I received \$10.50 travel pay. L. E. SAWYER.

Olney Springs, Colo.
If Olney Springs was your residence at the time of your induction into the army you should have claimed travel pay to that place at the time of your discharge. The army regulations provide the discharged soldier shall have travel pay to the place of his enlistment. However, within the last month or two the government has modified that rule and allowed travel pay to the actual home of the discharged sol-

dier. Having failed to make your claim at the time of your discharge I suggest you take the matter up with your member of Congress, and have him take it up with the War Department, and see whether he can have the allowance made in your case.

How Far Can Thunder Be Heard?

What distance can thunder be heard? How far can rain or thunder clouds be seen in a comparatively level country like Kansas? O. W. N.

The distance thunder can be heard depends on the kind of thunder and the acuteness of the hearing. I have known persons who could not hear the loudest thunder 4 feet away. In regard to the distance a thunder cloud can be seen in a comparatively level country, that will depend on the distance the cloud is above the earth and the general condition of the atmosphere.

Army Blankets

Will you please let me know how I can get army blankets thru the postoffice? I should like to have two. What are the prices if all wool? MRS. E. M.

The Adjutant General's office says the government has no wool blankets for sale.

Three Years for Two Dollars

Bargain Price for Farmers Mail and Breeze Readers

The price of paper used by the Mail and Breeze is now twice as much as it was before the war. Paper manufacturers advise us that it will be higher next year than it is now. Under the new zone second class rate the postage is now twice what it was previous to July 1, 1918.

We do not know how much longer

we can keep the subscription of the Farmers Mail and Breeze down to its present price but we are inviting our readers to take advantage of this offer of three years for \$2 to protect them for at least three years against the increased subscription price that now seems inevitable.

Did you ever figure the hundreds of pages of good things to read you get every year in the Mail and Breeze—it is the exchange place of experience for the farm folks of Kansas. Did you ever ask a question about your farm or your home that you did not get the information right back from somebody who knew? Not a theory or an idea but some actual experience that solved the question for you.

Do you know that Tom McNeal's cheery and sensible writings are an inspiration to hosts of good people—Tom is personally as good as he writes—hundreds of letters come to him weekly that he answers direct. He is the sunshine of newspaper writers. Senator Capper is a mighty busy man but not too busy to write home and tell what is going on down in Washington. This is history making time—every reader will want to hear how he is getting along.

And then, too, the Hi Hoover cartoons are an exclusive feature of the Capper Publications. Artist Parsons has something coming that will give every reader a hearty laugh each week.

We urge our readers whether their subscription is expiring now or sometime in the future to take advantage of this opportunity to get three years for the price of two—no matter when your subscription runs out three years will be added. Fill out the coupon on page 22 this issue while the matter is fresh in your mind.

Bad Finance

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

Good Finance

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

Partial Payment Plan

Small First Payment gives the investor the benefits of immediate ownership—you receive dividends and interest from the first; you can take advantage of market rise by selling at 5 minutes' notice by telephone or telegraph.

No speculative issues sold under the plan—only high-grade securities.

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No other equipment the up-to-date farmer or ranchman buys is more typical of modern efficiency than the Remington UMC products he uses to get some game for his table. And in the long list of important Remington UMC inventions underlying this, none has been of greater value to him than the wonderful Wetproof improvement in shot shells.

Wet shot shells will never again bother you if you buy Remington UMC Wetproof "Arrow" or "Nitro Club" smokeless or "New Club" black powder shells. The hardest rain or longest soaking in a leaky boat will not affect them.

In body, crimp (or turn-over) and top wad they will remain hard and smooth as if fresh from the loading machine, and they will work freely through your modern Remington UMC autoloading or pump gun, without a hitch, firing as surely and with the same top speed, best pattern and penetration.

Remington UMC can now be obtained in more than 82,700 leading sporting goods and hardware stores in the United States—another detail of best service.

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FARM QUESTIONS

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

Pasteurization of Milk

Please tell me how milk is pasteurized and state of what value the process is. Hutchinson, Kan. I. R. T.

In the process of pasteurization milk is heated to 145 degrees and is kept at that temperature for 30 minutes. It is then immediately chilled and kept as cold as possible. This process kills harmful bacteria which the milk may contain.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Chickens Have Roup

Some of my chickens have very sore mouths and they gasp for breath. Some have their eyes affected. A few of my chickens have died but many of them get all right. What is the disease and what is the best treatment? Pleasanton, Kan. READER.

I believe that these chickens are affected with roup. It does not usually pay to treat diseased birds and as they are a constant source of danger to the

remainder of the flock, it is better to have them destroyed. At any rate the healthy birds should be removed to new, clean and disinfected quarters, or if the diseased birds are destroyed then the present hen house may be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by white washing and adding a 3 per cent hog dip to the white wash. It is in addition a good plan to add enough permanganate of potash to the drinking water to give the latter a light pink color.

R. R. Dykstra.

Poll Evil

Can some one give me a reliable remedy for poll evil? I am very anxious to know what to do. Lorena, Okla. A. B. D.

I wish to state that the most satisfactory method of treating poll evil in horses is by a surgical operation. Other methods of treatment have been recommended but in our hands have not given success.

R. R. Dykstra.

Sowing Alfalfa Seed

I am thinking of putting part of my farm in alfalfa and would like to know when would be the best time to sow the seed. Girard, Kan. M. J.

There is no best time to seed alfalfa, as much will depend on the season. When there is plenty of moisture in the ground and sufficient rain falls many farmers have had good results planting late in August or early in September. If planted too late the young plants may freeze out in the winter unless carefully top dressed with straw before hard freezing

weather comes. When conditions in the fall are unfavorable the best results will be had by planting in the spring. The ground must be in good condition and the seedbed must be well prepared and properly firmed. Send to the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, Kan., for a free bulletin on growing alfalfa.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Rooster Doesn't Crow

We have a rooster that doesn't crow altho he is certainly old enough to do so. Is there anything we can do to make him crow? We want him to do his part crowing when the next election comes. Abilene, Kan. READER.

If the rooster's crowing organs are developed imperfectly there is nothing that you can do to help him in any way. If the sight of a strange rooster from another flock doesn't make him crow the case is hopeless. I should regard his inability to crow as a blessing rather than as a misfortune.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Information about Abortion

Please tell me where I can get full information about abortion and directions for curing this trouble. Kit Carson, Colo. A. M. F.

The Kansas State Agricultural college has published a free bulletin on contagious abortion, and a copy will be sent you.

R. R. Dykstra.

Bloody Milk

I have a few cows that give bloody milk and I am anxious to ascertain the nature of the disease that causes this and to learn

what treatment should be given. Kiowa, Kan. R. H. J.

It is sometimes very difficult to state what the cause is of blood in the milk. We usually recognize two different conditions that may produce this condition.

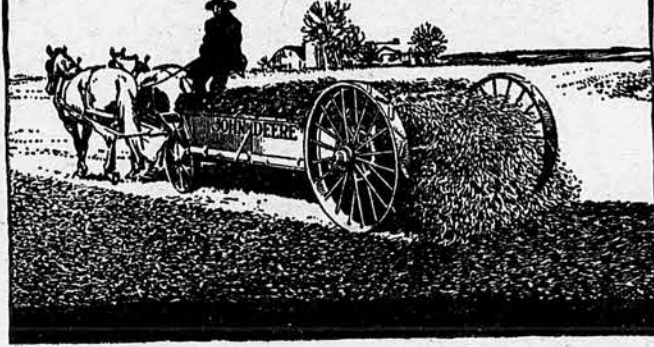
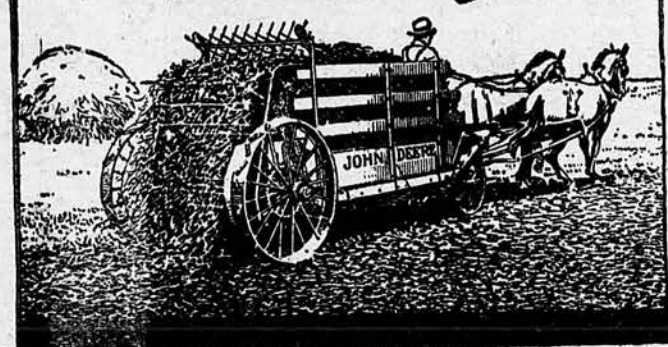
First, there may be a small ruptured blood vessel in the cow's udder or teat and the escaping blood tinges the milk red. This condition usually may be treated by the internal administration of an ounce of fluid extract of ergot mixed with a little water daily for three consecutive days. This medicine should not be given if the animal is in advanced pregnancy, because it may cause abortion. I also wish to state that when the bloody condition is due to ruptured blood vessel, the bleeding frequently ceases spontaneously in the course of a few days.

Second, it is not an unusual thing for small tumors or warts to grow in the cow's teat or udder. When these warts are irritated by the milking process they commence to bleed, coloring the milk red. Sometimes such a wart may be felt in the teat as a firm, hard enlargement. A competent, graduate veterinarian can remove such a growth by means of a surgical operation and this is probably the best treatment, tho on account of its seriousness I would advise the use of fluid extract of ergot the same as we recommended in the preceding paragraph.

Finally, if milk is of a normal color when drawn but becomes reddish after standing for a while, it is usually due to infection with a germ having a red color. In order to overcome this it is important to disinfect everything that can possibly come in contact with the milk. Just before milking, the cow's udder and teats and the milker's hands should be washed in a 2 per cent water solution of carbolic acid. If the animal is milked inside, then the premises should be disinfected by whitewash, to which has been added a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. It is a good plan to sprinkle lime around on the floor daily. If the animal is milked outside, it is a good plan to change the milking place from day to day, choosing such places that have not been previously occupied by cattle during the milking process. All milk containers, and separators, should be washed with plenty of soap and warm water, rinsed out with boiling hot water and then placed in the sun to dry. These antiseptic precautions must be thoro so as to destroy the germs.

R. R. Dykstra.

Spreads Straw Like It Spreads Manure Perfectly



THE big profit that comes from spreading manure perfectly is practically doubled when you spread the same tonnage of straw perfectly. That is why the John Deere Manure Spreader with straw spreading attachment is an especially profitable machine to use. It gives the owner the advantage of two thorough-working machines in one—and at but little more than the cost of one machine.

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Can be changed from a manure spreader to a straw spreader, or vice versa, in 30 minutes.

None of the valuable features of the Manure Spreader is disturbed in putting on or taking off the straw spreading attachment.

With this attachment in place, the John Deere handles properly all of the straw in the stack—the wet, heavy and partly rotted as well as the light and chaffy.

You need no one to help you operate this machine. When you are ready to spread, set the feed lever to

secure heavy or light application, as desired, throw the beaters in gear and then drive the team while the machine spreads the load perfectly. The straw feeds back to the beaters automatically—no forking is necessary.

The straw spreading attachment is simply and substantially made. It will give good service for many years.

If you are already using a John Deere Manure Spreader and haven't yet bought the straw spreading attachment, ask your John Deere dealer to show you one.

If you need a new spreader, don't fail to consider the advantages of this John Deere two-in-one machine.

See the John Deere Manure Spreader with Straw Spreading Attachment at your John Deere dealer's store. Write to us for folders describing fully the merits of this profitable machine. Ask for package SS-39.

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Moline, Illinois

JOHN DEERE DEALERS GIVE BOTH

Decrease in Lumber Cut

The lumber cut of the United States in 1918 was 29,362,020,000 feet, as reported to the Forest Service up to June 15 by 14,753 mills. The complete total cut is 31,890,454,000 feet, based on the assumed operations of 22,546 mills. The computed cut in 1918 is 11 per cent smaller than the computed production in 1917.

A comparison of the computed cut of several of the larger general producing regions in 1918 with the figures for the preceding year shows a smaller output by approximately 20 per cent in the yellow-pine group of states, a decrease of 19 per cent in the North Carolina pine group, and of 9 per cent in the Lake states. An increased cut of 2 per cent is noted for Oregon and Washington.

Write us about your experience in raising chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. Your experience may be of great help and interest to some of our readers.

SPECIAL TO AGENTS

If you are in Hutchinson during Fair week drop into the Capper Building at the Fair Grounds and ask for either J. K. Herron or W. F. Rockwood, both representatives of the Capper Publications. We can use two or three real live men as District Managers and our Representatives will be only too glad to explain our salary and commission plan fully.

The territories open are in the most prosperous sections of Kansas and you will do well to get in touch with either or by writing direct to the Agency Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas, at once.

Better Interests in Orchards

The best orchard in Kansas was found in Atchison by experts of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who conducted a tour of Kansas orchardists by motor car. The orchard belongs to A. S. Drury, an Atchison insurance man, and is operated by M. E. Hoagan, orchard expert, who follows instructions from Kansas State Agricultural college to the letter. The yield is so large limbs have to be propped up, a condition the orchard tourists found in no other Kansas orchard on the entire trip, it was said. The Drury orchard was visited, after tree fans had spent the day inspecting orchards between Lawrence and Leavenworth.

The crop of the Drury orchard was sold recently for \$11,000 and the orchard consists of only 45 acres.

E. G. Kelly, dean of the horticultural department of Kansas State Agricultural college; F. D. Farrell, dean of agriculture; Albert Dickens, veteran horticulturist at the college; C. E. Rogers and L. E. Call, are the Manhattan men making the tour. F. W. Dixon, a veteran apple grower of near Holton, was with the party from Lawrence to Atchison.

The members of the institute visited Lawrence on their way to Atchison and were entertained while in Lawrence by the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce with a special dinner. The members of the Shawnee Horticultural society from Topeka joined the tourists at the south line of Douglas county and helped to inspect the orchards of the county. Considerable time was spent at the Baldwin orchard south of Lawrence.

Apple Cider

Prohibition has created a great demand for non-intoxicating beverages and nowhere is this demand more in evidence than in the case of our fruit juices. This fact should not be overlooked by those who have apples going to waste. There is a good chance to turn such fruit into a profitable source of revenue by making it up into cider.

It is predicted that with the increased demand, apple cider, this fall and winter, will sell from 30 cents to \$1 a gallon. Much cull fruit which might not otherwise be profitably disposed of may be utilized in this way.

Care in washing the fruit used and in discarding the decay and wormy apples will help in building up a trade.

Hard cider is, of course, tabooed, and as sweet cider is a more or less perishable product, suggestions in regard to keeping it sweet may not be amiss.

Cider can be kept indefinitely with flavor and appearance unchanged at exactly the point desired and allowable—and you don't have to use poisonous preservatives either. Just filter it and then pasteurize it in the final container (bottle or jug) sealed tight at about 150 degrees F. and hold it at that temperature for half an hour and you can't tell it from fresh new juice.

Perhaps, the most simple method known is to screen the cider thru a cloth to remove the larger particles of solids, put in a copper kettle, evaporating pan, or steam evaporator and heat until it will just come to a boiling heat. Meantime keep skimming off the scum as fast as it rises. The moment the juice comes to a boil, shut off the heat and pour into sterilized gallon jugs or other containers in which it can be corked up tight. The corks should be pressed a little below the level of the top and covered over with sealing wax. Then store on the floor of a cool cellar and the juice will keep for many months."

R. A. McGinty.

Colorado Agricultural college, Fort Collins, Colo.

How to Ship Furs

After your catch has been skinned and the pelts stretched and dried, the furs are ready for packing and shipment. Each skin, when placed in the bundle, should lie perfectly flat and should be thoroughly cleaned. One skin should not be placed inside another or it may be overlooked. In general, furs should not be folded or rolled for this destroys much of the good effect of the stretching.

Furs should be shipped either by express or by mail, never by freight. If

shipped by express the furs should be packed securely in a burlap bag or sack and the sack tightly sewn up. The burlap permits the air to get thru and at the same time protects the furs fully. If sent by mail, the furs should be first wrapped in cloth and then in strong paper. The bundle should be fastened well; but not sewed up so that it is impossible for the postal authorities to inspect it if they wish, for then first class rates will be charged.

Each bundle or package should be marked carefully for shipment. The large fur firms offer trappers any number of their shipping tags free. The tags consist of outside and inside tags, on which the trapper writes his name and address. One tag should be placed on the outside of the bundle and the other on the inside. In this way, if the outside tag is torn off in transit, the trapper has still his name on the inside and his shipment will not be lost.

A few of the large fur houses not only buy furs but also sell complete lists of trappers' supplies. Arrangements are made so that the trapper may buy whatever supplies he may need with his actual fur shipment and is not then necessitated to send cash with his order. Trappers have found that the

best fur houses to deal with are generally the largest concerns. They can pay trappers the highest prices because they have facilities for selling the furs at the highest prices. Moreover, their bigness does much to prove their reliability.

Cutting Corn for Silage

Corn cut when the grains have reached the glazed stage contains almost twice as much digestible matter as corn cut at tasseling time; corn cut at glazing time, therefore, is best for silage.

These statements, says Andrew Boss, vice director of the Minnesota Experiment station, are based on analyses made by chemists of the Dominion of Canada at Ottawa, which show that the corn from an average acre cut at the glazing period contains 7,308 pounds of digestible matter as against 4,220 pounds when the corn is cut at tasseling time.

"Samples of corn were analyzed," says Mr. Boss, "that had been taken at all stages from tasseling to silking, early milk and late milk, and glazing. These analyses show strongly in favor of allowing the corn to reach that

stage of maturity when the kernels are well dented or glazed before it is cut. At that time the lower leaves are usually beginning to turn yellow. The figures show that while there is a larger amount of green corn on the acre when the corn is in the tasseling stage, the total amount of dry matter is not nearly so great then as when the corn has glazed.

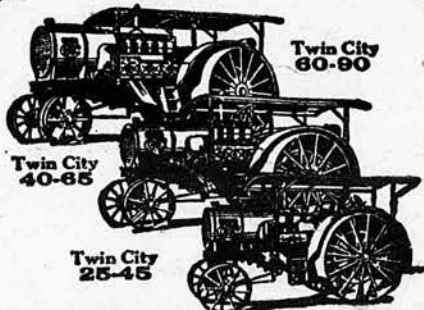
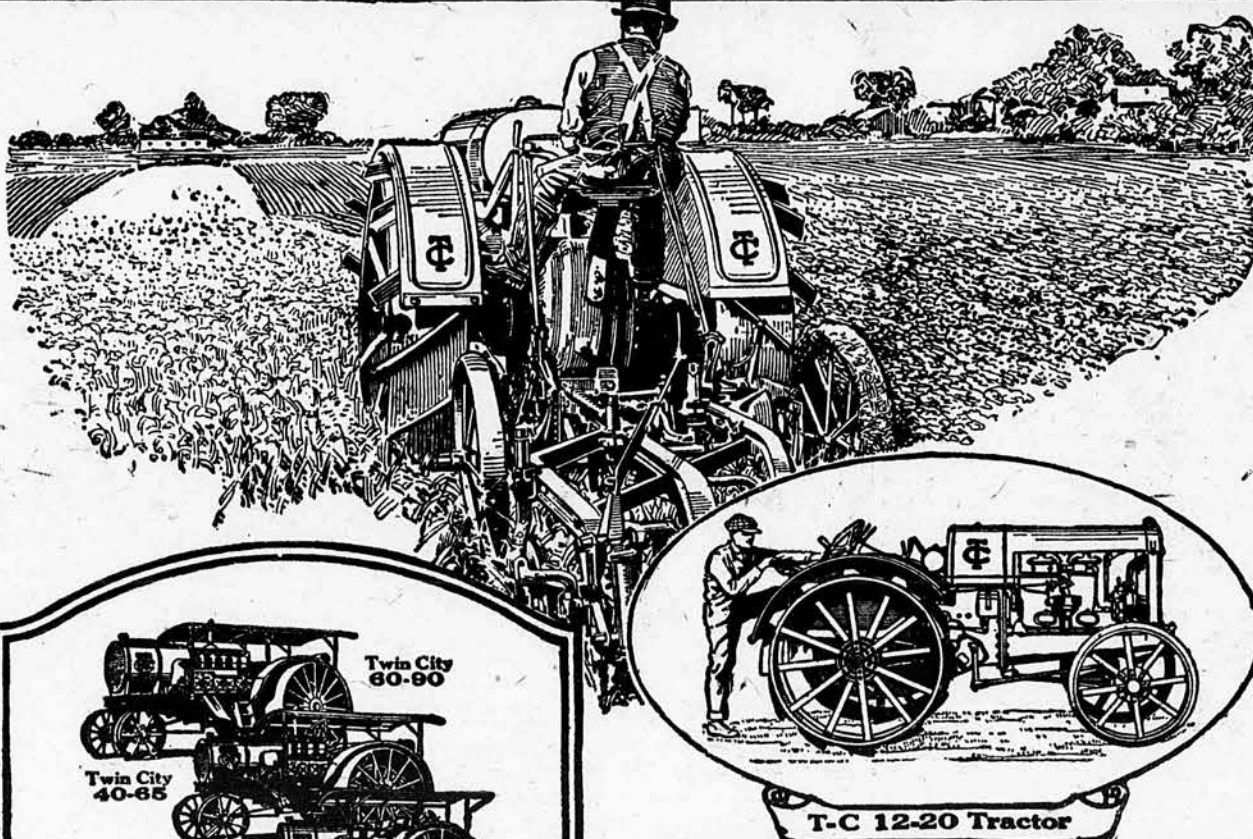
"The dry matter to the ton amounts to 285 pounds at the tasseling stage, 323 at the silking stage, 389 in the early milk, 444 at the late milk, and 523 pounds at the glazing stage.

"If there is any danger of frost, corn should be cut early rather than allowed to wait for the maximum pounds of dry matter."

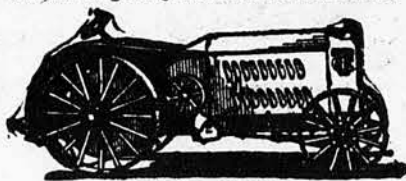
Livestock Arrives From England

One of the first large importations of livestock from England, since the outbreak of the war, recently arrived at New York on the steamship Michigan. Included in the shipment were 378 sheep of which 70 were yearling lambs of Hampshire, Cotswold and Suffolk breeding; 110 cows and heifers, mostly Guernseys and Jerseys; six horses and one Berkshire boar.

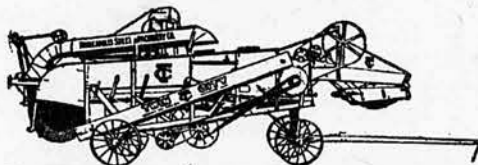
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TWIN CITY

12-20 Kerosene Tractor with 16-valve engine

Farm Engineering

(Continued from Page 22.)

irrigation. This consists of a number of parallel rows of 4 inch drain tile laid with open joints. Protection must be afforded to prevent soil from falling into the tile at the joints. This may be done by placing some small flat stones on top of each joint. A rough, altho reasonable estimate provides for one foot of pipe for each gallon of sewage. This may be quite liberal for a loose sandy soil, altho it may be increased slightly for more compact soils. A very satisfactory location for the irrigation system may be under the front lawn. The sod permits of the entrance of air, and as there is always some warmth in the liquid a green lawn may be had nearly the whole year.

The gases from the septic tank may be quite annoying if permitted to reach the house, therefore do not place the tank too close to the house. Also see that the wastes from the house to the tank are carried by vitrified clay tile of the bell and spigot type and make sure that they are made up with cemented and tight joints. The same construction should be had for leading the effluent to the filter bed.

Low temperature is not conducive to proper bacterial action in the tank and therefore the tank should always be placed below ground. It is not intended that this brief article be taken as a guide for construction details and for those who intend to plan for such construction. I would advise everyone to seek the help of the state board of health or some other good authority.

The actual construction is within the ability of most intelligent farmers. If concrete is the material decided upon for the tank, it would be well to note the suggestions incorporated in a former issue of this paper.

Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 26.)

game to the end. Morgan Cline is that kind.

Floyd Herman is the only representative of Barber county in the Capper Pig club this year, but if he had nine teammates like himself there'd be something doing out there. Floyd made an excellent showing as county leader in 1918, as well as coming very near the prizes at the end of the year. With a litter of fine Polands in the contest this year he promises to make a record difficult to beat—and his pep is just the same as if he had a full team behind him.

Kansans Make Dairy Trip

(Continued from Page 17.)

the larger business activity of the city, as every one of the 170 enthusiastic dairy boosters on the Fort Scott dairy special were willing to testify.

Dairying at Fort Scott

Dairy interest and activity about Fort Scott is growing very rapidly, the dairy special being only one of numerous ways used to arouse enthusiasm for the enlargement of this industry in southeastern Kansas. A. C. Maloney, the Bourbon county agent, left the dairy special at Chicago to spend several days in Wisconsin and Michigan for the purpose of buying three carloads of dairy cattle, for which he had definite orders before leaving home. With him are several more farmers from the Fort Scott district who, if they can find the kind of stock that they are looking for, will bring back with them three more carloads. A local dairy cattle show is to be held at Fort Scott the first week in October. In connection with this show the Kansas Holstein Breeders' association will hold its fall sale, which, undoubtedly, will result in the sending to Fort Scott of many more well-bred dairy cattle.

At Monroe the Fort Scott delegation learned that this region once endured about the same agricultural vicissitudes as Bourbon county had when Marble began his dairy preaching. Many lines of farming were tried during a period of about 40 years before there was any general turning to dairying. In the light of this experience Bourbon and the adjoining counties have made very rapid progress indeed, and bid fair to outstrip many

a less progressive region of the west in the race for prosperity.

An impressive array of figures might be presented to show the marvelous prosperity today of Green county. Here are only a few: The county had bank deposits on May 1 last of nearly 7½ million dollars and this without a town of more than about 5,000 inhabitants and without a single large manufacturing plant; dairy industry investment, 50 million dollars; value of dairy products sold annually, 8 million dollars, assessed value of farm lands, \$35,153,699—buildings, \$6,476,260; farm acreage, 363,026; 3500 motor cars one to every 6.1 population, the highest county average in Wisconsin.

The dairy cow has made it possible for Green county to present this evidence of wealth. The same opportunities are open to Kansas communities. Much of the Kansas land is admirably suited for dairying, and with the advancing prices of land the methods of farming by which interest on the investment may be made are becoming fewer. Dairying provides a safe and certain way.

Kansas is very favorably situated for the production of good feed for

dairy cows. Alfalfa grows even better here than in Wisconsin. Bran, a by-product of the milling of wheat and one of the greatest of feeds for dairy cows, is produced near at hand, the more milling of the wheat that is produced in Kansas might well be done. The Kansas climate is favorable to dairying, and it does not lack market facilities for dairy products.

One of the very best features of the recent trip of the Fort Scott dairy boosters is that it showed them how well indeed their own community compares with the other dairy regions where dairying is an acknowledged success.

Larger Profit With Silage

The Iowa Experiment station in feeding steers finds that a full ration of silage of 52 pounds and no corn gave larger profits than a full ration of corn and a half ration of silage of 27 pounds, linseed meal and alfalfa hay being fed to both lots of steers.

The lot that received a full ration of silage gave a profit to the steer of \$15.82 while the lot that received no

shelled corn and a full ration of silage gave a profit of \$23.11.

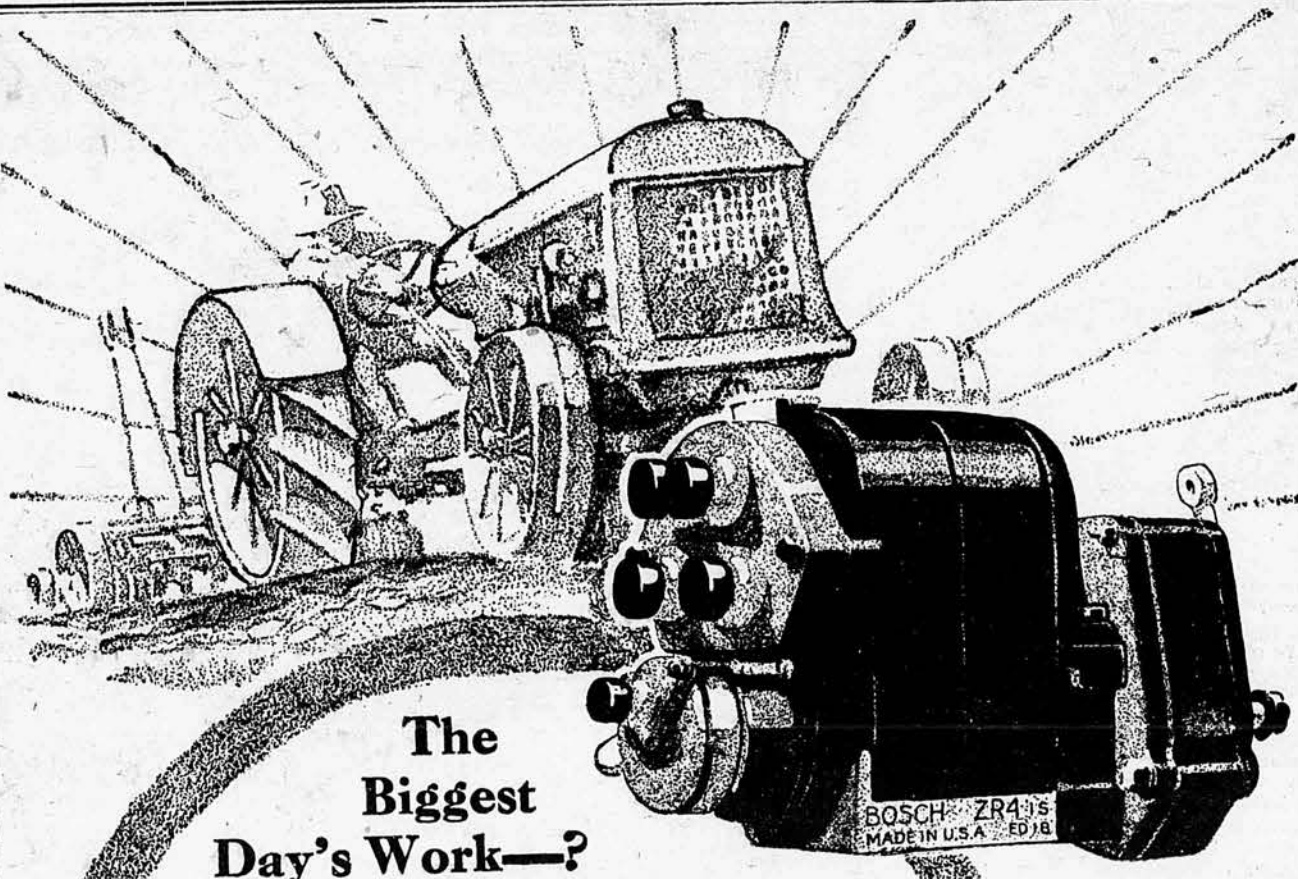
The farmers of Iowa have been building silos by the thousands and in a few years there will be one on every farm in the state. The same should be true in Colorado.

R. W. Clark.

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Abattoir for Hutchinson

The abattoir and packing plant at Hutchinson, Kan., recently bought by the Lincoln Packing company of Lincoln, Neb., will be used exclusively for the slaughter of horses and packing of horse meat for export, according to the statement of E. U. Engler, manager. The plant will have a capacity of about 300 head a day and the source of supply is given as the West and Northwest. Federal regulations require strict separation of horse meat operations from other killing and for this reason the Hutchinson plant will be used exclusively for that purpose. The meat will be packed for export, no domestic trade being done.



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Harvesting Sorghums

BY S. C. SALMON

One reason why corn rather than sorghums is grown in much of Kansas is the difficulty of harvesting the sorghums. This is particularly true when they are grown for their seed or grain. If put in the silo or fed dry to cattle, there is no special difficulty in harvesting them as they are simply cut with a corn binder and handled thereafter in exactly the same way as corn.

When one wishes to save the grain separately, either for market, feed, or for seed, the situation is different. As yet, no entirely satisfactory machine has been devised for heading sorghums and heading by hand is usually a slow, difficult process. It is especially so if one goes at it by "main strength and awkwardness" without giving the problem any thought or attention.

Time to Harvest

In many cases the best method to follow depends on when the harvesting is done and this in turn depends on the use to be made of the crop. The milk or soft-dough stage is considered by many as the proper time to harvest if the crop is to be fed in the bundle without heading. A better grade of feed is obtained than if it is permitted to become more fully mature. If the crop is to be put in the silo, it should be more mature. A good time to cut it is when the seeds are hard enough so they can just be cut between the thumb and finger nail. If grown primarily for seed or grain, the seed should be thoroly ripe before the crop is harvested.

Four different methods of harvesting may be used. The first and, perhaps, the most common is to cut with a corn binder and shock in the usual way. After the grain is cured the individual bundles are headed with a long blade having a handle at one end and attached at the other to the side of a wagon box or barge. The top of the bundle is placed beneath the blade which is then pressed downward cutting off the heads which fall into the box or barge. The butts are re-shocked in the field, to be hauled off later and fed.

When it is not desired to save the butts or stover, the heads may be removed from the standing stalks. This may be done by hand, using a heavy knife or by sorghum headers which are attached to a wagon box and driven by a sprocket on the hind wheel of the wagon. In either case the sorghum must be permitted to mature thoroly before harvesting—more so than for either of the methods of harvesting already mentioned. Otherwise, the head and the stem at the base of the head will contain so much moisture that they will mold when ricked up after heading.

A cheap and practicable method used in Western Kansas, where small varieties are grown is to use an ordinary grain header. The heads are elevated into a barge in the usual way and stacked in ricks to dry. The heads must be reasonably dry when harvested—otherwise they will heat or mold. Eighteen to 20 acres a day may be harvested with one machine by this method.

Broadcasted or drilled sorghum may be cut with a mower or grain binder, usually the former. If cut with a binder the crop is bound, shocked and stacked in the usual way. When cut with a mower it is shocked as soon as thoroly wilted. It should not be exposed to the sun longer than is necessary to accomplish this result.

As the stalks contain considerable moisture, heating will take place if the crop is stacked as soon as is usually done with alfalfa or other hay crops. For this reason it is good practice to build fairly large shocks of 1,000 to 1,200 pounds each and leave them in the field until they are to be fed, or at least until thoroly cured. A little heating may occur in the shock but less damage usually is caused than if the hay is permitted to lie exposed to the sun in the swath or in small shocks.

New Secretary of Agriculture

The state board of agriculture announces that Theo. D. Hammatt, of Topeka, has been appointed as special assistant secretary of agriculture, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. W. Doyle, according to an announcement made this morning by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board. Mr.

Hammatt has been associated with the board in various capacities for more than two years, and his promotion is a deserved recognition of his capabilities.

As special assistant, Mr. Hammatt will have charge of gathering data about crop and livestock productions in Kansas, to determine facts which go to make up the board's reports. "Alfalfa in Kansas" and "Hogs in Kansas" are good illustrations of the work the board is doing along these lines. They mark new standards in agricultural literature of an eminently practical nature, and the great demand for these publications indicates their popularity with the farmers and stockmen.

The method followed by the board in getting information for its publications, direct from the farmers themselves, thru comprehensive questionnaires, has proved to be the correct one. It is a unique work, initiated by the Kansas board. Mr. Doyle was highly successful in carrying out the idea, and as Mr. Hammatt was closely associated with him in this undertak-

ing, he is entirely familiar with the general plan and the methods that have brought such excellent results.

Mr. Hammatt is a deep student of farming and stockraising in all their phases, has had extensive business experience that will prove particularly useful in his new position, and having lived in Kansas practically all his days is thoroly acquainted with the state's resources, needs and possibilities. The appointment is one that leaves no room for doubt that the prestige of the board will suffer no decline in its well directed efforts to advance the state's agricultural industry and promote the prosperity of those engaged in it.

Sorghum Silage in Kansas

Our sister state Kansas is going into the silo business. She has thousands of silos and knows their value.

A recent test made at Manhattan shows that in feeding steers, silage should form a part of the ration. The

steers that received a heavy ration of shelled corn and no silage cost \$21.48 for a hundred pounds of gain while the lot that received no shelled corn and a heavy ration of sorghum silage cost only \$12.31 for a hundred pounds of gain. Linseed oil meal and alfalfa hay were fed to both lots.

The farmers of Colorado who question the value of sorghum as a silage crop should take notice.

R. W. Clark.

Colorado Agricultural college, Fort Collins, Colo.

Ayrshire Cattle Wanted

Russia, Poland, Germany, Finland and the Baltic provinces have offered to buy Ayrshires from Sweden. The Swedish Ayrshire association is making plans to export cattle as soon as their government will permit.

The Smiths have it on the Joneses again. There were 51,000 Smiths in the army and only 22,500 Joneses.

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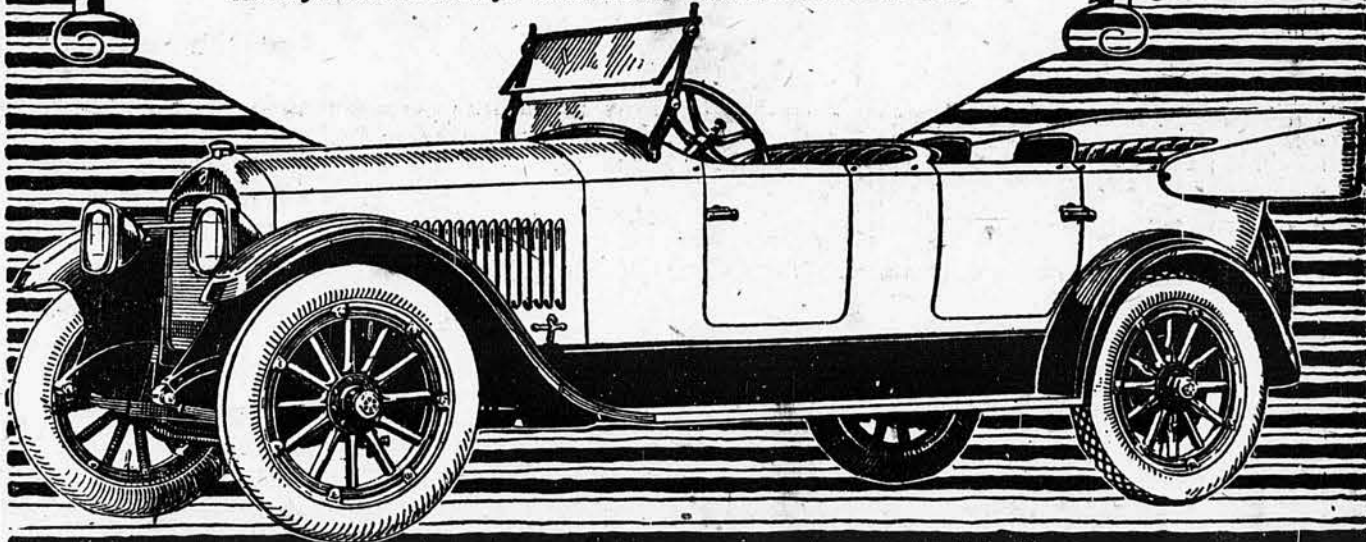
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Plan to Store Vegetables

(Continued from page 14)

cellar is two-thirds or more below the surface of the ground, with steps leading down to an inner door. Where there is a hillside near the kitchen door, conditions are ideal for the construction of such a cellar, with the entrance nearly on the level, and the body of the cellar in the hillside. Outdoor cellars of this type should be covered with earth and sod from 1 foot to 3 feet deep over the whole exterior, except the space for the door. This provides insulation and makes it easy to maintain constant temperatures in the cellar.

Turnips, rutabagas, parsnips, beets and Irish potatoes may be pitted in the field. These crops should be harvested before or just after the first killing frost; the roots should be dug without cutting or bruising. They then should be exposed to the sun for a few hours in the field, until the surface is free from excess moisture, and then the soil adhering to them is easily removed. The tops are then cut off about 1 inch from the top of the root. The roots are piled carefully in conical heaps in shallow pits, which are dug 4 to 6 feet wide and 6 to 8 inches deep in a well drained spot. The vegetables are then carefully covered 4 to 6 inches deep with clean straw and a layer of soil 4 to 6 inches deep with the exception that the top of the pit is left open temporarily, to provide ventilation for the pile. The top should be left until danger of a heavy freeze, then dirt should be applied at the top. A layer of 10 inches of soil is required to protect vegetables from zero temperature. The pile should be further protected by a mulch of straw or loose manure on the exterior to protect it from freezing and thawing.

In pitting vegetables the pit is made 4 to 6 feet wide and as many feet long as necessary to contain all the vegetables to be stored. The roots are piled to a height of 3 or 4 feet after which the cover is placed on as described. There is no objection to storing different kinds of vegetables in the same bank.

Handling of Small Vegetables

Horseradish, parsnips and salsify endure freezing and may be left in the field until needed for use. During the part of winter when the ground is frozen, a quantity for use may be stored most conveniently in bulk in a cool cellar. Carrots and beets may be kept in the house cellar by burying them in sand, which prevents shriveling and sprouting.

Dry peas and beans are collected when the pods and seed are ripe and dry. Following threshing they should be fumigated with carbon bisulfide at the rate of 1 ounce for every 100 pounds of seed for the purpose of killing the bean weevil. This does not injure the food value, or germination for seed purposes. The beans are then placed in a dry place until used. Cans, sacks or barrels may be used. We also must guard against mice.

The sweet potato should be harvested before the tops are killed by frost, otherwise they will not keep satisfactorily. Small quantities may be conveniently handled for home use by permitting the potatoes to remain on the ground following the digging until excess moisture has evaporated from the surface and the skin of the tubers becomes toughened. The tubers should then be collected. Pick up separately the cut and bruised ones for immediate use. They should be placed in slatted crates and placed in a dry but comparatively warm place. They should not be disturbed or handled at all. During the storage a temperature of approximately 55 degrees is desired. Near the house furnace is often the best place to keep small quantities of sweet potatoes.

The onion must be stored in a dry dark place to prevent decay or shriveling and sprouting. A low temperature is desirable. Best results are obtained by placing them in shallow slatted trays stacked on racks. All specimens should be free from bruises or injuries. Onions must not be disturbed after storing for they will not keep if disturbed. The tops may be twisted off or they may be left on the bulbs when dry. Onions should be fully matured and quite dry when harvested for stor-

age. Onions grown from sets are poor keepers, while seed onions usually keep well.

Winter squash and pumpkins keep fairly well in a comparatively dry air in a temperature ranging from 40 to 55 degrees F. Harvesting should be done as late as possible, yet previous to freezing weather. Frosts do little or no injury, yet a freeze is injurious. If heavy frosts are anticipated, a light covering should be placed over the squash in the field. In harvesting each pumpkin or squash should be cut with a short stem adhering to the fruit. They are then placed in small piles for the purpose of curing and are permitted to remain in the open until the shell becomes hard and flinty. When cured they are best stored on racks in a cellar, placed one layer in depth in such a position that they do not touch each other. At all times they must be handled with care in order that they do not become bruised or the shells cut, since injured specimens decay very quickly.

Cabbage, celery, cauliflower and brussel sprouts may be stored by pulling up the plants with the roots on, and resetting the plants in moist earth or sand in a dark cool cellar or an empty hotbed frame outdoors. Cabbage also may be pulled up with the roots and stored in pits, the same as root crops.

Calls Tuberculosis Conference

The first conference ever held in this country for the exclusive study of tuberculosis in animals has been called by Dr. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, to

be held in Chicago October 6 to 8, in connection with the National Dairy Show. The conference will be attended by Federal and state officials and veterinarians interested in the control of tuberculosis, and the purpose will be to discuss various phases of the tuberculosis-eradication campaign. Plans will be made to work out uniform methods of conducting the campaign in various states, a feature favored by practically every state sanitary official who is authorized by state law to control and eradicate livestock diseases. The program, which will include addresses by Federal and state officials, will be announced in the near future.

Preparing Exhibits for Fairs

Uniformity of seed as to size, form and color and the selection of relatively large, plump berries are the first requisites of samples of seeds which are to be used for exhibition purposes at fairs and elsewhere.

Rains and heavy dews discolor the grains and injure their general appearance. "To avoid this," he says, "haul several bundles under shelter or stack the grain. If stored in a building, the grain should be set up loosely to avoid mold or heating. The seed should be cleaned with the best facilities available—grader, fanning mill or by throwing it along the barn floor in such a manner that the heavy seeds will fall farther away than the lighter ones and can be easily separated.

"After cleaning, the appearance of the grain can be bettered by putting a half bushel of it in a sack and tramping upon it or turning it from one end

of the sack to the other. Avoid too severe working of oats, the hulls of which should not be broken so as to expose the kernel. Seek the color, physical condition and general appearance that will mean the best grade for the respective grains. Freedom from mustiness or unnatural odors and from evidences of rust, smut and scab are essential to high quality. Broken seeds, dust, dirt and admixtures of other grains and varieties are objectionable."

Kanred Gives Best Yield

What is doubtless the most striking example of the superiority of Kanred wheat over the other varieties commonly grown here, is shown from the results obtained on the Henry Schurmpf farm, a mile south of Cottonwood Falls. Mr. Schurmpf had both Kanred and other varieties planted in two fields side by side on the same kind of soil. Recently he completed the threshing of 117 acres, which made a total yield of 2,902 bushels, the Kanred yielding 29 bushels to the acre while the other wheat made close to 19 bushels an acre.

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At Sheepshead Speedway, June 14, 1919, smashes record for 10 and 30 mile events, Mulford's Frontenac, Braender equipped, winning two FIRSTS and one SECOND (1.5 second behind the winner.)

At Tacoma Speedway, July 4, 1919, Mulford with Braender Tires won FIRST in first race, SECOND in second race. Lowers track record.

At Elgin 300-Mile Road Race, Aug. 23, 1919, Mulford in Duesenberg, carried on Braenders, was leading at 178 miles when compelled to withdraw with motor trouble. Breaking the track record for 150 miles.

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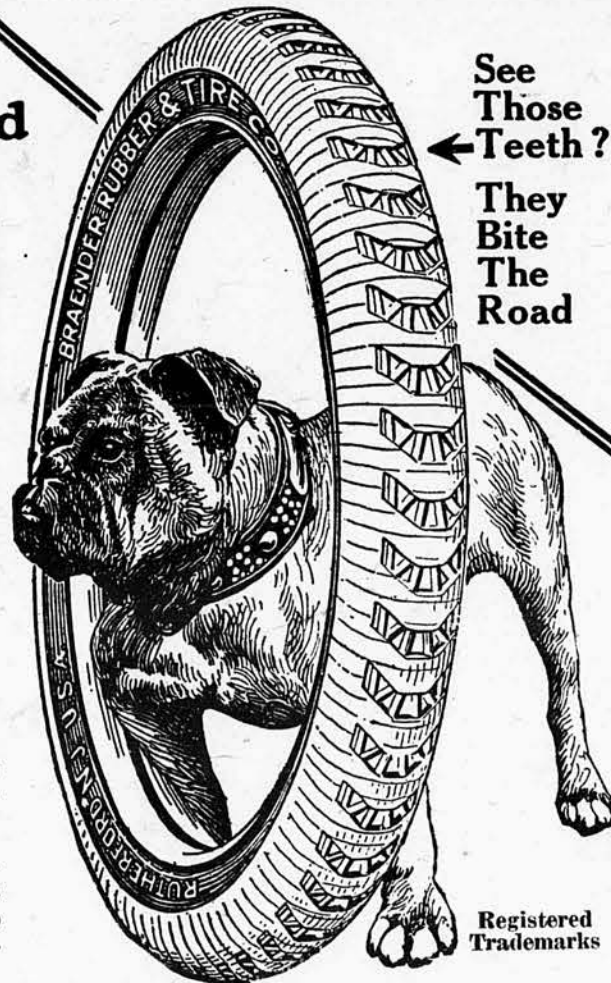


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Dealers send for proposition.



Rural Letters from the Farm

(Continued from Page 12.)

any such facts. We thought the recent war was to rid the world of militarism. We most earnestly hope that he will do all in his power to defeat the bill now before Congress. We take this measure of expressing our wishes and it also is the sentiment of a great many others we have heard talk.

Mrs. R. B. Kittridge.

Robinson, Kan.

A Tribute to the Dairy

These little yellow cream checks I love so much to see, with the golden hue of butter, they sure look good to me. They help to pay the grocer, and keep the kids in shoes, they pay for my farm paper and keep up all my dues. The banker slaps my shoulder, the preacher shakes my hand; at night I sleep serenely, no mortgage on my land. My cows look sleek and glossy, I count each one a friend and treat them all with kindness; it pays a dividend. When old age finds me failing with all life's earthly ills, I will not have to worry about the doctor bills. And when I go to heaven as all good milkers do I hope the good Saint Peter will kindly pass me through. And neighbors I am leaving will say with sad content "He was a square toed fellow, and owed no man a cent." And when I join the chorus upon the milky way, I'll meet a bunch of milkers who made their dairies pay.

C. D. Y.

Uses Rabbit Meat

Looking forward, to the winter months, the promises, and prognostications of those who are supposed to know about the meat situation are rather alarming. While more or less of the talk about supply and demand is prevalent, we know from past experience the prices of all meats have been high and no doubt will remain high. There is a sort of a sleight of hand performance which takes place from the time the meat animal comes into the world until your share comes into your possession, if it comes at all, in which you, the ultimate consumer, usually hold the sack. The laboring men and women are decidedly in the majority and there is a way at this time for each and every man and woman to help their neighbor, as well as themselves. The domestic rabbit is no new fad. Raising rabbits for meat has been tried by some of our best business men and women, and they have proved beyond all doubt, the rabbit to be one of the solutions to the meat problem, and since this is true now is the time to start your meat industry, and convince your neighbor that he or she should do the same. It is surprising how rapidly rabbits multiply, how quick they attain the frying stage, and the low cost of production. It is these three surprises that keep your meat within the limit of your pocketbook. Persons do not worry so much about summer meat because eggs and vegetables are usually plentiful, but with the beginning of cold weather the system requires meat, the very article that is hardest to get. From July 21 to August 21, is a good time to start raising rabbits for winter use. Does kindle 30 days after breeding, rabbits fry at the age of 75 days, and continue until 5 months old and bake at any age. A doe usually has 7 to 11 young rabbits which can be weaned when 6 weeks old, the doe is bred a week later, and the business continues. Let us see the result of handling one doe bred August 1. About September 1 under just ordinary circumstances there would be eight young rabbits. The doe usually raises all, suppose she raises six, on October 15, the young ones are weaned, October 22, the doe is bred. November 22 the second litter arrives for table use. In the first six, you have about 20 pounds of the choicest meat. Which has cost you about \$1 and your time. Now six does can be cared for very easily and they will produce in the same length of time, about 120 pounds of meat ready when you want it at a cost of 5 to 6 cents a pound. What would happen to meat prices if 50 per cent of the laboring class would keep four or six does? It seems to me about 50 per cent of the meat buying class would be producing 75 per cent of their own meat, and when these conditions exist you will be able to try what beef and pork you require at about 15 cents a pound. You say, I know nothing about raising

rabbits it makes an additional chore and I have no place for them. The answer is talk to men and women who are raising rabbits, and believe me, you will find them in all walks of life. Make a small place to keep them and discover the smallness of the chore in tending them. If you want to save, and at the same time have plenty of good meat, get into this rabbit business, and do your neighbor a kindness by talking him into going into it. You will not lose, your neighbor will not lose, and each of you will be benefited. Get into the business. If you find you are not fitted for it, you can eat your stock and you will be ahead of the game as long as they last.

E. W. Estes.

R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

Likes Old Time Best

I notice by the paper that both Houses of Congress have passed the law to repeal the misnamed Daylight Saving law over the President's veto. I am delighted to hear this and want to congratulate Senator Capper for his part in relieving us from this obnoxious situation for next year. I am satisfied that about nine-tenths of our town people regard the present time plan as a most indefensible abomination. I believe that by his activity toward getting us back to normal time he has done a great service to his constituency.

Walter T. Griffin.

Marysville, Kan.

Under the leather profiteers' plan to educate the public to \$25 shoes, many of us would be forced to grow up in ignorance.—New York World.

Washington Comment

(Continued from Page 13.)

millions to the old autocratic Russian government, which are likely to be lost if the Russian Republic survives. So it is easy to see why the allies should ask Uncle Sam to help them fight the Russians. It is not so easy to see why the President should accede to the request and send American boys to die in Siberia, especially since we are not at war with Russia, and Congress, which is our only power to declare war, has not recognized a state of war as existing between Russia and America. I feel that American troops have no business at this time in Europe, Siberia or any other foreign country.

Peace Commission's Expenses Heavy

During the past week America has had a chance to see what the peace treaty is costing her. The President asked Congress for an additional appropriation of \$825,000 to cover the balance of the cost of the peace conference up to January 1 next, when it is assumed, the treaties with Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, will have been negotiated and the mission will be back in this country. In asking for this appropriation, the President reported that the cost of negotiating peace up to July 1 had been \$1,250,629. The total by the end of the year, the President estimated, would be \$1,506,706. Congress had provided only for about half of this amount; hence the President's request for this additional appropriation.

An interesting item in this expense bill is \$18,721 for "subsistence provided for wives." The commission had

received in subsistence for themselves \$144,914.03, and in salaries \$103,915.95; in food and hotel supplies, \$128,828.10; hire of laundry and hotel linens, \$31,583.48; heat, light and "compressed air," \$20,038.78, and for their servants at the Hotel Crillon, where the mission stayed, \$53,345.33. So, perhaps, the item of \$18,721 allowed by the mission members for "subsistence provided for wives" is not unreasonable. Certainly the mission members cannot complain that Uncle Sam is an ungenerous employer.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

University Livestock Wins Prizes

Livestock exhibited by the University of Missouri at the recent Missouri State Fair won a total of seven championship prizes, 24 first prizes, nine second prizes, four third prizes and one fourth prize. The champion Shropshire ewe, the champion Hampshire ewe, the champion Dorset ewe, and the champion Hereford steer were all bred on the University Farm. The first prize flock of Hampshire sheep and of Dorset sheep were also selected from stock bred at the university.

Twenty-four students and former students of the long and short courses exhibited livestock either for themselves or as herdsmen for other exhibitors. The champion Percheron mare, the champion Holstein cow and the Junior champion Shorthorn bull were all bred and exhibited by former students of the University of Missouri.

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Soaking the Wool Growers

Sheep Farmers Complain of Unfair Treatment

BY MILO D. CAMPBELL

WE DO NOT produce all the wool we need in this country, normally and we import about as much as we produce. Last year the government wanted all the wool clip, and so declared by mandate.

The government made a great mistake by inviting in the Boston wool dealers to advise the War Industries Board how to do the job. This gang is notoriously the greatest trust on earth in the wool business.

The War Industries Board had much business on hand and so it created a division of the War Industries Board known as the Wool Division, and it was in this little corner the plans were made to fleece not alone the sheep, but the farmers and the public generally.

The common report was that the wool clip was about 300 million pounds, but as a matter of fact it amounted to more than 700 million pounds.

There are two or three things to bear in mind, to get a clear understanding of the way these Boston wool dealers got hold of and now have in their pockets, these millions that belong to the farmers.

Grease Wool

From the time the wool was sheared from the back of the sheep until it reached the government, it was unwashed and unscoured wool. It was never anything but wool in the grease, and always is so, until it goes to the factory.

But in order that the big dealer might have a dark corner somewhere on the way between the farmer and the government, he provided a plan by which the local wool buyer should buy wool of the farmer in the grease and by which the big Boston wool dealer would sell it to the government as scoured wool altho every pound of it was sold to the government in the grease, just as it was received from the local wool buyer.

Remember also, that the local buyers and the big dealers were all government agents, limited in their profits to the amounts fixed by the government. These items including the commission buyer would be less than 5 cents a pound.

The farmer was therefore entitled to the price paid by the government to the big dealer, less 5 cents a pound at most.

The Smoke Barrage

The rules of the Wool Division provided, "That the books of the dealers should be open to inspection. But there was no provision that the dealers big or little, should keep any books or accounts of any kind, or render any accounts to anybody."

These big dealers as a first step in the plan, obtained from the government a price for the scoured wool which they were to turn over to the government tho not a pound was to be scoured.

The prices obtained were to be on the following basis in New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland:

Fine Delaine	1.85
Fine Clothing	1.75
Half Blood Staple	1.68
Half Blood Clothing	1.62
Three Eights Staple	1.45
Three Eights Clothing	1.42
One-fourth-Blood Staple	1.32
One-fourth-Blood Clothing	1.30

Prices in other states were very similar.

As soon as these prices were fixed by the government and the big dealers knew what they were going to get for their wool they bought plus the 5 cents a pound to be had from the United States Treasury, they next flooded the local buyers with instructions what to pay the farmer for his wool.

These instructions were vague and indefinite, but were sent in such form as to cause the purchase at the lowest possible figures. The commonest grades bought in the territory above were the Delaines, the Three Eights and Quarter bloods, so called.

For those grades the pound prices advised would be approximately:

Delaines, 65 cents a pound.
Three-Eights, 68 cents a pound.
Quarter Bloods, 67 cents a pound.

The spread between the farmer and the government price was so great that it meant pie to the Boston wool gang, and they began to get hungry for more of it. They began to reach each other on the sly. They offered the local dealers more for the wool in their hands than they had agreed to pay, altho the government price remained the same. They knew they had skinned the farmer and they now began to skin each other, but too late to help the wool producer except to rare instances.

If the public wants to know how much it has been fleeced by this gang just multiply 700 million pounds of wool by the number of cents a pound that have been filched from the price that belonged to the farmer. Ten cents a pound would mean 70 million dollars.

As you know, I have tried from the day this scheme was made public, to expose and correct it. Before the 1918 clip was sheared or sold, I pleaded with the War Industries Board, with the Wool Division of the Board, with the War Department, with the Secretary of the Treasury and others in power, to provide and have simple rules to govern this great transaction

and to protect there all persons in interest, or rather, the government and the wool producers.

Responsibility was the shifting for a foot hold. Nothing was done to displease the big dealer and there are in his hands today untold millions of ill-gotten gains from the wool clip of 1918.

At present, the matter of uncovering these millions, and of distributing them to the farmers to whom they belong, is in the hands of Chairman of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Of the methods being pursued, it is but fair to await a reasonable time for the ripening of his plan.

The only weapon of a private citizen is public sentiment, and when individually expressed, does not reach very deep in such matters as this.

What would help mightily, would be organized sentiment, and I am convinced that this is forming. The farmers are not kicking because the government did not purpose to give them a fair price for their wool, but they are wondering why the price, fixed, has been side-tracked and turned into this gang of thieves. There is not a fair minded citizen of the nation either in city or country, who should not resent such procedure.

Good Jack Colt Crop

A recent letter from H. T. Hineman & Son, Dighton, Kan., says: "We have the best lot of jacks we ever have had at any one time, but flies have

been bad this summer and we have been so busy that we have decided not to show this fall. We have about 15 jack colts all good ones. Grass has been good this summer and our jennets splendid."

Stallion to Government Station

Harvest Aid, a son of the Harvester and out of Santos Maid by Peter The Great, recently was purchased by the United States Department of Agriculture to be placed at the Federal Horse Breeding Station at Buffalo, Wyo. Harvest Aid is an animal of great stamina, good size and conformation. It is expected that he will do great work at the station in the production of utility horses adapted to the Western range and farm conditions. Stallions which have been developed at the station for use on the range weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds and have the type, quality and good conformation of the ideal utility horse.

Modern Ditching Machines

It was real drudgery a few years ago to dig a ditch, but the modern ditching machine removes the back-breaking labor and also cuts the V-shaped ditch so much desired by farmers.

During the last few years, thousands of these machines have been sold in every section of the country for ditching, terracing, road grading, and irrigation work.



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Mother is usually first up in the morning—last to bed at night. Not an hour of her long, long day does she call her own.

But women whose husbands have installed Lalley Electric Light and Power know a better way.

We think all these women would say, as one, that the cost of the Lalley, its operation and appliances, is more than repaid by the work it actually saves them.

This in addition, of course, to the time and labor it saves in the men's work.

With a Lalley, the power is there to pump water to the house and barn.

An electric washer, driven by Lalley power, would do two thirds of the wash-day work. An electric iron saves all the heat and discomfort, the steps and wasted fuel, of the old-fashioned way.

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Lalley supplies the power to run a milking machine, a cream separator and a churn—again saving a woman's time and strength for other duties.

All this on top of the sheer comfort of a kitchen sink and a bathtub with running water.

We have not even taken into account the better, brighter, safer light. Nor the labor of keeping lamps filled and cleaned daily, which Lalley does away with entirely.

Farmers' preference for Lalley-Light has now grown to the point where almost 1000 plants a week are being sold.

Those who put in Lalley now save more than those who wait until later.

This preference for Lalley is based on its savings and on the definite superiorities which make these savings possible.

People have learned that the Lalley is long-lived, thoroughly reliable, and beautifully simple. That it has been a great success in actual farm use for more than eight years.

Our earnest advice to you is to go to your Lalley-Light dealer now and assure yourself of an early installation.

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Alfalfa A Market Leader

Cheaper Corn Had No Influence on Hay Crops

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

AS A RESULT of the recent sharp downward tendency of corn, oats, barley and some other important feed commodities, growers are beginning to manifest concern over the probable course of hay values. Alfalfa, timothy and prairie have not yielded to the lower corn market; in fact, an independent display of strength has been witnessed in the forage trade. Instead of receding, hay prices have maintained a firm tone, and in instances advances have occurred. Nor is the present position of the hay market considered as temporary.

Generally, market interests who are in close touch with the factors entering into the making of hay prices are bullish in their views. This applies particularly to the alfalfa trade, and only to a lesser extent to prairie and timothy. Prairie is now selling around \$20 to \$21 a ton for choice, and as low as \$13.50 for the poorer grades. Timothy and clover mixed are selling at an extreme range of \$19 to \$27 a ton in Kansas City, and the occasional car of clover arriving brings \$13 to \$23 a ton. For alfalfa, sales are being made on the world's largest hay market up to \$31 a ton for the choice grade, and on a sliding scale downward to \$20 a ton for No. 3 grade. The differences in prices of the various classes of hay are on a normal basis, tho to many it may appear surprising that alfalfa should command a premium of \$10 a ton over prairie, while a few months ago the wild forage sold at a premium of \$10 to \$15 over what is termed the "wonder plant." But on the basis of actual feeding value, alfalfa and timothy are selling on a parity with prairie.

An enormous demand prevails for alfalfa. Heavy sales are being made by the South, the Southeast, East, the Middle West and Northern states. Seldom, if ever, in market history has the demand for alfalfa at this time of the year been so broad as during the present season. One of the largest dealers in hay said "we can sell feeding alfalfa anywhere." The South and Southeast, which sections doubtless have supplied the broadest demand, have been obtaining their requirements of alfalfa from Oklahoma and New Mexico, with comparatively little Kansas hay being diverted to that territory.

Surplus Supply All Out

But surplus alfalfa in Oklahoma and New Mexico, that is, the surplus above the requirements of the feeders within these states for the remainder of the year, are now practically exhausted. Representatives of Kansas City dealers in these states, who have been making large purchases to fill orders in the South, Southeast and portions of the East, are turning to other sections because of lack of offerings in Oklahoma and New Mexico. These states normally are large producers of alfalfa. Yields this year have been fair, though the growth has been more or less irregular. The first and second cuttings of alfalfa in Oklahoma, while large, were considerably damaged by rains during the windrow season. In some sections, a third crop of alfalfa has been cut, though the yield was cut down by dry weather. A fourth crop will not be general in Oklahoma. New Mexico has produced hay of generally excellent quality, mostly under irrigation. But the latter state is less important as a source of supplies, comparatively large quantities being used by feeders and millers in the districts where grown.

Kansas will be called upon to meet the bulk of the requirements of sections of the country which until recently have drawn from Oklahoma and New Mexico. Colorado, too, will be an important source of hay, this state already making liberal shipments. The first and second crops of alfalfa in Kansas, as a rule, were large, though the hay was discolored by rains, similar to that of Oklahoma. Later cuttings in the Sunflower state were reduced by dry weather. With the exception of the Northern section, Colorado has produced an abundance of hay. Severe drouth in the Northwest looms up as a bullish influence in the alfalfa market. In the last two years, Idaho

and other Northwestern states consigned an average of more than 1,000 cars weekly to the Kansas City market during the fall, winter and spring period. No hay will come from that area this year, however; in fact, dealers look for heavy shipments from the Southwest, including Kansas and Nebraska, to meet the scarcity in the drouth territory of the Northwest during the fall and winter period. Much hay now is being diverted from Colorado and Nebraska from the Eastern markets to the drouthy areas, and these shipments are expected to increase as the season progresses.

The tendency toward lower levels in all commodities resulting from agitation against the high cost of living is being given consideration for the pressure it may yield upon the hay trade. But even at the height of the agitation recently, the market for hay has been little affected, so there is doubt as to the pressure later in the season. Aside from this, dealers and other trade interests feel prices will continue around the present level. Lower grades, which predominate in the supply, may weaken, probably not before spring, but there is even a di-

vision of sentiment as to this. High alfalfa is expected to continue for many months.

Prairie Hay Plentiful

There is an enormous supply of prairie hay in the country, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska having gathered large crops. Tame hay, too, is abundant, particularly in the Central States section, while the supply in Missouri is only moderate. Car shortage now is a restricting factor in the prairie trade, and accounts, in a measure, for the strength of the wild hay. While the supply situation in the prairie trade creates bearishness, it must be remembered the cost of production is now estimated around \$13 to \$15 a ton, which, along with the strong tone of alfalfa, will have a tendency to maintain values.

With stocks of wheat in Kansas City elevators amounting to more than 12 million bushels, sufficient to cause congestion in the grain storage facilities, and tracks holding more than 4,000 cars of wheat, embargo action was forced against shipments of the bread cereal to the Kansas City market. But the embargo on railroads was only a temporary measure, and with the government moving out 5-million bushels of its holdings, it is probable shipments will be permitted soon. Interior advices indicate hundreds of cars loaded with wheat are being sidetracked at country points, and an enormous movement may follow the removal of the embargo. Embargo action, therefore,

should not cause nervousness among producers, for no profit will result from earlier marketing. A split in the demand followed action of railroad officials, but the trade was handicapped because of congested conditions. Dark hard wheat closed last week unchanged to 5 cents higher than the preceding week, hard winter was unchanged to 2 cents higher, while red winter sold unchanged to 3 cents higher, the principal advance being scored on the cheaper grades, most of which were taken by the United States Grain Corporation. Premiums above the government basis ranged up to 11 cents a bushel, but the bulk of the offerings sold at the minimum price level.

All coarse grains continued on a downward scale, with only a very light demand prevailing for current offerings. Carlots of corn receded 3 to 6 cents a bushel, losses on oats ranged from 1 to 3½ cents, rye was off about 4 cents, barley about 5 cents lower, while kafir and milo suffered a recession of 40 to 45 cents a hundred-weight compared with the preceding week. The sharp recession in kafir and milo was attributed to the approaching movement of the new crop, along with the extreme weakness in corn. The sorghum grains, which usually follow the course of values in the leading feed grain, held up well until the past week, and with the crop movement of 1919 beginning, the break in prices to a level on a parity with corn was not surprising. Barley and rye also have

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Included in this offer are approximately 32,000 acres, known as the Longville Tract, in the famous Highlands District of Southwestern Louisiana. There is no question as to the quality of the soil. Shrewd Northern and Western farmers and stockraisers have bought land of the same character in this district in the last three years, and the results they are getting RIGHT NOW furnish ample proof of the productiveness of the soil and the variety of crops it will yield. Every one of these men is proving that live stock can be raised here much cheaper than in any Northern state.

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There is no more healthful region in the United States. The climate is so mild there is no winter as it is known in the Northern states, and vegetable growth continues the year 'round. The rainfall is generous and certain—there never has been a total crop failure due to drouth in this section. Cattle, hogs and sheep range in the open twelve months in the year, and there is pasture for stock eight to nine months of the twelve. Farm work can be carried on out of doors every day in the year.

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weakened in sympathy with corn and oats. The abnormal foreign exchange situation also tended to weaken these cereals.

While the September future delivery suffered a further decline of 12½ cents a bushel, the later options were off less than 5 cents, and offered greater resistance to bear pressure. Speculative interests were more cautious in their operations, fear being manifest that the market had suffered too rapid a downturn. A reaction in the corn market may develop, but this is more doubtful than probable.

Feeds Becoming Cheaper

Bran and shorts are weakening, but in view of the sharp declines witnessed in corn and other grains, the market for mill offal is displaying surprising strength. Bran is quoted in Kansas City at \$37 to \$38 a ton, carlots, compared with as high as \$40 the previous week. Gray shorts have reacted \$2 to \$3 a ton, being offered around \$54 to \$55 on the Kansas City market. Eastern demand for feed has dwindled, but outlets in the South and Southeast continue broad. Hog producers, the principal consumers of shorts, are unwilling to pay current prices for the heavier mill feed, owing to the break in pork animals. Other feeds, including low grade wheat, green corn, barley, feed are being substituted for shorts, which is being felt in the demand.

Grow More Forage Crops

Legumes and Sorghums Usually Prove Profitable

BY E. V. HARTMAN

KANSAS and Oklahoma are especially favored on account of the great variety of forage crops that can be grown successfully and profitably within their borders. The big advantage lies in the fact that these crops can be grown so easily and as the needs of the season may demand. This year such a need is very imperative. Prairie hay is retailing at \$1 to \$1.25 for every bale of 80 pounds. Any crop that can be used to supplement the standard hays made from alfalfa, clovers, and timothy or prairie grass is certainly of interest to farmers and feeders, but more especially to dairy farmers.

For several reasons we find it difficult to make the most of our standard grasses and clovers. On many of our lands, and especially on our uplands, clover and alfalfa do not do well, and as a consequence are not grown very extensively. Much of the prairie grass was plowed up by the early settlers and in many localities there is only a somewhat limited amount of prairie hay produced. Hence a forage crop for just such an emergency must be found and grown. It is the height of

folly for a farmer to buy his hay, as I have seen so many do every spring for the last 15 years when a little foresight and planning might avoid that necessity and expense.

Grain Crops for Hay

Most of the cereal grains can be used but considering palatability, digestibility and yield I always have preferred oats for this purpose. If cut when in the dough stage a good grade of good bright hay may be obtained ranging from 1 ton to 2 tons an acre or even more. I have seen oats cut in this stage with a blunder and bound, but upon close examination I found more or less mold under some of the bands. This leads me to think it is not a safe plan to bind oats, especially if a week of rainy weather should immediately follow.

Oats and Canada peas are a great combination and make a hay product very similar to timothy and clover. As these peas are cool weather plants I believe I would not risk them on a large scale, although I have grown them successfully in a limited way. However this crop never will make the splendid growth in Kansas or Oklahoma that I have seen it make in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, San Luis Valley, Colorado or in Wisconsin—but then we have cowpeas, soy beans, Spanish peanuts and velvet beans which more than take the place of the Canada peas.

I suppose millet has come into its own oftener as an emergency hay crop in the North but it gives the sorghums a closer race in our own locality than any other hay crop. The common millet is grown mostly because of its fineness and earliness. German and Japanese millet offer larger yields but they are of coarse texture. I think either variety makes rather an inferior hay, so much depending on its proper handling and time of cutting. If cut when heads are out, it is at its best, but after this it soon deteriorates and becomes woody. Japanese millet, or Billion Dollar grass as some seedmen name it, is a big yielder on good ground but the hay is exceedingly coarse and is something like cane hay. Last year I used Japan millet on about 2 acres for pasture and it really was wonderful how it kept growing, dry as it was altho being repeatedly eaten off.

Cane and Cowpeas

The sorghums are the standbys of a great many of our farmers and are in reality our best insurance crops, because if planted early enough and given first class attention in cultivation, they will come thru our worst years and produce very fair crops.

If I desired excellent hay I would sow 1½ bushels of Early Amber cane to the acre either broadcast or drilled, doing the seeding when the earth was warm about May 15. The Early Orange cane is quite large in growth. The later variety of cane will produce a large quantity of hay an acre but usually it is coarser. I have used kafir for like purposes but do not like it very well. This year I sowed a small plot of land to cane and cowpeas and believe it will make an excellent combination. Sudan grass is another plant that often can be used to good advantage. The seed is usually slow in coming up if sown too early. It is best to wait until warm weather comes before seeding.

This grass—for that is what it really is, has a low digestible protein content, 1 per cent lower than that of oat straw which has a content of 4.5 per cent. Like millet its harvest should not be delayed but when in full bloom it should be cut. Then it is at its best and makes good feed as hay or for silage.

Legumes should be grown and should be used in combination as much as possible. Always bear in mind these are not only protein carriers and give an added value to the feed that contains it, but they make ideal feed for all young and growing stock. For your cattle's sake and for the land's sake grow any of the legumes whenever possible.

Don't Seed Wheat too Early

BY S. C. SALMON

A recent survey by the entomological department of the Kansas State Agricultural college shows a general infestation of Hessian fly thruout Eastern Kansas and in some counties in Western Kansas. The situation is very similar to the one a few years ago preceding the serious Hessian fly epidemic.

Farmers generally are between the devil and the deep blue sea when it comes to avoiding injury from Hessian fly. There are no varieties of wheat suitable for growing in Kansas that are resistant or immune. Such a variety was recently discovered by the Agricultural Experiment station, but unfortunately it is so unsatisfactory in other respects that it cannot be recommended. It may prove valuable for crossing with other varieties, but so far it cannot be depended upon to stop the Hessian fly menace.

Early, deep plowing and subsequent working of the ground to kill volunteer wheat destroys many fly larvae, but the soil this season is so dry and hard and labor so scarce that little plowing has been done. This leaves the fly an unobstructed pathway to next year's wheat crop unless the weather man helps out, or farmers take a hand by giving more attention to the time of seeding.

There is no doubt that reasonably late seeding is a fly preventive, but there is danger of seeding too late and losing the crop from winter killing, blowing of the soil, or other unfavorable conditions unless one understands the difficulties and disadvantages of late seeding as well as the advantages. For this reason no general rule can be given. One must take into consideration the preparation and kind of soil, the location in the state, the acreage to be sown, and the equipment for doing the work. If ground is plowed early and is in good condition, one can seed a week or 10 days later than on similar ground plowed later or otherwise poorly prepared; hence, a farmer who has his ground plowed is in a much better position to avoid fly injury than one who has no plowing done. If one has a large acreage, seeding must begin early in order to avoid seeding a part too late. This particularly is true if the number of horses and the machinery is limited.

In Northern Kansas it is necessary to seed reasonably early in order to get a good growth of wheat before winter. Otherwise winter-killing may be more serious than damage from Hessian fly. However, it is seldom advisable to begin seeding before September 15, and in most sections it will be advisable this year to put off seeding until September 20 or 25, or even later. It is usually not difficult to tell whether Hessian flies are present in a neighborhood in sufficient numbers to be a menace to the crop. If they are, it will be advisable to delay seeding as much as possible and at the same time have the last of it completed early in October.

In Southeastern Kansas wheat should not be sown this year earlier than September 25. In most cases there will be less damage from fly and better yields will be had next year if none is seeded before October 1.

In Central Kansas seeding should begin about September 20-25 in the Northern part and about September 25-28 in the Southern part. Earlier seeding than this is an invitation to the flies to help themselves, and there is little doubt about them being present to do so. Later seeding than the dates mentioned will be safe if the ground is in good condition and drills and seed are ready so there will be no unnecessary delays when seeding once begins.

The time of seeding in Western Kansas is largely determined by moisture conditions rather than by Hessian fly. Few flies are present in normal years, and when they are they have less effect on the crop than the supply of moisture.

The principal point in this area is to get the wheat in when it will most likely germinate and get a good start. If the soil is moist and in good condition wheat may be sown as early as September 15 with good results. If too dry to germinate the wheat it usually is considered best to wait for rain rather than seed in dry soil and trust to luck.



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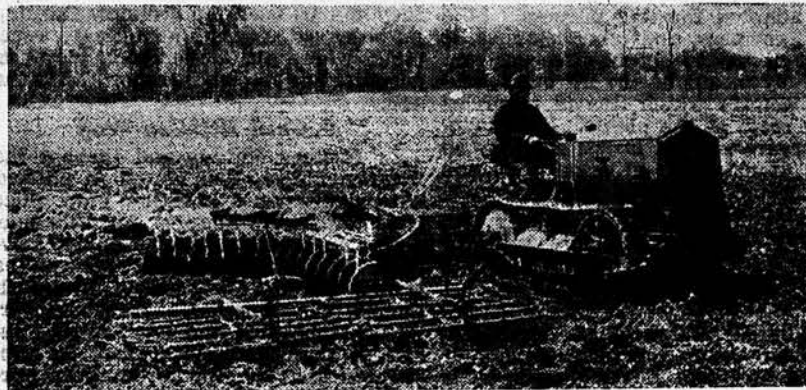
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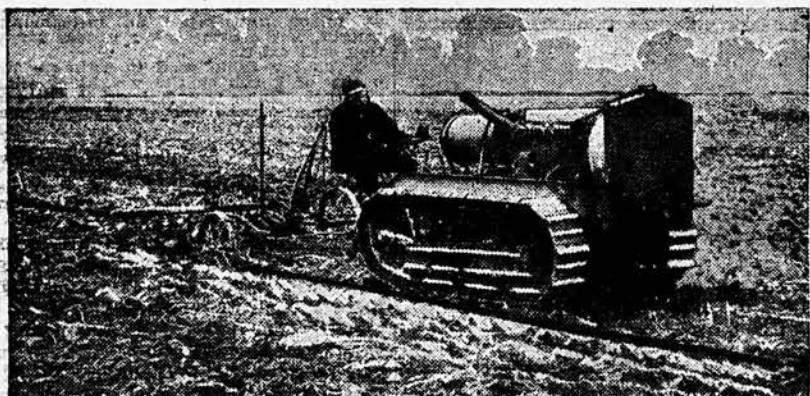
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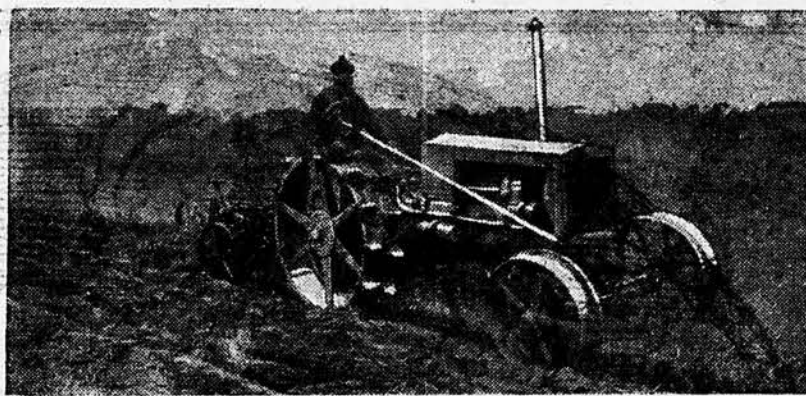
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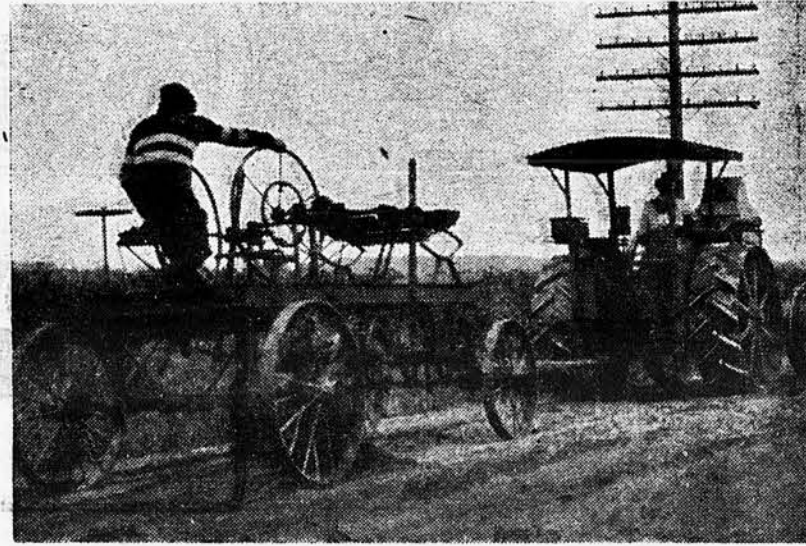
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Sweet Clover Helps Soils

Farmers Should Grow More Hardy Legumes

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

FOR QUICK results in improving the soil, Sweet clover is superior to most other crops. Its ability to thrive well on badly eroded soils, and on soils lacking in humus or otherwise badly run down makes it especially adapted for this purpose. Like alfalfa, cowpeas, and other legumes, it has the ability to obtain nitrogen from the air by means of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria which live in tubercles on the roots of the plants. Sweet clover, however, has a larger capacity to utilize atmospheric nitrogen than the other legumes. When plowed under for green manure or allowed to remain on the land, this crop is a very efficient one in building up the humus and nitrogen content of the soil.

Improves Soil Texture

The large roots, which penetrate deeply, break up the lower layers of the soil and add much humus to it when they decay, thus improving the physical condition of the soil some distance below the depth of plowing. Unproductive and heavy clay soils may be so improved in texture and fertility

by growing Sweet clover on them for a few years that they become quite productive. Sandy soils, so deficient in humus as to be unsuitable for cultivated crops, may be so improved in this respect within a few years that they can be used for ordinary farming purposes to a good advantage, especially where all of the Sweet clover is permitted to become incorporated in the soil.

A Good Rotation Crop

In Eastern Kansas and thruout the Eastern states, Red clover is utilized extensively as a rotation crop since it is admirably adapted for this purpose. In most parts of Kansas, however, Red clover cannot always be grown successfully because of drouth during the summer. Sweet clover, which is hardier and more drouth resistant than Red clover may be substituted for this crop for rotation purposes along the western border of the area adapted to Red clover and for a considerable distance farther West. Like Red clover, the Sweet clover may be seeded either along or with small

grain and grown for forage and seed or preferably for pasture and seed or green manure. While Sweet clover has been used but very little as a rotation crop heretofore, the indications are that it will soon be extensively grown for this purpose. One of the most practicable ways of producing Sweet clover in Eastern Kansas is to seed this crop with oats or in wheat in the spring. Of course it may be seeded by itself if preferred. Under ordinary conditions, especially on fertile soils a normal crop of small grain may be obtained and a stand of Sweet clover established which may yield from 1 to 2 tons of hay equal to that of alfalfa. The crop may or may not be left for the second year's growth. In case the Sweet clover is plowed up at the end of the first year, a good crop of hay will have been obtained and the land greatly benefited as a result of having grown a deep rooted legume with but little extra outlay in materials and work. For best results with the Sweet clover, the nurse crop should not be a full stand. If hot dry conditions prevail at harvest time the young Sweet clover plants may die after the wheat or oats are removed. Stands of Sweet clover are more often obtained when this crop is seeded with oats than with wheat. The best time to plow up the first year stand of Sweet clover is during the spring of the second year just after the growth

begins. When plowed up at this time, the plants are killed more easily than when plowed up during the fall or winter when they are in a dormant condition.

Estimating Silo Capacities

The extensive use of silos is responsible for numerous calls for information regarding the capacity of silos and for an estimate of the weight of silage under a variety of conditions. The common method of making such estimates is by the use of tables of silo capacities published by silo manufacturers and by experiment stations. These tables are based directly or indirectly upon a table published by King of Wisconsin in 1893. Recent investigations show that even when these tables are used according to the directions of the originator, the results are too high, but as generally applied the tonnage is often estimated 25 per cent too high. The Missouri and Kansas agricultural experiment stations have taken the weights of silage in thirty-two silos, representing four seasons. From these figures it is learned:

1. That the tonnage of silage is usually estimated too high by tables in common use.
2. That the weight of a cubic foot of silage at the time filling is completed varies widely, according to: (a) The depth of the silo; (b) the percentage of water present; (c) the proportion of grain; (d) the thoroughness of packing; (e) the rate of filling; and (f) the diameter of the silo. In silage that has had time to settle, (d) and (e) will be of minor importance as influencing the weight, but all the other causes for variation still exist.
3. That a table used to estimate the capacity of a silo or the weight of silage at the time filling is completed is not adapted to estimating the weight of settled silage.
4. That on account of the many complications influencing the weights of silage it is impossible to give any estimate of weight that is more than an approximation. When silage is bought or sold it is recommended that it be weighed whenever possible rather than to estimate its weight.

The data gathered by the two experiment stations are used as a basis for two new tables—the one for estimating silage weight when filling is completed, the other for estimating the weight of settled silage. These tables are presented in Circular 89 of the University of Missouri of Columbia, Mo. A copy may be had free.

Hints for Fall Plantings

Many of the perennial flowers in plantings for lawn and garden do well when started between September 15 and November 1, according to W. H. Bontrager, florist at the Ohio Experiment station. Some of the most satisfactory flowers for fall planting are Sweet William, the hardy Larkspur, Baby's Breath, Sea Lavender, Mullein Pink, Chinese Bellflower, Evening Primrose.

Old, worn-out plants of hollyhock will be rejuvenated by transplanting and will flower more profusely next summer. The dividing and transplanting of peonies can be most successfully done in the autumn, the latter part of September being the best time, in order to allow for root growth before freezing weather sets in.

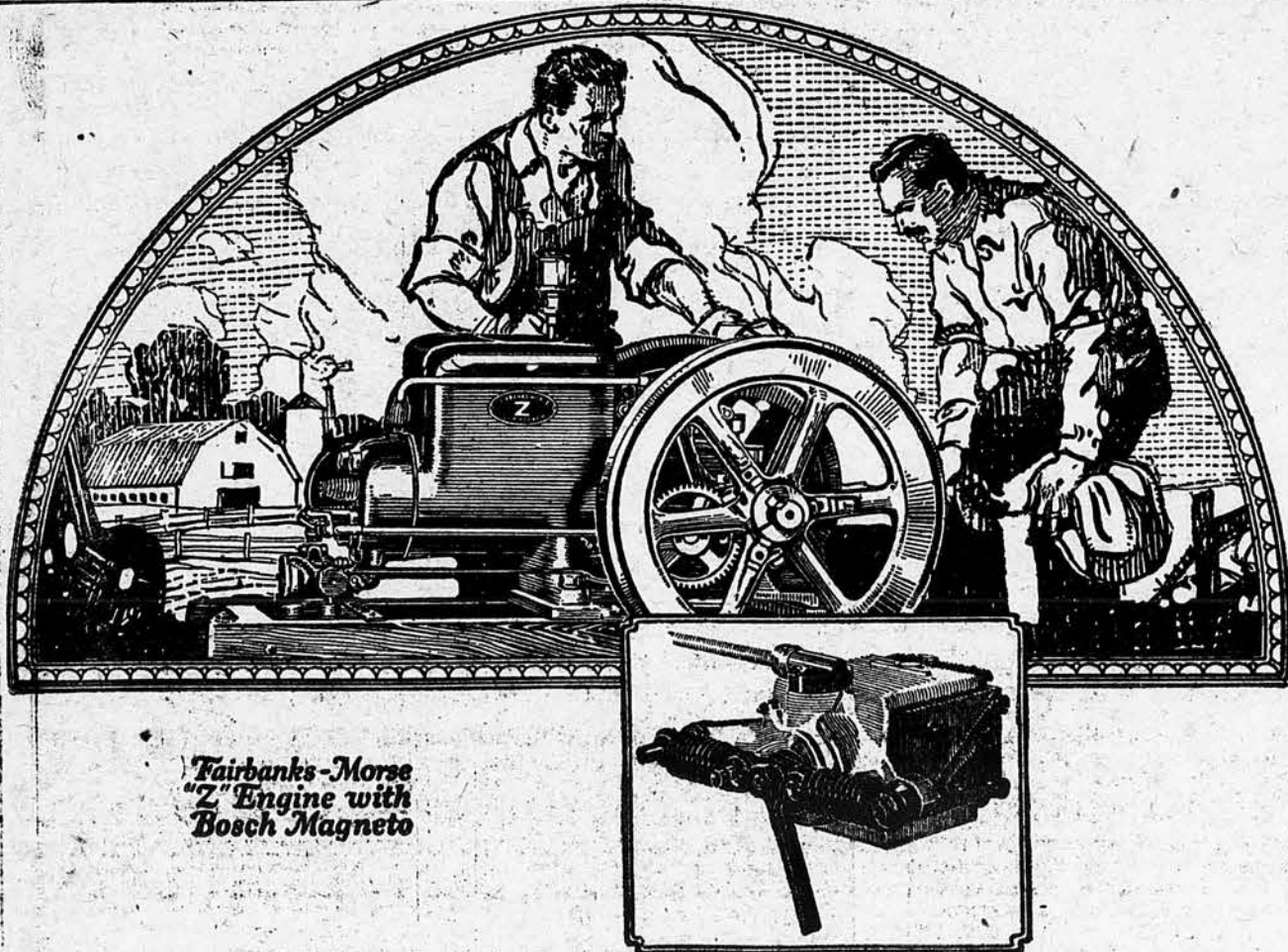
For commercial purposes a list of tested productive varieties in the White Peonies are: Festiva maxima, Duchess de Nemours, Couronne d'Or and Marie Lemoine; in pink, Edulis superb, Mons. Jules Elie, Delicatissima and Richardson's grandiflora.

One of the best reds for florists' use is Felix Crousse. For the home garden such varieties as Eugene Verdier, pink; Mad. Jules Calot, dark pink; Mad. Crousse, white, flecked crimson; Mathilde de Roseneck, pink; La Perle, pink; Modeste Guerin, light red; La Cygne, milk white, midseason; Baroness Schroeder, very light pink; Milton Hill, light pink, late; Sarah Bernhardt, rose pink, late; Karl Rosenfeld, very handsome dark crimson—rare and scarce; Walter Faxon, bright rose, midseason; Soulangue, lilac white, late.

An Excellent Investment

H. G. Baker & Son, Tonganoxie, Kan., purchased a granddaughter of Rag Apple Korndyke Eighth from Oliver Cabana, Jr., for their herd. The Bakers recently sold at private sale to W. J. O'Brien, also of Tonganoxie, three cows for a total of \$1,000.

The United States War Department shipped 29,000 mules and 33,000 draft horses to Europe during the war. During the same time, we purchased 29,000 mules and 123,000 horses in Europe.



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Make the Hog Comfortable

Concrete Wallows are Permanent and Satisfactory

BY J. B. MARCELLUS

STATISTICS gathered by the state board of agriculture, show that hog raising in Kansas is confined largely to the northeastern part of the state. In 39 western counties, in 1918, there were approximately 180,000 head of hogs while in 66 middle and eastern counties there were approximately 2½ million head. The reason for the larger number in the eastern part of the state, is that there is very little corn raised in Western Kansas.

The question of hog wallows is therefore most important in Central and Eastern Kansas. At first thought, it would seem that a hog wallow is as necessary to the life of a hog as a henhouse is to the life of a chicken and if the hog wallow is not provided that the hog will make one. Experiments are being carried on now in Maryland by the United States Department of Agriculture, whose specialists say that dust baths such as horses, mules, and chickens take are more healthy for hogs than wet baths.

Not Many Artificial Wallows

From the statistics of the Kansas state board of Agriculture, only 27 Kansas farmers reported having artificial hog wallows. In answer to the questions: "Do your hogs have a mud wallow?" "Why?" 192 answered "Yes," 60 answered, "They wallow in the creek," 41 answered, "Sometimes" and 239 answered "No." The experience of the 192 answering "Yes," was that a mud wallow keeps the hogs cool in the summer, and that the hogs enjoy it. Some declared that it helped to get rid of the lice. Others said that the hogs wallowed in the creek. The 41 who reported having a mud wallow "Sometimes" stated that it occurred in hot weather only, when the rains filled up the low places. The 239 who reported "No," declared that a mud wallow is unhealthy, not sanitary, spreads disease, is unnecessary and is a nuisance. They never let their hogs form a mud wallow if they can help it. Most of the farmers, however, who had mud wallows on their farms, made no effort to keep them sanitary. They usually depend upon the rains to wash them out and the sun to dry them up, in short give them little or no attention. A very few used dips or lime to disinfect them. Where the hog wallows in a stream, the running water tends to keep things fresh, yet on the other hand, contamination from upstream may cause the herd to become infected with disease. One of the greatest detriments of the hog wallow is that the hogs drink the stagnant, dirty, water instead of going to the trough.

Better Sanitation Needed

It would therefore appear that the desirability of a hog wallow depends upon sanitation. Most of us smile at the word, sanitation, as applied to a hog, however, when we go to the Kansas State Fair and see the clean, sleek, contented, show animals, it is not difficult to appreciate what sanitation can do even for a hog. A hog wallow, which is well built, kept clean and has running water usually is more pleasant at least if not actually beneficial to the hog.

To keep a hog wallow sanitary, it

is necessary that it be constructed of concrete with running water and a drain so that it can be flushed out and disinfected. If built of wood, it is only temporary and cannot be kept clean.

Of the 27 farmers who reported to the state board of agriculture that they had artificial hog wallows, all reported that they had constructed such wallows since 1910 and every one was said to be in good or excellent condition. All were made of concrete. They cost from \$5 to \$50 averaging about \$18 each or 12¢ a cubic foot of capacity. In size, they averaged 9 feet wide, 13 feet long by 16 inches deep. One-third of the wallows were reported as having a constant flowing supply of water. The common source of water was the overflow of watering tanks altho water was piped directly to some of them. A few had pipes to drain the water away, and with the remainder the water had to be dipped out. A number of the farmers stated that the wallows should be shoveled or cleaned out every week. Some reported using crude oil on the surface of the water as a disinfectant.

Suggestions on Construction

In the construction of a concrete hog wallow, the same principles as used in the construction of a concrete watering trough or tank should be followed. The usual form of a hog wallow is rectangular altho a circular one is sometimes built. A silo form can be used for a circular hog wallow. It is necessary that an easy way be provided for the hog to get in and out. There also should be a varying depth of water, that is the bottom should have a slope. The walls and floors should be at least 6 inches thick and made of concrete properly mixed of 1 part Portland cement, 2½ parts sand, 4 parts clean pebbles or crushed stone. The sand, stone and gravel usually found upon the farms of the United States are usually suitable for concrete construction, provided the following precautions are taken:

1. These aggregates must be free from vegetable matter, clay, loam, or other foreign substances.
2. Never use bank-run gravel, unless the sand is separated from the pebbles by screening thru a ¼ inch screen.
3. For small concrete products, such as drain tile, and fence posts, the coarse aggregate (crushed rock or pebbles) should range in size from ½ inch to ¾ inch. For larger work, such as silos, barn floors and ordinary foundations, coarse aggregate should range from 1½ inches to ¾ inch.
4. The sand used should be coarse, hard and clean and graded from ¼ inch to fine, with the larger size predominating.

Hand Mixing

The following process is to be used when concrete is mixed by hand, using a two-bag batch of 1:2:4 proportions:

1. Size of measuring box for sand should be 2 feet square by 1 foot high, thus containing 4 cubic feet.
2. Load sand in wheelbarrows and wheel upon board.
3. Fill measuring box with sand, lift box, and spread sand 4 inches thick over board.
4. Take two bags of cement, place contents as evenly as possible over sand.
5. Turn the sand and cement over until thoroughly mixed, so that no streaks of cement or sand appear.
6. Spread the mixture of sand and cement out carefully, place measuring box beside it, and fill twice with stone or pebbles, then empty upon the sand and cement mixture and mix thoroughly.
7. Add three-quarters of required amount of water slowly and evenly, at the same time mix the mass.

8. Continue mixing, adding balance of water when dry spots appear, until the whole mass has been turned over three or four times; this should be sufficient. After final turning, shovel into compact mass ready for wheeling away to place.

Estimates on the cost of construction of hog wallows of different sizes or dimensions may be obtained free upon application to the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Good Hog Feeds

More than 2,000 hogs were being fed in July on eight farms in Atchison county, Missouri, visited by a member of the extension service of the University of Missouri. The hogs had the run of alfalfa and clover pastures and received a half ration of corn during early summer. About July 15 they were started on full feed of corn and tankage in self-feeders. Three hundred hogs from one of these herds were shipped out in July. They had made an average gain of 1.4 pounds a day for the last 30 days. Equal parts of ground barley and ear corn had been used to supplement the alfalfa pasture.

A Big Sweet Potato Crop

Alabama is leading again this year in the production of sweet potatoes, and her crop will be more than 5 million bushels larger than last year's with a total of 19,920,000 bushels as forecast by the Department of Agriculture from conditions prevailing in August.

The country's total crop this year is forecast at 100,456,000 bushels, which is 14 million bushels more than was harvested last year.

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Belgian Horse Show

The coming International Belgian Horse show scheduled for next month will be the most important event of its kind ever held. The show will be held simultaneously with the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Ia., September 22-28 inclusive.

The Belgian horse has demonstrated its superiority as a draft horse wherever heavy horses are needed. It is becoming rapidly popular with the American Farmer and similar esteem for this breed exists in other countries where agriculture is the industry. This includes Canada, and the native country of the breed, Belgium, must not be overlooked. The country of Belgium was practically stripped of these excellent horses during the war. The heavy, dependable Belgian draft horse played a role in the war which cannot be questioned as being extremely important.

The International Belgian Horse show has as its object giving the public, more particularly the average livestock breeder, a more definite aim in heavy draft horse. Breeders of Belgians from all parts of this country and Canada are lining up and sending in their entries of exhibition stock. Three large barns have been erected and indications justify the belief of those in charge that every stall will be occupied when the show opens.

Those in direct charge of this show are men who are numbered among the strongest supporters and promoters of the breed. William Crownover, well known breeder and importer of Hudson, Iowa, is superintendent of the show. He is very enthusiastic in his belief that this show will be a great stimulus to Belgian breeders every-

where and to the extension of breed interests in general.

The show committee consists of Dr. T. U. McManus of Waterloo, Iowa; Charles Irvine of Ankeny, Iowa, and J. W. Van Nice of Garrison, Iowa. They are doing all in their power to make this international event truly meritorious from every point of view.

This international show should merit the support of every Belgian breeder, large or small, and whether he lives near or distant. Premiums amounting to over \$5,500 in cash will be distributed to winning exhibition stock and the classifications have been worked out by the show committee to encourage the small as well as the large breeders to show and on top of all, to make the show of great educational value to the breeders and the general public.

Kansas Exhibits at Farm Congress

Kansas has arranged to make a very creditable exhibit at the International Farm Congress which is to be held in Kansas City. B. S. Wilson of the Kansas State Agricultural college will have charge of the exhibit.

"We are planning," says Mr. Wilson, "an all Kansas agricultural display and also an all Kansas Experiment station display. The former display will more than cover 700 square feet of wall space as well as a lot of bench space. This will consist of all of the varieties of crops grown in Kansas, also a lot of educational material such as maps, worked up in a special manner showing the comparative production of important crops in each county. Also the approximate number of tractors, automobiles, cream separators and silos in each county. Livestock also will be shown by means

of small models. We will show a composite of the 177,841 farms in Kansas.

"The Kansas exhibit won at this same show, first place at Denver in 1915; first place at El Paso, Tex., in 1916; second place at Peoria, Ill., in 1917; and tied for first place with Nebraska at Kansas City in 1918. I had charge of these exhibits during this time. We also showed a Kansas Experiment station display at El Paso and Kansas City. We are doing all we can to have Kansas win first place at Kansas City in 1919.

"The Kansas Experiment station display this year will consist of results of some of our more important experiments, including agronomy, dairying and animal husbandry. Units of both of the above displays will be taken to the International Livestock show at Chicago in the early part of the coming winter."

Trapping Raccoons

After finding raccoon runs and trails near lake or stream, set trap out in water deep enough to cover it. Then cut two separate pieces of brush, scent with the best raccoon bait, and place one on each side of the trap. Or the trap may be concealed in a path made by the coon, covered carefully with loose earth and baited. On catching the scent the coon will be sure to investigate. Another good place to set coon traps is at the mouth of small creeks or at the bottom of old logs that have fallen across a stream.

Coons are attracted by bright objects and always investigate the unusual. In the majority of cases their curiosity proves fatal to them. A bright tin fish attached to the pan of the trap will

glitter in the sun or moonlight and will draw the coon over to the trap.

When trapped in the Northern and Central sections of the country, the furs should be stretched in their natural shape, care being taken not to over-stretch. Southern pelts should be stretched as nearly square as possible. All superfluous meat and fat should be removed, but the pelt should not be scraped too closely. Skins should be dried in cool place, not in sun or near fire. They are ready to ship when dry enough to hold their shape.

Management of Feeding Lambs

Lambs bought on the market for fattening must be accustomed gradually to rich green feed like rape, soy beans or cowpeas, says the University of Missouri. The method commonly used by successful feeders in this state is to put the lambs on a comparatively dry timothy or bluegrass pasture upon arrival at the farm. Here they are permitted to rest and fill up on grass for a couple of days. An abundance of good clean drinking water should be provided at all times. After a day or two the lambs are turned into the corn field for about an hour, following their morning fill of grass. They are then returned to the bluegrass or timothy pasture. This operation is repeated for three or four days, and the time the lambs are allowed in the cornfield is increased about an hour each day.

It is not easy to drive a load or two of lambs out of a large corn field, and there is always the danger of leaving behind a few which have strayed from the main flock. To avoid this trouble, fence off "sheep tight" a plot of two or three acres. In this plot grow forage to be used gradually to accustom the lambs to their regular forage in the larger field. This plan will be found very convenient.

The lambs will eat the lower blades of the corn and will learn to eat the "down" corn. However, they will not become troublesome by breaking down the stalks in order to get to the ears, if sufficient food is provided. If it is desirable to pasture off the grain instead of husking out the corn, it will be necessary for best results to break the stalks for the lambs. Just enough stalks should be broken each day to provide grain to satisfy the lambs. If too much is broken down at one time it will be wasted.

"No one ever made sheep fat by stinting them." It should be remembered that as the fall season advances, feed becomes scarce and unpalatable.

If the lambs are to be marketed as fat lambs they should not be forced to remain in the corn field too long without some additional feed. This is particularly true where rape is not available. It will be necessary about November 1 to begin feeding some grain in addition to the forage. Many feeders also feed hay at this time, giving the lambs each evening as much as they will eat before morning. A few of the larger feeders begin feeding corn silage about November 1. As much silage as the lambs will eat up clean in about an hour, is the right amount to feed both morning and evening.

Provide plenty of salt and good water. Shed or barn shelter is not absolutely necessary, but it is advisable to have shelter to protect the lambs from the cold fall rains.

Wool Consumption Increases

Altho the June figures for wool consumption broke all records for 1919, the July figures exceed them 8 million pounds, according to the monthly wool consumption report just issued by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. The total amount of wool used during July—63 million pounds, grease equivalent—is almost three times the amount used in February of this year. However, this is 2 million pounds short of the consumption in June, 1918.

July consumption represents an increase of 15 per cent over the amount used in June and 21 per cent over the amount used in May. Monthly consumption of wool has increased steadily since February, indicating that manufacturers have readjusted themselves completely to peace business.

Total amounts of wool used during July, by condition, in pounds, were: grease, 45,213,307; scoured, 7,485,323; pulled, 2,274,463.



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Rate: 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions the rate is 7 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number in advertisement and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany orders. Real estate and livestock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted for this department.

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13.....	1.04	3.48	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.68	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	3.88	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.08	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.28	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	4.48	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	4.68	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	4.88	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.08	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	10.64
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24.....	1.92	5.68	40.....	3.20	11.20
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WHAT A CLASSIFIED AD CAN DO
Farmers Mail and Breeze.
Dear Sirs: Enclosed find check for the balance due you on my advertisement. It surely is doing the work, as I have sold \$125 worth since its first installment.

POULTRY.
So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.
SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Virgil E. Hixon, Beattie, Kan.
SHEPHERD ANCONAS COCKERELS, pullets laying. Rena Brooks, Paola, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.
PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, BLACK Langshans, R. I. Reds, \$4.50 for 25; \$18 for 100. Pure bred to lay. White Leghorns, \$4 for 25; \$16 for 100. Odds and ends each hatch, \$15 for 100. Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Floyd P. Smith, Martinsburg, Mo.

BANTAMS.
BUFF, WHITE, BLACK, COCHIN; GOLDEN Seabright bantams, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

COCKERELS.
TEN LEADING PURE BRED VARIETIES, March and April hatched. Prices right. Floyd P. Smith, Martinsburg, Mo.

LEGHORNS.
FOR SALE—PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$1. E. S. Ehresman, Sterling, Kan.

APRIL SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. Younk's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

FOR SALE. PUREBRED SCARLET COMB White Leghorn Roosters. J. L. Proctor, Cummings, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS AND COCKERELS hatched from Ferris' best pen. Fieda Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

GUARANTEED PURE BRED ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. Lee Smith, R. 2, Kanopolis, Kan.

YOUNG STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels and pullets, \$1.25-\$3. J. P. Nachtigal, Buhler, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, beauties, \$1.25, September only. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

BEST STRAIN APRIL SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels and pullets, \$1 until Oct. 1. Mrs. Ethel Miller, Langdon, Kan.

ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn hens \$2 each. Early hatch cockerels \$1.50 each. While they last. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB LEGHORN cockerels and pullets and Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$2. Mrs. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BRED SCARLET COMB GOLDEN Buff Leghorns. Hens, \$2; cocks, \$3; cockerels, \$1 each. 220-285 laying strain. Mrs. Jno. Witmer, Oskaloosa, Kan.

MINORCAS.
APRIL HATCHED COCKERELS, \$3 EACH. John Palsal, Agra, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED ROCK cockerels, April and May hatch, 3 and 5 dollars each. Jessie Scott, Box 466, Russell, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.
GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES FOR sale. D. Lawver, R. 3, Weir, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2. Tumbler pigeons, \$1 pair. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTES AND Fisher White Rocks, cheap. 290 egg strain. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

DUCKS.
ROUEN AND MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN ducks, cheap. W. H. Koell, Hampton, Ia.

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

RABBITS.
PEDIGREED NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS on easy credit terms. Write for prices. Guy Estes, Stockton, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.
SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS NOW TO "THE Copes," Topeka, Kan. Established 1883.

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

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FOR SALE—KANRED SEED WHEAT. Will Carille, Stafford, Kan.

KANRED WHEAT \$3 PER BUSHEL, Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE KANRED SEED WHEAT, \$3 PER bushel. Sacks free. A. H. Burg, Lakin, Kan.

KANRED SEED WHEAT \$3 PER BUSHEL, sacks extra. J. H. Taylor and Sons, Chapman, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE KANRED WHEAT. Ask for sample. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kan.

98% PURE ALFALFA SEED, \$12 DELIVERED to you and sacks free. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

WANTED—ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, timothy, Sudan and all seeds. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

WE WANT TO BUY ALFALFA SEED. Send us samples and how much you want for it. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kansas.

WE WANT TO BUY NEW CROP WHITE sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover and timothy seed. Mail samples to Ft. Smith Seed Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.

KANRED SEED WHEAT, \$3.30, F. O. B. Sawyer, Kan. Recleaned, graded and sacked. Inspected for purity. Good germination. \$3 per bu. at farm. Sacks extra. G. E. Lee, Route 2, Pratt, Kan.

DON'T PLACE AN ORDER UNTIL YOU see our prices and terms. Buy at wholesale and save agent's commission. Certificate of inspection with each order. Seeds fresh and tested. Write today for catalog. Wichita Nurseries and Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

KANRED SEED WHEAT. YOU SHOULD plant it; it yields more, resists rust, withstands winter killing, matures earlier. Price per bushel (sacks extra), pure cleaned extra, \$2.75 on track; \$3 in small lots, sacked F. O. B. track. Also Montana Red Wheat price \$2.75 in small lots. This latter wheat compares well with Kanred. Fred Windhorst, Belpre, Kan.

PLANTS.
EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.75 per 100. Willard Young, Liberal, Kan.

CANARIES.
GOOD SINGERS, \$3 A PAIR. GEO. COX, Little River, Kan.

DOGS.
WANTED—GOOD COON DOG. MUST HAVE trial. Culp Elsie, Lake City, Kan.

PUPPIES, KITTENS, BIRDS, SUPPLIES. Kansas City Bird Store, 1421 Main, Kansas City, Mo.

AIRDALE PUPPIES, PUREBRED, REGISTERED, best of breeding. Ralph Jamison, Alamo, Kan.

FAIR GOOD STAG HOUNDS, ABSOLUTELY guaranteed. Priced right to sell. Ed Brunk, Norcorat, Kan.

WANTED—100 WHITE ESKIMO-SPITZ puppies, about 6 weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

MOLASSES.
OLD FASHION "CUBAN MOLASSES." Special price for a few weeks. Guaranteed to keep all summer. 60-gallon barrels, 25c a gal. Cash with order. Winston Grain Co., Winston, N. C.

MACHINERY.
ONE NEW BIRDBELL ALFALFA HULLER No. 3, cheap. E. H. Scovell, Protection, Kan.

ONE INTERNATIONAL 15-30 TITAN Engine. Price \$1,000. C. W. Norman, Latimer, Kan.

KNOXVILLE ROCK CRUSHER, Elevator, bins, steam drill, hammers, picks, shovels, concrete mixer, capacity one-third yard, wheel barrows and other fixtures, will sell at low figure, account failing health. J. C. Pack, Gardner, Kan.

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

LUMBER.
WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

NURSES WANTED.
WANTED, CAPABLE YOUNG WOMEN TO take up nurses training immediately in accredited school. Address Sprague Hospital, Huron, So. Dak.

TRACTORS.
FOR SALE OR TRADE—30-60 FAIRbanks-Morse tractor, ten plows. Chris Sobba, Fowler, Kan.

30-60 CASE TRACTOR, GUARANTEED IN good running order. Bargain. Vincent Paleck, Red Rock, Okla.

27-40 HART PARR TRACTOR, GOOD CONDITION. Bargain. Write particulars. Sherman Coffee, Vermillion, Kan.

10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, NEARLY NEW. In good condition, plowed 150 acres. Will trade for cattle or sell. Tom P. Hale, Alton, Kan.

FOR SALE—EMERSON 12-20 TRACTOR in fine shape. Waterloo Boy 12-25, late model. Also two 3-bottom plows for above tractors. Wise Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE 15-30 RUMELY Oil Pull 5-bottom plows, power lift, self guide, 600 gallon oil tank. Listers guaranteed, \$1900 cash. Mrs. Mabel Rhodes, Ingalls, Kan.

ONE NEW 10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, ONE good used Waterloo Boy tractor, one 30-60 oil pull tractor, one 36-60 Rumely separator with attachments. All priced to sell. Write or telephone W. W. Smith & Sons, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—30-60 BIG FOUR TRACTOR, 15-30 Titan, 12-25 Waterloo Boy, 25-50 Aultman Taylor, used a little. All in good shape. 32 Case Separator. Must sell at reduced prices. Write Radium Mercantile Co., Radium, Kan.

FOR SALE.
DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR NO. 15, nearly new. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE CHEAP; GOOD condition; can ship. Write J. Yotz, Shawnee, Kan.

ONE SECOND HAND SORGHUM MILL, A bargain if taken soon. R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kan.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON cedar posts. Pay after unloading. J. B. Overton, Eagle, Idaho.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE BIRDBELL alfalfa huller in first class condition. Lyon & Williams, Lincoln, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO 17-64 NEW TONGUE-lock silos, ready for immediate delivery at a low price. C. R. Hedrick, Newton, Kan.

ONE OF THE BEST OIL FILLED STAVE silos, 100 ton capacity. Brand new. Will sell at big discount. R. L. Sargent, Wiley, Colo.

HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS, 16 H. P. Stover engine and seed mill machinery. Also Wayne scales. G. P. Gill, R. 27, Box 136, Topeka, Kan.

ONE DOUBLE UNIT EMPIRE MILKING machine. Used about six months. Good as new. Also 1 1/2 H. P. electric motor. L. P. Nicholas, Kirwin, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LIVESTOCK, one threshing rig, 22-45 International Mogul Oil Engine and 30-50 Buffalo Pitts Separator. In good running order. Buss Bros., Rice, Kan.

REAL HOMEMADE TOBACCO
LB., 68c; 5 LB., \$3.30; 10 LB., \$6.30; POST-paid. Free flavoring with smoking tobacco. Write for particulars. Randolph Tobacco Co., Paducah, Ky.

FARM WORK.
FARM HAND, MARRIED, THOROLY EXPERIENCED and dependable, will be open for employment September 15. Farmer, care Mail and Breeze.

HONEY.
PURE EXTRACTED HONEY—60-LB. CAN, \$12.25; two, \$24. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

ALFALFA EXTRACTED HONEY. TWO 60-pound cans, \$21.60 F. O. B. cars. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. M.

FARMER WANTED.
WANTED, MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON farm. State experience and wages wanted. In first letter. C. O. Baird, Burlington, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY.
WANTED TO BUY HEDGE AND CATALPA posts. Address Hedge and Catalpa, care Mail and Breeze.

TANNING.
LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.
\$100 MONTH—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Hundreds wanted. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-15, Rochester, N. Y.

LIGHTING PLANT FOR SALE.
EDISON FARM LIGHTING PLANT COMPLETE. On account of service from high tension line offer for sale large 24 cell plant at 1/2 price. Guaranteed as represented. Don't write unless interested. \$350 gets it. H. W. Avery, Wakefield, Kansas.

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SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY OF MID-CONTINENT Oil Bulletin. All the latest doings in oil. Suite 201 Quincy Building, Denver, Colo.

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BE A DOCTOR. WE OFFER COURSES to both day and night students with opportunities to work for board and room. Our graduates are making from \$300 to \$500 per month. Write Carver Chiropractic College, Wichita, Kan.

RHEUMATISM CURE.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES of the age; millions are suffering with rheumatism. An herb that actually drives the most stubborn case of rheumatism entirely out of the system; many people have written us and say they are astounded at the results; the effect on the kidneys is simply marvelous. You bathe your feet in it for 15 minutes a day for 10 days; agents are earning money. Price 72c pound postpaid. Rheumatism Herb Co., Santa Monica, Cal.

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INVENTORS—SEND SKETCH OF YOUR invention for advice regarding patent protection. Twenty years experience. Handbook on patents sent free. Talbert & Talbert, Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

FARM WORK WANTED.

FARM HAND, MARRIED, WOULD WORK for term of years. Wife would work as housekeeper if suited. References. "Square Deal," Mail and Breeze.

PERSONAL.

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

THE VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL offers superior accommodations before and after confinement. Charges reasonable. Babies adopted. Address Mrs. C. M. Jones, 15 W. 31st St., Kansas City, Mo.

PLEATINGS.

PLEATINGS. MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

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

SALESMEN WANTED.

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. 3 in with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

MEN WANTED TO SELL GROCERIES. Selling experience not necessary. One of the world's largest grocers (capital over \$100,000.00) wants ambitious men in your locality to sell direct to consumer nationally known brands of an extensive line of groceries, paints, roofings, lubricating oils, stock foods, etc. Big line, easy sales. Values beat any competition. Earn big money. No experience or capital required. Complete sample outfit and free selling instructions start you. Long established, reliable house. Write today. John Sexton & Co., Dept. A, 352 W. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and Autowashers one Saturday; profits, \$2.50 each, square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

STAMMERING.

DR. PIERSON'S SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL psychology. Stammering and other speech defects. Results permanent because natural. 2814 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

LANDS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice All advertising copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

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

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

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

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

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

MUST SELL—Good improved Kansas 80, in oil field. Time, part in trade. J. M. Wilson, Roy, New Mexico.

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

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

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address. O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Two Kaw bottom 150 a. farms. \$225 per acre. Close to town. W. E. Cain, Perry, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—Bottom farms and blue stem pasture. Come and see me or write your wants. J. W. Sturgeon, Eureka, Kansas.

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

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

WANTED TO BUY farm in eastern Kansas. What have you? Fred A. Hess, Route 5, Humboldt, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—My farm home, rich soil, rock roads to Chanute, Kansas. Address "G," care Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE BILBY CATTLE RANCHES

Will sell the two Bilby ranches in Logan and Scott counties, Kansas, consisting of 10,000 acres in the south ranch, never failing water, two large lakes, 2,000 acres under irrigation, 5,280 acres in the north ranch, watered by Smoky Hill River, both are highly improved running ranches and will be sold together or separately at bargain prices. We are sole agents for these properties.

O. J. Gould,

Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Long Distance Phone, Main 333.

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

A BARGAIN, 480 acres fine smooth land 1/2 mile from Leoti, Wichita county, Kansas. Price \$20 per acre. Address E. C. Sowers, Leoti, Kansas.

42 ACRES, improved, close to town, good crops, livestock, machinery, all with farm. If interested investigate. J. L. Johnson, Route 2, Dwight, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—200 acres, 3 1/2 mi. Lyndon. 5-r. house, barn, granary, cave, 20 acres alfalfa, 100 a. cultivation, 100 grass, cheap at \$75 per acre. D. C. Pyley, Lyndon, Kansas.

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

120 ACRES, five room house, cellar, cistern, grove, barn and outbuildings. 6 a. hog fenced, 20 a. meadow, 25 a. pasture, 70 a. cultivation, all hog fenced, on good road. Price \$80 per a. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

160 ACRES, 4 miles Ottawa, all level land. 5 room house, good barn, other outbuildings. All fenced hog tight. 50 acres blue grass pasture. Price \$135 if taken at once. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

480 A. ALL SMOOTH, all tillable, 300 in wild grass, balance in cult., 10 room house, large barn, 6 mi. of town. 1 mi. to school. Must sell \$75 per acre, a snap. Severns & Hettick, Williamsburg, Kan.

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

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

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

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

320 A. fine cattle farm. Two miles from Council Grove; 110 a. cultivated; 210 a. pasture. Good house and barn. Spring water that never fails in pasture. For sale by owner. \$75. Joseph Ball, Lost Springs, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

320 ACRES, smooth wheat land, 3 mi. from good town, half in cult., balance buffalo grass. Imp. good, but not new. Possession at once. Price \$25 per acre, half cash. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

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

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

158 1/2 ACRES second bottom, well improved on good road, young orchard, plenty of shade, 1 mile to trading point, 5 mi. from Valley Falls, Kansas. Never-failing soft water. Can get possession Sept. 1. Price \$24,000, will carry back \$10,000 at 6%. Farms of all sizes for sale. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kansas.

KANSAS

1300 A. RANCH, imp., 300 a. cult., bal. pasture, all farm land and level. Abundance of water for irrigation, \$15 A. E. F. Whitman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

RANCH BARGAIN: 640 acres, improved, smooth, school across road, in well settled community. Well watered, fine grass. \$25 acre, easy terms, six per cent. Other lands, free map, list and literature. F. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

160 ACRES, 2 miles from a good high school town, extra nice house, good barn, fine land, fine well and windmill. Price \$125 per acre. \$6,000 will handle this. For particulars write. H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE. Sec. of land in Russell Co. All in grass, 400 a. can be plowed. Plenty water, all fenced. Mortgage \$9,000 runs 3 years at 6%. Priced \$22,000. Cheapest land in Russell Co. Address Lock Box 6, Bunker Hill, Kansas.

A GOOD BARGAIN. 160 acres, Rush County, Kansas, lying about 5 miles from good railroad town and market, under cultivation, best of soil, always rented, \$8,000. Best of terms. Write Schutte & Newman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

CASH FOR FARM. Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS. Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

A No. 1 560 ACRE STOCK FARM. 125 acres alfalfa bottom, ten and fifteen feet to water, 1,200 acres under two wire fence, three mi. from town, half mile from loading point on main line of U. P. in Logan Co., Kan., will sell at a bargain. Write Sallie Valley Farm, Winona, Kan.

320 ACRES, 1 1/2 miles good town, 7 1/2 miles Ottawa. New house and large barn, new and good. 160 acres blue grass pasture with spring branch. 160 a. in cultivation. Land lays well, south exposure on trail. \$125. 120 acres, 4 miles good town, new improvements, nice in every way. \$100 per acre. Write for descriptive circular. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

720 ACRES, well improved, 100 mi. S. W. Kansas City, 18 Parsons, 2 mi. station, oil and gas all around, not leased. 143 a. wheat, 80 a. oats, 100 a. corn, 220 a. pasture, 160 a. meadow, abundance water, living stream, valley land, all tillable. None better in Kansas. Carry \$30,000 or more 5%. Price \$115 per acre. Taylor & Mullikan, Dodge City, Kansas.

RANCH. 1,400 acres, half in cultivation, balance good grass, half good alfalfa land. 70 acres now in alfalfa, running water year around fed by springs; two sets improvements; will divide 800 or 600 acre tracts on county road and mail route. \$60,000; will carry half at 6%. Are you looking for bargains? E. A. FORD, Waldo, Kansas.

TWO FRANKLIN CO., KAN., BARGAINS. 155 acres, fair improvements. All good land, 3 miles railroad town; 30 acres pasture; 20 acres timothy and clover; remainder wheat and oats. Possession any time. Price \$80.00 per acre. 80 acres, 1/2 mile railroad station, 6 miles Ottawa, Kansas; 8 acres alfalfa; 60 acres choice alfalfa land; 7 room house; big barn; lots of fruit. Special bargain price for 30 days. Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

GOVE COUNTY, KANSAS, barley is paying double the price of the land it grew on this year. Will raise more corn than Mitchell, Lincoln and Ellsworth counties combined. Better buy some of this land. I sell it. Harry Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

FINE FARM HOMES in Lane county, Kansas. 800 acres highly improved smooth as floor, \$35.00 acre. Good terms. Well improved 160, 1 mile town, smooth, \$5,600.00; terms. Write for list and Kansas map. Mansfield Investment & Realty Company, Healy, Lane County, Kansas.

400 ACRES, Franklin county, Kansas, all tillable, adjoining up-to-date town, on main line Santa Fe, two sets improvements, house with main improvements modern, very choice stock and grain farm. Write for description and particulars. Frank Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.

440 ACRES, fair improvements, 240 a. cultivated, balance pasture and timber, 140 a. bottom land, 20 a. alfalfa, 3 1/2 mi. good town, 1/4 mi. to school. \$80 per acre. 160 acres, fair improvements, 80 a. cult., balance grass, 20 a. alfalfa, bargain, \$65 a. Richards & Moore, White City, Kansas.

1,440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 540 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$50 per acre. 800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$50 per acre. John Ferrier, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE. 160 acres, 2 miles railroad town, 28 acres alfalfa, 60 acres wheat, 30 acres pasture, balance spring crops. Good 5 room house, barn, wagon scales, cattle shed, other outbuildings. 80 acres fenced hog tight and cross fenced. Price \$85 per acre. Terms if wanted. Dodsworth Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

320 ACRES, only 6 miles from Emporia, fair improvements, only about 65 acres in cultivation, balance good pasture and meadow. Price only \$65.00 per acre. 160 acres, two miles from small town in Lyon county, 10 miles from Emporia, fine improvements, 80 acres in pasture and meadow, the balance in cultivation. Price \$35.00 per acre. 40 acres, only 3 miles from center of Emporia, good improvements, some alfalfa, 10 acres pasture, near school, fine fruit and shade trees. Price \$4,500.00. Staats & Hedrick, Emporia, Kansas.

KANSAS

140 ACRES, extra choice highly improved creek bottom farm. \$5,000 ins. on bldgs.; 8 room house, large barn; 30 a. fine alfalfa; school 1/2 mile. Price \$136. 240 acres creek bottom farm, all in cult., very best corn, wheat, alfalfa land; 5 room house, large barn, good wells. 4 miles out. Price \$100. Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS. 80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms. 80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms. 160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine; plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms. The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

MISSOURI

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

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.

LISTEN, dandy 120 acre farm, \$2900; dandy 400 acres \$10. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

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

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

SAY, FOLKS—Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo., has honest to goodness homes in Livingston Co. Write.

ALL KINDS OF CITY property, farms and ranches for sale and exchange. Write Roy & Stephens, Mansfield, Missouri.

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

80 ACRES, improved, 20 a. bottom, 3 miles railroad, \$2,000, \$500 down. 40 acres \$500, \$200 down. Other bargains, get list. Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.

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

SOUTH MISSOURI Is the place to invest in real estate. We have farms, ranches and timber land. Write for list. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

2,618 ACRES of rich level black soil. Improved. Vernon Co., Mo., 60 mi. south of K. C., 6 1/2 miles of trading point on main line of M. K. & T. R. R. Write for particulars. \$45 per a. Terms. W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

FARMS, from \$2,500 quarter up. Mild winters, good soil, water, schools, etc. Write for list. A. G. Clewell, Watonga, Oklahoma.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well, 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

QUALITY FARMS in a good section of Eastern Oklahoma. Write for prices and government booklet on farming in Okla. Hurt & Hobson, Checotah, Oklahoma.

160 ACRES, 2 miles good R. R. town, this county, 100 a. fine dry black, bottom land, tillable, of which 65 a. in cultivation. Bal. rough pasture. Fair imp. \$26 per a. terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA 100 acres, 6 miles from Muskogee, a city of 45,000 people; 70 acres in cultivation; 20 acres fine meadow, 10 acres pasture. Good small house, only 1/4 mi. to rock road, creek valley

COLORADO

BARGAIN for cash, 40 a. irrigated, western slope ranch. John Ludwig, Montrose, Colo.

30,000 ACRES choice raw or imp. Lincoln Co., Colorado lands. Bargains, easy terms. See J. L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

320 A. IMP. 90 a. cult. Balance plow land. Good school, good water. \$30 a. W. O. Tuttle, Stratton, Colo.

Irrigated and non-irrigated lands in southeastern Colo., lowest prices, write for list. McMurtry & Pinkham, Holly, Colorado.

FOR SALE—640-acre good stock land with running water, near Holly, Colorado. William Irving, 7 Couch St., Taunton, Mass.

COLORADO FARMS and ranches, \$5 to \$30 per acre. Write for particulars. Hollingsworth Land Co., Arriba, Lincoln County, Colo.

WRITE the J. H. Rouze Realty Co., Burlington, Colorado, for prices of land, in the famous Burlington district. 500 families wanted.

EASTERN COLORADO.

Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Quimby, Granada, Colorado.

WE SELL LAND in East end of Kiowa Co., Colorado and West end of Greeley Co., Kansas, cheap. Kella & Kean, Towner, Colorado.

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms produce sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write. Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

C. L. PAXTON, the live wire real estate man. Relinquishments and deeded land for sale. In alfalfa and fruit district. 18 miles east of Pueblo. Box 15, Boone, Colo.

COLORADO LAND, Lincoln Co. Imp. and unimproved, 160 to 2,500 a. at \$15 to \$55 a. Write for descriptive list. M. H. Yerrick, Bovina, Colo.

IMP. AND UNIMPROVED farms and ranches in eastern Colo. Wheat, corn, barley and potatoes, on long and easy terms. Write for list. Frank Rich, Hasswell, Colo.

40 BUSHEL WHEAT LAND, \$40 per acre, in the famous Burlington district, the garden spot of Colorado. Agents wanted. Write for our confidential proposition. Bentley Land Company, Burlington, Colo.

FARMS where one crop pays for the land, fine climate, good schools and roads, \$20 per acre; raise wheat, oats, corn and stock; good markets. J. J. Ramsey, Callan, Colo.

84% ACRES, well improved, paid water right, 3 miles of Fowler, 1/4 mi. school. Best irrigated farm in Colorado. \$26,000. Good dry land farms cheap. Ed Devine, Fowler, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO and Western Kansas land. Farms, ranches and investments. Tracts of 160 to 2500 acres. Our prices from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre. Barnes & Doty, Towner, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas land. Buy direct. Prices from \$10 to \$30 on easy terms. Agents wanted. Write for my confidential proposition. F. L. Hammit, Towner, Colo.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED land for sale. Do you want a home of your own, where you can grow good crops of corn, wheat, milo and other forage plants? Write to The Western Realty Company, Eads, Colo., for information. H. A. Long, Manager.

EASTERN COLORADO FARM LAND. Washington, Yuma, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kiowa and Prowers counties, \$15 to \$100 per acre. Wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit, sure crops, 320 acres, improved, must be sold by September. Write us for particulars. C. C. Annable Land Co., Otis, Colo., Eads, Colo.

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us. CHARLTON-HOPEWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.

FREE BOOKLET

On request, telling you all about Colorado and El Paso county lands, its wonderful possibilities, where good crops of all kinds are raised, unexcelled for climate, cheap coal, dairying, stock raising, produce, good schools, good roads, wonderful producing lands only \$15 to \$30 acre improved. Write today. C. R. Farrow & Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Best Lands

The best closest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO

We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list. The Costilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

BARGAIN

Will sell my farm of 660 a. in eastern Colorado. 400 a. good farming land, balance good pasture. All fenced, 200 a. in cultivation, 60 a. sowed to fall, lots of coal on the place, close to two good schools, two good wells, two sets improvements, no better land in the state. Beautiful scenery. \$19 per a. If taken soon. Part terms. Some good machinery and stock. Will sell cheap. Farm located 8 miles west and 4 miles south of Buckingham, Colo. Address, J. L. RUCKER, R. 1, Box 53, Briggsdale, Colo.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas.

Leaders in farm and town property.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSE, Hoxie, ARKANSAS.

ATTENTION HOME-SEEKERS. Crop failure unknown. Unusual bargains in good farms offered at startling prices for quick sale. Write J. O. Gates, Hatfield, Arkansas.

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms, write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

WE CAN SHOW YOU corn making fifty bushels on \$10 land. Fine fruit and berries. Ideal dairy country. Splendid water and climate. We have large list of bargains. Write Bank of Alpena, Alpena Pass, Ark.

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS

Unusual bargains in low priced farms with comfortable buildings for \$10 to \$40 per acre on good terms. Send for copy of farm bulletin with descriptions of over fifty farms. Stuart Land Company, DeQueen, Arkansas.

TEXAS.

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock-farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill.

928 Railway Exchange,

MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

GOING TO BUY a farm? Write me what you want. I can please you with quality and prices. T. C. Bowling, Pryor, Okla.

A BIG VARIETY of low priced farms in Latimer County, Eastern Oklahoma. 35 inch rainfall. Write for illustrated U. S. Government booklet on Oklahoma. J. Poe, Wilburton, Okla.

WRITE US what kind of a farm you want. Our land is in Northeastern Okla., where markets, schools, rainfall and social conditions are good. We can please you. Huling & Huling, Bartlesville, Okla.

Masonic Building,

OKLAHOMA FARM LANDS.

Come to Oklahoma and enjoy prosperity, good health and a nice place to live. We have had fifteen years' experience handling lands and can find just the farm you want. We are also in the farm loan business and can lend you part of the purchase price. Write us for booklet and descriptive circulars.

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208 North Third Street, Muskogee, Okla.

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

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Farmers Have Done Well

Kansans Plan to Invest Their Savings Wisely

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

PROSPERITY prevails this year in Kansas and the nation as well, on account of the prosperous condition of most of the farmers. The forecast of the farm crops of the United States just made public by the United States Department of Agriculture is very favorable, indeed. The winter wheat yield is estimated at 715 million bushels; spring wheat at 208 million bushels; corn 2,858,000,000 bushels; and oats, 1,225,000,000 bushels. It is expected that for the coming year there will be a decrease in wheat acreage and a corresponding increase in other crops. Farmers have gotten fair prices for most of their farm products and are in a prosperous condition, especially in the West. This has caused the price of land to advance and the days of cheap farms have passed.

Kansas farmers also are very prosperous and will make many improvements on their farms this year with a part of their surplus profits on crops. Many will buy new machinery and farm equipment as well as better furnishings for their homes. Merchants report that they can scarcely fill their orders for furniture, carpets, draperies, pianos, and other musical instruments. Many farmers also are planning to buy motor cars, motor trucks, tractors, and other improved machinery. Facilities and equipment that sufficed a few years ago are now deemed entirely inadequate. The spirit of progress is everywhere, and the cause of all of this is the income received from the wheat and other good money crops.

The present indications are that the corn crop will yield 67,562,000 bushels. Wild hay harvest is nearly completed and the average yield is estimated at 1.15 tons an acre with a total production of 1,187,000 tons. The yield in 1918 was 0.6 ton an acre, with a production of 601,000 tons. The 1917 crop yielded 0.8 of a ton and produced \$98,000 tons. This year's crop is the best one since 1915, when 2,240,000 tons were produced. The average yield of alfalfa this year is estimated at 2.7 tons an acre as compared with 2.03 tons last year. The 1919 alfalfa crop will amount to 3,467,000 tons, compared with 2,483,000 tons in 1918. Of all hay Kansas will have about 6,828,000 tons this year as compared with 3,834,000 tons last year and 4,783,000 tons in 1917.

The grain sorghum crops have once more proved their value as a safe and sane crop for the regions of doubtful summer rain in the state. Kafir, milo and feterita have come thru to September with an average prospect 79 per cent of normal, and a crop of 27,170,000 bushels is forecasted for this year. Last year's crop amounted to 20,107,000 bushels. The different varieties are reported as very nearly equal in promise and most of the crop has a fair chance to mature before frost. Pink kafir has done exceptionally well. Milo is farthest from maturity.

Farmers in Kansas are in good financial condition as a rule.

This is especially true of Northwestern Kansas, which is largely a wheat country. The real wheat section of Northwest Kansas this year begins with a line drawn thru Norton and south and embracing everything west and north to the state line. Decatur alone will produce 6 million dollars worth of wheat, says Otis L. Benton of Oberlin. Just an illustration of the way wheat returns are coming. Mr. Benton has a 400-acre field just west of Oberlin, his home town. It's threshing out 25 bushels to the acre, testing high and bringing \$2.02 a bushel. And it is the same way over much of Northwest Kansas.

"That's a yield of \$50 an acre," said Mr. Benton. "A few months ago I would have taken \$40 an acre for the field itself."

Several counties report that more rain is needed, and that the ground is getting too dry to plow satisfactorily. Many are buying tractors and will make time count when the soil does get into proper condition for cultivation. The second or third week in September usually brings good rains and

farmers believe that the present year will prove no exception to the general rule. Livestock men are very much dissatisfied with the results of feeding beef cattle and unless better profits for the feeder can be assured few cattle will be fed for beef as compared with the number in former years. Hog feeders also are disappointed, but Kansas will produce a great deal of pork next winter and spring despite this fact. Farmers expect favorable legislation from Congress that will insure them better and more satisfactory treatment. Interest in dairying is improving, but there still is room for additional improvement. Local conditions in the state are shown in the following county reports:

Clay—Corn and pastures are drying up and the third crop of alfalfa will be a failure except in valleys. Grasshoppers are damaging crops. More public sales than usual will be held this fall. Tractors are doing most of the plowing. Flour is \$3 a 48-pound sack; butterfat, 58c; country butter, 55c; eggs, 32c.—P. R. Forslund, September 6.

Coffey—Weather still is dry and corn and prairie grass are drying up. Shock threshing is nearly completed. Some farmers are plowing but ground is very dry and hard. A good many public sales have been held. Wheat acreage will be smaller this year.—A. T. Stewart, September 6.

Decatur—Most of the shock grain is threshed and farmers have begun to thresh headed grain. Wheat yielded from 18 to 20 bushels an acre. It is too dry to plow. Corn and gardens are in good condition. Potato crop is small. Some public sales have been held recently and stock does not sell well. Eggs are 30c.—W. L. Stapp, September 5.

Elk—General rains which fell recently were needed badly. Farmers are plowing. Threshing is not completed and wheat yield varies from 10 to 25 bushels an acre. Those who used fertilizers are pleased with results. Corn and hay are being cut. Labor is scarce.—Charles Grant, September 5.

Grant—Spring crops need rain. Many farmers are preparing wheat ground. Stock is in good condition but grass is drying up. Not many public sales have been held and all produce brings low prices. Very little grain will be threshed this fall.—C. W. Mahan, September 5.

Lane—Weather has been dry for 5 or 6 weeks, but is ideal for threshing. Wheat yield is very poor, averaging from 1 to 12 bushels an acre. Spring row crops will be good where cultivated. Very little ground has been prepared for wheat. All produce except young horses brings good prices at public sales. Eggs are 32c; butter, 45c; wheat, \$1.75 to \$2.—O. L. Toadwine, September 3.

Leavenworth—Considerable ground is yet to be plowed for wheat, but the acreage will be smaller than last year. Corn crop is satisfactory. Pastures are good but weedy. Hay is heavy.—George Marshall, September 7.

Linn—Rain which fell during the latter part of August benefited pasture and supplied water for stock. Farmers are plowing for wheat and the acreage will be smaller than last year because this year's yield was discouraging. There is much grain yet to be threshed. Oats yields 30 to 40 bushels an acre. Prairie hay made a large crop and much of it was baled and shipped. Corn is damaged by drought. Kafir is heading well. A number of public sales have been held recently and all produce sells good. Land prices are advancing.—J. W. Cline-Smith, September 6.

Lyons—Farmers are cutting corn and putting up hay. It is too dry to plow. Wheat that was stacked is not all threshed. Not as large an acreage for wheat will be plowed this fall. Kafir and cane are in excellent condition. Rain is needed for growing crops and pasture. There is a fair crop of apples.—E. R. Griffith, September 7.

Marion—Weather is cooler but it still is dry. Pastures are dry and farmers are feeding stock. Corn is nearly all cut and silos are being filled. Tractor owners are plowing, but very little plowing has been done with horses. Farmers will sow wheat where corn has been. Some cane has been harvested. Many public sales have been held recently and milk cows and cattle sell well, but horses do not.—James Dyck, September 5.

Rice—The west half of county is very dry and it has rained very little in other parts. Thirty-five per cent of wheat ground has been prepared. Farmers are binding corn for feed. The crop will be small and will be ready to husk in three weeks. Some fields of alfalfa are doing very well and will make a light crop for third cutting.—George Buntz, September 6.

Riley—It has not rained here and plowing is very difficult. Farmers are cutting up corn and filling silos. Corn will make a very small grain crop. About the usual acreage for wheat will be prepared. Pastures are drying up. Eggs are 34c; butter, 45c.—P. O. Hawkinson, September 6.

Sedgwick—Weather is warm and dry. Some corn is being siloed and about 15 per cent of a crop is expected. Wheat plowing is progressing slowly because ground is so dry. Melon crop is good. Livestock prices are dropping but feed prices still are high. Eggs are 40c; hens and spring chickens, 25c to 30c; hay, \$15 to \$20.—F. E. Wickham, August 30.

Sherman—Nearly 1 inch of rain fell September 3. Grass is greening and late cane and kafir are growing again. Corn is filling out solid. Grasshoppers are being poisoned. Ground is generally clean and farmers are sowing wheat and rye. Wheat can be sown on stubble with a good drill without plowing or disking.—J. B. Moore, September 6.

Smith—Weather is dry and windy. Wheat seeding will be late, and there are no prospects for fall wheat pasture. Grass pastures are dry and short. Corn is ripening fast, and much of it will be put in silos. Eggs are 33c; butter, 48c; spring chickens, 23c; old hens, 22c.—C. R. Rock, September 6.

Receipts at Yards Growing

Drouth is Responsible for Movement to New Ranges

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

SUPPLIES OF cattle, hogs and sheep on livestock markets are increasing. Cattle and sheep marketings in particular are growing in volume, while the hog movement is comparatively light just now. More rapid shipments of cattle from Kansas are in prospect, graziers in the Flint Hills district selling more generally than at any other time this season. In parts of the Flint Hills, dry weather is stimulating sales of cattle. From the Panhandle of Texas and from New Mexico, increased shipments are in prospect. New Mexico, in fact, has scarcely begun its annual range movement marketward. There is a little dry weather in that state, but it is reported the principal immediate selling influence there is the growing opinion among ranchmen that current prices are as high as will be witnessed despite the fact that many grassers are fully \$2 to \$2.50 lower than at the opening of the grass cattle moving season. Colorado, too, and Oklahoma are free from sellers. Normally, these states, along with Nebraska and Missouri, are the principal shippers to Kansas City. But abnormal conditions prevail in the industry today, and the trade is counting and must count upon the enlarged movement from the drouth stricken Northwest. Kansas City is receiving cattle almost daily from Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon and Montana, this stock seeking refuge from drouth. The drouth shipments will add considerably to the movement the remainder of the grass cattle season on the Kansas City market.

Drouth Shifts the Range

Consideration is also being given just now in the cattle trade to the final disposition of thousands of steers moving to the Eastern part of Colorado, to Western Kansas, and to Texas from the drouth areas of the Northwest. How many cattle are merely being stopped on pastures of these states for a short feed pending shipment to Kansas City before the opening of winter? Some increase in the receipts on that market from these cattle is probable before winter arrives.

As to sheep, drouth in Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Utah and some spots in other large sheep states of the West is counted upon to make a great total in the market receipts. Incidentally, the basis for this expectation is the fact that already Omaha, the market which leads in the handling of range sheep from the West, is reporting an unusual percentage of feeding lambs in the receipts. The movement into that market is lighter than a year ago so far as average weights are concerned, while in numbers it is establishing new records.

Spring pigs are beginning to appear among the lightweight hogs moving to packers, and October will see this movement reach a considerable volume. The matured spring pigs, or, better, the partly matured offerings, are the result of the recent breaks in prices. Except for the fact that corn has receded sharply, it is probable that this selling would now be of larger volume. A few hogs are coming out of the Northwest on account of drouth, but that section is too small a producer of porkers to cut any figure in that market.

A glance at statistics of receipts for the last month is essential in making calculations as to the immediate outlook. Kansas City had 271,000 cattle the past month, compared with 278,000 a year ago. Its July decrease was even sharper. This means cattle have been withheld from market in the Southwest, especially from Kansas and Oklahoma, which started the grazing season with as many as in 1918. Omaha, which is receiving many drouth cattle from the Northwest, had 182,000 head the last month, against 157,000 a year ago. Omaha shipped out 74,554 stocker and feeder cattle in August, against 44,838 a year ago. Kansas City shipped 40,905 head in August against 60,284 in 1918. Omaha is checking Kansas City drouth cattle receipts from the Northwest to a degree, being nearer that region, but the weight of the movement on the Nebraska market is felt in the trade in general.

At Chicago in August, the cattle receipts were 237,000 head, against 264,000 in 1918. The total of 237,000 included 68,000 head from ranges, the largest number for the month since 1905.

Recent statistics of the sheep trade also are interesting in a study of the supply prospects. Omaha received 687,000 sheep last month, the largest in history for August, against 400,000 in 1918 and 264,000 in the same month in 1917. This is a great increase. Kansas City had a new record August total in sheep, 192,000 head, compared with 101,000 in 1918 and 71,000 in the same month in 1917. Chicago had 482,000 sheep last month, against 416,000 in 1918. The Omaha market shipped out 432,000 feeding lambs and sheep the past month, against 255,000 in 1918 and 173,000 in 1917.

With plain grass cattle already as much as \$2.50 lower than at the opening of the season, with sheep and lambs around \$2 lower than at the high time in August and with hogs

fully \$4 lower—sensational declines—the trade is debating as to price prospects in view of the supply outlook. There is a difference of opinion as to prices, but the prevailing view is still bearish. There is more bearishness as to hogs and sheep than on cattle, but many extensive operators who are carefully studying the market from day to day are not yet buying stockers or feeders for themselves. They are counting on lower prices late in September and in October. Sheep feeders of the professional class are in many instances also refusing to buy now, some talking a market for feeding lambs around \$10 a hundred weight. Lower levels for hogs are also expected even tho the \$20-top disappeared last week.

Sharp declines in corn prices have helped the cattle market to a degree, for Iowa and Illinois in particular are heavy buyers of stockers and feeders. Some of the buyers in these states say they would rather make a good selection of cattle at current prices and obtain a cheap gain on grass the remainder of the season than to wait later for purchases at a reduction of \$1, if such a decline is witnessed.

On the Kansas City market cattle closed last week barely steady to 50 cents a hundredweight lower, with the principal decline on the plainer grades

of stockers and feeders. Accumulations of this grade were reported on the market. Grass steers closed at a range of \$9 to \$15 in sales to packers, the better grades being mostly steady. The better grades of butcher cattle also were steady, with sales around \$11 on some of the heaviest cows from Kansas, but canners and cutters ruled between \$5.25 and \$6. The top sale on corn-fed was \$18.50, and some choice corn-fed yearlings sold at \$18.35. The bulk of the grass cattle sold at losses to Kansas graziers, the amount lost ranging from \$10 to \$35 a head. Such losses mean grief. Veal calves were irregular, but closed with a nominal range up to \$16 and heavy weights down to \$7.25. Feeding steers of the better grades were a shade weaker and the better stockers were also about steady, but plain grades were fully 50 cents lower. Stockers closed at \$6 to \$10.50 and feeders at \$9 to \$13.25, with some sales of heavy grassers for a short feed at better prices.

Decreased export business was a bearish factor in the hog market, which ruled irregularly, selling up to \$20.10 and closing unchanged with a top of \$19.50. Stock pigs closed at \$14.25 to \$19.25. Sales at \$19.25 hold out little, if any, promise of profits to feeders who are the buyers. Depres-

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

30 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Bred to my herd bull, Lord Kay Hengerveld Fayne 217511, son of the \$100,000 King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne. His nearest six dams average 35.08 lbs. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

In our herd are 13 cows with an average of 23.77 pounds butter in seven days. Bull calves from dams with records from 22 to 28 pounds. Health of herd under federal control.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.

A. R. O. bulls for sale. Some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chas. V. Sass, 409 Minn. Av., Kansas City, Ks.

10 registered cows and heifers, also 20 grade cows and heifers. 10 registered bulls, three months to three years old. Registered cows \$175 per head up. Grade bred heifers \$125 up. Bull calves \$100 and up.

WINDMOOR FARM HOLSTEINS

Herd Numbers 100. Head. Home of "Blehdale Kind Korndyke Artis", highest record bull west of the Mississippi—dam Lakewood Dutchland Artis—butter 7 days 43.05. Young bulls for sale. Chas. C. Wilson, Supt., Edna, Kan.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

We have bull calves for sale from cows with semi-official yearly records.

30 Lb. Bull for Sale

Almost white, beautifully marked. Well grown and an extra good individual. Just old enough to begin light service. Axtell & Hershey Dairy Farm, Newton, Kansas

P. W. Enns & Son, Newton, Kan.

For sale—A few very choice heifers out of A. R. O. dams and sired by bulls of merit.

R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

For sale—10 cows with A. R. O. records. Five bulls 10 mo. old, five two-year-old heifers and five yearlings.

Victor F. Stuewe, Alma, Kan.

Bulls—ready for service. Dams' A. R. O. records up to 26 pounds, also on yearly test. Sire's record 30 to 40 pounds. Prices \$75 up.

W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas

An experienced auctioneer, specializing in Holstein sales, and breeder of registered cattle. A few cows and heifers for sale to freshen this fall.

Chas. H. Seifert, Leavenworth, R.D. 4

Sunnyside Dairy Farm. For sale—Bull calf out of 26 pound dam and sired by my herd bull, Prince Wayne Skylark De Kol.

J. A. Jamison & Sons, R. D. 2 Leavenworth, Kan.

Southside Holstein-Friesian Farm. For sale—A few very choice young bulls, out of A. R. O. dams, ready for service this fall.

W. C. Zoll, R.D. 6, Leavenworth, Kan.

For sale—My herd bull, Duke Johanna Clifden, three years old, good individual, nearly white. Priced right. A few bulls for sale this fall.

C. A. Trell, Bonner Springs, Kan.

I offer for sale my 30 pound herd bull, King Peter 18. He is nearly white, five years old and sold fully guaranteed. Write at once.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

A general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

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A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Semi-annual meeting and 2 day Association sale in the Forum, Wichita, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, November 17-18.

Sand Springs Farm

Everything in our barn on yearly test. E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas

G. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas

Bulls ready for service by a 30 pound bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Correspondence cheerfully answered, inspection invited.

C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Ks.

Farms near town. Stock for sale. Motto: Individual production rather than numbers.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm Holsteins

When you want anything in the purebred line. Sons and daughters of Fairmount Johanna Futerte 78903, a 34½ pound bull. Write us or see Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kansas

J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kansas

Pioneer herd established 30 years ago. Nine different men have bought their third herd bull of me and 12 their second herd bull. Three bulls ready for service this fall.

Dr. W. E. Bentley, Manhattan, Ks.

For sale—Seven cows and some heifers due to freshen this fall. Five cows (grades) to freshen this fall and winter. Two registered bulls old enough for service. Selling grades to make room for purebreds.

Ross' Holsteins

Bull calves by Hamilton Prilly 5th whose dam made a record of 26.49 lbs. butter in 7 days, 105.6 lbs. in 30 days. Pictures sent on application. S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm

A few young bulls out of A. R. O. dams ready for service this fall. Inspection invited. FITZGERALD, PETERSON & WEDDLE, Jamestown, Kansas

Geo. Lenhart, Abilene, Kansas

It is poor grade judgment to use a grade bull when you can "swap" him for a purebred ready for service by December.

COLLINS FARM HOLSTEINS, SABBETH, KANSAS

headed by Vanderkamp Segla Pontiac, nearest 2 dams average 40.89 lbs. butter, 7 days, nearest 7 31.83 lbs. We offer bull ready for service nearest 2 dams average 30.40 lbs.

A. S. Neale, Mahattan, Kan.

We have decided to sell a few yearling and two-year-old heifers and a few cows fresh early this fall. Act quick if you want them.

C. H. Branch, Marion, Kansas

Clear Creek Holsteins. Three registered bulls of serviceable ages and a few nice heifers for sale.

Braeburn Holsteins

A few cows for sale to make herd fit the stables again. Bull calves by a sire whose dam and sire's dam held world records. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Young Registered Holsteins

Sons and daughter by a half brother to Rag Apple the Great, the \$125,000 2-year-old bull. Now is your chance. Write us. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

Shunga Valley Holsteins. Service bulls all sold but I have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Segla Pontiac. Farm joins Topeka on the south.

Four Bulls for Sale

Two are young calves; others 7 months and 2½ years; the older ones by a 40-pound sire and the oldest out of a 22-pound dam. All registered. W. B. Van Horn & Sons, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks.

King Segla Pontiac breeding. A few young cows for sale and bull calves ready for service this fall.

Albechar Holstein Farm

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable ages, for sale. Write for prices. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

Maplewood Farm. 22 purebred two-year-old heifers coming fresh this fall. 22 yearlings, open. Write now if interested.

Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.

Postoffice, Erie, Kan. Quality Holsteins. The better the quality the larger the profits.

STUBBS FARM CO., Mulvane, Ks.

W. R. Stubbs, Pres. Mark Abildgaard, Mgr. A few young bulls for sale, sired by a 35-lb. bull who has sired cows with records up to 32.77. Dams are good big type cows with good A. R. O. and cow test association records.

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Young cows due to freshen soon all sold. Still have 2 or 3 young bulls old enough for service out of A. R. cows and 30-pound bull.

B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kansas

Some very choice young bulls ready for service this fall and winter. A few young cows and heifers bred to King Pontiac Beuchler.

Al. Howard, Mulvane, Ks.

Bulls ready for service this fall. Write for descriptions and prices.

Eugene Swinehart, Mulvane, Ks.

A few coming yearling heifers and a choice young bull. Pontiac breeding.

C. L. Goodin, Derby, Kansas

For sale—Choice young cows with A. R. O. records and five splendid young bulls out of A. R. O. dams.

Chas. P. High, Derby, Kansas

High's Highest quality Holsteins. Bull calves from A. R. O. dams. Always glad to see you.

D. E. Flower, Mulvane, Kansas

For sale—A few very choice A. R. O. cows and heifers to freshen in October and November. Also bulls of serviceable ages.

YOUR NEIGHBOR BREEDER

If he breeds Holsteins he needs the association's help. See to it he joins. Send his name and check for \$5 to Secretary A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

sion in foreign exchange is a bearish factor.

In the sheep market in Kansas City last week, prices fell 25 cents to \$1.50, with lambs from the West displaying the principal weakness. The close on the top lambs was \$15, against \$17.75 at the high time in August in Kansas City. Feeding lambs closed around \$13.25, compared with a top of \$14.75 a few weeks ago. Breeding ewes ruled up to \$15.50.

Good mules and the better grades of draft horses display a steady tone, with mules continuing to bring record prices on all over 15 hands high.

Watch Pigs for Worms

When young pigs are not doing well, it may be that the round worm is responsible, for they are quite likely to be infested with them.

Some time ago a 100 pound shote at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station which was not thrifty was killed and examined. John M. Evvard, in charge of swine experimental work, says that in just one-half foot of this pig's intestines he counted 63 worms. Inasmuch as the intestines of a shote are many, many feet long, an enormous number were harbored there. "They were living fat on the corn that this particular pig was getting," says Mr. Evvard, "but the pig was growing thin. The worms that we counted weighed practically two-fifths of a pound, a wriggling, active, devastating mass, robbing the shote of its living."

To prevent these worms, these steps are advised: Keep the pigs growing. Feed them well. Keep them in clean, dry lots where the cobs and rubbish are regularly burned. Do not throw feed out into the mud. Drain the pastures and lots. If there should happen to be an outbreak of these parasites, use santonin and calomel, about 5 to

10 grains each for a 100-pound pig or 7½ to 15 grains each for a 200 to 300 pound pig, remembering, however, that santonin and calomel is an emergency treatment. It also may be well to allow free access to such condiments as air-slaked lime, charcoal, slack coal, powdered sulfur, Glauber's salts and common salt, these being each placed in a separate compartment of a self feeder.

Guard Your Goat

Goats are goats these days, so don't let anyone get yours. If you do, you will lose something that is more valuable than silver. The skin of your goat, or anybody's goat, when tanned, is actually worth more an ounce than silver.

Silver, despite the fact that it is worth much more than before the war, can still be had at the moderate price of \$1.07 an ounce. Tanned goat skin, commonly called kid, costs the shoe manufacturer on an average of \$1 a square foot for the light weight hides. These hides will average about four-fifths of an ounce to the square foot, which is at the rate of \$1.25 an ounce. There is a considerable waste in cutting kid leather for use in shoes, so that the leather which finally goes into the finished shoe really costs about \$1.50 an ounce—about 40 per cent more than silver.

The high price of kid leather has brought about an unprecedented situation in shoe manufacture. Either the supply of this leather must be increased, or it must be replaced to a certain extent by leather substitutes now on the market. If the manufacturers will use leather substitutes wherever they can in shoes, that is, for parts not subjected to bending strains, they will not only be able to turn out quite as good shoes as heretofore, but shoes at a more reasonable price.

Lime and Phosphate Help Alfalfa

Results of the second cutting of alfalfa on the four demonstration plots at Parma, New Madrid county, Missouri, continue to show the beneficial results of lime and acid phosphate. All seed used was inoculated. Plot 1, not otherwise treated, produced 890 pounds an acre at the first cutting, 1,900 pounds the second, or a total of 2,790 pounds for the two cuttings. Plot 2, where quick lime was applied at the rate of 728 pounds an acre, produced 1,470 pounds of alfalfa an acre at the first cutting, 2,106 pounds the second, or a total of 3,576 pounds for the two cuttings. Plot 3, which received 728 pounds of quick lime and 300 pounds of acid phosphate, produced 1,800 pounds of alfalfa an acre at the first cutting, 2,330 pounds the second, or a total of 4,130 pounds for the two cuttings. Plot 4, which received the same amounts of quick lime and acid phosphate, and 6 tons of barnyard manure in addition, produced 1,860 pounds of alfalfa an acre at the first cutting, 2,540 pounds the second, or a total of 4,400 pounds for the two cuttings.

From these results, it is evident that farmers can well afford to add both lime and acid phosphate on soils similar to those found in the demonstration plots. The lime and acid phosphate has increased the yield of alfalfa 1,340 pounds to the acre for the first two cuttings or an increase valued at \$16.75.

Value of Lime and Bacteria

Alfalfa and Red clover fields on one Adair county farm are making an excellent demonstration. Farmers in the community who sowed alfalfa without first sweetening the soil by applying limestone, and without inoculating the seed or soil, now see that these preparations are both proper and profitable. More than one farmer intends to re-seed his plots this fall and will follow the suggestions of the University of Missouri as to liming and inoculating. Station Circular 86 explains the practicable methods of inoculating soils for legumes.

Dipping in New Mexico

The general dipping of cattle by order of the cattle sanitary board of New Mexico and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry began September 1.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Spring pigs, serviceable boars, bred gilts. They have the bone, shape and spots. Everything registered and guaranteed. If you want something choice at a right price, write us. Speer & Rohrer, R. 2, Osawatomie, Kansas

Thrifty Big Boned Spotted Poland Chinas

Growthy gilts and well made young boars at plain business prices. We record in the Standard which means the ancestry of our stock is the best. We stand back of our representation. Inspection invited. For practical, prolific hogs, address, Wm. Hunt, Route 8, Osawatomie, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD)
The best bunch of spring boars I have ever raised, sired by Budweiser Boy, priced to move the next 30 days. Right in every way. THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kan.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Specials

Special prices for the next thirty days on bred sows and gilts. Also on boar pigs weighing from 80 to 140. They are the heavy boned, well spotted kind and are guaranteed to please. Write your wants. CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

CEDARDALE POLANDS

Home of R's Wonder. Also, Cedarvale Jones by Guerstale Jones in service. 20 great spring boars, mostly by the half ton. R's Wonder, 15 gilts same age and breeding. Three boars and two gilts by Blue Valley Timm. Fair prices. Write at once. JESSE RICE, ATHOL, KANSAS (Smith County)

Big Smooth Polands

Rist's Long Model, 1st prize senior yearling boar, Nebraska State Fair, heads our herd. Breeding stock of all ages for sale. Also seed wheat. Look up our herd at the state fair. PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars and gilts sired by Bob Pershing by Caldwell's Big Bob and Big Lunker by Disher's Giant. Great prospects weight 125 to 190 pounds. Cholera immuned. Shipped on approval. Guaranteed. Write FRED E. WEBB, PROTECTION, KANSAS

Big Type Polands

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob. Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Big Type Poland China Spring Boars

For sale. Sired by McGath's Big Orphan and Captain Gerstale Jones. Also my herd boar and some spotted boars and gilts. E. H. W. Hartman, Valley Center, Kansas.

Poland China Pigs for Quick Sale

100 extra good big type Poland China pigs. Some outstanding prospects. Both sexes. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Best of breeding. Everything immune and guaranteed as represented. Prices right. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

BIG TYPE POLAND

weanling pigs, sired by Wonder King 2d, for sale at \$25 each. Have also a few good spring sows pigs sired by K's Wonder for sale at \$35 each. Pedigrees furnished. HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KAN.

BOARS AND GILTS

by Buster Over, Wonder Timm, Jumbo A. Wonder. Actual tops of a splendid spring crop. Also a few good sows either bred or open. E. A. OSTERMAN, SYLVAN GROVE, KANSAS. (Lincoln County)

BIG TYPE BLACK POLAND CHINA BOAR pigs. Registered, cholera immune. \$30. Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Walnut, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Fall Sale—October 21

Leavenworth, Kan. Send for catalog. KANSAS HERD BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES. Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Breeding stock from best blood lines. Good growthy last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. E. M. Reekards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

LANE CO. HERD CHESTER WHITES

Good pigs for sale, either sex, write us for prices, breeding and full description. P. B. Smith & Sons, Healy, Kan.

Western Herd Chester Whites 300 fall pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigree with each pig. Properly immunized. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

40 O. I. C. PIGS, BOARS AND SOWS HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. GILTS AND BOAR, April farrow. Also a good yearling boar. Pedigrees furnished. H. M. Hamilton, Parker, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE GILTS

Bred for September farrow. Spring pigs, both sexes. E. E. Smiler, Perth, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Spring Creek Durocs

Big, growthy, immuned boars for sale, sired by King's Col. Longfellow and Fancy Orion King out of Pathfinder King's Col. and Illustrator dams. Our stock always makes good. Write for prices and information. H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Deshler, Neb.

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS

Big growthy fall gilts by King's Colonel I Am, Great Model Wonder and Crimson Gano, bred for September and October farrow to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel; the making of big quality sows. 3 great young boars ready for full service, priced to move. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

MUELLER'S BIG DUROCS

A fine bunch of big fall gilts bred to Uneeda King's Colonel for September farrow. Have two fall boars yet that will make good breeders. Priced to sell. GEO. W. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

BIG BONED HIGH BACKED DUROCS

We are offering for sale big boned, high backed, stretchy Duroc males carrying the blood of Educator and King's Col. Priced within the reach of all. J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KAN.

Big Type Bred Gilts

Fifteen big, stretchy gilts bred for Sept. farrow to Gaea Wonders Pathfinder. Sired by Reed's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King's Col. and Crimson Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

McCOMAS' DUROCS

50 spring boars sired by sons of Pathfinder, High Orion and Sensation. Many of these are out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects and the rugged kind for the farmer. All immune. W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Fall gilts, spring pigs; both sexes. One spring yearling boar and one fall yearling boar. Good blood lines. Registered. Immuned. Double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed. SID. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
For immediate sale: Car load of pure bred heifers. Young bulls of serviceable ages.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

GOOD DUROC BOARS

spring farrow, Pathfinder and Model breeding. Special price for quick sale. H. W. CHESTNUT, KINCAID, KAN.

SPRING YEARLING DUROCS GILTS

A few good ones of Illustrator breeding, bred to Uneeda High Orion, the top boar in the world's record litter for an early litter. Write for prices. ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KANSAS.

Choice September 1918 Gilts

Guaranteed immune and safe in pig for September farrow, \$70. Early March boars, \$40 to \$50 each. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

A Few Fall Boars Priced Right. 10 richly bred gilts for fall farrow, priced to move them at once. Spring pigs in pairs or trios. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

Why not come to headquarters? We have what you want at a price you can afford to pay. SEARLE & SEARLE, R. 15, TECUMSEH, KAN.

Duroc Boars from 2 to 11 months

old; excellent lines of breeding. Priced for quick sale. EDW. M. GREGORY, READING, KANSAS

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS

Big, growthy March boars, immuned, quick sale, \$30 to \$35. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kan.

DUROCS 4 fall gilts bred for last of October

farrow to Great Wonder Model. A few exceptional quality spring boars. HOMER DRAKE, ROUTE 3, STERLING, KANSAS.

50 FASHIONABLY BRED DUROCS

All ages for sale at a price to sell. Also 1,000 bu. apples. C. C. Feemster, Gentry, Ark.

GARRETT'S DUROCS. March and April pigs

in pairs or trios, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. E. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Large Type Hampshires

A few choice spring boars and gilts, extra large and heavy boned, with the best of quality and breeding for sale. Pedigrees furnished. ROBT. WEMPE, R. 2, SENECA, KANSAS.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

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specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

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Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. GOODLAND, KAN.

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Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.

Livestock Auctioneer. Get "Zim" to help make your sale.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE



A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service; priced worth the money.

Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

Doyle Park Shropshires

We are offering 4 sons and 12 grandsons of Senator Bibby, our imported Buttar ram. Also a number of good field rams. All recorded in the American Shropshire Registry Assn. Meet us at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KANSAS.

Shropshire Rams For Sale

Choice registered Shropshire rams from spring ram lambs up to 3 years old. Call or write for prices. E. BASINGER, MISSLER, MEADE CO., KANSAS.

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A fine lot of buck lambs of either breed for sale. All recorded.

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

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES AND RAMS. 80 ewe lambs at \$25; 65 ewe yearlings at \$35; a few one and two-year old rams at \$35. Also a few Holstein cows. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS \$35; grade Hampshire ram lambs, \$25. Earl Scott, Belvidere, Kansas

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES one to four years old, \$35; ewe lambs, \$25; ram lambs, \$30 and \$35. R. E. Weeks, Phillipsburg, Kan.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS. 17 choice February rams for sale. Choice \$50. L. E. Beaman, Latham, Kansas.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

CAPPER FARM PRESS

FOR BUYERS OR SELLERS.

When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and mention this paper when writing advertisers. Also write the department direct, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

Those who have livestock for sale, will find advertising in these columns the most economical and effective means of locating buyers. When writing for rates always give number and description of animals for sale, and such other information as would attract the interest of prospective buyers if touched upon in the advertisement. You may need only a three line advertisement and it may be to your best interest to use a full page. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

T. W. MORSE
Director and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

TERRITORY MANAGERS

John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 2508 D St., Lincoln, Neb.
J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
J. T. Hunter, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas, and S. W. Missouri, 7 1/2 So. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Horses.

Oct. 15—Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.
Oct. 29—J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan.

Holsteins.

Oct. 11-12—W. H. Mott, Mgr., Herington, Kan., at Ft. Scott, Kan.
Oct. 23—A. E. Helm, Glen Elder, Kan.
Oct. 23—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.
Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.
Nov. 17-18—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas—The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
Dec. 11-12—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Sept. 30—L. D. Cravens, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
Oct. 6—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.
Oct. 15—E. W. Ringen, Summerfield, Kan.
Oct. 16—Brady, Manhattan, Kan., Sale Mgr.
Oct. 18—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale, Blue Rapids, Kansas. Guy Steele, Sec'y and Sales Mgr., Barnes, Kan.
Oct. 17—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
Oct. 23—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.
Oct. 29—Miller & Manning, Parkerville, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Oct. 7—W. H. Rehmer, Asherville, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Sept. 15—Kelly Brothers, Gardner, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.
Oct. 23—V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan.
Oct. 24—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.
Oct. 29—J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Nov. 6—Second Annual Sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr.
Nov. 11—Ernst & Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 12—Jefferson County Breeders' Ass'n sale, Fairbury, Neb.
Nov. 26—Northwestern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association at Concordia, Kan.; E. A. Cory, Mgr., Talmo, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle.

Apr. 6—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Nov. 12—Kansas Ayrshire breeders sale, Topeka, Kan. Jas. W. Linn, Sec'y, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 1—C. M. Hettick & Sons, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 15—F. M. Harney & Son, Julian, Neb.
Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 22—Lauer, Merdinger & Arnold, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan., in Norton, Kan.
Nov. 1—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
Feb. 4—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 28—Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 15—D. M. Blindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 20—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Oct. 21—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 4—McClelland Bros., Bondurant, Ia.
Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 7—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Jan. 6—W. H. Taber, Inman, Neb.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Labert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 29—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 30—L. E. Tyler, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—L. B. Benson, Lexington, Neb. Night sale.
Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 14—John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.

Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Feb. 15—C. W. Fosberg, Holdrege, Neb.
Feb. 18—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 20—B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.
Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohiowa, Neb.
Feb. 25—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Combination sale, W. J. O'Brien, Sales Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Feb. 12—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Sheep.

Oct. 24—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Sale Reports

Big Creek Farm Hereford Dispersion.

The Big Creek Farm Hereford herd was dispersed at Hays, Kansas, August 23. Few buyers were present and the cattle were in poor condition for a sale. The sixty females averaged \$144.66, the 23 bulls \$91.69 and the total offering about \$128. W. E. Logan, of Hays, took most of the female end of the offering while the bulls were largely taken by range men at from \$75 to \$90 per head.

Field Notes.

BY J. W. JOHNSON

Breeders Made This Fair.

The Clay County fair at Clay Center last week was pretty well attended by farmers and residents of Clay Center. In fact the attendance was better than the efforts of the fair management warranted. The Shorthorn breeders put up a good show and those that had just come from Lincoln, Neb. where they had attended the Nebraska State Fair stated that it was a better Shorthorn show than was held there. Every Shorthorn shown was a good one. Those who exhibited were S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center; Jacob Nelson, Broughton; J. B. Sherwood, Concordia; E. A. Cory, Talmo; R. B. Donham, Talmo; M. E. Housholder, Clay Center; Joe Baxter, Clay Center. The judging was done by W. E. Peterson of the animal husbandry department of the Agricultural college in a highly satisfactory manner. Clay Center is noted for its herds of purebred livestock and with a little encouragement on the part of the fair association would make the Clay county fair a big success. The business men of Clay Center demonstrated their interest in the fair by closing their places of business Thursday afternoon and turning out in fine shape to patronize the fair but outside of the Shorthorns and Herefords and W. V. Jones Duroc Jerseys there was not much to see. The racing was "bum" and other attractions were not much. The Clay Center business men and the fine stock breeders in that county should get together and plan a big successful fair for Clay county. From the standpoint of gate receipts the fair was a big success.—Advertisement.

Holstein Herd for Sale.

A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kansas, is offering his registered Holstein herd for sale in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look up the ad for the list of cattle. They are well bred for production and are priced right. Lack of competent help is the reason for selling. Look up this bargain if you are interested in Holsteins.—Advertisement.

Dole to Sell Shorthorns.

R. W. Dole, Almena, Kan., will hold a draft sale of Shorthorns at his farm near that place sometime in November. He will sell about 45 head and about 25 of this number will be young cows and heifers that are bred to a good Scotch bull. About 15 young bulls from six to 12 months old will be sold. Everything in the sale is young and will be sold without much fitting. The date will be announced in a very short time and the sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in plenty of time. Watch for more detailed information about the offering.—Advertisement.

E. A. Osterman, Sylvan Grove, Kan., Lincoln county, is starting his Poland China advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and offers at private sale spring boars and gilts by Buster Over, the big \$3,000 boar owned by Willis & Blough at Emporia, and others by Wonder Timm, a great sire in the Adams & Mason herds at Gypsum, Kan. Still others by Jumbo's A. Wonder. These boars are the actual tops of his spring crop of boars and gilts. He is also offering a few good tried sows either bred or open. Write him at once for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

W. H. Rehmer, Asherville, Kan., is a Mitchell county breeder of registered Jersey cattle who has recently decided to close out his herd. Pasture that he has been depending on is no longer available and he is compelled to close them out. Buyers will have the opportunity of buying everything in the herd instead of just the ones that he might want to sell if he was not closing out. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and you should write for the catalog at once which is ready to mail. Address, W. H. Rehmer, Asherville, Kan. The advertisement appears in this issue. Look it up and write for the catalog at once.—Advertisement.

The Jesse Rice Polands.

Jesse Rice, Athol, Kan., Smith county, is starting his Poland China advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Last week I visited Mr. Rice and his herd of popular type Poland Chinas at his home near Athol which is the first station west of Smith Center. It was worth the visit to see R's Wonder, a big two-year-old boar sired by Big Bob Wonder and out of Miss Jumbo Expansive 4th. He is really a wonderful boar and the crop of spring boars and gilts he has sired this season are really a wonderful lot. Another boar in use is a yearling sired by Guerdale Jones but most of the spring crop was sired by R's Wonder. A dandy litter by Blue Valley Timm, three boars and two gilts are included in the offering of 20 boars and 15 gilts which will be sold at very reasonable prices this fall.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

REGISTERED PERCHERONS

For Sale. As I am leaving this part of the state soon I am offering some good registered Percherons at a bargain price. Pair of 1900 lb. 8-yr-old mares, ton 6-yr-old stallion, stallion and mare colts coming 2 yrs. old.
C. B. COOPER, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-headers for sale. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kansas City.

PERCHERON SALE

I will sell 20 registered Percherons; stallions, mares and colts; young, serviceable and well bred; at public sale Oct. 15, 1919.

PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

MUST SELL good jack and imported Percheron stallion. Might consider trade on stock or property near by. J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kansas.

FOR SALE—8 YR. REGISTERED Percheron stallion, weighs ton; excellent individual; a sure breeder. **R. B. Lake, Lake City, Kan.**

PUREBRED SHETLAND pony colt for sale. Papers furnished. **Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kan.**



RED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see
E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

L. S. CREMO, RED POLLS

Eight bulls for sale from 12 to 18 months old. Also cows and heifers for sale.
ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. **HALLORAN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.**

Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, 2 years old, good one, first check for \$175 gets him.
L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kansas.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS
Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. **C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.**

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Herd BULLS

For sale. A five-year-old grandson of Beau Perfect, wt. 2400.

One five-year-old grandson of Masquerader, wt. 2000. We are keeping their heifers. Sold fully guaranteed. Nine two-year-old bulls. Also a few females. Address,

H. L. ABERCROMBIE & SON, GOODLAND, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

LEWISMONTE FARMS HOLSTEINS

16 High Grade Springing Heifers. Also a few registered cows and calves. We are forced to dispose of some of our well bred grade heifers to make room for our young registered herd. These heifers are sired by an exceptionally well bred 27.8 pound grandson of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, and are from high producing dams. Write for our sale list giving full description and prices.

C. E. DRIVER, Lewismonte Farms, Crescent, Mo.



Holstein Cows For Cheese Making

They are large, vigorous, and easy to care for, and on coarse feed they produce a large quantity of milk of a quality especially desirable for invalids and infants.

Their great yield contains a higher total of fat than any other breed can produce, and in the cheese and condensary trade their earnings almost double those of breeds whose milk capacity has been sacrificed to get a large percentage of fat.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

send for our booklets and inform yourself on how to make money in breeding dairy cattle.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

Registered Holstein Herd

For sale. Four young cows, one bull, two heifers and one bull calf. Extra well bred.
A. G. DORR, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. **SHORTHORN FEMALES**, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.



Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle
Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS
CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa on the Santa Fe R. R. Station, Willard on the Rock Island

SHORTHORN REDUCTION SALE

Including my herd bull, **Gloster Boy**, 4 years old, dark red, wt. 2300, pure Scotch. Keeping his heifers.
28 females—bred cows and heifers, cows with calves at foot, five young bulls ready for service. Splendid Scotch breeding.
Reasonable prices and a close price to anyone taking them all. Failing health makes it necessary to sell.
Write for descriptions and prices.

Paul Borland, Clay Center, Kan.

Grass Shorthorn Steers Weighed 1515 Pounds

One hundred fifty Shorthorn steers, never having tasted grain, grown and marketed by the Pacheco Cattle Co., Hollister, Calif., had an average weight of 1515 pounds as 3-year-olds.
That's where the Shorthorn has an advantage. They were pronounced by many experienced judges as the best and heaviest grass-fattened steers ever marketed in the west.
They grew Shorthorn beef.

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

Shorthorn Values

For sale: 10 yearling bulls and 10 yearling heifers, reds and roans, typical products of a good practical herd. See them or write. Address **A. H. COOPER, NATOMA, KAN.**

Golden Belt Shorthorns

Herd established 17 years. 150 head. 11 bulls from 12 to 16 months old. One two-year-old bull. All solid reds. Write for prices or visit herd.
GEO. CRAMER, Kanorado, (Sherman Co.), Kansas.

BULLS, RAMS, ENGINE

For Sale: Two registered Shorthorn bulls, 15 registered Shropshire yearling rams. One 12 horsepower gasoline engine, good as new, with pulley clutch. Priced for quick sale, \$300.
C. G. STALEY, MORAN, KANSAS

Registered Shorthorn Females For Sale. 9 cows with heifers and one dry cow. For prices address
MARY E. HOAGLAND & SON, CODELL, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

I have for sale some splendid young bulls from A. R. O. dams, sired by King Korndyke Veeman 7th, a grandson of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, one of the greatest bulls in the Holstein breed. One two-fifths white and one nine-tenths white. About old enough for service.

PINEDALE STOCK FARM.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

HOLSTEINS

30 high grade cows and heifers, all to freshen in September and October. Prices right.
W. P. PERDUE, CARLTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES.
Write for our proposition.
Burr Oak Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS for sale. Ready for service. **J. A. Forth, Overbrook, Ks.**

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. **Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

instead of a public sale. They are ready to be priced right now and you better get your letter in at once if you want a big fine boar that is well bred and well grown. The gilts will be sold open and priced right. But now is the time to buy them. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Polands.

C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan., Smith county, are Shorthorn breeders who will hold a reduction sale at their farm in November. At the same time they will sell a draft of Poland China boars and gilts of last spring farrow. Shorthorn breeders all over the country will know that this sale will be one of real importance. The Cowans are real Shorthorn breeders and their herd is counted one of the best in northwest Kansas. Their herd of Polands is likewise worthy and this sale will be one that you will want to attend. They will select their date which will be in November right away and the sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in plenty of time.—Advertisement.

Bancroft's Durocs Better Than Ever.

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan., breeds Duroc Jerseys and for 12 years has been a constant advertiser in the Duroc Jersey section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I was at his farm recently and enjoyed a nice visit with him. He has at the present time about 30 spring boars for sale. In this lot are four by John's Orion and out of a Critic bred sow which he bought in Gwin Bros. sale at Washington last winter. The boars are dandies and two of them at least are splendid herd boar prospects. The rest are by Climax Jewell, D. O.'s Masterpiece and D. O.'s Wonder. Nine fall gilts bred, good ones are the real attractions he is offering at private sale just now. Write him at once if you want these gilts.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns at Private Treaty.

Paul Borland, Clay Center, Kan., is offering at private sale about 30 Shorthorns and anyone wanting to buy should write him at once. He is offering his herd bull, Gloster Boy, a four-year-old bull weighing 2300. He is keeping his heifers and wants to sell him at once. Because of the fact that his health is not good Mr. Borland has decided to reduce his herd and prefers to do without holding a public sale. He offers 28 females, consisting of cows and heifers bred and cows with calves at foot and five young bulls of serviceable ages. The breeding is up to date and choice Scotch breeding prevails. He is going to price them reasonably and if anyone could use the entire number he will price them very close. Write at once if you are interested.—Advertisement.

Opportunity in Real Estate Auctions.

While in Denver in August I called on Fred L. Perdue, the big real estate auctioneer, in his office in the Denham building. For a number of years I have known of Col. Fred Perdue but had never met him. As I sat in his office and listened to this big popular auctioneer talk about land auctions I realized more than ever the opportunities of selling land at auction. Fred Perdue is making the biggest kind of a success in the land auction business. He is possessed of a splendid personal appearance and is a high class salesman who knows his business of selling land at auction thoroughly. Combined with this is his reputation of honest square dealing between the buyer and seller. If you have land for sale write this specialist for particulars. He will send you his printed literature which contains his plans of selling and terms and all the information you will want. Address him 320 Denham Building, Denver, Colo.—Advertisement.

A. E. Helm, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, is advertising his dispersion sale of Holsteins in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. This is not a large herd but it is one of merit. It was founded a short time ago by Mr. Helm with the idea of building up a fine herd but the failing health of Mrs. Helm and scarcity of pasture has determined him to close them out this fall and he has decided upon October 22 as the date and the sale will be held at the farm just across the river from Glen Elder. The two-year-old herd bull, Prince Calamity Clothilde, a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcarra, is an attraction in this sale that should be worth considering. He is almost pure white, of good size and a very desirable bull. King Segis Pontiac Alcarra is a great sire with a string of daughters that are making good and his sons are commanding the best of prices. Eighteen of them sold for \$100,000 at auction up to one year ago and have passed that mark considerably by now. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and plan to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

N. W. Kansas Shorthorn Sale.

The sales committee for the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association met at Clay Center, Kan., Thursday evening and decided upon an association sale to be held at Concordia, Kan., Nov. 26. E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan., was elected sales manager. The sale is to be well advertised in the farm papers and about 60 cattle will be cataloged. Those present at the meeting were: E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan.; R. M. Donham, Talmo; J. B. Sherwood, Talmo; Forest Booker, Beloit; S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center; Paul Borland, Clay Center; Jacob Nelson, Broughton, and others. It was decided to hold a meeting of the association the night before the sale and a committee consisting of Gomer T. Davies, Concordia; G. B. Vanlandingham, Concordia; and Geo. Monahan, of Concordia, were named to arrange a banquet to which all breeders in northwest Kansas are invited. Those who desire to consign cattle to the sale should write at once to E. A. Cory, sales manager, Talmo, Kan. If you are not a member you can join by sending your name and the membership fee of \$1.00 to Secretary Forest Booker, Beloit, Kan. The membership now reaches nearly 100 and is growing all the time. It is planned to hold a fall and spring sale. Write Mr. Cory at once if you have a few good ones to consign.—Advertisement.

Foley's Big Type Sale.

J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan., Norton county, is the pioneer breeder of larger Poland Chinas in Norton county. In the northwestern part of the state for that matter. For 12 years I have been going to Norton county and visiting John Foley's herd of Polands. His herd today is one of the very strongest in my territory and nowhere has any breeder of Poland Chinas been more consistent in the matter of type. Early in the game John Foley insisted that more size was necessary. Even when the "big type"

breeders of today were saying that the big type idea was all wrong he was breeding that kind and educating the farmers and breeders of that section to his ideas. On October 25 in Norton, Mr. Foley will sell 50 Poland Chinas, 25 boars and 25 gilts that will be the equals of any like number that will be sold anywhere this fall. Of course they will not command the price that other sales will but Norton county farmers and breeders of that section of the state will take them. Blue Valley Wonder by Blue Valley A Wonder is the sire of most of the offering. The dams of the offering are mostly of Big Timm breeding. Last fall he sold 15 boars of this cross and has been keeping tab on them this season. They are proving more than satisfactory. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze shortly. You can write right away and he will book you for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Better Shorthorns Each Year.

Wm. Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan., are Shorthorn breeders that need no introduction to those who have been interested in Shorthorns for the past 30 years. Wm. Wales has been engaged in the Shorthorn business for almost that time and Spencer Young, his son-in-law, has been associated with him for the last few years. Mr. Wales is getting along in years and his health is not as good as it was but nevertheless he is one of the most interesting men to talk to about Shorthorns in the country. He is authority on the most fashionable breeding and knows individuals. During these years in the business he has made many friends among the Shorthorn fraternity and Tomson Bros., of Carbondale and Dover, and earlier their father are among the men who have done much for the Shorthorn industry in the west as Mr. Wales sees it. For more than 25 years he has bought his herd bulls of Tomson Bros. November 23, 1904, Mr. Wales held his first public sale and averaged \$136, which was the best average made in the state up to that time and for two years after. At the head of his herd then was Brave Knight, a Tomson bred bull sired by Gallant Knight. Brave Knight was a nice smooth bull weighing about 2100. Scottish Gloster came next and was followed by Village Knight and it was with real pleasure Mr. Wales showed me a string of two-year-old heifers sired by Village Knight. Three of them are pure white, several roans and reds. The present herd bull is Auburn Dale by Maxwalton Rosedale. He is a big beautiful dark red bull weighing 2400 or 2500 in good flesh. A nice string of 20 spring calves are in evidence on the farm. Spencer Young has been in the Shorthorn business all of his life and like father Wales is intensely interested in the best Shorthorns that can be produced and neither of them are content to just raise cattle. They want to make them a little better each year and they are succeeding.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Grade Angus Auction.

W. M. Pilcher, Burlington, Kansas, is going to sell his herd of grade Angus cattle September 23. The sale will be held at the farm 3 1/2 miles southeast of Gridley in Coffey county. There will be seventy cows (fifty with calves at side) bred to his good registered bulls. The herd bulls which are purebred and proven breeders will sell. Mr. Pilcher has used nothing but purebred bulls in this herd for the past 25 years so they are practically purebred. For the man who wants some good breeding beef cattle this is an unusual opportunity.—Advertisement.

Patterson's Jersey Sale.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Patterson Jersey Farm sale of 37 head registered Jerseys to be held at Ft. Scott, Kansas, September 23. This is without question one of the best herds of heavy producing Jerseys in Kansas, and we feel sure that this sale affords an opportunity for those desiring to buy good Jerseys at reasonable prices. The blood of Financial King predominates thru such sires as Financial Countess' Lad, Financial Count, Gold Finance's Count, Hebron's King, Sans Alo's Owl, Goldmont's Interest, Financial Anna's King and Rowena's Financial King. Other families are represented by such sires as Mobie's Raleigh, Sultan's Virginia Lad, Ruby's Flying Fox, Gamboa's Knight, Oakland's Sultan, Fontaine's Chieftain, Owl's Jolly King, Goddington Noble Sultan, Vixen's Oxford Majesty and other noted sires. The sale will include several Register of Merit cows and their descendants both male and female. They are offering some especially well bred young bulls of the best producing Financial King breeding. Sale will be held at the farm 1 1/2 miles of Ft. Scott, and auto bus will run from Goodlander Hotel every hour day of sale. If interested in the sale buyers are requested to write or wire the Settles Sales Service, B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Mo., for catalog. Col. Perry, of Columbus, Ohio, is the auctioneer.—Advertisement.

BY J. P. BENNETT.

Higher Land Calls for Purebreds.

"Your letter of August 27 at hand. You may leave the \$3.80 to my credit for future use as I will soon want to do some more advertising. This advance in the price of land in this community is causing many farmers to turn to purebred stock. There seems to be an increasing demand for the Duroc hog every day; several new herds have been started this year.—W. O. Z. Endicott, Livingston county, Mo.

Semental Cattle to New Mexico

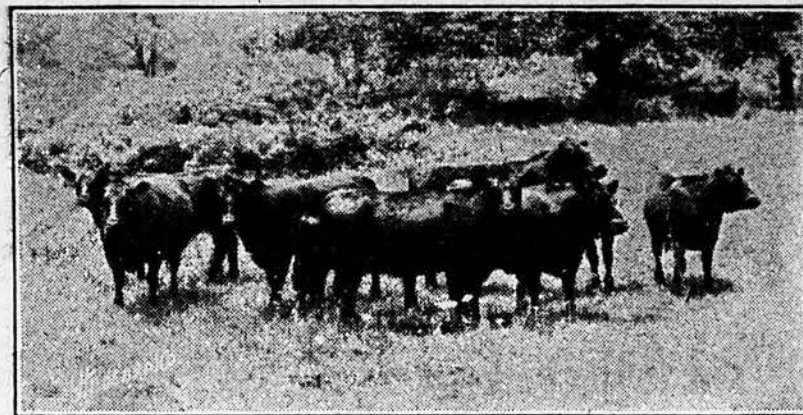
Thirty-three females and three bulls of the Semental breed recently passed thru the Kansas City Stockyards on their way from New Jersey to the Charles Springer ranch at Cimarron, New Mex. In their native land of Switzerland these cattle are raised for milk, work oxen and beef. As a breed they are high off the ground and weighty but rather coarse when compared with the beef breeds of this country. They are of a pale yellow and white color which is far from a desirable color in beef animals originating in the Southwest. Mr. Springer, however, intends to cross-breed them and experiment with them on his New Mexico ranch.

120 ANGUS CATTLE

at Auction 3 1-2 Miles Southeast of

Gridley, Coffey Co., Kansas

Tuesday, September 23



70 COWS 50 CALVES 2 BULLS

70 cows from two to four years old. Just in their breeding prime with a life of usefulness before them.

50 cows with calves by their sides. High grade calves that for the man who wants a beef herd will be practically the same as purebreds. Nothing but the most carefully selected purebred bulls have been used in this herd for the last 25 years. This has resulted in a herd today that is the equal in type and quality of many of the purebred herds of the country.

2 REGISTERED BULLS, which have been in service in this herd. You can see by the calves what they are able to do. When you see their calves you will want them whether you own grades or purebreds.

THIS WILL BE A SALE OF OPPORTUNITY. The farmer who has a few beef cows can, at this sale, secure cattle that will produce him the best in type, quality and beef-making ability. With so many cattle there are bound to be many opportunities. Come and buy a three-in-one proposition—a good cow with calf by side and bred again. For further information address, mentioning this paper,

W. M. PILCHER, Burlington, Kan.

Johnson & MacIskey, Auctioneers.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write L. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.

D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

ALFAFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS. Twenty cows and heifers. Five bulls. Alex Spang, Chanute, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

NINNESCAH JERSEY FARM

For Sale: Bull calves from 2 to 9 months old. Sired by grandsons of Gambo's Knight and Noble of Oaklands; out of good producing cows. Write for pedigrees and prices. Monroe Coleman, Owner, Sylvia, Kan.

The Best Bred Bull in Missouri

Is the judgment of the best authority in Missouri. To make room in winter quarters we offer for quick sale 6 yearling heifers and a bull calf not related. Bull from above sire out of a 60-pound cow. A foundation at a bargain. First come first served. HILLCROFT FARMS, HOLDEN, MO.

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE—Cows, heifers and bulls. Extra good herd bull. Western Kansas Jersey Club, Dodge City, Kan.



WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

JERSEY CATTLE

CLOSING OUT REGISTERED JERSEYS

Three young cows fresh soon. Excellent breeding, fine individuals, perfect pets. One bull eleven months old. Breeding and price absolutely right. R. G. BOWMAN, PAWNEE ROCK, KAN.

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Sensation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Carload Registered Jersey Females

For sale. Cows and heifers from a herd headed by a son of Golden Fern Linden. If you want something good come and see these Jerseys. L. G. BROWN, Wilson, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

yearlings; Oakland's Sultan breeding; \$100 each. PERCY E. LILL, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

One yearling, one 2 years old. Priced to sell. Write for particulars: Hedgewood Farm, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

Patterson's Jersey Farm Sale

37 Head Registered Jerseys

Fort Scott, Kan., September 23, 1919

The blood of Financial King predominates through such sires as Financial Countess' Lad, Financial Count, Gold Finance's Count, Sans Alo's Owl, Hebron's King and other sires.

Register of Merit cows with creditable records and their descendants both male and female. We are selling some especially well bred young bulls good enough to improve any herd and bred in the Best Butter Families.

Don't fail to attend this sale and if interested write or wire at once for catalog to the

Settles Sales Service, Palmyra, Mo. B. C. SETTLES

Col. D. L. Perry, Auctioneer.



Here's Your Job!

Pays Big at Once and
Leads to a Money-Making
Business of Your Own

Be An Auto and Tractor Expert

One of my graduates has just written to me. He says, "There are five autos in the back yard waiting for me to get time to fix them."

He took my Auto and Tractor course here in Wichita in a few short weeks. He returned home and the neighbors immediately began to bring their cars to him for repair. He did not even get time to take a good job paying \$90 to \$300 per month as a truck and tractor expert. Instead, he at once found the "makings" of a splendid business right at home among his own neighbors. And I believe he will have the finest repair and garage business in town before long. My course taught him how to run his own repair shop, garage and sales room.

He is only one of hundreds of men I have trained and started on the road to success, and who are now getting big pay or making more money running businesses of their own. I have made of them auto and tractor experts. That means that when you complete my course you will be an expert in:

**General Automobile Mechanics
Tractor Engineering
Lathe and Machine Work
Oxy-Acetylene Welding**

**Electric Lighting and Starting Systems
Automobile and Tractor Salesmanship
Garage Management
Battery Work
Chauffeur
Vulcanizing**



D. T. BARTLETT
President of Bartlett's Wichita Auto-
mobile and Tractor School and
originator of Bartlett method
of practical instruction.

Easy To Start

No entrance examinations are necessary. You do not have to be a high school or college graduate. You do not have to have any previous experience with autos. You do not have to be a "natural born" mechanic. Most of my students come straight from the farms and small towns. They are of all ages. Come just as you are. You will succeed.

Equipment Complete

The large building occupied by my school is filled with the latest and best equipment used in instruction. Here you will find motors from one cylinder up to the large twelve cylinder airplane type motor, lathes, reboring machines, welding plants, vulcanizing machines, forges, etc., etc., and my instructors are the equal of any. In addition, my tractor farm nearby gives practical lessons in tractor repair and operation.

Special Advantages

Every student here is entitled to full privileges in the Wichita Y. M. C. A. free. This means you

Let Me Help You Make Good!

You can not run a farm successfully these days unless you know all about motors—or unless you hire some one at big wages who does know.

It is almost as necessary to know how to keep an auto or tractor running as it is to know your a, b, c's. The first thing for you to do is to

come to me for a few weeks and get this training.

The Automobile business is only beginning. There are fine opportunities today for the trained man. But the opportunities are rapidly becoming bigger and better. Millions upon millions of dollars are being spent upon good roads. Motor trucks alone should become as plentiful as

all makes of autos combined today. A tractor will be on every farm that can use one.

The motor trained man will then be the man who will win!

My method of training—The Bartlett Method—is so simple and practical that when you leave my school you can make good at once.

"Come, put yourself in my hands for 6 to 8 weeks. I will start you on the road to success. Get my Free Book—write today."—D. T. Bartlett, Pres.

Unusual Features of the Bartlett Method Make This Different From Other Schools

Bartlett's Wichita Auto & Tractor School is the largest and most successful trade school in the Southwest. It is also the first and oldest mechanical school in the State of Kansas.

When you have completed the Bartlett Method of training you can step right out and make good. The instructions are easy. I use no books or charts. My students get plain, common sense training. They learn by actually doing things with their own hands under expert instructors. They get personal and individual instruction. You will enjoy every minute of it.

will have the free use of the gymnasium, swimming pool, reading rooms, cheap restaurant, amusement, lectures, and association with the best men of the city.

You may come here to work and to learn and not to waste time on such distractions as you will find in cities larger than Wichita. Wichita is a clean moral city with no Sunday shows, no joints, dives or dangerous resorts. It is principally a school and church town.

My Guarantee

I guarantee absolutely to fit students for good paying positions. Upon graduation you will be granted a diploma. You may stay until you are an expert mechanic, and you may return at any time for further instruction without additional charge. My present tuition rate is much less than that of other schools. Living expenses are low as I help you secure board and room at pleasant home-like places under special arrangements.

Write To Me Now

You can not get the Bartlett training in any other school. So send for my free book now, it contains pictures of scores of successful graduates. They had my personal attention just as you will have. Let me hear from you.



FREE BOOK COUPON!

D. T. BARTLETT, President,
Bartlett's Wichita Automobile & Tractor School,
134 N. Topeka Avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

Without obligation on my part, send me your FREE Book entitled "THE WAY TO A BETTER JOB," and reserve for me the present low tuition rate, if I decide to enroll.

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Post office _____

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Bartlett's Wichita Auto and Tractor School