

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

August 16, 1919

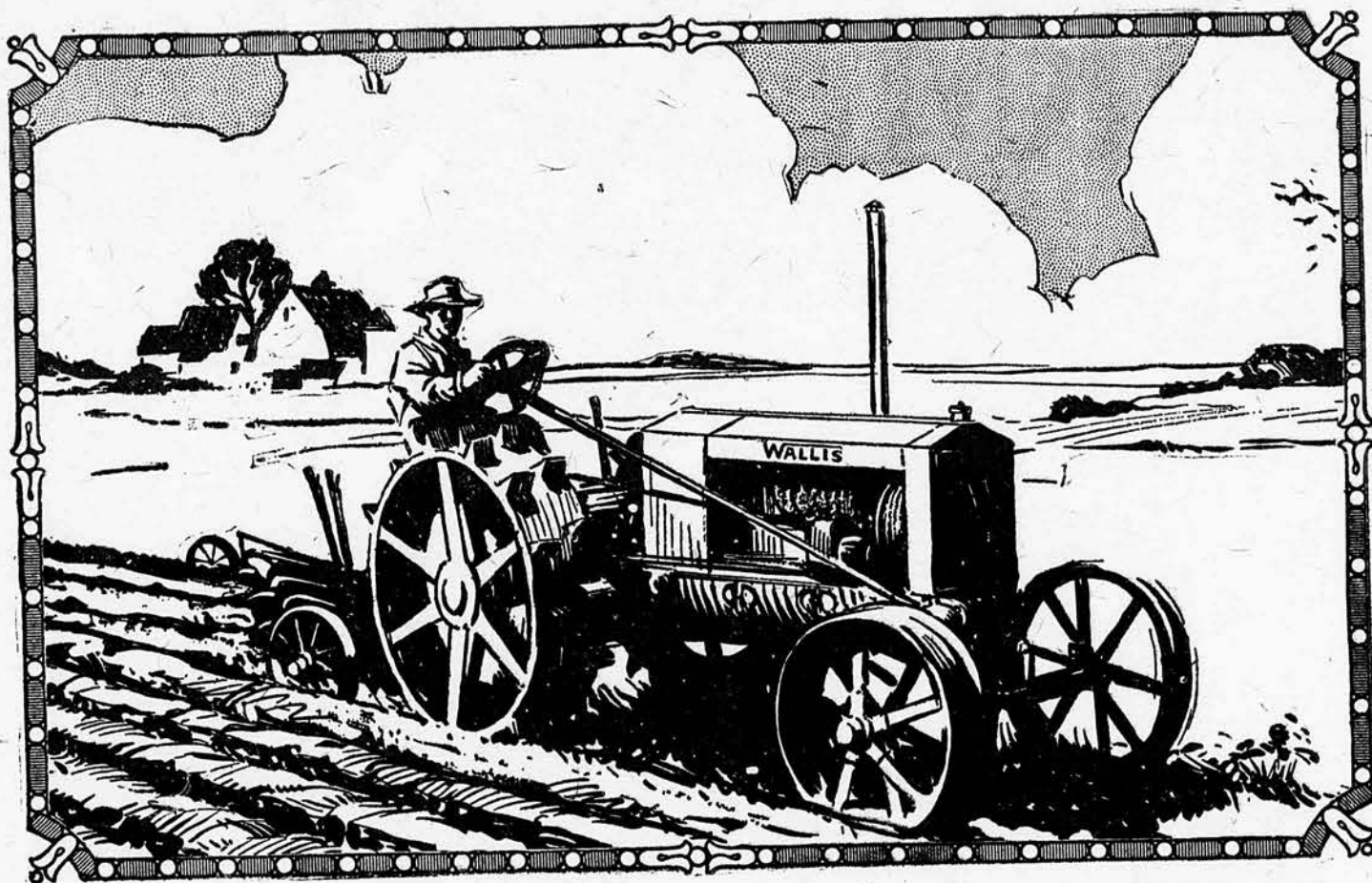
Vol. 49, No. 33

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



WALLIS

America's Foremost Tractor



Plow an Acre an Hour All Day Long With the Wallis Tractor

The Wallis Calendar

The first hint of spring finds the Wallis hard at work at the plowing. Because of its light weight and correct design the Wallis is able to operate under unusual soil conditions. So the plowing is done early, and larger acreage is prepared.

Next comes disking, harrowing and planting. To make a perfect seed-bed, and plant it at *exactly the right time* is most important.

The Wallis is a wonder in the hayfield. Cutting, stacking, hauling, etc., are speedily done. More and better hay is the rule with the Wallis.

When green turns to gold, and anxious eyes scan the skies for hail or frost, the Wallis whirls the binders through the harvest, saving precious time and more precious grain.

Then, swiftly spins the separator, Wallis-driven, pouring out its flood of golden grain.

And so the cycle runs—and the year is closed with more plowing, wood-cutting, silo filling—haulage work of every kind.

This is the yearly calendar of the Wallis—America's Foremost Tractor.

From dawn to dark—the Wallis—America's Foremost Tractor—will turn clean, smooth, perfect furrows. Cuts deeper. Breaks up plow-pan. Makes richer seed-bed and bigger crops.

We rate the Wallis—America's Foremost Tractor—on the basis of work done. An acre an hour, all day and every day, is common—under ordinary conditions. So a day's plowing for the Wallis is from 10 to 12 acres.

With the Wallis your fall or spring plowing can be done at *exactly the right time*. And it will be done better. Good plowing is the secret of many big yields.

America's Foremost Tractor

The Wallis is conceded America's most practical and successful tractor. It is farm power in its simplest and most dependable form.

The Wallis—America's Foremost Tractor—pound for pound, is the most powerful of all tractors. Has no useless weight. Built throughout like finest automobile. Has powerful 4-cylinder, valve-in-head motor. Burns any fuel—kerosene, gasoline or distillate, without change of carburetor.

Patented boiler-steel, "U" frame is famous. All working parts are enclosed and run in bath of oil. Gears are cut and hardened steel. Casings are dust-proof.

The Wallis—America's Foremost Tractor—is 12 years old, a seasoned, tried-and-proven machine. Sold by a company established nearly 50 years, of world-wide reputation.

Order Your Wallis NOW!

Act quickly! The demand for the Wallis is greater than even the enlarged factory capacity. Many who want a Wallis may be disappointed. Write today for catalog and name of nearest dealer.

J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS Dept. T9 **Racine, Wisconsin, U. S. A.**

Sales Agents for Wallis Tractors

Branches at Minneapolis, Minn.

Omaha, Neb.

Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Denver, Colo.

Dallas, Texas

Indianapolis, Ind.

Douglas Boswell, Sacramento, California, Distributor for California, Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho. The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Calgary, Distributors for Western Canada. Fairbanks, Morse & Company, Inc., Boston, New York and Baltimore, Distributors for Eastern States.

Distributors Everywhere



Silos Make Cheap Feed Insurance

Livestock Make the Best and Most Profitable Gains on the Farm When Given Plenty of Nourishing Succulent Feed

By Carl P. Thompson

THERE are very few persons who, after once thoroughly trying out the silo, are not enthusiastic in favor of its use. The only real objections that can be made to the use of the silo are the cost of construction and the cost and trouble of filling. Of course the original cost of the silo is considerable, but we must consider the cost of building a silo as an investment, and then consider whether or not it will pay interest on the money invested. I think when all the advantages are taken into consideration that the silo will not only pay interest on the investment but in many instances pay for itself by the feed that it saves, especially in years when feed is scarce. It is true that the problem of filling is sometimes a little difficult to solve, but this, like most of our problems is more difficult to solve before than after it is reached. As more silos are built, more people are equipping themselves with machinery for filling them, the same as they do for threshing wheat and other such work. In many places, the farmers are co-operating in buying machinery for filling their silos, and in filling them, and thus the problem is usually solved satisfactorily in some way. Then there are other faults found with the silage that are usually the fault of the man who fills the silo rather than the silo. Sometimes the feed that is put into the silo is too dry and not enough moisture is added and as a result the silage molds. Then again the men in the silo who are supposed to do the tramping, find that the less they tramp the more quickly the silo is filled and the sooner their job is completed, and as a result of the silage not being packed to exclude the air, the silage sours or molds and does not give good results. Then again, sometimes feed that is not sufficiently mature to contain enough dry matter is put into the silo and this causes the material to sour.

One of the greatest troubles with silage, or rather with the men who feed the silage, is that they have a false idea of its feeding value and do not feed it intelligently. One should remember that the putting of the corn, kafir or cane into the silo does not change in any way the protein content of the feed, and as it increases the bulk, the young stock eating silage as the sole ration without protein supplement cannot and do not, make satisfactory growth. This usually is charged against the silage. The same is true of breeding cattle that are carrying their calves. Don't get the idea that so many people have that silage is an ideal feed and a balanced ration for all classes of livestock, for it is not. Silage is a roughage and is lacking in protein, that element of animal food that is absolutely necessary for growing animals. The most satisfactory protein supplements for silage are alfalfa hay, cottonseed meal, cotton cake, oil cake or oil meal, which should be fed in connection with silage to all classes of stock to get good results.

The principal value of silage is that when feed is put into the silo at the proper stage of its development, and in the proper way, it is much more palatable than the dry feed from the same crop and the stock will consume the entire plant instead of just the leaves, as is usually the case with fodder. Thus one can see at a glance that the chief advantage of the silo would be to conserve the maximum of roughness. Of course where rough feed is not a problem and where more roughage is being produced than can be used, there is no necessity for a silo to save feed, but on farms where the problem of raising enough roughage to winter properly the livestock is a serious one, then the silo is the solution of the problem, as it has been proved beyond the question of a doubt that the same land will produce feed enough to carry from one-third to one-half more stock when the feed is put into the silo than when fed as fodder.

Another big advantage of the silage is that, due to its succulent nature, it gives the stock an appetite for dry feed and it has been found that where cattle are being wintered on silage they eat almost twice as much wheat straw as the cattle that were fed the same amount of feed in the dry form of fodder. This is a big advantage, especially in the sections of the state where they raise large acreages of wheat and the straw is a burden on their hands. At the Hays station it was found that the breeding cows fed on a limited ration of kafir silage, 20 pounds a head daily and 1 pound of

cottonseed meal a day, eat, estimating on the basis of 180 days for the winter feeding season, a little more than 1½ acres of wheat straw and where the kafir was fed as fodder instead of silage, the cattle in the same period eat less than 1 acre of wheat straw a day. On the other hand it requires only .21 of an acre of kafir when put into the silo to feed a cow for 180 days and .61 of an acre of kafir fed in the dry form. Thus a maximum of wheat straw and a minimum of forage crops were needed to carry the cattle thru the winter which is a decided advantage in Western Kansas.

As to the relative advantage of feeding silage, as compared to dry fodder especially in stormy weather, there is no comparison. Some persons

or moldy feed and as has been pointed out, such conditions are likely to be found in the silage unless care has been taken in filling the silo. Do not feed frozen silage to horses as that, too, will cause disastrous results. If you feed silage to horses, be sure that it is not sour, moldy, musty, or frozen, or has been frozen during the winter. With proper care a limited amount of good quality silage can be fed to horses to advantage. If in doubt as to the condition of your silage for horse feed, you had better leave it alone.

Remember how, in Bible times, persons were advised to store up feed during the "seven good years" so that they would have feed for both man and beast during the "seven lean years" that were to follow. That advice is still good and the best way of storing up feed that would otherwise go to waste in years of abundance, is by using the silo. We do not have to look back very far to find the time when cattle were being shipped from pasture in mid-summer and sacrificed on a glutted market, simply because the grass was burnt up by the dry hot winds and there was no feed to carry the stock over until the fall rains came to revive the grass, when enough feed had been wasted the year before to have carried the stock thru in good shape had it been stored in a silo.

By the use of the silo, a man is able to carry the maximum of stock each year without having to reduce his herd ever so often on account of short crops. One of the biggest problems that the farmers of Kansas have to solve at the present time is how to build up the soil. It is a fact that the farms of Kansas are not producing as much grain to the acre as they did 40 years ago, even with better cultivation, and the only way to check this depletion of our soils and build them up to their highest producing capacity is to feed the maximum of feed that is produced on the farms to livestock and return the manure to the soil before the most of the plant food has been leached out by rains. Here again, the silo comes to the rescue; the more livestock kept, the more manure we will have to enrich the soil, with resulting larger crops to feed to more livestock.

Community Commission Sales

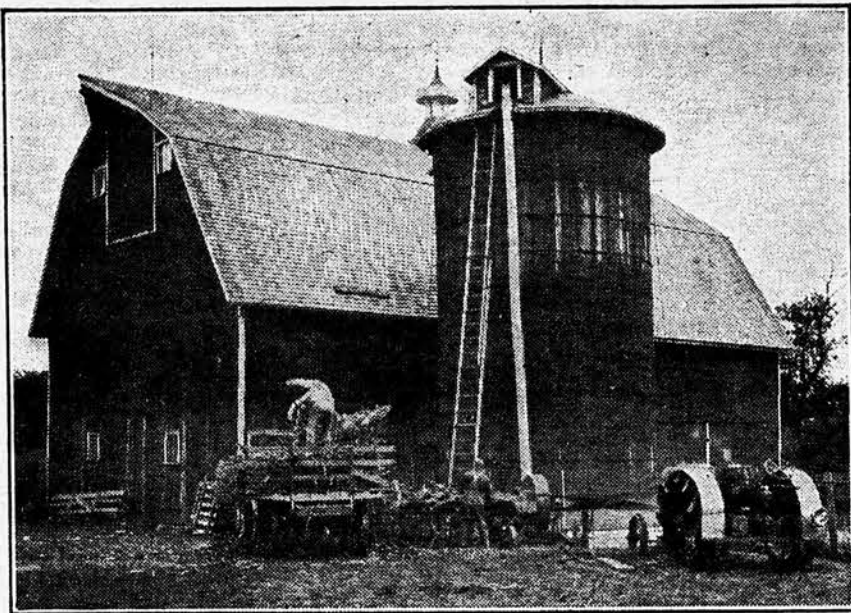
BY LILIAN HUGHES

Even before Roy Kistner and Ed Crandall lent their services, as auctioneers, to the organizations of mercy at the Sabetha community's Red Cross sale they realized that every home-owner, and they were in the land of home-owners, has something of value he doesn't want. These men were already a popular team whose salesbook showed every date from September to May to be engaged ahead for public auction sales by men who were planning to move. Knowledge of the farmers' business which Kistner and Crandall necessarily acquired in their profession, convinced them that every farmer always has a surplus—not a "white elephant" yet something on his hands that he doesn't want. These careful observers knew, also, that the man on the farm is constantly wanting to replenish depleted stock of various kinds.

The culmination of thoughts on these truths was a plan for a bi-weekly community commission sale. The instigators rented, for a temporary sales pavilion, a large ex-livery barn just off Main Street in Sabetha, Kansas, the center of the farming community. The country people come into town on Saturday to shop; therefore Saturday afternoon seemed a good time for the sale. It would be generally convenient. Accordingly, hand bills were distributed, announcing the first date for the new project. A few days later, the promoters listed in the local papers the articles which they had been notified would be up for auction in the sales barn on the following Saturday.

The people liked the sale. It supplied one of their needs by offering them a convenient market place—an exchange for small property. Soon the sales advertised themselves. The farmers brought in everything—stock, implements, furniture, potatoes, seed corn, automobiles. And, amazing as the fact is, a purchaser has always been found for everything. As a protection to the original owner, a unique and interesting feature was introduced into the community sale. If a person

(Continued on Page 43.)



Silage to Keep Well Must be Properly Prepared and Well Packed in the Silo. The Tractor and Good Ensilage Cutter Will Simplify This Work.

complain that stockers wintered on silage do not make satisfactory gains on pasture. This undoubtedly is on account of the fact that stockers wintered liberally on silage make so much better gains than those wintered on dry feed that they go on grass in better condition. Then, too, silage fed cattle do not make the wonderful "fill" on grass that is so noticeable the first month with dry fed cattle and the feeder sometimes gets the impression that they are not doing so well. As a matter of fact if the cattle go into the pasture in the spring in the same flesh there will be no difference in the way they pasture.

Valuable in Fattening

Fattening cattle can be fed silage to advantage, especially during the early period of feeding, but on account of its bulk it should be cut down during the latter stages of feeding to get the best results. For dairy cattle, silage is almost indispensable.

Sheep do well on silage. Especially should silage be fed to the breeding ewes in winter, as it keeps the ewes in excellent condition if a small amount of protein supplement is used, and they bring forth extremely strong and rugged lambs. For fattening lambs, silage decreases the cost of gain and increases the profit, altho the sheep do not gain quite as fast. For hogs, silage has not proved very efficient for the reason that silage is made of feeds that are not readily used by hogs.

Horses do well on silage. But it must be remembered that horses cannot be fed sour, musty



Cattle Make Profitable Gains When Fed a Liberal Quantity of Silage with Their Daily Ration of Grain and Other Dry Feeds.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
 Farm Dots.....Harley Hatch
 Dairying.....Frank M. Chase

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATE
 60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000
 Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been set. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher.
T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.
J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year; three years two dollars.

OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS
 One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Women's Pages.....Stella Gertrude Nash
 Children's Pages.....Bertha G. Schmidt
 Poultry.....J. W. Wilkinson

No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Will They Put it Over?

THE BILL providing compulsory and universal military service has been introduced in the House of Representatives. It seems to be a rather moderate measure requiring not more than six months and possibly not more than three months military training of young men 19 years old. It is an effort to get the head of the camel into the tent. The military men back of this measure have no intention to limit military training permanently to three or even to six months. They believe, however, that if they can get such a law passed it will be amended later extending the time of compulsory service to a year and later to two years. Three months, or even six months' training of the young men at the age of 19 would amount to little as a preparation for war, but it would mean that an army of two or three million young men would be called into service every year, and that would call for a vast military organization at the top. It would mean that many thousands of officers, generals, colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants would be required, and these would have an easy life, good pay and the autocratic authority that goes with the military establishment. It would create a vast military official class which is undemocratic, and repugnant to the independent, liberty-loving citizens of this republic.

It is not proposed to change our military methods and discipline, as hateful and autocratic as any in the world, and which, according to a statement made on the floor of the United States Senate by Senator Chamberlain of the Senate committee on military affairs, resulted in most outrageous treatment of private soldiers in France by officers who had been invested with autocratic power. We have in short the Prussian system, which draws a rigid line between the commissioned officers and the privates and permits the exercise of brutal tyranny by the former.

As a result of this vicious system the men who served in the ranks in France came home with a feeling of resentment toward their officers. Of course there were exceptions to the rule. Some officers were very popular with their men, but the rule was the other way.

It is not proposed by the military men who are backing the compulsory training bill, to change the system, to democratize the army, to make all officers earn their commissions, coming up thru the ranks; to abolish the hateful social distinction between officers and privates when not on duty. West Point is to be continued and enlarged and West Point means the continuation of the Prussian system. It means the narrowing instead of the broadening of men; it means training them in a certain routine, binding them about with endless red tape, and unless they have so much good Americanism in them that they cannot be spoiled, it makes them military snobs.

Assuming that the supreme wickedness and folly of war is to continue, our military system should be entirely revolutionized. Service should be voluntary not compulsory. It should be made so attractive in the way of opportunity for educational and vocational training that young men would seek it instead of rebelling against it. Penalties for desertion in time of peace should be abolished, and the young men should be permitted to resign if they did not find the work congenial. Every officer after the system is once fully established, should come up from the ranks and earn his commission by merit. No social line should be drawn between the officers and the men in the ranks. Finally the army so organized should be trained for peace rather than war, and educated to believe the only justification for fighting is to protect the weak against the aggressions of the strong.

If there are to be future wars there is every reason to believe that they will not be fought as wars have been fought in the past. They will be fought almost entirely in the air. Huge bombing planes will carry their loads of explosives and drop them on populous cities, ruthlessly destroying men, women and children, and spreading inextinguishable fires among the houses. Of what avail will it be to get young men into camp for three or six months and train them to march and counter-march and learn the manual of arms? If

we must prepare for war let us devote our genius and resources to the development of the greatest air fleet in the world and the manufacture of the most destructive bombs. If the world must be given over to murder then let us prepare to murder in the most efficient manner. Of course that means that our so-called civilization will destroy itself. It is a philosophy with which I have no patience. There is only one way to end war and that is to cease to prepare for war. If the League of Nations does not head in that direction then it will be worse than useless.

Germany May Get Even

A Scott City subscriber writes me, suggesting a way in which he thinks Germany may be planning to get even with the United States. His idea is that Germany will repudiate her own debt, but will in every way possible, aid and encourage her citizens to buy the bonds of the United States so that in the course of a few years we will be paying interest on our vast bonded debt to Germany. The same subscriber also suggests that the other allies possibly will repudiate their public debts leaving the United States the only great nation which does not repudiate.

This suggestion has at least the merit of originality. At any rate I have not seen it put forward by any one else. However, if this country alone should maintain its national credit, our government bonds would become so desirable that they would command a high premium, so great in fact that the Germans could not afford to buy them.

I do not see any occasion to worry about German absorption of our bonds, but I do most emphatically believe that we should not perpetuate a huge interest-bearing debt. I have heretofore suggested a plan by which the producers of this country could be relieved from nearly all the burden of interest and the entire debt be wiped out in 10 or at furthest in 20 years.

Contrast of Sentiment

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

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

In contrast with this I quote from the last speech of Eugene V. Debs: "I have never advocated violence in any form. I always believed in education, in intelligence, in enlightenment and I have always made my appeal to the reason and to the conscience of the people. I am opposed to bloodshed in any form. A revolution is coming, but must be peaceful. I don't believe in killing; I'm opposed to it. I can go to the gallows with a smile on my face, without a quiver, but I'll never have the stain of any man's blood upon my hands. I am opposed to all forms of murder."

"We must do our work, comrades, peacefully. We are slowly but surely welding the iron ring about our exploiters; but because they have treated us cruelly, like cattle, that is not the spirit in which we must treat them. We must be gentle and ask God to forgive them."

I submit that as between the utterance of the Wall Street Journal, the champion of property interests, and the utterances of the labor leader, Eugene V. Debs, the latter is incomparably more reasonable and tolerant. I also want to append a part of the appeal recently addressed to the public by 10 prominent ministers of New York. This appeal was suggested by the bomb cases in New York. Here are the suggestions:

"(1) That all men and women of good will set themselves to influence public opinion thru every

available medium against lawless measures by whomsoever they may be employed.

"(2) That they resolve to see that fair hearings and just trials are given to men, irrespective of their political or economic opinions, so that it may be said, that in America no man's case, be he an I. W. W. or a Bolshevik, or the most reactionary conservative, is prejudged by an appeal to popular feeling; and in particular that they set themselves against the councils of hate, whose effect upon the rising generation can be only to pile up future disaster for mankind.

"(3) Since, in the judgment of the Attorney General of the United States, existing laws against criminal terrorism are inadequate, and since free discussion is essential for the exposure of economic and political errors, that the attempt be abandoned to coerce minority opinion so long as it does not promote disorder, or to defeat social change by repressive legislation.

"As ministers of the Christian church, and as citizens of this liberty honoring Republic, we plead for faith in reason, good will and fairness to oppose the forces of bitterness and violence in our national life."

Again, as between Debs, the agitator, and the Wall Street exponent of property interests, it is evident that Debs is much nearer the suggestions offered by the 10 ministers than the Wall Street Journal.

What About Mexico?

I am asked frequently about the Mexican situation. Frankly, I do not know what to think about the Mexican situation. One thing I know and that is that I cannot get up a bit of enthusiasm over the prospect of invading that country. I do not doubt an American army of 50,000 could march from El Paso to Mexico City in a month and lose very few men in the operation. I think, however, that our job would then be just fairly started. There are forces behind this agitation, in my opinion, which are hidden and altogether selfish, but the proof of that is not within reach of the majority of the citizens of the United States.

If there is a way in which we can extend a friendly hand to Mexico and help bring order and prosperity to that country I am most emphatically in favor of doing that. Furthermore I believe that such a plan could be worked out. Just as a business proposition it would pay big. I would be in favor of appropriating one-half as much as a conservative estimate of the probable cost of intervention. If we send an army down into Mexico and keep it there until peace and order is established all over that vast territory, it will cost us first and last at least 4 billion dollars.

I would propose to the Mexican government to make a friendly loan without interest of 2 billion dollars or so much as might be necessary to establish industries, rebuild railroads, establish a system of free schools. Guarantees should be given that the capital lent would be used for the purposes intended, and efficient American supervision should be permitted.

I am aware that the objection will be made that the pledge of the Mexican government could not be depended on, and that objection has weight, but we could absolutely seal Mexico up if the pledges were not fulfilled. I do not say that such a plan would certainly succeed. No man can say that anything certainly will succeed in Mexico; but I should like to see the friendship plan tried out at least.

What's the Use?

I have a letter here from far off Yuma, Arizona, written by L. H. Burlew, protesting against the outrageous treatment of the negroes of this country. "I wish I were you," says Mr. Burlew. "I'd start something. I would want to improve on the picture of Dante's Inferno. I would want a story that would eat like burning hell * * * I'm old. Haven't anything to do but read and reflect. Was in the Civil War. Had a son in the 35th Division 110th Engineers. What was the use of his services or mine if ignorance, selfishness and savagery must rule?"

I appreciate the indignation of this old soldier who loves justice and fair play, and waxes hot

when he sees the utterly unjust treatment accorded the more than 10 million citizens of this country who happen to have been born with dark skins. Ever since I have been in the newspaper business I have been protesting against the treatment of the black race. I have been demanding to the best of my ability that the doors of opportunity be opened to them as well as to the whites.

But to be perfectly frank I must confess that so far as I can see my protests have not availed anything. True a number of black men and women have expressed their appreciation of what I have said. They have been grateful for the fact that a white man would say or write something in their favor, but so far as bettering their condition is concerned, I cannot see that I have gotten anywhere. I have been writing these protests and talking them for a third of a century, but there is more race prejudice in the country than when I began to speak. When I began demanding justice for the black man he did seem to have a pretty fair show in the courts in more than half of the states of the Union, but now it looks to me as if the doors are being closed against him almost everywhere. When the first burnings of black men at the stake were reported the country seemed shocked, but it has come to the point where the burning of a negro is regarded as a rather unimportant item of news. Instead of the mobs being confined to Southern states, the two cases of mob violence occurring within the last two years, in which a hundred blacks have lost their lives and hundreds of others have been most cruelly beaten and wounded, have been in the great Northern state of Illinois. Justice may be on the way, but so far as the black man is concerned she is mighty slow footed. I have not changed my opinion about the injustice of it all, but so far as I can see I have accomplished nothing.

In fact, as I grow older I am rather more impressed with the futility of language except when it is employed to stir up the passions and prejudices of people. There is an immense amount of preaching both from the pulpits and from the press, but most of it seems to be wasted. We do an immense amount of talking and writing about righting this and that condition but that seems to be about all it amounts to.

Just at present, for example, there is an enormous verbal output concerning the high cost of living. The President is reported to be deeply concerned and Congress is going to forego the summer recess in order to spend the time investigating why the cost of clothing and grub seems to be steadily outrunning the average citizen's income. I do not want to discourage these statesmen, but my private opinion is that so far as reducing the cost of living is concerned their investigations will not amount to two whoops in a rain barrel.

Some of these times there is going to be a tumble in prices and it will be a big tumble in all probability, but it will not come as the result of Congressional investigations. Furthermore when it comes it will not bring happiness to the people who are complaining about the high cost of things. On the contrary unless the lessons of history are of no value, there will be more complaining, more roaring after the fall in prices than before.

The trouble with the world is lack of adjustment, lack of equitable distribution. Unless that condition can be remedied raising wages will not help much, for as wages are raised the wage earner will discover that prices have raised just a little bit faster than his wages. The rate of wages is not important; the important thing is what can one buy with his wages? It is reported that such citizens as are working in Russia at present are getting wages that nominally make the salary of the ordinary bank president look like small pocket change, but just the same the Russian wage earner is hard put to keep from starving. He has listened to a vast deal of preaching about what was going to be done for him and how the hated Bourgeoisie was to get it in the neck. The Bourgeoisie has gotten it where Caleb hit the hen all right, but the condition of the proletariat has not been bettered. Starvation is staring him in the face altho he has to carry the alleged money, paid him as wages, in a basket, because it is too bulky to carry in his pocket; and anyway the bottom of his pocket went some time ago, along with the seat of his pants.

This world would be a bully place if men generally were kind and just and honest and gifted with as much sense as so many mules, but unfortunately they are not all so gifted. This world is capable of feeding and clothing in comfort twice as many people as there are living on it today, but instead of doing that more than half of the people now on earth never have enough to eat or enough to wear. We would think that we would learn wisdom from experience; that it would sometime dawn on us that if we would all quit trying to take advantage of one another and begin to figure on how we could help one another the world might be changed from a hell to a paradise, but if the people of the world generally are learning that lesson it is not apparent. There is a great deal of noise, and distribution of printed matter, but so far as actual results are concerned I do not see them. A negro woman watched a friend of hers ride round and round on a "merry-go-round" while the mechanical band blared forth its loud and raucous tune, and when he got off she made the sage comment, "Rastus, why does you-all ride on that wooden horse? You has spent yonah money and

they has been a heap of sound, but yo-all ain't got nowhere."

So it is with the world. There are wars and killings; there are investigations without number. Perspiring orators vex the circumambient atmosphere; the mails are burdened with printed propaganda; there is the noise of controversy and the shouting of captains, but little, if any, addition is made to the sum total of human happiness.

What's the use?

Exorbitant Prices

In the matter of the trouble of the life insurance company and bank at Salina, I have information which suggests the advisability of inquiring whether the stockholders of either of these institutions have suffered from extortionate fees, and whether fees have been paid for legitimate legal or other service, or whether some fees may have been paid as "hush money," under the guise of services rendered.

I suggest the advisability of looking thru the checks paid for every kind of services by any of these institutions which have had troubles, and, if any seem large, to inquire whether any amount paid was extortionate, excessive or outrageous and for service, or whether part went thru the payee to those who had the influence to cause more trouble where no trouble existed, and whether the recipients should be punished for conspiracy and made to restore the diverted funds for the benefit of the stockholders.

It may be found that \$2,000 to \$5,000 fees have been paid where \$200 to \$300 would have been adequate compensation.

To publish the fees in amounts above \$500 paid by the institutions, which have had financial troubles, and names of payees and kind of service rendered, would be instructive to stockholders who would see what became of a part of their money.

A grand jury inquiry might illumine some of the trails to big fees paid to the injury of the innocent, unsuspecting stockholders who are now sufferers from the subtle processes which absorb assets under false pretenses. It may be found that the principal party complained of got in the hands of brigands, lawyers and others and was helpless. This communication is being sent to county officials and others.

E. L. MILLER.

Kansas City, Mo.

I do not know anything about the fees paid for services in this case, but in any event the publication suggested by Mr. Miller could do no harm. Stockholders in the bank and other people interested have no ground for complaint if only reasonable and liberal compensation is paid for necessary service, but it is true that in many cases of receiverships outrageous amounts have been paid for small service.

Receiverships often have been a public scandal. Valuable properties have been looted under forms of law, and by the authority of courts. I hope there is no ground for criticism of this kind in the Salina bank. The publication of every item of expense connected with the settlement would show whether there is any ground for the criticism.

Lift the Load

There seems to be considerable uncertainty about the sum total of our national bonded indebtedness but before the crest is reached it certainly will exceed 30 billion dollars and may reach 40 billion. The average interest rate will be about 4½ per cent. If the total debt reaches the 40 billion figure as is not unlikely, the annual interest charge will be 1,700 million dollars, considerably more than the total expense of running the government, including payment of interest on the public debt, before the war. We shall not repudiate this debt. No considerable number of people would ask or desire such a thing, but I do believe that we have a right to ask that the producers of this country should not be saddled permanently with a vast interest-bearing debt.

Assuming that the debt will reach the highest figure mentioned it could all be refunded in a series of non-interest bearing bonds running from one to 20 years, two billion dollars due in one year, two billion in two years, two in three, and so on. In this way 300 million dollars a year in addition to present interest charges would, in 20 years, pay off the entire national debt.

In order to make these non-interest bearing bonds desirable to investors let Congress enact a law providing the bonds could be deposited as security in any national reserve bank for a loan at a rate of not to exceed 4½ per cent and the bonds themselves made non-taxable. Under that arrangement any person holding a \$100 bond, for example, could deposit it in a national bank and obtain a loan for a year at a discount of \$4.50, that is get a loan of \$95.50. If he wanted the loan for only six months the discount would of course be only half of the \$4.50. With this privilege attached, the non-interest bearing bonds would become desirable investments for small savings while they would not be desirable for rich investors who want to buy up millions of non-taxable bonds and clip coupons for the rest of their lives.

Let us illustrate what this would mean to a wage earner who manages to save a few hundred dollars which he does not want to use for the present but who desires, perhaps, to buy a home or some other property. He could always turn his bonds in as payment on his home at a discount of 4½ per cent. The bonds should be issued in small denominations, the smallest denomination being not more than \$50. In a short time all the bonds would be absorbed by the people and the producers would be relieved from an annual burden of 1,700 million dollars interest charges. In the course of 20 years the saving certainly would be 30 billion dollars or more.

What Will the President Do?

NOW THAT President Wilson has made the discovery that the people are on the verge of revolt because of the continued and increasing high cost of living it will be interesting to see what he will do about it. The extraordinary powers he possessed during the war are still his, for the war is not yet officially ended, and he unquestionably possesses the power to solve this problem, if he will use that power. He has appointed a committee of high government officials to study the situation and it is reasonable to suppose that this committee will act promptly in making recommendations. It is an executive, an administrative job that faces the country. Congress could not possibly clothe the President or any commission with more authority than they now possess, providing the President is willing to use his war powers to curb profiteering.

Packers' profits were never so great, despite the lying statements the Big Five put forth in an attempt to fool the people. Hoarding is being carried on as never before. While foodstuffs are being permitted to rot and go to waste, the surplus in storage mounts. In unrestricted markets this would mean a lowering of prices, to force sales before the products spoiled, but prices, on the contrary, are going up and up. What care the packers or the produce men how much stuff rots and spoils, when they can make back their losses and far more by exacting higher and higher prices from the people?

Two million pounds of foodstuffs shipped to Chicago in 1918 were spoiled and had to be condemned and destroyed. It included 312,068 pounds of meat, 63,233 pounds of poultry, 148,969 pounds of fish, 85,000 pounds of fruit, 240,553 pounds of vegetables, 102,272 pounds of canned figs, 369,912 pounds of other canned fruits, 527,943 pounds of canned vegetables, and 19,572 pounds of eggs. All wasted while millions go short rationed because of inability to buy sufficient food at high prices.

How much the waste will be at Chicago alone this year may be imagined perhaps from the fact that the surplus stocks there are much higher than this year last. At the close of June there were 211,956,577 pounds of foodstuffs in Chicago warehouses, as compared with 155,248,457 the same date last year.

At the same time prices of 41 articles of foodstuffs in general consumption were higher in price last month than the month preceding. And the war has been over nine months! Does anyone need to be told that such conditions are not the result of conspiracy to gouge the public?

In the meantime the war department is refraining from putting millions of pounds of foodstuffs it has on hand on the market lest it "disturb prices" and hurt business.

Worse than that, when a Republican Congressman dared to direct attention to this situation in the House he drew a rebuke from a Democratic member to the effect that the making of such charges against the government "furnish grist for the mill of every bolshevik, every I. W. W. and every other discordant element in society." The defender of the sacred rights of things, as they are, is wrong; it is permitting the continuance of these outrageous conditions, and not to comment on them, that encourages bolshevism. If the President and the officers of his administration would discourage bolshevism, let them proceed by prosecution and every other means they possess against the profiteer.

I do not mean to say there is nothing that Congress can do. On the contrary there is much that it can and must do to make a repetition of this riot of profiteering impossible. I would not absolve Congress of a particle of its responsibility in the matter; but its duty lies along the line of providing for the future. It is up to the President and the executive officers of the government to act now and bring what relief is immediately possible.

Preventive measures for the future should embrace a limitation on profits. Not price fixing. That plan has proved a failure. It is no remedy at all. What is needed is the fixing of what shall be considered a legitimate profit on a given volume of business. Then if the business man or business concern makes more than that fixed percentage of profit, it should be considered excess profit and the government should take all the excess. Business would understand then that it could not gouge the public without turning over to the government all that it filched. If profiteering went on, the revenues of the government would increase and taxes could be reduced accordingly. Some such system must be devised, for the public will not stand for the present shameful profiteering forever.

Arthur Capper.

Washington, D. C.

Taking a Crack at Packers

Greenwood County Stockmen's Association Adopts A Set of Resolutions Removing the Meat Magnates' Personal Hides

By John A. Edwards

THE GREENWOOD County Livestock association hands the packers a "hot one" for their opposition to the Kenyon bill now pending in Congress. This bill is intended to curb the packers and compel them to abandon their plan to control food supplies of all kinds.

The statement continues: "We read with great concern, but no surprise the denunciation by the St. Louis commission merchants of the Kendrick and Kenyon bills and all other regulations of the packers. St. Louis denounced Roosevelt once in his mission to make packing houses sanitary. The St. Louis commission merchant is more to be pitied than censured. He lives in a packer-owned exchange building. His pens and his rights to operate are packer-given, not God-given. He weighs on a packer scales, operated by packer weighmasters.

His Yards Packer-Owned

"Mr. Heinemann, secretary of the National Livestock Exchange, has recently returned from Washington. He states, in a two-column article, sugar-coated, and seductive, that the effect of the pending legislation in Washington will be to bring great woe upon the producer. From this article one would think the packer and Mr. Heinemann are hostile to this legislation only because of the wrong about to be wreaked upon the disorganized livestock raiser. Mr. Heinemann's stockyards are also packer-owned or controlled.

"In his passionate appeal, to the wisdom of Congress, Mr. Heinemann forgets that the cattle raisers' association of Texas, and the National Livestock association and the associations of other states have been on record for months in Washington in favor of the Kendrick bill, or similar measures. He forgets the livestock men of this country are lobbying, and telegraphing, and writing, and the pious are praying for the enactment of this measure, which the Chicago secretary states is so destructive to the livestock industry. The Chicago commission merchants have blindly and weakly followed St. Louis, and taken their customers to the shambles—Kansas City has neither followed nor been driven—its commission men are standing steadfast to their patrons. Kansas City has a patriot for president—Ed Houx.

"This association believes these servile appeals from the stockyards should only hasten early enactment of the proposed legislation. Commission merchants should not be obliged to rent their offices and use the scales and pens and barns and be compelled to fawn for favors from the men to whom they sell. We believe a commission man should be allowed his independence of speech and action, and a right to sell and buy on neutral soil.

"The anger of the packer toward this legislation is not well founded, provided his business will survive inspection. The great insurance companies were obliged to submit to state supervision and law. Insurance now is a safe, sound and nationally respected business. Kansas compelled, almost by strong armed methods, the railroads to stay out of politics, to establish a 2-cent rate, to abandon the pass system, to equalize freight rates, and otherwise to observe the right of everyone, to life, liberty and prosperity. The railroads of Kansas prospered under this populist legislation amazingly. During Roosevelt's time, packing houses were placed under government sanitary supervision, a very necessary procedure. This control was rigorously opposed by packer and the livestock industry alike. Government sanitary supervision gave American meat, at home and abroad, added prestige and greatly increased its sale. The packers were benefited by that regulation. Those personal liberties, the loss of which they then decried, as they today clamor for other liberties about to go, made millions for the packers and their stockholders. Mr. Wiley's pure food regulation and supervision made honest concerns prosper. This association believes the present proposed regulation of the packers should have been enacted into law shortly after the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Had such a law then been passed Herbert Hoover's report to President Wilson of the strength and magnitude and possible invincibility of the American packer, could not have been written. A member of the Federal Trade Commission could not have said that he doubted greatly the government's power ever to control the packer.

"This legislation should be passed. It is a right due the public, a right long delayed, a right that should be obtained without revolution, without



concessions and without political agitation, the consuming millions of the world and of this nation, and, the producers of this great land are entitled to more freedom and right to prosperity than a one man market, where retail purchase prices are gauged by corners, or storage or hunger. They are entitled to more than a one-man market, which buys and stores or hoards during the days of the fat kine, and at figures dictated by greed. Should

Resolutions of the Greenwood County Livestock Association

Packer-owned stockyards, besides being exceedingly profitable, give the packer owner unjustifiable advantage over other buyers and over all sellers. The packer, with this ownership, can yard and can weigh as he chooses, and obtain such shrinks as his purse desires. He can control the alleys and scales and the deliveries to other buyers. He has the stockyards deposits to influence bankers. His ownership gives him political and voting strength. He has the pens and the offices with which to correct and coerce insubordinate merchants and to reward submissive dealers. He has the inside information on all cattle en route or re-routed. The stockyard's books give him much information regarding the business of his competitors, and let him know of the coming and going and business of all patrons. The packer owns both ends and the middle.

This association realizes regretfully that a few cattlemen, out of many hundreds interviewed have testified favorably to the packer. Ninety per cent of all interviews are not published and are in favor of the Kenyon or Kendrick bills. These interviews favorable to legislation are withheld in this hostile propaganda being waged to stampede Congress. These personal and preyed interviews favorable to the packers often say, "Let well enough alone." That's the difficulty—it isn't well enough—or they say, "Don't kill the goose that laid the golden egg." The goose hasn't laid. It isn't the packers who lay golden eggs. When they do lay—it's lemons.

This association most strongly urges the passage of the pending legislation. The time is ripe for our American Congress to ascertain which is the more powerful institution, the American packer or the American government.

adequate legislation not now be given by Congress to the American people—the desires, the propaganda, and the cupidity of the five multi-millionaire families of this land of equal opportunity—will outweigh the crying rights of 110 million free born American citizens, whose natal promise and hope have been equality of opportunity, freedom from human or financial slavery, and the joy of life."

Increase in Hide Prices

The high price of shoes was declared to be due to excessive profits taken by every factor in the shoe production industry, in a report by the Federal Trade Commission to Congress made public in Washington, a few days ago. The packers were charged with having begun the pyramiding of shoe prices by an unwarranted increase in the price of hides, the supply of which they were said to control. On top of this increase, it was charged, the tanners have taken "exceptional profits" while the shoe manufacturers have demanded an "unusual margin" and the retailers have charged prices that are "not justifiable."

Some retail shoe dealers made as much as 50 per cent profit, the report states. The report is based on investigations begun more than a year ago.

The commission report covering the four year period from 1914 to 1918 is the result of an exhaustive inquiry into the price of hides, leather and shoes begun more than a year ago. It has been in the President's hands for some time and it is understood that he urged its speedy printing and transmittal to Congress in connection with efforts of the government to combat the high cost of living.

To show that the packers during the last four years have made unwarranted increases in the price of "packer" hides, the report pointed out that the price differential between their hides and "country" hides—hides of a lower grade—has increased "far beyond the usual proportion." Charges of excessive profits against the tanner and the shoe manufacturer were said to be supported by "the high rates of return on investments" in both industries following the price increases. Here are comparative figures taken from "Hide and Leather," the national trade organ of that industry:

Spread Steers	
First week in April	30-32
Third week in July	52-55
Advance 72 to 73 per cent.	
Heavy Native Steers	
April	28-29
July	50-55
Advance 78 to 90 per cent.	
Heavy Texas Steers	
April	26
July	47
Advance 81 per cent.	
Light Texas Steers	
April	24-1/2
July	47
Advance 92 per cent.	
Extra Light Texas Steers	
April	23
July	46
Advance 100 per cent.	

Butt Brands

April	26
July	47
Advance 81 per cent.	

Colorados

First week in April	25
Third week in July	47
Advance 88 per cent.	

Branded Cows

April	23
July	46
Advance 100 per cent.	

Heavy Native Cows

April	26 to 27
July	51 to 52
Advance 93 to 96 per cent.	

Light Native Cows

April	24 to 24 1/2
July	52 to 55
Advance 116 to 124 per cent.	

Native Bulls

April	20
July	39 to 40
Advance 95 to 100 per cent.	

Branded Bulls

April	18
July	37
Advance 106 per cent.	

"The public," said the report, "had to pay prices for shoes

that not only could not be justified because retail shoe dealers took too much profit but because the dealer had to pass on to the consumer the excessive profits received by butchers for hides and also the excess profits of tanners and shoe manufacturers."

As a remedy for the situation, the commission recommends "rigid enforcement of the laws against monopolistic control," legislation forbidding producers of hides from engaging in the tanning business, and "the adoption of a device in the distribution of shoes that will acquaint the consumer with the selling price of the manufacturer."

In framing its conclusions that profits were unjustified the commission said it took into consideration a natural advance in the cost of leather and all materials due to the war.

Says Edward Morris

Now comes Edward Morris, president of Morris & Co., packers, and in reply to various and many attacks has this to say:

The present agitation against this industry is 99 per cent premeditated, cold blooded, cunning propaganda engineered by men of socialistic tendencies who are seeking to bolster up unjust and iniquitous conclusions reached by them, and to fasten socialistic control on the business of this country generally. Why experiment along these lines with the recent expensive object lesson of governmental operation of railroads and telegraph and telephone lines? If this is not enough the public is certainly a glutton for punishment. The people should know that there is collusion among certain persons, with selfish interests to serve.

More Farm Displays are Needed

The Kansas Free Fair, September 8-13, Should Attract Many Individual Exhibitors of Horticulture and Grains—Generous Awards

IT IS MORE than likely that the Great War, the crazy conduct of the corn and wheat markets, hogs at \$24, and other abnormalities of the returning peace, may be responsible for the apathetic attitude of the orchardists and grain farmers, this year, when one talks to them about exhibiting at the great fairs. Perhaps this is true.

But this also is true: Topeka is about to put on a very wonderful exposition—the fifth annual meeting of the Kansas Free Fair—with the generous co-operation of the state at large, and the horticulturist or the out-and-out farmer who gets left, who has no display there, will regret it as heartily as will the visitors and the management. I am giving especial attention here to these two departments because I consider them the weak members in this year's big show. I believe farmers have been so worked up over wheat and corn and the cost of the things they have to buy that they haven't given a thought to getting up exhibits, as they certainly ought to do. This doesn't apply in every part of the state, because I have had reports, with photographs, from several sections, notably Cottonwood Falls, showing quite wonderful displays arranged by Chase county farmers. I wish every county in Kansas would be represented here and at Hutchinson. And perhaps this is as good a place as any to say that this is the one discouraging feature of our Kansas fairs. The farmers won't show their products. Partly this is the fault of the farmers, but mostly it should be blamed to the commercial clubs of the counties, and the farmers' institutes. If these organizations would have committees or some one or two definitely appointed persons, give their attention to the gathering of suitable displays it would not be long before the Kansas Free Fair would have 75 or 100 counties exhibiting their agricultural and horticultural products. I don't mean to imply that it is necessary or advisable for that many counties to have "set" exhibits. The commercial clubs, the Grange and the Union and institutes should encourage farmers everywhere in Kansas to arrange displays of their best products, a few from every leading farm. This would—or should—result in a thousand or more farmers having small exhibits of the best Kansas produces, all to bear the names of the exhibitors and their counties plainly shown, to be installed in a hall especially set apart for the purpose. It would be far better to have 500 or 1,000 farmers represented in the state fairs than to have 75 counties as county exhibits.

Department II, which is the official designation of the horticultural division of the Kansas Free Fair, this year, will be supervised by A. L. Brooke of Grantville, Kan. The printed regulations show there is no entrance fee in this department, and that the entries will close Saturday, September 6 at 6 o'clock in the evening. All fruit must be grown in Kansas, should be correctly named and distinctly labeled, and placed upon the tables before 9 a. m. Monday, the first day of the fair. The duplication of varieties, except in a collection, will not be permitted.

Fruit competing for the same premium must be arranged together, and no plate may compete for two premiums, except sweepstakes.

No fruit lower than No. 1 in quality shall be placed on exhibition. No. 1 fruit is at least of average size for the variety, well colored with characteristic variety markings, stem and calyx intact, free from bruise, blemish or injury by insect or disease.

All fruit must be shown in natural condition. The name of the exhibitor, with a complete list of varieties exhibited by him, must be delivered to the superintendent on or before the first day of the fair.

The exhibitor will receive from the secretary an entry card, which must be placed with the exhibit, when arranged for exhibition, for the guidance of committees.

All fruit placed upon the tables for exhibition must remain in charge of the association until the close of the fair, to be removed sooner only upon written permission by the secretary.

When there is but one exhibitor competing for a premium, judges may, at their option, recommend no premium, second or first, as merit may warrant.

As the fruit exhibit is designed to be educational, it is expected that exhibitors will co-operate with the management in giving all possible information to visitors. This is the place to learn varieties, their season, hardiness, value, methods of packing, marketing and any other matters pertaining to fruit growing.

SCORE CARD FOR MARKET VARIETIES

Form	10
Uniformity of size, color and form	10
Size and type	25
Color	25
Condition or freedom from blemish	30
Total	100

By Charles Dillon

Program for the Week

Monday, September 8

Topeka Day.
Gates open to the public.
Exhibits open to the public at 9 a. m.
Judging in departments.
Horse races at 2 o'clock.
Special feature, the Kansas Derby, one mile running.
Band concerts morning, afternoon and night.
Grand opening of Sunflower Trail 1 o'clock.
Grand patriotic spectacle, "The Battle of St. Mihiel and Peace Jubilee," in front of grandstand at 8 o'clock p. m.

Tuesday, September 9

The 35th Division Day.
Farmers' and Stockmen's Day.
Address and Demonstration in the People's Pavilion by representatives of the Kansas State Agri-

Special program in the People's Pavilion.
Kansas Mother and Daughter club canning demonstration.

Livestock parade at 7:30 p. m.
Grand patriotic spectacle, "The Battle of St. Mihiel and Peace Jubilee," in front of grandstand at 8 o'clock p. m.

Saturday, September 13

Automobile Race Day. Racing at 2 o'clock.
Special extra added event to be announced.
Band concerts afternoon and evening.
Carnival on Sunflower Trail at 7:30 p. m.
Added features and events.

The livestock divisions are filled, and so are the boys' and girls' club sections. Indeed the state never has had such widespread interest in either the stock or club divisions. The rules covering the youngsters' exhibits are liberal and encouraging, and the prizes are attractive. I believe more than 5,000 boys and girls will be concerned in the fair awards this fall. What we now hope to do is to get the farmers as individuals to send in displays of their very finest products. The catalog shows these awards for the best individual entries of grains:

Half bushel of hard winter wheat	\$10	\$8	\$6
Half bushel of soft winter wheat	3	2	1
Half bushel of spring wheat	3	2	1
Half bushel of barley	3	2	1
Half bushel of red oats	3	2	1
Half bushel of white oats	3	2	1
Half bushel of rye	3	2	1
Peck of buckwheat	3	2	1
Peck of milo maize	3	2	1
Peck of Sudan grass	3	2	1
Peck of black hull white kafir	5	3	2
Peck of "pink" kafir	5	3	2
Peck of feterita	3	2	1
Peck of sorghum seed	3	2	1
Peck of broomcorn seed	3	2	1
Ten ears standard white	\$10	\$8	\$6
Ten ears standard yellow	10	8	6
Ten ears calico corn	8	6	4
Ten ears golden-cap, or bloody butcher	8	6	4
Ten ears pure red field corn	8	6	4
Ten ears other color or colors	8	6	4
Collection of varieties, 10 ears each	15	10	5
Twelve heads white kafir	4	2	1
Twelve heads pink kafir	4	2	1
Twelve heads milo	4	3	2
Twelve heads feterita	4	3	2
Sweepstakes corn of state	6		
Sweepstakes kafir of state, regardless of color	5		
Ten ears of sweet corn	4	3	2
Ten ears of popcorn, white	3	2	1
Ten ears popcorn, yellow	3	2	1
Ten ears popcorn, red	3	2	1
Collection of 10 ear varieties of popcorn	4	3	2
Largest number of entries made by exhibitor in corn classes	10		
Growth of the previous year. Samples to contain ten ears.			
Ten ears standard white	\$8	\$6	\$4
Ten ears standard yellow	8	6	4
Ten ears calico corn	6	4	3
Ten ears golden cap or bloody butcher	6	4	3
Ten ears pure red field corn	6	4	3
Ten ears other color or colors	6	4	3
Collection of varieties, 10 ears each	15	10	5
Twelve heads pink kafir	4	2	1
Twelve heads milo	3	2	1

The foregoing are merely the principal offerings listed. There are many others and many varying kinds of exhibits interesting to any energetic farmer. However, these are too numerous to describe within the limits of this article. The best way to get the full particulars is to ask the secretary, Phil Eastman of Topeka, to send you a catalog.

I believe Division 57 for Individual Farm Collective Exhibits, and Division 59 for County Collective Exhibits will prove exceptionally interesting, and should attract many farmers. The object in offering premiums on farm displays is to give the farmers of Kansas an opportunity to display the various products of their farms, and this exhibit must be grown on one farm, gathered and exhibited by the owner. Exhibitor's permit costs \$2. Exhibitors of county exhibits barred. In "Classified Collections" quantity is to be allotted 25 per cent of the consideration and quality 75 per cent. The largest and best display of farm products, to consist of corn, vegetables, fruits, seeds, grains, sheaf grains, stalks, grown in 1919 (1918) on any one farm in Kansas, and shown by grower. A separate exhibit will be required for each entry in this class. The awards will be \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5. The boys' and girls' general farm exhibit will be open to any boy or girl less than 20 years old, professional exhibitors barred. This class is for the largest and best display of farm and home products grown in any one rural school district in Kansas in 1919 (1918), to consist of corn, sorghums, vegetables, fruits, seeds, threshed grains, sheaf grains, wild and native grasses, legumes and food products produced in the farm homes. Decoration and artistic arrangement 20 per cent; quality 50 per cent; quantity 30 per cent. A separate exhibit for each entry in this class, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5 and \$3.

Remember the dates for the fair: September 8 to 13 inclusive. In the words of the ticket seller "You'll have to hurry."

Moreover, you ought to hurry. Every farmer who is proud of his products ought to show them where his good example may be seen and passed on to others.

PREMIUM LIST



Supported by State Appropriation
and County Tax



September 8 to 13, 1919

ALL KANSAS PEACE JUBILEE

cultural college, Farmers' Union, State Grange, Kansas Cattlemen's association, Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association.

Children's Day.
Judging in all departments 9:00 a. m.
Horse races at 2 o'clock.
Band concerts afternoon and evening.
Special program in the People's Pavilion.
Kansas Mother and Daughter club canning demonstration.
Livestock parade 7:30 p. m.
Grand patriotic spectacle, "The Battle of St. Mihiel and Peace Jubilee," in front of grandstand at 8 o'clock p. m.

Wednesday, September 10

The 89th Division Day.
Good Roads Day.
Address by representatives of various good roads associations.
Road building demonstrations.
Fraternal Day.
Judging in all departments continued at 9:00 a. m.
Horse races at 2 o'clock.
Band concerts afternoon and evening.
Special program in the People's Pavilion.
Kansas Mother and Daughter club canning demonstration.
Livestock parade at 7:30 p. m.
Grand patriotic spectacle, "The Battle of St. Mihiel and Peace Jubilee," in front of grandstand at 8 o'clock p. m.

Thursday, September 11

Armistice Day.
Peace Day—Ceremonies, camp fires, and special features commemorating the Victorious American Expeditionary Forces, the signing of the armistice and the establishing of peace.
Judging in all departments continued at 9:00 a. m.
Horse races at 2 o'clock p. m.
Band concerts afternoon and evening.
Special program in the People's Pavilion.
Kansas Mother and Daughter club canning demonstration.
Livestock parade at 7:30 p. m.
Grand patriotic spectacle, "The Battle of St. Mihiel and Peace Jubilee," in front of grandstand at 8 o'clock p. m.

Friday, September 12

Old Settlers' Day.
Women's Day.
Health and Hygiene Day.
Grand parade of prize winning livestock 1:00 p. m.
Motor car races at 2 o'clock p. m.

Thousand Dollar HOG FREE BOOK

Tells how to feed brood sows; how to tell a wormy pig; how to build a hog house for profit; why vaccination sometimes kills; gives gestation tables for all animals; also analysis of feed stuffs, etc. 100 pages of live facts for live hog men that you could not get for \$1,000. Write today for a copy absolutely free.

HOG WORMS

Cause runts—make sickly hogs—short profits. Why waste feed—remove the worms with Shores Hog Worm Torpedoes—the new, quick, sure, safe treatment. Made up of Santonin, calomel, etc., in correct proportion.

AGENTS WANTED
In open territory
Write for special proposition

RAISE GIANT HOGS

When hogs are wormed give them Shores Hog Powder, the wonderful tonic and builder. Makes hogs grow faster—all hogs bigger.

FREE SPECIAL OFFER

To introduce Shores New Treatment—we will make you a special introductory offer of 20 lbs. Hog Powder FREE. Write today for full particulars, and free book—also free magazine Live Stock Digest.

20 LBS
Shores
HOG
POWDER
FREE

SHORES
MUELLER CO.
300 Shores Station
Cedar Rapids
Iowa

PERFECT GRAIN STAND GUARANTEED

CLEAN SEED INSURES SUCCESS

BY W. W. BURGESS

You can guarantee a perfect stand of wheat, oats, alfalfa or any other grain or grass by planting perfect seed free from dirt, chaff and weed seed.

The triple service Simplex Mill, made by a large and well known Kansas City manufacturer, cleans, grades and separates all in one operation. It is fully equipped with screens and riddles made especially for the seed problems of this section—wheat, oats, rye, corn, barley, peas, beans, flax, alfalfa, millet, timothy, clover, broomcorn, kafir, grasses, etc.

The SIMPLEX is manufactured by experts who have spent a lifetime in the seed and seed cleaning business. The most modern labor saving machinery and big output make prices lowest.

L. D. Rice, who has spent a lifetime in perfecting the Simplex is willing to ship you a mill without a dollar in advance for 30 days' FREE TRIAL and easy payments if you want to keep it.

A postal card will bring full description and the Company is willing to ship a SIMPLEX to you for 30 days' free trial. If mill is not all claimed for it, it can be returned and freight will be paid both ways. Address Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 203 Traders Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Be sure to write immediately in order to take advantage of their special offer.

HELPER MIXERS MAKE CEMENT WORK EASY



Just the machine for putting in sidewalks, curbs, foundations, barn floors, etc. Built strong, mixes perfectly. Lasts years—Saves its cost. Run by hand or power. Sold on trial. Write for free literature, prices and trial plan.

SUPERIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
111 Concrete Ave., Waterloo, Iowa

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Rain Helped the Corn.
Mountains of Wheat Straw.
Wheat Yields Were Satisfactory.
Weeds Cut Down Hay Returns.
High Priced Land A Problem.

WE GOT our share of the rain that fell over Eastern Kansas August 1 and while more would have been welcome what we did get sounded like several hundred dollars while it was falling. Corn has been cut short to some extent but if we can get another good shower in about a week we shall raise considerable corn, after all.

It is not thought usually that two months of almost continuous rainfall puts the soil in good condition to stand a six weeks' dry spell, but it seemed to have done it this year. I have never seen corn stand so long a period without rain and still be in such good condition. The reason lies in the lack of hot winds; it has been hot, all right, but the breezes have been rather cooling than otherwise. The fact we had heavy dews for a long time after the rain ceased also helped.

Four days of this week were good threshing weather. The straw piles begin to be a part of the landscape in almost every neighborhood, or perhaps I should have said mountains of straw. Where grain is threshed from the shock most of the straw goes in one pile, and this year, when straw growth is twice what it usually is, a 70-acre job makes a straw mountain in reality. There will be no lack of bedding this year and no farm animals will be compelled to sleep on the bare ground. The days of the straw tick in the bedroom of the hired man passed some 20 years ago, in Kansas at least.

As more of the wheat fields are threshed it can be seen that, for this neighborhood at least, the average yield is going to be the full 20 bushels to the acre. A number of fields were threshed in this vicinity the last week which made between 25 and 30 bushels. One neighbor who had a field which was down badly when it was cut was surprised to get 30 bushels to the acre from it. It seems that wheat which did not go down until a short time before harvest is yielding well because it was so thick on the ground. A man who was here from Indiana just before harvest said he had seen wheat growing for a good many years but never before had he seen so many heads to the square foot as were growing here this year.

A neighbor who sowed his wheat very early last year to provide pasture found a very heavy growth of volunteer oats on the ground. As one of his most pressing needs for the winter was pasture he did not disk up this oats growth but let it stand, thinking it would make a lot of feed, and never dreaming the winter would not kill all the cattle did not eat. When the stock was turned in they found a heavy growth of wheat and oats and, as the wheat was more to their liking, they did not eat much of the oats. A mild winter followed and during the only cold weather the ground was covered with snow. The oats did not winter-kill. They ripened, and were cut along with the wheat. Threshing this week disclosed that the average 50 bushel loads tested from 35 to 38 per cent oats. The elevator allowed 75 cents a bushel for the oats as it could well afford to do for they were of the best quality and will no doubt bring \$1 a bushel for seed next spring, being from 5 to 6 pounds to the bushel heavier than spring sown oats.

Altho wheat on manured land did not give the best results this year it was the first year in many in which the manured land did not produce the largest yield. So our work for next week is to get out a lot of manure on a field which grew oats this year and which we hope to get plowed in time for wheat sowing. Other land we plan on putting in wheat is now growing corn, and this we expect to get cut and shocked by September 20. As a good share of this corn ground was manured last fall we rather expect it to

raise good wheat if any good wheat is raised here. It is possible this fall may not be so favorable for wheat sown in corn stubble but last fall wheat so sown made the best growth of all. In fact it did not stop growing and was so rank when June arrived that much of it fell down. But I do not fear wheat falling down on our uplands again soon.

Owing to the dry season last year much of the upland meadows here had the grass thinned, and as a result it is more than commonly weedy. Such weedy hay grades no better than No. 2 and the owner is lucky at this writing if he gets \$18 a ton for it on the Kansas City market. If from this is taken the baling, hauling and shipping charges there is not much left for the rent of the land. In fact, of all farm crops, prairie hay now returns the smallest profit after labor costs are paid. This is partly due to the very high cost of getting it in the bale and hauling it to the railroad. Last winter, for instance, we paid \$1 a ton for hauling hay 2 miles. This was hay that grew on a farm which we then owned but which was so far away that we could not do the hauling. Either handling costs must come down or hay must come up; if neither happens more hay land will be turned to pasture.

Land in this part of Kansas has risen in price steadily during the last two years but despite that I do not think it priced above its earning capacity. Those of us who have lived in the West for a number of years know, or can learn, the average productive capacity of any land in any locality. With this for a base it should not be difficult to fix a fair price on land. When I see land in other localities with which I am well acquainted, which will in a term of years produce no more than land here I know that such land is worth no more than land of like quality here. And when I see such land selling for more than \$200 an acre I know that someone in the not distant future is going to be "up against it." Either prices of farm produce must go higher or someone who has bought that land on perhaps a small equity is due to go "busted." And in view of the agonized howls now going up from consumers, do you think prices for farm produce can go much higher?

In answer to inquiries regarding land in this part of Kansas let me say that good, fairly well improved upland farms can be bought here now for from \$75 to \$85 an acre. Such land has for the last three years produced an average of 20 bushels of wheat, 30 bushels of oats, 18 bushels of rye and 15 bushels of corn to the acre. In a term of years we can almost be certain this average will be changed and that corn will make from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre and wheat 15 bushels. Soil is not the limiting factor in grain raising here; either too much or too little rain has more to do with it than soil quality. The average crop of prairie hay has been 1 ton to the acre and of alfalfa 2 to 2½ tons. These are upland figures I am giving, remember, and they are not padded to sell land. The average prairie pasture will carry 1 head to each 3 to 4 acres and provide a good living for the animal without harm to the pasture. In some years the foregoing figures will be found too large; in others, too small. In a term of years, however, I think they will be found correct for the Coffey county upland farm on which the soil has been fairly well kept up.

To Succeed With Sheep

A system of sheep farming that is to be continuously successful cannot ignore either wool or mutton. In many cases the two products will be worthy of equal consideration. In others either one may be emphasized according to the peculiarities of conditions, management, and marketing.

PAPEC Ensilage Cutters

"Own Your Own"

THE PAPEC PLAN

is for you to "own your own" ensilage cutter. The individually owned Papec Ensilage Cutter will pay a clear profit of \$100 to \$200 a year for each silo.

"Own your own" Papec—just as you "own your own" binder, mower, horse and buggy or automobile—because when you need it, you NEED it at once. And by having it right at hand you soon save enough to pay for it. You can fill your silo when the corn is just right; and you can refill it so that you enter the feeding season with a silo four-fourths full—not one-fourth empty as a result of settling.

Papec Ensilage Cutters are made in four sizes, any one of which will fill the highest silo. A 3 h. p. gasoline engine will operate the smallest size.

Write today for our 1919 Catalog. It explains how a Papec will soon pay for itself.

PAPEC MACHINE CO.

124 Main St. Shortsville, N. Y.

ANY Papec Ensilage Cutter will throw and blow ensilage perpendicularly to the height of ANY silo with ANY power provided the speed of the cutting wheel does not fall below 600 revolutions per minute.



TIRES

Direct From Our Factory to Auto Owners
5,000-Mile Guarantee

	Plain	Non-Skid	Puncture-Proof Tubes
30x3	\$8.00	\$8.50	\$3.00
30x3½	8.25	8.75	3.25
32x3½	10.00	10.50	3.50
34x4	12.00	12.50	3.75

These are Riveted Tread Tires. Many have given 6,000 to 8,000 miles of good service. We stand behind each tire and tube with our Written Factory Guarantee of 5,000 miles without a Puncture or Stone Bruise.

Write for catalog giving prices on other sizes and recommendations from some of our thousands of well-satisfied customers. Prices are cash. Check or money order must accompany order at these low prices. Refer by permission to Southwest Boulevard State Bank.

The Kansas City Tire & Tube Mfg. Co.
15 East 18th St., Dept. 104, Kansas City, Missouri

25 Cords a day One Man Log Saw

Strong, Simple, Dependable. A Fuel maker and work saver. Cuts any size logs into any lengths. Easy to move from log to log and from cut to cut.



Does the work of 10 men. Makes wood sawing easy and profitable. When not sawing wood use as portable engine for pumping water and on other power jobs. Saw blade easily removed. Write for our low price. **OTTAWA MFG. CO.** 1469 Nood Street, Ottawa, Kansas. **FULLY GUARANTEED** **90-DAY TRIAL**

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagon, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today. **Electric Wheel Co.** 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Washington Comment By Senator Capper

UNCLE SAM goes right on spending money like a drunkard. The demand for money to run the government continues to be almost unbelievable—nearly as much in this first year of peace as in the last year of war. Government expenditures are now running about 1 billion dollars a month! The total for the 1919 calendar year can hardly be less than 10 billion dollars. Taxes will yield scarcely more than half that sum, leaving perhaps 5 billion dollars to be borrowed.

It is the large expansion of credit that has already taken place during the war that has reduced the purchasing price of the dollar. And still there's more to follow!

With the introduction of the Kenyon bill to curb the packers, do away with their extending activities to all food products, and divorcing them from the stockyards, has come the liveliest sort of propaganda from packer sources. Some of their work is very coarse. One day last week I received three letters, from three towns, signed by three persons in almost identical language, and all in the same handwriting! It is perfectly apparent that some packer agent, probably a commercial traveler for one of the packing houses, stopped at each one of those towns, which were so close together he made them all in one day, and imposed on the good nature of his customer in each place to sign the letter the traveling man wrote, not knowing of course that the traveling man was doing the same thing in the next town with his customer there.

Another trick of the packers is misrepresenting the Kenyon bill. Taking advantage of the unpopularity of the present plan of government management of the railroads, the packer propaganda pretends that the Kenyon bill proposes the same kind of government management of the packing business. This is not so. The Kenyon bill provides for strict government regulation and supervision, but not government management. While its terms are drastic they are fair, and if the packing business is conducted honestly it has nothing to fear from the Kenyon bill. If the packing business is crooked, that of course is another matter. But so far as government management is concerned, the packers will be no more under government management than the national banks. Only crooked national banks have anything to fear from the national bank law, and yet their business is examined rigidly by expert government examiners.

The packers also represent that this is the opening wedge for government control of all industry. That is done to scare other business men to oppose the Kenyon bill, lest the government take a hand next in their business. The Kenyon bill is not a step in a proposed scheme to have the government interfere with business generally, altho I hope it will prove a step, and an effective step toward putting an end to the packer monopoly which controls the price the producer shall receive as well as the price the consumer must pay.

Perhaps the antics of the packers are not to be wondered at after all. There is no fool like a corporation fool when it comes to dealing with the public. The railroads used to resort to the most clumsy devices in the fond belief they were fooling the people, when all they were accomplishing was getting themselves laughed at. Now the packers are doing the same kind of things. Legislation to control the packers may fail. Congress may not be wakened to the necessity of it, altho some of us are going to do everything possible to make Congress wake up—but if such legislation does fail, it won't be because the members of the House and Senate are fooled by the packers' maneuvers.

Repeal of the Daylight Wasting law, misnamed the Daylight Saving law, has again been put up to the President. Before this is printed the President

will either have vetoed the bill again or signed it. Whatever he does, the farmers of the country will be able to understand. There was some excuse for his first veto, because the agricultural appropriation bill rider, repealing the Daylight provision, also repealed the Standard Time zone system. The bill as passed this time leaves the zone system intact and merely repeals the Daylight feature of the law. The issue is clear cut whether the farmers and other workers of the nation shall be accommodated in the matter of setting their clocks, or whether the timepieces shall be put ahead and put back at the pleasure of the idlers and pleasure-seekers of the country.

The "vicious circle" is at work again. The high cost of living makes it impossible for railroad workers to live on the wages they receive; the workers demand an increase in pay and threaten to strike if they don't get it; the railroads are still in the hands of the government. If the railroad men get an increase in wages, the President recommends that automatically railroad rates shall be raised in proportion; the shippers will have to pay these rates, and in turn will charge the public just so much more for the commodities carried; the public—part of the public being these same railroad workers—thus finds the dollar again reduced in purchasing price, and so must demand a further increase in wages. The circle is complete. The public is the goat as always.

In the meantime it is proposed to reduce the cost of living by forcing down the price of wheat, on the theory that this will make flour cheaper. The idea of getting after the grain dealer and the miller apparently hasn't entered the head of the government. Everyone knows that flour and bread cost far more than is warranted by the price of wheat, and yet the very first suggestion is to force down the price of wheat. Of course, the basic price must remain the same because the government has guaranteed the price this year; but the idea is to force an abnormally low price, and let Uncle Sam pay the difference between that and the guaranteed price. This will please the grain-dealer and miller, since their profits will not be touched. Is it to be wondered at that an administration that reasons like this cannot see the need of repealing the Daylight Wasting law?

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Kansas Alfalfa in Movies

Alfalfa, the humble standby of Kansas farmers, is going to get into the game at last. Corn, wheat and other famous crops have beaten it to the public eye, but the succulent hay is coming to the front at last—and in the movies too. Thru the age of farming alfalfa has silently and faithfully helped poor farmers to become rich, poor cattle to become fat, and empty hay mows to become full, but never before has this lowly crop received its deserved credit. The Bayley Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., has had a motion picture made of all the different processes used in the making and harvesting of the hay, and the title of this picture will be: "Putting the Farm on a Manufacturing Basis." The picture was made at Garden City and vicinity and will be shown all over America, Canada, Europe and South America, and its great significance will penetrate into the hearts of many and divers foreign countries. Planting the crop, growth, methods of harvesting and baling, uses and money values will all be registered on the films. E. M. Bassler, president of the Bayley company, had direct supervision of the taking of these pictures and no possible expense was spared to make the films the best possible.



Cushman Electric Light Keeps Young Folks at Home

Boys and girls don't leave home just to get away from the old folks. They leave home because they find conditions of work and recreation more pleasant elsewhere.

Keep the work within reasonable limits and make home conditions cheerful, and the children will prefer the certainty of home to the uncertainty of strange places.

Cushman "Does More" Light Plant

This is the plant that makes a hit with the farmer's family, because it does more than any other outfit on the market. It is a Unit Belt Type Electric Lighting Plant and a Standard 4 H. P. All-Purpose Power Plant—all in one outfit—and in this way it gives you

Both LIGHT and POWER in One Plant!

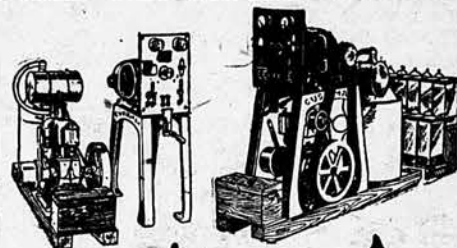
It does more because it gives you Light, Lamp-Socket Power and Portable Engine Power in one plant.

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.



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.

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. (299)

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
993 North 21st Street
Lincoln, Nebraska



Stock Raising in Western Canada

is as profitable as Grain Growing

In Western Canada Grain Growing is a profit maker. Raising Cattle, Sheep and Hogs brings certain success. It's easy to prosper where you can raise 20 to 45 bu. of wheat to the acre and buy on easy terms.

**Land at \$15 to \$30 Per Acre
—Good Grazing Land at Much Less.**

Railway and Land Co's. are offering unusual inducements to home-seekers to settle in Western Canada and enjoy her prosperity. Loans made for the purchase of stock or other farming requirements can be had at low interest.

The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extend every encouragement to the farmer and ranchman.

You can obtain excellent land at low prices on easy terms, and get high prices for your grain, cattle, sheep and hogs—low taxes (none on improvements), good markets and shipping facilities, free schools, churches, splendid climate and sure crops.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

F. H. Hewitt, 2012 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent

WESTERN CANADA
Farm Lands
Low Prices
Good Belt of America

The Garden Webworm

BY GEO. A. DEAN
Kansas Experiment Station

Several reports have reached this office about the garden webworm seriously injuring alfalfa. Altho this insect occurs thruout the United States it is most serious in the Central Mississippi states. Several times it has proved a serious enemy to alfalfa in this state. The larvae feed normally on the pigweed or carcle weed, from which they sometimes receive the local name "careless worm." It is usually only when they become abundant on the weeds that they migrate from them to attack crops, such as alfalfa, corn, and garden truck.

The moth is yellowish, buff or grayish-brown in color, with a wing expanse of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The eggs which are laid on the food plants soon hatch and the tiny worms begin feeding. In feeding, the worms spin a fine web, which gradually envelops the plant. Of this nothing is left but the skeleton of the leaves when the worms are abundant. The worms vary in color from pale and greenish-yellow to dark yellow, and are marked with numerous black dots. The worms become full grown in about three weeks in summer when they descend to the ground and pupate in small silken cells on or just below the surface. The moths emerge in about one week, so that in midsummer the complete life cycle occupies about one month. In Kansas, there are three or four generations a year, the last generation passing the winter either as larvae or pupae in silken lined cocoons in the soil.

Usually the farmer does not observe the trouble until the plants are covered with webs and are seriously injured. Just as soon as the worms are seen the alfalfa should be cut in order to save as much of it as possible for hay. If it is full of the web and the droppings of the worms, it should not be fed to horses, but may be fed to cattle. In raking and handling the hay many of the worms will be killed while others will perish in the hay.

The plowing of infested weed fields in late fall or winter and thoro disking of alfalfa will be found to control the pest largely. When it appears on garden crops it may be readily destroyed by at once spraying or dusting with Paris green or lead arsenate. The destruction of the weeds upon which it feeds is very important in preventing the undue increase of the pest.

Fairs and Stock Shows For 1919

Following is a list of the various fairs and expositions that are of particular interest to the livestock breeders of the Capper Farm Press territory:

Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Aug. 9-16; E. G. Bylander, Sec'y.
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Aug. 15-23; B. M. Davison, Sec'y.
Iowa State Fair and Exposition, Des Moines, Aug. 20-29; A. R. Cory, Sec'y.
Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, Aug. 21-Sept. 6; E. R. Danielson, Sec'y.
Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Sept. 8-13; Phil Eastman, Sec'y.
Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Sept. 13-20; A. L. Sponler, Sec'y.
Interstate Livestock Fair Association, Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 15-20; Joe Morton, Sec'y.
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, Sept. 20-27; L. S. Mahan, Sec'y.
Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, Sept. 22-27; J. L. Beaman, Sec'y.
Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee, Sept. 29-Oct. 4; Ethel Murray Simmonds, Sec'y.
State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Oct. 6-19; W. H. Stratton, Sec'y.
American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 15-22; W. H. Weeks, Sec'y.
International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29-Dec. 6; B. H. Heide, Sec'y.
National Swine Show, Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 29-Oct. 4; W. J. Carmichael, Sec'y.

Diseases Attack Potatoes

Field experts of the United States Department of Agriculture report blackleg in many Kansas potato fields. At Muncie, Kan., one field showed 18 per cent blackleg injury, and 30 per cent injury from the Rhizoctonia. At Turner and De Soto 5 to 10 per cent injury from blackleg was found. Near Topeka a 110-acre field planted with treated stock showed only a trace of blackleg injury, while another 60-acre field of untreated seed was found to have a 5 to 10 per cent injury from blackleg. Despite these diseases, it is estimated the Topeka district will average close to 250 bushels of potatoes to the acre, while in some fields the crop may be 300 bushels.

To Kill the Grasshoppers

Late Crops Must be Protected Against Damage

BY GEORGE A. DEAN

COUNTY agents report that large numbers of grasshoppers have appeared in Western Kansas, and in some places it is feared that they will damage alfalfa fields seriously. Later in the season they may injure other crops also, unless a prompt and vigorous effort is made to destroy them.

During the last six years, the poisoned bran mash flavored with fruit juice has been used so extensively in this state, as well as in other states and countries, and has been found so effective, that the Kansas State Agricultural college does not hesitate to recommend it as the most effective and the most practicable method of control. To make the poisoned bran mash the following ingredients will be required: 20 pounds of bran, 1 pound of white arsenic, Paris green, or London purple, 2 quarts of sirup, 3 oranges or lemons, and 20 gallons of water.

How to Make the Bait

In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran, white arsenic, Paris green, or London purple thoroly in a wash tub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water, chop the remaining pulp and the peel to fine bits or run them thru a meat grinder, and add them to the water. Dissolve the sirup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time so as to dampen the mash thoroly.

The bait when flavored with oranges or lemons has been found to be not only more attractive, but also more appetizing, and will be eaten by more of the grasshoppers.

The bran mash or bait should be sown broadcast in the infested areas early in the morning, or about the time the grasshoppers begin to move about. It should be scattered sparingly in such a manner as to cover from 4 to 5 acres with the amount of bait made by using 20 pounds of bran. Since very little of the bran mash is eaten after it becomes dry, scattering it broadcast in the morning, places it where the largest number will find it in the shortest time. Sowing it in this manner also makes it less possible for birds, barnyard fowls, or livestock to get a sufficient amount of the poison to kill them. On alfalfa fields, in order to obtain the best results, the bait should be applied after a crop has been removed and before the new crop has started. In this event considerable saving of material and labor can be effected by leaving a strip 20 to 30 feet wide between each strip of mash. It is fully as effective as if the entire ground was covered, because the grasshoppers will crawl many feet to get to it.

It is also a good plan to apply the bran mash to a narrow strip in the center of each field left uncut for the purpose. In cutting around and around the field, the grasshoppers are driven to the center. Then they are in close quarters, and less bran will be required with much less labor. The mash will not stick on the plants after they have been cut and raked, and thus there is no danger of the hay poisoning stock. If they are moving into the alfalfa, corn, new wheat or garden, a strip of the poisoned bran mash should be scattered early in

the morning along the edge of the crop into which they are moving. If they are already spread into the fields, the bran mash should be spread over the infested portions. Inasmuch as the grasshoppers may keep coming into the crops from adjoining fields, it will be necessary in many instances to make a second and even a third application of the bait at intervals of from three to four days.

Prompt Action Required

To make a successful fight against grasshoppers, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity of beginning promptly as soon as the insects are present in sufficient numbers to threaten the crops and continuing it vigorously so long as the grasshoppers are present.

Not since 1913 has there been the need for such a campaign against the grasshoppers. At that time 1,000 tons of poison were used. This year almost twice that amount has been ordered, and the work has just begun. County agents of 11 counties in Southwestern Kansas, meeting with E. G. Kelly and H. H. Nihinger, of the entomology department, and Karl Knaus, of the county agent leader's office, Kansas State Agricultural college, at Dodge City recently reported the grasshopper situation as very serious in the territory south and west of Larned. Ford county is in the heart of the infested area.

Many of these counties already have organized for poisoning the grasshoppers, and other counties are taking steps to organize, in order that township trustees may petition county commissioners to supply the poison, as provided by the grasshopper law recently enacted. Plans were made to conduct a general poisoning campaign immediately over this entire section. The college has placed six men in the field to assist during the next two weeks in organizing those counties which do not have county agents.

Where the poison has already been distributed the grasshoppers are practically under control. Comanche, Meade, Clark, Finney, Gray, Hodgeman, Edwards, and Ford counties have placed orders for white arsenic amounting to from 2 to 5 tons each, and Comanche county has placed an order for a carload of sirup. One carload of sirup, one carload of white arsenic, and one carload of lemons have been shipped to Dodge City, from which place the materials will be distributed to the surrounding counties.

By the end of the week nearly 2,000 tons of bran mash will have been distributed for the control of grasshoppers. To make this amount of poison bait, 40 tons of white arsenic, 40,000 gallons of sirup or molasses, 240,000 lemons, and 800 tons of dry bran were required.

Pet Stock at the Free Fair

While it is to be expected that many departments at the coming Kansas Free Fair at Topeka September 8 to 13 will show marked improvement over former years it is the opinion of J. A. Seiben, who has charge of the pet stock exhibit, that no department will show more marked improvement than his. He expects this year's showing of pet stock to be better than any previous

year in numbers, quality and actual utility interest.

Several classes are open to pigeons and covies but the department expects to make its big show in the rabbit classes. There are 76 classifications with three prizes listed for each classification. The show has been recognized by the National Breeders and Fanciers association being judged by Reed Storms of Kansas City, Mo. Entries have been made not only by rabbit breeders of the local Topeka association but by several large breeders thruout the United States.

The state of Kansas will be represented, and entries have been made from Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, Chicago and St. Louis. The rabbit exhibit numbered about 75, two years ago and a year ago about 200. Mr. Seiben says he is confident that more than 500 rabbits will be shown in the big tent this year.

The children will of course want to look at the rabbit exhibit from the standpoint of pets, and there will be some representatives of the pet breeds there, but the major portion of the show will be the strictly utility breeds, and a greater effort will be made to impress upon the grownups the real value of the rabbit as a source of food than at any previous show that has been under the management of the Topeka association. As Mr. Seiben says, "The money that is made on show rabbits is occasional but the money that is made from a strictly utility standpoint constitutes a steady income."

Leads in Swine Production

The United States contains considerably more than one-third of all the swine in the world. These are fewer in number than either sheep or cattle in the world at large, but are more numerous than either in the United States, which this year has more hogs than its 10 nearest competitors combined.

These facts showing the vast extent of the American hog growing industry are cited by Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, as "an anchor of confidence for weathering periods of adversity in pork production."

He concludes that pork products have become as well established in the diet of the American people as hogs have become established on farms, and that as more than two-thirds of the total 1918 exports of meat were pork products and more than five-sixths of the animal fats exported were lard, there is a great potential pork-absorbing ability in the densely populated European countries.

"We must take care of that business properly and realize that conditions are constantly changing both at home and abroad," says Dr. Mohler. "We must study carefully what to do next and then do it promptly."

To Control Cattle Shipments

Regulation of cattle shipping so that the Kansas City and other markets will not be glutted was the problem discussed at a conference of leading cattlemen held recently at the office of J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner.

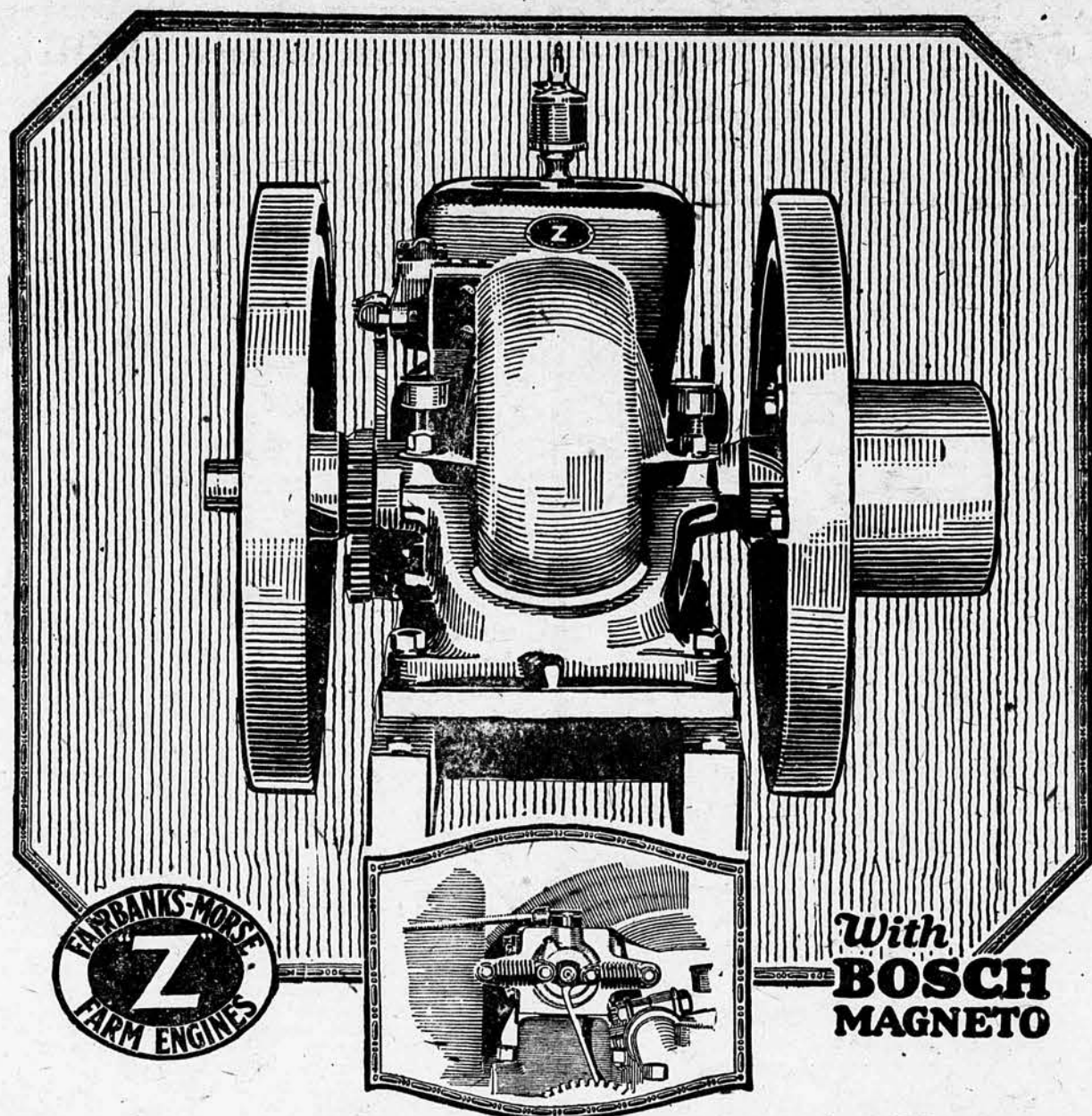
An effort will be made to have Kansas livestock shipped so as to arrive when market conditions are most favorable during the fall. This will be accomplished thru the press, commission companies and probably with the aid of the United States Railroad Administration, which will be asked to regulate shipments.

A committee of seven Kansas cattlemen have left for a two weeks' trip in the East for the purpose of studying market conditions. The cattlemen discussed, informally, the proposed plan of Commissioner Mercer to have experimental retail butcher shops established for the purpose of determining the real cost of selling meat. It is expected this plan will be carried out by the Kansas Livestock association.

Attending the conference were: Former Gov. W. R. Stubbs, of Lawrence; Ed Root, of Brookville; Walter Jones, of Lebo; Sen. James E. Plumb, of Emporia; Sen. Arthur Crocker and E. G. Crocker, of Bazaar; James Whittington, Amarilla, Tex.; J. P. Campbell, Wichita, and George P. Donaldson, of Greenburg, president of the Kansas Livestock association.



Many Alfalfa Fields in Western Kansas Have Been Damaged Seriously by Grasshoppers. Poisoned Bait Properly Used Would Have Prevented This.



This is a Real Farm Engine

JUST think of the famous "Z" engine with a Bosch high tension, oscillating magneto—which delivers a steady succession of hot, intensive sparks. ¶ Every farmer in America should at once call on the nearest "Z" engine dealer and see the result of this recent epoch-making combination—FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" WITH BOSCH MAGNETO. ¶ Mechanical perfection, plus power—and right price—to date sold the "Z" to over 250,000 farmers. ¶ This quality and quantity production enabled us to contract for a large proportion of the extensive Bosch facilities for making this one possible "Z" betterment, which establishes a new farm engine standard. ¶ And over 200 Bosch Service Stations assist all our dealers in delivering maximum engine service. ¶ Prices—1½ H. P. \$75.00—3 H. P. \$125.00—6 H. P. \$200.00—All F. O. B. Factory.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO

Barrett Everlastic Roofings

For that building you are planning to roof—

If you want a roof that is economical and lasting, and at the same time one that will look well on your building, choose one of these Barrett Everlastic Roofings.

They are made by the Barrett Company and into them have gone the manufacturing skill and practical experience of 60 successful years in the roofing business.

Everlastic Roofings come in four forms—the popular "Rubber" Roofing in rolls, for barns, sheds, silos, etc., and artistic Slate-Surfaced Roofings, (red or green), in rolls and in individual and strip shingles, for the house and better buildings.

All styles are low in cost, easy to lay and exceedingly durable.

Read the brief descriptions below and then call at your dealer's and see these roofings, or write us for booklet giving further information.

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

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

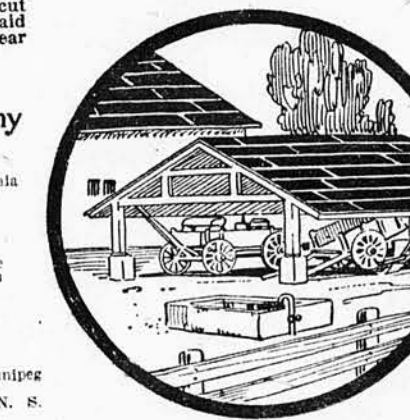
Everlastic Multi-Shingles (4-in-one)—Made of high-grade felt thoroughly water-proofed and surfaced with crushed slate in beautiful natural slate colors, either red or green. Laid in strips of four shingles in one at far less cost in labor and time than for wooden shingles. Gives you a roof of artistic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

Everlastic Tylike Shingles—Made of the same durable slate-surfaced (red or green) material as Everlastic Multi-Shingles but cut into individual shingles, 8x12½ inches. Laid like wooden shingles but cost less per year of service. Need no painting.

The Barrett Company

New York	Chicago	Philadelphia
Boston	St. Louis	Cleveland
Cincinnati	Pittsburgh	Detroit
New Orleans	Birmingham	Dallas
Kansas City	Minneapolis	Nashville
Salt Lake City	Seattle	Pekin
Atlanta	Duluth	Milwaukee
Bangor	Washington	Johnstown
Lebanon	Youngstown	Toledo
Columbus	Richmond	Lafayette
Bethlehem	Elizabeth	Buffalo
	Baltimore	

THE BARRETT COMPANY Limited:
 Montreal Toronto Winnipeg
 Vancouver St. John, N. B.
 Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.



Farm Talk about Poultry

ARE your chickens dying? Many persons are reporting losses in both old and young chickens. The most common troubles with the flocks are lice and mites, round worms and tape worms and tuberculosis. In a few cases, cholera and similar diseases may have started.

The mites and lice easily can be found if present by examining the house, especially around the perches for mites and by looking in the feathers under the wings, and in the fluff for lice. If mites are present, and they generally are at this season, the house should be thoroughly sprayed with a good stock dip. Whitewash is also good. Very satisfactory whitewash may be made by dissolving 2 pounds of salt and 1 pound of sulfate of zinc in 2 gallons of water. This is added to 10 gallons of ordinary whitewash made from lime and water. After all are well stirred together 2 gallons of sweet skim milk should be added.

The treatment recommended for lice is sodium fluoride. This is a fine powder and should be used on either old or young chickens. It should be applied thoroughly to the feathers in all sections of the body. It is used during hatching time on the sitting hens and upon the young chicks.

For more information on this subject, write the Extension Poultry Specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural college, for Farmers' Bulletin No. 801 entitled, Mites and Lice on Poultry.

Round worms and tape worms are found by examining the intestines. If they are present in large numbers the fowls should be confined at night and not fed until nearly noon the following day when they should receive grain cooked with lye. This is made by cooking slowly for two hours, grain with 1 level teaspoon of concentrated lye to each gallon of grain. A second feeding of this grain should be given the following day. The chickens should have all the water they wish to drink while being fed the treated grain.

In order to prevent infection by worms, the place should be kept as clean as possible as flies are carriers of tape worms to the chicks. It is also best to raise the young flock away from the older fowls.

Tuberculosis is getting a foothold in some sections of the state and is causing heavy losses. It may cause lameness or diarrhea with the fowl. As the disease advances the comb and wattles may become pale and the fowl may lose weight even if the appetite remains good. Birds less than 1 year old do not usually show recognizable symptoms as the disease develops slowly. The loss is greatest in fowls 2 years old or older. When the fowl is opened lesions or nodules may be found on the liver or spleen or they may be embedded deeply in the tissue. These nodules grow until they are as large as peas or larger. The intestines also are affected. In fact, the disease generally starts at the intestine and is carried to the liver, spleen and other organs by the blood.

Anyone who has had losses from conditions which seem similar to those described above, should report the case to the poultry specialist at the Agricultural college. He will be able to help determine for sure whether it is tuberculosis and will tell how to treat it.

The Wisconsin experiment station suggests the following method of holding tuberculosis in check altho it is not asserted that this will entirely remove the disease from the flock:

1. Kill all lame and very light hens and dispose of all hens when they reach the age of 2 years.
2. Provide new yards and temporary house some distance from the old one in which to start another flock from healthy stock.
3. Collect for fertilizers all droppings and litter in the house.
4. Scrape floors, walls and ceiling thoroughly, being careful to scrape out all corners so that no dust or dirt remains.
5. Remove and clean out all hoppers, drinking fountains, nests and roosts.
6. Saturate everything in poultry houses and yards with a reliable commercial coal tar disinfectant, prepared according to the directions of the manufacturer as given on the package, being sure that the spray mixture reaches all corners, cracks and crevices.
7. Repeat the application of this disinfectant every 10 days.
8. Board up all spaces under hog pens, corn cribs or other out buildings where the hens might stray.

9. Fill with fresh dirt all sink holes and wallows.
10. Plow and crop where possible, all places where chickens have been allowed to run.

A large number of the diseases called cholera by the poultry raisers are caused by poor feed or poor management. Poultry raisers are, therefore, urged to be careful with the feed for both old and young fowls. A sack of musty mill feed or some moldy grain may cause a loss several times greater than the value of the feed. Decayed meat may cause ptomaine poisoning which often shows up in the form of limber neck. In order to prevent all these troubles too much attention cannot be given to good feed, proper housing and sanitation, and the disposal of the old fowls and the weak ones of all ages.

Ross M. Sherwood.

Raising Poultry

I find that some people have peculiar notions about raising poultry, especially feeding the young. One woman says she never feeds her young chicks until they are from 36 to 48 hours old. Another neighbor says they must not be fed anything but oatflakes. This reminds me of a lady for whom I worked when I was about 13 years old. She was making a cake one day and she stirred it a little while until her arm began to get tired, then she told me to stir it awhile but she said "Stir it just the way the sun goes, or it will fall and it will not be good for anything." Well, I did not stir it long before my arm ached so bad I either had to change the manner of stirring or stop. So as she was busy about something else she would occasionally go out of the room or work at something with her back toward me, then I would stir it anyway, the way the sun went or the opposite, any way to rest my arm. I had helped to make cake before so I knew there was nothing in it.

While I lived in Dakota I raised 300 or 400 chickens every year and I fed them mostly cornmeal and my chickens were healthy. I always have fed my sitting hens on the nest as soon as the chickens began to hatch and gave them drink. Sometimes I would give the hen corn but as often as twice a day I fed cornmeal dough mixed as dry as it could be mixed. I would sometimes drop it in front of the hens and they always will call the chicks and feed them, and I believe the chicks are stronger when they come off the nest.

One year when I was a girl living in Wisconsin, my mother, sister and I raised turkeys. We had no experience in raising turkeys and a neighbor woman told us not to feed cornmeal to them or it would kill them. But before we had any turkeys hatched another elderly woman told us if we fed meal to sift it as the hulls in the meal would not digest, and so we did and raised about 75 turkeys by hand. We set the eggs under hens and broke up the turkey hens to get more eggs. Our main feed was cornmeal. In those days the miller did not bolt the meal and we always had to sift it before using.

Now I do not want anyone to think I mean to say cornmeal is the best thing to feed chickens altogether but I do think cornmeal is a good food if one can raise or buy other grains such as millet, kafir, wheat or any of the small grains to have a variety. I believe it is best for chickens but my theory is to feed to chickens, old or young the cheapest grain we can buy, providing the chickens do well on it. I do think millet is one of the best grains to feed to old or young chickens.

Langdon, Kan.

A Reader.

Ventilation Needed

As it is better to have a cold dry house for poultry than a warm damp one, some means of ventilation should be provided. There is no better way to ventilate than by opening doors and windows as much or little as weather conditions require, but in all cases care should be taken to avoid any drafts. A cloth curtain over an opening has proved a very successful method of ventilation.

Have you seen the bargains this week on The Farmers Classified Page?

YOU CAN SELL IT

thru the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it thru our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 100,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, it will pay you too. Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you want to know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. Common People—Goat

A Government Joke that Isn't So Funny When You Examine the Point

ONE OF THE funniest developments of the times, following the close of the war, has been the various schemes proposed in Washington for reducing the high cost of living—that is, these schemes would be funny if they were not quite so serious, and almost tragic. What few of the statesmen in Washington seem able to understand is that any tax imposed upon anything or upon any dealer comes inevitably from the final consumer and not from the distributor. Not one merchant in Topeka or in any other city in this country has paid any of the increased taxes which have been a part of the war. These men may pose as patriots but it is Mr. Common People who pays the taxes. It has been and will continue to be one great game of Pass the Buck. One of the best discussions of this phase of American life has been written by Harold T. Chase, editorial writer of The Topeka Daily Capital. It is reproduced herewith:

In the reported program of the committee appointed by the President to bring about reduced cost of living the first item is said to be the purchase by the government of the wheat crop at the guaranteed price and the immediate sale of the wheat to millers at \$1.50, the government taking up the loss. Because bread is fundamental, it is believed all food prices will sympathetically tumble accordingly.

What and who is the government? Who is it who would "take up the loss" in that case, other than the people who are complaining of high cost living? The loss would create a government deficit which Congress would meet by increasing the taxation of the people.

The idea that the government can perform miracles is still more or less widespread.

As to cost of bread, the facts ought to be disclosed. They are not fully known to the public. The truth about this fundamental thing is that the government itself deliberately raised the cost of bread. It fixed a certain minimum price for wheat. It then authorized the milling industry to make a profit of 25 cents a barrel on flour. Its idea was to create great prosperity, at the cost of the consumer and the class of the public whose incomes are fixed, and this class has consequently borne the heavy burden of high cost living, since its salaries, wages and incomes could not be forced up. It is an unorganized class which has no unions and does not strike.

If the books of the milling industry were thrown open to show what the government interference with this industry accomplished it would appear that this industry made profits near the government maximum of 25 cents a barrel on full-time production during the war, and it would further appear that never in its history had the milling industry been able to garner such

profits. The spread of 25 cents between wheat and flour is not a normal profit, but abnormal. The government is itself responsible for the profiteering to such lengths. Had it at the beginning made this spread 10 cents, the whole course of food prices would have been different.

If retail business were examined, the public would perhaps be astonished to learn that retailing is no longer conducted on the profits heretofore considered reasonable by men engaged in merchandising, but that where the custom was to do business at a 30 per cent difference or profit, the rate is now from 50 to 60 per cent. Merchants proclaim that they can no longer do business on the 30 per cent rate.

So it goes down, or up, the line. To understand the meaning of these rapid business adjustments it is necessary to remember what it was that the government was trying to do. It adopted the war policy of making taxation pay a far greater proportion of costs of war than bond issues. It therefore taxed profits to an extent never witnessed before. This was intended to strike general business and force it to pay part of the war costs.

But business immediately proceeded to get "out from under" by raising its cost of doing business, from 30 per cent, taking this as an example, to 50 and 60 per cent.

What has been the effect of this maneuvering? The effect has been to enable every kind of business to avoid taxation. Business has not paid war taxes. It has merely collected taxes from the public and turned them over to the government. It has not only escaped scot free. When its profits have been calculated at the end of the year, they have been found to be greater than if there had never been a war and than if there had never been war taxation. This is what is meant by "profiteering," the escape of business from paying for the war, and it is the government which is responsible for it, encouraged it and even co-operated in it, instead of forbidding it.

It is not business nor persons engaged in business of every kind that has borne the burden of war costs and high living costs, but it is the immense class of persons, numbering many millions, who have no capital invested in business; this class is known as the "consumers." It includes unorganized labor, clerks, professional men and salaried persons. And yet it is not these classes who are protesting against profiteering. The strong protest comes from the highest paid organized labor, with which business has been compelled to share its immunity and exemption from war taxes.

How can the government, which itself permitted business to escape war taxation, and throw the war onto the classes not engaged in business, now protect the burden-bearing, tax-paying classes mentioned, the consuming public which has had the war costs shifted upon it? Can the government, which permitted business to add its own taxes, and a profit over, to the prices of its goods, which caused the high cost of living, now compel business to assume and pay these war taxes?

Organized labor alone has had the sagacity to demand directly the return of the taxes it has paid in the rise of prices. It demands further increases in wages.

The general consuming public, that part of it which has had nobody to shift its war taxes upon, remains the "goat" of the Great War.

Stock From Drouth Areas

Conditions would indicate that an unusual opportunity is going to be given those states, or parts of states, which have grass and hay to re-stock. Reports from the entire Northwest indicate the long continued drouth is forcing the shipment of cattle and sheep which under ordinary conditions would be retained. This condition is general thruout the Northwest with the exception of a few favored localities such as the Crow Indian Reservation which has the double advantage of being close to the mountains, and never has been over-stocked. In many parts of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, stock water is reported to be dangerously short. The hay crop has been very light and in some places lacking altogether. In North Central Wyoming, the cattlemen are feeding last year's hay to get stock ready for fall shipment.

Recent reports from the Southwest say that Southern Arizona and New Mexico with the adjoining portions of Texas and California must reduce their herds before winter. This report comes in combination with reports of good grass and hay prospects from the northern parts of the same states as well as good prospects thruout most of Texas.

The bulk of the stock which will be shipped from the Northwest will be sheep or steer stuff. The Southwest is already pretty clean of steers and the greater per cent of their shipments will necessarily be she-stuff.

The Northern Pacific states, the Dakotas and Wisconsin are taking some of the surplus from the Northwest range states. Iowa reports pastures can handle a large number of cattle this coming winter. Colorado, owing to drouth conditions will be able to handle very few of the surplus shipments.

Nebraska, especially in Sand Hill country, expects to receive large numbers of stock. Kansas is very dry in many places but there are portions of the state which could handle some cattle from the drouth sections. Kansas has always handled Southern cattle, but the recent outbreak of Texas fever may have the result of creating a demand that Northern cattle be supplied if they are to handle surplus Westerns. Oklahoma can handle some surplus stock in both quarantine and tick free sections of the state. Providing rains are received in the near future, Missouri will be able to handle a good many cattle this fall and winter. Conditions in Illinois and the states farther East are so spotted it is difficult to make an estimate as to whether they will be able to handle a larger number of cattle than in previous years.

Look at Other Breeders' Stock

A subheading in an interesting article in one of the recent issues of a breed paper, points out the fact that there are "too many scrub purebreds." Experience has shown that one of the most frequent causes of the scrub purebred is the fact that the breeder seems to take root on his own farm; he fails to visit other breeders handling the same breed of livestock to make comparisons of his own animals with those of his competitors. The constant association with his own herd blinds him to their defects. Time spent in looking at the animals of other breeders is an investment that will return big interest. A thoro knowledge of what the other man is producing is necessary to the improvement of a purebred herd.

Keep the pigs in moderate flesh. They will gain more size and can endure the hot weather better.

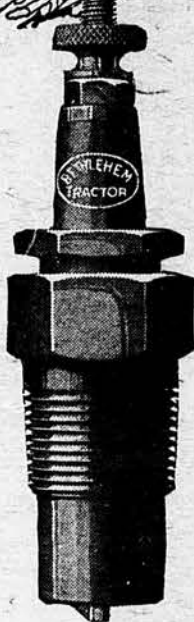


In Spite of Price

TRACTOR manufacturers are paying more money for Bethlehem tractor plugs as standard equipment than for other plugs—because they believe their motors are too good to be handicapped by ordinary automobile plugs.

You can get Bethlehems for your tractor. And they will give you a far greater degree of efficiency than you have ever had before. They are specially designed to meet the particular needs of each type of motor.

Get them from your dealer. He will tell you which model will give the best results in your motor. He also has Bethlehem spark plugs for your motor car, truck and stationary engine.



3/4 inch long mica tractor plug. Used as standard equipment on International Harvester Tractor and others.

Bethlehem

SPARK PLUGS

The Silve Company
BETHLEHEM PRODUCTS

E. H. Schwab, President
Bethlehem, Penna., U. S. A.

"Surest Thing You Know,"
says the Good Judge

It's a cinch to get a real
quality chew and save
part of your tobacco
money at the same
time.



A small chew of this good tobacco
gives real lasting satisfaction.

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



WE BOTH LOSE MONEY
IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES
TO T.J. BROWN

126 N. Kansas Ave.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 48c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$15.00 to \$17.00
No. 2, 47c. (as to size) No. 2, \$14.00 to \$16.00
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

Great Western Separator

You Take No Chances

WHEN you put the Great Western on your skimming. The separator known for a generation of great records. Used by successful farmers everywhere. Great Western gets the cream to the last drop because it follows the natural law—cream from top of bowl—milk from bottom. The only separator that skims cold milk successfully.

Low Swinging Tank High Crank

We originated the low separator. Easiest to fill—easiest to clean—easiest to operate. Crank just right height to run comfortably as you sit. Tank never has to be lifted off to get at bowl. Simply swing to left. Absolutely self-draining. Only disc bowl with bottom outlet. Finest materials throughout. Lifetime construction.

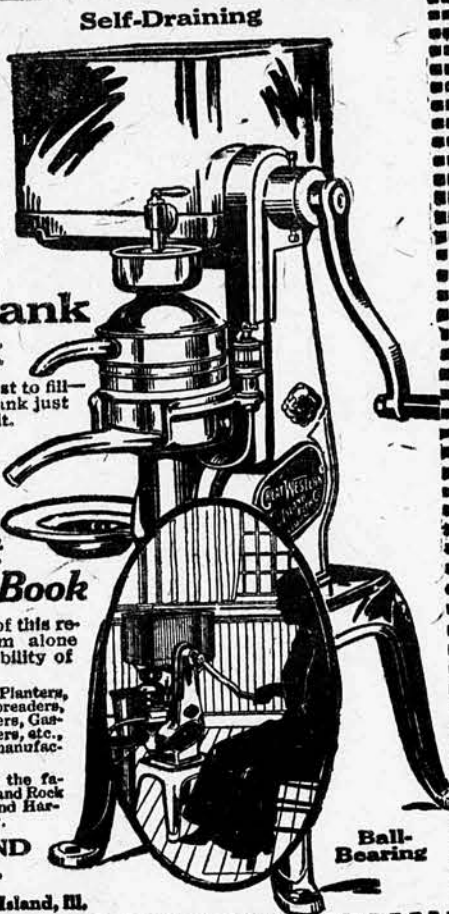
Write for Great Western Separator Book

Get all the details and full illustration of this remarkable machine. Its oiling system alone sets it apart from all others. No possibility of milk reaching oil in bearings.

The Rock Island line includes Discs, Plows, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Spreaders, Cream Separators, Litter Carriers, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc., backed by years of manufacturing experience.

We also manufacture the famous Heider Tractors and Rock Island Tractor Plows and Harrows. Send for catalog.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.
Established 1855
220 Second Ave. Rock Island, Ill.



Money Made in Dairying

AS A RULE, there is less demand for milk during the summer than during the remainder of the year. This may be due to two or three causes. First, there are fewer people in the state during the summer; second, cows may produce more milk when on good pasture than they do during the fall and winter; third, more cows may freshen during the spring and early summer.

In some sections of the state it may be a question as to how best to dispose of the surplus milk during the summer. There are perhaps two ways. Just which method you should select will depend largely on local conditions.

Under some conditions it may be advisable to make butter on the farm and use the skim milk and buttermilk as feed for hogs. To do this means that ice must be available to handle the cream and butter. Making butter on the farm means a good deal of work during the summer. The most of us like to avoid work as much as possible, especially during the warm summer.

To avoid making butter it will be advisable to skim the milk and sell the cream and use the skim milk for feeding the pigs.

It will not be difficult to get a market for either sweet cream or sour cream. This will reduce the work to the minimum, and at the same time give a cash return each week or month from the dairy. Selling cream will in most cases be found more profitable than making butter.

The skim milk fed to pigs will be profitable. The pigs will make more rapid gains, which will mean that they will be ready for market at a much earlier age.

Tuberculosis in Calves

Dairy calves may become infected with tuberculosis at an early age, and any effort to eradicate this dreaded disease from the herd should not overlook the younger animals. Diseased stock may undoubtedly transmit the ailment to calves by association with them in the same stable or feedlot, and even by contact thru a fence which divides the younger from the older animals, say United States Department of Agriculture specialists in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The youngest age at which department veterinarians recommend testing calves for tuberculosis is when they are 6 months old. In special instances, however, numbers of animals younger than this have been tested satisfactorily with tuberculin. The present regulations of the bureau prescribe a dose of 2 cubic centimeters of tuberculin for calves when from 6 months to 1 year old.

Longer Life for Separators

There is a cream separator on nearly every farm. This piece of machinery seems very simple to run and should not need a great deal of care, but some persons neglect it shamefully. The cream separator is oiled, but the gearing should be cleaned with kerosene on a rag once a month, and the oil should be cleaned by straining it thru a rag. The parts you cannot reach, run kerosene thru and it will clean the parts and cause the machine to run easier and smoother. If you have the spindle make and it does not run well and skim your milk as it should, don't let the agent make you believe your separator is worn so you will have to buy a new one. Just buy a new spindle and spindle boxing and your separator will run like new. It cost us \$4.25 for all of this on our separator, which is quite a difference, from the price of a new machine.

A cream separator is a dangerous machine if a person does not look after it carefully. I had quite an accident some time ago which was caused by the threads being worn out from taking apart and putting together. The bowl shot right up out of the machine. We had to get a new bowl, disk and all. I should advise any one to get a new bowl if the bowl standard threads are worn.

Our separator has been in use seven years and always separated the milk from five cows and much of the time more, and with \$12.25 worth of repairs

it is in just as good running order as a new separator.

Your separator always should be bolted down and set on the level or it will not skim closely, and will cause parts to wear out sooner.

N. E. Anderson.

To Get Most From Manure

The sooner manure is spread on the land after being made the greater is its value, provided the land is level, or if hilly not frozen. So much is to be gained by early application under these conditions, and farmers have sometimes been so urged to haul manure immediately after making without limitations of conditions, that much loss of fertilizer has resulted from spreading it on frozen hilly ground either before or after snow had fallen.

Manure-colored surface water flowing to the streams during a winter thaw is a sure indication of this waste of the most soluble and valuable parts of the manure. If, however, manure is spread on hilly land long enough before freezing, for rain to carry the soluble parts into the soil, almost no waste occurs. And the same is true on light snow, if the ground underneath is not frozen. But it should be borne in mind that the saving in labor, by hauling in winter when teams are not busy, is not sufficient to offset the loss from washing on frozen, hilly ground, provided the manure can be kept under cover, or even well tramped on an open level yard or feed lot.

Taints in Milk and Cream

Butterfat is susceptible to absorption of flavors and odors and for that reason care is necessary in handling any dairy product. The principal flavors derived from feeds are the weedy flavors. In the spring, creameries have trouble with the wild onion flavor. This is a flavor that we cannot prevent and is caused by early pasturing.

Another common flavor is the half-grass flavor, produced from green feed in the early spring. It can be tasted in milk, cream, and also in ice cream. It is found in virtually all dairy products in the spring. The method of preventing these flavors is keeping the cows from eating weeds.

Other flavors are produced thru the feeding of alfalfa and silage. If silage is fed it is advisable to feed it after milking rather than before. Flavors are absorbed from strong smelling feeds in the barn if the milk is allowed to stand where it is exposed to these odors. Ill-smelling barns, gasoline and kerosene are likely to impart their odors to the milk. When separators are run by gas engine power, one should have a well ventilated room to prevent the gas odors from giving the milk an offensive taste. Metallic flavors are caused by rusty cans. Cans which are not in good condition never should be used. These flavors may be partly removed by pasteurizing and aeration.

The separator should be cleaned thoroughly, and scalded after it is used. The cream should be cooled immediately so as to prevent the growth of organisms, which may produce flavors such as cheese and yeast flavors. The warm cream never should be mixed with cold cream previously separated.

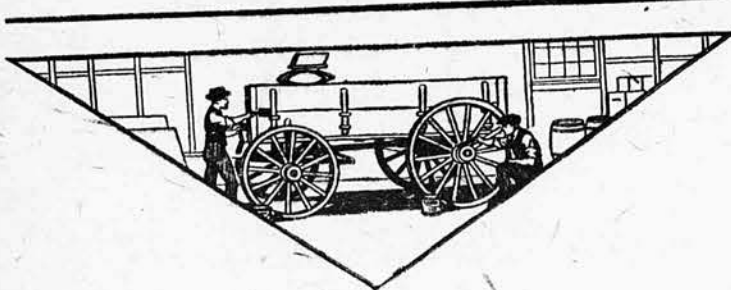
The cows should be cleaned before milking. A small top pall is preferable. Strainer cloths, if used, should be washed, and after every milking they should be scalded and hung in a clean, well-ventilated place to dry. They never should be used in the evening and then be allowed to hang in the barn over night and used the next morning. Such methods will cause bacteria to grow on the cloth. This will do more harm than if the milk were not strained at all.

N. E. Olson.

Our Three Best Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription \$2.00.

Lowe's



Here's a real wagon paint

IT'S worth the money. Worth it, because it has the material in it to make it stand wear and tear on your farm wagons or machinery.

It's an honest-to-goodness paint that dries quickly; gives a good gloss; and stays glossy a long time. Easy to use. Your men can put it on. Costs but little, considering the protection it gives.

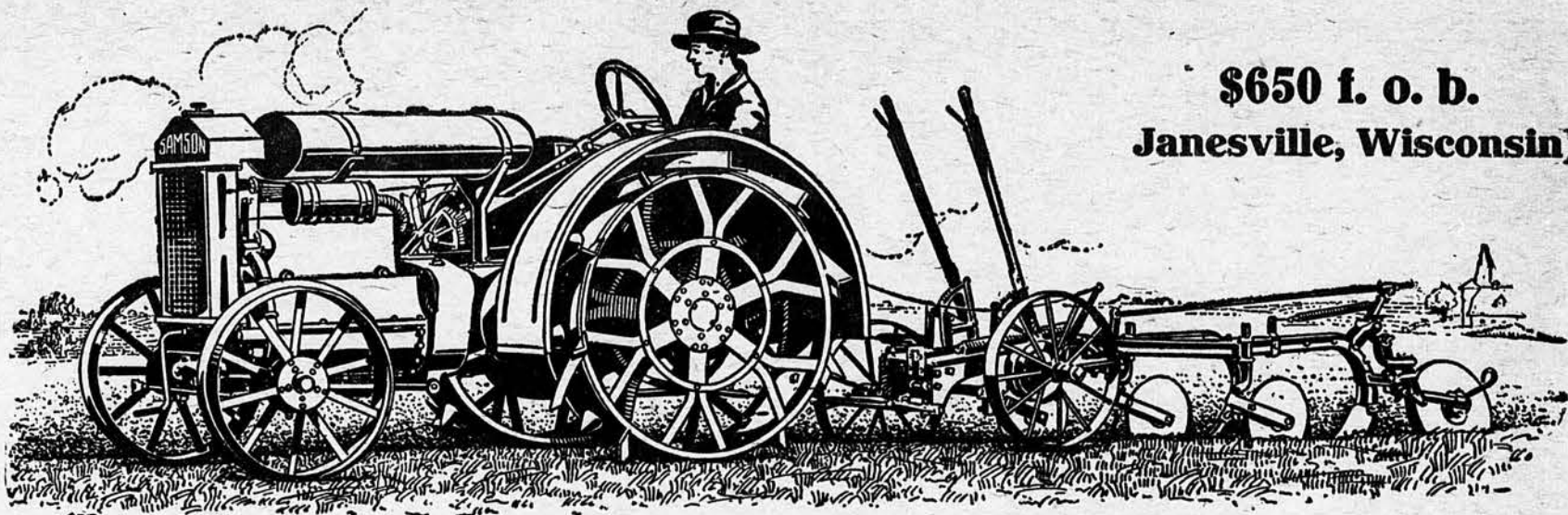
Made in seven colors. Sold in convenient size cans. Talk about it with the Lowe man in your town. If none, let us know and we'll see that there is one. Send for Wagon Paint circular.

The Lowe Brothers Company

512 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON, OHIO

Boston New York Jersey City Chicago Atlanta Kansas City Minneapolis

Paints



**\$650 f. o. b.
Janesville, Wisconsin**

Figure on the Value, not on the Price

A tractor must be of greater use to you than are the horses it displaces, if it is to be a good buy. And its price must be practically the amount you can get for those horses and their harness plus the saving in feed.

If a tractor could not take the place of some horses on your farm, you should

not buy one. At any price it would be an uneconomical investment.

Price based on these common-sense views of tractor value is the law of producing and selling Samson Tractors. On this basis only can the tractor industry succeed. The Samson Tractor is priced on that basis.

SAMSON TRACTOR

Model M—A 2-3 Plow Tractor

The Samson Tractor is a machine designed for only one purpose—to do power work for you at a price you will gladly pay because it makes you money.

\$650, f. o. b.

Janesville, Wisconsin

at first glance seems like a price proposition. It is not. It is what the tractor is worth to the man who should have it at all. That price includes belt pulley and governor. But it does not include platform and fenders—things that affect the price, but not the performance and value of a tractor. They are refinements and their price is \$50 additional.

Production on a big scale, sound design for a farm-used machine, efficient selling methods, make this price possible from our—the makers'—point of view.

In short, farmers themselves may set the value of a tractor, and we with our manufacturing experience and equipment have brought out the first tractor offered on that reasonable basis.

"The Samson Tractor Story"—a little book sent free—is just what its title implies. It is not filled with engineers' data, formulas and tables, but tells you just what you've been waiting to learn about the Samson Tractor.

Clip the coupon for the book and for help in deciding whether or not you should have a Samson. Please fill in the coupon fully and plainly.

SAMSON TRACTOR COMPANY

Makers also of Samson Tractor Model D and of Samson Trucks

141 Industrial Avenue, Janesville, Wisconsin

The Samson Tractor is made by a division of General Motors Corporation, manufacturers of Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, and Oakland Automobiles—all national successes. Manufacturers, also, of the famous Janesville line of Plows, and Tillage Tools.

SAMSON TRACTOR COMPANY,
141 Industrial Avenue, Janesville, Wis.
Please send me The Samson Tractor Story and tell me whether I can use a Samson Model M profitably.

I farm _____ acres	Acres in corn _____
Number of acres improved _____	Acres in cotton _____
Level or rolling surface _____	Acres in small grains _____
Kind of soil _____	Acres in hay _____

I am using _____ horses. I own _____ a tractor. Name _____
I am _____ miles from town. Kind of roads _____ Condition _____
I could not use a farm truck

Name _____
Post Office _____ R. F. D. _____
Township _____ County _____ State _____



AS STEADY AS THE
MILL WHEEL!

It works all day—every day

The Mill Wheel turns as long as there is water in the chute. You must know that your tractor will "go" as long as there is fuel in the tank.

12 H. P. on
Draw Bar
25 H. P. on
Belt Pulley

**THE
HUBER
Light Four**

Draws three
bottoms
Turns an acre
an hour

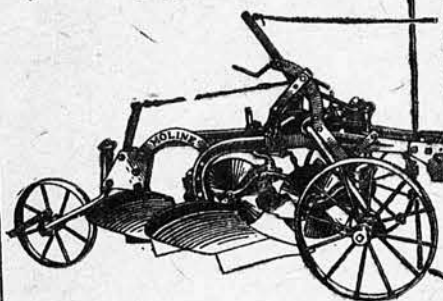
is known for its dependable service. A steady stream of power flows from its mighty motor through all spur gear direct to the draw bar. Light tractor weight combined with great traction power; high wheels that roll easier and increase the amount of surface "grip"; center draft on all loads, preventing loss of power from side pull. The combination of all these—with a dozen other Huber features—makes the Light Four the last word in tractor dependability—and fuel economy, too.

Weight 5,000 pounds; pulls three 14" bottom plows; 12 h. p. delivered to the draw bar; 25 h. p. at the belt; Waukesha four-cylinder motor; Perfect Radiator; Hyatt Roller Bearings; burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate; center draft; two speeds, 2 1/2 and 4 miles per hour.

Write for "The Tractor in the Making", an interesting story of the development of the tractor as reflected in the successive models of the Huber for more than twenty years.

THE HUBER MFG. COMPANY
206 Center Street Marion, Ohio
Canadian Branch, Brandon, Manitoba
Makers of the Huber Junior Thresher
Good territory still open for live dealers

MOLINE Power Lift GANG NO. 11



YOU get real satisfaction from your tractor and a real job of plowing when you use this Moline Plow. It has improved positive power lift device which saves power, time, and enables better work to be done. To raise the plows pull the cord until the power lift lever locks, and the plows are raised without further attention. If you want to raise your plows, just an inch or two or any intermediate distance, to relieve your tractor or clear an obstruction, you can do so by a slight pull on the cord. This is the only lift on which you can change the plowing depth without raising the plow out of the ground. Just one of many features which will make your plowing easier and better. See your Moline Dealer or write for full information.

Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.

Don't Forget Last Winter!

MAKE certain of your feed supply. Buy an Indiana Silo now. You'll be surprised at our low prices. We'll make delivery immediately, from our nearest Factory. Write for prices.

SELL YOUR HORSES NOW

Save their winter feed. Cut your corn and do all your Fall work with the Indiana Tractor. An All 'Round One-Man-Tractor that does more work at less cost than any other tractor. Let us tell you what Farmers from Maine to Mexico say about it—and what it will do for you on your farm using the implements you have.

The Indiana Silo Company

913 Union Building, Anderson, Ind.
913 Silo Building, Kansas City, Mo.
913 Indiana Building, Des Moines, Ia.
913 Live Stock Exchange, Ft. Worth, Tex.



Electricity on the Farm

Farmers Thresh Their Wheat With Electric Power

BY C. M. HARGER

ONE OF THE new features of the Kansas harvest this year is the greater use of the electric motor for running the separators. The beginning was made in the threshing of 1918 and the success of the plan, where conditions made it possible to utilize current, encouraged farmers to extend the operation. In Saline and Dickinson counties, in the central part of the state, are nearly 400 farms that are "electrified." They are connected with central power plants, the lines radiating from the Riverside power house at Abilene and the Rocky Ford plant on the Blue river north of Manhattan, both being managed as one plant. Fifty-three towns and villages are served with power from these plants and the lines to these as well as those built especially for the use of farmers are available for the threshing power.

Farms Buy Separator

One group of farmers own their own separator and motor, moving the equipment from farm to farm where the machine is connected with the installed lines by cable, also owned by the co-operative organization. The cost of threshing is thus reduced merely to the current. In most instances, however, it is necessary to rent the power equipment from the power company and it began giving this service last season.

Its basis of rental is a flat charge of \$1 an hour for the use of a motor and cable, including an attendant who has charge of the outfit. If for any reason there is a breakdown, only half rate is charged while the machine is shut down. Then the current is charged starting with 15 cents a kilowatt hour for the first 10 kilowatts used and reducing to 5 cents in excess of 500 kilowatts. The attendant is supplied with the motor, a transformer mounted on a truck, which is set by the main lines to take off the current, and a half mile or more cable to reach to the machine. Once set, the turn of a switch gives a steady, quiet power without the danger of fire always present when the engine is used. The farmer provides all the help for the handling of the threshing machine but the motor attendant takes the place of one engineer, one helper and a team or truck for hauling fuel. It is said that the strong, steady power of the motor gives better results in the operation of the machine and saves grain. As a large number of farmers are buying small machines, either for individual use or for small groups of wheat raisers, the amount of current used is less than required to run a standard separator.

Cost is 10 Cents a Bushel

An experienced thresherman who has a full sized equipment charging 10 to 12 cents a bushel for his service, with board for the men, estimates that half this is charged to the power alone. Last season the use of the motor was tried out on 22 farms and some of the actual results in cost to the farmer taken from the power company's books are:

L. Brown, 12 hours, current \$19.70, equipment \$12, total \$31.70, average cost to the bushel 2.6 cents; Frank Holton, 930 bushels, 13 1/2 hours, current \$12.10, equipment \$13.50, total \$25.60, bushel cost 2.7 cents; G. A. Rush, 885 bushels, 10 hours, current \$14.95, equipment \$9.50, total \$24.45,

bushel cost 2.8 cents; Wm. Broughton, 1,200 bushels, 14 1/2 hours, current \$15.20, equipment \$14.50, total \$29.70, bushel cost 2.4 cents; W. R. Mullin, 1,190 bushels, 12 hours, current \$20.90, equipment \$12, total \$32.90, bushel cost 2.3 cents.

The farmer thus saves at least half the cost of his power, not to mention the expense of boarding two or three extra men. It is probable that the service will be extended to at least 100 farms this season. Only those within reaching distance of power lines are able to utilize this power but at the rate at which the lines are being extended it will not be long before the larger part of the wheat section of the two counties mentioned as well as parts of other counties of that section will be able to get in on the new system.

Those farmers that have the current available for their farms are also using it to cut ensilage and grind feed at a small cost. Where the motor and attendant are hired the cost is approximately that for threshing. Such records as have been kept show a cost of \$1.50 to \$2 an hour.

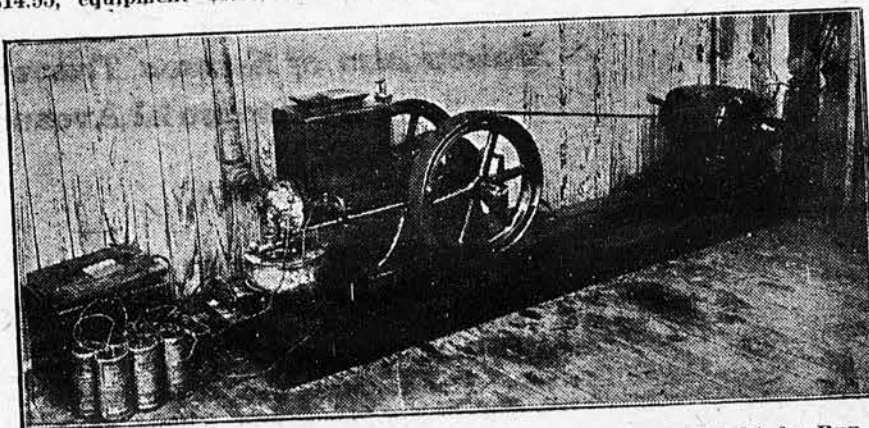
Portable Motor is Handy

The portable motor is available for many farming operations beside threshing. It is also used for threshing alfalfa and proves suitable for this because of the ease with which it can be moved from place to place in the fields. The wheat threshers are not objecting to the new idea, as there is this year such an abundance of wheat that all will be busy. The tendency of the farmer to be independent of the itinerant thresher and conduct all his harvesting operations within his own forces is growing and with the small separator, motor power for his machine, and trucks to haul the grain, he comes near being his own master and can thresh when he pleases without waiting his turn for the professional thresher. Many farmers in Kansas have small outfits installed in their homes for lighting purposes and many more will be established this year. These small plants also provide power for running the washing machine, the sewing machine, the electric fan, the electric iron, the vacuum cleaner, the electric toaster, and many other labor-saving devices.

Creosote Preserves Fence Posts

Creosote treatment about doubles the life of the woods ordinarily used for fence posts. Many species almost valueless untreated may be made to last 25 or more years. Treatment may be done with a small tank or iron barrel in which the creosote can be heated. Tests show the following effects on the life of posts: Ash, from six years untreated to 25 years treated; boxelder, from four to 26 years; willow, from four to 26 years; white cedar, from 14 to 30 years; catalpa, from 17 to 26 years; cottonwood, from three to 27 years; soft maple, from four to 27 years.

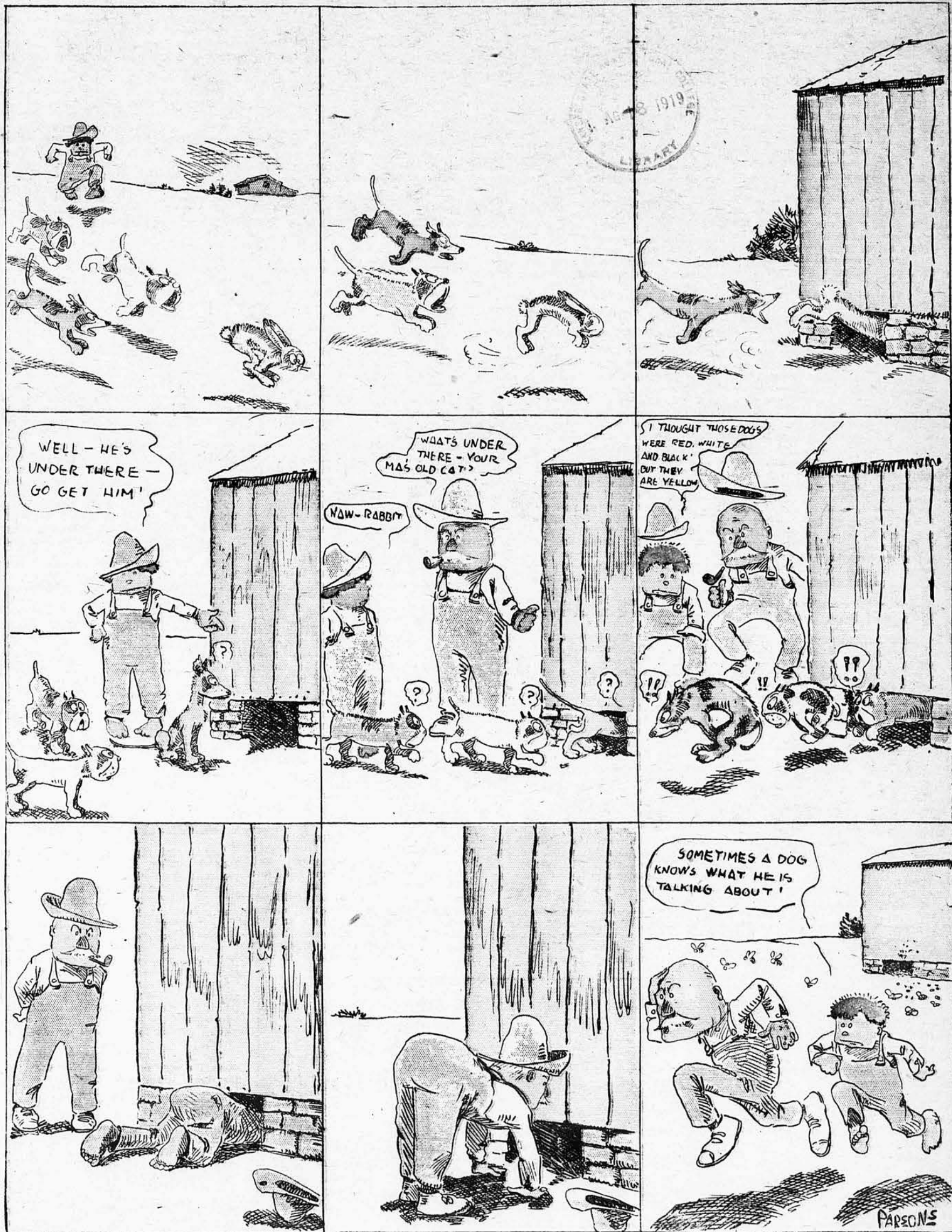
"If it were not for my wife," growled the first man at the reception, "I wouldn't be here." "Neither would I, dog-gone it!" replied the other man, "if it were not for my wife. I'm the hostess's husband."



A Simple Electric Outfit of This Kind Will Provide Power for Light, for Running the Washing Machine, Electric Fan, and Other Household Machines.

The Adventures of Hi Hoover

It Might Have Been A Far Better Thing Than They Had Ever Done if Buddy and Paw Hadn't Followed the Dogs Quite so Closely



Troubles of Wheat Growers

The East is East and West is West is brought forcibly to mind again by comparing the conditions existing around New York City with the conditions prevailing in Kansas.

Most men of the city dream of the happy times to be had on the farm, and when they attain a measure of success in their chosen business or profession they have the desire to till the fields—either as the suburbanite does after he takes the 5:15 to the 50x100-foot plot where he labors with lawn mower and gets a stiff back by weeding his garden, or by proxy, as the owner of broad acres does. Only the owner of the broad acres finds that he is forced to labor harder than ever to pay for the luxury of owning a farm.

In Kansas, what a different picture is presented this year! Wheat is king, and the government is a kindly friend promising \$2.26 a bushel for wheat. The farmer there is in his glory. He first blessed the government for guaranteeing him the price of the wheat he was to plant. Then he did anything but bless that same government for the restriction on the price of wheat—and that is the state of his mind at present—for he feels that he could get a better price for his product than the guaranteed and limiting one. And last, but not least, will come the other complaint from the Kansas farmers when they have to pay their income taxes next year. For it has been conservatively estimated that the income the farmers of over a dozen in Kansas will have to pay taxes on will average \$15,000.

This brings the farmer into the excess profits tax class and arouses envy in the breast of the gentleman farmer of the East, who doesn't see how a mere farmer can do it.

Incidentally, the situation in Kansas brings joy to the harvesters. Any scale for harvest hands that might have been determined upon went by the board long ago. Any demands of the workers, in reason or out of reason, have been met. Wages range from \$10 to \$15 a day, and trains carrying men, guarded and locked in the cars, thru to other harvest fields, have been stormed by farmers wanting hands, and even higher prices offered the harvesters who would desert the men who employed them.—New York Mail.

Storage of Irish Potatoes

For successful storage, the tubers must be placed in a storage house where they will be protected from extremes of cold and heat; a temperature of from 35 to 40 degrees F. is considered satisfactory. Sufficient ventilation must be provided to remove foul air and excessive moisture. The storage house must be so constructed as to make it possible to exclude the light, as the table quality of potatoes quickly deteriorates in the light.

The tubers should be dry and reasonably free from dirt when put into storage, an excess of moisture or soil increases the amount of heat in newly stored potatoes. The soil tends to fill up the spaces between the tubers, thus cutting off air circulation, and helping to retain heat that would otherwise escape. All diseased, badly cut, or bruised tubers should be removed from the crop before putting it into storage.

It is a common practice for commercial growers and shippers to store potatoes in bins to a depth of 10 to 15 feet. This is almost certain to entail a much heavier shrinkage loss than when stored to a depth of not more than 6 feet. The heavier shrinkage is the result of the greater amount of heat generated by a large pile of potatoes, which results in a higher amount of moisture loss as well as a heavier loss from decay, as heat and moisture both help to develop organisms causing tuber rots. Frequently the losses sustained when the potatoes are stored under these conditions reach 25 per cent, and where rigid care has not been exercised to remove all diseased tubers before storing the crop, the loss is even greater. It is advisable, therefore, to pile the potatoes not more than 5 or 6 feet deep, and the floor dimensions of the bin should not be greater than 12 by 12 feet unless provided with a series of ventilating shafts or division walls for the escape of moisture and heat.

Farm Engineering

BY C. E. JABLOW

THE DANGER of a contaminated water supply cannot be overestimated, for we have seen disease in whole families and sometimes in whole communities, directly traceable to the water supply. We would not knowingly, serve our children with a dose of deadly poison, but when proper precautions are not taken with the drinking supply, we may find ourselves in the criminal class, thru neglect. We naturally do not suspect a clear, cool, sparkling water supply of being contaminated, but there are deadly poisons that are handsome crystals to look upon. Again, a water may contain an appreciable quantity of mineral and still be quite healthful. The best you can do on the subject, is to study the problem before deciding upon the source of supply and location of the storage tank or reservoir. If it is possible to have a sample examined by a competent bacteriologist, this naturally would be very desirable. Frequently this can be done by some of the institutions of higher learning in the state, by the state board of health, or by a commercial laboratory. The expense if any, is very small for the knowledge gained. Our own drinking supply, which is from a cistern, is examined at least twice a year.

Storage is Important.

In a previous article in this column, the value of a good spring properly cared for was shown. Since, in many localities, springs are not common, other sources of water supply must be depended upon. It has been shown that by chemical or electrical means, or by both methods, it is possible to make any water supply adaptable for human use. While this has been demonstrated, it frequently requires extensive equipment, expensive upkeep and expert attendance. All of this may be necessary in a city or town supply, but it is not feasible for the farm water supply. The only solution as far as the farmer is concerned is to have a good water supply and to provide sufficient storage. The storage will depend upon the source of supply. The larger the flow encountered, the smaller need be the reservoir.

Of course the most common source of water supply on the farm is the well. If the well is a dug well of considerable diameter but shallow, extra precaution will have to be exercised that the water will remain pure and wholesome. The location should be such, that any cess pool, privy, manure piles or other contaminating influences be as far away as possible. Again the well should be on higher ground. The surface elevations cannot always be taken as a sure guide, for the lower strata may slope in the direction of the excavation for the well or cistern, and thereby cause the seepage to enter the drinking supply.

A tight well curb extending 10 inches or more above the surrounding soil and going down to a depth of 15 or 20 feet below the surface may serve in a very satisfactory manner to keep the water in a satisfactory condition.

The excavation for a well or cistern can of course, be of any desired cross section altho a circular one is the most logical for several reasons. First, the walls can be much lighter for the same

strength and second, the volume enclosed will be greater than when the section is a square, rectangle or some other shape. Again the question arises, particularly in regard to the cistern, what proportion should there be between diameter and height? It can be proved by calculation, that less surface in floor, wall and cover is used when the height just equals the diameter. This results in a saving of material and labor, and reduces the chance for seepage inward or leakage outward. Even considering this desirable proportion for the dimensions, it may sometimes be considered advisable to decrease the diameter and increase the height, to keep the water cooler in hotter climates.

Capacity of Cisterns

The capacity will depend upon whether sanitary plumbing is installed in the house, the number of stock to be watered, the number of persons in the family, the convenience in the location and ease of pumping of water, and of course, upon the frequency and magnitude of the rainfall and size of watershed. A 50- or 75-barrel cistern may be sufficient for a small family, and the size may be such as to hold four or five times this amount or even larger. A rough altho a reasonably accurate rule used in determining dimensions is to multiply the capacity by 6, then dividing the result by some diameter that we shall assume. The result should again be divided by the diameter, and the final result will be the height.

Brick laid in cement mortar or concrete are good materials to use for the well curb or cistern. The cistern should have a slightly dished bottom. If the walls are of brick they should be plastered carefully, and then a coating of paraffine applied when the plaster is dry. The melted paraffine can be applied with a brush.

Care of the Cistern

If care is exercised that only pure water enter the cistern, and provided the cistern is properly constructed, the water will remain in this condition. No water should ever be permitted to enter the cistern until the roof is perfectly clean and in order to do this, a by pass should be placed in the downspout above the filter. Do not attempt to catch any but hard, cool rains and before the water is turned in, collect a glass full to see that too much work will not be imposed upon the filter. The filter should be one in which sand and charcoal are used as the filter medium. A chain, bucket pump will do much to keep the water aerated and wholesome.

The Power in Liquid Fuels

In the laboratory we are able to obtain the heating value of any kind of fuel, and the result is given by stating the number of heat units it contains. By common agreement the heat unit is a definite quantity, and therefore serves as a good measure. Crude petroleum and most of its distillates, among which we include gasoline, kerosene, benzine, differ but little in their heating values. In 1 gallon of average gasoline, there are perhaps 90,000 heat units. Since the relationship of work

units to heat units is known, we can reduce the above quantity to work units and if we can imagine releasing this energy in the period of one second, we are surprised to find that over 125,000 horsepower would be developed. If unharnessed this power may prove extremely destructive, but when properly handled in an engine a portion of this energy may be converted into useful work. Of course no sudden demand for power, such as is indicated is at all likely to occur under normal conditions. In order to find the theoretical horsepower that could be developed in one hour instead of one second, divide the amount given by 3,600 (the number of seconds in an hour). The figure that results (approximately 35) is much above the actual horsepower that can possibly be developed by one gallon of fuel in an hour. This is explained by the fact that an engine can develop and deliver as useful work only a portion of the energy it receives in the fuel. The figures given, however, serve to give an idea of the potentialities of petroleum and its distillates and is therefore, presented at this time.

Shawnee Needs \$268,825

Maintenance, repair and new construction on Shawnee county roads not receiving Federal aid will necessitate an expenditure of \$268,825 next year if the estimates of J. E. Williams, county engineer, are accepted by the commissioners. The proposed outlay for roads includes the general plan of putting a gravel surface of 2 miles on each important road, building several bridges and a county store house for road material and cars.

It is shown in the report that a new bridge is needed across Soldier creek on the Rochester road which would cost \$34,000. On the Rossville to Dover road, the county would bear one-half the expense of a county line bridge, the county's share of which is estimated at \$28,000. There should be another bridge on the Wakarusa road which would cost \$10,600.

For a building here for county cars and road material \$8,000 is asked, and \$900 is wanted for the same purpose in Rossville. A gravel loader, costing \$4,000 is wanted.

The amounts asked for each road follow:

Rochester	\$40,600
Menoken and Hoyt	25,830
Silver Lake, Della and Hoyt	8,380
Rossville to Della	27,800
Rossville to Dover	34,400
Silver Lake to Valencia	775
West Sixth street	1,865
West Tenth	276
Gage Park	2,000
Golden Belt road from Pottawatomie	14,360
Silver Lake to Topeka	8,900
Golden Belt	400
Golden Belt	250
Golden Belt, Topeka east	2,000
Topeka to Watson	1,980
Topeka to Meriden	2,450
Central avenue	1,200
West Branch of Auburn	3,440
Topeka to Dover	17,660
Topeka, Burlington and Auburn	11,450
Topeka, Berryman, Richland, Overbrook	3,950
Topeka to Wakarusa	12,540
Shimer	4,610
Topeka to Elmont	2,400
West of Mud Valley S. H.	7,000
Other roads	19,500
Store house and material	12,900

To Control Crop Movement

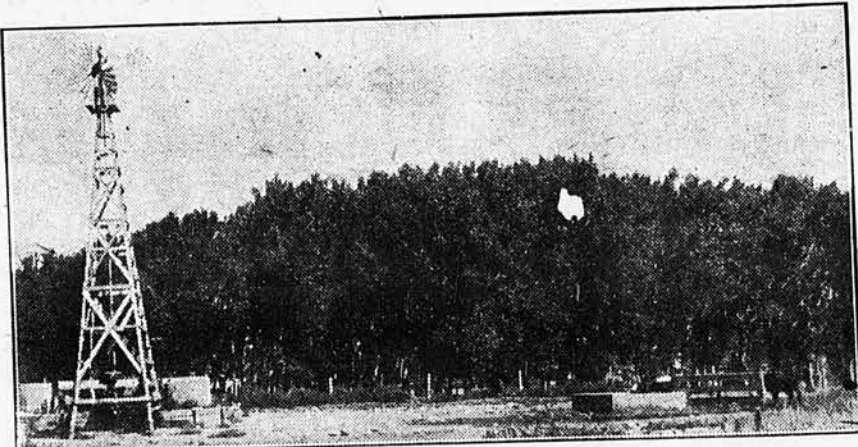
The permit system devised by the United States Railroad Administration and the United States Grain Corporation for controlling the shipment of this year's record grain crop was put into effect August 1.

As previously indicated, instead of the individual permit system in force last year, a blanket system will be put into operation at the outset unless it develops that this plan does not accomplish the desired purpose of regulating the flow of grain to the capacity of elevators and the ability of ocean tonnage to move it, the individual permit system will not be substituted.

The permit system has for its purpose the prevention of blockades at terminal points and at seaboard. It means that cars are not sent to be filled with wheat until it is known that an equal number of cars can be handled by the railroads.

Each locality will be given a certain number of cars, according to its shipping facilities and elevators, with no discrimination allowed.

A system somewhat similar was followed with success last year. Two years ago there was no permit system and there were serious blockades on all roads.



Deep Wells Containing an Abundant Supply of Water are Needed in Placing the Livestock Business of Kansas on a Permanent Basis.

Get this Handy Oiler **FREE** Fill out and Send Coupon Now

Motor Experience Says:

"You Must Use the Best Lubricants and Fuel"

EVERY motor owner should realize the vital importance of highest quality in his lubricants and fuel. He should be content with nothing less than the best, for the degree of motor service he receives and the life of his engine is affected in a great measure by these factors.

En-ar-co products are the result of scientific refining. Nearly forty years of experience and research has made these the dependable lubricants and fuel for every motor.

En-ar-co National Motor Oil

For Automobiles, Trucks, Gas Engines, Motor Boats, etc.

Extra Heavy Grade for Tractors

Our refining processes eliminate the possibility of residue or coke-like substances being carried in the oil. It is converted into vapor several times, condensed, subjected to extreme heat and cooled to zero. Thus carbon-forming is reduced to a minimum. The oil is all oil—oil that enables a motor to develop full power and wear long.

White Rose Gasoline

For Every Gas Power Motor

One trial will convince you that White Rose has extra force and power—that it is vastly different. White Rose is a pure, dry, uniform gasoline that contains no free carbon. Buy a barrel and note the better performance of your motor.

National Light Oil

For Tractor Fuel; for Lamps, Oil Stoves, Incubators, etc.

The right tractor fuel—powerful and dependable. Best also for lamps, oil stoves, incubators, brooders, etc. No soot or charred wicks. No obnoxious odors or poisonous fumes. Buy it by the barrel—the economical way.

Black Beauty Axle Grease

Unequaled for the wagon because it contains all the rich lubricating qualities of crude oil. It insures a smooth, friction-free, wear-resisting axle. No compounds to clog or gum.

Buy of Your Local Dealer

—if he cannot supply you, write us for prices and location of nearest distributing point.

The National Refining Company

Branches in 28 Cities

General Offices: Cleveland, Ohio

THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY
1903 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio

I own.....^[Give Name Above] automobile or tractor and enclose two 3-cent stamps. Send me handy oil can FREE. Also give nearest shipping point and quote prices on the items I have marked.

I will be in the market about.....^[Give Date Above]

I use...gals. Gasoline per year I use...gals. Tractor Oil per year

I use...gals. Motor Oil per year I use...lbs. Motor Grease per year

I use...gals. Kerosene per year I use...lbs. Axle Grease per year

My name is.....

R. F. D..... Postoffice.....

County..... State.....

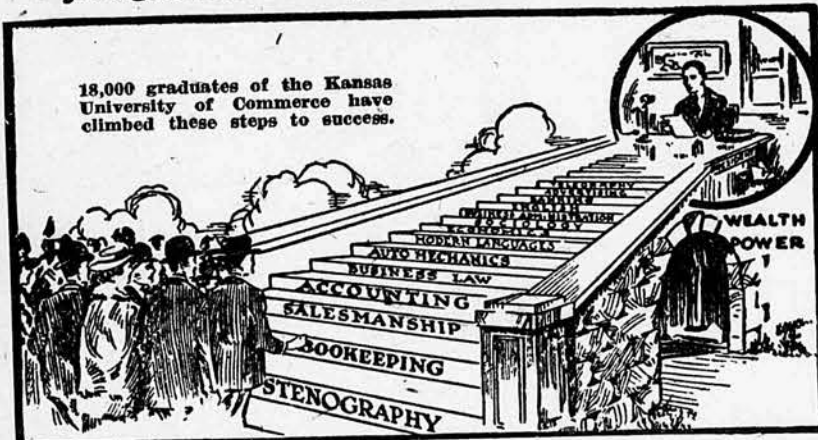
TEAR OR CUT OUT—MAIL TODAY

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give name of your auto or Tractor



Let Us Help You Plan Your Future

We have planned the life work of thousands of young men and women and would like to help you.



Accept This Book

We want to send you together with a pamphlet outlining our courses of study, a book telling how a janitor boy became the head of a chain of powerful banks; how a farmer boy elevated himself into the position of cashier in one of the branch offices of a large harvester company; how a Missouri boy woke up and became a department manager for a great mercantile house; how a boy in a stone quarry developed himself so that he became district manager for his company. All these boys made a success through our training.

This book may be the turning point in your life. You may have ability but lack training. Ability plus training spells success. There are many people who are willing to work hard but without training they are greatly handicapped in the game of life. Get this book and learn how to equip yourself for life's work.

"The Money Makers"

Special Two-Year Business Courses

We offer the strongest short intensive business training courses in stenography, bookkeeping and banking. The courses are arranged for those who want a thorough practical business training in a short time.

Auto, Tractor and Aero School

This school was founded in 1886 and is the oldest department of this institution. It has had the honor of graduating more competent operators than any similar school in the West.

Short Courses for Quick Results

There is a demand for thousands of young men in this great western country to repair and operate automobiles, trucks and tractors and there will soon be need for aviators and airship workers. We are prepared to train you for this work.

Morse Telegraph School

OUR COURSES OFFER THE SHORTEST AND SUREST WAY UPWARD—OUR GRADUATES ARE EDUCATED AND FIT.

The Kansas University of Commerce

The Greatest Business and Vocational University in the West
(Formerly the Kansas Wesleyan Business College)
SALINA, KANSAS

Buy Quality and draw dividends of satisfaction and profit

Thousands of farmers have proven, by years of actual use, that OK Sun-Lite Windows are the most practical, most efficient, most durable, most economical and least troublesome type of hog house windows. Screen easily removed.

You can't afford to buy any hog house windows until you know all about OK Sun-Lite Windows. Our catalog tells the story. Have you got it yet?

FREE Book of Hog House Plans

—contains nine complete plans and specifications of modern hog houses, designed by experts. Better hog houses mean bigger hog profits. Write today for your copy. Ask the best dealer in your town.

Phillip Bernard Company
2818 Floyd Avenue
Sioux City, Ia.



With the Home Makers

Many Prizes Offered to Women at Kansas Free Fair

BY STELLA G. NASH

FOUR BIG departments are to be devoted exclusively to women's interests at the Kansas Free Fair, at Topeka, September 8 to 13. These are the Culinary, Homemade, Textile and Art departments. In order to give the exhibits, in these departments the largest possible educational value it is hoped that many women will enter their handiwork.

War conservation has not been forgotten and interest in practical cooking is still maintained but some of the features left out of the Culinary department during the war will be revived again this year and an effort is being made to make this department

herbs, homemade dyes, home cured meats, home preserved meats, home canned meats, soaps and miscellaneous. There are three prizes of \$10, \$5 and \$3 for the best home cured hams and prizes of \$8, \$5 and \$3 for the best home cured bacon. The home canned meats division offers prizes for home canned fried chicken, raw chicken, roast chicken, raw pack beef, roast beef, hamburger steak, pork spare ribs, pork tenderloin, pork sausage, rabbit, fish and the best display of six canned meats. There are to be prizes also for the best homemade substitute for coffee, the best pint of dried yeast, liquid yeast, homemade hominy, cot-



A Canning Exhibit at the Kansas Free Fair in 1918. Even More Entries are Expected in This Class This Year.

the largest ever gotten together in Kansas. The home economics department of the Kansas State Agricultural college is co-operating with Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, Route 8, Topeka, who is in charge of the culinary exhibit and an instructor from the college will be the judge. Entries for this department must be made by 9 o'clock on the opening day, September 8.

Yeast breads, cakes, icings, pastry, preserves, pickles, canned fruits, jellies, and canned vegetables are among the classes of culinary art in which prizes are offered. In bread judging shade, evenness, color, shape, thoroughness of baking, sweetness and flavor will be considered. Premiums are offered for the following loaf cakes: angel, sponge, marble, nut and fruit. Layer cakes listed are chocolate in mixture and filling, fruit, nut, coconut, burnt sugar and the best decorated layer. The pies for which money premiums will be given are lemon, pumpkin, mince, raisin, cherry and apple. Then there are prizes for sugar cookies, doughnuts and gingerbread.

Cash prizes will be given the best exhibitors of the following canned fruits: apples, blackberries, peaches, pears, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and the best collection of six or more fruits. The canned vegetable list includes asparagus, beets whole and sliced, carrots, beans of all kinds, egg plant, tomatoes, corn, cauliflower and peas. All canned vegetables must be done by sterilization and not by the use of excessive salt, sugar, vinegar or chemicals. A special class is made for chili sauce, tomato catsup, mixed relish, stuffed peppers and the best collection on display.

One of the most interesting departments at the fair will be the Home-made Products section. If you have learned to make or prepare any kind of new edible in the home, enter a display of it in this department and show the other fair visitors how you do it. A premium award, a cash prize and the satisfaction of knowing you have been of assistance to others will be your compensation.

Mrs. Robert Copp, Route 8, Topeka, is at the head of the Home Products department. The nine divisions in the department are home dried fruits, home dried vegetables, home cured

tage cheese, half pint of cooked salad dressing, best pint of sauer kraut and best pint of mince meat. Exhibits for this department must be in place by 9 o'clock on the opening day, September 8.

Arrangements have been made to allow women of all ages to compete in the Textile department in charge of Miss Gussie Fuller, 1200 West 6th Street, Topeka. The following score card will govern all awards for this department:

General appearance.....	25 points
Design.....	10 points
Color and material.....	15 points
Workmanship.....	50 points
	100 points

Prizes will be awarded for the following: Cotton and linen crochet, wool or silk crochet, cotton or linen knitting, wool or silk knitting, cross stitch embroidery, satin stitch and French knot, tatting, quilts, sofa pillows, miscellaneous embroidery, children's garments handmade, hand work for women over 70 years, hand work for girls 15 years or under, repairing, and miscellaneous. Entries close September 5 at 6 p. m.

More space will be allowed this year for the art exhibit in charge of Miss Marie Witwer, 1125 Western Avenue, Topeka, and a valuable display of art by Kansas artists is expected. There will be classes for professionals (those who teach or sell their work) in oil paintings, water colors, pastel and charcoal, and china painting. Classes for amateurs only are oil paintings, china painting, and photography. Then there will be the following open classes: water colors, pastel and charcoal, drawings, decorative designs, arts and crafts, and the best university, college and high school collection of art. Entries for the Art department close September 5 at 6 p. m. All specimens shown prior to 1918 will not be admitted to compete for premiums.

Of course, other departments at the fair will be open to women as well as men but the women exhibitors are not responsible for the success or failure of them as they are in the four departments given over to them. This is a good chance for Kansas women to show what they can and are doing and it is hoped they will take advantage of the opportunity. Those wishing to

make entries should write to the superintendents of the departments in which they are interested for full information. Premium lists may be obtained from Phil Eastman, Secretary, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

Canning the Vegetables

Lima Beans—Blanch in live steam for 5 to 10 minutes. Dip quickly in cold water. Pack immediately in hot glass jars or tin cans. Add boiling hot water to fill the container. Add level teaspoon of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and caps of jars in position, not tight. Seal tin cans completely. Sterilize in a hot water outfit for 180 minutes, in a water seal outfit at 214 degrees 120 minutes, under 5 pounds steam pressure 60 minutes, or under 10 to 15 pounds steam pressure 40 minutes. Remove from container; tighten cover; invert to cool and test joints. Wrap in paper to prevent breakage and store.

Sweet Peppers—Use green peppers. Place the peppers in the oven and bake them until the skins separate from the meat. Remove the skins. Pack them solid in hot glass jars or tin cans. Add water. Add 1 level teaspoon of salt to a quart. Put the rubbers and caps of jars in position, not tight. Cap and tip the tin cans. Sterilize in a hot water outfit 90 minutes, in a water seal outfit at 214 degrees 75 minutes, under 5 pounds steam pressure 60 minutes or under 10 pounds steam pressure 40 minutes.

Tomatoes—Scald $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes or until skins loosen. Cold-dip. Remove stems and cores. Pack directly into cans or hot jars. Press down with a tablespoon (add no water). Add level teaspoon of salt to a quart. Put rubbers and caps of jars into position, not tight. Seal tin cans completely. Sterilize in a hot water outfit 22 minutes, in a water seal outfit at 214 degrees 18 minutes, under 5 pounds steam pressure 15 minutes or under 10 pounds steam pressure 10 minutes.

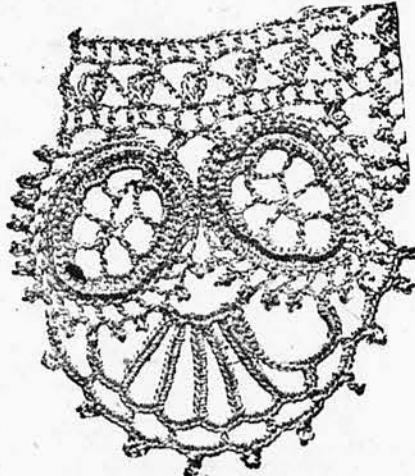
If you haven't already done so, write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for farmers' bulletin 839 "Home Canning by the One-Period Cold Pack Method," and 984 "Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables." These bulletins are free.

Edge for Library Scarf

Each leaf in this design must be worked separately. Chain (ch) 14, turn.

1st row—A single crochet (s c) in 7th stitch (st) to form a ring, ch 7, fasten in first st of ch.

2d row—Ch 6, skip 3 st of ch, a double crochet (d c) in next st, ch 4, a d c in the s c which joins the small ring, ch 4, a d c in the top of the small ring, ch 6, a d c in the same place, ch 4, a d c at the joining of the



small ring opposite the other d c, ch 4, a d c in the 4th st of 7 ch, ch 6, join where the leaf began.

3d row—Make 9 s c over 6 ch, 6 s c over 4 ch and continue around, join.

4th row—A s c in each s c all around, taking up the back part of the st to form a rib, join and turn.

5th row—Same as 4th row, taking the 25th and 26th stitches in the top of the leaf together.

6th row—Make 9 s c taking up both parts of stitches, ch 6, fasten back in 4th st from hook for a picot (p), skip 1 st, a d c in next, ch 4, p, skip 1 st, a d c in next, repeat until you have 16 d c around the leaf, each separated by a p. After the last d c, ch 2, p, and, finish with 9 s c as you

began, join. This completes a leaf.

7th row—The 2d leaf of each scallop is made in the same way, but must be turned after the 1st joining to make it opposite. Then in the last row, make 3 s c in 3 s c, join to the 1st leaf by taking the next 3 s c of each together, 3 more s c in 3 s c, ch 4, catch in last p of previous leaf, ch 4, fasten in 2d stitch of 4 ch for a p, skip 1 st, a d c in next st, p, skip 1 st, 1 d c, ch 7, skip 1 p of 1st leaf, fasten in next, turn. Six s c back over 5 st of 7 ch, taking the last into the ch to hold it, ch 2, fasten in 1st st of the 7 ch to form a p, skip 1 st, 1 d c (skip 1, p, 1 d c) twice, (if for curved lace; if for straight, make 3 picots before continuing the scallop) ch 16, fasten in 1st s c of loop between leaves, turn, 12 s c over the 16 ch, leaving 6 ch unworked at the top, * ch 14, fasten in next s c of loop, 12 s c along 14 ch, leaving 4 ch at the top. Repeat from * 4 times, making 6 spokes in all, ch 4, skip 2 picots of 1st leaf and fasten in next, turn. Make 5 s c in each space, fastening the last in 4th st of 6 ch, ch 2, fasten for the p, skip 1, 1 d c and continue around the leaf, ending with 9 s c as before, fasten off.

Make each scallop in the same manner, joining each to the preceding by the 3d and 4th picots of the side thus: Make a d c in s c, ch 2, catch in the p opposite, ch 2, catch in 1st st of 1st 2 ch, skip 1, 1 d c, repeat once.

For the upper edge, fasten in the 1st p at the top of the leaf, ch 1, a d c under the ch, * ch 5, 3 s c along the center of 9 s c, ch 5, 2 d c at the base of leaf, 2 d c at base of next leaf, ch 5, 3 s c in center of 9 s c, ch 5, 2 d c under ch preceding the next p, 2 d c under ch of the following p of next leaf, and repeat from *.

2d row—Ch 4, skip 1 st, 1 d c, * ch 1, skip 1 st, 1 d c, repeat across.

3d row—* ch 5, skip 3 sp, 2 trebles (tr) in next st, keeping the top loops on the hook and working off together, ch 4, fasten in same st with the trebles and repeat from *.

4th row—A s c in top of 1st cluster, ch 6, a s c in top of next cluster, repeat.

5th row—Same as 2d row.

For the lower edge: Fasten in p over top of leaf, * ch 5, fasten in 3d st of 5 s c, repeat around the scallop of spokes, (ch 5, skip 1 p, fasten in next) twice, ch 5, skip 1 p of next leaf, fasten in next, ch 5, skip 1 p, fasten in next, and repeat from *.

Fill each loop of 5 ch with 3 s c, 1 sp, 3 s c. Mrs. E. F. Burch.

The Club Meets Again

After a long vacation, of cooking for harvest hands, canning fruit and vegetables, and doing the many things a busy housewife finds to do, the members of our country club met July 23 with Mrs. E. R. Thurman for the afternoon. Most of the members were present. A short program and business meeting were part of the afternoon's work. A report from the county meeting held in Erie, June 3 was given by the club representative, Mrs. C. A. Gough. Mrs. Thurman, assisted by Mrs. B. B. King and Mrs. C. A. Gough, served refreshments of light and dark cake, ice cream and grape punch.

The club planned an all day picnic for August to which all club members with their families are invited. Each family will take a picnic dinner and all will be served as one big family.

The September meeting will be with Mrs. C. W. Burke at which time officers for the coming year will be elected. Mrs. B. B. King.

Neosho Co., Kansas.

Pickles and Marmalade

Carrot Marmalade—Scrape and boil 3 pounds of carrots, then run them thru a colander. Add the juice and rind of 6 lemons and 4 pounds of sugar and boil 20 minutes.

Mustard Pickles—Mix together 1 tablespoon of dry mustard, 1 tablespoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of sugar. Add cold vinegar and pour over cucumbers that have been packed in quart jars. Mrs. Ford Robinette. Shawnee Co., Kansas.

"Waste," says Thomas Edison, "is worse than loss. The time is coming when every person who lays claim to ability will keep the question of waste before him constantly."—Edison buys War Savings Stamps.



The Pipeless Furnace That Pays For Itself

The Williamson Pays for Itself—Its scientific design, the result of thirty years' experience, insures uniform heat throughout the house with minimum consumption of fuel. Will burn coal, coke, wood, lignite or gas. Pays for itself through fuel-saving.

The Williamson is Guaranteed by Bond—The liberal bond backed by this million-dollar company guarantees the Williamson to heat your home to an average temperature of 70 degrees, or money back. The firepot is guaranteed for five years.

The Williamson is Easily Installed—No floor or partitions to tear out. Only one opening in the floor required. No pipes to bother with.

The Williamson Gives More Heat—The recirculating air system and four-inch insulated cold-air jacket sends the maximum of heat into the house. Only enough warmth is retained in the basement to keep water pipes, fruits and vegetables from freezing.

Let the Williamson engineers show you the most economical way to heat your home. Send for free information blank and also receive free, illustrated copy of "Comfort at Low Cost," a remarkably informative book on home heating.

The Williamson Heater Co.
456 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Makers of the Famous Williamson
UNDERFEED Furnace

Please send me free, illustrated book "Comfort at Low Cost."
Name _____ Address _____
The Williamson Heater Co., 456 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

Ground Limestone

For Agricultural Purposes

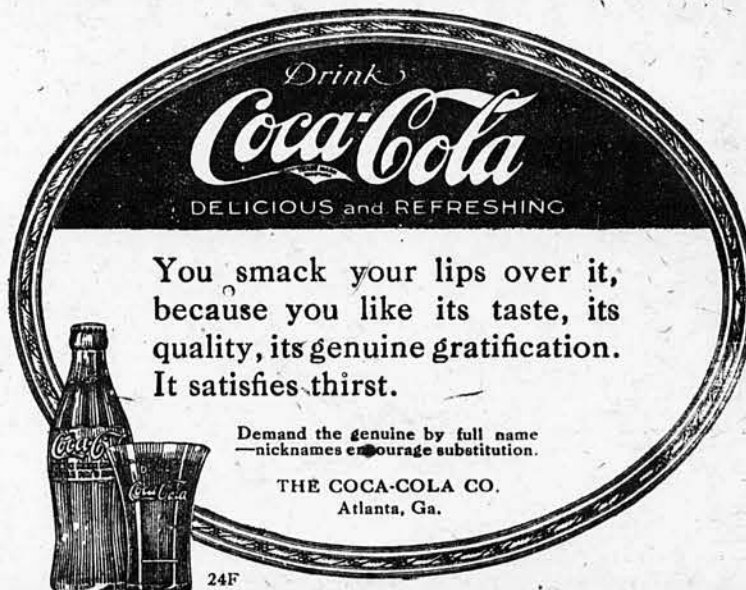
Write for price and FREE sample.

DOLESE BROS. COMPANY
12 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois
Plant Eldorado, Kansas

OTTAWA KEROSENE ENGINES

Latest design. Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Massive. Built to do hard, heavy work—to give lasting service. Uses Cheapest Fuel. Pulls 25 to 60% more H.P. than rated. Shipped on three months' trial. Easy terms. Sizes 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. 10-Year Guarantee. Book free—postal note.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
551 King St., Ottawa, Kan. **FREE BOOK**



You smack your lips over it, because you like its taste, its quality, its genuine gratification. It satisfies thirst.

Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Sold Everywhere

Send Your Name No Money

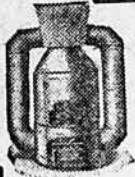
Delivery Free

Just send your name, address and size and we will send this skirt to you. Don't pay one penny until the skirt is delivered at your door by the postman. This is a wonderful opportunity to get a \$7.00 skirt for \$4.45. Our price is an amazing bargain. Compare it with others and see for yourself.

Embroidered Silk Skirt

This is the season's newest prize fashion. Made of fine silk poplin which is strong and durable and will give an abundance of satisfactory wear. The skirt has broad girdle belt beneath which it is gathered. Cut full and roomy. Twelve-inch band of handsome elaborate self-colored embroidery encircles entire skirt. Order on approval and if you don't like it return it at our expense and the trial will cost you nothing. Our price of \$4.45 includes all the transportation charges. Color black, navy blue and gray. Sizes 22 to 30 waist measure; 36 to 42 length. Give size and color.

Send your name and address, no money. When the skirt arrives pay the postman \$4.45 only. Wear the skirt—if you don't find it all you expect send it back and we will refund your money at once. This is our risk—not yours. Order by number 818.
Walter Field Co., Dept. X-162
725 S. Wells Street, Chicago
The Bargain Mail Order House



INSTALL AN IDEAL KING FURNACE IN YOUR HOME

IDEAL KING—the pipeless furnace—does away with cellar and wall pipes requiring only one hole in the floor. Thousands in use during the last 30 years testify to the clean, economical and even heat this furnace produces. Most appropriate for the farm—write for our catalog! KANSAS CITY FURNACE CO., 2429 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo. "Furnace Builders for Thirty Years."

The Demand for YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN Is Greater Now Than in War Times

Think of graduates receiving \$1200 to \$1800 per year as stenographers, bookkeepers and secretaries. Your success depends upon your college. Expert teachers in all departments. Equipment latest and most up to date. Banks, railroads and commercial firms demand our graduates because they are qualified. We employ no solicitors. Every graduate a position.

Topeka, Kan.
107 East 8th St.

Spalding's COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
54TH YEAR.
Shorthand, Type-writing, Bookkeeping, Civil Service and English Courses. Day and Night Schools. Positions Secured. Catalogue Free. 15th & TROOST AVE. (NEW CENTRE BLDG.) AND LINWOOD BLVD., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Here's Tuition Money

ATTEND ON CREDIT, pay us when in position. 20 years of prestige. 2,000 students from 30 states. 20 instructors. 5 big buildings. 200 typewriters. 5 College Banks. College Band. Athletic Park. Real College life. Big Campus. Car fare paid. Write for free catalog. CHILLICOTHE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 2244 Monroe St., Chillicothe, Mo.

Business Education

Bookkeeping, Accounting, Auditing, Gregg Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, English, Letter Writing, Dictaphone, Adding, Listing and Calculating Machines. FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 1. IOLA Business College, Iola, Kan. CHANUTE Business College, Chanute, Kan.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY
Young men attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM \$75 to \$165 PER MONTH. Write for catalog. SANTA FE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, G-505 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

LAWRENCE Business College
Lawrence, Kansas.
Our big catalog explains all about this school. Write for your copy today.

FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

One store in the writer's home town in Wisconsin shipped 10,000 pounds of butterfat last month. We wondered how so much butterfat could be collected from farmers who take their milk to the cheese factories. In years past the cheese was made during the night and the whey returned to the farmers in the morning. This whey, fed to pigs and calves, gave excellent results. Now, it seems, the thrifty Swiss cheesemakers run the whey thru large cream separators and remove the butterfat. This the store, the collecting agent for some creamery company, collects and ships by the thousands and pounds. The whole milk is said to make better cheese than separated milk. We often make cheese of separated milk. Those who do not, generally waste the butterfat in the whey. When cheese is made in any quantity the home cheese maker should run the whey thru the cream separator and use the butterfat as she would use any other butterfat.

The demonstrator in the home economics department has taught other uses of whey. One is the use of whey in making a thick sirup or honey. One cup of whey boiled with 1/2 cup of sugar until thick as honey makes an excellent sirup for waffles or pancakes. One-half cup of corn sirup may be used instead of the sugar.

To make whey lemonade we were directed to use 1 quart of whey, 6 tablespoons of sugar and the juice of 2 lemons. These should be mixed and chilled. To transform this whey lemonade into a punch, the sugar and lemon juice should be doubled in amount. Other fruit juices and fruit cut in small pieces should be added. This product ripens if set away on ice for some time. The fruit juices suggested for punch are rhubarb, pineapple, grape, currant and cherry. Sometimes a sprig of freshly crushed mint is added. Nutmeg and cinnamon used as desired overcome any decided whey flavor.

Instead of hot soup as a first course at dinner, we find some families are using what they call fruit soup. They might call it punch if they wished to use a higher sounding name. It is delicious by whatever name it may be called. The basis is lemonade. To this a fruit juice, sweet in flavor, is added and ice water. This is eaten with wafers. The result of this cool first course is to make one ready in temperature for the remainder of the meal.

A real pretty back door yard is an unusual sight anywhere but especially so on a farm. There are so many tools or small pieces of machinery that are conveniently stored there that the back yard is often an unsightly place. We have seen one back yard on a farm that is a picture. The ground has been leveled and the fresh dirt sown with grass seed. In the wet weather this spring it made an excellent growth. A cement walk extends thru this from the house to the gate. Around the fence flowers have been planted. The late summer heat has been hard on these flowers and the owner plans to prevent her flower border from being destitute of blossoms in the future by planting some more hardy bloomers.

For Pickling Time

Ripe Cucumber Pickles—Remove the skins and seeds from ripe cucumbers and cut them into any desired shape. Let stand in salt water a few hours or over night. Drain, bring to a boil in vinegar to which sugar and whole spices have been added, and seal. When the very small cucumbers are scarce this makes a nice substitute.

Sweet Tomato Pickles—Slice 1 peck of green tomatoes thin, throwing away the first cut on each end. Sprinkle with 1 cup of salt and let stand over night. In the morning drain off the water. Slice 1 dozen onions and chop 3 large peppers, red or green, then mix them in a large bowl with 3 cups of sugar, 2 tablespoons of mixed whole spices and 1 tablespoon of celery seed. Place the sliced vegetables in layers

in a preserving kettle, sprinkle between the layers the contents of the bowl, cover with vinegar and boil 30 minutes. Put in jars and seal.

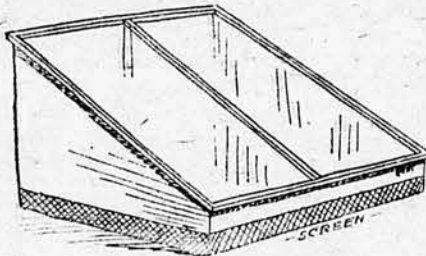
Corn Relish—Cut the kernels from 18 ears of sweet corn. Chop fine 4 large onions, 1 small cabbage, 3 red peppers. Mix with the corn and boil with 1 1/4 pounds of sugar, 1/4 cup of salt, 3 tablespoons of ground mustard mixed to a smooth paste with vinegar, and 3 1/2 pints of vinegar. Boil 15 minutes and seal.

Spiced Rhubarb—Cook until clear, 6 pounds of rhubarb with a little water and 3 pounds of sugar. Then add 1 tablespoon of allspice, 1 tablespoon of cinnamon and 1/2 tablespoon of cloves. (Use ground spices.) Cook a few minutes, bottle and seal. S. E. H. Colorado.

A Homemade Food Drier

The chief objection to drying fruit in the sun is the exposure to dust and insects. This objection can be overcome by providing a tray covered with glass and screened at certain points for ventilation.

A very satisfactory drier of this type can be made from a packing box covered with a sash 2 or 3 inches larger than the box. Remove the sides of the box and saw off the ends sloping as



The Drier Completed

shown in the illustration. Nail back a part of the sides and also tack in place a strip of screen wire similar to that used on screen doors. The sash should fit perfectly in order to exclude the insects which will deposit their eggs which later hatch into worms. It will be convenient to have the sash hinged at the back. The fruit may be spread on the bottom boards, on paper or in a tray provided for the purpose, which fits into the box. Fruit dried in one of these glass-covered driers will give off moisture more rapidly than if spread in the open. H. F. Grinstead.

Doings of Our Parent-Teacher Club

Last year was unusual and it was difficult to carry out the plans of our parent-teacher club on account of the "flu." We adopted an orphan at the beginning of the year. Part of this money was raised by subscription, the balance by a food sale. Every member was asked to contribute something useful and we sold everything from choice homemade candy to settings of eggs. We cleared \$42 in one afternoon. Some of this money was used to send a delegate to the Kansas City convention of parent-teachers' clubs, in May.

We usually have a program, business meeting and a social time at all our meetings. We have discussions of school problems, and papers of interest to the community. We made a special effort at our last meeting to have the men come. The program was furnished by grownups and light refreshments were served. We have about 50 members. Our district takes in a large rural section and a part of town. We are planning to do more next year. We wish to beautify the school grounds, look into the matter of play apparatus and do something in the line of community work. We expect to use the school building for recreation purposes, and for sewing and canning for the girls.

Every school should have a parent-teacher club. It is a means of bringing parents and teachers together in a social way, for better understanding and to work for the good of the community. Then it gives every parent a chance to know the parents of their child's playmate, which is of great importance.

We no longer do things as individuals altho the single worker should not be undervalued. It is easier and we get quicker results to work thru organizations. Individual work means more thru organized effort and for that reason I believe it a good thing for every

mother to work with some community club.

When your club is in working order, work with it with all your might. We women are so likely to stick to details and criticize and let our petty personal feelings creep in to cripple our own work and that of the club. We should always remember that the officers deserve our support for they not only give their time but often their money to keep things going. We never should let anything interfere with the great end we are working to reach.

Mrs. W. H. Penix.

Saline Co., Kansas.

Likes the Home Pages

I received my prize and wish to thank you for it. I may try again sometime soon and tell some of my ways of saving. I do so enjoy the home department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and turn to it the first thing when the paper comes.

Mrs. P. P. Carbiener.

You'll Enjoy An Electric Plant

Besides the convenience, an electric plant saves a great deal of time for both men and women. It certainly is a pleasure to have a light any place by simply pushing a button, or pulling a string. When the men come in tired and late from a hard day's work, chores are easily and quickly done and no time is lost hunting a smoky lantern with good lights. Besides there is no danger of fire with electric lights.

I consider an electric plant one of the best investments a farmer can make. It is something everyone will enjoy.

Mrs. B. B. King.
Neosho Co., Kansas.

Clothes for Cooler Days

9388—Ladies' Waist. The collarless neckline is a feature of this slip-over model. The long sleeves, perforated for shorter length are gathered into deep cuffs. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9380 Ladies' Dress. The set-in vest either of contrasting material or of



ruffled net is immensely popular. The application of trimming folds to the two-piece gathered skirt gives the effect of a double tunic. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9385—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. The front and back gores of this model are cut out over the hips and gathered pieces are set in to form the lining for the pockets. The front gore is laid over the back in a tuck below the pockets. Sizes 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

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.

For Our Young Readers

Butterfly Adds to Savings of Some Young Folks

BY LORNA COLE

EVERYONE WHO is interested in nature is interested in butterflies. What prettier sight could one wish for in the summertime than to watch gorgeous or bright-hued butterflies flitting about from flower to flower in garden or meadow? But the person with an investigating turn of mind scarcely is satisfied to watch the graceful movements of this pretty creature. He is eager to study it more closely and to know its habits and the family to which it belongs.

Scientists often pay large prices for rare specimens of butterflies and moths. Boys and girls who use skill in catching these dainty creatures of the insect world thus can increase

first skin. A caterpillar sheds its skin about four times during its life. After three weeks of feasting and shedding, it feels "queer" and stops eating to crawl away to fasten itself to a leaf or branch by a thread which it spins



around and around its body and attaches the thing to which it is fastened. Sometimes a caterpillar crawls inside of a pea pod, eating the peas. There it is safe from prying birds' bills.

After fastening itself to the leaf or branch the caterpillar makes it water tight by a substance from its mouth. There it spends the long days that follow, swinging to and fro in the winds and rains, snug and secure in its cocoon.

By and by it feels too tight for its cocoon and knows the time has come when it must go out into the world again. Breaking open the cocoon at one end it comes forth a wet drooping little butterfly. After the veins in the wings have stiffened and finally hardened, the once despised caterpillar flies away, a charming creature.

The swallow-tail is by far the most intelligent member of the butterfly family. It is also a very vain creature as it is powdered and painted and uses perfume. One readily recognizes it by

their savings accounts. Injured specimens, however, are useless. An assortment of butterflies of gorgeous garb also may be used for decorative purposes. Can you think of a more artistic gift for mother or auntie than a handsome serving tray under whose glass surface a dozen or more of these bright-winged insects are mounted?

Some moths and butterflies are attracted by light and others by bait. To catch the butterfly one must go out about sundown to place the bait. Put 35 or 40 baits on the trees or fences just high enough so that they are handy to reach. Bait consists of sugar, water and alcohol. The alcohol is to give odor.

The butterflies begin to come as soon as the sun goes down and keep coming till about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. One girl who was collecting to sell received from \$5 to \$7 for the best specimens. The butterflies must be fed morning and evening. The best way to assure a good, quick catch is to make a butterfly net. In the pursuit of a butterfly one finds that in its seemingly aimless flight, thru pasture and meadow it really employs almost the same tactics as a battleship uses when the lookout spies the periscope of an enemy submarine above the water.

The beautiful butterfly idly drifting on the breeze or lingering among the flower blossoms and damp places in road and barnyard was not always a butterfly. The mother spends the summer playing and eating. Then comes a time when she hunts a good branch, a leaf of cabbage or some other plant, and there she lays her eggs, gauming them carelessly over with a sort of glue which comes from her own mouth. Then she flies away,



her life's work done. In about five days the little white eggs hatch out and instead of a gaudy butterfly, tiny green worms or caterpillars are crawling over the cabbage leaf, eating whenever they like. After awhile they leave the cabbage plant and wander away to eat and eat until finally they lose their

its color and size. It is yellow, striped with black, expanding as much as 5 inches across the wings. The caterpillar is found feeding on the leaves of the wild cherry and apple tree. When full grown it is sometimes 2½ inches long. It has yellow eye spots with black centers on each side of the third ring of the body. The upper part is of green with rows of little blue dots and there is a yellow and black band across the fourth division of the body. It has been observed by scientists that the black round spot with the splash of color on the inside is found on all species of the butterfly and on many birds, fish and some animals, altho these are few. The Indians of long ago who worshiped the great sun god asserted that these marks were the thumb marks of the Creator.

Conundrums

How long will a telephone send a message?

As long as you talk.

When does the wind say the most?

When it blows.

What is it that has no legs and yet can kick?

A shotgun.

How does a rabbit often help a dog?

By giving him a cent (scent.)

Have you seen the bargains this week on The Farmers Classified Page?

EAGLE STRAW SPREADER

Now! Start Saving Straw

You have always known that straw is rich in fertilizer, that it will save crops from freezing out and drying out. But you have dreaded that slow, back-breaking job of hand-spreading. The Eagle Straw Spreader

has removed the last difficulty

Now you can spread from 10 to 20 acres per day by yourself, do a better job and avoid the backache. The Eagle Straw Spreader hitched behind any wagon, nothing to install—large hopper, easy to pitch into—light draft—geared from both sides, runs straight. Spreads dry, wet, bunchy or rotted straw. Works in high wind. Greatest invention in years. Users say it increases their incomes \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre per year. Write for our Free Book today. Use coupon below.

The Eagle Mfg. Co.
110 Railroad Ave.
Morton, Ill.



Get this Book

NAME

ADDRESS

Please send me full information in regard to the Eagle Straw Spreader.

AGENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IN EVERY COUNTY—PROFITABLE BUSINESS

You can put in all of your time or just a portion of it—suit yourself. Write for my special proposition handling Economy Stock Powder and Economy Germicide Dip in your locality.

We put out honest goods—advertise and guarantee our formula. Here are the ingredients of Economy:

Sulphate of Soda	Hypo-Sulphite of Soda	Poke Root
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	Charcoal	Blood Root
Carbonic Soda	Sulphur	Wormseed Meal

Ninety per cent of our customers come back. That's proof of the merit of our goods. We have built our business on the service-to-customer basis—and have made good. Now is the time to start. Get established in your territory while live stock prices are high. Write me personally.

JAMES J. DOTY, President

ECONOMY HOG & CATTLE POWDER COMPANY, SHENANDOAH, IOWA

Largest Manufacturers of Stock Powder

Our Latest and Best Subscription Offer

The regular subscription price of Farmers Mail and Breeze is \$1.00 a year. You can save \$1.00 by sending us your order for a three-year subscription at \$2.00. Or, you can send us two yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each and get your own subscription free.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Enclosed find for which please enter the following subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of year....

Name R. F. D. Box

Postoffice State

Name R. F. D. Box

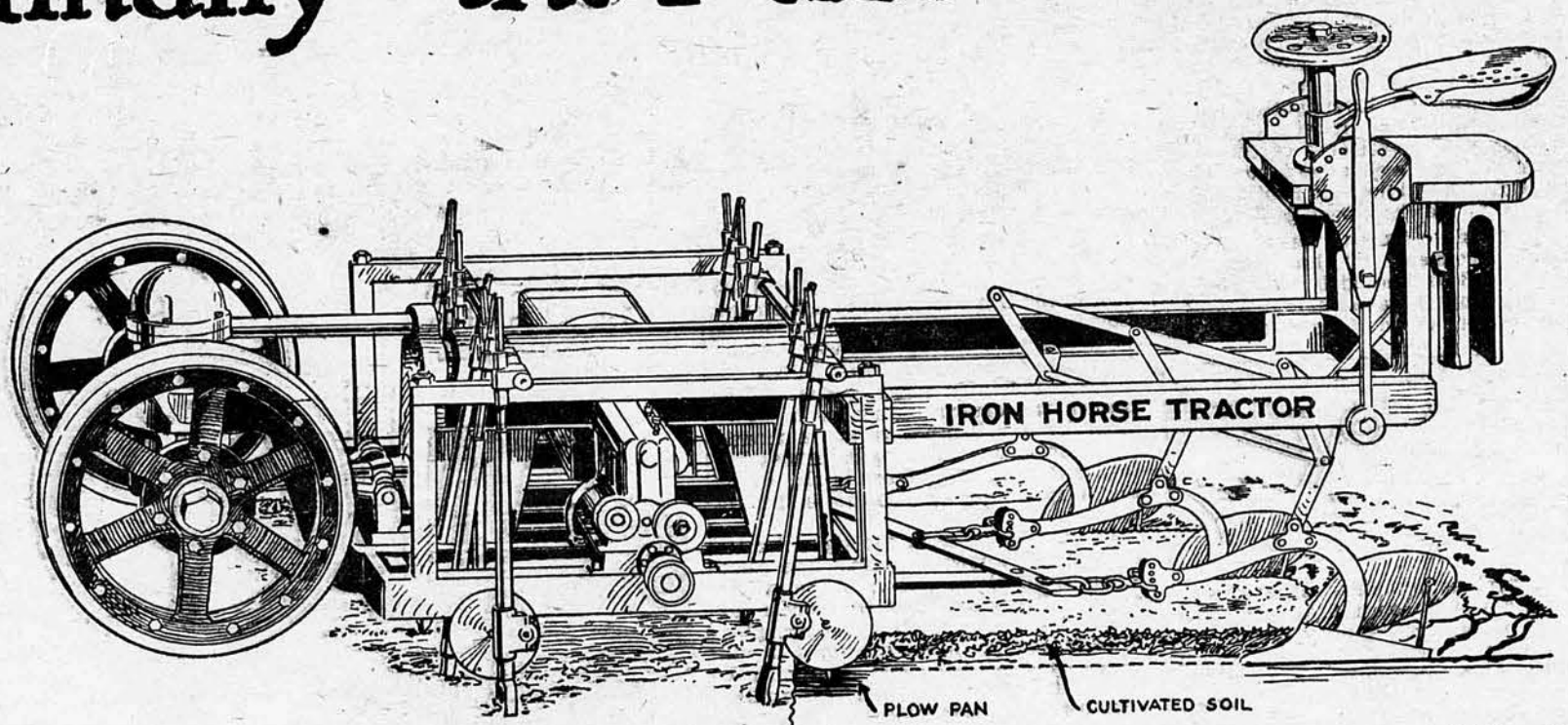
Postoffice State

Name R. F. D. Box

Postoffice State

When writing to advertisers mention this paper

finally - the Perfect Tractor!



This picture shows the Iron Horse Tractor with propelling legs in operation. These legs are fitted with "hoofs" that break the sub-soil as well as add to the traction.

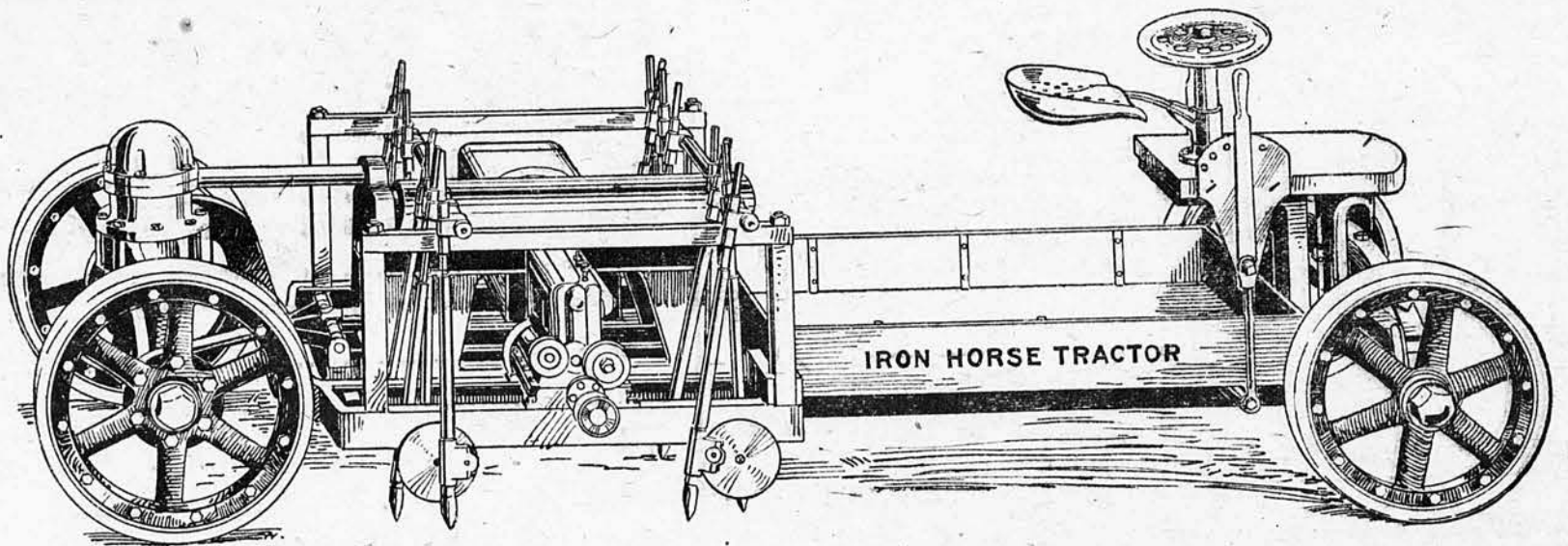
Now—at last, a tractor has been designed that embodies features long recognized as essential, but which have been wanting in the various tractors heretofore offered. The Iron Horse Tractor has every advantage ever incorporated into any other tractor made, with revolutionary added features that no other make possesses.

The Iron Horse Tractor

"The tractor that walks"

A combined walking and wheeled machine so constructed that when walking in farm work may be propelled over the ground with little or no packing effect on the soil, while the traction wheels may be used, where the ground is hard or solid or in the propulsion of the machine when in use as a truck in road or marketing work.

When the propelling legs are used for puncturing or breaking up the subsoil they penetrate deeply and form moisture holding pockets which enables a full crop of vegetation to be obtained with a greatly reduced rainfall as compared with the ordinary method of cultivation.



Showing the machine used as a truck with the propelling legs raised clear of obstruction. When necessary to gain greater traction the legs may be lowered and used in conjunction with the wheels, giving the machine a great advantage on muddy roads and in climbing steep hills.

—the nearest thing to horseflesh; a tractor with the power of ten horses and with feet like a mule!

The Iron Horse is, we believe, so far superior to all other tractors, and will do so many more things, and is so economical in construction and operation, that it stands absolutely in a class by itself. It will plow, seed, cultivate, harrow, mow, harvest, rake, furnish power for other machinery as a power plant, and will market all of the products of the farm as a truck.

The Iron Horse Tractor Company has just been granted permission to sell One Million Dollars worth of its capital stock in the State of Kansas, at par, and having been granted such permission, the Company and its Board of Directors are as thoroughly subject to the orders, direction and supervision of the Blue Sky Commission as the State Banks, Building and Loan Societies and Insurance Companies are under their respective commissions.

The stock of the company is being sold for the purpose of raising a fund sufficient to purchase a site upon which to erect its plant within the State of Kansas, the construction of buildings thereon, the purchase of automatic machinery, market them, and conduct the business of the company for the best interests of its stockholders, and to secure the co-operation of a large number thereof in the marketing of tractors.

The money received from the sale of stock, less the usual commission for organization will be deposited in reliable banks and can only be expended under the direction and supervision of the Board of Directors.

The plant, when equipped as contemplated, should turn out, ready for market, eight to ten finished tractors per day of the popular size.

In order to more fully co-operate with the stockholders of the company, and by reason of the fact that the time is getting short in which to complete the plant and equip it and begin to turn out tractors for use in the spring farm work of 1920, it has been decided by the company to make the following offer to those of its stockholders who may desire to purchase tractors:

To each stockholder holding One Thousand Dollars worth or more of the capital stock of the Company on the 1st day of December, 1919, or before all of said One Million Dollars worth of stock shall have been subscribed, when he desires to purchase one or more of the company's tractors, will be given the usual agents discount from the list price of such tractors.

Priority in the delivery of tractors will be determined by the dates on the stock book stubs of issued stock, consequently the first subscriber will get the first delivery, and successively as stock is issued, and these stockholders will have priority over all other persons desiring to purchase tractors.

Under this plan we contemplate the sale of anywhere from Five Hundred to One Thousand tractors during the organization period among our stockholders. With these subscriptions all in within the time specified our engineers estimate that the company should be able to make delivery of the last of these tractors easily by the middle of March, 1920, ready for spring use.

Should this number of tractors be sold in this manner during the organization period the value of the stock would be greatly enhanced, besides the regular discount of an agent from the list price of a tractor, would make a nice dividend to the stockholder on his investment to say nothing of the regular earnings on the sale of that number of tractors.

If you are interested and desire further information in regard to this combination truck and tractor that walks like a horse doing farm work and runs like a truck in marketing your products, cut out, sign and mail the card hereto attached and we will be pleased to furnish you with full information.

Do not delay because you will want this tractor in preference to all others when you can get it regardless of any pecuniary interest you may have in the company.

April 3, 1919

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

At the request of General S. M. Brewster and Mr. Organ of the Blue Sky Commission, I was directed by Dean Jardine of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan to visit Topeka today and investigate a new walking farm tractor patented by a Mr. Lou M. Gardiner, who is seeking a location for a manufacturing plant in Kansas for his machine.

I have investigated a large number of tractors, and I am fully convinced that Mr. Gardiner has solved the problem of real traction, economy in construction and operation, simplicity and durability.

I am convinced also that the added feature of a combination tractor and truck as is embodied in this machine will make this the most popular machine on the market, as it will do all of the things on the farm that the horse can do.

W. H. Sanders

Department of Farm Engineering, Kansas
State Agricultural College, Manhattan,
Kansas.

(Copy)

LET US TELL YOU ABOUT IT

The Iron Horse Tractor Co.
New England Building,
Kansas City, U. S. A.

Without any obligation on my part, I would like to have you send me further information on your company.

Name.....

Address.....

Business.....

Clip this Coupon and Mail Today

Coal Scare is a Bluff

A bill to regulate coal prices has been prepared by Representative Huddleston of Alabama. Under this bill Congress would fix coal prices for five years at the rates fixed by the now defunct Fuel Administration.

"Coal operators now are spending a mint of money on bluff propaganda to frighten the Nation into buying coal now," said Mr. Huddleston. "The propaganda is appearing as paid advertising in newspapers.

"Operators say the reason coal production has dropped off is because there is no market for coal. They assert that is the reason so many mines are idle.

"The truth is that coal prices are too high. Prices now are exorbitant. That's why there is no market now.

"The propaganda threatens that a coal famine will occur next winter unless orders pour in now. Higher prices are also threatened.

"The operators say they cannot get miners because 40,000 foreign born diggers have gone back to Europe. They also say the railroads next winter will be unable to handle coal shipments because cars will be short.

"All of that is a misrepresentation of facts. I have a letter from J. B. Densmore of the United States Employment Service saying that 1 million men are now working in connection with mines and that thousands of miners have been idle since the armistice.

"That shows the operators can get the miners if they want them.

"I have another letter from W. T. Taylor, Director of Operations in the United States Railroad Administration, stating that the railroads are in better shape than for several years preceding the war. There now are on the roads, subject to federal control, he says, 975,851 coal cars and four thousands locomotives in good repair, stored ready for service.

"Does that appear as if the railroads could not handle the coal shipments?

"In the operators there is a deliberate attempt to give their bluff statements an official tone. Thus every little while the propaganda contains quotations from somebody or other in the United States Bureau of Mines who pretends to know all about the situation. That is done with the deliberate purpose of alarming people and causing them to buy coal.

"The operators threaten higher prices for coal. Why?

"Wages are not being increased. Mine rails, timbers and other mine supplies are cheaper. Why then should prices be increased?

"Prices will not be increased unless there is criminal profiteering."

U. S. Taxes are Enormous

"I do not think in the history of world finance," said Senator Gerry to the Senate, "there has ever been another country that has raised by taxation so large a percentage in payment of war expenditures."

Senator Gerry, who is a member of the Finance Committee, said the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, amounted to more than \$12,600,000,000, including loans to our allies of \$4,551,000,000. Of the remaining \$8,144,000,000 more than 5 per cent, or \$4,174,000,000, was raised by taxes.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, actual expenditures were somewhat over 18½ billion dollars. Loans to our allies were over \$3,400,000,000, leaving 15 billion dollars. The treasury estimates 6 billion dollars as raised by taxation, or 40 per cent.

"Taking the two years together," said the Senator, "the total debt remaining amounts to just a little over 13 billion dollars and the amount raised by taxation was nearly 44 per cent of the total expenditures."

"The country now faces a deficit of 32 billion dollars," replied Senator Smoot. "Of this, 10 billion was lent the allied, leaving a clear deficit of 22 billion dollars. The rate of taxation has been increased 2,000 per cent, while that in Great Britain only advanced 1,000 per cent."

The Boy—Huh! I ain't afraid to shoot off Roman candles. I ain't afraid to shoot off anything. The Girl—You don't dare to shoot off a couple of fingers, do you?

The Orchard and Garden

EVERY FARMER in Kansas who gets the chance should make it a point to be in town the day the Orchard special train visits his part of the state. No better opportunity will be presented to learn of the best ways and means of handling an orchard. Even if you have no orchard—and every farm in the state should have one—the things to be heard in the forthcoming meetings will be worth many times any amount of inconvenience, if any is encountered, in arranging to be present. E. G. Kelly, fruit and bug man of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, says of the proposed tour:

"This will be the one opportunity to get acquainted with the men who grow the fruit in Kansas, and see their orchards. If you have a paying orchard come and tell the other fellow how you did it. If you have an orchard that has not come up to your expectations come along; we might help you. If you have a young orchard you will need the counsel of the men who have made the fruit business pay. We will see some of the best young orchards in the state."

Persons wishing to take the tour can join the crowd at the most convenient place on the route, stay with the train as long as they wish, get acquainted and have a big time. Basket dinners, watermelons, ice cream, cider and spicy talks. The route for the orchard tour September 1 to 5, is as follows:

Sept. 1, Monday—Assembly
Newton, Kan., Hotel Arcadia... 7:30 a. m.
Halstead, Main Street... 8:00 a. m.
Owen Orchard, South Halstead... 8:30 a. m.
Stanley Orchard, South Halstead... 10:00 a. m.
Granfield Orchard, S. Halstead... 11:00 a. m.
Lunch, Wichita... 12:00 noon
Hoover Orchard, W. Wichita... 1:30 p. m.
Hanson Orchard, W. Wichita... 2:30 p. m.
Smith Orchard, W. Wichita... 4:00 p. m.
McCombs Orchard, W. Wichita... 5:00 p. m.
Evening, Wichita... 8:00 p. m.
Night, Coronada and Acacia Hotels
Sept. 2, Tuesday—Assembly
Wichita, Coronada Hotel... 7:30 a. m.
Blood Orchard, Meridian road, S. Wichita... 8:00 a. m.
Alters Orchards, S. W. Mulvane... 9:30 a. m.
Geo. Smith Orchard, E. Belle Plaine... 10:30 a. m.
Glover Orchard, E. Belle Plaine... 11:00 a. m.
Bishop Orchard, E. Belle Plaine... 11:30 a. m.
Young Orchard, E. Oxford... 12:00 noon
Moncrief, S. W. Winfield... 2:30 p. m.
Dixon, W. Arkansas City... 4:00 p. m.
Evening, Arkansas City... 8:00 p. m.
Entrain at Arkansas City for Ottawa, A. T. & S. F. (If 25 passengers desire pullman service a special car will be set at Arkansas City. Please write Mr. Kelly for reservation.)

Sept. 3, Wednesday—Assembly
Ottawa, Court House... 7:30 a. m.
Biederman Orchard, S. E. Ottawa... 8:00 a. m.
Seymour Orchard, S. Rantoul... 9:00 a. m.
Pyle Orchard, S. Rantoul... 9:30 a. m.
Clark Valley Orchard, S. Rantoul... 10:30 a. m.
Killarney Orchard, S. Rantoul... 11:00 a. m.
Lunch, Osawatimie... 12:00 noon
Jackson Orchard, N. E. Edgerton... 3:00 p. m.
Baker Orchard, S. E. Baldwin... 4:00 p. m.
County Farm, S. Lawrence... 5:30 p. m.
Evening, Lawrence... 8:00 p. m.
Night, Eldridge Hotel
Sept. 4, Thursday—Assembly
Lawrence, Eldridge Hotel... 7:00 a. m.
Frelenmuth Orchard, Tonganoxie... 8:30 a. m.
Leak Orchard, Tonganoxie... 10:00 a. m.
Baxter Bros. Orchard, Boling... 11:00 a. m.
Lunch, Baxter Bros. Orchard... 12:00 noon
Humphrey Orchard, Fairmount... 1:30 p. m.
Vining Orchard, E. Fairmount... 2:30 p. m.
Brooks Orchard, S. Leavenworth... 3:30 p. m.
Johnson Orchard, Lowmont... 4:30 p. m.
Sam Young Orchard, N. Lowmont... 5:30 p. m.
Evening, Atchison... 8:30 p. m.
Night, Byram Hotel
Sept. 5, Friday—Assembly
Atchison, Byram Hotel... 7:30 a. m.
Vint Wakeman Orchard, S. Wathena... 9:00 a. m.
Geo. Groh Orchard, E. Wathena... 10:30 a. m.
Lunch, Wathena... 12:00 noon
McClelland Orchard, W. Wathena... 2:00 p. m.
Geo. Kinkaid Orchard, N. Troy... 3:00 p. m.
Entrain for home—Manhattan... 4:30 p. m.
Entrain for home—St. Joseph... 6:14 p. m.

Forecast of Peach Shipments

The prospective commercial peach crop of 30,082,000 bushels, forecast July 9 by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, appears liberal beside the very light crop of 20 million to 21 million last year, but the present crop is moderate when compared with those of recent years. Probable shipments appear more limited when it is considered that fully half the crop, or more than 16 million bushels, is credited to California, says a report from the Bureau of Markets. Nearly 90 per cent of the California crop is used for drying and canning, which would leave only about 3,600 cars to be shipped as fresh fruit. Actual shipments may equal 4,000 cars. In pre-

vious years the California crop has not been over one-third the total. Georgia, the leading southeastern producing section, according to early indications, will ship 7,700 cars, including 3,000 cars of Elbertas, compared with 8,400, last year's totals. Arkansas, leading in the south central section, may ship 3,200 cars, or nearly half as many cars as Georgia. Oklahoma is likely to become a fairly heavy shipping section for the first time, with possibly 800 cars. New York, usually the heaviest shipping state of the Northeast, may have twice the very short crop of last year. The forecast of carlot shipments is 34,000, compared with 15,903 cars shipped last year.

Summer Care of Strawberry Beds

Strawberry beds that are to be fruited another year should have their tops cut promptly after the fruiting season. This may be done with a scythe or in the case of large plantations with a mower. Care should be exercised not to cut so close to the ground as to injure the crowns. After the tops have dried a few days the bed should be burned over. The burning gets rid of the old tops and most of the mulching material and at the same time destroys insects and fungus diseases. It is desirable to select a time for the burning when there is a fair breeze blowing so that the fire will sweep over the bed rather quickly and not have a chance to smoulder and destroy the crowns. Right after burning over the bed should be cultivated thoroughly. New leaves will then develop quickly to manufacture food materials out of which the fruit buds for next season's crop are formed.

Cultivations should be frequent enough during the remainder of the growing season to keep down weeds, conserve moisture and otherwise promote a strong vigorous vegetative growth of the plants. While it is desirable to have the plants form some new runners during the summer months, in the case of old beds excessive runner formation should be discouraged. Force the plants to devote their energies to the production of fruiting crowns and fruit buds rather than dissipating them thru the production of many new runners. This can be done by frequent cultivation that maintains rather narrow rows of plants and fairly wide cultivated strips between the rows. In case of small plantations it may be profitable to go over the bed two or three times and remove the runners by hand. Weather conditions have been so favorable for growth this past spring that many strawberry beds which otherwise would be plowed up can be fruited profitably another year.

V. R. Gardner.

Elements of Successful Business

A successful business is made up of four equal parts—manufacturing, advertising, salesmanship and service. In order to secure their maximum strength, all four must contribute harmoniously in upholding the whole organization.

While service ordinarily is last, it is far from being least. No organization can reach its highest point of efficiency without service. It promotes confidence and a true feeling of friendship.

Service is the stimulating part of an organization. It is that which builds up prestige and binds the manufacturer and consumer together. It is doing things, not wishing you could do them, or wondering whether you can do them. It is making everything that is part minister to the future.

Smile into the face of the world and a smile comes back—render good service to others, and good service is returned to you. Let service, then, first, last and all the time be considered of utmost importance.—Leonard Canning in DeLaval Monthly.

Mrs. A.—I suppose you find many cases of extreme want during your visits to the poor? Mrs. B.—Yes, indeed. I visited a family today, and actually they hadn't a drop of gasoline for their automobile.—Boston Transcript.

Kansas Fairs in 1919

This is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1919, compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler, state board of agriculture: Kansas State Fair—A. L. Sponsler, Sec., Hutchinson; Sept. 13-20.

Kansas Free Fair Assn.—Phil Eastman, Sec., Topeka; Sept. 8-13.

International Wheat Show—E. F. McIntyre, Gen. Mgr., Wichita; Sept. 29 to Oct. 11.

Allen Co. Agricultural Society—Dr. F. S. Beattie, Sec., Iola; Sept. 2-5.

Allen Co., Moran Agricultural Fair Assn.—E. N. McCormack, Sec., Moran; Sept. 3-5.

Barton Co. Fair Assn.—Porter Young, Sec., Great Bend; Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

Bourbon Co. Fair Assn.—W. A. Stroud, Sec., Uniontown; Sept. 9-12.

Brown Co., Hiawatha Fair Assn.—J. D. Weltmer, Sec., Hiawatha; Aug. 26-29.

Clay Co. Fair Assn.—O. B. Burtis, Sec., Clay Center; Sept. 1-5.

Cloud Co. Fair Assn.—W. H. Danenbarger, Sec., Concordia; Aug. 26-29.

Coffey Co. Agricultural Fair Assn.—C. T. Sherwood, Sec., Burlington; Oct. 5-10.

Comanche Co. Agricultural Fair Assn.—A. L. Beeley, Sec., Coldwater; Sept. 10-13.

Cowley Co., Eastern Cowley Co. Fair Assn.—W. A. Bowden, Sec., Burden; Sept. 3-5.

Dickinson Co. Fair Assn.—T. R. Conklin, Pres., Abilene; Sept. 16-19.

Ellsworth Co. Agricultural and Fair Assn.—W. Clyde Wolfe, Sec., Ellsworth; Sept. 2-5.

Ellsworth Co., Wilson Co-operative Fair Assn.—C. A. Kyner, Sec., Wilson; Sept. 23-26.

Franklin Co. Agricultural Society—L. C. Jones, Sec., Ottawa; Sept. 23-26.

Franklin Co., Lane Agricultural Fair Assn.—Floyd B. Martin, Sec., Lane; Sept. 5-6.

Gray Co. Fair Assn.—C. C. Isely, Sec., Cimarron; Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

Greenwood Co. Fair Assn.—William Bays, Sec., Eureka; Aug. 26-29.

Harper Co., The Anthony Fair Assn.—L. G. Jennings, Sec., Anthony; Aug. 12-15.

Haskell Co. Fair Assn.—Frank McCoy, Sec., Sublette; about Sept. 15.

Jefferson Co., Valley Falls Fair & Stock Show—V. P. Murray, Sec., Valley Falls; Sept. 2-5.

Labette Co. Fair Assn.—Clarence Montgomery, Sec., Oswego; Sept. 24-27.

Lincoln Co., Sylvan Grove Fair & Agricultural Assn.—Glenn C. Calene, Sec., Sylvan Grove; Sept. 2-5.

Lincoln Co. Agricultural & Fair Assn.—Ed. M. Pepper, Sec., Lincoln; Sept. 9-12.

Linn County Fair Assn.—C. A. Mulen, Sec., Mound City, Kan.

Marshall Co. Stock Show & Fair Assn.—J. N. Wanamaker, Sec., Blue Rapids; Oct. 7-10.

Meade Co. Fair Assn.—Frank Fuhr, Sec., Meade; Sept. 2-5.

Mitchell Co. Fair Assn.—W. S. Gabel, Sec., Beloit; Sept. 30 to Oct. 4.

Montgomery Co. Fair Assn.—Elliott Irvin, Pres., Coffeyville; Sept. 16-20.

Morris Co. Fair Assn.—H. A. Clyborne, Sec., Council Grove; Oct. 7-10.

Nemaha Fair Assn.—J. P. Koelzer, Sec., Seneca; Sept. 2-5.

Neosho Co. Agricultural Society—Geo. C. Bideau, Sec., Chanute; Sept. 29 to Oct. 4.

Norton Co. Agricultural Assn.—A. J. Johnson, Sec., Norton; Aug. 26-29.

Pawnee Co. Agricultural Assn.—H. M. Lawton, Sec., Larned; Sept. 24-26.

Phillips Co., Four-County Fair Assn.—Abram Truof, Sec., Logan; Sept. 9-12.

Pottawatomie Co., Onaga Stock Show and Carnival—C. Haughawout, Sec., Onaga; Sept. 24-26.

Pratt County Fair Assn.—W. O. Humphrey, Sec., Pratt, Kan.

Republic Co. Agricultural Assn.—Dr. W. R. Barnard, Sec., Belleville; Aug. 19-22.

Rooks Co. Fair Assn.—F. M. Smith, Sec., Stockton; Sept. 2-5.

Russell Co. Fair Assn.—H. A. Dawson, Sec., Russell; Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.

Smith Co. Fair Assn.—J. M. Davis, Sec., Smith Center; Sept. 2-5.

Trego Co. Fair Assn.—S. J. Straw, Sec., Wakeeney; Sept. 9-12.

Wilson Co. Fair Assn.—Ed. Chapman, Sec., Fredonia; Aug. 18-23.

Cows without salt lose flesh and finally break down.

The Greatest Gift You Can Make Your Farm



INSTEAD of losing most of the plant food in your stable manure through wasteful methods of handling and spreading, start treating your farm *right* by presenting it with a NISCO.

It is the one best gift you can make your farm—allowing you

NISCO

The Original Wide Spreading Spreader

to spread manure direct from your stable while the richest fertilizing elements still remain—not only to give *food* to your soil, but to add humus,

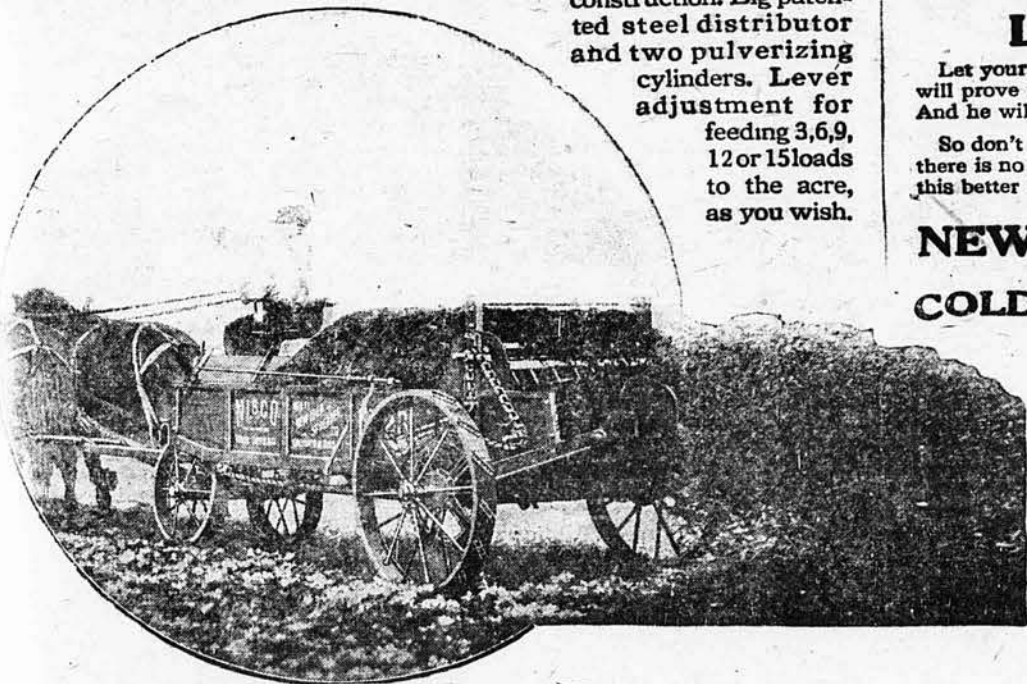
improve its texture, increase its water absorbing powers, and make it warmer and more friable.

ANY owner of a NISCO will tell you that this is the spreader for your needs. The plain truth of the matter is that no other manufacturer can possibly give you so much spreader for the money! The NISCO is made in the oldest and largest exclusive spreader factory in the world. It leads the field by a big margin—the choice of every practical farmer able to compare it with other makes.

Note these Features

The NISCO spreads a full seven feet wide, laying an even blanket of well shredded manure on every square foot of ground. It was the first spreader to give this wide spread and is still far superior.

It is low down—light work to load. It hauls easy—heap it 30 inches high and your team can handle it over any ground. Operates with a chain sprocket wheel drive that does away with all gears and gear trouble and saves wear. Solid steel frame construction. Big patented steel distributor and two pulverizing cylinders. Lever adjustment for feeding 3, 6, 9, 12 or 15 loads to the acre, as you wish.



The NISCO Guarantee

THE NISCO is as strong as a spreader can be made. Every unnecessary part has been left off. Every part that bears a strain has been amply reinforced. Use it every day the year around—work it hard—it is absolutely guaranteed for a full year against breakage from any cause.

Pays For Itself

You can't put any other machine on the farm that will pay for itself in its first year's use. And that's just what this spreader will do. In hundreds of instances it has earned double its cost, year after year—the best investment you could possibly make.

Let Your Dealer Show You

Let your NISCO dealer figure this proposition for you in dollars and cents. He will prove to you that the NISCO can't be beat as a profit maker on your farm. And he will show you point by point how the NISCO excels.

So don't buy any other spreader before you have had the chance to judge. If there is no dealer in your town, write us. We will give you all the facts regarding this better machine. Also a free copy of the famous book, "Feeding the Farm."

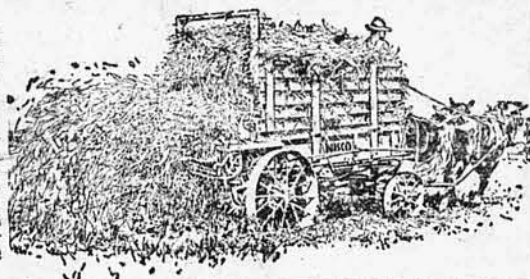
NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY

COLDWATER, Spreader Specialists OHIO

"NISCO" ONE MAN STRAW SPREADER ATTACHMENT

Don't burn your straw. It is a good fertilizer, a builder of humus and the finest protection against winter killing of wheat, soil washing and blowing.

The NISCO Straw Spreading Attachment shreds the straw and spreads it evenly 8 to 10 feet wide. Easy to put on or take off—a one-man machine. See it at your dealers. Interesting pamphlet free.



Motor Car Window Repairs

Nothing so mars the appearance of a motor car top as cracked, broken, or torn out rear windows. If motorists knew how easily this condition could be remedied, there would be fewer tops appearing in such a shabby condition.

The work can be done by the car owner himself in an hour of his spare time and the necessary materials—sufficient transparent sheeting and a tube of pyroxylin cement—may be purchased at any motor car supply store.

The windows are sewed in with a double row of stitches. First cut the inside row of stitching. Leave the second row. Then cut out the broken light leaving a strip about 1/2 inch wide all around and held in place by the stitching left intact. Cut the new pane the right size and cement it to the edges left on the old pane.

This method makes the cost of the replacement less than a dollar.

The success of the method depends on using the right kind of cement; in short, one made on a pyroxylin base. This is because the cement and the transparent sheeting are both made of the same ingredients. Cotton is the base. A pyroxylin cement combines with the sheeting in such a way that the two pieces of sheeting become a practically homogeneous unit.

Glues, cements and pastes made on other bases do not combine with the sheeting; hence the joint cannot be made as securely with them.

Ancients Used Umbrellas

Umbrellas are by no means a modern contrivance. They are found sculptured on the monuments of Egypt and in the ruins of Nineveh, and their use in China and in India is very ancient. In Greece they had a part in certain religious ceremonies, and there is no doubt from the paintings on ancient Greek vases that umbrellas, very much like those in use at the present day, were known centuries before the Christian era. They were used also among the Romans, but only by women. The umbrellas also seem to have been a part of the insignia of royalty, as is still the case in many parts of Asia and Africa. An English dictionary published in 1708 defines an umbrella as a "screen commonly used by women to keep off the rain." Umbrellas were introduced into America in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, but their use at first was confined exclusively to women, as it was considered effeminate to carry one.

Jonas Hanaway is said to be the first man who walked the streets of London with an open umbrella over his head to keep off the rain. He is said to have used it for 30 years before they came into general use for this purpose.—Detroit News.

Wheat is Expensive Crop

The question of what the farmer does with his wheat money is partially answered in the figures of one Douglas county farmer, T. N. Shirar. Mr. Shirar kept a careful account of the cost of harvesting and threshing his wheat this year and found that it amounted to 52 cents a bushel.

This was the cost of harvesting and threshing alone. The cost of interest and taxes on the land and machinery and interest, taxes and depreciation of machinery, preparing the ground, buying the seed and marketing the crop, added to the above figures would eat quite a hole in the market price realized on the crop.

There is Plenty of Sugar

The War Department has sold to the United States Sugar Equalization Board 37 million pounds of refined sugar, according to George A. Zabriskie, president of the board, who has announced that there is "abundance" of raw sugar in the country, that retail prices should not exceed 11 cents a pound, and that there is no need of hoarding.

Mr. Zabriskie said the refineries now are working night and day and that their combined output of 41,175,000 pounds a day is being put to domestic channels of trade. Refiners, he said, have not sent a pound of sugar abroad for two weeks. Exportation will not be resumed until American needs are entirely met.

Capper Pig Club News

A Friendly Letter from the Club Director

BY JOHN F. CASE

DID YOU ever go away for a visit and stay a long, long time? If so, weren't you glad when you got back home? Didn't old Shep, old Barney and the contest pigs wear a welcome smile? And didn't the friends and neighbors look good to you? I'll say they did.

I'm spending the summer in the old home neighborhood in North Missouri, where I spent my boyhood. I own a farm there now and some promising pigs. Never mind the color, of course, they aren't as good as yours. It's mighty fine to be back among old friends but I get a little homesick for my Jayhawkers folks. I miss the friendly letters which used to come every mail. Not that I don't get letters from pig club boys, for I have them writing to me from 14 states and have a great club in Missouri, too. The Capper Pig club, tho, was my first pig club child and it is very dear to me. It's been a source of pride and satisfaction to me and to Arthur Capper to see the wonderful growth and prosperity of our club. "It's only a fad, it won't last"—that's the gloomy prediction the croakers made in 1915. But today we find the Capper Pig club of Kansas the strongest, most aggressive club of its kind in the United States.

Membership is Increasing

While I am writing this intimate personal letter to you I want to say a few things about your club manager. When Earle Whitman became my "steno" in 1917, he took an immediate and sincere interest in the welfare of Capper Pig club members. There are not many men to whom I would entrust my own son or the sons of my friends, but Earle is one of those men. The Capper Pig club will continue to grow and prosper under his leadership because not only does he possess unusual ability but has a heart interest in the welfare of those he serves. The clubs of 1916-17-18 were great clubs, but I want you to help Manager Whitman make the 1919 club the greatest of all.

How can you do it? That's easy. I base club success not so much on dollars earned as in the pep exhibited, the friendships formed and the number of members who stay in the game to the finish. There's something in luck, but remember, it's spelled with a capital P. It takes pluck to stick when your corn crop is burning up. There's little pasture and the pigs seem almost to stand still, but the boy who keeps his records and turns in a report will have something to be proud of whether he wins or not.

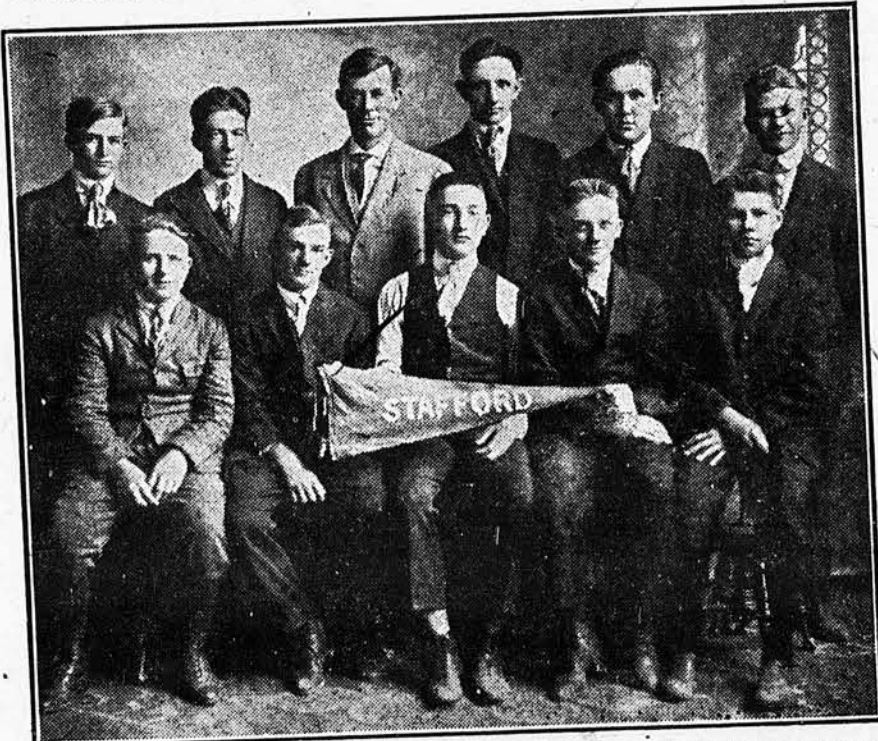
The great pep meeting, I understand,

is to be held at Topeka, September 8-9-10. Manager Whitman will tell you all about it and I hope to be there to say, "Howdy." We still are hoping that Senator Capper may be able to attend. If he is not there it won't be because he does not want to be. "Nothing would please me so much as to be with the Capper Pig club folks," said Senator Capper in a recent letter to me. "but from present indications, Congress still will be in session and I must remain at my post. I trust that you have the most successful meeting ever held." Some mighty important business is to be considered. Every member who can possibly do so should attend. There will be but the one meeting in Kansas this year.

I hope some of the Capper Pig club members will send pigs to the National Swine show at Des Moines, September 29 to October 4. As one of the directors of the pig club department will be glad to help you. Only pigs that have won a first or second prize in competition at state or county fairs are eligible. More than \$1,000 in prizes will be offered. Write to W. J. Carmichael, 37 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., for the premium list. From the pig club exhibits I have seen, the grand-champion pigs shown at Topeka by our club members in 1917 and 1918 would come mighty near carrying away the bacon in national competition. I hope the champion pig at Topeka this year will have a chance at the championship at the National Swine show.

When Manager Whitman asked me to write this letter to my Kansas club friends, he said, "I don't know what you'll tell the boys, but if you have room after you've said what you have to say, I should like to print the standing of the teams in the race for the pep trophy. The boys are looking forward to seeing it." So here's the list as he gave it to me, and as I look it over I see many of the clubs that were high up in the race last year, and several new clubs to show the others they have no "clinch" on the pep supply. Earle Whitman tells me about a dozen counties are running almost neck and neck, and by the way the grades stand I guess he's right. Take a look at 'em:

County	Leader	Grade
Johnson	Merlyn Andrew	.98
Reno	Ray Taylor	.97 1/2
Cloud	Theodore Tilson	.97
Osage	Everett Ingersoll	.96
Anderson	John Scruggs, Jr.	.96
Stafford	Edward Slade, Jr.	.96
Labette	Max Barnes	.95
Lyon	Harvey Stewart	.95
Riley	Darlington Holtman	.94 1/2
Pottawatomie	Glen Schwandt	.94
Clay	William Manwarren	.93 1/2
Wilson	John Sell	.93
Republic	Albert Segerhammar	.92
Atchison	Walter Delfelder	.91
Jefferson	Frederick True	.90



Stafford County: Top Row, Boyd Slade, Howard Lucas, F. B. Slade, Dayton Carter, Paul Osman, Edward Slade; Bottom Row, Emmett Deselms, Seth Neill, Manter Bock, Ralph Hagerman, Earl Goudy.

To Kill Dodder

Dodder is considered by many as one of the worst weed enemies of alfalfa. The dodder seeds germinate in the ground and the young plants soon attach themselves to the alfalfa seedlings. As soon as the threadlike stem of dodder is attached firmly to the alfalfa plant the stem connecting it with the ground withers away. Thenceforth the dodder lives entirely on the alfalfa. Special care should be exercised to avoid introducing it in the alfalfa seed at planting time.

Grazing close with sheep has been recommended as an effective control against dodder. In the East, however, where dodder is most abundant, sheep are not plentiful, and it is not possible for every alfalfa grower to use the grazing plan. Besides, grazing an alfalfa field too closely with sheep often results in a permanent injury to the stand. Some authorities recommend the complete removal of the affected alfalfa plants where the dodder appears only in isolated spots thru the field. This practice, however, is only successful in the very early stages of the pest and before it has gained much foothold.

A rapid and efficacious method of stamping out dodder, recommended by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is to watch the alfalfa fields for the initial evidences of dodder, and as soon as signs of the pest appear to sprinkle the infected spots with kerosene, apply the match, and burn off the affected areas. This practice kills out the dodder and, properly applied, does not injure the alfalfa permanently. In burning the doddered portions of the field a blowtorch is useful, but where such a device is not available some readily inflammable material, such as waste or old rags wrapped with wire on the end of a stick and soaked in kerosene, will serve.

Corncob No Longer Waste

Until the chemists of the United States set themselves at work finding a use for everything, the corn cob was deemed about as useless a thing as could be named. True, some corn cobs were burned in the kitchen stoves of farm houses and otherwise used as fuel, but the great bulk was classed as waste. Three billion bushels every year were thrown away.

Now it has been discovered that corn cobs can be transformed into a number of products of commercial demand. Cooked in a closed tank with water at a temperature about 100 degrees above boiling point for an hour and then pressed, they yield a fluid that is evaporated in an open kettle to a thick sirup. This sirup is an excellent adhesive gum, suitable for use in the paper box and similar industries, in the manufacture of fiber board, for bill posting and for gumming labels. Its employment in place of starch, dextrine and flour paste for such purposes would effect an enormous saving in foodstuffs.

The solid material left from the pressing is mainly cellulose. It may be ground coarsely, mixed with molasses and dried for stock feed. Or, by simple chemical treatment, it can be made to yield 75 per cent of its weight in pure glucose, available for many uses. If yeast be added and the glucose allowed to undergo fermentation, it will produce alcohol.

Or again, the cob cellulose may be used in the manufacture of artificial silk and artificial leather.

Or, as another alternative, it may be employed as an absorbent of nitroglycerine in the manufacture of dynamite. Several Missouri manufacturers use cobs for making corn cob pipes and there is a big demand for these kinds of pipes.

Clarence Ousley Resigns

Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture since 1917, has announced his resignation to return to private business. He was director of agricultural extension from Texas prior to coming to the department to serve thru the war emergency.

The spring calf makes beef with two summers and one winter; the fall calf with two winters and a summer. Make cheaper beef by breeding cows for early calves.

Why Have Tractor Troubles?

YOU have a sturdy piece of machinery that does splendid service if it has correct lubrication.

It is conservative to state that 85 percent of tractor troubles are traceable directly to insufficient lubrication.

Lubricating oil is inexpensive—the cost of a burned-out bearing will pay for the lubricants necessary to keep the machine in order for months, and your tractor will not be out of commission when you need it.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) manufactures three lubricating oils for tractors—

Heavy Polarine Oil

Stanolind Tractor Oil

Extra Heavy Polarine Oil

One of these three oils is the correct oil for your tractor, and the chart prepared by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Engineering Staff will tell you which one will give the best results in your particular tractor.

Consult the nearest Standard Oil representative. He

has the chart and will be glad to show it to you.

We have just published a 100-page book, "Tractor Lubrication," prepared by our Engineering Staff, which you will find a valuable reference book, and we believe it will save you many days of tractor idleness with the resultant money loss.

It's free to you for the asking. Address

Standard Oil Company, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

(Indiana)

WITTE

2 H.P. ENGINE PULLS 2 3/4 TONS

\$39.95 NOW

Our 34th Year

Direct from Factory to You

ALL SIZES AND STYLES

2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 22 and 30 H.P.

LOW PRICES

Don't wait if you need an engine for any purpose. NOW is the time to buy. **Life Guarantee Against Defects** Big surplus horse-power. Above price includes engine complete on skids, ready to operate when you get it. Safe delivery guaranteed. Immediate factory shipment. Write or wire for big, new catalog of these wonderful engines.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1541 Oakland Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.
1541 Empire Bldg. PITTSBURGH, PA.

COMPLETE COURSE IN AUTOMOBILE and AIRPLANE MECHANICS

\$60

Thorough PERSONAL INSTRUCTION in magnetos, carburetors, electric and gas systems, engines, tires—the entire automobile! This very careful study all given under the supervision of master mechanics, formerly employed as government instructors!

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

BOVEE'S FURNACES

With regular piping or with pipeless fittings sold at manufacturer's prices.

We manufacture SEVEN SIZES of Furnaces, suitable for ALL SIZES of buildings.

Twenty-Five Years on the Market.

Absolutely high grade and most durable. Write us for direct information and save about one-half the cost of your heating plant.

Bovee Furnace Works 188 W. 8th St. Waterloo, Ia.

Be An Expert In Autos and Tractors

Earn \$90 to \$300 a month or start a business of your own. We fit you in 6 to 8 weeks by practical experience with tools on modern automobiles and tractors. Satisfaction guaranteed. Diplomas given. First and largest mechanical school in the Southwest. Illustrated book "The Way To a Better Job" explains everything. Write for free copy.

Bartlett's

Wichita Auto & Tractor School
631 N. Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

Good Positions

Await Graduates of

Gem City Business College

Est. 1870 Quincy, Ill.

Annual attendance 1400. Occupies its own \$100,000 specially designed and equipped building. Thorough courses in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Actual Business Practice, Penmanship and Mathematics. Write for beautiful, illustrated year book free.

D. L. MUSSELMAN, Pres. Quincy, Ill.

Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent postpaid for only 10 cents in stamps or silver.

NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.

THE FARMISCOPE

Subscribers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are invited to contribute freely to this column. Bright sayings of children, witticisms, and good jokes especially are desired. Address all communications intended for this page to the Feature Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Plain Bolshevism

Bolshevism—A blow-out on the tire of world-politics.—Detroit Motor News.

What Will Next Drive Be?

Many people and things are done in the name of charity.—London Blighty.

Not Near

Said Corporal Victor Fleming, "The man who invented near-beer is a poor judge of distances."—Over Here.

Strategically Weak

Is she able to keep a cook? Peculiarly, yes. Diplomatically, no.—Boston Transcript.

Boomerang Cigar

"Phew! How can you smoke such cigars as this one you've given me?" "I can't. That's the one you handed me yesterday."—Boston Transcript.

Not a Poetess

Editor—I can't use your poem, but you might leave your address. Bard—If you don't take the poem I sha'n't have any address.—Boston Transcript.

Why It Was Unsatisfactory

Redd—Didn't I see you out in your new car today? Green—Yes; I was out for a trial. "Was the trial satisfactory?" "No; the judge fined me \$10."—Yonkers Statesman.

Son Was Safe

"What you don't know won't hurt you." "Then that oldest boy of mine is immune from all harm."—Kansas City Journal.

High Cost of Soap

"Dey say soap is goin' to be more expensive," said Meandering Mike. "I hope it is," replied Plodding Pete. "I've waited years fur some half-way excuse fur not usin' it."

Great Prohibiki Victory

The Bolsheviks are running away from tanks in the Don country, and the tanks are running away from the prohibiki in this country.—Washington Post.

Hinting at Somebody

Some of the matrons of this community went to see "The Good For Nothing Husband" last week. Certain other married ladies didn't have to go.—Humboldt Chronicle.

The Lessons of War

"So you're saving up to buy an airship? You're quite an ambitious little boy." "Yes, sir; I want to fly over Jimmie Mack's yard and drop bricks on him."—The Airman.

Did This Get Over?

Irate Parent—You can get rid of money faster than any man I know. Son—True, dad, but listen: By getting rid of it quick I save lots of time, and time, you know, is money.—Boston Transcript.

He Knew the Place

"Now, boys," said the teacher in the juvenile Sunday school class, "our lesson today teaches us that if we are good while here on earth, when we die we will go to a place of everlasting bliss. But suppose we are bad, then what will become of us?" "We'll go to a place of everlasting blister," promptly answered the small boy at the pedal extremity of the class.—Brooklyn Citizen.

A Little Hint

Janet, 9 years old, was taken by her mother to lunch at the house of a friend.

The hostess was of the talkative variety, and, in her enjoyment of certain

interesting little incidents she was relating, quite forgot to give Janet anything in the shape of food.

After a lapse of several minutes, Janet could endure this situation no longer. So, raising her plate as high as she could, she demanded in a shrill voice:

"Anybody here want a clean plate?"—Everybody's Magazine.

His Class

Wife (examining day's catch)—"Is it true that fish go about in schools?" Hubby—"Yes, dear; why?" Wife—Oh, by the size of these, I should think you'd disturbed an infant class.—London Opinion.

They Played Hard

"Mother, I'm so lonesome. I've no one to play with," complained Albert. "Well, go and play with Dickey." "Oh, I played with him this morning an' I don't b'lieve he's well enough to come out yet."—Chicago Tribune.

The Impossible

Wix—I see by this paper that more than one-half of the world's population is feminine. Mix—I don't believe it. If it were so how do you account for the fact that one-half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives?—Idle Hour.

How the Row Started

Mr. Brown—I had a queer dream last night, my dear. I thought I saw another man running off with you.

Mrs. Brown—And what did you say to him?

Mr. Brown—I asked him what he was running for.—Tit-Bits.

Vain Effort

Attorney-General Gregory at a dinner recently remarked: "Boreds are always talkative. There is no such thing as a silent bore. One of the ilk once said to me at a party: 'Jones isn't very polite. He yawned three times while I was talking to him yesterday.' 'But maybe he wasn't yawning,' I protested. 'Perhaps he was trying to say something.'—Argonaut.

Root of the Trouble

He (after his wife has had a visit from the doctor)—"But why are you so angry with him?"

She—"When I explained how I had such a terrible tired feeling, he told me to show him my tongue."—London Blighty.

The Pen and the Sword

One day the Germans circulated a rumor in Strasbourg that they had taken 100,000 prisoners. A dialog on the subject took place between two market women in Klebert Square.

"But where will they put all these prisoners?" "Oh, that's easy," replied the other, a true daughter of the soil. "They will put them in the newspapers."—Victory (Franco-American Corporation, New York).

Good Reason

Uncle Joe Cannon tells of a conversation overheard in his home town in Illinois.

"Was the wedding a success?" "Yes, in most particulars; but some of the guests thought the bride's mother did a lot more crying than was necessary. You see, the young couple are to make their home with her, so she really isn't losing her daughter." "Maybe that was what she was crying about."

Her Attitude

He—"If I was rich, darling, would you love me more than you do?"

She—"Well, I might not love you any more, but I should look forward to our wedding-day with a great deal more impatience than I do at present."—Boston Transcript.

Eye on the Future

Maggie had a new baby brother, which everybody agreed was such a baby as had never been seen before. One day the baby was being weighed, and Maggie asked what that was for.

"Oh," said her father, "Uncle George has taken a great fancy to baby, and he's offered to buy him for a shilling an ounce."

Maggie looked startled. "You're not going to sell him, are you, daddy?"

"Of course not, precious," answered

daddy, proud to see his little girl loved her brother so.

"No. Keep him till he gets a bit bigger," the child went on: "he'll fetch more money then."

Sour Grapes

A judge was questioning an Irishman at a recent trial. "He took you by the throat and choked you, did he?" asked the judge.

"He did, sorr," said Pat. "Sure, sorr, he squeezed me throat till I thought he would make cider of me Adam's apple."

Made Him Blush

Magistrate—"You certainly committed this burglary in a remarkably ingenious way; in fact, with quite exceptional cunning."

Prisoner—"Now, yer Honor, no flattery, if you please; if there's one thing I 'ates, it's flattery."—Tit-Bits.

All Crazy

In western Georgia a jury recently met to inquire into a case of suicide. After sitting through the evidence the 12 men retired, and after deliberating returned with the following verdict: "The jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane!"—Case and Comment.

The Moth and the Clothes

Society Woman—"I see by today's papers I am referred to as one of 'fashion's butterflies'."

Her Husband—"Considering the way you go through clothes I should think moths would apply better."—London Blighty.

Just Like Iron

"My dear sir," said the salesman, courteously, as he handed the customer his package and no change, "you will find that your suit will wear like iron."

And sure enough, it did. The man hadn't worn it two months when it began to look rusty.—Tit-Bits (London).

A Surgical Triumph

"And shall I be able to play the piano when my hands heal?" asked the wounded soldier.

"Certainly, you will," said the doctor.

"Gee, that's great! I never could before."—Boston Transcript.

New Pet Words

He—"See that man over there? He's a bombastic ass, a windjammer nonentity, a conceited humbug, a parasite, and an encumbrance to the earth."

She—"Would you mind writing all that down for me?"

He—"Why in the world—"

She—"He's my husband, and I should like to use it on him some time."—Tit-Bits.

How It's Done

"Say," said the new young Assistant Editor of the Big Magazine, breezing in with a basket full of poems, "I can't make head nor tail of these poems. I don't know what in thunder half of 'em mean!"

"Eureka!" shouted the Big Chief, embracing him. "Pick out the ones you don't understand, have the artists illuminate 'em in page frames that ain't artistic, and advertise the new school of literature! We've got 'em going!"—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Source of Greatness

"Remember, son, Garfield drove mules on a tow-path and Lincoln split rails."

"I know dad; but say, did any of these Presidents ever crank a cold motor in a blizzard for half an hour before he discovered that he didn't have any gasoline?"—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The Poor Fish

"I hear you are going to marry Archie Blueblood?" said one society woman to another. "Is it true?"

"Marry him?" exclaimed the other. "Not likely. What on earth could I do with him? He's rejected from the army, he can't ride, he can't play tennis, golf, nor, for that matter, can he even drive a motor car!"

"Oh!" said the friend, "but he can swim beautifully, you know."

"Swim, indeed! Now, I ask you, would you like a husband you had to keep in an aquarium?"—London Blighty.

Why Horses Wear Nose Guards

The horses are wearing nose guards these days in the Northwest. It isn't that somebody has developed cavalry football, neither is it that northwestern horses are given to the fault of stumbling and mashing their noses. It is to prevent the laying of eggs on the horses' lips by the worst, probably, of the three American species of bot fly—the nose fly of horses. This fly is confined to the North-Central and Northern Rocky mountain states. Its egg-laying habits differ from those of the other bot flies, making it more difficult to control. The common bot fly lays its eggs mostly on the forelegs of horses. The second most common one, known as the throat bot fly, lays its eggs mostly on the throat and lower jaw.

Effective control results from going over these surfaces every seven days with a rag dampened in a 2 per cent carbolic acid mixture. But the nose fly lays its eggs where they cannot be got at by this method—on the short hairs of the lips just at the moisture line. The United States Department of Agriculture recommends two types of nose guard—or, more properly speaking, lip guard. One is a wide piece of leather attached to the bridle or halter and covering the lips. The other is a somewhat complicated box arrangement that permits grazing. But complete effectiveness is not claimed for these measures. The extension workers of the Department of Agriculture insist on administering carbon bisulfide—"high life"—to the horses in October and November, horse owners, the county agent, and a dependable veterinarian working together. The carbon bisulfide, in three 3-dram capsules an hour apart, is given by means of a "baling gun." If the capsule breaks and the carbon bisulfide gets into the lungs of the horse, death results. That is why the extension workers insist on having the medicine given by a veterinarian.

Many Building Hog Crates

More than 52,000 requests for information on how to make hog-shipping crates have been received by the United States Department of Agriculture. A large number of the requests are from club members, and the percentage received from the South is regarded by officials of the department as an index to the extent of improvement the hog industry has made in that part of the United States. Shipping crates are used extensively in the transportation of breeding hogs and in the shipment of exhibition animals to fairs and shows. The type of crate the department specialists have developed and are now recommending has several advantages. It is built with the greatest economy of lumber possible without sacrificing efficiency. It can be handled easily and provides comfort without loss of space for the hog in transit. A circular of the department tells how to build the crate.

Home Accounts Save Money

A housewife in an Iowa town found she had spent \$42 during one month for each member of the family for groceries and meat, and could not see where all the money had gone. The home demonstration agent advised her to keep home food accounts, which she did. She noticed at the end of the following month that she had been buying fresh fruits out of season, and she found several other extravagances which were eliminated and which reduced the monthly expenses for each person to \$35. She was so pleased that she began keeping an account of clothing expenses, also. Expenses for each member of the family were recorded on a separate sheet and it was found that a saving on clothes could also be made thru studying the account book.

Women Drive Wheat Trucks

Several farmer women in Saline county and adjoining counties have taken up the work of hauling wheat to the mills and are making good. Using a motor car and a trailmobile or wagon filled with wheat and attached to the car, the trip to mill is made at 15 to 20 miles an hour. The women are getting the pay of the men and according to Mrs. Harvey Hepner, who was among the first of the Saline

county women to enter the field, the women enjoy the work.

"You just can't help having accidents," said Mrs. Hepner, talking of her work. "The men meet with them and of course the women will have accidents, too." While coming to town with a load of 50 bushels of wheat the rear endgate of the trailer fell out and the grain scattered out over the roadway. Mrs. Hepner did not notice the accident until she reached the mill. She had started with 50 bushels and reached the mill with 20.

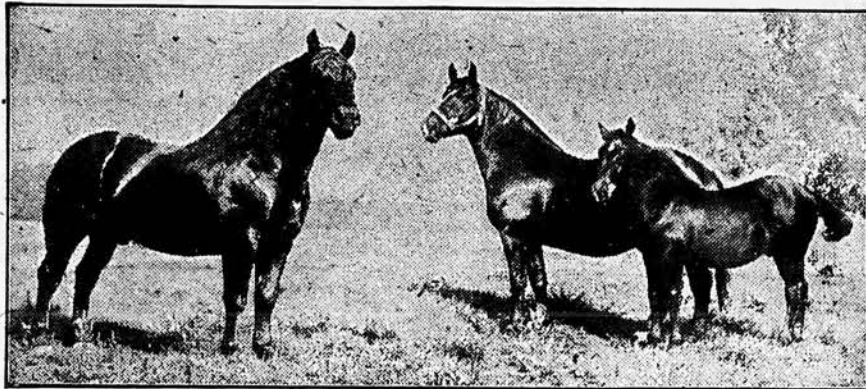
Speed is the big thing in this harvest. The traffic officers have had to caution the women drivers to be careful of their speed. Getting the wheat to mill is a great feature of farm work, and the women are certainly doing their part of it and making good. Women have helped all thru the harvest this year, taking the full work of a man in every part of wheat cutting, and they will also help plant the next corn crop, the plowing for which will begin in the next few days. The use of power machinery gives the women a chance, they say.

Percheron Sires

BY W. S. CORSA

When old Perrette got up, shook herself, turned around, and began to lick a big black colt that was trying out his legs for the first time, there had been foaled over in The Perche, a stallion that has made history for the Percheron breed, and contributed to the welfare of many a Percheron breeder. That colt was Carnot 66,666.

A good sire, if rightly used, makes a breeder successful, and a poor sire always contributes to failure no matter how hard the breeder tries to succeed. There is scarcely a day passes that that thought does not flash thru my mind. Now that the breed is passing thru a transition period resulting



from war conditions, there never was a time when Percheron breeders in America needed so much to adopt this idea as a motto to hang over their stable doors. With the farms of our country as the principal breeding grounds and all the rest of the world an open market for what we produce, real sires should be appreciated more than they ever have been.

The greatest aim of every Percheron breeder should be to produce a sire sufficiently good for use in his own stud. A man never can be called a breeder until he has demonstrated that he can produce stallions sufficiently good to be used as sires at the head of purebred studs. In fact, no one has a right to be classed as a breeder unless he has that ambition. Many never think seriously about needing a follow-up sire until the first one dies. Such men are like a ship bound on a long voyage and without sufficient fuel. Often they have to take a horse they do not desire because he is the best they can find at the time. But if one uses parent stock of the right kind, there is bound to be a good percentage of offspring, that is considerably above the average. Try out the tops from the first choice as sires. The breeding of purebred draft horses should be regarded as a manufacturing plant where nothing but first class material is turned out. If the machinery or an operator is responsible for the production of second rate material, the progressive manager of such a plan must remedy the defect. He gets better machinery, better trained operators and whatever is necessary to improve

the output of his business. Until a draft horse breeder comes to view his work in the same light, little progress can be expected.

The Percheron people are now making the most interesting part of their history of which I have had any knowledge. There are two classes of them. One is getting ahead and the other is falling behind. The man with a good sire and the right kind of mares is tiding over this depression in draft horse prices and getting ahead a little. He is getting a fair price for his good stuff. His second rate colts may be a drag to sell which is nothing more than may be expected. I don't know of a single breeder with a high class colt who cannot get a good price for it.

Lucky is the man who has a great sire and who already has his farm stocked with the right kind of Percheron mares. Now is the time to make headway in improving one's stud. One can cull out the inferior ones with a definite purpose because they are proving unprofitable in these war times. He can substitute for them the very best at a small outlay of money. This working over of one's Percherons should be going on rapidly, because as conditions improve, as they have of late, and prices start to stiffen, it will take a lot more money to make changes. When that time comes, one will do well to have surplus stock on hand for sale. Let the other fellow pay the bill, pay you for your faith and your work in the interest of the breed when times were dull and discouraging, a time that has been brief and is rapidly passing.

Preserve Eggs

By preserving eggs when plentiful and at the lowest price of the year, which is now, to be used when prices are higher, is household economy. Many persons did this last year and saved nearly 25 cents a dozen, the

difference between the summer and winter egg prices.

There is no great secret in the method of preserving eggs successfully. Good fresh eggs, preferably infertile, can be immersed in a solution of waterglass until wanted for use, and if they have been kept in a cool place will be found suitable for all cooking purposes. They can be served in some of the same ways as strictly fresh eggs.

The lime method of preserving is nearly as satisfactory. Unslaked lime is dissolved in water. When the solution is clear the eggs are put in.

T. S. Townley.

Hog Prolificacy

Swine breeders in general and Poland China breeders in particular, will be interested in the data that has been collected by the Poland China Journal relative to the prolificacy of the Poland breed. Reports from Poland breeders represent 33 states. These reports are from breeders who collectively own 5,264 purebred Poland sows and gilts. It shows the total 1919 spring farrow for them to be 42,542, an average of 8.08 pigs to the sow or gilt. The figures include 2,905 tried sows and 2,359 gilts. The sows farrowed an average of 8.96 pigs and the gilts an average of 6.99.

The Poland China Journal has collected similar data for several years. The reports for 1919 show a slightly lower average than 1918. The figures for the five states of prime interest to our readers are:

	Iowa	Nebr.	Mo.	Kan.	Okl.	Total
Pigs farrowed	10,257	4,206	6,751	4,810	502	26,526
No. pigs saved	7,624	3,324	5,334	3,774	395	20,451
Per cent saved	74.32	79.02	79.01	78.46	78.68	77.09
Average litter, sows	9.41	8.8	9.17	8.99	7.87	8.85
Average litter, gilts	7.35	7.13	7.41	7.23	7.5	7.32
General average litter	8.37	7.99	8.35	8.18	7.65	8.10

Here's the Mixer For Your Farm!



Build your own concrete hog troughs, water tanks, barn floors, hog houses, steps, sidewalks, etc., and save money.

ELMCO Handy Concrete Mixer

This mixer was designed especially for farm use, is of convenient size and durably made of best quality materials, yet the price is within the reach of every farmer. It pays for itself in savings. Can be filled from one side and dumped from the other. Clutch pulley permits throwing in or out at will.

Operates with 11-2 h. p. gas engine or with ELMCO Ford Belt Attachment.

Send today for name of nearest dealer and his illustrated circular with pictures and full description of this handy ELMCO mixer and other ELMCO money savers.

E. F. ELMCO COMPANY

26 Main St. Parkersburg, Iowa

The King of Farm Implements

Here's another King of farm implements. It's the new light draft, roller-bearing Brillion King Soil Pulverizer that's not only King in name but King for helping you raise bigger crops. With it you so crush every clod as to loosen up every plant food particle for quickest seed sprouting, growth and easier cultivation of young plant. Packs under soil for holding the

necessary moisture for quickest future growth, and greatest possible crop yield. Fine for early cultivation of all crops and packing wheat. Made for team or tractor. Price reasonable, light draft, strongly built. Get one.

AT ALL JOHN DEERE DEALERS

The PERFECT CORN HARVESTER

Sold Direct \$20.50 JUST the THING for SHOCK or SILO CUTTING



Works many kind of soil. Cuts stalks, doesn't pull like other cutters. Absolutely no danger. Cuts Four to Seven Acres a Day with 1 man and 1 horse. Here is what one farmer says:

Gentlemen:—I cut about 28 acres of corn with the Harvester I received from you last September. Some of the corn was tall and heavy; some was medium and some was short. It did the work all O. K. Yours truly, E. W. STAHL, Walnut, Kan.

SOLD DIRECT TO THE FARMER. Send for booklet and circulars telling all about this labor-saving machine; also testimonials of many users. LOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 8, Lincoln, Illinois

Military Hand Book

Are you thoroughly informed in military affairs? The things you ought to know are told concisely and briefly in the Citizens Military Handbook of 50 pages, heavy durable cover. Price 30 cents a copy. Novelty House, Dept. M. H., Topeka, Kansas

Lock-Joint CEMENT Silo

Just think, a permanent silo erected in one to two days. Guaranteed for five years. Endorsed by all cement manufacturers.

Quick Erection
Backed by a responsible company. No settlement until silo is erected. Expert furnished to do erecting. Over 2,000 satisfied owners in Kansas. Write for prices and descriptive catalog.

The Interlocking Cement and Silo Company
1105 Bittling Building,
Wichita, Kansas

Tire Trouble?

20 25
40 45

Practically all tire trouble is due to under-inflation. Unless you maintain the air in your tires to the right pressure you cannot expect them to last. Tires with not enough air in them not only wear out before their time, but they cause a tremendous waste of gasoline. Cut down on your tire and gasoline bill by measuring the air in your tires with a

SCHRADER UNIVERSAL TIRE PRESSURE GAUGE

Price in U. S. \$1.50

Ask your dealer to show you the **SCHRADER UNIVERSAL PUMP CONNECTION** also. It makes tire-pumping and tire-testing easy.

PAT. MAR. 1908, JULY 1909, OTHER PAT. PENDING
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE
SCHRADER UNIVERSAL TIRE PRESSURE GAUGE
FRED. W. SCHRAMM & SONS, INC., NEW YORK

Special Reduced Summer Prices

We sell a 7-line, 26-inch high, close mesh hog fence—30 stays to the rod—all heavy galvanized, for 33 cents f. o. b. Fort Madison, 35 cents f. o. b. Stillwater.

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

UNITED FENCE CO. OF STILLWATER
Offices and Factories:
339 Main St., Stillwater, Minn.
235 Front St., Fort Madison, Ia.

THE STANDARD Automatic Engine Driven Cream Separator

Capacity, 800 lbs. or 94 gallons per hour. Even speed, no bells, no crank necessary. Fits all dairies, gets 99 and 99-100% of all the cream. Compact—durable—easy to start and operate. Engine 1/2 H. P. magneto ignition and will run a washer, churn or grindstone. Guaranteed against mechanical defects and construction. Weight complete 157 lbs. Write for full description and special sale price today.

Standard Separator Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

NATIONAL Hollow TILE Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment. NO Blowing In Blowing Down Freezing. Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Low Speed Silo Fillers Larger Capacity. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
305-A R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS

"The Fruit Jar of the Field"

Send for Catalog No. 5 Before You Buy a Silo.

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.
Kansas City, Mo.
Macomb, Ill. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Seed Wheat

Purebred, high yielding, Turkey Red seed wheat, Nos. 6 & 42; also Poland Chinas. Why not grow the BEST?

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM
Frank J. Rist, Prop.,
Humboldt, Nebraska

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

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enamel pins which we send for only 1¢ to help pay advertising expenses.

Jewelry House, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

Some Handy Farm Devices

Save Time By Using Labor Saving Appliances

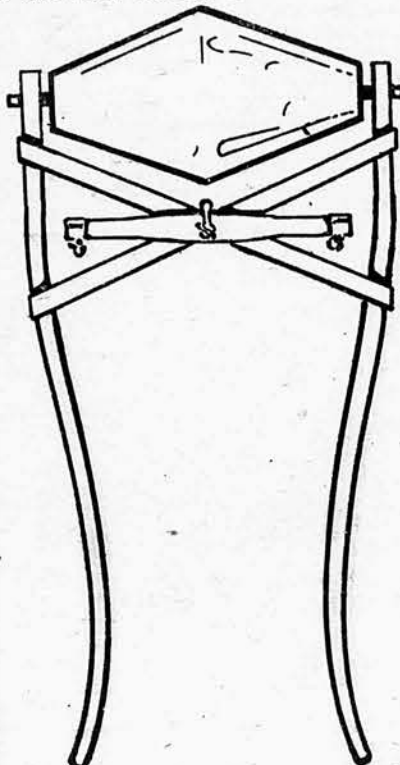
BY OUR RURAL READERS

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are requested to submit pencil drawings and sketches of any simple home-made device that they have found helpful in shortening and lightening any kind of farm labor. We will pay for all that we accept and use. Address all letters to the Farm Device Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Smashing Clods Between Rows

This is the best device I ever have seen, and the cheapest when everything is considered, for crushing clods between rows of growing grain and other row crops.

Go to the woods and pick out a tree or old snag 16 or 17 inches in diameter, preferably a dead, seasoned one that will not crack open and leave crevices on the surface when dry, and cut out a piece just long enough to pass between the rows of growing crops without injuring them. Trim off the surface of the block from the center each way to the end, down to about 2 inches at the ends, leaving it in a somewhat

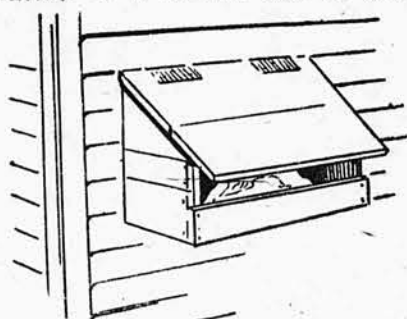


convex form, as shown in drawing. This shape of surface allows the center of the spool to sink down into the alley and pulverize clods that would be left if it were straight. Of course, where you have cultivated level, a straight surface on the roller is better. The shafts are easily made and attached, as shown, with two cross pieces of strips for braces and to which the singletree may be attached. A seat (that is not shown in cut) may be made so that each end will rest on supports that rest on the rear end of the shafts. Try it—make one the first rainy day, and use it.

Galema, Kan. George Tibbans.

Salt Box for Stock

Salt exposed to the weather is washed away quite rapidly, no matter whether it is in rock form or gran-



ular. A box made as shown in this drawing is a handy improvement over the ordinary way of providing salt for stock where the number kept in one yard or pasture is not large. For large herds you may provide more boxes of course. These boxes are

nailed to the side of a fence or building, and provided with a protruding, sloping cover, hinged at the back. Animals will soon learn how to get to the salt.

Gate That's Always Closed

This sketch shows a small gate for feedlots or barnyard that no stock can get thru, no matter whether the gate itself is open or closed. The opening is about 3 feet wide. Built out from the post opposite

that on which the gate is hung, is a right angled projection of the fence as shown, with the opening between the outer post and the gate-post also 3 feet wide. Thus the gate may be swung either way but it cannot pass either of these posts. To pass thru, simply push or pull the gate, depending on which post it is resting, and go around it. Stock cannot do this.

Albert Rytter.

Hen House Dust Pan

A dust pan for use exclusively in the hen house is a great convenience, for even the farm scoop shovel is too small for this purpose. Such a dust pan can easily be made from an old box, using a small pliable pole for a handle. Use a box of any size you wish; yet one about 24 inches wide and 8 inches deep is most satisfactory for it will hold a good load and at the same time go thru the doors easily. The side that is to form the endgate of this contrivance is knocked off and sawed short enough that it will slip between the sides. Cleats are nailed on the inner surfaces of the sides at that point to hold the ends of the endgate. Then bend the little pole around the back of the pan to form a good handle and fasten its ends securely to the sides.

In using this dust pan, place it on the floor of the hen house with the endgate removed then draw the litter into it with a rake or shovel. Now slip the endgate into place and drag the box out to the garden or other convenient place to empty. This could be made still more useful as a labor-saver by fitting to the back corners two small wheels, but it is very useful even without these.

Bessie Glass.

Clothesline Post

Economy of space is effected in our yard by making our clothesline posts carry double. Two strong posts are set deeply and solidly at opposite limits of the yard and thru the top of each an inch-and-a-half auger hole is bored at right angles to the line between the two posts. Thru this hole in each post a 6-foot piece of inch-and-a-quarter gas pipe is thrust to form a cross-arm so that the posts will carry two lengths of clothesline instead of only one. The wire is run thru the pipes and the ends twisted tightly together till all the slack is taken up. This provides that the strain on the two ends of the cross-arm shall always be the same—it's a sort of equalizer and keeps the two wires at equal tension and the cross-arms squarely in position. And if it becomes necessary to tighten up the lines both may be tightened at one operation.

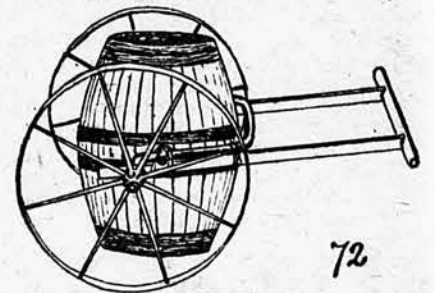
George Reeves.

It's a Back-Saver

I want to show you a very easy way to make a slop cart. It will save your back and it will make sure that the pigs get every bucketful of slop that's coming to them. All that you

need is a 20-gallon keg, the arch and wheels of an old cultivator, 3-foot piece of gaspipe, some wire and a few scraps of lumber. The sketch will show you better than I can tell you how to put these together.

The gaspipe is 3/4-inch pipe and is thrust clear thru the barrel from side to side, thru 1-inch auger holes bored in the middle of good sound staves.



This pipe fits so tightly in the holes that no slop leaks out. The ends of the pipe are laid across the sides of the cultivator arch and fastened securely with wire or steel clips to the arch and the strips of wood that form the shafts of the cart.

If you will only make one of these you'll wonder how you ever got along without it.

J. F. Bequette.

Saves the Hand

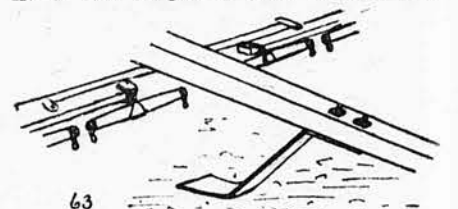
No, not the farm hand—nobody has offered any suggestions for saving him. But this device saves the tired hand of the housekeeper—from burning. It is suggested by a farm housekeeper thus:

For some time I was troubled with the handle of my teakettle getting too hot. Even the modern kind on which the handle is supposed to remain in an upright position finally gets worn until the handle falls over on the side of the hot teakettle. To correct this fault I used a simple and effective device that anyone can make. Simply take a coil spring about an inch in diameter and 2 inches long and twist it around the joint in the handle next to the top of the teakettle. If you cannot get such a spring one can easily be made from a piece of smooth wire. Mrs. S. H. Britts.

Carroll Co., Arkansas.

Saves Horses' Necks

From a heavy piece of iron have the blacksmith shape a shoe to place beneath the tongue of your disk as sug-

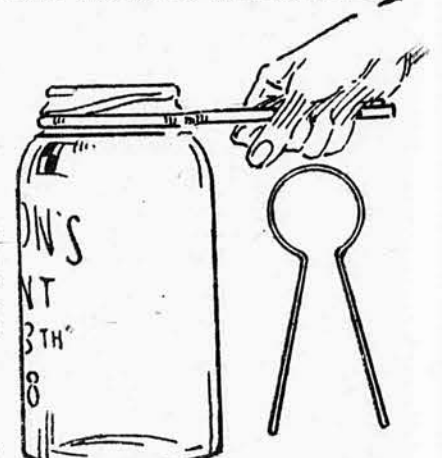


gested in the sketch. The shoe holds the tongue off the ground. It is a great convenience to the person hitching and unhitching the team, but more than that it relieves the weight on the horses' necks.

A. O. Choate.

Fruit Jar Lid Remover

This remover can be made of any metal that can be bent easily. A piston



ring compressor can be made in the same way.

Chester Shobe.

Fern, Kan.

The Producing Group of the Capper Farm Press



The advertising managers and solicitors, and the editors of the Capper Farm Press meet every year in Topeka. In these conferences the business conditions of the country are discussed, the editors hear the views of the advertising men whose offices are in other cities, the development of agriculture in its many phases is described, and plans and ideas presented. About 45 of these business getters and business keepers are shown in the photograph.

Out Where the West Begins

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins;
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins;
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,
That's where the West begins;
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying,
That's where the West begins.

—ARTHUR CHAPMAN.

Poets are indefinite. They do not fix exact times or places. To do so would take the mystery and charm out of poetry.

The West begins at Kansas City. So does the East, and the North, and the South. Try as we may for national homogeneity, sectionalism is always apparent. Each section has its mannerisms, its dialect, its idioms, its general peculiarities. Each has its prejudices, and its ignorance of the other sections. Each has its special products, manufactures and interests.

Even the casual traveler notes the transition from one section to another. Everybody knows where everybody else comes from, sectionally speaking, without being told. It is good for us, individually and nationally, to mix with the people of sections other than our own. If we cannot go to them, we should get them to come to us. And a common meeting place is most desirable.

Travel West, and the West begins at Kansas City. Travel East, and the East begins at Kansas City. Travel North, and the North begins at Kansas City. Travel South, and the South begins at Kansas City. All sections touch elbows, all interests and all people meet most conveniently at Kansas City.—W. I. Drummond.

Kanred Seed List Ready

Every farmer in Kansas will be interested this year in the fine record made by Kanred wheat. In virtually every part of the state this variety has outyielded others. The list of growers of inspected Kanred wheat is now completed and ready for distribution

by the department of agronomy of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, and the Kansas Crop Improvement association at the same place. More than 25,000 acres of Kanred wheat was inspected in the field. Persons desiring the list giving the names of farmers having Kanred wheat for sale may obtain it by addressing the agronomy department at the college.

English Shorthorn Exports

Of the 158 export certificates reported at the last meeting of the English Shorthorn Society 22 animals went to Argentina, 6 to other South American countries, 6 to Australia, 1 to Belgium, 40 to Denmark, 7 to France, 25 to South Africa and 50 to the United States.

To Scotland Soon

James Anderson, manager of the A. D. Wilcox herd of Angus cattle at Muscotah, Kan., leaves for a trip to Scotland and England about August 15. Mr. Anderson will visit both the Shorthorn and the Angus herds of the old country for the purpose of filling purchasing orders.

\$63,000 for a Jersey Bull

At a recent sale of imported Jersey cattle held at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., a 12-year-old bull, Gamboge, was sold to L. K. Walkey of Southington, Conn., for \$63,000. A 2-year-old heifer brought \$6,500, and a calf \$5,500 in the same sale. Forty-six animals made a total of \$158,300.

New Bean for Northern Latitudes

A relic of American Indian farming, the Great Northern white bean, grown extensively in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, is of extremely early maturity. Otherwise it would fall victim to frosts. This bean was first marketed in large quantities during 1918 when, due to emergency needs for food, 40 carloads were sold at Billings, Mont. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, this variety is not adapted for culture south of the states named, and conditions indicate it should not be planted in the bean-growing sections of either New York or Michigan. It is a white bean and accordingly is a good seller, altho its size and shape is such as to make it necessary to educate consumers concerning its

value. The federal department has arranged for the distribution of all the Great Northern bean seed it has available.

Some of the Big Fairs

Interstate Livestock Fair association—Sioux City, Ia., September 15-20.
International Wheat show—Wichita Fair and Exposition, Wichita, Kan., September 20-October 11.
Iowa State Fair and Exposition—Des Moines, Ia., August 20-29.
Kansas State Fair—Hutchinson, Kan., September 13-20.
Michigan State Fair—Detroit, Mich., August 20-September 7.
Minnesota State Fair—Hamline, Minn., August 30-September 6.
Missouri State Fair—Sedalia, Mo., August 9-16.
Oklahoma Free State Fair—Muskogee, Okla., September 29-October 4.
Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition—Oklahoma City, Okla., September 20-27.
South Dakota State Fair—Huron, S. D., September 8-13.
American Royal Livestock show—Kansas City, Mo., November 17-22.
Illinois State Fair—Springfield, Ill., August 15-23.
Indiana State Fair—Indianapolis, Ind., September 1-6.
International Livestock Exposition—Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., November 29-December 6.
Kansas Free Fair—Topeka, Kan., September 8-13.
Nebraska State Fair—Lincoln, Neb., August 31-September 5.
Ohio State Fair—Columbus, O., August 25-29.
Wisconsin State Fair and Exposition—Milwaukee, Wis., September 8-13.
Northwest Tractor Demonstration—Aberdeen, S. D., August 19-21.
National Dairy Show—Chicago, Ill., October 6-12.
Dairy Cattle Congress—Waterloo, Ia., September 22-28.
National Swine Show and Exposition—Des Moines, Ia., September 29-October 4.
Midwest Horticultural Exposition—Des Moines, Ia., November 10-15.

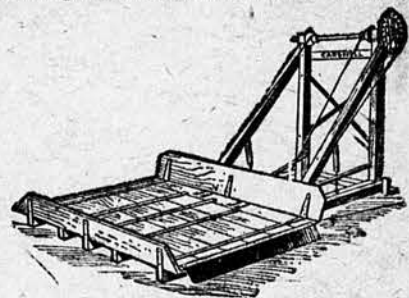
A Scientific Observer

"What is your opinion of the League of Nations?"
"I regard it," replied Senator Sorghum, "as one of the most interesting pieces of unfinished business that ever came to my attention."—Washington Star.

EASY TO LOAD MANURE, DIRT, SAND, ROCK, ETC.

Remarkable Machine Loads Spreader or Wagon in 2½ Minutes—Saves Three Men's Work on Farm.

Hundreds of farmers have practically solved the labor problem with a new loading machine, the Carswell Giant Loader. Mr. W. J. Lucas, a Kansas farmer, states: "I have loaded all sorts of manure with this loader. It works perfectly, saves time and money



on the most disagreeable farm job. I could not be without the machine. I am saving two-thirds my labor costs." John Stuart, a Montana farmer, says: "I loaded gravel two days with the loader, using three teams and four men, and saved \$31.00."

The Carswell Giant Loader is a necessity to any farmer who spreads manure or hauls dirt, rock or gravel, sand, etc. A wagon or spreader can be loaded in 2½ minutes with this machine, thus saving much time. There is no need for hard, back-breaking shoveling of manure, or sand, etc., as the loader does this work itself, lifting as much as four tons at once, if necessary.

Anyone interested in cutting hauling or loading costs in half should write at once to the Carswell Loader Company, 105 Carswell Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a big illustrated book, describing the loader. Also gives details of remarkable free trial offer by which a person can try the Carswell Giant Loader for 30 days, entirely free.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

NEW BUTTERFLY

Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **EASY TO CLEAN**

Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on **30 Days' FREE TRIAL** and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

Albaugh-Dover Co. 2177 Marshall St. Chicago

Royal Fence

Made of big, strong wire. Continuous stay wires. Heavy galvanizing. Great strength and resiliency. Write for special book, sent free. Dealers everywhere.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY CHICAGO

\$22.00 Sweep Feed | \$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 Agent

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

Straw Wanted

DON'T BURN your straw before finding out how a few hours spent spreading Straw turns every stack into big profits. Carter made \$500 extra profit from our information. Your name on a postal card brings full particulars free. **SIMPLEX SPREADER MFG. CO.,** 103 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FREE

Powerful Air Rifle and 500 Bullet Shots for selling 20 "War" or "Peace" pictures, made in France at 20 cents each. Easy sellers.

National Specialty Company Box 543, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent postpaid for only 10 cents in stamps or silver.

NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.

WEST KANSAS NOTES

BY G. C. GIBBONS

Harvesting has been completed in Ellis county and surrounding counties but the grain is not all gathered by any means. The lodged wheat was cut as far as possible by every known device for gathering. Many farmers are enthusiastic about the combination harvester for cutting wheat that is heavy and of rank growth. Threshing is just beginning. Wheat is testing all the way from 47 pounds to 57 pounds with the average selling as No. 4 wheat.

Thousands of acres of fertile Western Kansas lands are infested with bindweed, one of the most pernicious weeds in existence in this section. There is only one known means of killing these weeds and that is to apply plenty of salt. This method not only kills the bindweed but destroys the physical condition of the soil for years to come.

Several years ago the Fort Hays Experiment station began an investigation to find some means of exterminating this weed but on account of a

lack of funds was forced to curtail its extent. This year, however, 15 acres badly infested with bindweed were selected on which to experiment and to find some practicable means of exterminating bindweed. One hundred and twenty-six plots are being used in the project. To give an idea of the growing ability of bindweed one experiment station in Western Kansas reports that bindweed cut off 14 times in one season is still alive and apparently as thrifty as ever.

Whole sections of land can be found covered almost entirely with bindweed. This land is almost useless for cropping since the weed grows more rapidly than the crop and before it gets very far along the bindweed vines smother the growth of the crop planted.

A sale of purebred livestock of much interest to Kansas breeders is the one to be held on the Golden Belt Fair Grounds by W. A. Logan, Hays, Kan., on August 29. One hundred head of high class Herefords will be offered for sale.

Five years ago Mr. Logan started in the purebred livestock business with 21 Herefords, 20 cows and one bull. The entire cost of the animals including expense of buying and shipping

amounted to \$3,070. He has sold \$8,542 worth of purebred stock in the five years and is now holding a dispersal sale with 100 excellent cattle in the ring. According to Mr. Logan the expense and trouble of keeping purebreds have not been any greater than would have been the case with grade stock. In the five years he has purchased only \$1,000 worth of feed for his cattle. He operates 640 acres of land and finds that he easily can raise enough feed to maintain a herd of 30 to 40 cows.

Mr. Logan finds that his purebreds are excellent milkers and says he often has to bring in some of the cows at calving time and milk them to keep the udder from spoiling. The sixth crop of calves in five years is now materializing. "I realize," says Mr. Logan, "that this method will invite criticism from some breeders but if one goes into the purebred business on a small scale and wants to build up a herd the practice is worth following. I have plenty of time to care for the calves and it has paid me well." The calf crop percentage in this herd for the six crops has been almost 100 per cent, only two calves being lost in that period.

The only difficulty Mr. Logan encounters with purebreds in this region

is from roving bulls from other herds which break into his purebred herd, they have to be watched closely.

The Golden Belt Fair circuit this year promises to be one of the best series of fairs ever held in Western Kansas. The following dates have been announced:

Lincoln Center, August 26-29.
Ellsworth, September 2-5.
Wakarusa, September 9-12.
Bills, September 16-19.
Wilson, September 23-26.
Russell, September 30-Oct. 2.

A novel feature of this series of fairs will be a carload of cattle and one carload of horses shown at all the fairs by each community in which the fairs are held, making five carloads of each class shown at each fair in the circuit besides the regular local exhibits of livestock.

The Golden Belt Fair association at Hays is offering many prizes for best exhibits of all kinds of farm crops and is arranging for a large display of agricultural implements and machinery from some of the largest implement companies in the country. The educational side of the community fair is being emphasized by the fair associations in the circuit more than ever before.

While other towns and communities have been busy talking of the advantages of a community building the citizens of Ogallah in Trego county were busy building one. This building was begun in March, 1917, and was completed during the summer. Ira Burk, a wide awake farmer near Ogallah is one of the men to whom much of the honor in securing this building is due. A co-operative building company was organized to build this hall and Mr. Burk has been president of the organization since the beginning. The community building is everything its name stands for. During the summer church services and Sunday school services have been held in it. During the winter a skating rink is provided to afford social pastime for the young people of the community. Norman Mapes is secretary of the organization.

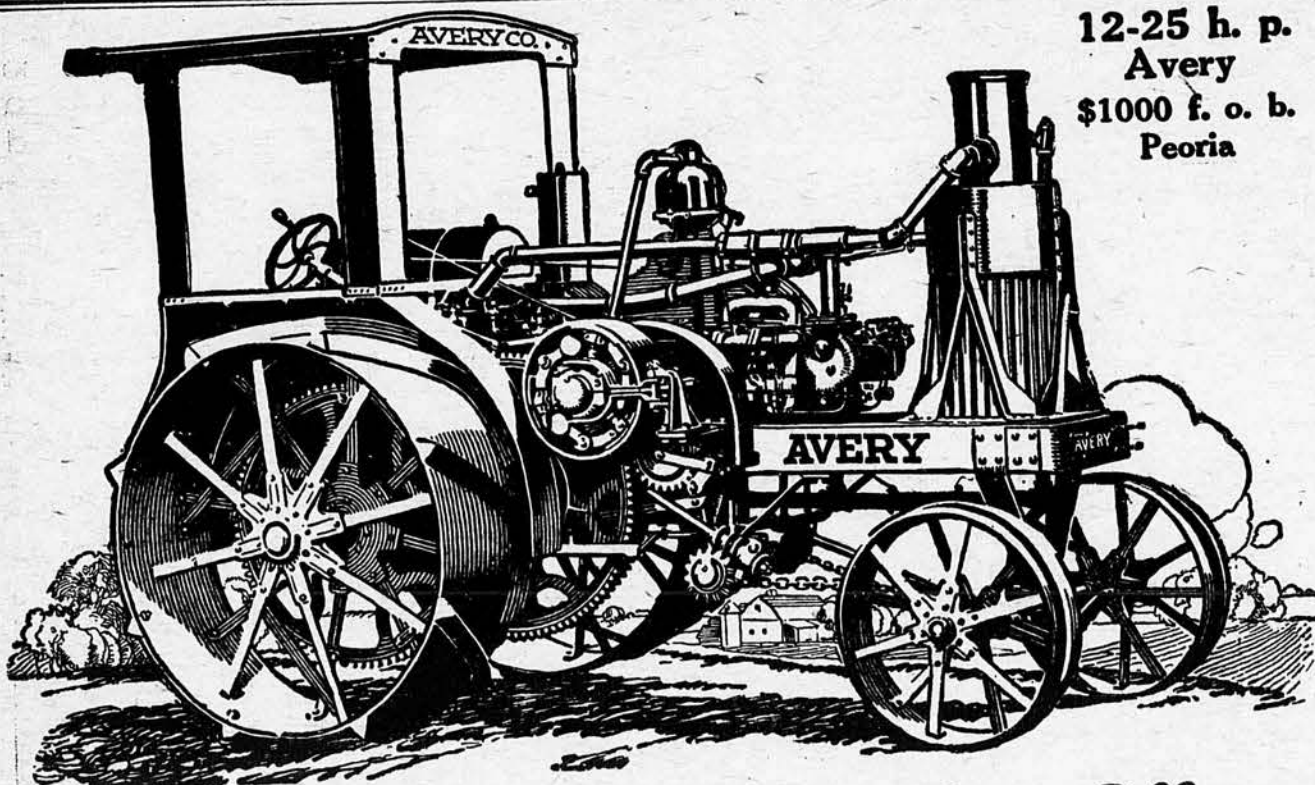
The Tenant Problem

Having read quite a lot on the subject of tenantry and given it some thought, I am going to try to express my views on same. We hear so much about limiting the size of farm that a man should own, doubtless for the purpose of compelling them to sell their surplus which may be all right if every family was the same size and the country all produced alike.

I rather think the man with several farms will make a better land owner than one who depends on a single farm, that is, if both depend on their land for a living for one has to get all he can to live which compels his tenant to get all he can off the farm, and the result is the land is robbed to pay both. This is going on all over our country. While a man who owns a farm and lives on it has all his interest there, he is usually a better farmer, better citizen, more interested in the community. Also, if intending to make it his home for life will make it a better farm instead of poorer. One reason why people who own land buy more when they can is that it is a good investment, as experience proves outside of the crops from same there is a constant increase in value of it.

Out of four combinations in renting there is only one conducive to success or 25 per cent. First we have the land owner who is liberal, fair minded and square, with an honest, hard working tenant who farms the land like he would his own. Next we have a good land owner and shiftless tenant which makes a bad combination. The third is a hard, grasping land owner and a good tenant. The last is where both are after all they can get regardless of the land.

If all owned the land on which they lived, naturally there would be no disagreements. So now what do we need that they may own it? Simply a law compelling a man when he moves off his farm to sell it to the next man. Not limit a man's acres so long as he farms them himself, or lives on it where he can be interested in it. It is the man who moves away or else buys the land and lives in town that does it no good. Yes, but how is the poor man to buy? This can be done by the government



12-25 h. p.
Avery
\$1000 f. o. b.
Peoria

The Greatest Tractor Value Ever Offered

FARMERS in every State in the Union have proved the success of this 12-25 Avery. And at its popular price it is unquestionably the greatest value ever offered in a successful machine.

It is the practical size tractor for the great majority of farmers. Pulls three plows regularly—pulls four under favorable conditions. Also will pull five or six disc plows. The handy size for discing and harrowing—and it is not too heavy for drilling.

Easily pulls two binders; has plenty of power for running a small thresher, silo filler, wood saw and other belt machinery. It is the tractor you can profitably use every month of the year.

Built with all the famous Avery features.

"Draft-Horse" Motor

It has the famous Avery "Draft-Horse" Motor with Duplex Gasifier which turns kerosene and distillate into gas and burns it off. Renewable Inner Cylinder Walls, two bearing Practically Unbreakable Crankshaft, Adjustable Crankshaft Boxes, Valves-in-Head and Round Radiator with a siphon cooling system which does away with fans, pumps, belts, chains, sprockets, etc.

"Direct-Drive" Transmission

The power is delivered through the Avery "Direct-Drive" Transmission which gives you direct drive in high, low, reverse or in the belt. Has only three gear contacts between motor and drawbar. All gears are straight spur gears, are easily accessible—yet well protected.

Has a low speed motor with large belt pulley right on the end of the crankshaft. No power is lost in the belt. Has large contact with the belt and puts all the power of the motor into it.

Here is your answer to the question of how soon to start motor farming. Where else can you get as big a value at a popular price? Remember, Avery Tractors are completely equipped. From the 12-25 H. P. up, a well constructed cab and automatic coupler is regular equipment; all sizes from 8-16 H. P. up have wheel guards, plow hitch, clutch, steel platform, lugs, safety starting lever, etc. You don't have to spend a lot of additional money to equip an Avery. Ask your nearest Avery dealer.

Write for the Avery Catalog

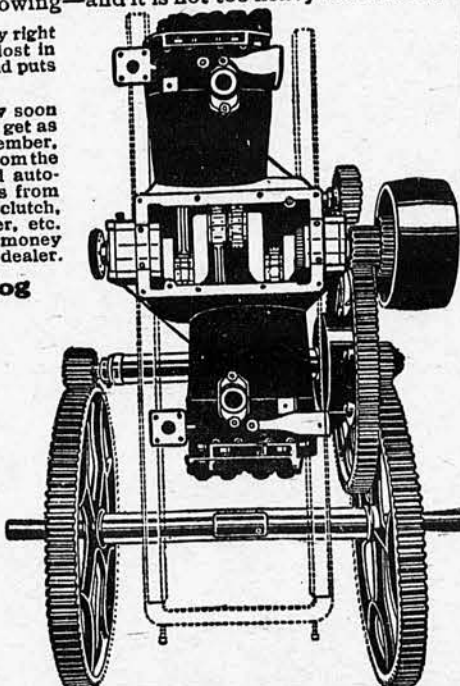
showing this machine and its five Avery brothers, all of the same design; the special 5-10 H. P. Avery Tractor for light work, the Avery Motor Cultivator, and Avery Plows and Threshers for every size tractor. Also ask for interesting Tractor Hitch Book—explains how to motorize your farm work.

AVERY COMPANY, 7540 Iowa St., Peoria, Illinois

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

AVERY

Motor Farming, Threshing
and Road Building Machinery



There's a size Avery Tractor for every size farm. Six sizes, the same design—8-16 H. P. selling at \$700 f. o. b. Peoria, 12-25 H. P. at \$1000 f. o. b. Peoria, 14-28 H. P., 18-36 H. P., 25-50 H. P. and 40-80 H. P.

paying the owner with non-taxable 4 per cent bonds running 20 years which could be called farm loan bonds.

You can hear owners of land say, "Oh, I would sell my farm but I could not put the money into anything as safe, or if I sold, counting the real estate dealer's per cent off and my income tax, then the tax on the money or mortgage will put it below 4 per cent.

Now we have the problem how is the prospective buyer to buy and how much shall he pay. First we know that if the government gives the owner bonds for it bearing 4 per cent running 20 years the owner is safe. Sell it to the other man on terms of 1-20 down, 4½ per cent on principal and 30 years to run in case of improved land, 20 years for unimproved, or in case of homes in small towns for laboring men if they should want to buy to run ten years, all on basis of 1-20 down and 4½ per cent on unpaid balance.

Next how are we to know what these properties are worth. Each county should elect three men, who know real estate, for a term of two years, their salary to be 1 per cent of sale price of property they examine.

Then let the owner and the purchaser put their points before the board, and let them value it according to the many things that make the price of any property.

Almost anyone is interested in what is theirs so the more people that own a home or farm in this land of ours (as some will say who do not own a foot of it) the farther away from bolshevism we become. Why were the French such good soldiers? Because 95 per cent of their farms were tilled by owners and they knew they were fighting for their homes. In our own Revolutionary War the same conditions prevailed here but we are steadily drifting away and into a land-owning autocracy. K. D. Iola, Kan.

Moldy Silage

Silo owners are unanimous in their praise of silage but probably 10 per cent or more every year of the silage is spoiled by mold. Now is the time for filling again. The filling of a silo is exactly like the filling of a keg with sour kraut. In both cases we try to drive out the air and prevent it from coming in again and if we do not succeed in this, there is much chance that the material will be spoiled by mold. Molds are tiny plants that require air. They are always present on cabbage and corn and their introduction in the keg silo cannot be prevented but their growth can be destroyed if care is taken to keep out the air. Every reader of this paper knows also that in preparing sour kraut that it has to be pressed until all the air is driven out and its place taken by a liquor which is pressed out of the succulent cabbage. If the liquor reaches the top it is safe to say the kraut will keep good. However, if there is a leak in the keg and the brine and liquor escape, air will sink down into the kraut and spoil it.

If the silo is full of leaks or cracks the chance of getting mold free silage is small. Therefore see in the first place that the silo walls are tight. Then consider the silage itself. Pack the silage thoroughly. Then take care that the silage is distributed equally and that the sides are thoroughly tamped. This thorough tamping can be helped a whole lot by adding plenty water to the mass. Add some water each day to the silage for a few days after filling. It is remarkable that every day the water will be gone which shows that the silage was not absolutely saturated with water and that there was still air in the mass. Especially when the corn is in a rather ripe state it requires very much water and thorough tamping down. I believe if these three factors are kept in mind there will be but little trouble with moldy silage. S. M.

Plant More Trees

In reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze we find many ideas and opinions. I want to join with some of your writers in urging farmers to plant more trees in Eastern Kansas. Our family orchards have been neglected sadly. During my long residence in old Brown county I have seen many hundred acres of old orchards grubbed out, and but very few acres

of new trees planted. The result is that we are obliged to pay a big price for all kinds of fruit and berries. This locality will grow many kinds of fruit and berries to supply our family needs if only our people would take the pains to select the suitable kinds of trees that will thrive here. If we take proper care of them while they are small they will be repaid a hundred

fold for their trouble. The simple fact is that Kansas should raise more fruit. We have pig clubs, calf clubs and poultry clubs, why can we not have fruit clubs? Let each county offer a substantial prize for the best assortment of fruit trees and berries on 1 acre or ½ acre to the boys and get them interested. With proper attention given this important industry the

volume of all kinds of fruits and berries could be increased.

The devastation of our forests by fires and the increasing demand of all kinds of lumber denote a shortage of timber in the near future and it behooves our national government to encourage the planting of forest and ornamental trees on land not adapted for agricultural purposes. L. S. Irisk.

Every Seed Beats the Dirt



NO seed scattered on top of the ground where it will not germinate; none planted so deep that the grain will mature too late; none planted too shallow—but every seed is planted at the right depth with the John Deere-Van Brunt Drill. Here is the advantage—you get a bigger crop, and all of your crop matures evenly and is ready for harvest at one time. From the time the seed begins to leave the feed cup, the Van Brunt Drill protects it until it reaches the right spot—the bottom of the furrow. Notice the illustration.

Single Disc Drill

The Van Brunt Single Disc Drill is equipped with a patented adjustable gate force feed—there is no choking up of seed in the seed box—the seed is compelled to flow in even, continuous streams.

A tilting lever enables the operator to set the disc boots to cover seed properly whether large or small team is used, up hill or down, on any ground over which a team can walk without miring.

Full-floating axle; drill is carried on wheel hubs; no weight on axle; wheels travel without pitch or gather; the lightest draft drill. Each ground wheel drives half the drill—load equally divided—makes drill steady running. Van Brunt Drills are made in all standard sizes and styles, and can be equipped with hitch for use with tractor. Van Brunt Drills are helping other farmers get increased yields. Get your share of the additional profit by using a Van Brunt Drill.

VALUABLE BOOK—FREE

Better Grain Yields From the Same Fields—32 pages beautifully illustrated, telling how to select, test and plant seed.

Also booklets describing each of the following John Deere farm tools:

Binders—Grain and Corn	Hay Loaders
Buggies	Hay Presses
Corn and Cotton Planters	Hay Rakes
Corn Shellers	Hay Stackers
Cultivators:	Listers
Alfalfa	Manure Spreaders
Walking	Mowers
Riding	Plows:
Two-Row	Walking
Feed Mills	Wheel
Grain Drills	Tractor
Grain Elevators	Stalk Cutters
Harrows:	Wagons
Disc	Farm Engines
Drag	Farm Tractors
Spring Tooth	Sugar Beet Tools

To get these valuable books, state the implements in which you are interested and ASK FOR PACKAGE D-29.

John Deere

Moline, Illinois

GET QUALITY AND SERVICE



JOHN DEERE DEALERS GIVE BOTH

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.

To Make a Strawberry Barrel

How should I make a strawberry barrel? Is this a good way to grow strawberries? MRS. G. HERSLEY.

Smith Center, Kan.

The strawberry barrel frequently is one of the features of a landscape plan. It is made by taking an ordinary barrel and boring 2-inch holes in the sides of it, beginning at the bottom, and placing the holes 6 to 8 inches apart. The barrel is filled with soil and the plants set in the holes. Usually a perforated pipe is placed thru the center of the barrel to insure a sufficient amount of water. This plan

may be all right if one has no land upon which to plant strawberry plants, but the same amount of labor and the same number of plants would give you much better results if planted in the ordinary way. The plants have no room for new plants, and as one of the necessities in getting a crop of strawberries is that each plant shall form at least two or three new plants, which will produce fruit the following season, one could not expect to receive many berries from plants that had so little room. Plants set in a barrel in the spring might produce a few berries that season, but after that time they are not likely to be of much value. Albert Dickens.

Probably Tuberculosis

Some of my cattle are bloated. I have been told some of their symptoms indicate they might have tuberculosis. READER. Claremore, Okla.

There are two common causes of bloat in cattle. It most frequently results from tuberculosis. I advise that you have some competent graduate veterinarian apply the tuberculin test. If the test is positive the animal should be handled as a tuberculosis animal. If the test is negative the bloating

probably is due to chronic indigestion which may be treated satisfactorily by giving 1 teaspoon of hydrochloric acid mixed with a quart of water. The animal should be drenched with this mixture three times daily. Treatment should be continued for at least two weeks. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Cherry Tree Trouble

My cherries fell off the trees during the spring before they got ripe. As we have this trouble frequently I should like to have you tell me what kind of spray to use. Harveyville, Kan. A READER.

The cause of your cherries falling from the trees undoubtedly is on account of insect injury.

I suggest you spray with arsenate of lead, at the rate of 2 pounds, paste form, to 50 gallons of water. Albert Dickens.

Enlargement of Glands

I have a Jersey cow that has lumps on both sides just below the hip; each lump is about 8 inches below the hip. Please tell me what the disease is, and how it can be cured. Woodbine, Kan.

This cow undoubtedly is affected with enlargement of the precrucial lymph glands. The only question is as to the cause. Most frequently such en-

largement is due to tuberculosis, and therefore I advise that this cow be tuberculin tested by the temperature method, applied by a competent graduate veterinarian. If the test is negative, the animal possibly may be suffering from so-called Hodgkin's disease, an obscure ailment of the lymphatic system manifesting itself by paleness of the blood and enlarged lymphatics. The disease is incurable. In addition to the two diseases mentioned there are other ailments, which the veterinarian undoubtedly can diagnose when he applies the tuberculin test. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Care of Potatoes

What is the best way to care for potatoes after they have been dug? Cheney, Kan. CHARLES WIGHT.

Put them in cold storage. This requires they be used very soon after they are taken from storage. If the ground is well covered with weeds or grass and the rows are ridged up so the ground will drain well, they will keep in the ground about as well as any place.

If you can find a market for your potatoes the best plan would be to sell them now as the loss is likely to be quite heavy if they are dug and put in common storage. If you have a cool, well ventilated cellar it is possible you may have fair success by putting them in the cellar and covering lightly with sawdust. Albert Dickens.

Shipping Regulations

What are the regulations for shipping livestock from Kansas to other states? To whom should I apply for a permit? Narka, Kan. Ed SHIMEK.

It is one of our duties to advise shippers regarding the different requirements made by the various states for the admission of livestock.

To what state do you wish to ship your stock? Most states require health certificates showing that dairy and breeding cattle have been tuberculin tested. Some states require the Mallein test certificate for the admission of horses and mules, and most states require a health certificate showing that hogs are free from disease and originate in uninfected localities. Before we give you any specific information we will be glad to have you advise us for what states you desire this information. J. H. Mercer.

Livestock Commissioner

Calf Has Cough

I have a heifer calf that seems to bloat at evenings. She is troubled with a cough, and I would like to know what disease she has, and what treatment should be given. What treatment is good for lung worm? Hatton, Kan. J. P. DAVIS.

Coughing is such a common symptom in so many different diseases that it alone is entirely insufficient as a basis for making a diagnosis. This calf is probably too young to have tuberculosis and therefore, in my opinion it is not necessary to apply the tuberculin test.

Apparently the best results in the treatment of lung-worm disease are obtained by pouring into the animal's nose a teaspoonful of chloroform, repeating the treatment once a week for three weeks. The hand should be held over the nostrils immediately after the chloroform has been poured in so as to prevent evaporation of the latter. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Bloody Milk Again

What can we do for a cow that is giving bloody milk? Blaine, Kan. JAMES GREEN.

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 a 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 begin 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 probably is the best treatment, tho

Note How Everyone It Has Become a Familiar Car on Nearly Every Highway Hails the Essex

Essex owners report the satisfaction they experience at the way people speak of their cars. It increases their pride of ownership. Motorists and even boys on the street hail the Essex with some such greeting as "There is an Essex."

Curiosity in the car that possesses quality and performance at moderate cost and without the expense and weight of such cars as formerly were the only ones that possessed those advantages, has given way to openly voiced admiration.

Essex Owners Are Its Salesmen

At first it was what people who had seen the Essex said about it that led to its popularity.

Now owners—and there are thousands of them—are endorsing it on every hand. People stop Essex owners to inquire about their car. The answer is unanimous. When asked as to its performance they make no reservations. Admiration of its riding qualities is never lacking.

Every wanted quality in an automobile seems to have been met in the Essex. Ask the first Essex owner you meet.

Essex Performance Is Always Mentioned

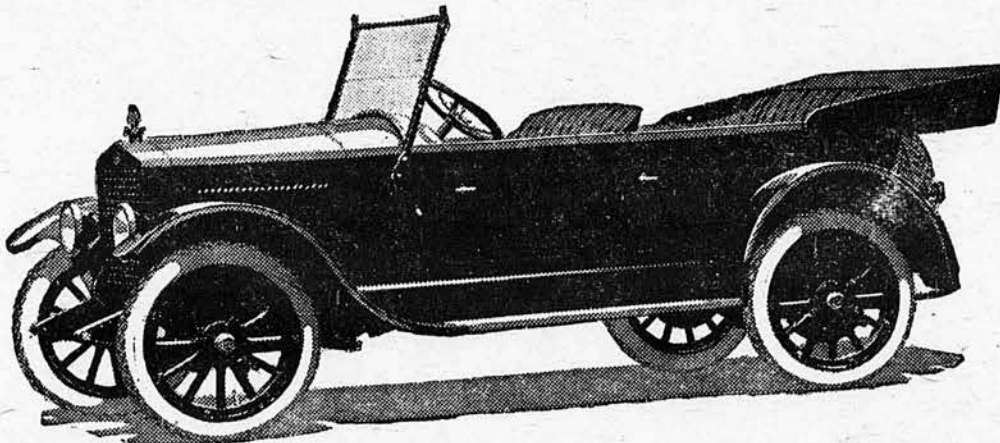
There is no uncertainty to the owner as to Essex performance. Drivers know positively that their cars will meet any acceleration or endurance test they impose.

They know they can match the performance of whatever car they encounter.

There are now enough Essex cars on the road to permit you to note their performance. They are always in the lead when quick acceleration is desirable. They hold their own on the road against cars regarded as the fastest. They keep going and require little attention.

The repair shop is no place to learn about the Essex for it has little need to know the repairman.

Won't you make some inquiry about the Essex? You will find it interesting and convincing.



account of its seriousness I advise the use of fluid extract of ergot instead.

When milk is of a normal color when drawn but becomes reddish after standing for a while, usually it is due to infection with a germ having a red color. 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 in a building, 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 places that have not been 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 thorough so as to destroy the germs.

R. R. Dykstra.

Manhattan, Kan.

Corn for Silage

Which makes the better feed for silage, green or dry corn, and why? R. P. Chapman, Kan.

Corn should be harvested for the silo at about the same time it is harvested for fodder—that is, when the grain has become glazed and the lower leaves of the stalk have turned brown. There is a steady increase in the amount of dry matter and food ingredients in the corn plant up to the time it is ripe. This indicates very plainly that immature corn is inferior to mature corn, whether fed fresh or as silage.

Silage made from immature corn is not only less nutritious but also more acid than that made from more mature corn. The corn should not be allowed to become thoroughly ripe and dry, however, because the stalk and foliage are more difficult to digest, and, besides, the corn cannot be packed into the silo tightly enough to prevent "fire-fanging" without using excessive amounts of water. In case the corn is frozen before it is properly matured for cutting, it should be harvested at once before it has had time to dry out to any great extent. Enough water should be added to replace that lost by evaporation through standing in the field after frosting.—C. D.

Measuring Jacks and Jennets

What is the correct method for measuring jacks and jennets? A. MADSEN, Atwood, Kan.

There are two methods of measuring jacks and jennets. One is known as Standard and the other the Jack measure. The Standard means straight line measure from the ground surface to the level of the top of the withers of the jack. This is the measure used in horse markets. The Jack measure means taking a tape starting at the ground surface, following all curves and enlargements, such as knee joints, shoulders. Very often this kind of measurement gives you as much as 1½ inches more than the Standard measure.

Horse and jack measurements usually are indicated in hands which represents 4 inches. A jack standing 5 feet 6 inches in height, standard measure, would be 16½ hands high, which indicates that your jack is a very large one if he is built in proportion to his height, also the jennets which you mention.

Heavy boned, good footed and good bodied jacks are selling very high this year, and our prospects look bright for that kind; but you will find very little market for the light boned, long legged, light bodied, "weedy" kind.

C. W. McCampbell.

Manhattan, Kan.

Treatment for Calf

I have a calf that has a good appetite but it seems to have no control over the action of its liver or kidneys. Please suggest treatment. A SUBSCRIBER.

Topeka, Kan.

I would suggest that you give a tablespoon of powdered charcoal twice a day in its feed, and also ½ an ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic once daily for a week, then stop the treatment for a week, after which it may be resumed if necessary.

J. H. Burt.



Good Plowing, Yes—

GOOD work and plenty of it, whether plowing, disking, harrowing or belt work, is the rule where an **International or Titan kerosene tractor** is used. With it you can plow as deep as you want to, as fast as good plowing can be done, do any other farm power work, do as much and as good work during the last hour of the season as during the first, and know that you are saving money at every turn of the flywheel.

Operate on Cheap Fuel

All tractors of the same size use about the same amount of fuel. It is not uncommon to use 1000 gallons in a season. International and Titan tractors operate on common coal oil, which costs about half as much as gasoline. Even if our tractors were superior in no other way, the fuel saving would make it worth while to own an International.

Tractor Service

Every tractor owner needs service at one time or another. When that time comes our Service Organization of 89 branch houses and thousands of dealers responds quickly. Think what it may mean to you in a rush season to get a repair part or have an adjustment attended to within a few hours. Every International or Titan tractor owner who needs service gets it without unnecessary delay or trouble.

Our tractors are made in three sizes, 8-16, 10-20 and 15-30-h. p. All operate on kerosene, or any other oil fuel down to 39° Baume. We will send catalogues with full information about tractors or any other machines in the list below. Write and tell us which machines you are interested in.

Work With All Farm Machines

The steadiness and dependability of International or Titan tractors are due, not to chance, but to skill and experience. We know farm machines, having marketed them for close to 88 years. We know the work you expect your machines to do and for twelve years have been selling tractors designed and built to furnish useful, economical power for that work. One or another of our tractors will draw or drive any farm power machine you have, requiring power up to 15-H.P. draw bar or 30-H. P. on the belt, and do good work with it.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines

Binders Push Binders
Headers Rice Binders
Harvester-Threshers
Reapers Shockers
Threshers

Tillage Implements

Disk Harrows Cultivators
Tractor Harrows
Spring-Tooth Harrows
Peg-Tooth Harrows
Orchard Harrows

Planting & Seeding Machines

Corn Planters Corn Drills
Grain Drills
Broadcast Seeders
Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills
Fertilizer & Lime Sowers

Haying Machines

Mowers Tedders
Side Delivery Rakes
Loaders (All Types)
Rakes

Combination Side Rakes and Tedders

Sweep Rakes Stackers
Combination Sweep Rakes and Stackers
Baling Presses
Bunchers

Belt Machines

Ensilage Cutters
Husk and Shredders
Corn Shellers Threshers
Hay Presses
Stone Burr Mills

Belt Machines—Cont.

Cream Separators
Feed Grinders

Power Machines

Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Kerosene Tractors
Motor Trucks
Motor Cultivators

Corn Machines

Planters Cultivators Drills
Motor Cultivators
Binders Pickers
Ensilage Cutters
Shellers
Husk and Shredders

Dairy Equipment

Cream Separators (Hand)
Cream Separators (Belted)
Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Motor Trucks

Other Farm Equipment

Manure Spreaders
Straw Spreading Attach
Farm Wagons
Farm Trucks
Stalk Cutters
Knife Grinders
Tractor Hitches
Binder Twine

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

CHICAGO

U S A

CHIEF **Sunshine Hog House Windows**

For the up-to-date practical hog raiser. Designed and made by specialists—best and most satisfactory window money can buy. Admits direct sunshine and makes hogs healthy. Made of galvanized steel, will not leak—can not rot, rust, or warp.

Blue Prints of New 4 Hog Houses Free. Write today for our FREE hog house plans—4 complete plans prepared by experts. Embody all modern features—full details and specifications. Worth money to you. We'll tell you about our other special—Chief Steel Ventilating Windows, Chief Siding Windows, etc.

SHRAUGER & JOHNSON COMPANY
515 Walnut St. Atlantic, Iowa

MORE SILAGE WITH LESS POWER

The **CLIMAX** is especially designed for heavy Western use. Semi-steel fly wheel stores power; straight knives; endward shear cut; steel frame.

CLIMAX ENSILAGE CUTTERS

Guaranteed to cut more silage with less power than any other machine. **FREE TRIAL.** Also Fillet Tile **SILOS.**

For illustrated booklets address Dept. 227 nearest office.

W. W. COATES CO.
Kansas City, St. Louis
Sioux City, Omaha
Des Moines, Okla. City

THE REDLANDS

ADJOINING GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO
THE CITY OF Improved Irrigated Farms
2-Acre Farm Laborers' Tracts

Comfortable Home for Every Buyer

Farms are now in Alfalfa; Plenty of Water. Big Yields per Acre. Good Local and State-Wide Markets; Only Four Miles to the City. Good Roads; Ideal Living Conditions.

Financial Help to Build, Stock and Equip your Place. Deferred Payments. Low Interest. Small First Payment; Co-operative Assistance to Buy and Sell to Best Advantage.

You can pay out easily and make good annual income under the liberal terms of our long-time payment plan. Your Golden Opportunity to become a prosperous, independent Farm Owner

THE REDLANDS REALTY COMPANY

742 Kittredge Bldg. Denver, Colorado 42 Reed Block Grand Junction, Colorado

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Wants to Keep Her Pig

I wish to know whether I can keep my pig? I was thinking I would have meat for my babies for next winter. We are poor, live five blocks from Main street, and my friends say that my pig does not bother them at all. MRS. V. M. D.

Unless there is a city ordinance forbidding the keeping of hogs within the city limits, there is no reason why you cannot keep your pig. The city council has a right however to pass such an ordinance, and if there is one and you live within the city limits I do not see how we can help you. You should appeal to the members of the city council.

Who Gets Straw?

A rents ground from B to be sown in wheat, A to deliver for B $\frac{1}{2}$ of grain at market. To whom does the straw belong? Does B have a right to turn in stock and damage A's part of straw? READER.

Straw is not grain. Under the terms of the lease when A delivers at the market B's one-third of the wheat he has fulfilled his obligation, and is entitled to all the straw. If the lease

had provided that B was to have one-third of the crop, the wheat to be delivered at the market, B would have been entitled to his third of straw as well as one-third of the grain. As the straw under this contract belongs to A, B has no right to turn stock into the field to feed on the straw so long as A has possession.

Disposition of Property

If a widow has a property which she redeemed from tax title before the death of her husband, but has never had her deed recorded, and marries again can she record the deed in her own name and make her children by her first husband her only heirs, leaving out her husband's children by his first? There have been no children by the second marriage.

A and B are sister and brother. Their father dies, leaving some town property. The taxes on this property had not been paid and it was about to be sold for taxes. On the last day A paid the taxes and redeemed the property but never recorded her certificate. A continued paying taxes on the property for some time, but at each payment part of her money is returned to her. On investigation it is found that B has been paying the tax on two lots and having A's money returned. Can B get this property in this way? Is there not some underhand work, and how can one correct this matter? Another sister who would not help redeem this property seems to think she has a right to what would have been her share. Can she cause any trouble after A's death and prevent A's children from inheriting the property? J. C. W.

If the wife had title to the property she may have her title made of record

at any time. If she remarries she can dispose of her property as she sees fit with the exception that if her second husband survives her she cannot prevent his inheriting one-half of her property. His children by a former wife have no rights in the matter.

It would seem from your statement of the facts that A and B were equally interested in this property and that one had as much right to pay the delinquent taxes as the other. A should have known from the receipt issued to her by the county treasurer when she paid the delinquent taxes, just what property she was paying on. If she received back from the treasurer the taxes paid on the two lots, on which the taxes were paid by B, she should have known at once that the taxes on these lots were being paid by someone else, and it would have been easy to learn who.

Your statement of facts is not very clear. If A paid the delinquent taxes just before the land was to be sold, she simply got a receipt or certificate from the treasurer for the amount paid, the description of the property being set out in the receipt. This receipt or certificate was not entitled to record, because it did not convey title.

It was simply a lien on the property. If she bought in the property at tax sale she got a certificate which was not a title but which would ripen into a title in three years unless the property was redeemed before that time. I cannot tell from your letter whether A bought the land at tax sale or whether B bought part of it at tax sale, or whether both simply paid the taxes before the land was sold for taxes. I do not know of course whether there has been any underhand work. If A has a tax deed, either recorded or unrecorded, the rights of the other sister as an heir would be subordinate to that deed until it is set aside by order of the court, and in any event the taxes paid by A would be a first lien on property, and A's claim must be satisfied before the other sister can inherit.

Jury, Rabbits and Wheat

Where and how do they get members for the jury of the U. S. Supreme Court? Where could I write to obtain a bulletin on rabbit culture? W. A.

Up to what time is the minimum price set on this year's wheat crop? W. A.

There is no such thing as a jury trial in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Write the agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

Until June 1, 1920.

Wants to Go to Old Home

If an American citizen who was born in Bohemia wants to go to Europe to visit his parents, and also to get his share of an inheritance, where should he apply for passport? Will you give me the address of some of the steamships which carry passengers? Dorrance, Kansas. J. H.

Apply to Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., for passport.

Write American Steamship Co., New York, for information in regard to rates and sailing of ships.

An Old Clock

Is an old alarm clock in stone frame, bought at the time of or just after the Civil War, worth anything? The clock keeps good time and runs every day. READER.

Aside from its value as a time keeper, the clock probably has no special market value. It is not old enough to give it value as an ancient relic, and it is not sufficiently unique to recommend it to hunters of curios.

Soldier Homestead

Could you tell me where government projects are located where a returned soldier can take up a home stead and at the same time work on the project? EX-SOLDIER.

Secretary Lane, head of the Department of the Interior, has been advocating a law providing for opening large tracts of government land, partly under irrigation and partly swamp and cutover lands, to returned soldiers. A part of his plan is to give the soldier work on the irrigation project in case of irrigation lands and in clearing the land of stumps in case of cut over lands, or in draining the land in case of swamp lands, but he has not yet succeeded in getting such a law thru Congress. Personally I am heartily in favor of the Lane plan and hope it will be enacted into law.

Sweet Potato Storage Houses

As a result of the introduction of modern sweet potato storage houses in many parts of the South, farmers have become more interested in increasing their sweet potato acreage this year. Particularly is this true in Louisiana, according to a number of reports received from agricultural agents in that state. The agent in Ouachita parish writes that \$38,000 sweet potato plants were received on a co-operative order in lots ranging from 500 to 5,000 to the individual. Additional orders have been obtained from growers who intend to use a total of 200,000 plants.

A local concern in Caddo parish has completed plans to erect a 30,000-bushel sweet potato curing house according to plans recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. In Allen parish a number of farmers are considering installing small curing houses for their own use. Already 10 or 12 growers have planned to build these houses, which will have a capacity of from 500 to 1,000 bushels each. Members of the Lafourche Parish Truck Growers' association each planted an acre of sweet potatoes, several thousand slips of the same variety having been ordered co-operatively. This crop, reports the agent, has been very much neglected in that section.

Capper's Weekly

10 WEEKS 10 CENTS

SPECIAL HALF PRICE OFFER

No matter who you are, or where you are located, you should read Capper's Weekly. It is a live, up-to-the-minute weekly paper of interest to home folks. Every member of the family will find much to entertain and instruct them. We have some of the biggest features scheduled for the near future that we have ever published.

Not Controlled

Unfortunately nearly all publications of large circulation are now "controlled" and to that extent they do not fight the people's battles nor truly represent the people. So commonly is this the case that Capper's Weekly has acquired a nation-wide reputation for its plain-spoken, sincere championship of the people's interests. The best proof of this is that it frequently is savagely attacked by the corporation press.

Capper's Weekly

Is for a square deal for the consumer and fair profits for the producer thru eliminating grain gamblers, market jugglers, the meat packers' monopoly, and other trusts and combines that are responsible for the present high cost of living.

Along With the Rest We Are Demanding

Less technicality and speedier justice in courts; justice to the poor as well as the rich; imprisonment for big thieves as well as little thieves.

Strictest economy in public expenditures and an end to privilege and privileged classes, public plunderers, political corruptionists and grafters without regard to party.

Against compulsory military training and Prussian militarism in any form.

A vigorous enforcement of all laws against the booze business.

Could Not Get Along Without It

I have taken Capper's Weekly over two years all together and can say I don't see how I could get along without it. I miss it so much when it fails to come. I hope there will not be any delay and that I won't miss a single copy.—Mrs. Earl Clayton, Trenton, Mo.

Our Special Offer

The regular subscription price of Capper's Weekly is \$1.00 a year. If you will fill out and mail us the coupon at the bottom of this announcement we will send you our paper 10 weeks for 10 cents. This is a special half price offer and is good for a limited time only. Mail the coupon today.

Capper's Weekly,
Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed find 10 cents (stamps accepted) for which send me Capper's Weekly for the term of 10 weeks as per your special half price short time offer.

Name.....

Address.....

Note These Features

EDITORIALS

That Capper's Weekly editorials are strong and appeal to its readers is proven by the fact that thousands of letters are received yearly approving of the stand taken by Capper's Weekly in its editorial columns.

STORIES

We have planned for the appearance of a brilliant assemblage of short stories and a chain of interesting serial stories by well known authors. These stories in book form would cost you many dollars. Capper's Weekly has always been noted for its stories, now it is going to print even better stories and more of them.

CARTOONS

We are exceedingly proud of the achievements of Capper's Weekly in the way of cartoons and illustrations. The cartoons are the work of artists of national reputation. Their work has added much to the attractiveness of our paper.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Capper's Weekly would not be complete without a nook for the children's own. They have, each week stories, verses and illustrations. Material for this page is selected with the greatest care.

FRANK G. CARPENTER

The most famous of all globe-trotters is now in Europe collecting material for the most interesting series of articles, and letters he has ever written—on the after effects of the war, etc. These articles will be graphically illustrated, and will be published regularly in Capper's Weekly when ready.

SENATOR CAPPER'S WASHINGTON COMMENT

One of the most interesting and instructive departments of Capper's Weekly is conducted by Senator Capper in Washington, D. C. In these articles you get the latest and most authentic news and comment on what should be, and is being, accomplished by our representatives in Washington.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE MAKING

Is the written opinion and comment, praise and blame, from readers of Capper's Weekly from all quarters of the globe. This is considered by many readers to be the most interesting feature in Capper's Weekly. Now is the time to become a member of our big family of readers. We want your comments and opinions on every day topics.

WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

Is a review of the important news events of the week written by T. A. McNeal, one of the best known writers in the West. These articles by Mr. McNeal are timely and will hold your interest from the very first word to the last.

Plow Early for Wheat

BY S. C. SALMON

Does deep, early plowing for wheat pay? Farmers are giving this question more than usual attention this year, because experience has shown that on the average early, deep plowing for wheat gives the best yields. But it is difficult to plow in July and August because of the heat, the pressure of harvest work, and because the soil is often dry and hard, and the problem is further complicated this season because of the unusual difficulty of getting extra help, and the high prices that must be paid for it.

Further confusion results from the fact that in many cases land that was farmed the poorest last year gave the best yields this season. Wheat on rich ground, or on ground that was plowed unusually early went down or lodged and failed to fill properly. Frequently such wheat was of poor quality and gave a low yield, where other fields on the same farm which were plowed late or not at all gave good yields of good quality. The only safe guide is the average for a number of years, and it is for this reason that experimental results are so valuable. Carried on in exactly the same way, year after year, experimental results soon become the most reliable guide that can be found.

The most extensive experiments in the preparation of the ground for wheat ever conducted in the United States, and probably in the world, are those in progress at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station at Manhattan, and at the branch stations at Hays, Colby and Garden City. The details vary at different places, but all agree in comparing different methods of preparing the ground under exactly similar conditions. They also agree in showing that on the average early plowing pays, and also that the time of plowing is more important than the depth. In short, while it is desirable to plow deep—6 to 7 inches—it is better to plow shallow and plow early than it is to plow at any depth later. Experiments at Manhattan show that if the wheat is grown in rotation with corn and oats just as good yields are obtained from plowing 3 inches deep as from plowing 7 or 12 inches deep. When wheat is grown continuously on the same land reasonably deep plowing, that is 6 to 7 inches, gives larger yields than shallower plowing.

Another question of vital importance answered by these experiments is whether it is desirable to plow when the ground is hard and dry. In general the experiments answer this question in the affirmative. Usually there is not so much difference in the yield between early and late plowing following a dry summer as following a wet summer when the ground can be plowed in good condition, but the difference is nearly always enough to pay for the extra cost. No instance has been found where plowing the ground dry injured it in any way that could be observed. No doubt there are some soils and some conditions where this would occur, but they have not been encountered in the Kansas experiments.

It has been shown that disking the ground soon after harvest is almost as good as plowing, providing such ground is plowed within a month or six weeks after it is disked. The disking kills the weeds that start to grow immediately after harvest, and retains moisture in the soil that would otherwise be lost.

Ayrshires to Colorado and Kansas

The entire Willowmoor herd of registered Ayrshire cattle has been purchased from J. W. Clise of Oregon by the Gossard Breeding Estate of Colorado, Kansas and Indiana. The purchase consists of 77 animals headed by the great bull, Willowmoor Peter Pan. Two carloads of the cattle will be shipped to the Gossard ranch at Axial, Colo., and one car to the Gossard ranch, Turon, Kan.

Aged Cows for Beef

A new record for the price of a single cow for beef purposes on the open market was set recently when E. W. Hagen, Summerfield, Kan., shipped a 15-year-old Hereford cow. The cow weighed 1610 pounds, sold for \$14 a hundredweight and brought \$225.40.



Twin City 40 Tractor
Equipped with
K-W
HIGH TENSION MAGNETO
Cutting Wheat and Operating
Four Grain Binders
Dalton, Nebraska.

Minutes Count When The Grain Is Ready To Cut

EVERY farmer knows that Harvest time, when the crops of a season's labor must be gathered, demands prompt action. *Minutes count.*

Any tractor-engine trouble means costly delays to him, idle hands and grain lost which might be turned into dollars.

The hot, dependable sparks delivered by the K-W High-Tension Magneto, insure constant no-trouble ignition, guaranteeing service from the tractor 24 hours a day if necessary.

The K-W High-Tension Magneto is of the simple inductor type construction. There are no troublesome commutators and brushes, revolving wires or collector rings, no

moving wires or sliding contacts. All connections on the K-W Magneto are permanent and stationary.

The K-W Magneto is equipped with an Impulse Starter, insuring *instant starting* of the engine, no loss of time in beginning the day's work—no interrupted service afterwards.

Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, the tractor that is K-W equipped can be depended upon under all weather and working conditions to develop the maximum power out of every drop of fuel used, regardless of the kind or how low the grade.

K-W Magnetos were built for tractors and their reputation for reliability has been proved in tractor service. Write for literature and list of K-W equipped tractors.

THE K-W IGNITION CO.
2871 Chester Av. CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.



High Tension MAGNETOS

Fire Any Kind of Fuel and Get Maximum Power Out of Every Drop Used

Service Supervisors and Distributors K-W Magnetos

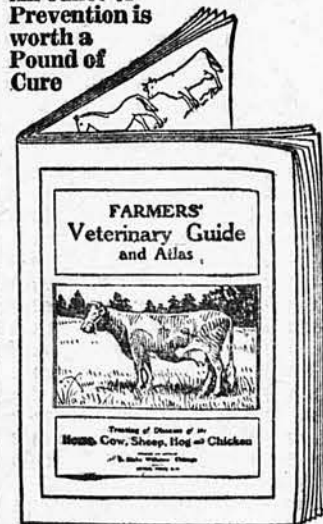
THE E. S. COWIE ELECTRIC COMPANY

1816 McGee Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Write nearest "Licensed" K-W
Service Station at

1238 E. Douglas Street
Wichita, Kansas

An ounce of
Prevention is
worth a
Pound of
Cure



If Your Livestock Is Worth Money Is It Worth Saving?

The Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas will show you how to treat diseases of livestock. You cannot afford to pass up a single word of this advertisement. He who knows how to keep his livestock healthy has the key to prosperity. **This Atlas means as much to your livestock as fertilizer means to your grain crops.** It enables you to know what is the matter with your horse, livestock or poultry when sick, and what to do in order to relieve them. It gives information which will be the means of **SAVING HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS TO YOU** in the course of a year.

A Wonderful Work of Reference—This Atlas contains 25 large colored charts showing the anatomy of the horse, cow, sheep, hog and poultry, together with full description of the symptoms, treatment and remedy for all common diseases of livestock.

How to Obtain Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas Absolutely FREE!

Send us \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or \$2.00 for a three-year's subscription, to Farmers' Mail and Breeze, and immediately on receipt of same we will forward this Atlas, **ENTIRELY FREE AND POSTPAID.** This offer is open to both new and old subscribers. This atlas will save you many times the cost of your subscription in less than a year. **Send for your Atlas today while the supply lasts! Do it now!**

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Enclosed find \$..... to pay for Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years, and send me the Veterinary Guide free and postpaid as per your special offer.

Name

Address

How to Kill Ants

If the ants are the outdoor kind, trace them to the outside nests and destroy the whole colony by injecting kerosene, gasoline, or better still, carbon bisulphide, into the nests with an oil can. But be careful about fire, for all of these substances are inflammable. If the trouble is caused by the little house ants, trace the ants to their nests, if possible, and destroy these.

Next to direct destruction of the nests, the most efficient method of combating household ants is to feed the invaders a poisoned sirup which is carried home for the young brood and which soon destroys the entire colony. To make this sirup take: $\frac{1}{2}$ pound sugar, 125 grains arsenate of soda, 1 quart water, 1 tablespoon honey.

Dissolve the sugar in the water and add the arsenate of soda. Boil until the sugar and poison are all dissolved, then add the honey. Use on bits of sponge on small shallow dishes, two or three to a room. Trace back the incoming column of ants and place the poisoned sponge as near as possible to the place of entrance.

This mixture is a deadly poison and should be handled as such.

Do not expect immediate results from the use of this poison. The mature ants in the nest will not be killed unless they have fed directly, but the developing brood will be poisoned and thus the colony will run out.

In all cases of trouble from ants much good may be done by keeping the floors and shelves as free as possible from sugar, crumbs, and other foods attractive to the insects. Keep sugar and other sweets in tight containers.

It's Easy

There need be little trouble to figure out your income tax. In the first place it may be worked out by algebra, astronomy, trigonometry and syntax, and then your answer may be correct and it may not. If your income is \$2,400 a year, and you have a diamond ring and an automobile, and are married to a brunette girl, 26 years old, you take the amount of your income and add your personal property, subtract your street number, multiply by your wife's height and divide by your telephone number.

If you have a child in the family, you subtract \$200 from your income, and the amount of your personal property, multiply by your waist measure, subtract the size of your collar and your child's age, multiply by the amount you have given the church during the year, and divide by the number of your automobile license tag. If there is a second child you deduct \$400 from your income, add the weight and age of each child, divide by the date of your birth, multiply by the size of your hat, and subtract the weight of your mother-in-law.

After you get it all figured out you won't have to pay any taxes; you'll be in the booby hatch, strapped down.—Santa Fe Employee's Magazine.

How We Lead in Swine

The world contains probably 475 million head of cattle, of which the United States has about one-seventh.

Of sheep the world has approximately 500 million head, of which the United States has about one-tenth.

Of swine the world contains about 180 million head, of which the United States contains considerably more than one-third.

In cattle the United States is second to India, with three other countries, Russia, Brazil and Argentina, following.

In sheep the United States is second to Australia, with Argentina, Russia, and New Zealand, the principal sheep-raising competitors.

In swine the United States is easily first, and this year has more hogs than its 10 nearest competitors combined. The closest of these are Brazil, Germany and Russia.

A Cheap Hog Feed

According to John Morrison, a stock farmer of Dundy county, Neb., hogs can be fattened in much less time on rabbit meat than with corn or other stock forage. Mr. Morrison says it is a frequent event in his country to hold jack rabbit drives, using the rabbits so caught for hog feed.

Corn Sure Does Need Rain

Ungrammatical, Perhaps, But Truthfully Descriptive

BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

HOPE STILL springs eternal in the farmer's heart so far as rain and the corn crop are concerned.

A feature of the weekly reports received within the last six days indicate an exceptional optimism, and express the belief that the state's corn fields may yet be saved from burning. Rain is needed everywhere, however. Stafford county, it will be noticed, reports wheat selling for \$1.85 a bushel, which isn't especially encouraging. Wheat appears to have yielded better than many persons expected.

Allen—Good rains recently have benefited corn, and a large crop is expected. One-half of the wheat crop has been threshed. Farmers are plowing. Pastures are good and cattle are in excellent condition. Some farms are being sold. Farmers are well pleased with prospects. Wheat is \$2.06; oats, 65c; flax, 55c; eggs, 35c; butterfat, 52c.—T. E. Whitlow, August 9.

Brown—Farmers are threshing. Wheat averages 18 bushels an acre and oats 30 to 40 bushels. Ground is too hard to plow for wheat. Corn still is in satisfactory condition but needs rain badly. Wheat is worth \$2 to \$2.25; corn, \$2; cream, 57c; eggs, 33c.—A. C. Dannenberg, August 8.

Coffey—Rain fell recently over part of the county, and it was needed badly. Ground is too hard to plow. Threshing is progressing slowly. Wheat is yielding about 20 bushels an acre and oats 30 to 40 bushels. Cattle are not gaining as pastures are dry, and flies are bad.—A. T. Stewart, August 9.

Gove—Several threshing machines are kept busy. Wheat averages only 5 to 20 bushels an acre and scarcely pays expenses. Barley and oats are satisfactory, and yield 25 to 30 bushels an acre. Farmers are paying 10 cents a bushel to get barley threshed and 20 cents for wheat. All feed crops are in excellent condition but need rain. Grasshoppers and beetles are damaging gardens. Wheat is selling for \$1.80 to \$2; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 25c.—Newell S. Boss, August 9.

Greenwood—A good rain fell over a large part of county August 5 which saved corn and kafir. Plowing for wheat is being rushed and several hay presses are idle, waiting for horses and help. Labor is very scarce. Prairie hay crop is good.—John H. Fox, August 9.

Logan—Harvest is completed and threshing has begun. Barley yields 25 to 50 bushels an acre, wheat 10 to 25 bushels and oats about 45 bushels. Corn is late. Cane feed and pastures are in excellent condition. A large acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. Demand for horses is small.—T. J. Daw, August 5.

Miami—Wheat threshing is progressing slowly on account of so much straw. Wheat will average 20 bushels an acre and much of it will test low. One and one-half inches of rain fell recently which benefited corn. Very little plowing has been done. Butterfat, 53c; eggs, 38c; hens, 27c.—F. J. Haefele, August 9.

Rooks—Weather dry and hot. Corn and feed crops unsatisfactory. No plowing has been done. Many farmers burning their stubble but others intend to sow in it without preparation. More spring crops will be planted next year. This will be better for the country.—C. O. Thomas, August 9.

Osage—Corn and pastures need rain. There are not enough threshing machines in county, and many farmers are stacking their grain.

Some fields are being threshed by the hour as there is much straw and little wheat. Garden truck is scarce because gardens have been neglected on account of the high price paid for labor in harvesting and haying. Corn retails for \$2.25; cream, 84c.—H. L. Ferris, August 8.

Saline—Weather still dry and very hot. Corn falling because of the drouth. Pastures still are holding out. Cane and kafir are not growing. Potatoes are rotting in the ground. Farmers are putting up prairie hay which is better than usual in quality and quantity. Cattle are fattening, and flies are not bad. Not much plowing has been done with teams because farmers are waiting for rain. Wheat, \$2.03; oats, 90c; butterfat, 56c; butter, 50c; eggs, 30c; potatoes, \$1.80.—J. P. Nelson, August 9.

Scott—Corn and cane are growing well but will need rain soon. Corn is tasseling, and cane is heading. Some cattle have been lost from the poisoning. Many public sales have been held recently and everything sells high. Grass in good condition. Second crop of alfalfa has been damaged by grasshoppers.—J. M. Helfrick, August 9.

Stafford—Local rains August 3 greatly benefited corn and feed crops. One-half of wheat ground has been prepared. Threshing is progressing. A number of public sales have been held. Cattle are doing well on pasture. Some hog cholera reported. Wheat, \$1.85; corn, \$1.94.—H. A. Kachelman, August 10.

Wilson—Wheat yields 15 to 30 bushels an acre and grades satisfactorily. Corn has been damaged badly by dry weather. Forage crops in fair condition. Less than 50 per cent of the wheat sown in 1918 will be sown this fall.—S. Carty, August 9.

Neosho—Farmers are haying and threshing. Hay yields $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons an acre, oats about 25 bushels and wheat 10 to 25 bushels. Much threshing is being done from shocks but some farmers have stacked their grain. Corn, kafir and feed crops need rain badly. Labor is scarce and high. Farmers are working for one another.—A. Anderson, August 2.

Opposes Small Farms

Which is the most efficient or desirable, the large or the small farm? Is the small farmer able to compete with the operator of the large farm? Can grain, meat and other farm products be more cheaply produced on the small farm than on the large farm? These and a great many other questions have come to us when we hear it proposed that the government, thru some system of loans, shall establish farmers on small farms. In support of this plan it is said that France and other countries have a large number of small farms consisting of 3 to 15 acres, and that these French farmers produce two or three times as much an acre as the American farmers. For that reason it is declared that the government should aid the returning soldiers and others to establish themselves on small farms. This is recommended as a remedy for the high cost of living, bolshevism, socialism, unemployment, and most of our other troubles whether real or imaginary.

We believe that these small farm advocates have not given proper consideration to the difference in conditions in France and our own country. In France and other countries of Western Europe there is a dense population and on account of the fact that all of those countries import a part of their food supply, farm products are comparatively high, while labor is cheap. The French farmer is close to good markets, while the American farmer must pay high railway and ocean freight half way around the world to reach a market for his surplus products and this surplus fixes the price to a great extent for his whole product.

We think it will be found that the small farm will succeed near great cities and will fail in most other places. We do not believe that any great number of Americans will want to operate small farms for the reason that the small farm cannot use much labor saving machinery and most of the labor will of necessity be performed by hand and we do not believe that many of our American farmers would be satisfied to live in the simple and inexpensive manner that the income of the small farm would make necessary. The fact is that farming when compared with other lines of business has not up to the present time paid well enough to make the small farm attractive to any good farmer. If the time should come when these small farms will pay better than working for some one in the city these small farms will be established without government aid.

It is believed by some visionary people who have no practical knowledge of farm life or conditions that a great

number of people now living in cities would if they had a chance be operating small farms. The truth is that if there was any demand for these farms they could be established easily and each one of them would not cost more than a house and lot in town or the price of an average automobile.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some people to believe that the owners and operators of large farms have been guilty of some crime. They are called land hogs and it is thought that the land is farmed by them to the detriment of the public. The fact is that these large farmers are the best farmers that the world has yet produced, and it was to them that the world looked for food during the war. Many of these large farmers started as tenants and bought land when they had made money enough to do so, later buying out some neighbor who did not have the natural intelligence, ability or industry to conduct a farm either large or small successfully. These large farmers have kept the world from starving during the war and it must look to them for its food supply for some time to come. There seems to be an impression among a certain class of people that there is a shortage of land in the United States but this is not true. Statistics show that less than one-third of the tillable land is in cultivation. There is a shortage of farm labor and of people who want to live on farms.

We see that there is a theory that a large number of returning soldiers will want to farm and we believe that these theorists are mistaken. We think that almost none of the soldiers who were not raised on farms will farm and it is likely that a great number of those who were raised on farms and would have farmed had they not gone to the war will not again take up farming. So far as "the back to the farm" theory is concerned we never have known any one who left the farm to return to farming. And it has been our observation that those who talk about the desirability of the back to the farm movement are persons who have no intention of going on the farm themselves.

The government is spending large sums of money advising people to do impracticable things. We believe it is safe practice to permit the farmer to work out his own salvation. It seems clear to us that no person is going to farm if he or she can live easier some other way. As long as other lines of business pay from 40 cents to a dollar an hour for labor there is nothing to cause any one to go to farming when it is shown that the farmer gets less than 25 cents an hour for his labor. If it is desirable to increase the number of farmers it can be done only by making farming pay better. At the present time in all the great farming sections of the United States remote from markets the only farm that appeals to the successful farmer is the farm of medium or large size.

Cairo, Kan. John Megaffin.

Good Start—Good Ending

Clarence Sellers, a 14-year-old farm boy of Sedgwick county, Colo., started out right in a pig club. He bought a registered weanling Duroc-Jersey gilt, and his judgment in selecting a good pig was shown when his sow, "State-Line Duroc," developed into an animal of excellent show-ring type. Her marvelous growth and thick velvet covering of flesh spoke well for the feed and care given her. This sow entered the ring at the Denver National Western Stock Show as a senior pig weighing 350 pounds, smooth as velvet, with lots of length, height, bone, and vigor.

The cost of the pig was \$18, and the cost of her feed \$30; the premiums won totaled \$35, and the present value of the sow as a breeding animal is reckoned at \$125.

A Woman's Opinion

We certainly appreciate Senator Capper's efforts for prohibition and other good things. If Congress were only filled with good men like him we would have a better nation and a better world. If all men in high life only had the back bone to stand for what they know to be right like he does, there would be no wars.

Scottsville, Kan. Mrs. S. Robinson.

Get a pig and raise your own meat.

The Source of Strength

"All responsibility for the success of the agricultural extension service does not rest on some one at Washington or at the state agricultural college. Every man in this service is as important as any other man. The county agent is just as vital as the director of extension or the Secretary of Agriculture. The county agent who looks to Washington or to his state college for entire direction is doomed to make a failure.

"There is a growing reliance of many elements upon the government for aid and direction. There is also an increasing disposition of certain elements to use the government for selfish ends. The latter tendency excites resistance, and therefore may not be a source of danger, but the former tendency grows more and more, and the ultimate consequence of it is bound to be a loss of local and personal self-reliance, as the nation is great only to the extent that its people are great. The nation does not confer greatness; the people confer greatness upon the government. If the people cease to rely upon themselves and depend upon the government for direction and for aid the nation itself will fail, because the fountain of its greatness will dry up."—Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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.

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	80	2.00	26.....	2.08	7.28
11.....	88	2.20	27.....	2.16	7.66
12.....	96	2.32	28.....	2.24	7.84
13.....	1.04	2.44	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	2.56	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	2.68	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	2.80	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	2.92	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	3.04	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	3.16	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	3.28	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	3.40	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	3.52	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	3.64	39.....	3.12	10.92
24.....	1.92	3.76	40.....	3.20	11.20
25.....	2.00	3.88			

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.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

EXTRA FINE THOROBBRED BLACK Langshan cockerels, March and April hatched. \$6 to \$15 each. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LEGHORNS.

200 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens. Extra good layers. \$1.50 each. Florence Humphrey, Corning, Kan.

THREE MONTHS OLD COCKERELS, 6 FOR \$5. Order now. Fishers S. C. Leghorn laying strain. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

PURE ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hens, \$1.50 each; 500 early hatch cockerels, \$1 each. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels and pullets. March hatch. \$1.25 each. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN HENS and a nice lot of cockerels. No. 2 pen eggs and range combine, 100, \$5. Write your wants. Karr's Buff Leghorn Farm, Lacygne, Kan.

500 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens. Winners 200 egg strain ribbon at American Egg Laying contest, Leavenworth, Kansas. Our strain recommended by Iowa State college. We must have the room for young stock so will sacrifice at \$1.75 each for prompt sale. This is a rare opportunity to get breeders at one-half the price others ask for the same quality. Iowa Poultry Farm, Chas. Laros, Owner, Grinnell, Iowa.

POULTRY WANTED.

NON-FERTILE EGGS, HENS AND SPRING chickens. Good demand. Ship direct. Coops and cages loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

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

WE WANT TO BUY NEW OR OLD CROP fancy alfalfa seed. Send sample and lowest price. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, 98% PURE, \$10 BU.; seed rye, \$2; sacks free. Liberty bonds accepted at par. Meier Seed & Grain Co., Russell, Kan.

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

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KANSAS, 95 per cent pure, good germination, \$3.50 per bushel. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR NEW CROP alfalfa seed. When any to offer please quote us lowest price your track and mail sample. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT FOR sale. Write for list of members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association having Kanred seed for sale. B. S. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, Manhattan, Kan.

HAVE FOR SALE 6,000 BUSHELS OF pure Kanred seed wheat, inspected for purity. \$2.40 per bushel at threshing machine or bin. Expect to thresh by August 1, out of shock. Level Land Realty Co., Bird City, Kan.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR LEASE ON ACCOUNT OF HEALTH—My poultry ranch, fully equipped, sixty acres, dairy sideline. Established 1910. Merit closest investigation. Write immediately. Chas. Grant, Elk Falls, Kan.

MONEY IN GRAIN—\$25 INVESTED IN grain or stocks on our plan gives opportunity to make \$250; no further risk; markets active; act quickly. Merchants Brokerage Co., 901 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—30 HORSE, BATES STEEL Mule tractor. C. L. Gifford, Eskridge, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—12-25 NEW ROYER four wheel tractor. Low Hawkey, Heston, Kan.

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

8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR FOR SALE, IN first class running order. \$400. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

FLOR CITY TRACTOR 30-50; 6-BOTTOM plow, discs and harrows. Write Ed Elrod, Lafontaine, Kan.

ONE OF THE BEST OIL FILLED STAVE silos, 100 ton capacity. Brand new, will sell at big discount. R. L. Sargent, Wiley, Colo.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW 1916 BULL tractor, never used. New Grand Detour three-bottom plow. Charles Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

ADVANCE ENGINE, 30 H. P.; NEW MINNEAPOLIS separator 36x62, cheap. Good order. Rig in field. I. C. Shaffer, Bunker Hill, Kan.

No. 3 BIRDSALL ALFALFA HULLER, self feeder and wind stacker all ready to run, almost new. Price \$500. W. V. Jackson, Coldwater, Kan.

ONE HART-PARR 30-60 KEROSENE tractor. One Lattley two section 10 ft. disc plow. Both in good running order. Price right. E. G. Smith, Gove, Kan.

TRACTOR AND PLOWS OR WILL TRADE on western land. I will lease 500 acres of land and premises to party dealing for my 30-60 Mogul and plows. Ira J. Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

ONE COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT. First class shape. 25 H. P. engine. 36-60 separator. One twenty H. P. steam engine, like new. Write or come and see. L. B. Campbell, Miltonvale, Kan.

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

20 H. P. MINNEAPOLIS SIMPLE TRACTOR engine, high pressure boiler, 40-62 Minneapolis separator. Both in first class order. Will sell separate if desired. Also one 12-25 Case tractor. Harry Bayless, Mound Valley, Kan.

ONE 12-24 HEIDER TRACTOR, GOOD shape; one 18-35 Rumely tractor, A-1 shape; three Model R Waterloo Boy tractors, A-1 shape; one Titan 12-25 four cylinder; one 8-16 Mogul tractor, good shape; one 12-20 Emerson New, with plow left and plow; one Happy Farmer tractor, good only for repair parts; one Bull tractor, good only for parts. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

HAVING FINISHED MY THRESHING AND going to reduce my farming operations, I will sell my power farming outfit, consisting of an 18-35 Oil Pull tractor, been used two seasons, a 31-52 Gaar Scott separator, been run about sixty days, 6-bottom Oliver plow, 2 5-bottom LaCross disc plows. All machinery in use now and in first class running condition. \$2,500 cash, or will use as much as \$1,000 in government bonds. F. O. B. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

FIRST CLASS RUMLEY THRESHING OUTFIT, complete, 20 H. P., steam 36-inch separator, ready for work, price \$2,250, worth more; one 12-20 Emerson tractor, with 3-bottom high power lift plows, slightly used, price \$750, worth \$1,200; one 8-16 Mogul, run one season, \$350; one Bull tractor, first class condition, \$300; one Heider tractor, 12-20, first class condition, \$800. Wire, write or come see these at Masopust Brothers, Ellsworth, Kan.

MACHINERY.

ONLY TWO LEFT—NEW 12-24 TRACTORS \$875 each. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—15-30 FLOUR CITY TRACTOR with 3 plows. Consider trade. Ray Brost, R. 5, Independence, Kan.

ONE 20-HORSE MINNEAPOLIS ENGINE, one 32-54 Avery separator, good as new. Chas. Hornecker, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—20-40 1915 CASE TRACTOR and Case-Racine self lift plow. \$750 if taken at once. A. H. Bircher, Kanopolis, Kan.

COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT, \$1700: Avery separator, Case engine, good condition working every day. Meier Seed and Grain Co., Russell, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row, self gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold to farmers for twenty-three years. Only \$25, with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

PLOWS WANTED.

ENGINE PLOW WANTED. STATE CASH price. E. Hyatt, Hazelton, Kan.

THREE-BOTTOM DISC AND MOULD-board plows for tractor, also disc tandem. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

WANTED—LARGE ENGINE DISC PLOWS, or engine mould board plows. What is your cash price? Ed Broden, Morganville, Kan.

FERTILIZERS.

DUCOMMON'S VICTORY PLANT SPUR—Grows stronger, harder plants, greatly increases yield. Far less bulky and more concentrated than ordinary fertilizers. Price \$2 an acre. Try some on that wheat field this fall. Full information free. Ducommon Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

PERSONAL.

FAIRMONT 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.

DOGS

ONE PAIR REGISTERED FOX HOUNDS for sale. John Rash, Centerville, Kan.

PUREBRED ENGLISH SHEPHERD DOGS for sale. R. S. Ikenberry, Quinter, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES FOR SALE. Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

FOR SALE—FIVE WOLF HOUNDS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Arthur, Cheney, Kan.

SEVEN RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS, females, \$5; males, \$8. E. E. Cook, Hamilton, Kan.

GROWN WOLF DOGS AND PUPS FOR sale. Homer Foxworthy, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

PEDIGREED PIT BULL TERRIER PUPS. Males, \$10; females, \$5. I. B. Welch, St. John, Kan.

AIREDALE PUPPIES, PUREBRED, REGISTERED, best of breeding. Ralph Jamison, Alamota, Kan.

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPPIES, WEANED, perfect markings, workers. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

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

I WANT TO BUY ONE OR TWO ABSOLUTELY GOOD COON DOGS. Must have trial. R. R. Steves, 116 E. 5th St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—PUREBRED BULL PUPS. Males, \$10; females, \$5. Satisfaction or money refunded. D. P. Anderson, Osage City, Kan.

COON HOUND PUPS, 8 WEEKS OLD. From best hunting stock. Priced right, for immediate sale. Write or see, Henry C. Libben, R. 1, Glasco, Kan.

AIREDALES, COLLIES AND OLD ENGLISH Shepherd dogs. Trained male dogs, brood matrons, pups of all ages. Flemish Giant, New Zealand and Rufus Red Belgian rabbits. Send six cents for large instructive list of what you want. W. R. Watgon, Box 1909, Oakland, Iowa.

GOATS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE PAIR OF milk goats. Byron Lyons, Fulton, Kan.

FARM LISTS.

FARMS ON CROP PAYMENTS—\$25 TO \$60 per acre. One-fifth cash, balance on easy terms. Write for the big list. John B. Fried Co., Jamestown, N. D.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM- petent 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.

LANDS.

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.

FARM ON SHARES.

WANTED A FARM ON SHARES BY owner. Kind to animals. Work guaranteed. Owner furnish everything. Inquire of Box 264, Hillsboro, Kan.

PATENTS.

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLU- strated 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.

LUMBER.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SY, Baltimore, Md.

WOMAN HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WOMAN OR GIRL TO ASSIST with house work. Good home and good treatment guaranteed. Box 44, Tescott, Kan.

CANARIES.

BEAUTIFUL BIRDS, YOUNG AND OLD. Immediate sales. Send part payment to hold. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

FINANCIAL.

LIBERTY BONDS CASHED—HIGHEST prices paid. For particulars write Brown & Company, 401X Continental Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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. A man with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO washers one Saturday. Profits \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Co., Jamestown, 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.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE, SINGLE MAN TO DO dairy work. Empire milker used. Must be clean, no bad habits. Good wages for right man. Year round job for sticker. M. E. Norman, Latimer, Kan.

NURSES WANTED.

YOUNG WOMEN WANTED TO ENTER training school for nurses, Christ's hospital, Topeka, Kansas. State age and education. References required. Address W. F. Bowen, Superintendent.

POSITION WANTED.

EXPERIENCED MAN WANTS WORK ON farm; ten years experience; good references. Have small family; prefer location near school. Answer at once. W. J. Harrison, Barclay, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE AND CATALPA posts. Address Hedge and Catalpa, care Mail and Breeze.

WORK WANTED.

WANTED WORK ON FARM OR RANCH by October 1 by man of 34 years with small family. Experienced farmer. No bad habits. Will give a man a square deal and expect good wages. Must be a steady job and near school. Good references. R. B. McGinnis, Stafford, Kan.

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.

PLEATINGS.

PLEATINGS. MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., 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.

HONEY.

NEW CROP OF ALFALFA EXTRACTED honey. 2 sixty pound cans in a case, 18c pound, \$21.60 per case. F. O. B. cars Las Cruces. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

MOLASSES.

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

WHITE MICE.

WHITE MICE—I BUY ALL YOU RAISE. Write for prices of breeders. C. B. Apperson, Bentonville, Ark.

RHEUMATISM CURE.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DIS- coveries of the age; millions are suffering with rheumatism. An herb that actually drives the most stubborn case of rheumatism entirely out of the system; many people have written us and say they are astounded at the results; the effect on the kidneys is simply marvelous. You bathe your feet in it for 15 minutes a day for 10 days; agents are coin- ing money. Price 72c pound postpaid. Rheumatism Herb Co., Santa Monica, Cal.

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.

Will Combat Texas Fever

Dipping, spraying, segregation and holding of Texas cattle until cool weather are methods of fighting Texas fever which will be used to stamp out the disease in this part of the state. A hundred cattlemen from Lyon, Chase, Marion and surrounding counties met in Emporia last week to discuss methods of combating the disease. According to A. P. Burdick, assistant to the state sanitary commissioner, the fever condition is serious, but not dangerous. Texas fever ticks have been found in many herds, but the cattle are being sprayed and isolated.

J. H. Mercer presided at the meeting today and promised co-operation of the state livestock association and experts from the Department of Agriculture gave instructions in fighting the disease.

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—200 acres, well improved. Well located. B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

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

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

BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCHES. Priced right. 160 to 8,000 acres. Write me. Alva Wycoff, Russell Springs, Kan.

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

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS for sale; prices right; terms if desired; write for descriptive circular. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Improved half section of level wheat land, \$80 per acre. Herman Long, WaKeeney, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 4 1/2 miles out, imp., \$90 per acre. Other farms for sale. Write for list. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED 40 a. on easy terms. Immediate possession. Close to town. A. P. Burghman, Oak Hill, Kansas.

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

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

283 ACRES, 85 miles S. W. of Kansas City, all smooth, well improved, a choice farm, \$100 per acre. Easy terms. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

660 ACRES, southeast Finney county, improved, would divide. Write for price and terms. T. L. Crabb, Owner, Garden City, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 7 room house, fair barn, 90 acres cultivation, 30 acres meadow, 6 miles Eureka, \$40.00 for quick action. Blue Stem Land Co., Eureka, Kansas.

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

160 A., 3 ml. out, 6 room house, barn 40 by 50. 70 a. farm land, bal. pasture and mow land, abundance of fine water. Good terms. Price \$65 a. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kan.

480 ACRES, highly improved, deep black soil, 160 acres farm land, 40 acres alfalfa, 280 pasture. Price \$80 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.

GOVE COUNTY, KANSAS, wheat is great. Get some of this fine land, 5 miles from Quinter at \$26 per acre. Write for map and prices. Harry Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

820 ACRES, improved, 240 a. level land. Plenty of good water, only 3 1/2 ml. town. Price \$20 a. Bargain, terms. Delbert Symes, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE LAND, stock goods, residence, anything, anywhere, write Graham's National Exchange, Eldorado, Kan.

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.

CLOUD CO. 120 acres, creek bottom. Well improved. 95 a. in cult., 5 a. alfalfa, 20 a. timber and pasture, mail route, 1 ml. school, 3 ml. Concordia. Possession at once. W. Groux, Owner, Concordia, Kan.

320 ACRES, smooth wheat land, 3 ml. 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.

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.

REAL BARGAIN—160 acres, improvements cost \$3,000, 100 acres cultivation fine wheat land, 60 acres pasture. Price \$4,000. Write for new land list of bargains. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

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

EVANGELIST E. S. STUCKER, of Ottawa, wants to sell fine modern residence near Ottawa university; also 560 a. wheat and stock farm, 2 1/2 ml. S. E. of Utica, Ness Co. Write him.

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.

FOR SALE—Good first class elevator property in wheat country in southeastern Kansas. Sicknes in the owner's family compels him to change location. Owner, Box 426, Humboldt, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL 80 acre farm, 1 ml. Ottawa, splendid improvements. Choice property. Write for description of this or any size tract interested in. Free booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—80 acres, 5 miles town, 25 acres pasture, balance farm land; never failing soft water; barn; possession now; \$60.00 per acre; also 160 acres grass 2 miles town, \$55 per acre. Address Box 64, Westphalia, Kansas.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE 640 acres, section 5, township 13, range 41, in Wallace county, Kansas. Price \$20 per acre. Several never failing springs of water, three miles from R. R. Terms. M. M. St. Clair, Fort Collins, Colo.

160 ACRES in Bates county, Mo. All rich bottom land, well drained, 3 miles from R. R., 65 miles from Kansas City. This is a real bargain. Price \$45 per acre. Possession at once. Stern & Stern Land Co., 103 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

160 ACRES, 4 ml. Burlington, 7 room house, good barn, garage, other outbuildings, plenty of water, 10 a. alfalfa. Possession any time. Price \$80. Write for other propositions. Phillips Land & Loan Co., Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE 480 a. improved farm, 9 room house, barn 40x60x16, 350 cultivation, balance pasture and mow land, 1/2 mile to R. R. and elevator, 1 mile to school, 18 miles to Topeka. Price \$85 per acre. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 4 miles Russell Springs, Kansas. 80 a. broke and in crop. Balance pasture. Fenced and cross fenced. Plenty water and buildings. Priced at \$30 per acre to Sept. 20, 1919. C. A. Schomerus, Russell Springs, Kansas.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY, KANSAS, S.W. 323 Acre Stock Ranch Good grass, plenty water, shade, fenced and cross fenced. Am old and no children and cannot handle. Clear. No trades. Lock Box 6, Olsburg, Kansas.

THOMAS COUNTY 640 acres, one of the best improved all around farms in the county. Located in best part of county. 9 miles good market. Must be sold at once. Best of terms. Price \$33 per acre. C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature.

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY 1,240 acres, best land in county, all in body, all level, fine state of cultivation, 2 miles good market, best terms. Price \$45 per acre. Must be sold at once. Get busy. C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

FINE 160 A. FARM, 2 1/2 ml. Waverly, 100 a. level farm land, 60 a. native prairie pasture (could be farmed), nice location, good house, 9 rooms, large barn, good condition and well built, good granary. Price \$100 per acre. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

2,100 ACRES, 900 cult., 500 bottom, 1,200 acres blue stem grass with spring water, good improvements. \$60 per acre. 160 acres good imp., close to town, \$75 per acre. 80 acres 3 1/2 ml. Eskridge, improved, \$75 per acre. Good terms on all. F. L. McCoy, Eskridge, Wabunsee Co., Kan.

117 ACRES, located 3 ml. Ottawa, Kansas, on county highway, all smooth, good, tillable land, 30 acres pasture, remainder cult. Good 7 room house, good barn, new garage, 1/2 ml. school, close to church, R. F. D. and telephone. Price \$135 per acre. Possession any time. D. L. Casida, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE AT ONCE—A BARGAIN One 80 acre farm, all tillable, 1 1/2 ml. from Minneapolis, Kansas, located on the Meridian road, six room house, barn for eight head of horses, granary and good well and wind mill, about 10 acre pasture. Improvements in fair condition. Federal aid has been granted to surface Meridian road by this farm, and work is now in progress. This farm must be sold at once. Possession given at once. Terms reasonable. Price \$125 per acre. Address Box 85, Minneapolis, Kansas.

KANSAS

SNAPS IN RANCHES Large list of improved stock ranches from \$8 per acre up. Farm lands in vicinity of McCracken from \$25 per acre up. J. C. WHARTON, McCracken, Kansas.

240 ACRES, well improved, 140 a. cultivated, 100 pasture and timber, 15 a. alfalfa, never failing spring, 2 1/2 miles good town, school on farm, \$90 a. 160 acres, fair improvements, 100 a. cultivated, balance pasture, within easy distance 3 towns, \$80 a. Richards & Moore, White City, Kan.

158 1/2 ACRES second bottom, well improved on good road, young orchard, plenty of shade, 1 mile to trading point, 6 ml. 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.

FARMS OFFERED BY OWNERS No. 1, 800 acres smooth Greeley Co. land. \$12.50 an acre. Liberal terms. No. 2, 640 acres. \$12.50 an acre. No. 3, four square sections. Improved. \$17.50 an acre. Loan back \$12,000 five years, 6%. Ready to move March 1, and made money. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kansas.

120 ACRES, 4 ml. from good town, land all lays well and in high state of cultivation. New limestone soil, close to school. New, nice and complete set of imp., lots of fruit. An ideal home in every way. \$100 per acre. We have 40s, 80s, 160s and larger. Write for descriptive circular. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE—480 acre farm all in one body. Over three thousand bushels of wheat raised on this farm this year. Good oil wells are being pumped within one mile and a drill is just starting to drill on the middle quarter of this farm. Will sell for \$100 per acre for quick sale. Owner, Box 426, Humboldt, Kansas.

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.

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 Ferster, Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS FARM AND RANCH—5,000 acres in north central Kansas, on living stream of water; 500 acres valley land, 250 acres well set to alfalfa, 250 acres corn; 31 miles stone posts and barbed wire fence; large modern stone residence, hot water heat, electric lights; 650 head high grade Hereford cattle can be sold with the place; price \$37.50 per acre; best buy in Kansas. O. J. Gould, Bonifils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARM FOR SALE 320 a. in Rush county, Kansas. Six to eight ml. from 3 towns. Has good set of improvements, consisting of good 7 room house, large barn, all kind of outbuildings, two good wells, two wind mills. These improvements are well worth \$5,000. About 200 acres in cult., 120 acres in meadow, and pasture, all fenced except 25 a. Price \$55 per a. Can make terms to suit buyer. Address Charles Schraeder, Larned, Kansas.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe and Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS 80 acres, improved, 9 ml. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms.

80 acres, improved, 5 ml. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms.

160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 ml. 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.

320 ACRES

Lyon county, 6 miles two towns. Well improved fine new 7 room house, barn 36x44 ft., stone cattle barn 30x120 ft., cow barn, poultry houses, etc. Fine quality of soil; 130 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture; 40 a. bottom, 20 a. alfalfa, good water, plenty of timber on good road, 150 yds. school. Price \$70 an acre, good terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA FOR THE FARMER who wants a new and better location is pictured and described in a new book just issued by the United States Railroad Administration and the State Agricultural college. Facts about different sections of the state, profitable crops, soil, climate, rainfall, irrigation. Ranking high in production and increasing rapidly in wealth, there are still chances for the man of limited capital and the book tells how success is to be won. Ask for Nebraska book. Give name and address plainly. J. L. Edwards, Manager Agricultural Section, Room 651, United States Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C.

WISCONSIN

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

COLORADO

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.

COLORADO FARMS and ranches, \$5 to \$30 per acre. Write for particulars. Hollingsworth Land Co., Arriba, Lincoln County, Colo.

FOR SALE—160 acres. Good irrigated farm, producing fine crops. Price \$110 per acre. The Charles E. Gibson Co., Alamosa, Colo.

WRITE the J. H. Rouze Realty Co., Burlington, Colorado, for prices of land in the famous Burlington district, 500 families wanted.

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.

FARMS OF ALL SIZES in eastern Colorado. \$20 to \$60 corn, wheat, oats, barley, pinto beans. Sure crops. C. C. Whiteaker, Simla, Colo.

COLORADO LAND, Lincoln Co. Imp. and unimproved, 150 to 2,500 a. at \$15 to \$55 a. Write for descriptive list. M. H. Yerrick, Bovina, 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, Calhan, Colo.

160 A., 5 ml. of Caddo, all good level land, fair imp., 40 a. in crops, wheat in neighborhood making 15 to 30 bu. per a. Price \$10 per a. Write Huston A. Sowers, Caddo, Colo.

640 ACRES of land, 90 acres broke, at \$12 per acre, some terms. Also other farming and grazing land in every size tract at attractive prices while they last. Write F. S. Bradney, Brush, Colo.

I BUY AND SELL my own farms and ranches. Can save you money by buying direct. Good farms, join town, best of climate. Pure soft water, best of terms to responsible parties. W. H. Harper, Simla, 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.

Cheap Lands

The best-cheapest lands in Cheyenne and Kiowa counties, Colorado. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts. \$13.50 to \$25 per acre, raw and improved. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

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 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 of settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill. 928 Railway Exchange.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well, 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$25 per acre. Terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

160 ACRES, 4 ml. from McAlester, city 18,000, 130 acres fine dry black bottom land as in state, 70 a. cult., all in corn which will make 45 bu. per a. \$46 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

1,170 ACRE RANCH, 270 in cultivation, 200 acres fine meadow land and balance good pasture; good improvements and two good tenant houses with barn and wells. Price \$35 per acre. Also we have farms from 40 acres up for sale. Can give terms. Write for information. Crowder Real Estate Co., Crowder, Okla.

NEW MEXICO

The Land of Opportunity

We offer you facts concerning the best cheap land in America today. Healthful climate, pure air, the best water, excellent schools. For further information, apply to

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Estancia, New Mexico.

MISSOURI

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

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.

LISTEN! Nice imp. 40 acres, \$1,500; valley 80, \$2,500. 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.

520 ACRES, good stock farm, two miles of railroad, \$30 per acre. Hutton & King, Weaubleau, Mo.

FREE VIEWS!—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 504 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.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write. J. E. Loy, Flemington, 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.

100 ACRE FARM, Vernon Co., Mo. 3 1/2 mi. R. R. town, improved, 240 a. second bottom. Black fertile soil, belongs to heirs, must sell now. Price \$50 per acre. W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.

120 ACRE STOCK FARM Fine home; barns; hog houses; poultry houses and watering system. Improvements alone worth \$8,000. The farm is now well stocked and good stock of feed on hand; 118 head of hogs. Stock and implements can be bought at a fair price, or shipped to market. Located on railroad, one mile west of Cuba, Mo. Price for quick sale, \$110 per acre. Ed F. Catlin, St. Louis, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI FARMS

Write for full descriptions and pictures of our big bargains. Fine climate; productive soils; pure water; and a crop every year.

Pioneer Investment Company H. B. Wann, Mgr., Humansville, Polk Co., Mo.

BEST LAND BUY

In the United States today is southeast Missouri cut-over land. We have 7,000 acres for sale in tracts of 40 acres and up, at reasonable prices, terms 10% cash, the balance 10 years after date at 6% interest. It is all a deep, rich, black sandy loam soil that will please the most critical buyer. Located in the famous Little River drainage district, in the country developing agricultural county in the country.

The only remaining undeveloped corn lands in the country are these reclaimed lands. During the past four and one-half years we have sold 64,692 acres of them to 492 different people. Let us send you their names, also full information. Address Dept. 12, Hummelberger-Harrison Land Selling Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

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.

AGENTS WANTED

In every town in Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and southern Minnesota, to bring land buyers to northeastern Colorado. We are located 112 miles east of Denver, on the main line of the C. & N. W. from Chicago to Denver. Wheat is yielding from 12 to 32 bushels per acre. A square deal assured to both solicitors and buyers. For particulars, write the **WAGNER REALTY COMPANY,** Akron, Colorado.

"GO SOUTH YOUNG MAN"

From Virginia to Texas the south is more prosperous and promising than ever in its history. Land values are lower today than they will be again. NOW is the time to buy.

The U. S. Railroad Administration is prepared to furnish accurate information to home-seekers regarding opportunities in the south.

Name the state you want to learn about.

Address

J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Agricultural Section U. S. Railroad Administration, Room 707, Washington, D. C.

Wheat Traders in A Flurry

A Drop of 22 Cents in A Week is Disturbing

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

WHEAT has been most seriously affected by reduced price agitation. Sharp premiums were practically wiped out in a single session, and for the first time on the new crop the bulk of sales of the bread grain were made at the government basic prices last week. This was only a natural development, in view of the proposals to reduce the price of wheat to \$1.51 a bushel, as the agreement between the government and millers, jobbers and bakers for handling the crop of 1919 provides for reimbursement only for the difference between the basic price and the resale figure. Buyers were unwilling to take wheat above the government price with a prospect of loss on the premiums, and some even refused to buy at the basic level, seeking to avoid any claim against the United States Grain Corporation.

Still another factor in the sharp break in wheat prices was the strike difficulty among railroad shopmen in Kansas City, which greatly restricted the outgoing movement of wheat. With shipments either refused or accepted only subject to delay, millers in the spring wheat belt and the East, as well as in other buying sections, were reluctant to make purchases and face heavy demurrage and other accruing charges. The strike situation, which has since been settled, also affected the incoming movement of wheat, the grain control committee on the Kansas City market, having control of the issuance of permits for the movement from the country, allotting railroads only sufficient equipment to load 200 cars daily, compared with an average of more than 800 cars daily in the preceding week. Producers should not become exercised over their inability to load wheat, for later markets offer a reward for holders; at least this is the present outlook.

From a top of \$2.42 a bushel at the close of the preceding week for dark hard wheat, the market receded 22 cents to the basic level. Following the refusal of President Barnes of the Grain Corporation to permit a resale figure below the government level, the market strengthened, and with the return of striking railroad shopmen, prices rebounded to a top of \$2.31 a bushel, or as much as 14 cents over the guaranteed level, the still 11 cents under the previous week. There was even less opposition on hard and red winter wheat in the slump to the gov-

ernment basis. But before the close the market had advanced as much as 7 cents a bushel on hard, with sales up to \$2.25 a bushel for No. 2. Some sales of hard wheat were made within a cent of the government basis late in the trade, with red wheat selling at 1/2 to 2 cents above the guaranteed level.

It is significant to note that the August Department of Agriculture report on crops estimates the winter wheat yield at 715 million bushels, compared with the July 1 estimate of 838,582,000 bushels. For the spring wheat yield, the estimate is 225 million bushels, or a decrease of 97,096,000 bushels compared with a month ago. The world's breadstuffs requirements from the United States are estimated as considerably above our exportable surplus.

Violent fluctuations marked the trade in corn. At one time last week future quotations were off as much as 13 cents a bushel, with the close showing a rebound of 15 cents from the low point on the September delivery, or 2 cents net higher. The December delivery closed with a net loss of more than 5 cents, the May option showing a similar decline. Only insignificant quantities of corn are moving from the country, Kansas City's arrivals amounting to less than 50 cars, or less than the total on a single day in the corresponding week a year ago. But an extremely quiet demand is being witnessed for cash corn, and sympathetically with the action of wheat, prices sagged. Sales closed at a range of \$1.86 to \$2 a bushel, or 5 to 6 cents lower. A reduction of 27 million bushels in the August government estimate on corn production compared with July 1, was generally expected by the trade.

In addition to the influences affecting wheat and corn, the trade in oats yielded to a light export demand, more favorable reports on threshing returns in the Northwest, and an increased movement of the grain from the country, including more new crop offerings. Cash prices show a net decline of 4 to 6 cents a bushel for the week, while future quotations, after declining as much as 6 1/2 cents, closed about unchanged. There was a reduction of 17,128,000 bushels in the estimate by the Department of Agriculture on the oats yield compared with the July figures. These figures, already forecast by private crop observers, had generally been discounted before their issuance by the Federal bureau. The movement of new oats is increasing rather slowly.

Hay Went Up Somewhat

Price changes in the hay market were not in sympathy with the trend of values in grains and feedstuffs in general. Prairie showed an advance of as much as \$1.50 a ton and alfalfa rose more than \$1 a ton above the close of the preceding week. Tame hay was unchanged. Buying of hay continues on a broad scale, dealers considering the present volume of orders the largest on record for this period of the year. The South, Southeast and East are playing a conspicuous part in the market for alfalfa and tame hay, while the drouthy areas of the Northwest are calling for increased quantities. Demand from the Northwest was considerably increased by the 50 per cent freight rate reduction allowed on feed shipments into the suffering territory. Stockyards are buying prairie on a large scale, a normal development at this period.

A weaker tone is evident in the mill-feed trade. Fear was manifest that the government wheat handling agency would fix prices on the feed along with the proposed action for a reduced wheat figure. This, of course, caused a halt in the buying, but trade was quickly resumed. Bran closed around \$40 a ton, basis Kansas City. Owing to scarcity of offerings, shorts advanced to \$58 a ton, but demand was noticeably weak at this level.

"Not all of the war was horror and bitterness," writes General Pershing, "and the spirit our boys showed reminded me very much of the standard

set in our sports at home. If the Hun had met us on the same sportsmanlike basis, history would record a different story of the conflict. An incident related by one of my staff illustrates the Yankee spirit. The doughboy had captured a German and on the way to camp discovered that the prisoner had a huge roll of French money. Immediately he conjured up visions of the delectable cafes of Paris and what he could do with that bank roll, but he could not bring himself to the point where he would actually take the roll. Instead he pondered for a moment, and then, bringing the captive to attention, faced him, saluted, and asked: 'Kamerad, kanst du craps schutzen?'

Community Commission Sales

(Continued from Page 3.)

believes that his property has not brought what it is worth he may redeem it by paying 1 per cent of the highest offer to the auctioneers for "crying" the sale and 1 per cent to the would-be-buyer for compensation. The auctioneers reserve 2 per cent of every other sale as their fee. In the two seasons which have passed since this "side line" in auctioneering began, individual sales have never amounted to less than \$3,000, even on rainy days, and often approached the \$12,000 mark. The last four days of the season just ended totaled \$35,000. A season of community sales begins September 1 and ends May 1.

Additional proof of the large success of the sales is a model sales pavilion now under construction. The structure is of brick and is 122 feet by 92 feet. The sales pavilion proper, which occupies one-half of the building, includes a large, well lighted ring, an amphitheater which will seat 500 persons, tile-floored pens for hogs below and back of the seats, and extensive stalls for cattle at the sides. Running water and mangers for the stock are features. An office and rest room are in the other end of the building. The remaining space is to be used during the week and especially in stormy weather for a parking place for cars. The doors are the width of the street outside. One door opens into a combined shed for teams and feed barn. Ed Crandall designed this complete and modern pavilion.

The new building will be open in September for the next season of community sales which are likely to be so much more successful than ever that plans are being made to hold all day sales.

How Much Does He Owe?

A farmer went into a general store in his town and bought a broom for 50 cents, but before paying for it got to talking with a neighbor. Presently he said to the clerk, "Would you mind exchanging this broom for 50 cents worth of tobacco?" The clerk made the exchange and the farmer slipped the tobacco into his pocket while he continued to talk. He was reminded that his fence needed fixing so he asked that the clerk exchange the tobacco for fence staples. When he got the staples he started to walk out.

"Beg your pardon, but you did not pay me for the staples," said the clerk.

"Oh, yes, I did. I gave you the tobacco for them."

"But you didn't pay for the tobacco."

"I gave you the broom for the tobacco," said the farmer as he climbed into his car.

"But you didn't pay for the broom," protested the clerk.

"I didn't take the broom did I?" answered the farmer as he drove off.

—Iowa Farmer.

Horses Dying of New Disease

The death of more than 150 horses of a new disease is reported in the Arkansas Valley, near Lamar, Colo. Dr. W. E. Howe of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry says the disease resembles the so-called "Kansas Horse Disease" which killed hundreds of animals in Kansas, Eastern Colorado and Nebraska a few years ago.

The Parson—I intend to pray that you may forgive Casey for throwing that brick at you. The Patient—Mebbe yer riv'ence 'ud be saving toime if ye'd just wait till Oi git well, and then pray for Casey.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

WANTED!—Stock and grain farm. Give price and terms. Lock Box 254, Randolph, Kan.

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

FINE FARMING LAND northwest Texas. \$25 per acre. Best terms in the world. Improved farms around Oklahoma City where you sure have market for everything that is grown from soil. \$50 to \$100 per acre. Terms. W. S. McCoy, 315 Liberty National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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.

ARKANSAS

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write **F. M. MESSER, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.**

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas. Leaders in farm and town property.

100 ACRES, four miles from Rogers. Fine road. Good small improvements. Water piped to house from spring. Spring in pasture, 40 acres branch bottom land. Balance upland. Price \$3,000. Easy terms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

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.

Public Sale

August 21, 1919
Penalosa, Kansas

30 HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES.
Percherons: Stallion, Woodrow, No. 123851; color, blk.; age, 3; wt. 1600. Mare, Mina, No. 48864; color, black; age, 13; wt. 1500; colt by side. Mare, Nigress, No. 91847; color, black; age, 13; wt. 1600; colt by side. Mare, Black Ruth, No. 112445; color, black; age, 6; wt. 1400; colt by side. Mare, Black Ruby, No. 112444; color, black; age, 6; wt. 1400. Filly, Mable, No. 152404; color, black; age, 1 year. 1 Morgan stallion, Roy Morgan, No. 5251; color, chestnut sorrel; age, 12; wt. 1150. 1 mammoth jack, Stormes, No. 3852; color, black; age, 11; wt. 1000. 2 brood mares, 5 and 3 years old, colts by side. 5 mares, ages 4 to 11 years old. 7 mare mules, 4 years old; color, black; wt. 900 to 1200. 1 mule, 3 years old. 2 mules, 1 year old.

30 HEAD WELL BRED CATTLE.
8 high grade milk cows, ages 3 to 7 years old, 2 stock cows, one with calf by side. 4 steers, 1 year old. 8 heifers, 1 year old. 7 spring calves. 1 registered Shorthorn bull, 2 years old.

18 HEAD OF PUREBRED DUDOC MERSEY HOGS

Consisting of: 6 brood sows, 1 registered boar, 11 shoats.

A flock of prize winning S. C. R. I. Red chickens. All ages.

A lot of farm machinery consisting of: 1 Nilson tractor and plows, also drills, harrows, binders, binders and a general supply of farm implements.

NO STOCK SOLD TILL 12 O'CLOCK OLD TIME

G. H. Fornwalt, Owner

Col. Pete Powellson, Auctioneer.
H. C. Knappenberger, Clerk.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE

A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service; priced worth the money.

Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

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

Maple Hill Shropshires 25 young, registered rams of great size and covering. Big boned, rugged fellows at reasonable prices. J. T. Ratliff, R. 3, Kirksville, Mo.

Shropshire Sheep 100 reg. Jan. and Feb. ewe lambs to contract for Sept. delivery, \$28.25, taking all. Also rams, 1 to 3 years old. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN SHEEP For sale. Ewes or rams. Sell in lots to suit. Write for particulars.

J. M. Stone, Route 6, Columbia, Missouri

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP No better breeding flock in America than ones for sale. 50 rams, all ages, priced reasonable. J. C. Donaldson, Memphis, Mo.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS For sale. Best of breeding. One and two years old. Call, write or see us at Missouri State Fair. W. S. & G. V. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo.

Reg. Hampshire Rams—15 choice yearlings at reasonable prices. J. S. Gooch, Shelbyville, Missouri.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS A few good ones for sale.

L. M. SHIVES, TYRONE, OKLAHOMA.

REGISTERED RAMS FOR SALE

Oxfords and Shropshires.

Henry Karr, R. 2, Drexel, Missouri

FOR SALE—70 April lambs, \$9 per head.

T. D. Robinson, Viola, 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 growth last fall pigs bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. E. M. Reckards, 217 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

PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS

for sale at reasonable prices. Out of high grade stock. Gust Clausen, Russell, Kan.

Sunflower Herd of Chester Whites

Bred for Sept. farrow at prices a farmer can afford to pay. Shipped on approval. O. H. Cole, North Topeka, Kan.

Western Herd Chester Whites

For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE GILTS

Bred for September farrow. Spring pigs, both sexes. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS

for sale. Jay B. Baugh, Kinsley, Kansas.

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

May Make Them Tell Cost

Beef, Pork, Lard and Mutton Would Be Affected

BY SAMUEL SANDERS

MARKET calculations in the trade in livestock in Kansas City and at other centers have not been modified to any important degree by the recommendations of President Wilson for solving the high cost of living problems. The predominant view in livestock markets has favored a conservative course in planning for the future. This view still prevails. The feeling has been and is still almost general that for the distant future declines in prices from current quotations are more likely than advances.

Of all the recommendations made by President Wilson, the one which would force distributors of foodstuffs to mark on their packages or products the original prices received for the articles by the producer is most strongly endorsed in the livestock market. Means for enforcing such a law in the distribution of beef, pork, lard and mutton can be adopted. With such a law, there would be a chance for eliminating the suspicion which is often heard at stock yards to the effect that too much beef is sold by packers and other interests on the basis of the top prices paid for a few head of cattle. Producers, including breeders and feeders, will profit from the enactment and proper enforcement of this proposed law.

No Limit on Storage?

The proposal to put a time limit on the storage of foods, including meats, is not approved generally. It will affect the hog market adversely at times if carried out, because it will act as a discouragement to the storing of pork products in period of abundant supplies. So far as immediate markets are concerned, it should have no effect, for the trade is being conducted on a hand to mouth basis, owing to extremely short supplies and the huge demand from Europe.

Kansas grass cattle now predominate in the supplies reaching the Kansas City market. With the possible exception of Montana, which is making forced shipments on account of drouth, Kansas is now selling more cattle than any other state, for this is the season of large consignments from its extensive pasture areas.

Prices on Kansas grass cattle are quoted at a wide range, depending on the weights and quality. Straight grass steers from the Sunflower state are bringing largely \$11.50 to \$13.50 in Kansas City, with the heaviest cattle, weighing around 1,100 to 1,150 pounds, selling at the top quotations. A few of these have sold up to \$14. Cattle wintered in Kansas and fed cake on the grass, or other concentrates, have sold as high as \$17.40. Kansas wintered steers not fed any concentrate on pastures are quoted at \$13.50 to \$16, with a few instances of sales up to \$16.60. Straight Kansas grass cows are quoted between \$8.50 and \$9.50, these prices being on offerings weighing \$50 to 1,050 pounds. Few cows, however, are coming from Kansas pastures weighing more than 1,000 pounds.

Not Much Money in It

"Kansas grass cattle are not making money for their graziers at current prices," said G. B. Kelly of Kelly & Reidy, a firm of graziers operating at Cambridge, in Cowley county. Mr. Kelly made this comment after selling in Kansas City 40 Hereford steers, averaging 1,242 pounds, at \$16.70 from Cowley county pastures last week. The sale is one of the highest of the season for the Kansas City market.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

FAIRHOLME HERD

BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS

A fine line of gilts and several males, registered to you in the Standard Record Association. If you want good hogs, I have them. None better.

Wm. Hunt, Route No. 3, Osawatomie, Kansas

Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD)

Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios.

Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. No. 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

"We bought the lot of steers out of which this shipment came in the Panhandle of Texas" last October at \$115 a head. They weighed about 900 pounds at the time, costing more than \$12 a hundredweight. We wintered them on corn silage, alfalfa and cottonseed cake, feeding as much as 3 pounds of cake a day during the coldest weather. We started them on a ration of about 4 pounds of cake and 4 pounds of molasses feed daily on grass April 20. A month ago, when we began to sell this class of cattle, they brought only \$15.50. Taking all the expenses into consideration, it is a disappointing season so far as profits are concerned. Our top sale netted very little profit, and the other cattle have proved unprofitable. Straight grassers from Kansas which were purchased for grazing at \$13, \$14 and as high as \$15.50 last spring, are bringing about first cost. I have seen sales made at less than the first cost by the hundredweight.

"Kansas graziers on the whole will be happy to come out without pocketing losses on their investments and work in making grass beef, and many will be gratified if they close the season with only small losses, to say nothing of profits."

A Missouri Man's Record

J. E. Shoemaker of Plattsburg, Mo., sold last week in Kansas City 17 steers, averaging 1,500 pounds, at \$18.90, a new record August top price for Kansas City and the highest sale since the opening of April.

"That sale tops the market, all right," said Mr. Shoemaker, "but it's a contribution from my feedlots and pastures for the reduction of the cost of living over which there is so much clamor. Each of these steers lost me \$25 a head even at the price they brought. They cost \$14 a hundredweight last October 1, when they weighed 1,010 pounds. They were put on full feed December 10, receiving corn, linseed meal, clover hay and molasses feed. In the spring they were put on bluegrass pasture and received a heavy feed of corn, oil meal and molasses feed every morning. The feed cost a lot of money, and the consumer who buys the beef from these cattle cannot say that the feeder made any money on them."

It must not be construed from the \$18.90 cattle sale, which proved unprofitable, that the corn-fed beef market is on that basis in Kansas City. The bulk of the corn-fed cattle reaching the Kansas City market are quoted at \$16.50 to \$17.75. It is, however, fortunate for the sellers of stockers and feeders, particularly the latter class of cattle, and for the consumers of beef that the market gives evidence of a broadening of plans for feeding as a direct result of such transactions as the \$18.90 sale. Doubt as to the permanency of these tops on choice fed cattle is general among trade interests, who, however, admit that such exceptional sales are not improbable for some weeks and perhaps for a longer period. But \$18.90 is a dizzy top even if unprofitable.

Cattle, hog and sheep markets are back to normal so far as transportation is concerned. These markets were upset last week by a strike among railroad shopworkers, which held up shipments and checked receipts in Kansas City and elsewhere. A strike of packing house workers at Chicago later developed. The labor unrest is not conducive to healthy trade conditions, but there is hope that strikes will begin to show a decrease.

Prices of cattle closed strong to 50 cents higher last week, the reduced receipts on account of the temporary strike. The advance was only temporary, it is felt.

Hog prices slumped about 75 cents last week, due to the cessation in the shipping demand on account of the rail strike. It was also declared the high cost of living agitation was a factor. Still another influence was the reported organization by Europe of a body to purchase its requirements of pork in the United States. It is said

even Germany may be included in this body.

Hog supplies continue short, and are likely to be comparatively scant until October, when the new crop of matured hogs from the spring pig crop will become available. Top sales dropped as low as \$21.80 last week after a record of \$23.15 the preceding week but closed above \$22. Pigs closed between \$19 and \$20 for feeding purposes.

Lambs declined 25 to 50 cents last week, and sheep closed unchanged to \$1 lower, with the declines on breeding ewes. The latter lost 50 cents to \$1. Shipments of breeding sheep, as well as of cattle and hogs, were checked by the temporary railroad strike. Native lambs are quoted up to \$16 and Westerns up to \$16.75. Fat sheep sold up to \$8.75. Breeding ewes closed as low as \$13.75 for the tops.

Pedigree on Stationery

A recent letter from J. A. Comp, Jersey cattle breeder at White City, Kan., was written on very attractive and businesslike stationery. The interesting point of Mr. Comp's stationery is the pedigree form printed on the reverse side. The form allows for an extension of five generations as well as the name of the animal described, date of birth, bred by and description. Each column of the pedigree is marked to designate whether the animal in question carries 50, 25, 12½, or 6¼ percent of the animals listed in that column.

This idea of Mr. Comp's is worthy of adoption by breeders of purebred livestock in general. Quite frequently prospective buyers become confused because pedigrees and descriptions of animals being priced to them become lost or detached from the letter they are supposed to accompany. Such stationery as Mr. Comp is using protects both parties to the transaction and does away with any possibility of error or misunderstanding.

Boys Make Early Start

When my brother Jay was 7 years old and I was 9 we began our career in the cattle business. Jay is now 9 and I am 11. We live on our father's stock farm near Straight Creek, Kan., and have lived here all our lives.

Two years ago our father had a nice little calf whose mother was very young. He told us we could have the calf if we would feed it, so as to let the mother, a heifer, grow to a larger cow, but we pleaded with him to let the calf nurse, and we would feed and take care of the mother, so he did. We raised the calf to maturity and did so well, he let us have both the cow and calf.

We traded this cow for another cow and calf, Lady Waterloo and calf, Sultana Waterloo, father making the agreement with us that we were to keep all the heifers to increase our herd and he would take the bulls to sell and bank the money to educate us; that is, to send us thru the grades, high school and then to college.

The first calf our cow produced after trading, was a bull, and he was sold to the Kansas State Agricultural college. The next calf, a bull also, was sold to a stockman at Mahan, Kan. Now Sultana Waterloo has a fine white heifer, which we have named Sultana Lily.

We decided to start a Shorthorn herd because Shorthorns are good beef producers and are also reasonably good milk cows.

When I am 23 and by brother Harold 21, we hope to have enough cattle to buy a farm. Harold Stegeline, Jackson County, Kansas.

Wool Pooling Pays Premium

In certain sections of the fleece-growing states wool pooling has gained greatly in popularity. Small producers who formerly were unable to market their wool as individuals in a profitable manner can now combine with their neighbors and produce a sufficient supply of graded quality wool to make it attractive for the Eastern wool merchants to bid on these fleeces. During the last year the various cooperative associations have sold their wool for prices ranging from 1 to 5 cents premium a pound above the prices offered by the local buyers for the same clips.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Press

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

TERRITORY MANAGERS

John W. Johnson, Kansas, 826 Lincoln St.,
Topeka, Kan.
A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western
Okla., 124 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 2503 D St., Lin-
coln, 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.
Order Clerk: Miss Dacre Rea.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Galloway Cattle.

Aug. 21—Smoky Hill Ranch, G. E. Clark,
Sale Mgr., Wallace, Kan.

Holsteins.

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 Kan-
sas, 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.

Oct. 6—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.
Oct. 17—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
Oct. 16—Northern Kansas Hereford Breed-
ers' Ass'n sale, Blue Rapids, Kansas. Guy
Steele, Sec'y and Sales Mgr., Barnes, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 23—V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan.
Nov. 4—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.

Red Polled Cattle.

Aug. 20—I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle.

Nov. 12—Kansas Ayrshire breeders sale, To-
peka, Kan. Jas. W. Linn, Sec'y, Manhat-
tan, Kan.

Horses and Jack Stock.

Aug. 21—Smoky Hill Ranch, G. E. Clark,
Sale Mgr., Wallace, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 26—W. T. Watson, Barnard, Kan.
Oct. 1—C. M. Hettick & Sons, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at
Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 22—Lauer, Merdinger & Arnold, Frank-
lin, Neb.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—Harry Harney, Julian, Neb.
Jan. 22—J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at
Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale
at David City.
Feb. 6—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.
Spotted Poland China Hogs.
Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 15—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 20—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at
Washington, Kan.
Oct. 21—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 7—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert,
Corning, Kan.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Lambert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night
sale.
Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 6—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan.,
at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Feb. 14—John W. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Feb. 15—C. W. Fosburg, Holdrege, Neb.
Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at
Washington, Kan.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 25—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohiowa, Neb.
Feb. 26—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert,
Corning, Kan.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan.,
at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 27—J. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.
Feb. 27—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.
Chester White Hogs.
Oct. 20—Combination sale, W. J. O'Brien,
Sales Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Oct. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports

Good Jersey Sale at Manhattan.

The Kimball Farm Jerseys, numbering
101, one head were sold at Manhattan, Kan.,
July 15, for a total of \$51,940. Only a
few of the cattle were registered and these
brought about double the average of the
grades, although the grade cattle were of ex-
cellent quality and the herd as a whole was
a practical money-making collection of typ-
ical working Jerseys.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Leon Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan., has a sup-
ply of black Poland spring pigs for sale.—
Advertisement.

Geo. E. Valley Falls, Kan., has sold his
farm and will hold a general sale of live-
stock, implements, etc., August 23. If you
have time to receive it send for a catalog.

Billy Watson & Sons' Poland Sale

Lincoln, Kansas, August 26, 1919

(Sale in big tent at the Fair Grounds)

Fifteen 1919 Spring Boars

25 Bred Sows and Gilts

Ten 1919 Spring Gilts

In this sale Billy Watson & Sons are selling 50
Poland Chinas that would be a credit to any herd
in the land. For a number of years the Watsons
have planned just such a sale, one full of real at-
tractions and how well they have succeeded you
will know when you see the offering. 25 bred
sows and gilts that will not be duplicated in
many sales this fall and winter. 15 spring boars,
real head header material. 10 beautiful spring
gilts. One of the greatest three year old sows
ever sold in a public sale in Kansas. August
sales are always full of bargains.

J. W. JOHNSON.

Watson's Timm, a big, smooth son of
Fessy's Timm sired the younger things in
the sale and the rest is bred to him. Of
the tried sows, 18 have raised one and two
litters and are bred to Watson's Timm for
September farrow. The second great sire
in the herd is Smooth Bob by Long Model
Bob by Big Bob. An attraction in the
sale is the great 700 pound sow, Odessa,
3 years old and one of the great sows of the breed. For the catalog now ready to mail, Address,

Billy Watson & Sons, Barnard, Kansas

Auctioneers: H. S. Duncan, Will Myers, C. E. Roper. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

When you write for the catalog mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Watson likes to know where you saw
his advertisement.



THE "WATSONS"

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Day's Durocs

Outstanding boars by Great Orion's
Sensation and High Sensation. Here
is the place to buy your herd boar.

CARL DAY, NORA, NEBR.

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 Illustrators dams. Our stock always
makes good. Write for prices and in-
formation.

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 Septem-
ber 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.

BIG TYPE DUROCS

Bred gilts, \$50. Spring boars and gilts, \$25.
Weanling pigs, \$10. Also booking orders for
pigs for September and October delivery.
Pedigrees furnished. Will accept Liberty
Bonds and War Saving Stamps.
Ed Shineke, Route 1, Box 40, Narka, Kansas

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 breed-
ers. 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 the Col. Priced
within the reach of all.

J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KAN.

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.

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

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

Good lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick
sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

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. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

Farm Livestock At Public Sale

Having sold my farm near Valley Falls, Kan., I will hold a general farm and live-
stock sale on the farm, Saturday, August 23. There will be included six head of horses,
15 young mules, 12 cattle, 40 Hampshire hogs, farm implements, etc. Will mail cat-
alog of the sale if you wish it. Be sure to attend this sale as there will be bargains
for every farmer.

GEORGE W. ELA, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Choice September Gilts

Guaranteed immune and safe in pig for Sep-
tember farrow, \$70. Early March boars,
immune, \$30 to \$40 each.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Big Type Bred Gilts

Fifteen big, stretchy gilts bred for Sept. farrow to Great
Wonders Pathfinder. Sired by Reed's Gano, first at Kan-
sas and Oklahoma state fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder,
King the Col. and Crismon 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

3 Spring Duroc Boars

For quick sale 3 spring Duroc boars, Path-
finder and Model breeding. Priced right.

H. W. CHESTNUT, KINCAID, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Gilts

14 registered and immunized gilts bred to
Great Wonder Model, 1st prize junior year-
ling boar at Hutchinson and Topeka 1918.

HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Willow Creek Stock Farm

David City, Nebr.

Offers Poland spring boar pigs for sale,
sired by Black Wonder Prospect and by
Wonder Big Bone; dams by Jumbo Won-
der, Long Prospect and A Big Bone.

Tony Kindler, Owner, David City, Nebr.

Big Smooth Polands

Rist's Long Model, 1st prize senior year-
ling 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.

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 skin. Best of breeding. Everything
immune and guaranteed as represented. Priced right.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

March and April Polands

Early March pigs by worthy son of Caldwell's Big
Bob. Late April pigs by worthy son of Charles
Giant. Dams—Fashionable breeding. Pigs—stretchy,
big boned and well fed.

J. L. McCOLLAM, KINCAID, KANSAS

BIG TYPE BLACK POLAND CHINAS

Boar pigs, registered, cholera immune, \$30
Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Walnut, Kansas

REGISTERED POLANDS. Spring pigs for
sale. Hadley and Orange Elmo strains. Individuals,
pairs or trios furnished. Leon Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Herman Ernst

Livestock and real estate auctioneer.

Write or wire for dates.

HERMAN ERNST, AUBURN, NEB.

J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience

Write or Wire For Dates

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

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

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all
beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public
sale business. Not how much he will cost but how
much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference

furnished on request. GOODLAND, KAN.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock

Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Specializing in
purebred sales.

Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.

Livestock Auctioneer. Get "Zim" to help make your sale.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

761 Galloways and Percherons

Wallace, Kan., August 21

Dispersion of the Smoky Hill Ranch Herds

675 Pure-bred Galloway Cattle, cows, heifers, calves and bulls.
414 Cows, many with calves.
34 Two-Year-Old Heifers.
60 Yearling Heifers.
68 Two-Year-Old Bulls.
75 Yearling Bulls.
10 Herd Bulls.
5 Holsteins (grade milk cows)
2 Mules, large true workers.

86 Horses, purebred and grade Percherons, saddle horses, and mules.
4 purebred Percheron stallions.
7 purebred Percheron Mares, five with colts at side.
49 Grade Percherons, mares and geldings, some nicely mated teams.
1 Saddle Stallion.
10 Saddle and other horses.
13 Suckling Colts.

All stock in good pasture condition, thrifty and reliable. Cattle tuberculin tested. IN THIS LARGE OFFERING there are many which will fill the needs of the conservative buyer and will furnish splendid opportunities for founding new herds. THIS IS THE BUYER'S OPPORTUNITY; don't fail to grasp it.

WALLACE, KANSAS, is located on the main line of the Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver. Train leaves Kansas City 6:15 p. m., arriving at Wallace next morning at 6:05; leaves Denver 1:00 p. m., arriving Wallace 8:05 p. m. Wallace is also on main line of Union Pacific highway.

Terms cash. Parties from a distance kindly bring bank reference. SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10:00 A. M. SHARP AT THE STOCK YARDS

For further information write, mentioning this paper, to

G. E. CLARK, SALE MANAGER, WALLACE, KAN.
Trustee, James T. Bradley, National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.
Auctioneer—J. C. Felts.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Cows and Calves

Because we need the room we are offering 13 registered Hereford cows with splendid calves and bred again. If you are in the market for registered Hereford cows that will make you money investigate this.

Also seven yearling bulls, the kind that will make good on your farm. Act at once if you want these cows and calves.

Farm joins town.

Fred Peterson, Lawrence, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, head prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN MALES, 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

Massa's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, 9 to 13 months old, sired by a getter of prize winners. Rams well bred. Will also sell a few young cows and heifers bred or with calves at foot. Everything pedigreed.

O. O. MASSA, EDNA, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Percherons -- Belgians -- Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms.

Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. 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

FOR SALE OR TRADE

3-year-old purebred Percheron stallion; 3-year-old registered jack and one weanling jack. Would trade for a threshing outfit or take a good Ford car or a truck on them. C. F. Loomis, R. 4, Jewell, Kansas.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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

Dunlap Herefords

Hereford cows with calves at side, Britisher breeding mainly. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

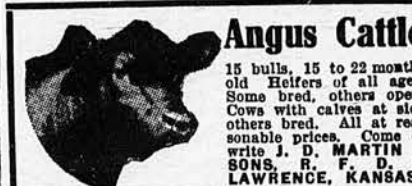
JAMES DUNLAP, LONGTON, KANSAS

Hereford Females for Sale

60 whiteface Panhandle 2 and 3-year-old heifers for sale at \$80 per head. 30 whiteface calves, sired by purebred Hereford bulls, by side go free with the cows.

JOHN OLSEN, RANSOM, KANSAS

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 J. D. MARTIN & SONS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers.

SUTTON FARM, E. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
O. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, 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 Spong, Chanute, Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Registered Galloway Cattle for Sale
SKELTON STOCK FARM, BURETON, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.
POLLED SHORTHORNS
Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.

if not attend the sale anyhow as you will find some bargains waiting.—Advertisement.

T. Crowl, Barnard, Kan., breeds Poland Chinas of the larger type and is a careful, painstaking breeder with some choice spring pigs for sale a little later on when they are more fully developed. His advertisement will start in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, October first. He will also offer some sows at that time that will be open. They are choice young sows sold to reduce the herd a little. Also a few choice spring boars and gilts. You can write him any time.—Advertisement.

Fred Peterson, Lawrence, Kan., is advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze 13 Hereford cows with calves at foot and the cows bred back. Also seven yearling bulls. Mr. Peterson needs the room and is compelled to reduce his herd a little and for that reason offers these cows and calves at prices that are very low. The seven bulls are yearlings and sows and prices. Address, Fred Peterson, Lawrence, Kan. The farm joins town.—Advertisement.

Fred Crowl, Barnard, Kan., breeds Duroc Jerseys and his advertisement will start with the first issue in October. He will offer a few very choice spring boars and gilts and three fall yearling gilts that will be bred. Mr. Crowl owns one of the best yearling boars I have seen this season. He was sired by Steele's Creator, with a line bred Crimmon Wonder dam. He is for sale as he can not use him because he is closely related to sows and gilts he is keeping. He is a splendid individual and you should write for a further description of him and the price if you need an outstanding boar.—Advertisement.

Spotted Polands—Sheep.
A. S. Alexander, proprietor of the Cedar Row Stock Farm, Burlington, Kan., is starting his advertising in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. He is making some attractive offers in Spotted Polands and sheep. Look up his ads.—Advertisement.

Duroc Males Priced Right.
J. A. Comp & Son, White City, Kansas, have changed their regular ad from Jerseys to Duroc Jersey hogs with this issue. They are offering some well made and well bred Duroc boars at prices that are within the reach of all. Look up their ad and while it tells a story of Duroc hogs do not forget that they are still in the Jersey business strong.—Advertisement.

Chester Fall Pigs.
F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan., is the pioneer Chester White hog man of north central Kansas. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze he is offering 100 fall pigs for sale in pairs, trios or to suit the purchaser. They will be properly immunized before shipping and held the necessary length of time before shipping. A pedigree will be furnished with each pig. If you want Chester White hogs this is a good chance to start right with registered pigs at a very fair price.—Advertisement.

Hereford Herd Bull Opportunity.
H. L. Abercrombie & Son, Goodland, Kan., are Hereford breeders with a herd of 250 head. They are advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze two splendid herd bull opportunities if you need a herd bull. One is a grandson of Beau Perfect and weighs 2400 pounds and the other is a grandson of Masquerader and weighs 2000. Both bulls are five years old and sold fully guaranteed. They also offer nine two-year-old bulls. Write them immediately if you are interested.—Advertisement.

Frank Gettle at Goodland, Kan.
Frank Gettle, Goodland, Kan., formerly of Franklin, Neb., is an auctioneer of real ability. He conducted many purebred stock sales in southern Nebraska and in a very satisfactory manner. He knows values and is well posted on all purebred stock affairs. He is a bright, capable young auctioneer that it is a real pleasure to recommend. He is taking an active part in purebred stock affairs in Sherman county and is well liked by those with whom he comes in contact. His advertisement appears regularly in the auctioneers' column in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Don't Overlook Billy Watson's Sale.
Did you read Billy Watson & Son's Poland China sale advertisement in last week's Farmers Mail and Breeze? If you did not just turn to it in this issue. In this sale they are selling 50 Poland Chinas, 25 bred sows, 10 spring gilts and 15 spring boars. It is their first sale and for a number of years they have been contemplating this sale of real high class Poland Chinas with the breeding and individual merit and of the class kind that they could feel proud of. They have a perfect right to feel proud of this sale offering. The catalog is ready to mail. Address, Billy Watson & Sons, Barnard, Kan.—Advertisement.

Durocs and Herefords.
Henry Woody, Barnard, Kan., breeds Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. He will start his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, October first, and will offer the tops of his spring crop of boars and open gilts at attractive prices considering the choice breeding and individual merit they possess. His herd is headed by Pathfinder Orion, a son of Educator Orion. The dam was by Pathfinder's Chief by old Pathfinder. The dams of these boars and gilts are by such boars as Pathfinder, King's Col. Creator and other boars of note. Mr. Woody also breeds Hereford cattle and has a few nice young bulls ready for service for sale now. He is also pricing six mighty nice fall gilts that are open. He will sell them that way or hold them and breed them to order. Write him at once.—Advertisement.

The Workman Durocs and Angus.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan., is very likely known to every breeder of Angus cattle in the west because of the active interest he has always taken in the breed. Mr. Workman is located on the big 3,000 acre Halse ranch on the Saline river near Russell. He has a splendid herd of 250 purebred Angus cattle and the herd is headed by the veteran sire, Louis of Viewpoint 4th, a herd bull that has stamped his individuality upon this herd. There are 100 breeding cows in the herd that combine size with quality to a remarkable degree. The herd also includes a number of choice young bulls in the herd and two of them are by International grand champions and the other is the sire of the winners in the car lot class at the International. Mr. Workman has for

immediate sale 50 yearling heifers that will be priced worth the money and that are very choice. He also breeds registered Duroc Jerseys and has for sale a few sows that will farrow in September.—Advertisement.

Coming Plymouth Sale of Shorthorns.
V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan., is a well known Shorthorn breeder and his big herd on his 700 acre Mitchell county farm has increased in size until it is necessary to reduce it. For this reason he has decided on Thursday, Oct. 23, as the date for his draft sale which will be held at his farm near Barnard. In this sale he will sell 50 or 60 head of very desirable Shorthorns including 30 bred cows and heifers with some with calves at foot. There will be a nice number of young heifers and a string of young bulls. Everything will be sold off the grass and in just good breeding condition. Mr. Plymat has a nice lot of Polled Durham cattle and will include a few in this sale. It will be a sale of good honest cattle and from a herd over 20 years old that has been kept up to date by the addition of choice breeding from other prominent herds. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The farm is in Mitchell county but Barnard is just over the line in Lincoln county. Watch for the further announcement of this big sale.—Advertisement.

Some Good Shorthorn Bulls.
Geo. Cramer, Kanorado, Kan., Sherman county, is proprietor of one of the largest herds of registered Shorthorn cattle in western Kansas. The herd at the present time numbers 150 head. Mr. Cramer established his Shorthorn herd 17 years ago on his present farm. The farm which consists of 2,880 acres is located on the Golden Belt auto road just a short distance this side of Kanorado, which is a small town on the Kansas-Colorado line. The larger part of the herd is on a section of the farm about four miles from there and I did not see all of them. I did see the 11 bulls he is offering in his advertisement in the Shorthorn section and they are a nice lot of rugged bulls. They are solid reds in color and are the blocky type and are just the winter with very little grain. They are very desirable for breeding purposes and will be sure to go on and make good in the hands of any farmer or breeder that will give them a chance. Mr. Cramer is very reasonable in his prices and will sell you a bull that is decidedly worth the money. Frank Gettle, the livestock auctioneer at Goodland, told me that Cramer's Shorthorns were very popular over the country around Goodland and that they always were in good demand. Mr. Cramer says he can sell the tops for breeding purposes and the others on the market and make plenty of money. If you want a bull go to the farm and see the herd and make your selection. The farm is 15 miles east of Goodland on the Golden Belt auto road.—Advertisement.

Real Foundation Stock at Auction.
The auction of Galloway cattle and Percheron horses to be held at Wallace, Kan., August 21, will be one of the year's best opportunities to get real foundation stock. It is seldom that any sale puts forth so great a number of good animals both male and female. In addition to the great number of good stock bulls that will be sold there is the great son bull, Jerome 3d, sired by Imp. Starlight 2nd of Thornhill and tracing to General Dias in his second sire. Jerome is nine years old but is still massive, smooth and well proportioned. He should go to some good purebred herd where more scale is needed along with real beef quality. Queer Lad by Musketeer and tracing to Imp. Hansard is an extra good long three-year-old that stood first in class at the last international. He should find a place with some extra good females for the production of some real show material. The cows are one of the most uniform and useful lots from the buyer's standpoint, that has been offered in years. They are richly bred enough to satisfy anyone and carry the blood lines of Imp. Campfollower 3rd of Stepford, Imp. Starlight of Tarboro, Meadowlawn Medallist by Worthy 3rd, Pat Ryan the great show bull from the Lindsey herd, Imp. Novelist and Casino by Imp. Captain 4th of Tarboro. The horses are about half broke and are a smooth draft lot. It will be an unequalled chance to get matched pairs of gelding and mares. There will be several teams of registered mares that should suit the most critical buyer but will go at bargain prices as they are in just good working condition. It would be hard to find another bunch of equal numbers that are so good, sound and free from any kind of blemishes. It will pay you to attend this great sale from an educational standpoint alone.—Advertisement.

A Great Hereford Sale.
John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan., breeds Herefords of a type and quality that would very likely prove a surprise to breeders in eastern counties. Last Friday, in company with Frank Gettle, the livestock auctioneer of that section, I visited Mr. Phillips and his Herefords at his ranch, 17 miles north-west of Goodland. This big 2,000 acre ranch is located on the Bear river and it will interest you to know that Mr. Phillips will "put up" 300 tons of alfalfa on this big ranch this season. But it is about the Herefords that I must tell you. The herd numbers at the present time 300 head. The premier herd bull of this big herd is Beau Monarch, conceded by competent Hereford authority to be one of the greatest sons of the mighty Beau Mischief. At present he weighs 2200 in ordinary flesh and is a wonderful individual as well as a great sire. For Mr. Phillips this bull has sired exactly 130 females and 125 of them are still the property of Mr. Phillips which is a pretty good indication of what he thinks of him. Intelligent mating and his readiness to buy the best where it is in public favor. Domino Brummel, a splendid son of old Domino and with a Beau Brummel dam is another great bull in the herd. Choice Mischief, a combination of Beau Mischief and Choice Stawney blood, is another bull of equal greatness. Another is Progressive, a Disturber bred bull of great quality and ancestry. Because he has so many bulls of this class he is going to include this last mentioned bull in his big draft sale, Monday, October 6. In this sale he will sell a draft of 80 head and most of the offering was bred by John Phillips. There will be 40 cows and heifers with calves at foot or well along in calf. Of this number 18 are cows by Gallant King and with calves at foot and bred back to Beau Monarch and Choice Mischief. There will be a string of beautiful heifers sold open and just right to breed along in the winter. There will be a lot of choice young bulls of serviceable ages and some of them of herd header quality. There will be 10 or 12 cows in the sale, daughters of Paladin 8th.

grandson of Paladin. The open heifers are by Beau Mornington and are a fine lot. The young bulls represent a variety of breeding and will be held at the farm in the sale pavilion and free autos will take you from Goodland to the ranch and return for evening trains. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time. But you can ask Mr. Phillips to book you for the catalog now and receive it as soon as it is off the press. The sale offering is one of the best I have seen in a long time. It will be sold right off the grass in good breeding condition and on your farm should go right ahead.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB.

The Jefferson County, Nebraska, Breeders' association will hold a Shorthorn sale in Fairbury, Neb., November 12. This will be an attractive sale as they will select a few of the choicest animals from each of the herds for this sale. On visiting these herds I have found a fine lot of cattle.—Advertisement.

Day's Dueros.

High Sensation is one of the greatest yearling boys of today. Most of the spring pigs in the Carl Day Duroc herd at Nora, Neb., are sired by this boy. A litter by Great Orion's Sensation is what I would call a real Sensational litter. Mr. Day is offering some real boy pigs for sale. See his ad in this issue. Gwinn Bros., Morrowville, Kan., purchased one of these pigs a few days ago for \$500. Here is your chance to buy a real boy pig at a very reasonable price. Write or call on Carl Day, Nora, Neb., mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Harney Poland Sale.

At the Harney Stock Farm, Julian, Neb., I had the pleasure of looking over a good herd of Poland China hogs. Mr. Harney and son have taken great care in the selection of their herd. Orange Wonder, a son of Smooth Bone Wonder out of a Choice Orange dam, and Wonder Boy, by Wonder Big Bone out of a Princess Equal dam, are their herd boys. They have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by these boys. As many in the herd are now related to the herd boy, Orange Wonder, Mr. Harney will sell him very reasonably. The sows of this herd are of Nelson's Blue Valley, Standard Chief, Spot's Wonder, F's Timm and Orange Wonder breeding. Mr. Harney will hold a sale October 23 and will sell spring gifts, spring hogs and a few older sows.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

L. M. Shives, Tyrone, Okla., is advertising Hampshire rams in this issue of the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. L. McCollam's Poles.

J. L. McCollam, Kincaid, Kansas, has 15 early March pigs by Big Bob Junior by Caldwell's Big Bob and 20 late April pigs by Power's Giant by Charter's Giant. The dams of the pigs are of such breeding lines as Monarch Hadley, Wonder and Orange. The pigs show good quality and will make good herd headers. Look up Mr. McCollam's ad and write him today. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Duroc Recording Rates Raised

At a joint meeting of the boards of directors of the American and National Duroc Jersey Record associations in Chicago June 27, it was agreed to raise the recording rates, the change to take effect August 1, 1919. The rates as changed are as follows: Animals less than 2 years old to members, \$1; to non-members \$1.50. Animals more than 2 years old to members and non-members \$3. Fees for dead animals the same as live animals. Transfers are free if reported to the secretary's office within 60 days after the sale of the animals. If reported after that time, a fee of 25 cents will be charged. The members' rates will be extended to members of the pig clubs when the pig club leader or county agent certifies to the recorder, being a member of the club.

Germany Must Return Livestock

In accordance with one of the clauses of the peace treaty, Germany is to be required to return livestock to the devastated areas. France is to receive 500 stallions, 3,000 fillies, 90,000 milk cows, 100,000 sheep and 10,000 goats. Belgium is to receive 200 stallions, 500 mares, 5,000 fillies, 50,000 cows and 40,000 heifers. Deliveries are to be made monthly, over a period of three months.

Gwinn Bros. Buy Great Sow

Gwinn Brothers, Morrowville, Kan., always believe there is room in their Duroc herd for another good sow. They backed their judgment of the good ones recently to the extent of \$4,000 when they bought the top sow in the Modrow sale held at Stanton, Neb. Wonder Belle 1st, their purchase, is a daughter of Col. Again I Am and Wonder Belle.

Cattle Exports to Cuba

The number of cattle exported to Cuba has increased greatly the past few years. The bulk of the exports are Holstein cows and Brahman bulls. The Brahman cattle are popular in Cuba as they are practically immune to anthrax and free from ticks.

Holsteins Are Making the West a Dairy Country And Cashing Farm Feeds for the Highest Dollar

Frank J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Sanflower Herd. Heifers? Yes, we have them! 40 yearling granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke. Colantha Johanna Lad, etc. Also bull calf out of 25 pound dam; sire, grandson Pontiac Korndyke.

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 "Richdale Kind Korndyke Artie" highest record bull west of the Mississippi—dam Lakeview Dutchland Artie—butter 7 days 43.05. Young bulls for sale. Chas. C. Wilson, Supt., Edna, Kan.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

A. R. O. cows and heifers for sale to reduce herd. A few young bulls ready for service this fall.

Boek's Dairy, Wichita, Kansas

50 purebreds. A record making herd. Some young surplus stock announced for sale later.

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.

A few very choice young bulls with best of A. R. O. backing.

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

Sunnyvale 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 Chiden, 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 soon.

Advertisers in this Department are Members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas.

G. B. APPLEMAN, Pres., Mulvane, Kan.

P. W. ENNS, Vice-Pres., Newton, Kan.

A. S. NEALE, Sec'y-Treas., Manhattan, Kan.

W. H. MOTT, Sale Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Semi-annual meeting and 2 day Association sale in the Forum, Wichita, Kan., Monday and Tuesday, November 17-18.

Sand Springs Farm

Everything in our barn on yearly test. E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas

G. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas

Bulls ready for service by a 30 pound bull and out of A. R. O. dams. Correspondence cheerfully answered, inspection invited.

C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Ks.

Farms near town. Stock for sale. Motto: Individual production rather than numbers.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm Holsteins

When you want anything in the purebred line. Sons and daughters of Fairmount Johanna Puterzo 78993, a 3 1/2 pound bull. Write us or see Leo Bros. & Co., Harveyville, Kansas

J. P. Masf, 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 28.40 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

Some registered young bulls and a few good producing high grade cows to make room in my barn for purebreds.

Collins Farms Co., Sabetha, Kansas

Home of the 40 pound Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac. A few dandy young bulls, ready for service, by this great bull. Address as above.

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 Segis Pontiac. Farm joins Topeka on the south.

Four Bulls for Sale

Two are young calves; others 7 months and 2 1/2 years; the older ones by a 40-pound sire and the oldest out of a 22-pound dam. All registered. W. B. Van Horn & Sons, R. 1, Topeka, Kansas

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Ks.

King Segis Pontiac breeding. A few young cows for sale and bull calves ready for service this fall.

Albechar Holstein Farm

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable ages, for sale. Write for prices. Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kansas

Mott Bros. & Branch, Herington, Kan.

Maplewood Farm. 22 purebred two-year-old heifers coming fresh this fall. 22 yearlings, open. Write now if interested.

Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.

Postoffice, Erie, Kan. Quality Holsteins. The better the quality the larger the profits.

Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kan.

Mark Abildgaard, Mgr. Young bulls from good record cows and sired by high record sires.

Appleman Bros., Mulvane, Ks.

Some young cows bred to a 42-lb. bull due to freshen soon. Priced cheap if taken soon. Also 4 bulls, 8 to 9-months-old out of A. R. O. cows and a 30-lb. 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 Beuchter.

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.

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. HALLORAH & 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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall hogs and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or tylos. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immunized hogs. Write WAETER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE MALES FOR SALE

Weight 50 to 60 pounds; \$20 each; pedigree furnished. E. L. Runyan, Dearing, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

17 High Grade Holsteins

5 cows in milk, 2 fresh in August; 5 yearling heifers; 4 heifer calves. Some out of A. R. O. dams. Cows bred to Johanna Moher Champion 2nd. He is for sale, 2 years old in November, weighs 1100, priced right.

L. A. Baird, Delavan, Morris County, Kansas

FOR SALE

3 car loads of grade Holstein cows and heifers. Buy direct from the breeders' association. Chippewa County Holstein Breeders' Ass'n, Box 307, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—8 choice, reg. Holsteins, priced reasonable as am leaving farm. Maud Stiles, Columbus, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

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

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

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

TOPEKA, KANSAS

CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



\$150,000 For Prizes, Publicity and Extension Service

Breeders of Holsteins unanimously voted to quadruple the fees for recording transfers of their cattle sold, and spend the income therefrom to place the merits of this greatest of dairy breeds before the public.

If interested in

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.

High Grade Holstein Cows

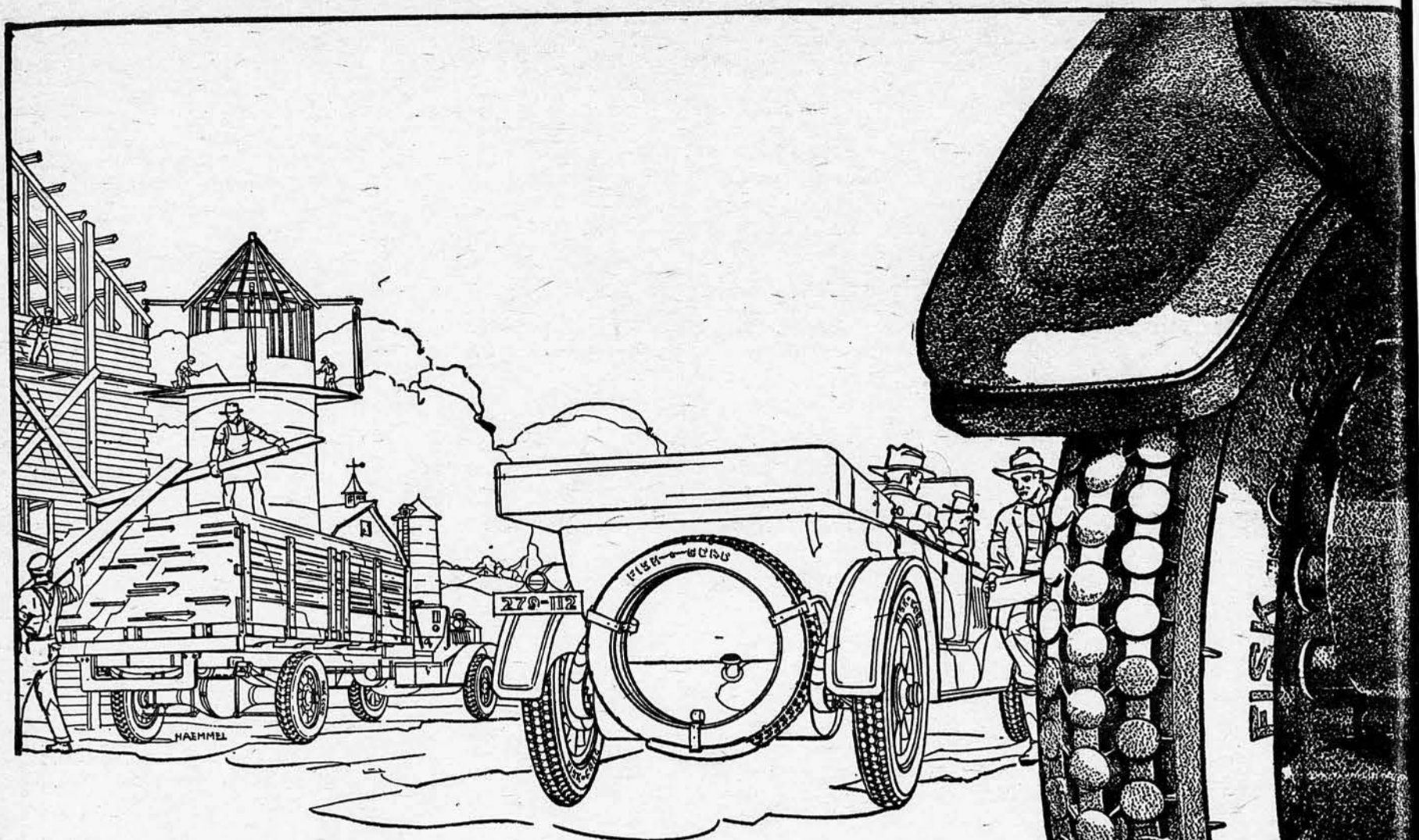
We specialize in supplying high grade Holstein dairy cows (real producers) in carload lots, delivered anywhere. A liberal supply of well marked springer heifers on hand. Write us for particulars.

ARIZONA DAIRY COW CO.

10 North 2nd Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.

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.



Fisk Cord Tires

An Investment in Tire Economy

ENDURANCE is the supreme test of tires—the thing that gives excess mileage and saves money.

Quality, experience and high manufacturing standards build into a tire things which insure long mileage—which rolls off the miles, thousand after thousand, without interruption and without inconvenience to the user.

Fisk Cord Tires are built just that way. Big, good looking, with extra tough tread, they give you easy riding, save gas and—most important of all—deliver the miles in excess of what you buy.

That saves you real money.

Next Time—BUY FISK

FISK CORD TIRES

(Made also in Ribbed Tread)

"There is now
a Fisk Tire
for every motor vehicle
that rolls"

