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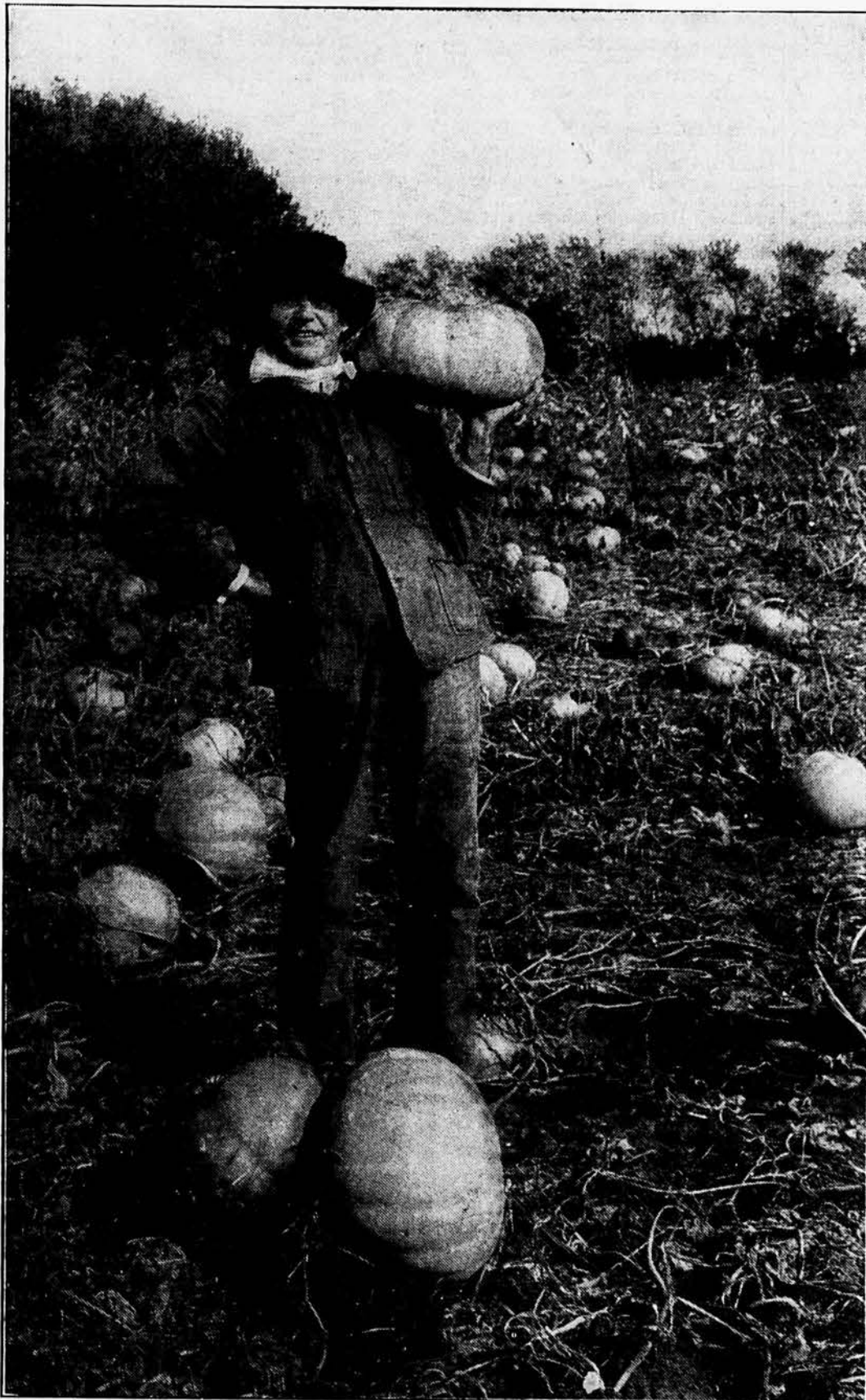
FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Aggricultural Reading Room
Comp

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October 30, 1915

No. 44.



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JUST ABOUT FARMING

EXCELLENT yields have been produced in western Kansas this year with almost all lines. This is especially true with the forage crops. Remarkably heavy silage yields are being reported, which are coming as a result of the big rainfall. Farming has been very profitable in the western third of the state this year.

The future of agriculture looks more encouraging there than in the past. A larger acreage of sorghums is being grown and more attention is being given to livestock. Alfalfa is a leading crop on the bottoms where it can be produced, and Sweet clover is doing well on some of the sandy soil along the bottoms which formerly was waste land. The good yields of the sorghums are being used largely for silage, and Sudan grass is coming as the great hay crop of the western part of the state. There has been an increase of 600 per cent in the number of silos in some of the western counties in the last year.

Pastures

The grass lands of the state are in much better condition than they were a year ago. The wet season helped in getting this crop established again on pastures where the weeds had all but taken the land. "A great deal of seed has been produced by the native grasses in this section," says E. J. Macy, county agent of Montgomery county. "Many new plants will result from this, providing that stock be kept from the pastures during the winter and early spring, thus giving the young, tender plants an opportunity to get started."

"On the Yoe farm near Tyro, Japanese clover is supplying a fine growth, and it is seeding generously. On hardpan soils I have found Grama grasses and Buffalo grass, the latter doing quite well. Japanese clover is growing under Black Jack timber. Japanese clover does best on limestone soils, and the prairie grass seeds best on such land."

Irrigation

More attention than ever is being given to irrigation; never before had there been so much interest in the meetings of the Kansas State Irrigation congress, held at Garden City recently. There is a very general appreciation that irrigation is an excellent insurance against drouth. The results in the last two years in pumping on the high lifts, by the Garden City Experiment station and the Garden City Sugar and Land company indicate that pumping will pay on higher lifts than we used to think possible. If you are at all interested in irrigation on the high lifts it will pay for you to write to M. C. Sewall, the superintendent of the Garden City station, for the results which have been obtained.

Silos

Kansas has a right to be proud of the progress it is making in building—and digging—silos. An average of eight silos a day are being constructed, and according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of agriculture, there are now more than 10,000 in the state. The most rapid development is coming in the western part of the state, where the increasing belief in livestock, forage crops and silos is especially evident.

Sheep

Kansas farmers are taking a very considerable interest in sheep. This is coming about because of the good profits which have been made by some of the leading sheep men of the state, such as A. L. Stockwell of Larned for example, and also because of the belief that a small flock on every farm will pay well. They can be kept mostly on waste products. This interest is especially evident in Jewell county, and in speaking of it recently, A. D. Folker of Mankato, the county agent, said:

"Many inquiries have reached this office concerning breeding sheep, a class that is very scarce this year. We need more sheep in this county, but high prices now do not warrant a large investment. We believe that the beginner in sheep can start with 25 or 50 solid-mouthed, healthy western ewes, mated early with a strong, vigorous Shropshire ram, and make some money, if he will study the business a little. Good western breeders will cost at the markets from \$5.00 to \$6 a hundred, and only an experienced sheepman should try to pick them. March lambs bring the best prices. A few neighbors can co-operate in buying a start of sheep and save money."

G. W. Atwood

In the developing of any new line of agriculture there always is a demand from farmers for the practical results—they wish to know what a farmer who does his own work has actually done with the new effort. This is quite a proper demand, too, for the financial side must always be considered carefully. The man who wishes to know if pumping irrigation will pay cannot do better than to see the excellent results which have been produced by G. W. Atwood on his 80-acre farm west of Garden City. He has demonstrated quite well that an investment in a pumping outfit will pay.

Drainage

A widespread interest in tile drainage is developing throughout eastern Kansas as a result of the unusually wet season this year. Never has the value of underdraining the lowlands been so thoroughly appreciated. Many a tiled field has produced an excellent crop of corn or wheat this year while across the fence, perhaps, another field just as good has been little more than a bog or swamp ever since last May. Undrained bottomlands that have returned good crops for several years in succession failed absolutely this year. The loss of the one crop would in many instances have covered the cost of putting in tiling. But this is not all. Thousands of acres of hay land could not be cut because of soft, water-soaked ground, or water standing on the surface. And even when the grass on such land can be cut, a crop of wild hay represents too small an income from good bottom land worth \$100 an acre and more. It is a question of acre income that is prompting many farmers to turn to tile drainage this fall.

There is more interest than ever in organizing drainage districts. H. B. Walker of Manhattan, state drainage engineer, has helped to organize several recently, and it is believed that many more will be formed before spring.

Plowing

The last of the historic plowing matches at Wheatland, Ill., has been held. To some persons the passing of this annual event has something of the pathetic in it. To many others it merely marks a step forward in the progress of modern agricultural methods. The event has not been done away with entirely but the original feature—a contest between horse drawn plows—has been dropped for want of interest, and tractor or plowing demonstrations will be the sole attraction hereafter.

Thirty-eight years ago "Uncle Jimmy" Patterson established the widely known Wheatland plowing match on his farm. It became an annual event that attracted many thousands of visitors. Its fame spread far beyond the county in which it took place, and even beyond the borders of the state. This year it drew almost 15,000 persons but it was not the horse plowing match these thousands came to see. One field was devoted to this time honored contest while a few rods away a string of gasoline tractors were turning the earth. About 1,000 of the faithful ones, the older farmers, watched the old contest, while the rest of the visitors, or about 14,000 were more interested in the tractor plowing demonstration. So it was decided to let the tractor men give the whole show next year.

Why is it that a farmer who has all out-doors to build in so often builds his hog pen where the odors float into the kitchen and dining room?

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Squabs

By V. V. Detwiler



THERE is money to be made in growing squabs, but it is no business for a lazy man. Many persons have given up squab-raising in disgust. They bought their breeding stock from someone who told them that about all there was to the business was to buy good birds to start with, and cash the checks from commission men. The successful pigeon grower does not need to be a big husky fellow, because there is little heavy work to do; but he must be able and willing to keep hustling. He also must know pigeons.

One of the most successful squab plants in this part of the country is owned and operated by Frank Hucht of Burns, Kan. He has been working with pigeons for seven years now, and for much of the time he has been giving all his time to the work. The "Sunflower Squab Plant" is what he calls the active little meat factory that he has developed.

Mr. Hucht started with a few birds in an old barn. It is interesting to hear him tell about the trouble he had, and the mistakes he made, during the first years while he was learning something about the ways of pigeons. When some of his first squabs were almost ready to sell, rats killed them.

"I was just about sick that time," Mr. Hucht confided to me. "I was so proud of those first squabs, and it was discouraging to go out in the morning and find them all dead. The rats even killed one or two of the old pigeons."

Rats have no chance to bother Mr. Hucht's pigeons now. He has studied the rat problem, and so constructed his houses that it is impossible for them to get in. He used more than \$10 worth of tin in the big new house that he built this summer. None of this tin is exposed. It is used under the floor at the places where it will do the most good. Every place where a rat might be able to get a foothold, and gnaw a hole through the boards, he is able to find only tin to set his teeth into.

Several persons in Burns became interested in pigeons at about the same time with Mr. Hucht. None of them knew anything about pigeons, but they sent away for some large birds for breeding stock. Several of them clubbed together on the order and when the birds came the man who had been instrumental in sending the order picked his birds out first—this man was not Mr. Hucht. He picked for the largest birds, and it was several weeks before he discovered that he had nothing but cocks.

Dozens of persons in Burns have kept pigeons at some time in the last few years. Most of these pigeons have in the end been sold to Mr. Hucht. A person must have experience in raising squabs before he can expect to be very successful. Mr. Hucht says men have offered to come and work for him for six months for nothing in order to learn the busi-

ness. Anyone can do as Mr. Hucht did, however; start with a few birds and learn by experience. After you have studied a few pairs for a year you are ready to go into it as a business.

One thing that makes the success of the "Sunflower Squab Plant" interesting is the fact that the income is from squabs grown for market, not from the sale of breeding stock. Anyone can make a profit from pigeons if they sell them at \$5 a pair. Mr. Hucht sells a few pigeons occasionally for breeding stock, but he has made no effort to establish that kind of a market. He has been too busy packing squabs in ice and shipping them to Chicago and Denver.

Three varieties of pigeons are kept in Mr. Hucht's plant. These are Homers, Carneaux and White King. The Homers are a little smaller than the other two breeds, but probably they rear a few more squabs a year than the larger birds. If you are selling to a fancy market it is worth while to have the large squabs. The Carneaux and White Kings owned by Mr. Hucht produce squabs that will weigh about 12 pounds to the dozen. He sells these in Chicago for as much as \$6 a dozen. The squabs from Homers, according to Mr. Hucht's experience, average from 8 to 10 pounds a dozen, and sell for about \$4 a dozen when the larger ones are bringing \$6. Of course the old Homers can be bought for less than the larger birds. Hucht values his Homers at \$1.75 a pair, his Carneaux at \$4 and his White Kings at \$5. The pictures at the top of this page were taken in his pen of White Kings.

The old building is 14 feet by 120 feet, and is divided into 12 rooms or units. This houses 1200 birds comfortably, 50 pairs to a unit. A flying pen 10 feet by 14 feet and about 8 feet high, is connected with each of these units. The birds in all of the units must be kept separate and of course none of them have their liberty. The new building completed this fall is 28 feet by 120 feet, and has 26 units, a store room and a picking room. There are flying pens on both the east and west sides of the building and a 3-foot alley runs down the center of the building between the two rows of units. When he gets this building stocked with pigeons Mr. Hucht will have more than \$5,000 worth of

birds rearing fancy squabs for him.

The assertion is sometimes made that a pair of pigeons will rear a pair of squabs every month in the year. This is an overestimate. Mr. Hucht figures that he gets seven pairs of squabs a year from every pair of old birds. At the present price of feed it costs him \$1.25 to feed the pair of old pigeons a year, and rear the 14 squabs to market size. It is seldom that the market is so poor that he cannot get \$3 a dozen for his squabs, and the average for the year is quite a little more than that. You can see that the man with 600 pairs of working birds has a nice little business, just about as much as one man cares to handle. When Mr. Hucht gets his new building stocked he will have about 2,000 pairs, and it will be necessary for him to hire help all the time. He can care for the birds very nicely, but probably he will have to hire all of the picking done.

Self-feeders may be used in the pigeon house, but Mr. Hucht has found it more economical to feed twice a day and give only what will be cleaned up at that time. No matter how ingeniously the feeder is arranged to keep the birds from wasting grain, pigeons soon will have a litter of grain on the floor. After this grain has been under foot for a while it is not fit for the pigeons to give to young squabs. Grit, oyster shell, and clean water must be where the pigeons can get to it at all times. Kafir is the principal grain fed in this plant. The morning feed for 1,200 working birds is ½ bushel of kafir, 1 peck of wheat, 6 quarts of shelled peanuts, and 6 quarts of wild grass seed. About the same quantity of feed is given at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In the winter this afternoon feed is whole corn; in the summer it is kafir. Some rice is fed once a week. A feed of green alfalfa is given occasionally in summer. It is not a good plan to feed cracked corn unless the fine meal has been sifted out of it, Mr. Hucht says. If the fine meal is put into the feeder it will get on the floor and sour, and then sometime when it is fed to a squab it will make trouble.

Feeding time is a mighty interesting time. The squabs are fed by both of the parent birds. A thick, creamy mixture is prepared in the crop of the old

bird. The parent bird takes the bill of the young squab in its mouth and pumps this "pigeon milk," as it is called, into the crop of the young bird.

It takes only four weeks to grow a squab that weighs almost as much as one of the parent birds. After the old birds get settled down to work they keep two nests going. It takes them only a few days to build the first nest. Two eggs are laid. The male and female take turns sitting on the eggs, and after the eggs hatch they take turns keeping the young warm. It takes two weeks to incubate the eggs. When the squabs are about 2 weeks old the old birds think it is time to build the second nest. If they are very industrious they will have the eggs in the second nest almost incubated by the time the squabs are ready to leave the first nest. There isn't anything busier than father and mother pigeon when they get to work in real earnest.

A squab is ready to market when it has its growth and is ready to get out of the nest. If it is kept a few days too long it will get out of the nest and greatly injure the quality of its meat by exercise. It also will lose a lot of weight in the first few days out of the nest. One especially large pair of pigeons owned by Mr. Hucht reared a pair of squabs that weighed 1½ pounds each, just before they left the nest. They were kept for breeding stock, and were weighed again three or four days after they left the nest. They weighed only 1¼ pounds then.

All of the squabs shipped from the Hucht plant are killed in the same way that you would stick a chicken, dry picked, and packed in candy buckets in ice. A layer of fine ice is put in the bottom of the bucket, then a layer of squabs, another layer of ice, and then more squabs. Some larger chunks of ice are put in the top of the bucket.

One point that Mr. Hucht thinks is very important in squab growing is to keep an accurate record of the activities of all the old birds. When you are buying pigeons, specify that you are to get mated and banded birds. Band all your young stock as soon as mated. Some pairs will not be profitable. Cull them out. If a pigeon dies you can remove the mate and see that it has a chance to mate again. If you had no way to know which was the mate of the bird that died, it would remain in the pen idle. If it were a male-bird it might also cause trouble by fighting. Mr. Hucht has very little trouble with sickness in his flocks. Canker is about the worst thing to contend with, and he cures that by putting a pinch of Venetian red in the throat of the affected bird. Clean, well ventilated houses, wholesome food, clean water, and an opportunity to bathe in the summer are conditions that insure good health if your stock is vigorous to start with.



This is the Old House in Which Mr. Hucht Has 1,200 Working Birds. The New House Built This Summer is Twice As Large.

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Agricultural Education

It has been a good while since the general government and the various states of the Union began the founding of agricultural colleges. The need of agricultural education was recognized and it was supposed that the agricultural colleges would supply the need.

Without belittling the work of the agricultural colleges it must be said that they have not fully met the need. The complaint was made that they were too much given to impracticable theories; in other words, they did not get down to the actual needs of the farmers.

I have in mind a case which I think will illustrate what I mean: Two friends of mine who did not pretend to have much knowledge of agriculture, decided that they could make some money raising cucumbers to be sold to a pickle factory. They prepared the ground and planted the seed. The cucumber vines came up all right but they were scarcely out of the ground before three or four varieties of bugs assailed them. My two friends wrote to the agricultural college for advice. They got advice in the shape of lengthy pamphlets treating on bugs in general and on bugs which assail cucumber vines in particular. When these two friends of mine finished their calculations of the cost of following the instructions of the agricultural college they found that they would be better off financially if they would abandon their enterprise altogether. The advice was about as practicable as the advice of the man who had a plan to rid dogs of fleas. His plan was to catch the fleas, dip their noses in snuff and let them sneeze their heads off.

Farmers also complained that instructions sent out by the college did not fit their conditions either of soil or of climate. An experiment that might work out a certain way on the agricultural college farm would not necessarily work out the same way 100 or 200 miles from Manhattan. All this tended to create a prejudice against agricultural education. The fault was not however, with the theory of agricultural education but the way in which it was being operated. If the agricultural college is to justify the expense of its upkeep it must get next to the farmers in every section of the state and demonstrate by actual experiment that it can help the farmer to raise better crops; better stock; to make more money out of his land and at the same time retain the fertility of the land.

Put It Into the Schools

The idea of bringing agricultural education to the farmers and their children has resulted in making the study of agriculture a part of the common school course. Here again the experiment is likely to prove a disappointment. The greater part of our common school teachers are immature girls and boys, mostly girls.

Now I submit that the teaching of the science of agriculture given by a young woman school teacher of 17 or 18 is not likely to be of great benefit, and the same thing may be said of the average young man teacher.

We need the agricultural education but we are not going to get it under the present plan, in my opinion. I have in mind, however, a plan which I think would give the desired result. I would establish consolidated schools, say in each congressional township, although that division of territory might be changed to suit conditions. With each consolidated school would go not less than 80 acres of land to be used as an experimental farm and orchard.

It would be well for the agricultural college to keep in touch with all of these consolidated schools just as is done in Denmark. I would, however, try to interest every farmer in that district so that the school might not only get the benefit of his experience but that he in turn might get the benefit of the experiments.

Every branch of agriculture, arboriculture and floriculture would be taught by experts and demonstrated by practical experiments on that experimental school farm. In this way reliable data would be gathered from every part of the state, showing the result of experiments on every variety of soil and with every variety of climate we have in this state. These experimental farms should become

the beauty spots of the state, the pride of every community.

That, in my opinion, would be a system of agricultural education that would be worth while. Its value to the state could scarcely be estimated. It would raise the business of farming to the level of a learned profession.

Information Desired

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I would like to ask you two questions. What is the new law or amendment of the old in regard to cutting weeds and grass in the public highway? Is it compulsory and does it make any reference to the hedges or trees along road sides? Could I get a copy of it?

What is the law in collecting on due paper subscriptions? Some have not even been notified when their subscription had expired, but allowed it to run on for a year or so, and some have turned their old accounts in to collecting agencies. Can they collect? What is the law or rule in such matters? This is a question that has come up several times.

FRANK ROBRER.

Woodbine, Kan.

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A Question of School Tax

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I am writing to you for a little information. Nampa, a town of about 3,500 inhabitants, has a school district of about one mile square except to the north of town; and here there is a strip of land 1 mile wide and 3 1-2 miles long. Why this was platted in this manner I do not know, but the land is in tracts of from 20 to 80 acres and the school tax runs from 80 cents to \$1 an acre. Now the point is this: Heretofore the people who live out in this part of the district have had to furnish buggies to carry their children to school, own horses and maintain them and this means get a barn in town and haul hay or pay for the keep of the animal in a barn, which amounts to \$5 a month.

Now we have asked the board to put on school wagons or build us a ward school, but they don't seem to want to do anything.

There are about 50 children in this part of the district, but not enough land to organize an independent district and we can't get the people on each side of the district to agree to divide with us, so you see what we are up against.

Now some of the people in the district say they will not pay the school tax unless wagons are put on or a ward school built. Could the tax be collected under the circumstances? What would you advise us to do?

I presume you have had cases of this kind and I would be glad to hear from you.

R. W. N.

Nampa, Idaho.

Each state makes the laws governing its schools. I am not familiar with the school laws of Idaho.

If you are living in a city of the first or second class, having a separate school organization and a school superintendent of its own, I would advise that you lay this matter before the city superintendent and the city board of education. If your state law requires, as I suspect it does, that the city provide adequate school facilities, then you had better consult the county attorney or some other lawyer and bring an action to compel the city to provide school facilities. You had better get the advice of the most competent and most reliable lawyer you know.

The Fifteenth Amendment

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I beg space in your valuable paper to express my views in regard to the editorial in your July 3 edition attacking the Oklahoma Election law, and in your handling of Mr. Norman's letter in the July 17 edition. In the progress of our country as a nation all political parties have committed acts that might be designated as blunders or crimes against the stability of our nation as a sovereign state, but it remains to the Republican party to have the unique distinction of committing the one act which combines both a blunder and a crime when this organ-

ization in 1868 sought by intimidation, and force, to disfranchise the white citizen of the South and to enfranchise the negroes of the nation. And to prove the truth of the above assertion I beg to submit the following facts:

President Lincoln always contended that a state could not withdraw from the Union, and he recognized that some of the people of the southern states were in open rebellion against the authority of the United States but, under Mr. Lincoln's own interpretation of the constitution, which interpretation Congress indorsed, these states could not secede. Acting under this presumption, General Shepley held an election in Louisiana, December 3, 1862, at which election Benjamin F. Flanders and Michael Hann, old citizens of the state, were elected to Congress, and on February 9, 1863, were seated in the National Congress. In a note addressed to General Shepley, President Lincoln said, in speaking of the South: "We do not particularly need members of Congress from those states to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is the conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress and to swear to support the constitution, and that other respectable citizens are willing to vote for them and send them. To send a parcel of northern men here as representatives, elected, as would be understood—and perhaps really so—at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous."

Later similar elections were held in parts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and the elected members were always seated in Congress.

Mr. Lincoln made a rule that where as much as 10 per cent of the population voting in 1860 voted at a general election the election would be legal and the officers so elected would be seated. Mr. Lincoln also made several sweeping blanket pardons, in which pardons the beneficiaries were always restored to their citizen rights and from then on were treated as fully restored to all their rights as citizens of the United States. These pardons were never questioned by Congress, the right to so pardon was never questioned and the right to participate in the government of the United States was never denied to these people. But alas for the South, the hand of a fanatic struck down its best friend when Booth fired the shot that killed the beloved and great hearted Lincoln, and from that moment to the present day a lot of misled people in the North have sought to wreak vengeance on the already long suffering South. And nothing has been more abused along this line than the foolish stand on the negro question.

About the Citizenship

When the martyred president breathed his last, Andrew Johnson was sworn in as president of the United States, and immediately launched a crusade of hate against the South. It was Johnson's intention to imprison all of the most noted leaders and to refuse to grant the rights of citizenship to any who had been engaged in armed rebellion against the United States. In this he was encouraged by a lot of fanatical and power mad politicians of the North, but as soon as the great Seward recovered from the assaults of the assassin who had attempted his life he persuaded Johnson to change his plans, telling the president that Mr. Lincoln had outlined to him what he intended to do in regard to those who had rebelled. Johnson, following the advice of Seward, then went far in a plan of forgiveness to the Southerners, issuing to them, as Lincoln had done, and as Seward told him to do, blanket pardons, and telling them upon what conditions they could be restored to full rights as citizens. Now as Johnson was president, he had the authority to do what he did. The constitution gives the president the right to grant pardons and reprieves, and when a man is once pardoned, by the proper authority, he is forever free from answering to that offense.

But the maddened congressmen from the North, when Congress assembled, refused to recognize these duly elected members from the South, yet no contests had been filed, but in a spirit of mere wanton hate these southern members were ejected from the halls of Congress, and told that they would be admitted only when their states adopted certain amendments and when they had taken an oath that not one white man in a thousand could take in the South. These men that were thrown out of their office were citizens of the United States, having been pardoned and restored to their citizenship rights by the duly appointed pardoning power, just as thousands had been pardoned by President Lincoln, and whose pardons had never been questioned. Now these men, by force, were deprived of their guaranteed constitutional rights and privileges, by men whom the constitution nowhere clothes with any such power, except as to declaring who shall be the duly elected members of the two houses of Congress.

Talk about treason! How far short of treason is this? Talk about acts calculated to wreck our nation! What can more certainly wreck this nation than acts of outlawry from those high in public office? I maintain that never have our institutions had such a severe test as the survival of Republican form of government during these tyrannical days following the assassination of the great Lincoln. But not yet had the infuriated politicians of the North thought it necessary to force negro suffrage on the Union, for in 1865, after the war and after the assassination of Lincoln, Wisconsin, Connecticut and Minnesota voted down the proposition to give the negroes residing in those states the right to vote, and in 1867 the people of Ohio

and Kansas did the same thing, notwithstanding that in these states there had never been a slave and the few negroes residing there had all the advantages to make the most of themselves that any people could have.

Negro Suffrage Question

Then what caused Congress to force negro suffrage on the United States? Merely political necessity.

When the Republican convention met in Chicago, in 1868, the party refused to recommend negro suffrage to the convention, but on the contrary was opposed to any such thing. James G. Blaine says of this convention: "In this period of transition the platform asserted that the guarantee of suffrage to the loyal men of the South must be maintained, but that the question of suffrage in the loyal states belonged to the states themselves. This was an evasion of duty quite unworthy of the Republican party—it was a mere stroke of expediency to escape the prejudices which negro suffrage would encounter in a majority of the loyal states."

Then notice this from the same author after the fall elections of 1868:

"While the result of the presidential election of 1868 was, upon the record of the electoral votes, an overwhelming victory for the Republican party and its illustrious candidate, certain facts tended to qualify the sense of gratulation and triumph on the part of those who give serious study to the progress and results of partisan contests. It was not altogether re-assuring to the ardent loyalists of the country that the Empire state should, in a popular contest, defeat General Grant by 10,000 votes. New Jersey made an equally discouraging record by giving Mr. Seymour a majority of 3,000. The Pacific coast presented an astonishing result—California giving General Grant a majority of only 514, while Oregon utterly repudiated the great leader and gave her electoral vote for Mr. Seymour. Indiana in the test vote of the October election for governor was carried for the Republicans by only 961; Ohio gave a smaller majority in the hour of national victory than she had given during any year of the civil struggle, while Pennsylvania at the same election gave the party only 10,000 majority. It was a very startling fact that if Mr. Seymour had received the electoral vote of the Solid South (which afterwards came to be regarded either as the rightful inheritance or the fraudulent prerogative of the Democratic party) he would, in connection with the vote he received in the North, have had a majority over General Grant in the electoral college."

I would like to quote further from this same author showing that the same congressmen who had unseated southern congressmen when these men came duly elected, without contests, now decided to force on the entire nation negro suffrage. But you have told me that I cannot have more than a limited space.

In 1868

In the election of 1868 General Grant received 214 electoral votes, Seymour 80 and three states did not vote because they had refused to ratify the fourteenth amendment. These three had 23 votes. The "Solid South" had 57 votes in the electoral college. Subtract 57 from 214 and you have 157; add to 80 votes 57 and you have 137; add to this the 23 that did not vote and you have 160, or as the "Plumed Knight" said, more than enough to elect Seymour. So you see "There's a reason" for the fifteenth amendment.

But was the fifteenth amendment ever adopted? I say no, and will attempt to prove it. The southern states had never been out of the Union. The white men in the South had been pardoned by Presidents Lincoln and Johnson and restored to their full rights. When pardoned these men were to all intents and purposes just as they had been before they had been in rebellion against the United States, and no one will, for a minute, contend that they were not citizens before the war. This being the case the government erred when it sent troops to the South to conduct elections in those states. Congress had no authority to make a law controlling the actions of full fledged citizens of any state, and it certainly had no authority to state to a man that he must vote a certain way on any proposition. Yet this is exactly what was done, and that at the point of the bayonet, in order to force the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. When the military government was withdrawn from the South the voters who had been refused participation in the elections, without further pardons or laws, went ahead and erected from the chaos of "Carpet Baggism," a government for themselves. In this new government they repudiated the acts of the military and negro government, repudiated the debts created by some of them (which repudiation still justly stands) and repudiated the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. Now you know that when a person is forced, under duress, to do or not to do certain things the law gives him the right to repudiate it at his first opportunity. So it is in this case and I maintain that this amendment has never been legally adopted.

You contend that some negroes are better qualified to cast an intelligent ballot than many white men. We will grant, for the sake of argument that you may have some such negroes in Kansas, notwithstanding that you refused to let them vote till your Congressmen cracked their whips over your heads, but by the same token there may be some foreigners like Ambassador Bryce, who are as well qualified to cast an intelligent ballot as many citizens of the United States, yet where have they earned any such right, notwithstanding their qualifications?

Now I maintain that a man can earn the right to participate in a government by helping to build the nation, and many white men of the frontier have been the very bone and sinew of our progress who have been so situated that they could not secure an education yet they are not ignorant, only unlettered, and such men make splendid citizens, and thoroughly understand what they desire in the way of government.

The right of franchise is not a natural right and you will not for a moment so contend. This being true no man has this right till it has been conferred upon him, and upon the negro it has never been conferred.

In your answer to Mr. Norman's letter you say that he lied when he said that a negro can get as fair a trial in the South as in the North. Being court clerk I am in a position to make an authoritative statement along this line and I can do no better than to give a concrete case here in El Reno. At our bar we have a negro lawyer who is a bright and successful attorney. In a recent case where his client, a negro, was accused of murder, this attorney came to me after the jury had been passed for cause, and asked me about the members of the jury. I told him the politics and nativity of each

member and I was dumfounded when he used his peremptory challenges in excusing every northern man on the jury. He promptly won his case, and when I asked him why he had excused the northern men he said, "I have long since learned that for true justice to a negro I can better trust a southern gentleman than anyone else." And I want to say that a negro gets as fair a trial here as anybody.

The Wall of Hate

You say that if we do not like the fifteenth amendment we can change the constitution. We are willing to plead "not guilty" to liking the aforesaid amendment, but we are not such dupes as to believe it possible to change it, not while one-fourth of the states are bound by prejudice and bitterness on this question as we know they are. If the government had to use soldiers to attempt to force the adoption of this amendment when sovereign states had just refused to vote on themselves this franchise how do you expect these states that sent the soldiers to feel toward the oppressed states that were forced into this matter? The fact is that this is the one infamous mistake of reconstruction days that persists in keeping up the old feeling of bitterness between the two sections. Remove the negro question and Florida and Louisiana will go Republican. The Solid South is maintained in its solidity by the ever present possibility of negro domination. This and this alone is the wall of hate that separates this section from the North.

When I say a wall of hate I mean this in its most literal sense. For the forcing of negro domination on the people of the South after they have surrendered and after they had been forgiven and pardoned for their alleged offenses was not right. To have their representatives driven from Congress, to have their states governed by designing scoundrels from other states aided and abetted by ignorant ex-slaves—to educate whom had been a felony—backed up by the bayonets of the soldiers who should have tried to maintain order instead of assassinate law, this is something that even you with the sunshine of your broad prairies in your soul would not tolerate, and to the southerner, smarting at the indignities offered to his mother, sister and friend, by ignorant, superstitious and debased ex-slaves in reconstruction days, it creates such a storm of passion in his mind that he simply cannot and will not forget it. Cannot you, who have not been so deeply wronged, help him to secure a condition where he can secure the sanctity of his home and the security of his commonwealth?

If you want your Kansas negroes to engage in the government of Kansas that is your business as it is your business to have your women vote, neither of which we question, but be fair enough to withhold judgment of other people until you are able to realize the conditions there existing.

El Reno, Okla. JOHN L. RICE.

The Grandfather Clause

I presume that the foregoing is as able an argument as can be made in favor of the Grandfather clause in the Oklahoma constitution, which has been abrogated by a unanimous opinion of the Supreme court of the United States, and yet it seems to me to be so inconsistent and illogical that I am surprised that a man of the evident intelligence of Mr. Rice should have submitted it for publication. It seems remarkable that a southern man should found an argument on the theory that the states could not secede from the Union and therefore Congress had no right to impose a condition on them to which they must accede in order to be restored to the Union on equal terms with the other states. The assumption on which the Confederacy was founded was that a state not only had the right to secede but that if of them did secede, and they finally yielded not on the theory that they had changed their minds about the right of a state to secede but because they had been conquered by a superior force. If as a matter of fact they were at the close of the war conquered states as they claimed, they could not complain because their conquerors fixed the conditions on which they might be restored to their former place as members of the Union.

The position taken by the North, as I understand it, was this: While it was true that a state had no right to secede, the Confederate states had by their act of rebellion forfeited certain of the privileges that belonged to them as peaceful members of the Union prior to the rebellion. This position is entirely logical. If the state of Kansas should today refuse to recognize the constitutional authority of the United States I think the president would be justified in ordering the army to enforce the federal laws and afterward I believe that Congress would be justified in fixing the conditions on which the rebellious state might be restored to its old place.

On no other theory indeed would it have been possible to have abolished slavery in the United States, for if all the states after the war had the same right to declare what changes should be made in the constitution that they had before the war it is certain that more than one-fourth of all the states would have refused to ratify the Thirteenth amendment and slavery would have been restored as it was in 1860, and all the destruction of lives and property resulting from the war would have been for nothing. From either the southern or the northern standpoint the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution were and are as valid as any of her part of the constitution. If the southern contention is right that the Confederate states had a right to secede and did secede then the other states remaining in and constituting the Union had a right to impose the conditions on which these states should again be received into the Union, just as when a new state now comes knocking at the doors of Congress, asking to be received into the Union, Congress imposes the conditions on which it may be received. If on the other hand, the position of the North was correct that while the states of the South had not a right to secede, that by their acts of rebellion they had forfeited certain privileges and must accede to

certain conditions before being restored to their former status, then the imposition of the amendments was entirely legitimate. It makes no difference which horn of this dilemma you take, Mr. Rice.

A "Storm of Bitterness"

But this is not the only place where Mr. Rice shows a glaring inconsistency. In one part of his letter he attempts to prove that the negro in the South is treated with entire fairness and justice, but almost in the same breath he bitterly accuses the North of having built up a wall of hate and filled the hearts of southerners with a "storm of bitterness." And yet Mr. Rice would have the readers of this paper believe that a people filled with hate and bitterness are capable of doing justice to the negro.

Mr. Rice said that in my answer to the article written by Mr. Norman I said that he lied. Of course I said nothing of the kind. To deny the accuracy of a statement is not calling the author of it a liar. A lie is a deliberate statement that is not true. If the author makes the misstatement believing it to be true he is not a liar. I do not doubt that Mr. Norman really believed that he was telling the truth, just as I think Mr. Rice really believes his statement that the negro is treated justly in the South, although his own admissions clearly prove the inaccuracy of his statement. The fact is that the negro is not accorded just treatment either in the North or the South. I do not know that there are more lynchings of negroes in proportion to their number in the South than in the North. It is quite possible that the reason they get fairer treatment politically and otherwise in the North than in the South is that on account of their small numbers in the North they are less feared by politicians.

A few weeks ago a white man, a Jew, was taken from the hands of the prison officers in Georgia and hung by a mob. He was accused of a horrible crime. He was tried by a jury and found guilty. His case was appealed to the highest court of Georgia and of the United States, and the verdict of the jury affirmed. The then governor of Georgia, after a careful reading of the records of the trial, decided that there was a doubt of the guilt of Frank, and commuted his sentence to life imprisonment. Then the mob took the matter in their own hands and lynched the prisoner. The action of the mob has been denounced as a disgrace to Georgia. I agree with that generally expressed opinion, but only a day or two ago two negroes in Texas in a running fight with the sheriff killed that officer, but not before one of them was desperately wounded. The next day after the killing of the sheriff, a mob broke into the jail, took out the desperately wounded and helpless black man and his companion and burned them at the stake. A brief account of the burning appeared in the associate press dispatches, without editorial comment. Neither of these negroes was charged with as horrible a crime as the one of which a Georgia jury found Frank guilty, but no governor and no editor, either North or South, so far as I have observed, has denounced the burning of these poor despised and ignorant negroes as a blot on the fair name of Texas.

No Trial Was Given

A few months ago either in Georgia or Alabama, I think it was in Georgia, an old negro and his family were accused of a crime. They were not even accorded a trial but were summarily lynched by a mob. Subsequent developments showed that there was every reason to believe that none of the negroes lynched were guilty of the crime charged, but so far as I have seen, no reward was offered for the apprehension and punishment of their murderers and no double leaded editorials were published denouncing the murder by the mob as a blot on the fair name of Georgia.

Why the difference?

The explanation is easy to find.

There is, it is true, some prejudice in some places against the Jew, but nevertheless the Jews in this country constitute a great political and financial power. The names of Jews are connected with the great banking houses, the great transportation companies and nearly all the other powerful financial institutions of this country. The money power of this country dominates both the great political parties. It is therefore not safe for politicians or political editors to offend the Jews. Not so with the negro. He wields neither financial nor political power in this country.

It is entirely safe for both politicians and editors to disregard his rights and to treat him with abuse.

When he is burned at the stake it is briefly mentioned merely as a matter of news but no denunciation is made of his murderers nor shame heaped on the authorities who fail to protect him in his helplessness. Suppose it had been a negro who was accused of the crime of which Frank was accused, do you think that he would have gone to trial? Or if by some chance the form of trial had been gone through with, is there any doubt about what would have happened to him? The mob would not have been so considerate as to stop with hanging him. They would have burned him at the stake and no public denunciation of the mob would have been made by the governor or the press.

I am perfectly aware that an editor gains no popularity by taking the side of the despised black race, and yet I would be untrue to myself and untrue to the teachings of my ancestors if I did not say a word of protest now and then against the injustice done these people.

Garden Leads in Pumping

Finney County Is Developing Irrigation Farming Rapidly

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor

A GREAT development in irrigation has taken place in the last three years at Garden City. This community is leading in the effort to make the moisture supply certain, and it has pumping plants of almost all kinds, from the cheap windmill outfits to the big turbine plants with a draw down of 160 feet. Any farmer who expects to install a pumping plant could quite profitably spend several days in this locality, to study the different types and to thus get some idea of the relative efficiency of the different makes and kinds.

If you do make a trip of this kind you will be surprised at the remarkable enthusiasm over pumping irrigation which you will find among the farmers. While it is true that but little irrigation was necessary in 1915, it also is true that there is a general belief that the dry years will come again. The rainfall of western Kansas has not changed and there is nothing to indicate that it will change. Dry years will come again, and it is only the men who can apply the moisture in an artificial way who will produce the maximum crops. You will find that the farmers at Garden City are taking this view of the matter—they are prepared for the dry seasons that will come.

This fine belief in irrigation was especially evident when the members of the Kansas State Irrigation congress visited some of the leading plants in this section recently. On this inspection trip a special effort was made by the members to get some idea of the efficiency of the different pumps, and about the cost of pumping on the high lifts. Several low lift outfits were visited also, to study the costs here as compared with the costs on the uplands. The first stop was made on the farm owned by Peter Marx. He has a battery of six wells connected to a No. 10 Hill-Trip pump, and the depth to the permanent water level is 12 feet. About 3,500 gallons of water a minute is pumped, and the power is supplied by a 35 horsepower motor. This big capacity is possible because the lift is not high. The power comes from the central generators owned by the Garden City Sugar and Land company; this plant has 3,300 horsepower, and electricity is supplied to a large number of farms in that section.

A High Lift.

The next stop was made on the Garden City Experiment station, where the irrigation work is carried on by the cooperation of the state and the United States Department of Agriculture. The plant consists of one deep well. It is 180 feet deep, the depth to the normal water level is 75 feet and there is a draw down after the plant is started to 130 feet. The power is supplied by a 75 horsepower engine, and the Van Ness pump will deliver about 700 gallons of water a minute. Some remarkable results in reducing costs have been obtained by George S. Knapp, the government engineer in charge of the plant, for he has almost cut the cost of pumping in two. Every man who is expecting to install a pumping plant should

write to Mr. Knapp or M. C. Sewell, the superintendent, for the results in pumping and in the use of the water, or better still visit the farm.

H. H. Everly has an excellent plant in the shallow water district. He has a group of 12 wells connected to one pump, with a depth to water of 12 feet. A No. 8 Fairbanks-Morse engine delivers 2,300 gallons of water a minute, and the power is supplied by a 20 horsepower motor. He has an especially good stand of alfalfa on this farm, which was planted May 20.

Not far from the Everly farm is the famous pumping outfit owned by George W. Atwood. This plant has attracted a great deal of attention. Mr. Atwood

Within two days recently, the packers took \$1.25 off the price paid to farmers for hogs. This unprecedented decline in price for so short a time, was not even exceeded in the panic year 1907, when hogs fell \$1.25 in a week. It has been done in the face of receipts 20 per cent lower than last year and receipts under the estimates made for this season. It indicates a united effort and a united purpose on the part of the packers to make a raid on the market in the interest of larger profits for themselves at the expense of the producer. We are killing the livestock industry in the United States and making a rational system of agriculture impossible. When are we going to "see about it"?

was the second man in that community to take up the use of electric power in pumping. His bill for this last year was \$158.05, which, delivered all the water needed on his 80-acre farm, and some of the crops were irrigated three times. He sold \$1,735 worth of produce from this place. One kafir field of six acres produced \$191 worth of feed, which a great deal more than paid for the water. There are six wells in this battery, and the depth to the normal water level is 11 feet. A No. 8 Fairbanks-Morse pump delivers about 2,000 gallons of water a minute, and the power is supplied by a 20 horsepower motor.

Special attention was attracted by the plants of the Garden City Sugar and Land company, on which some excellent efficiency records have been obtained. An especially good record has been made by a Special Glendora pump, which has an efficiency of 80 per cent. The water efficiency, or the volume of water delivered when compared with the power applied, is 70 per cent. This pump throws 1,400 gallons a minute on a draw down of 160 feet, and the power is supplied by a 75 horsepower General Electric motor.

One of the most interesting plants to the visitors was a little outfit near the sugar factory, which cost \$600 complete with the well, machinery and house. There are two wells connected to one pump, and the depth to water is 13

feet. The pump is a No. 5 Byron-Jackson, which delivers 750 gallons of water a minute. The power is supplied by a 10 horsepower General Electric motor.

There are dozens of efficiently managed and constructed pumping plants in the Garden City section, the Garden City Sugar and Land company alone has 30 outfits. This big development has come because the plants which were installed several years ago have been paying well. Any man who expects to install a plant can quite properly spend considerable time in a study of the development at Garden City.

The Storing of Sweet Potatoes

Is there an old stone building somewhere on your land for which you have no use?

If so, and if you grow sweet potatoes, you are in luck, according to D. E. Lewis, assistant professor of horticulture, in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Such a structure, when equipped with a stove and provided with ventilation facilities, makes an admirable storage plant for sweet potatoes. This is because the thick stone walls do not transmit heat readily.

"Cold weather is hard on the sweet potatoes," says Professor Lewis, "and they should not be left in the ground much after the first frost. If the vines were cut before the frost, however, many of the underground roots may yet be saved. They should immediately be dug and placed in some kind of suitable storage unless intended for direct consumption. Two things must be kept in mind—a temperature of about 85 degrees and ample ventilation are necessary.

"During this time, the potato is sweating. Unless the superfluous moisture is carried off, the potato will not keep. A high temperature carries it through its sweating process more quickly than a low one. The sweet potatoes are placed either in bins or in crates. The latter method demands more room than the former, but it is more satisfactory because of its superior ventilation facilities.

"A sweet potato bin should be raised 6 or 8 inches from the ground. The bottom, and often the sides, should be of slats. Some growers prefer solid sides, which produce a better draft. Potatoes never should be piled high in a bin because of the danger of bruising the lower roots with the excessive weight.

"After the sweating period has passed, the temperature should be allowed to drop to 60 degrees—never below 55 degrees. Hold it there throughout the winter by means of fires. A lower temperature brings about rotting and a higher one starts the growth.

"Care should be taken to select only sound potatoes for storage and, from the time they are put in until they are taken out, they should not be handled, especially during the sweat."

FEED CHILDREN

On Properly Selected Food. It Pays Big Dividends.

If parents will give just a little intelligent thought to the feeding of their children the difference in the health of the little folks will pay, many times over, for the small trouble.

A mother writes: "Our children are all so much better and stronger than they ever were before we made a change in the character of the food. We have quit using potatoes three times a day with coffee and so much meat.

"Now we give the little folks some fruit, either fresh, stewed, or canned, some Grape-Nuts with cream, occasionally some soft-boiled eggs, and some Postum for breakfast and supper. Then for dinner they have some meat and vegetables.

"It would be hard to fully describe the change in the children, they have grown so sturdy and strong, and we attribute this change to the food elements that, I understand, exist in Grape-Nuts and Postum.

"A short time ago my baby was teething and had a great deal of stomach and bowel trouble. Nothing seemed to agree with him until I tried Grape-Nuts softened and mixed with rich milk and he improved rapidly and got sturdy and well."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



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Who Gets the \$25 Prize?

Members of Capper Girls' Tomato Club Will Report Soon—It Isn't Long Until the Corn Show Either

SOME Kansas girl will win a \$25 prize this year from a patch of tomatoes 33 feet square. The prize was offered by Arthur Capper, and the contest is conducted by the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It is time now for us to get the final reports from the girls, and in a few weeks we shall know who grew the winning crop. Medals and honor diplomas also are given as prizes.

Blanks to fill out for the report of yield, and the cost of production will be sent to all contestants at once. Any girl who is enrolled in this contest and does not receive a blank within the next few days should write to the secretary of the Capper Girls' Tomato contest, in care of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., to find out what is the trouble.

Submit Accurate Records.

Probably every girl has picked all of her tomatoes before this, but if there should be any on the vines, in any part of the state, the contestant who grew them should pick and weigh the green tomatoes. Accurate records of all expenses and receipts must be submitted in the final report, because the profit made from the tomatoes counts for 25 per cent of the total grade.

The basis of award is 50 per cent for yield, 25 per cent for profit, and 25 per

It soon will be time for the members of the Capper Boys' Corn club, and the Capper Boys' Kafir club to think about getting their report ready. The winner in the Acre Yield of Corn contest will receive a large silver trophy cup, the second and third prizes are medals, and the next 10 contestants will receive honor diplomas showing their record. The Acre Yield of Kafir contest carries a list of prizes that is a duplicate of those in the corn contest. These two silver trophy cups are beauties. We went to a Topeka jewelry store a few days ago and bought them. When the contests are decided the name of the winner will be engraved on each of these cups.

Don't forget about the Capper Corn Show for Kansas boys who have grown an acre of corn this year. It is to be held in the Capper building in Topeka, December 11, 1915. The first prize is \$25. We hope that a lot of boys from the Capper Boys' Corn club will enter this show, because all of them are eligible. There are a great many boys in Kansas who are members of contests superintended by the Kansas State Agricultural college. Any boy who lives up to the rules of the corn contests managed by the college, is eligible to enter a 10 ear sample of his corn in the Capper show. Any boy in Kansas who is not less than 10 nor more than 18 years old, may compete for the \$25, provided he grew the corn himself in a field of not less than one acre.

If you compete in this show send a 10-ear sample of corn to the Secretary, Capper Corn Show, care of the Farmers

tion success but have nothing to do with the management or responsibilities of it.

We have had four regular meetings this year, two at Gridley and one each at Aliceville and Waverly. Bad weather and bad roads have cut down the attendance at the meetings but interest in the questions and discussions has been up to the usual mark, and we have never had time enough to take up all the topics our members wished to present. We have had the usual musical and literary programs at our meetings and have had ministers, editors and doctors visit us, lunch with us, and take part in our discussions.

Our plan is to have someone give a carefully prepared paper or talk on a topic, and follow that with a discussion. The time limit of the discussion is two or three minutes for each person and the person giving the first talk is allowed from 10 to 15 minutes. Some of the topics in which much interest was taken are: Can our tax rate be lowered and the law still retain its efficiency?; the reserve bank and its relation to country banks; the weed and hedge law; shall physicians be prohibited from giving medicines except in extreme cases, and be compelled to give prescriptions to be filled by a druggist?; the grange as a character builder; the biggest work before the Grange; the mortgage exemption law; efficient homemaking; will a full course at Manhattan pay the young farmer?; the relation of the Grange to the rural church; does the Grange keep people away from church?; merits and defects of our school law; which is costlier to our people, rock or mud roads?; farming problems in a wet season and is specialized, diversified grain or livestock best for such a season?; the American home and the duties of its members; farmers' problems and the Grange; the government's most neglected problem—its farm women; some ways in which we are helping those who come after us; securing better marketing facilities; marketing young poultry as broilers, capons and soft roasters; lessons from the tractor show; uplifting the farmer; rural credit measures and their effect on country banks; what the National Marketing Commission can do for state and local Granges.

A beautiful memorial service was held at Waverly for a member who did so much to help us build up our Pomona Grange, Mrs. W. B. Cellar. She and her husband were delegates to the state Grange two years.

The educational value of these meetings to the members who attend regularly and take part in the discussions that follow each paper or address is not easily measured, and the social feature is enjoyed by all. One young member said, "I like this meeting together, talking together, working together, and eating together, and especially the eating."

Waverly, Kan.

These Boys Had Good Corn

Two sets of judges were necessary to score the points in a corn contest recently at Topeka in which three high school boys were the exhibitors. The first set of judges tied the scores on the best bushel of corn and it was necessary for J. F. Kaho, who conducted the contest, to appoint other judges to reconsider the exhibit. Clifford Briery, Otis Hennessey and Lee Price, all Shawnee county farmer boys, finished in the contest. Briery had the best bushel, the best single ear and the best dozen ears, and Hennessey won first for the best stalk and ear. Price won three seconds and a third. The prizes were cash offers by the banks of Topeka.

A Large Apple Crop

The condition of the apple crop of the United States on October 1 is estimated to be 63 per cent of normal, which is nearly 18 per cent higher than the 10-year average for October 1. This forecasts a total production of 71,632,000 barrels (of 3 bushels), which is 433,000 barrels more than the forecast on September 1. Last year's final estimate of production was 84,400,000 barrels, two years ago 48,470,000 barrels, three years ago 78,407,000, four years ago 71,340,000, five years ago 47,213,000, and six years ago (1909), as reported by the census, 146,122,000 bushels, equivalent to 48,707,000 barrels.

Improving the Country

BY FRANK A. WAUGH.

The country needs to be improved. Better farming—bigger crops and better prices—will do something. Better houses and household equipment will do more. Better neighborhood equipment for recreation and wholesome social intercourse will do still more. There must be improvement all along the line. This is the rural improvement which I would preach.

At the same time I would point out that any improvement of this sort can best begin on its physical side. The concrete problems of physical property are easier to grasp; and if it is true, as it partly is, that a man must have a sound body in order to support a vigorous mind and a healthy conscience, it is more truly true that a community must be clean and orderly physically in order to be clean and orderly socially and morally. One of the strongest elements in general agricultural improvement is to be found in the contribution offered by civic art—the art which builds a sound physical frame for the support of a healthy community life.

cent for records and story. We hope to get some mighty interesting stories about growing tomatoes. It is worth while to go to some pains in writing this story, because there is a \$25 prize at stake. Don't make the story too long. Certainly it would be a mistake to make it more than 500 words, and probably you can tell it in half of that. Of course we expect all of these stories to be written neatly and to have the words spelled correctly, but they will be judged principally on how interesting they are. Don't try to do any fine writing. Tell us how you did the work, what troubles you had and how you overcame them, and things you learned through your experience this year. Write your story with the idea in mind that you are to explain your methods to readers who may not know a great deal about tomato growing, and who are eager to learn just how you were able to make such a good record.

In figuring the cost of production and profits, estimate your time at 10 cents an hour, hired assistance at 15 cents an hour, and the time of each horse at 10 cents an hour. Count all commercial fertilizers at just what they cost you; count barnyard manure at \$1 for a two-horse load of about a ton. Estimate mulching material at the rate of 50 cents a ton. All tomatoes used at home should be credited to your account at the market price at the time they were picked. If you canned tomatoes you should charge your account with the time used in canning, and credit your account with the market value of a good grade of canned tomatoes.

Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. This sample of corn must be sent not earlier than November 25, nor later than December 2. After the show, your sample of corn is yours to do with as you please. If you wish to enter it in the corn show at the agricultural college the last week in December, we will take it to Manhattan for you free of charge.

Here's a Busy Grange

Our Pomona Grange has had almost as stirring times this year as it had last year when a few politicians tried to use it to promote their political interests. This year the commercial interests have been trying to make the financial work of the Pomona Grange the dominant feature. The older Grangers, however, have held steadily to the purposes for which the founders declared they organized the Pomona Grange, that is, to have charge of the educational, social and financial work of the order, and to aid the subordinate granges in each district or county.

Our Grange appointed a committee to choose a county purchasing agent to buy supplies for all the Granges of the county, when Granges wish to club their orders. The committee failed to appoint the agent but organized a separate society with officers, constitution and bylaws. The Pomona Grange did not approve the action of the committee and took the necessary action to relieve its members of all responsibility for any transactions of this separate society. We wish the organiza-



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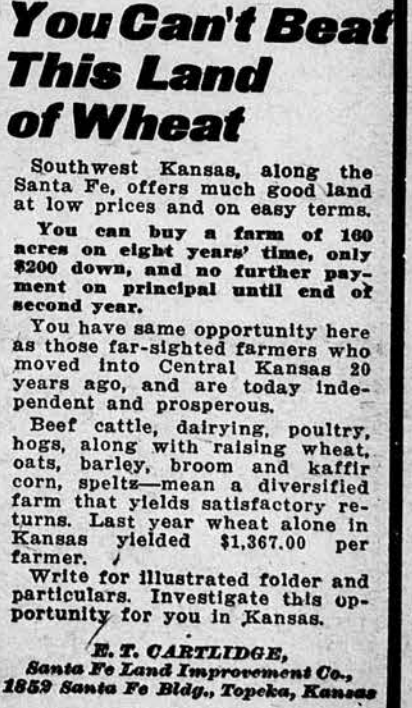
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Lot No. 57 AR-410. Galvanized roofing, full 26 gauge, heavy weight, 2 1/2 in. corrugated sheets, 4 ft. and 4 1/2 ft. long only. This material, in addition to being galvanized, will be painted free of charge. Price per square of 100 square feet. \$1.95

Lot No. 57 AR-810. Red and Green Slate Roofing, 108 sq. ft. to the roll, two to three pieces to the roll, complete with nails and cement, high grade covering, full weight and extra heavy. State color wanted. Per roll of 108 square feet. \$1.08

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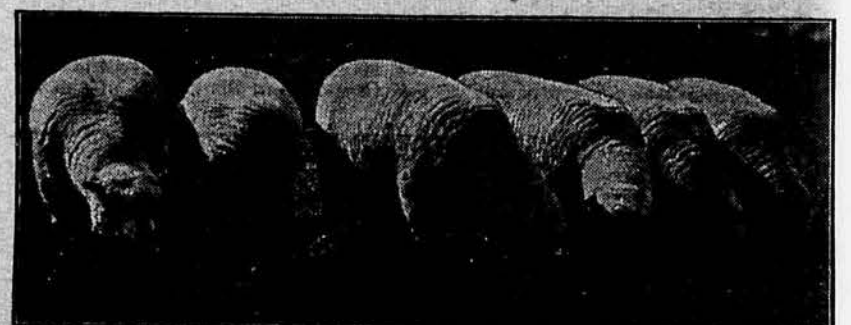
A REAL effort is being made by many Kansas farmers to improve the quality of their pastures. It is time that this effort was started, for many of the pastures are very weedy, and the yields are low. Fortunately this year has helped the growth, for the ample rainfall has allowed the grass a good chance. Among the plans proposed for improving the grass land is to defer the grazing on a part of the pasture until the seed has matured. The Kansas State Agricultural college is making a test of this kind on the Casement ranch north of Manhattan in which the pasture is divided into three parts, and one section a year is held until after the seed is matured before the cattle are turned on.

Some excellent results along this line have been obtained with the tests farther west. This is especially true of the experiment on the Hayden National Forest in Wyoming. The following account of the encouraging results is taken from the National Wool Grower:

In June, 1911, shortly after the beginning of the growing season, an area of 20 acres of typical grass land was selected for the experiment and fenced. In one corner an area of 1 acre was fenced off from the main tract, the object being to determine the rapidity of range recovery under total protection against grazing in the 1-acre area, the rapidity of recovery when grazed by

each year, and 20 per cent more vegetation than the 1-acre area which had not been grazed. Assuming that the unfenced area made no improvement after June, 1911, it may be concluded that the total vegetation on the 19-acre area increased 100 per cent, and that the vegetation on the totally protected plot increased 60 per cent from June, 1911, to August, 1913, three growing seasons. This conclusion is believed to be conservative.

The comparative amount of vegetation which stock will graze is, no doubt, a better measure than total vegetation of the comparative value of the forage crop on the three areas. The vegetation on the range protected until after seed maturity each year and then grazed was made up of 80 per cent of palatable species and 20 per cent of worthless weeds; while the vegetation on the area not grazed consisted of 70 per cent of palatable species and 30 per cent of worthless weeds. The vegetation on the adjoining range, which had been grazed moderately each season from May 10 to September 15, consisted of 40 per cent of palatable species and 60 per cent of worthless weeds. Further, 99.2 per cent of the palatable vegetation, or actual forage, on the 19-acre area consisted of good forage plants, primarily perennial grasses, while on the range only 55 per cent was made up of good forage plants, 6.5 per cent of plants of a medium for-



The Grass on the Land Where the Seed Was Matured Now Has an Excellent Stand, and a Very Heavy Growth.

sheep each year after seed maturity in the 19-acre area, and the rate of recovery under the customary season-long grazing on the unfenced range adjoining the fenced areas. All areas had been subject to the same grazing conditions prior to construction of the fence in June, 1911, and the forage apparently was uniform as to density and species.

On August 28, the first season, 1911, after the forage plants had fully matured their seeds, 2,500 ewes and lambs were turned into the 19-acre pasture in the afternoon and held there until the next morning and then removed; this area was again grazed by a band of ewes and lambs after seed maturity in 1912. The 1-acre tract was not grazed either in 1911 or 1912. The adjoining outside range was grazed moderately each year from about May 10 until September 15.

Forest officers at the beginning of the third season, 1913, reported that apparently there was three times as much forage on the 19-acre area, which had been protected until after seed maturity and then grazed in 1911 and 1912, as on the adjoining outside range; and that apparently the forage on the 19-acre area was better, both in amount and quality, than on the totally protected 1-acre area. To make sure of this, and to secure a more accurate comparative record of the amount and species of forage on the three areas, representative plots were selected and charted in August, 1913, and the data thus obtained were supplemented by general examination of the three areas, by germination tests of seed collected from each area, and by measurements of foliage and flower stocks to determine in general the comparative vigor of the vegetation on the three areas.

The actual measure, by charting and counting the number of plants and by measuring the tufts, showed that the 19-acre area, grazed after seed maturity in 1911 and 1912, had 100 per cent more vegetation a unit area than the outside range which had been moderately grazed from May 10 to September 15

age value, and 38.5 per cent of plants classed as distinctly inferior in forage value. On the area not grazed at all, 35.3 per cent of the total vegetation was classed as good forage, 64.4 per cent as medium forage value, and less than 1 per cent of inferior forage value. The comparison is decidedly in favor of fall grazing after seed maturity.

Receiverships a Disgrace

Governor Capper continues to give a good skinning to the lawyers and others who touched the Kansas Natural Gas company for a quarter of a million dollars in receivers' and attorneys' fees. No greater steal, sanctioned by the courts, has ever been known in Kansas. Some of the attorneys got \$13,325. One got \$14,500. Justice John S. Dawson, of the state supreme court, who was attorney general at the time received \$13,325. Of this amount \$5,000 was provided by law for the attorney general for prosecuting under the anti-trust law. But the \$8,325 Mr. Dawson received was extra. He was paid by Kansas for his work and the question that comes up is why he was allowed \$8,325 in addition to the fee provided by law. The salary paid by the state was supposed to be sufficient recompense for him. Anyway Mr. Dawson sought the office of attorney general hard enough. He wanted the job at the usual salary. If he worked honestly for the state he was entitled to no more than the sums provided by law. There was nothing to keep the district judge from allowing him additional money, but it was not his due. Justice Dawson says the work he did stands as "the best piece of legal work the state has ever seen." It may be, but the best piece of commonsense that the state will ever see will be when the voters swat Mr. Dawson in 1920, when he is up for re-election. Still, maybe Mr. Dawson places a great deal of confidence in the saying that "time is a great healer."—Hiawatha World.

The best way to kill weeds is to work the ground before they're up.

Potatoes Cost But 56 Cents

Grange Co-operation Is Winning in Coffey County

BY H. C. HATCH

THE bulk of the forage crops which were nipped by the frost still stand in the fields. The growth was very green and immature, and many hesitate to cut it during cloudy and threatening weather. Two years ago forage crops were held back by dry weather and were cut after a frost in October when just in the bloom. It seemed then that the frosted growth was plenty dry enough to cure in the shock in almost any weather but continued rains spoiled it all.

When we wrote before, we thought that one more day's work would see all the manure out in the fields. We have hauled that one day and there is still another in which full time must be put in before everything is cleaned up. It is always this way in manure hauling; the first day or two seems to make great progress and when the end is near one can figure just about what time it will take to finish but one never figures right. It takes more time to finish up corners and odd lots.

Those who have been reading these notes will remember that we said we were going to haul the manure to the field most distant from the house. Our intentions were good but we could not get on that field with the spreader, and up to this time the field is still too wet either to plow or run a spreader on. It now appears as if our wet hillsides were going to remain wet all winter. Our rains are not so heavy as they were in the summer but they come often. This week two rains have fallen and today, October 16, the sky is overcast with the promise of still more moisture.

The manure which we have been hauling has all been put on a 17-acre field near the buildings. We intend to turn this field into pasture if possible, and we have manure enough to get it fully covered with eight loads to the acre this fall. If the rains do not continue it is our plan to start the gang plow on this field next week and get the manure turned under as soon as possible. Next spring we will sow it in oats and along with the oats will sow English bluegrass and Red clover. The manure should give both the plants a good start. There is nothing like manure to give Red clover a good send-off no matter where it is sown.

We stated last week that our car of northern potatoes was to cost us 62½ cents a bushel laid down here at Gridley. Since then we have received notice that we will get a reduction from this price and that we will have to pay only 60 cents for sacked potatoes and 56 cents if we take them loose from the car. The paragraph in this column a short time ago which stated that our Grange was going to buy a car of potatoes brought us many offers from five states. Because of freight rates it is not likely that any offer we received would have been so favorable to us as the deal we accepted. The cheapest we were offered potatoes was 40 cents, which offer came from Nebraska.

From La Cygne, Kan., comes an inquiry as to the wisdom of sowing John-

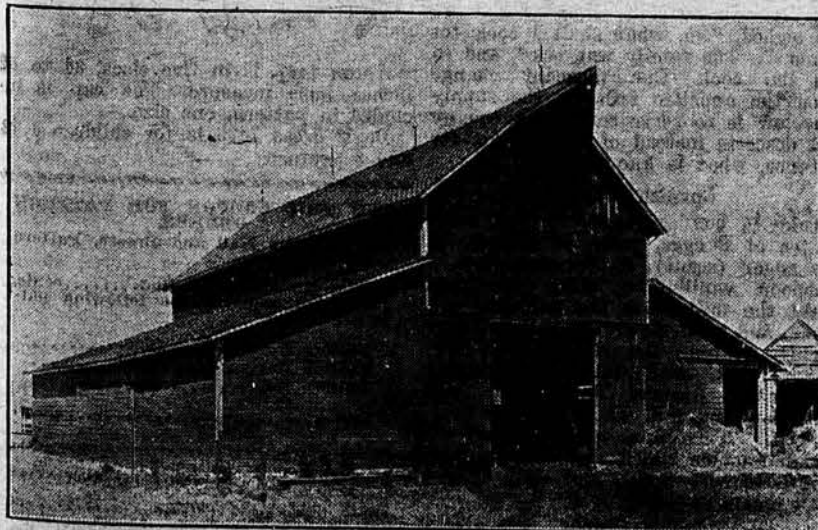
son grass there. Our answer, just as strong as we can make it is, don't do it. It is the worst pest we know of for this latitude. We know it is said that it will winterkill in this latitude in severe winters, but our observation has been that there has not been enough severe cold in the last 20 years to kill it, and the mercury has been as low as 20 degrees below in that time, too. If one wishes to raise grass of that nature let him try Sudan grass which will make even more tonnage of good feed to the acre and which has the merit of growing only where it is wanted.

On our road to Gridley is a field which was sown in Johnson grass more than 20 years ago. In that time every effort has been made to get rid of it but it still retains almost entire possession of the land, and it is slowly but surely spreading in adjoining territory. We have seen this grass plowed up just at the beginning of a severe winter and lie all winter with bare roots exposed to cold reaching 12 degrees below zero. The next spring the grass was slow in starting and we thought that at last it had been conquered. When May came however, the grass grew rapidly although the land was planted in corn which received three cultivations. This year there is some corn on this field, but the grass is still there ready to make a full seed the moment it has a chance. The repeated plowing and cultivations it gets only arouse it to greater endeavor when growing time comes. Years ago there was another field set in Johnson grass on our road to Madison; it was sown to alfalfa and we have since been told that the repeated mowing has destroyed the grass. Continued cultivation will not, at least in this locality.

We are this week sending in a picture of the barn on this farm. We are doing this because of the calls we have for a barn which will hold a good deal of hay and which can be built for a small sum. Probably a barn for hay alone could be built for a smaller sum than this but for a farm barn we think it as cheap a plan as can be devised when we consider the capacity. The main part of the barn is 20 by 48 feet with 18-foot posts and it is for hay alone from the ground up. The west shed is 14 by 48 feet, and it is used for machinery. It has one rolling door in the north and two large double rolling doors in the west, which make an opening large enough to take in a grain binder or hay loader. The east shed is 14 by 48 feet, and it contains 6 double stalls 8 feet wide. These stalls will hold 12 horses. The cost of this barn in 1903 was \$440 not counting our own work. Lumber was cheaper then and the same barn now would cost more than \$500.

In order to get cheap storage in a barn the hay must come to the ground. It is very nice to have a hay mow over the stock but a second floor is what makes the heavy cost in building. By having the hay come clear to the ground one has a fine place to store baled hay, which is not so well handled in a mow.

(Continued on Page 21.)



"For a Farm Barn This Is as Cheap a Plan as Can Be Devised if the Capacity Is Considered."

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I heard screams, stopped the car, grabbed my Pyrene and dashed for the farmhouse. The door was locked—I smashed a window and leaned in. At the foot of the stairs four children huddled in a haze of smoke. Father and Mother were away. An overturned lamp was spreading liquid fire over the floor. I pumped Pyrene into it—and a moment later was comforting four frightened kids.

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The Stitch That Saves Nine

Right Care in Childhood Means Strong Men and Women

BY MABEL GRAVES

"YES, Elizabeth isn't very well. She's nervous, and half sick all the time, so I told her she'd have to stay home from school. And now she just dumps around the house. I really can't imagine what's the matter." So chatted Mrs. Harper to her neighbor, comfortably exchanging experiences of housework and children.

Ten-year-old Elizabeth stood leaning against her mother's shoulder, wholly self-conscious, and showing in every way that she appreciated the importance of herself as heroine of the occasion.

Ever since her mother had issued that edict, two weeks before, she had been feeling the need of sympathy. Feeling sorry for yourself is always a downward step, whether it's a case of children or grown-ups. You feel you have to live up to your reputation, if it kills you. And already Elizabeth bade fair to develop into a nervous, irritable little invalid.

It is bad enough for a child to be nervous, without telling him so. Why not seek for the cause and try to bring relief by removing it, without talking to him about it?

The world used to be only for grown-ups; but we are beginning to understand that the child really is father to the man, and is entitled to much consideration.

A few years ago if children were well fed and clothed they were expected to be well; if they were not their illness was looked upon as a special dispensation of Providence, whose ways are past finding out. But, "Heredity is the cause of more nervous disorders in children than any other one thing," declares Dr. W. S. Lindsay, Topeka's famous nerve specialist. "If we want well children we must begin two generations back. Children of high strung, emotional parents, or of parents who are not well, are apt to have nervous diseases. Fathers and mothers should put themselves in training for their children's sake, long before the children are born."

A child of extreme nervous temperament cannot stand as robust play as others. His play must be regulated to his health, so he will not overdo. The same thing is true of his study.

"Aside from heredity," continued Dr. Lindsay, "one of the most common causes of nervousness in children is intestinal irritation." Dr. Lindsay addressed the mothers of Topeka during Baby Week, which was celebrated early in October, on the subject of "Nervous Diseases of Children." All that follows in this article is a quotation from that address.

If the nerves along the line of the bowels are irritated, said this expert physician, we get all kinds of nervous trouble. "Night horrors," where the boy or girl imagines hobgoblins, and snakes, and all kinds of dreadful things, are the result of intestinal irritation. Somnambulism, or sleep walking, is another result of this same trouble. One mother has found a way to avoid accidents from sleep walking. When her little son goes to bed she ties a string around his foot and then ties it to the bed post. Before he can walk he must untie the string, and by the time that is done he usually is awake.

Some skin diseases are of nervous origin, such as hives. Convulsions and cramps are other troubles that come from irritation of the bowels.

Some nervous diseases are the result of central nervous troubles, such as local spasms, squints, eye twitches, and hysteria. Many hysterical children are precocious; their brain is better developed than that of the normal average child of their age. This is not a thing to be proud of, but to be guarded against. Sometimes a child who is too far advanced in his studies for his age



—Photo by Frances and Hodge.

had better be taken out of school for a while, until his body has had time to catch up. Many nervous children show an abnormal craving for sympathy. The fact that a child does show a craving for sympathy is one of the most important diagnostic symptoms.

One important thing to guard against is severe frights. The effect of fright even on grown people often is disastrous. One young woman sent to Topeka for treatment is suffering from a mental illness from which peo-

ple seldom recover; and it is all the result of a thoughtless "practical" joke. A member of the family frightened her in the dark. A Kansas City woman is living with half her body paralyzed, as the result of fright. People have even died from fright. Fright will rob young children of their nervous strength, and it may even result in that extreme form of nervousness known as Saint Vitus dance. Children never should be told about the big bear that will get them if they're not good, or the bogie man in the dark room, just the other side of the door.

Acute syphilis is much less frequent in Kansas than in most states. "In fact," says Dr. Lindsay, "I have seen a great diminution in this trouble in my life time in Kansas, since the enforcement of the prohibitory law."

Cerebro-spinal meningitis and infantile paralysis are the most common of infectious nervous diseases in children. The germ of both these diseases has been isolated. The germ of infantile paralysis was isolated two years ago, but physicians are not yet able to give specific treatment for it. They are able to give specific treatment for meningitis.

In the management of nervous children much care is needed. All children need a healthy, cheerful atmosphere, outdoor air and sunshine. Parents who are themselves nervous are not very well fitted to give the care suitable to a nervous child, for they are apt to surround him with an environment that will still further increase his nervousness. Treatment for nervousness in children should begin two or three generations back.

Every person who has the care of any child should pay attention to breathing exercises. In taking such exercises be careful that he does not inhale until the face is red; that is injurious. Let him inhale slowly, standing erect, until his lungs are full; then let him slowly empty the lungs like a bellows. If he bends over as he exhales he can squeeze out every bit of the used, impure air. Continue these breathing exercises not longer than two or three minutes at first. Children get breathing exercises in play, and very good ones; but they do not get complete inhalation and exhalation.

The diet of a nervous child is important. He should not be fed much meat. He should be fed pastry sparingly, and usually no fat, although some forms of fat are helpful in cases of deficient growth. Some children do well on cod liver oil. Rich cream and great amounts of sugar are not good. Sugar is fattening. Glucose is more wholesome than cane sugar.

It is important to recognize eye defects early. An ordinary cold affecting the eyes, sometimes has caused the loss of sight within a month. Defects needing glasses should be attended to.

Discharges from the ear should not be allowed to go. It is an easy matter for infection to be carried.

While all this is true, over care damages the nervous system as much as under care. Children of wealthy parents, with every want attended to, are in danger of becoming helpless weaklings. They never develop initiative, because

they have had all their wants anticipated.

Wise care is needed, with a simple, definite, and regular order of education. Both are necessary to the development of an independent, useful character.

The Country School Graduate

After the grades, what? We want our children to be well educated and at the same time keep them at home with us until they are able to know right from wrong and can be considered responsible for their behavior. We have come to the conclusion that we will continue their education at home even if, when they are ready to go on, there are no better educational facilities in the country than there are at present. We will not try to teach them algebra or trigonometry, but we can and will keep them up in grammar, arithmetic, spelling and reading. The latter will be made easy and interesting by the aid of good magazines, newspapers and farm papers and such books as we are able to buy. We now have 12 periodicals on our list and they can be changed or the list enlarged to suit the occasion. Then there are the new-old studies, the most useful in the world, domestic science and agriculture. We think by the time we put our children through the paces for four years they will have as good or better an education and a more practical one than if they had spent that time in town.

In spite of the fact that many are shouting, "Back to the farm!" the children are being educated away from the farm as fast as they can be rushed through the rural schools. Let's have more education in the home for both the boys and girls.

Mrs. Will Kowing.

R. 9, Winfield, Kan.

Three Things Worth Remembering

Flavor apple jelly with quince, in the proportion of 2 large quinces to a peck of apples. The result is delightful.

If as a result of the summer's rains the cellar is damp or musty, scatter lime around in several places. For the sake of the family health the cellar should be dry and sweet.

If sweet potatoes are put in a dry cave that can be heated by a stove they can be piled in and kept the same as Irish potatoes. Until they are dried out the cave should be kept at 65 to 75 degrees; after that there should be an even temperature of about 60. This is the experience of a market gardener.

Rule For Making Chili

I saw in one of the back papers a good chili recipe, but I have lost it. Will you kindly publish it in the next issue? It contained beef, suet and chili peppers.—Mrs. J. D. P., Marshall, Okla.

It is impossible to look up a recipe so indefinitely located; but perhaps this is the one you wish: One pint of chili beans, 5 Mexican peppers, 1 quart cooked tomatoes, 1 pound of chopped beef, ¼ pound suet. Wash the beans and soak over night. Chop the peppers and suet very fine. Put tomatoes through a colander to seed them. Mix together, and let cook slowly on the back of stove. Never let it boil fast. This makes 1½ gallons when done.

When There's Nothing To Cook

Every woman some time in her life has sighed, "Oh, what shall I cook for dinner?" The family was tired, and so was the cook. One pleasant change when the appetite fails or the supply runs low is to serve some of the many cold desserts instead of pie. Make, for instance, what is known as

Spanish Cream.

Take ¼ box gelatine, 3 cups milk, whites of 3 eggs, yolks of 3 eggs, ½ cup sugar (scant), ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla or other flavoring. Scald the milk with the gelatine, add sugar, and pour slowly on yolks of eggs slightly beaten. Return to double boiler and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Remove from stove, add salt, flavoring, and whites of eggs beaten stiff. Turn into cups or other individual molds which have first been dipped in cold water, and chill. Serve with cream.

Jellied Prunes.

Take ½ pound prunes, soak for several hours in 2 cups cold water, and

cook in same water until soft. Remove prunes, stone, and cut in quarters; to the prune water add enough boiling water to make 2 cups. Soak ½ box gelatine in ½ cup cold water, dissolve in the hot liquid, add 1 cup sugar, ¼ cup lemon juice, then strain, add prunes, mold, and chill. Stir twice while cooling to prevent prunes settling. Serve with sugar and cream.

Coffee Souffle.

One-half cup milk, 1½ cups coffee infusion, ⅓ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, 3 eggs, ½ teaspoon vanilla, 1 tablespoon granulated gelatine. Mix coffee, milk, gelatine, and half of the sugar, and heat in a double boiler. Add the remaining sugar, salt, and yolks of eggs slightly beaten. Cook until mixture thickens, remove from range, add whites of eggs beaten until stiff, and the vanilla. Mold, chill, and serve with cream.

Try Turpentine For a Cold

If a bad cold on lungs or in the head is interfering with your breathing, try putting a tablespoon of turpentine into a pint of very hot water and setting it in the room near you. This simple remedy has been known to relieve croup also.



These patterns may be had at 10 cents each from the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The pattern for girls' middy blouse 7446 is in four sizes, 6 to 12 years. Shirtwaist 7454 is in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 7466 is in six sizes, for women 22 to 32 inches waist measure.



Apron 7447, is in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure. The cap is included in pattern, one size.

Boys' dress 7475, is for children 1, 2 and 3 years.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sir—Enclosed find..... cents, for which send me the following patterns:

Pattern No. Size.....
 Pattern No. Size.....
 Pattern No. Size.....

Name

Postoffice

State

R. F. D. or St. No.
BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

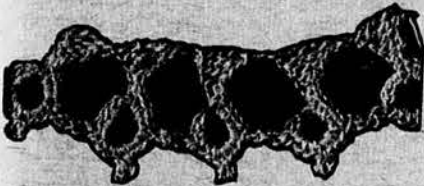
The Mother

Sure an' I'm waitin' to hear but the step
of av him.
Him that's been gone from us year afther
year.
He will come back like the picture I've kep'
av him.
Smilin' an' gay wid his mirth an' his
cheer.
Thru they are sayin' it's death that has
taken him.
But I know better that knew him so well,
An' it's meself will be huggin' an' shakin'
him
Whin he comes back wid fine sthories
to tell.
Whin the door rattles I think, "'Tis the
hand av him
Feelin' around for the latch in the dark.
Whin he comes in I'll be cross an' demand
av him
Why he stayed out so late, havin' a lark."
So all the time I am harkin' an' listenin'.
Hearin' each step an' each sound in the
gloom.
Sure me old eyes wid the tears are glistenin'
Thinkin' how glad I'll be whin he comes
home!
—Berton Braley.

Tatting Made With a Hook

Begin this crochet imitation of tatting by making a chain of 16 stitches, and fasten thread in 9th stitch from hook to form ring.

1st row—Put 4 single crochet in ring, making picot of 4 stitches, 4 single



It Really Looks the Part.

crochet in ring, picot, 4 single crochet, picot, 4 single crochet. Put a single crochet in each of the first two of the remaining stitches of chain, a double crochet, made by throwing thread over hook once, in each of the next two stitches, a treble crochet, made by throwing thread over hook twice, in each of the remaining stitches.

Chain 16, and repeat, except that the first picot made is joined to the last picot in the preceding wheel.

This makes an edge slightly rounding. To make a straight edge throw the thread over the hook three times before beginning to work off the last stitch of chain.

Mrs. Gertrude Carver.

Topeka, Kan.

Stitches Useful to Know

In these days of sewing machines hand work is falling into disrepute; but there are a few stitches so frequently needed that every girl should know them. The following will be found useful:

Basting—is a light sewing to keep material in place, also used for marking. In even basting, the stitches and spaces are of equal length; it is used on seams where there is a strain, as in garments to be fitted. Uneven basting is done by taking long stitches with short stitches between; it is used when not much strength is required.

Running stitch—used to hold when not much strength is required, and in marking. Stitches should be small and equal, the length of stitches being equal to spaces between. This stitch is used in tucks and gathers.

Combination stitch—is made by taking two small running stitches and then



bringing the needle back one stitch and out ahead one stitch. This makes a stronger stitch than the running stitch.

Stitching stitch—is the strongest stitch and is used where great strength is required, or as a finishing. It resembles and takes the place of machine stitching. Each stitch extends back to the stitch before it and an equal distance in front. In taking this stitch, when the needle is set back to the previous stitch, if it is above the thread the remaining stitches must be the same, or a ragged appearance will result. To illustrate: Bring needle up through 2, insert at 1, bring up at 3, insert at 2, bring up at 4, insert at 3, bring up at 5, insert at 4, bring up at 6, insert at 5, and so on.

Overhand stitch—used in hemming table linens, sheets, pillow cases, joining materials, and sewing on lace, where it is desired to conceal the stitches as much as possible and make a neat finish. Hold material firmly between thumb and forefinger and place needle squarely in front of goods, point toward the chest, merely catching the edges together.

Hemming stitch—is a slanting stitch, made by holding the hem across the forefinger of the left hand and placing the needle in it so it will point toward the left thumb. Take up one or two threads of the cloth and also catch the fold of the hem at the same time. Have the stitches uniform in size and slanting in the same direction.

Featherstitching, or brier-stitching—made by holding material over the left forefinger, and bringing the needle up through the material. Take a short, slanting stitch, bringing the needle out over the thread, which is held down by the thumb. Take the second stitch on the opposite side, pointing the needle towards the line on which you are working. Two or more stitches, instead of one, may be taken on each side. It is necessary to make stitches uniform.

Hem-stitching—measure from edge of material, allowing for hem. Pull out 4 to 8 threads, depending on the texture of material and width of hemstitching desired. Turn and baste hem even with lower edge of threads drawn. Fasten thread in hem, take up an equal number of cross threads, draw needle through, pass needle under this same bunch of threads the second time, and in drawing through take up one stitch in hem, being careful not to take the stitch too deep.

Vesta Smith.

Kansas Agricultural College.

Hair That's Hard to Manage

BY ELSPETH VAUGHAN.

I am giving, below, a formula for a shampoo that will make greasy, stick-together hair as fluffy as heart could wish:

Shampoo For Oily Hair.

Shredded fine white soap, ½ ounce; rose water, 1 ounce; solution of ammonia, 1 ounce; bay rum, ½ ounce; rain water, 8 ounces. Dissolve the soap in the heated rain water, and when nearly cool add the ammonia, rose water and bay rum, stirring constantly. The hair, if excessively oily should be washed every 10 or 14 days.

If your hair is falling you probably can stop it if you will massage the scalp persistently for 20 minutes daily with the following pomade, which I have personally found to be a good hair grower:

Hair Ointment.

White vaseline, 3 ounces; castor oil (cold drawn), 1½ ounces; gallic acid, 1½ drams; oil of lavender, 30 drops. This ointment is so penetrating in character that it really goes to the roots where it is needed.

Pumpkin May Be Canned

Will you kindly publish a good recipe for canning pumpkin? Can it be canned in glass jars just as successfully as in tin?—Mrs. J. B. S., Tescott, Kan.

The following recipe for canning pumpkin has been sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture: Cut the pumpkin into small blocks, pack in glass jars, and cover with water. Add a teaspoonful of salt to each quart, and sterilize. The method of sterilization followed is the well known one of cooking in a boiler or kettle for an hour a day on three successive days. Lay a rack of lath in the bottom of the boiler and set the cans on this. Pour in cold water partly to cover the cans, bring to a boil and boil for one hour. The rubbers should be in place on cans and the tops screwed on loosely. At the close of the day's boiling screw the tops down tightly. The second day loosen the tops but do not remove, and after boiling tighten as before. Repeat the third day.

A still better way is to pare off the skin and boil or steam until thoroughly done, mash, and then pack in the jars to sterilize. If canned in the latter way it is advisable to cook the vegetable for an hour and a half, instead of an hour, each day, as the heat penetrates the jar very slowly. A jar will hold about twice as much of the cooked vegetable as it will of the uncooked. Those who have steam cookers or steam pressure canners will be able, of course, to complete the cooking in less time. Squash may be canned the same way. Glass cans give quite as satisfactory results as tin.

Asked and Answered.

Will some one please send in a quilt pattern of the basket?—H., Winfield, Kan.



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SEND us labels from 50c. worth of Karo (red or blue) and 85 cents and receive this Wonderful 10½ inch Aluminum Griddle by prepaid parcels post. This griddle retails regularly at \$2.25. It cooks uniformly on entire baking surface. Needs no greasing, therefore does not smoke, is as light and bright as a new dollar, never rusts, easily kept clean, will not break and lasts a lifetime.

At great expense we are seeking to place a Karo Aluminum Griddle in the homes of all Karo users, so that Karo—the famous spread for griddle cakes and waffles—may be served on the most deliciously baked cakes that can be made.

Karo the Syrup Choice on Thousands of Farm Tables

THE woman who keeps the syrup pitcher filled knows better than anyone else how strong the men of her household are for Karo on the griddle cakes, hot biscuits, bread and waffles. She may not know how many thousand cans of Karo are used in her home state, but she does know how often her own Karo pitcher is emptied. The forehanded housewife buys Karo by the dozen and keeps it in the pantry ready for the daily filling of the syrup pitcher.

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Built in all sizes for one to six horses—4 ft. to 15 ft. out—any desired size for tractor—the right size for every farm. Special styles for alfalfa and summer fallowing. You can't afford to farm with old style tools when you can buy Forkner Tillers for about the same price.

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Topeka, Kan.
Dept. M.S.



How Roup Can Be Prevented

Take a Look at Your Flock Before the Disease Season Begins

BY C. T. PATTERSON,

SUCCESS of the flock during the winter season depends greatly upon how the fowls pass through the fall season, which usually finds the flock composed of birds of all ages and all conditions and stages of moult.

The roosting quarters are found scattered all over the place. Some birds are roosting on fences, some in the poultry house, some in trees, and some in hovers or jammed into the corner of a house till they are two or three deep during cool nights. Those roosting in houses and on the floor in the corner of some house are the ones which need attention.

One of the most common troubles noticed in the fall and early winter is colds and roup. A cold usually is the first stage or stepping stone to roup so that if colds are prevented, roup will be avoided. The two common causes for colds are an unequal heating of the body and the rapid reduction of the temperature. Roosting in a draft will cause a cold according to the first cause, and crowding will cause it by the second.

If a man's temperature gets too-high from exercise or extra clothing, nature sends out perspiration to the surface and by evaporation the heat units are taken up and the body is cooled. A hen's temperature is not reduced in this way, for she has no sweat glands in the skin. The moisture with the hen is carried out through the breath so for this reason, if a hen is very warm she will have her mouth open "bellowsing" the air in and out to take out the moisture and not to get an extra supply of oxygen into her lungs. If the chickens are crowded at night they are very warm. Coming out into a cold

elements. If the birds have range on clover, alfalfa, or cowpeas, the ration is more likely to be balanced, but if they range in a corn field, the hens should be fed protein in some other form, for without it, the hens will get very fat but produce no eggs.

Get all pullets to laying before cold weather. If you do not, it will be hard to get them to lay during the winter. Pullets which lay in the fall make better breeders in the spring than those which wait till spring to begin laying.

The National Laying Contest

The ten highest pens for the eleven months in the National Contest held at Mountain Grove, Mo., are as follows:

Breed	Eggs
S. C. White Leghorns, England	882
S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	806
S. C. White Leghorns, England	805
Rhode Island Whites, Illinois	786
S. C. Reds, Pennsylvania	745
S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	736
Black Leghorns, Georgia	733
White Orpingtons, Wisconsin	723
Rhode Island Whites, New Jersey	721
S. C. White Leghorns, Kentucky	708

The five hens which have the highest records for the eleven months are as follows:

Breed	Eggs
S. C. White Leghorn, England	314
S. C. White Leghorn, Pennsylvania	306
White Orpington, Wisconsin	300
S. C. White Leghorn, England	198
S. C. White Leghorn, Pennsylvania	194

Turkeys Have Blackhead

A subscriber whose initials are M. C. W. is losing turkeys with a disease, that from her description, certainly is blackhead. She has opened some of the dead birds and found the liver covered with hard yellow spots. That is one of the post-mortem symptoms of this serious disease.

It is too bad that M. C. W. did not give us her name and address. Probably she did not realize that it would be at least two weeks before she could get an answer through the paper, and that we would have been glad to give any advice we could by return mail. If you are a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and wish advice about sick poultry, be sure to give your name and address and enclose a return stamp in your letter. Time may be worth chickens to you.

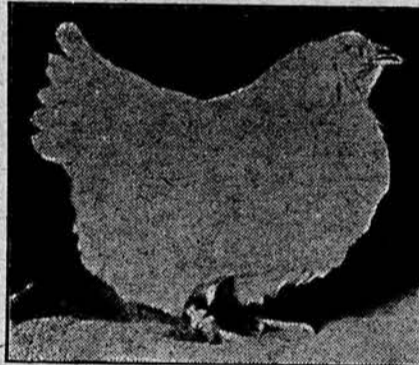
The best authorities on the subject of poultry diseases agree that there is no known remedy for blackhead, and that there is no very satisfactory method of prevention. The best you can do is to keep it from spreading, and that is a mighty hard job. Burn every bird that dies. Keep the turkeys on ground that is as fresh as can be obtained, and if possible don't let them mingle with other kinds of domestic birds. Sparrows, rats and mice have been known to carry the organisms that cause blackhead. Sometimes it is said that overfeeding causes blackhead. This is not true. It is a fact, however, that overfeeding frequently causes the sudden death of birds that already are affected with blackhead.

She Has a Nice Business

I had just about 300 extra good Barred Rock hens. I sold \$322 worth of eggs, all for hatching, and \$160.80 worth of baby chicks, in four months—February 1 to June 1. The 300 hens laid all the eggs sold and all the eggs to run the incubators, besides a large number for the table. Of the amount received for eggs for hatching, \$175.40 represents eggs sold from my four pens of prize winners. I hatched a large number of chicks from these pens for myself. These are very promising youngsters and I hope many of them will be winners. I also sold \$107.97 worth of stock after January 1. This stock was a small part of my 1914 crop of chickens. I have about 1,000 fine thrifty chicks, more than 350 of them February and March hatched. If I had more time I feel I could still do better, as I have never had enough to supply the demand.

Mrs. C. N. Bailey.
Lyndon, Kan.

Except in the case of fattening birds for market, the larger the range at this time of year the better for the flock.



Only a Cold, but Roup May Follow.



Signs of a Productive Cow

Fifth Article in Series on Judging Dairy Cattle

BY GILBERT GUSLER
Ohio State University

THE SHOULDERS should be light, free from flesh, and sloping so as to be wide apart between the points, yet snugly attached in order to blend smoothly with the body.

Lean, thin withers are the preferred sort. To obtain such, the shoulder blade must be bound snugly to the body with the backbone rising well between the shoulder blades and must be free from beef.

The chest more than any other feature is considered indicative of the vigor and strength of the animal's constitution for it determines greatness of heart and lung capacity. In the broadest sense, constitution means the sum total of the strength of all the animal's vital powers, but it is conditioned more by the quantity of air the animal can take in and use for the purification of the blood than by any other single factor. If one remembers that the dairy cow, if she is worthy, is a hard worked animal, the importance of the chest is apparent. Although the digestive, circulatory, and secretory systems determine production through any given lactation period, long time performance is apt to depend more on the constitution, and therefore, on the chest. If the latter is small, the ruggedness and stamina of the animal are sacrificed.

The chest, therefore, should have extreme depth from the top of the shoulders to its floor, for through depth most of its capacity is obtained. Ample breadth is provided by well sprung fore ribs and this arch continued down makes the animal full in the fore flanks, wide across the chest floor, and large in total girth. The spare fleshed state results in a rather narrow, sharp-brisket only slightly advanced.

The crops are to be moderately full though not from excess flesh.

The back of the dairy cow should form a straight true top line indicative of the great development of barrel below. Rather open backbone with large prominent spinal processes are considered desirable by some judges. The size of the backbone is supposed to indicate the size of the spinal cord and nerve and to provide opportunity for the nerves to pass out and down to the organs within the body and the udder below. The back should be lean and spare also. Cows with large middles naturally sag somewhat in the back with age.

The ribs determine the shape and size of the barrel and therefore should provide capacity in every way. They should arch boldly away from the backbone. They should be long to make the body deep especially in the rear. They should be broad and spaced rather wide apart. The openness of the ribs and of the vertebrae or frame as a whole, usually is determined by the number of finger breadths between the last two ribs.

The barrel is taken as the chief indication of an animal's digestive capacity which means the amount of feed the animal can consume and digest in a

given time without injury. The dairy cow gives as much solids in one day as a steer would lay on in three or four days and the barrel must provide the space within which this marvelous work can be performed. The daily ration of Murne Cowan, a recent holder of the world's record for butterfat production, consisted of 16 pounds of grains and concentrates, 1 1/2 pounds of molasses, 3 1/2 pounds of dried beet pulp, 38 pounds of corn silage, 16 pounds of beets, 4 pounds of sweet corn, 8 1/2 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 5 pounds of green alfalfa. Probably she drank daily from 200 to 300 pounds of water. She was a great machine because of her great boiler capacity.

The barrel then must be of maximum size and roominess, wedge-shaped, long, wide, and deep with well developed paunch but firmly held up.

A cow's production depends not alone on digestive capacity as indicated by the size of the barrel, because animals equal in outward appearance may differ in efficiency. If two cows are capable of consuming equal amounts, the state of the skin and hair is indicative of the relative efficiency with which the feed is digested. Under the strain of continued heavy feeding the digestive organs are first to weaken and the skin and hair are the first to make the weakness known.

The loin should be strong which necessitates that it be level from front to rear and it should be broad and nearly level from the middle to the sides. A narrow, bare, or depressed loin is apt to accompany delicacy or weakness.

The proper conformation of ribs and barrel will entail depth through the hind flank. Sparseness of make-up also will make the flank thin and arching.

The spinal processes should be prominent, giving a fin-like appearance. This is caused by the weight of the great paunch pulling at the ribs so that they hang less obliquely than otherwise would be the case. As each rib is attached to a single section of vertebra of the backbone, the change of the rib from oblique to a more perpendicular position throws each spinal process up into greater prominence. Anyone taking the skeleton of an ox and pulling the ribs toward the front legs will at once notice this corresponding change in these projections of the vertebra. This indicates, then, that the animal came from a line of great eaters.

The eye should be large and full, and have a quiet look. The secretion of milk is part of the passion of procreation. The udder is supplied with a network of nerves. The continued milk giving excites these many nerves to action, which in turn excites the nerve organization to greater activity. The brain is the power house of this system, and the full eye means great nerve power.

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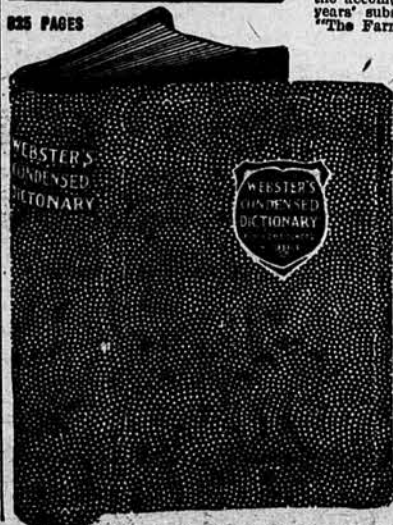
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Here Are Many of the Earmarks of Production. A Capacious Jersey Cow With Large and Shapely Udder.


The Forester's Daughter

A Romance of the Forest Service in the Bear Tooth Range of Colorado

By Hamlin Garland

(Copyright, 1915, by Hamlin Garland.)

THE HAPPY GIRL.



HE stage line which ran from Williams to Bear Tooth (one of the most authentic then to be found in all the West) possessed at least one genuine Concord coach, so faded, so saddened, so cracked and so splintered that its passengers entered it under protest and alighted from it with thanksgiving, and yet it must have been built by honorable men, for in 18— it still made the run of 120 miles twice each week without loss of wheel or even so much as molting a scrap of paint.

And yet whatever it may have been in its youth it was in its age no longer a gay dash of color in the landscape. On the contrary, it fitted into the dust brown and sage green plain as defensively as a beetle in a dusty path. Nevertheless it was an indispensable part of a very moving picture as it crept, creaking and groaning (or it may be it was the suffering passenger creaking and groaning), along the hillside.

After leaving the Grande river the road winds up a pretty high divide before plunging down into Ute park, as they call all that region lying between the Continental range on the east and the Bear Tooth plateau on the west. It was a big spread of land and very far from an eastern man's conception of a park. From Dome peak it seems a plain; but, in fact, when clouds shut off the high summits to the west this "valley" becomes a veritable mountain land, a tumbled, lonely country, over which an occasional horseman crawls, a minute but persistent insect. It is, to be exact, a succession of ridges and ravines, sculptured (in some far off, post glacial time) by floods of water, covered now, rather sparsely, with pinons, cedars and aspens, a dry, forbidding but majestic landscape.

In late August the hills become iridescent, opaline with the translucent yellow of the aspen, the coral and crimson of the fire weed, the blood red of huckleberry beds and the royal purple of the asters, while flowing round all, as solvent and neutral setting, lies the gray-green of the ever present and ever enduring sage brush.

Through this gorgeous land of mist, of stillness and of death a few years ago a pale young man (seated beside the driver) rode one summer day in a voiceless rapture which made Bill McCoy weary.

"If you'd had as much of this as I have you'd talk of something else," he growled after a half dozen attempts at conversation. Bill wasn't much to look at, but he was a good driver, and the stranger respected him for it.

Eventually this simple minded horseman became curious about the slim young fellow sitting beside him.

"What you doing out here anyhow— fishing or just rebuilding a lung?"

"Rebuilding two lungs," answered the tourist.

"Well, this climate will just about put lungs into a coffee can," retorted Bill, with official loyalty to his country.

To his discerning eye "the tourist" now became "a lunger." "Where do you live when you're to home?"

"Connecticut."

"I knew it."

"How did you know it?" The youth seemed really interested to know.

"I drove another fellow up here last fall that dealt out the same kind of brogue you do."

Bill was prevented at the moment from pursuing this line of inquiry by the discovery of a couple of horsemen racing from a distant ranch toward the road. It was plain, even to the stranger, that they intended to intercept the stage, and Bill plied the lash with sudden vigor.

"I'll give 'em a chase," said he grimly.

The other appeared a little alarmed.

"What are they, bandits?"

"Bandits!" sneered Bill. "Your eyesight is piercing. Them's girls."

The traveler apologized. "My eyes aren't very good," he said hurriedly. He was, however, quite justified in



The Girl Behind Him Was a Wondrous Part of This Wild and Unaccountable Country.

his mistake, for both riders wore wide rimmed somberos and rode astride at a furious pace, bandanas fluttering, skirts streaming, and one was calling in shrill command, "Oh, Bill!"

As they neared the gate the driver drew up with a word of surprise. "Why, howdy, girls? Howdy?" he said, with an assumption of innocence. "Were you wishin' fer to speak to me?"

"Oh, shut up!" commanded one of the girls, a round faced, freckled romp. "You know perfectly well that Berrie is going home today. We told you all about it yesterday."

"Sure thing!" exclaimed Bill. "I'd forgot all about it."

"Like nothing!" exclaimed the maid. "You've been countin' the hours till you got here. I know you."

Meanwhile her companion had slipped from her horse. "Well, goodby, Molly. Wish I could stay longer."

"Goodby. Run down again."

"I will. You come up."

The young passenger sprang to the ground and politely said: "May I help you in?"

Bill stared, the girl smiled, and her companion called: "Be careful, Berrie, don't hurt yourself, the wagon might pitch."

The youth, perceiving that he had made another mistake, stammered an apology.

The girl perceived his embarrassment and sweetly accepted his hand. "I am much obliged, all the same."

Bill shook with malicious laughter. "Out in the country girls are warranted to jump clean over a measly little hack like this," he explained.

The girl took a seat in the back corner of the dusty vehicle, and Bill opened conversation with her by asking what kind of a time she had been having "in the East."

"Fine," said she.

"Did ye get as far back as my old town?"

he did not turn his head to look at her—perhaps he feared Bill's elbow quite as much as his guffaw—but he listened closely, and by listening learned that she had been "East" for several weeks, and also that she was known, and favorably known, all along the line, for whenever they met a team or passed a ranch some one called out, "Hello, Berrie!" in cordial salute, and the men, old and young, were especially pleased to see her.

Meanwhile the stage rose and fell over the gigantic swells like a tiny boat on a monster sea, while the sun blazed ever more fervently from the splendid sky, and the hills glowed with ever increasing tumult of color. Through this land of color, of repose, of romance, the young traveler rode, drinking deep of the germless air, feeling that the girl behind him was a wondrous part of this wild and unaccountable country.

He had no chance to study her face again till the coach rolled down the hill to "Yancy's," a ranch house, where they were to take dinner and change horses.

With intent to show Bill that he did not greatly fear his smiles the youth sprang down and offered a hand to assist his charming fellow passenger to alight, and she, with kindly understanding, again accepted his aid, to Bill's chagrin, and they walked up the path side by side.

"This is all very new and wonderful to me," the young man said in explanation, "but I suppose it's quite commonplace to you—and Bill."

"Oh, no—it's home!"

"You were born here?"

"No, I was born in the East, but I've lived here ever since I was three years old."

"By east you mean Kansas?"

"No, Missouri," she laughed back at him.

She was taller than most women and gave out an air of fine unconscious health which made her good to see, although her face was too broad to be pretty. She smiled easily, and her teeth were white and even. Her hand he noticed was as strong as steel and brown as leather. Her neck rose from her shoulders like that of an acrobat, and she walked with the sense of security which comes from self reliant strength.

She was met at the door by old lady Yancy, who pumped her hand up and down, exclaiming: "My stars! I'm glad to see ye back! 'Pears like the country is just naturally goin' to the dogs without you. The dance last Saturday was a frost, so I hear—no snap to the fiddlin', no gimp to the jiggin'." It shorely was pitiful.

Yancy himself, tall, grizzled, succinct, shook her hand in his turn. "Ma's right, girl, the country needs ye. I'm scared every time ye go away fer fear some feller will snap ye up."

The young tourist—he signed W. W. Norcross in Yancy's register—watched her closely and listened to every word she spoke with an intensity of interest which led Mrs. Yancy to say privately: "'Pears like that young 'lunger' ain't goin' to forgit ye if he can help it."

"What makes you think he's a 'lunger'?"

"Don't haf to think. One look at him is enough."

Thereafter a softer light—the light of pity—shone in the eyes of the girl. "Poor fellow! He does look kind of peaked. But this climate will bring him up to the scratch," she added, with optimistic faith in her beloved hills.

A moment later the downcoming stage pulled in loaded to the side lines, and everybody on it seemed to know Bessie McFarlane. It was hello here and hello there and how are ye between, with smacks from the woman and open cries of "Pass it around" on the part of the men till Norcross marveled at the display.

"She seems a great favorite," he observed to Yancy.

"Who—Berrie? She's the whole works up at Bear Tooth. Good thing she don't want to go to congress—she'd lay Jim Worthy on the shelf."

Bessie's popularity was not so remarkable as her manner of receiving it. She took it all as a sort of joke—a good, kindly joke. She shook hands with her male admirers and smacked the cheeks of her female friends with

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an air of modest deprecation. "Oh, you don't mean it," was one of her phrases. She enjoyed this display of affection, but it seemed not to touch her deeply, and her impartial, humorous acceptance of the courtship of the men was equally charming, though this was due, according to remark, to the claims of some rancher up the line.

She continued to be the theme of conversation at the dinner table and yet remained unembarrassed and gave back quite as good as she received. "If I was Cliff," declared one lanky admirer. "I'd be shot if I let you out of my sight. It ain't safe."

She smiled broadly. "I don't feel scared."

"Oh, you're all right! It's the other feller—like me—that gets hurt."

The northbound coach got away first, and as the girl came out to take her place Norcross said, "Won't you have my seat with the driver?"

She dropped her voice humorously. "No thank you. I can't stand for Bill's clack."

Norcross understood. She didn't relish the notion of being so close to the frankly amorous driver, who neglected no opportunity to be personal. Therefore he helped her to her seat inside and resumed his place in front.

Bill, now broadly communicative, minutely detailed his tastes in food, horses, liquors and saddlers in a monologue which would have been tiresome to any one but an imaginative young eastern student. Bill had a vast knowledge of the West, but a distressing habit of repetition.

In this informing way some ten miles were traversed, the road climbing ever higher and the mountains to right and left increasing in grandeur each hour, till of a sudden and in a deep valley on the bank of another swift stream they came upon a squalid saloon and a minute postoffice. This was the town of Moscow.

Bill, lumbering down over the wheel, took a bag of mail from the boot and dragged it into the cabin. The girl rose, stretched herself and said: "This stagin' is slow business. I'm cramped. I'm going to walk on ahead."

"May I go with you?" asked Norcross.

"Sure thing! Come along."

As they crossed the little pole bridge which spanned the flood the tourist exclaimed: "What exquisite water! It's like melted opals."

"Comes right down from the snow," she answered, impressed by the poetry of his simile.

He would gladly have lingered, listening to the song of the water, but as she passed on he followed. The opposite hill was sharp and the road stony, but as they reached the top the young easterner called out, "See the savins!"

Before them stood a grove of cedars old, gray and drear, as weirdly impressive as the cacti in a Mexican desert. Torn by winds, scarred by lightnings, deeply rooted, tenacious as tradition, unlovely as Egyptian mummies, fantastic, dwarfed and blackened, these unaccountable creatures clung to the ledges. "What do you suppose planted those trees there?"

The girl was deeply impressed by the novelty of this query. "I never thought to ask, I reckon they just grew."

"No, there's a reason for all these plantings," he insisted.

"We don't worry ourselves much about such things out here," she replied, with charming humor. "We don't even worry about the weather. We just take things as they come."

They walked on talking with new intimacy. "Where is your home?" he asked.

"A few miles out of Bear Tooth. You are from the East, Bill says—the far East, we call it."

"From New Haven. I've just finished at Yale. Have you ever been in a city?"

"Oh, yes. I go to Denver once in awhile, and I saw St. Louis once, but I was only a yearling and don't remember much about it. What are you doing out here, if it's a fair question?"

He looked away at the mountains. "I got rather used up last spring, and my doctor said I'd better come out here for awhile and build up. I'm going up to Meeker's mill. Do you know where that is?"

"I know every stovepipe in this park," she answered. "Joe Meeker is kind o' related to me—uncle by marriage. He lives about fifteen miles over the hill from Bear Tooth."

This fact seemed to bring them still closer together. "I'm glad of that," he said pointedly. "Perhaps I shall be permitted to see you now and again? I'm going to be lonesome for awhile, I'm afraid."

"Don't you believe it! Joe Meeker's boys will keep you interested," she assured him.

The stage overtook them at this point and Bill surlily remarked, "If you'd been alone, young feller, I'd 'a' give you a chase." His resentment of the outsider's growing favor with the girl was ludicrously evident.

As they rose into the higher levels the aspen shook its yellowish leaves in the breeze and the purple foothills gained in majesty. Great new peaks came into view on the right and the lofty cliffs of the Bear Tooth range loomed in naked grandeur high above the blue green of the pines which clothed their sloping eastern sides.

At intervals the road passed small log ranches crouching low on the banks of creeks, but aside from these—and the sparse animal life around them—no sign of settlement could be seen. The valley lay as it had lain for thousands of years, repeating its forests as the meadows of the lower levels send forth their annual grasses. Norcross said to himself, "I have circled the track of progress and have re-entered the border America, where the stage-coach is still the one stirring thing beneath the sun."

At last the driver, with a note of exultation, called out, "Grab a root, everybody; it's all the way down hill and time to feed."

And so as the dusk came over the mighty spread of the hills to the east and the peaks to the west darkened from violet to purple black the stage rumbled and rattled and rushed down the winding road through thickening signs of civilization and just at nightfall rolled into the little town of Bear Tooth, which is the eastern gateway of the Ute plateau.

Norcross had given a great deal of thought to the young girl behind him, and thought had deepened her charm. Her frankness, her humor, her superb physical strength and her calm self reliance appealed to him, and the more dangerously because he was so well aware of his own weakness and loneliness, and as the stage drew up before the hotel he fervently said, "I hope I shall see you again?"

"THIS IS OUR RANCH."

BEFORE Bera could reply a man's voice called, "Hello, there!" and a tall fellow stepped up to her with confident mien.

Norcross awkwardly shrank away. This was her cowboy lover, of course. It was impossible that so attractive a girl should be unattached, and the knowledge produced in him a faint but very definite pang of envy and regret.

The happy girl, even in the excitement of meeting her lover, did not forget the stranger. She gave him her hand in parting, and again he thrilled to its amazing power. It was small, but it was like a steel clamp. "Stop in on your way to Meeker's," she said, as a kindly man would have done, "You pass our gate. My father is Joseph McFarlane, the forest supervisor. Good night."

"Good night," he returned with sincere liking.

The hotel was hardly larger than the log shanty of a railway grading camp, but the meat was edible, and just outside the door roared Bear creek, which came down directly from Dome mountain, and the young easterner went to sleep beneath its singing that night. He should have dreamed of the happy mountain girl, but he did not. On the contrary, he imagined himself back at college in the midst of innumerable freshmen yelling: "Bill McCoy! Bill McCoy!"

He woke a little bewildered by his strange surroundings, and when he became aware of the cheap bed, the flimsy washstand, the ugly wall paper and thought how far he was from home and friends he not only sighed, he shivered. The room was chill, the pitcher of water cold almost to the freezing point, and his joints were stiff and painful from his ride. What folly to come so far into the wilderness at this time!

As the eastern youth crawled from his bed and looked from the window he was still further disheartened. In the foreground stood a half dozen frame buildings, graceless and cheap, without tree or shrub to give shadow or charm of line—all was bare, bleak, sere. But under his window the stream was singing its glorious mountain song, and away to the west rose the aspiring peaks from which it came. Romance brooded in that shadow, and on the lower foothills the frost touched foliage glowed like a mosaic of jewels.

Dressing hurriedly he went down to the small barroom, whose litter of duffle bags, guns, saddles and camp utensils gave evidence of the presence of many hunters and fishermen. The slovenly landlord was poring over a newspaper, while a discouraged half grown youth was sludging the floor with a mop. But a cheerful clamor from an open door at the back of the hall told that breakfast was on.

Venturing over the threshold, Norcross found himself seated at table with some five or six men in corduroy jackets and laced boots, who were, in fact, merchants and professional men from Denver and Pueblo out for fish and such game as the law allowed, and all in holiday mood. They joked the waiter girls and joshed one an-



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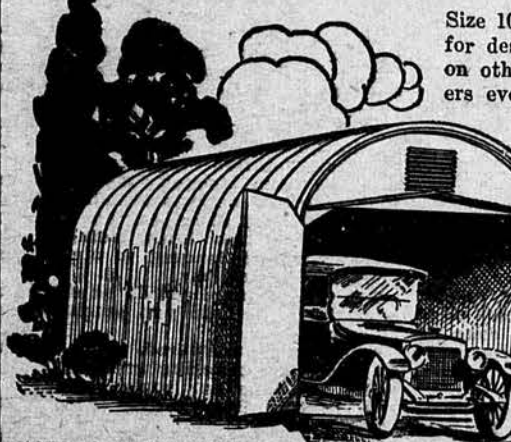
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other in noisy good fellowship, ignoring the slim youth in English riding suit, who came in with an air of mingled melancholy and timidity and took a seat at the lower corner of the long table.

As he looked about the room the tourist's eye was attracted by four young fellows seated at a small table to his right. They wore rough shirts of an olive-green shade and their faces were wind scorched, but their voices held a pleasant tone, and something in the manner of the landlady toward them made them noticeable. Norcross later asked her who they were.

"They're forestry boys."
"Forestry boys?"
"Yes. The supervisor's office is here, and these boys are his help."

This information added to Norcross' interest and cheered him a little. He knew something of the United States forest service and had been told that many of the rangers were college men. He resolved to make their acquaintance. "If I'm to stay here they will help me endure the exile," he said.

After breakfast he went forth to find the postoffice, expecting a letter of instructions from Meeker. He found nothing of the sort, and this quite disconcerted him.

"The stage is gone," the postmistress told him, "and you can't get up till day after tomorrow. You might reach Meeker by using the government phone, however."

"Where will I find the government phone?"

"Down in the supervisor's office. They're very accommodating. They'll let you use it if you tell them who you want to reach."

It was impossible to miss the forestry building for the reason that a handsome flag fluttered above it. The door being open, Norcross perceived from the threshold a young clerk at work on a typewriter, while in a corner close by the window another and older man was working intently on a map.

"Is this the office of the forest supervisor?" asked the youth.

The man at the machine looked up and pleasantly answered: "It is, but the supervisor is not in yet. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"It may be you can. I am on my way to Meeker's mill for a little outfit. Perhaps you could tell me where Meeker's mill is and how I can best get there."

The man at the map meditated. "It's not far, some eighteen or twenty miles, but it's over a pretty rough trail."

"What kind of a place is it?"
"Very charming. You'll like it. Real mountain country."

This officer was a plain featured man of about thirty-five, with keen and clear eyes. His voice, though strongly nasal, possessed a note of manly sincerity. As he studied his visitor he smiled.

"You look brand new. Haven't had time to season check, have you?"
"No. I'm a stranger in a strange land."

"Out for your health?"
"Yes. My name is Norcross. I'm just getting over a severe illness, and I'm up here to lie around and fish and recuperate—if I can."

"You can—you will. You can't help it," the other assured him. "Join one of our surveying crews for a week and I'll mellow that suit of yours and make a real mountaineer of you. I see you wear a Sigma Chi pin. What was your school?"

"I am a 'Son of Eli.' Last year's class."

The other man displayed his fob. "I'm ten classes ahead of you. My name is Nash. I'm what they call an 'expert.' I'm up here doing some estimating and surveying for a big ditch they're putting in. I was rather in hopes you had come to join our ranks. We sons of Eli are holding the conservation fort these days, and we need help."

"My knowledge of your work is rather vague," admitted Norcross. "My father is in the lumber business, but his point of view isn't exactly yours."

"He plays 'em, does he?"
"He did. He helped devastate Michigan."

"After me the deluge! I know the kind. Why not make yourself a sort of vicarious atonement?"

Norcross smiled. "I had not thought of that. It would help some, wouldn't it?"

"It certainly would. There's no great money in the work, but it's about the most enlightened of all the governmental bureaus."

Norcross was strongly drawn to this forester, whose tone was that of a highly trained specialist. "I rode up on the stage yesterday with Miss Berrie McFarlane."

"The supervisor's daughter?"

"She seemed a fine western type."
"She's not a type; she's an individual. She hasn't her like anywhere I've gone. She cuts a wide swath up here. Being an only child, she's both son and daughter to McFarlane. She knows

more about forestry than her father. In fact, half the time he depends on her judgment."

Norcross was interested, but did not want to take up valuable time. He said, "Will you let me use your telephone to Meeker's?"

"Very sorry, but our line is out of order. You'll have to wait a day or so, or use the mails. You're too late for today's stage, but it's only a short ride across."

As they were talking a girl came galloping up to the hitching post and slid from her horse. It was Berie McFarlane. "Good morning, Emery," she called to the surveyor. "Good morning," she nodded at Norcross. "How do you find yourself this morning?"

"Homesick," he replied smilingly. "Why so?"

"I'm disappointed in the town." Berrie looked round at the forlorn shops, the irregular sidewalks, the grassless yards. "It isn't very pretty, that's a fact, but you can always forget it by just looking up at the high country. When you going up to the mill?"

"I don't know. I haven't had any word from Meeker, and I can't reach him by telephone."

"I know. The line is short circuited somewhere. But they've sent a man out. He may close it any minute."

"Where's the supervisor?" asked Nash.

"He's gone over to Moore's cutting. How are you getting on with those plats?"

"Very well, I'll have 'em all in shape by Saturday."

"Come in and make yourself at home," said the girl to Norcross. "You'll find the papers two or three days old," she smiled. "We never know about anything here till other people have forgotten it."

Norcross followed her into the office, curious to know more about her. She was so changed from his previous conception of her that he was puzzled. She had the directness and the brevity of phrase of a business man as she opened letters and discussed their contents with the men.

"Truly she is different," thought Norcross, and yet she lost something by reason of the display of her proficiency as a clerk. "I wish she would leave business to some one else," he inwardly grumbled as he rose to go.

She looked up from her desk. "Come in again later. We may be able to reach the mill."

He thanked her and went back to his hotel, where he overhauled his outfit and wrote some letters. His disgust of the town was lessened by the presence of that handsome girl, and the hope that he might see her at luncheon made him impatient of the clock.

She did not appear in the dining room, and when Norcross inquired of Nash whether she took her meals at the hotel or not the expert replied: "No; she goes home. The ranch is only a few miles down the valley. Occasionally we invite her, but she don't think much of the cooking."

One of the young surveyors put in a word: "I shouldn't think she would. I'd ride ten miles any time to eat one of Mrs. McFarlane's dinners."

"Yes," agreed Nash, with a reflective look in his eyes. "She's a mighty fine girl, and I join the boys in wishing her better luck than marrying Cliff Belden."

"Is it settled that way?" asked Norcross.

"Yes. The supervisor warned us all, but even he never has any good words for Belden. He's a surly cuss and violently opposed to the service. His brother is one of the proprietors of the Meeker mill, and they have all tried to bulldoze Landon, our ranger over there. By the way, you'll like Landon. He's a Harvard man and a good ranger. His shack is only a half mile from Meeker's house. It's a pretty well known fact that Alec Belden is part proprietor of a saloon over there that worries the supervisor worse than anything. Cliff swears he's not connected with it, but he's more or less sympathetic with the crowd."

Norcross, already deeply interested in the present and future of a girl whom he had met for the first time only the day before, was quite ready to give up his trip to Meeker.

Early the second morning he went to the postoffice—which was also the telephone station—to get a letter or message from Meeker. He found neither. But as he was standing in the door undecided about taking the stage Berie came into town riding a fine bay pony and leading a blaze faced buckskin behind her.

Her face shone cordially as she called out, "Well, how do you stack up this morning?"

"Tiptop," he answered, in an attempt to match her cheering greeting.

"Do you like our town better?"

"Not a bit! But the hills are magnificent."

"Anybody turned up from the mill?"
"No, I haven't heard a word from there. The telephone is still out of commission."

"They can't locate the break. Uncle Joe sent word by the stage driver asking us to keep an eye out for you and send you over. I've come to take you over myself."

"That's mighty good of you, but it's a good deal to ask."

"I want to see Uncle Joe on business, anyhow, and you'll like the ride better than the journey by stage."

Leaving the horses standing with their bridle reins hanging on the ground, she led the way to the office.

"When father comes in tell him where I've gone and send Mr. Norcross' packs by the first wagon."

"You'd better take my bay," said Berie. "Old Paintface there is little notional."

Norcross approached his mount with a caution which indicated that he had at least been instructed in range horse psychology, and as he gathered his reins together to mount, Berrie remarked:

"I hope you're saddle wise."

"I had a few lessons in a riding school," he replied modestly.

Young Downing approached the girl with a low voiced protest. "You oughtn't to ride old Paint. He nearly pitched the supervisor the other day."

"I'm not worried," she said and swung to her saddle.

The ugly beast made off in a tearing sidewise rush, but she smilingly called back, "All set."

And Norcross followed her in high admiration. Eventually she brought her broncho to subjection, and they trotted off together along the wagon road quite comfortably. By this time the youth had forgotten his depression, his homesickness of the morning. The valley was again enchanted ground.

After shacking along between some rather sorry fields of grain for a mile or two Berie swung into a side trail. "I want you to meet my mother," she said.

The grassy road led to a long, one story, half log, half slab house which stood on the bank of a small, swift, willow bordered stream.

"This is our ranch," she explained. "All the meadow in sight belongs to us."

The young easterner looked about in astonishment. Not a tree bigger than his thumb gave shade. The gate of the cattle corral stood but a few feet from the kitchen door, and rusty beef bones, bleaching skulls and scraps of sun dried hides littered the ground or hung upon the fence. Exteriorly the low cabin made a drab, depressing picture, but as he alighted, upon Berie's invitation, and entered the house he was met by a sweet faced, brown haired little woman, in a neat gown, whose bearing was not in the least awkward or embarrassed.

"This is Mr. Norcross, the tourist I told you about," explained Berrie.

Mrs. McFarlane extended her small hand with friendly impulse. "I'm very glad to meet you, sir. Are you going to spend some time at the mill?"

"I don't know. I have a letter to Mr. Meeker from a friend of mine who hunted with him last year—a Mr. Sutler."

"Mr. Sutler! Oh, we know him very well. Won't you sit down?"

The interior of the house was not only well kept, but presented many evidences of refinement. A mechanical piano stood against the log wall, and books and magazines dog eared with use, littered the table, and Norcross, feeling the force of Nash's half expressed criticism of his "superior," listened intently to Mrs. McFarlane's apologies for the condition of the farmyard.

"Well," said Berie sharply, "if we're to reach Uncle Joe's for dinner we'd better be scratching the hills." And to her mother she added, "I'll pull in about dark."

The mother offered no objection to her daughter's plan, and the young people rode off together directly toward the high peaks to the east.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A Good Showing at Berryton

An excellent Grange fair was held at Berryton last Friday and Saturday. There was a large attendance, Saturday being the best day, with more than 1,200 admissions. The showing of farm crops and livestock was a good indication of the remarkable agricultural possibilities of the Berryton neighborhood.

This community has a very live chapter of the Grange, which is taking a leading part in boosting the better farming idea. A feature of the show was the good exhibit of corn; J. H. Bullock took first on Boone County White. The horticultural department had an especially strong showing of apples. The exhibit of fruit from the farm of O. D. Hutch-kiss of Silver Lake was a feature. N. L. Tevis won first on an individual display of the Bellflower, Grimes Golden, Winesap and York Imperial varieties.

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Tires, Wide or Narrow

Every little while some one writes a letter to the editor protesting against the further use of narrow tires on wagons. The editor owns no narrow tires, but he is mightily interested in them. One correspondent says his horses can pull a heavier load with wide tires, and shortly after his opinion is published along comes some one who contradicts it.

Digging around in the archives of the office a few days ago we found this opinion, written by President Waters of the Kansas State Agricultural college when he was a professor of something-or-other in the Missouri University. So far as this office is concerned this opinion is final and the incident is closed until next week. President Waters now owns and operates, with more or less excitement for the neighborhoods through which he passes, an electric motor car which runs, at one charging, until the batteries fail, usually four miles from any human habitation. However, here is the opinion as to narrow tires:

"All admit that narrow tires on our heavy wagons are among the most destructive road agents we have. There is a strong impression, however, that wide tires will so increase the draft that it will on the whole be cheaper to repair the damage done to the roads by the narrow ones than stand the increased draft of the wide tires. A number of tests recently made show that for many roads the wide tires draw easier than the narrow ones, the load remaining the same.

"This was strikingly illustrated in a trial made here by the college before the State Roads Improvement association. A set of 6-inch tired wheels, same height as the 1 1/4-inch wheels bought with the wagon had been provided, so that we hauled the same wagon with the same load over exactly similar roads, measuring the draft by means of a new self-recording dynamometer which had been carefully tested for accuracy. The road on which these trials were made was almost level and somewhat firmer at the surface than corn land in the spring when dry enough to plow. Unfortunately a stratum of frozen earth about 4 inches from the surface prevented the narrow tires from cutting a deep rut. The layer of frozen earth also explains the decrease in draft of the narrow tires when run for a number of times in their own track.

Summary of Results

Narrow Tires	Pounds Draft	Wide Tires	Pounds Draft
First run.....	312.5	First run.....	225.8
Second run....	264.0	Second run....	209.2
Third run.....	281.3	Third run.....	216.4

Average 269.4 Average 216.4

"Difference in favor of broad tires, 53 pounds, or 24.6 per cent. A good horse is estimated to exert a pull of 150 pounds for 10 hours a day, moving at the rate of 2 1/2 miles an hour. This means that there was a saving by using the broad tires of slightly more than one-third of a horse; or that the same team, exerting the same pull or doing the same work, would have drawn a one-fourth larger load. In other words, the 2,350-pound load pulled as heavy as a load of 3,037 pounds should pull over the same road in the same wagon if 6-inch tires were used. It is not maintained that this large advantage for wide tires would be found in all conditions of roads.

"The most important advantage shown in the test already made for the wide tires was the ease with which the load was started. It required 500 pounds of draft to start the load with narrow tires, and only 230 pounds with wide tires. Here is a saving of more than half the draft. It is often comparatively easy to haul the load after it is started, and if, by using the wide tires, the force necessary to give motion to the wagon is reduced more than one-half it is an important matter."

Hineman Won at San Francisco

An excellent record was made by H. T. Hineman of Dighton, Kan., at the Panama-Pacific Livestock show at San Francisco with his herd of jacks. This included first in the aged jack class, senior championship and grand championship on Kansas Chief. The Kansas animal had very heavy competition. The second in the aged jack class was the famous Limestone Monarch, owned by L. M. Monsees of Smithton, Mo.

Mr. Hineman also won sixth and seventh in the aged class on Buck II and St. Patrick, second on 1-year-old jacks on Jordan, first on jack foals on Horod, sixth on aged jennets with Pay Girl, second on 3-year-old jennets with Loona, third and fourth on 1-year-old jennets with Kansas Queen and Pay Girl II, fifth in the get of sire class on the get of Pharoah, fifth in the produce of dam on Pay Girl, and second in the stud of jack and three jennets on Kansas Chief with Pay Girl, Leona and Lady Jane.

In the horse section the Kansas State Agricultural college entered the 3-year-old stallion, Baron Montague, and took fourth against very heavy competition.

Colt Shows Win in Jewell

BY AMBROSE D. FOLKER,
County Agent.

This past week was spent entirely in the interest of colt shows and township fairs. The Erving Township fair, backed and supported by the township farm bureau members, was attended by fully 300 farmers. The forenoon was given over to placing exhibits and judging the various agricultural products. In the afternoon a colt show was held. Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the Kansas State Agricultural college placed the animals entered and preceded his work with a 45-minute talk on "The Value of the Purebred Sire" and "The Opportunity for Draft Horse Breeders." Charts were used, and they were placed on the side of the barn. This was a splendid demonstration and it was very effective. There were nine entries of mule colts, five entries of weaning draft colts, four of 2-year-olds, seven farm teams, and five of 3-year-olds and over; making 30 entries in all.

The entire afternoon was given over to talking horses. Dr. McCampbell gave detailed reasons for the placing of each class, and every effort was made to make the affair educational and of value to the people of the community. I gave 38 boys a contest in judging, requiring

In Georgia the man who ruins a girl of 10 years is held not guilty, for under Georgia's age-of-consent law the girl of 10 years is legally responsible for her ruin. Georgia is the state, where so-called chivalry for women was the excuse for the Frank atrocity. Orphaned or dependent children go to work in Georgia's factories at 8 years, others at 14. Thousands of them work night and day in these factories. And Georgia has no eight-hour law for workers over 16. According to the census more than a third of the children of Georgia between the ages of 10 and 13 years are workers. One-fifth of all the children of Georgia, 10 years old and over, are illiterate. Talk of chivalry for women! Let us hope that nowhere else on the globe is woman's honor held so cheap and human life and human progress of so little consequence.

each boy to place the animals and give written reasons for his placing on the back of each card.

At Esbon the colt show October 14 was well attended, and great interest was shown. There were 68 entries, which were well distributed, and the competition in all classes was keen. The task of placing the 16 weaning colts and 11 weaning mules was no easy one. Dr. McCampbell gave careful reasons for all placings. The only confusion or dissatisfaction which arose at this show was in allowing purebred yearlings to compete with grades. This was settled satisfactorily and everyone was pleased with the show. It was decided that the show should be made a permanent yearly affair. A boys' contest was held here, with 55 boys competing.

On Friday and Saturday a very unique fall festival was held at Northbranch. The first day, 33 entries competed for the ribbons on the horses. There were 11 mule colt entries and 11 entries in 3-year-olds and over. One pair of 2-year-olds weighed 3,300 pounds, and were good enough for state fair entries. There were eight head of Poland China hogs and six head of dairy cattle entered, also. Seventy-five boys competed in the judging contest. Dr. McCampbell and I gave the entire day to talking livestock and placing the ribbons.

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30x3	6.05	6.15	1.95	36x4	12.10	13.10	3.85
32x3	6.40	6.90	2.30	34x4 1/2	15.45	16.75	4.15
30x3 1/2	7.45	7.95	2.35	35x4 1/2	15.85	16.95	4.25
31x3 1/2	7.85	8.30	2.40	36x4 1/2	16.25	17.35	4.35
32x3 1/2	7.95	8.50	2.55	37x4 1/2	16.70	17.75	4.45
34x3 1/2	8.50	8.95	3.15	35x5	17.05	18.25	5.00
32x4	11.10	11.95	3.25	36x5	17.40	18.90	5.15
33x4	11.25	12.25	3.35	37x5	17.75	19.75	5.35
34x4	11.45	12.45					

Compare these prices with what you have been paying. 5% discount allowed if Money Order or Certified Check is sent with order - otherwise will ship order C.O.D. subject to your examination and approval before paying money. When cash for full amount is sent with order and goods are not satisfactory, we will refund purchase price. State Plain or Non-Skid - also if Olincher, Q.D. or S.S.

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Full Size Table Cloth 82x52 1/2 inches. 6 Napkins 16x16 inches.

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mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. When writing to advertisers please

Pastures Still Are Good

Kafir Heads Are Maturing Even If Leaves Were Frosted

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

CATTLE are getting a lot of feed from the pastures this fall. The frosts have not been severe enough to kill the grass in most of the counties of the state. Some late kafir is badly injured, but in many places the heads are maturing nicely even since the leaves have been frozen. If the grain is fairly well developed the green stalk keeps it filling. Early seeding of wheat is reported as damaged by Hessian fly in some counties. In counties where the fly is not active the early sown wheat is making an excellent growth. Many sales are being held now, and things are selling for satisfactory prices.

KANSAS.

Coffey County—It is still raining. Roads in bad condition. A frost and freeze has killed all the forage crops. Not much kafir and feterita got ripe before the freeze. Many silos being filled.—A. T. Stewart, Oct. 19.

Franklin County—Farmers busy filling silos and cutting kafir. Wheat looking nice. Some fall plowing being done. Fall pastures very good. Plenty of fall pigs. Corn 80c; eggs 24c; butterfat 25c.—C. E. Kelsey, Oct. 21.

Ness County—Threshing machines at work but the grain is in bad condition. Early sown wheat making good growth but there is yet much wheat to be sown. Feed crops abundant and most of it is cut.—C. D. Foster, Oct. 23.

Nemaha County—Wheat acreage in this county will not be more than half of what it was last year. Farmers will begin gathering corn November 1. The quality is good. Hay plentiful. Stock healthy.—C. W. Ridgway, Oct. 20.

Wyandotte County—Weather exceptionally fine. Forage crops all harvested. Wheat about all sown. Ground very hard, having been beaten down by the heavy rains, but it is not dry. Pastures good. Corn on upland excellent. Roads getting in good condition.—G. F. Espenlaub, Oct. 23.

Shawnee County—A week of nice weather has put things in good condition. Wheat all sown and the first sowing is up. Corn husking will begin in two weeks. Some hog cholera but all other stock doing well. Most of the stock on pasture yet. Eggs 23c; potatoes 50c; apples 50c.—J. P. Ross, Oct. 23.

Wilson County—A week of dry weather. Silo filling is in progress. We have had two frosts but they did not damage the roughness. Less than one-half as large an acreage of wheat will be sown this fall as last year. Stock healthy and still on pasture. Early corn crop fair.—S. Canty, Oct. 23.

Montgomery County—Normal fall weather and wheat seeding is nearly finished. Ground in fine condition for fall crops. Corn ready to husk, and an average yield is expected. Some kafir not matured yet. Some alfalfa hay to cut. Wheat 95c to \$1.05; corn 55c; oats 45c; eggs 25c; hens 9c.—J. W. Eikenberry, Oct. 23.

Leavenworth County—Wheat is all sown and what is up looks fine. Corn is a fair crop and sells well. A number of farm sales and everything in the livestock line sells high. Hogs sell especially high. Weather ideal and much fall plowing will be done. Some old corn sold for 67c.—George S. Marshall, Oct. 23.

Johnson County—Three weeks of fine working weather and the wheat is nearly all in and threshing is almost finished. The newly drilled wheat coming up nicely. Considerable plowing yet to be done. We have had a number of killing frosts this fall. Apples and potatoes scarce. Numerous sales.—L. E. Douglas, Oct. 23.

Greenwood County—Many fields too soft to get through with a corn binder. A large acreage of late feed was caught by the heavy frost October 8. Some of the kafir has ripened since the frost. Large acreage of prairie hay not put up yet. Stock still in the pastures. Steers 8c to 7c; cows 7 1/2c to 6c.—John H. Fox, Oct. 23.

Doniphan County—Fine weather the last two weeks. Corn is drying up. Some farmers are talking of cribbing the corn early in November. Wheat looks very good. A great many public sales and nearly everything is selling well. Apple picking about finished. A large amount of roughness for feed on hand.—C. Culp, Jr., Oct. 22.

Stiley County—Clear warm days. A heavy rain a week ago. Wheat sowing finished and the early sowing looks good. A great deal of threshing yet to do. Farmers stacking feed and getting ready to gather corn. A large number of hogs here and they are healthy. Wheat \$1; eggs 22c; spring chickens 10 1/2c.—P. O. Hawkinson, Oct. 23.

Woodson County—Fine weather and the crops are harvested and the silos filled. Kafir fodder has been badly frozen but the stalk is good and the heads are filling and ripening. Most of the late kafir is damaged. Pastures good. No feeding done yet. Some new silos erected this year. Many Granges organized.—E. F. Opperman, Oct. 22.

Barton County—Fine fall weather and plenty of moisture. Seeding is well along but some farmers have considerable to sow yet. A week of drying weather and threshing is in progress again. A great deal of wheat still in the stack. Some wheat fields badly infested with Hessian fly. Wheat is being pastured some.—J. A. Johnson, Oct. 22.

Wallace County—Fair weather last week. A hard freeze October 5 which killed nearly all the kafir, feterita, maize and late corn. Threshing about finished. Farmers busy putting up feed and sowing wheat. Corn husking will begin in about a week. Some hog cholera. Pastures drying up. Some cattle dying with blackleg.—Charles McKinley, Oct. 22.

Morton County—Some wheat was sown last month but it is not doing well. A large number of farmers have begun sowing wheat and a large crop will be sown. Feed all cut

and shucked and the yield is large. Because of scarcity of help a large number of the farmers will bind their maize instead of heading it. Cattle in good condition.—E. E. Newlin, Oct. 22.

Ellsworth County—Seeding about half finished. Some wheat is being sown on disked ground and some on stubble. Volunteer wheat is thick in the fields in most places. Large ponds of water standing in some fields yet. The plowed ground dries out quickly. A great deal of wheat to thresh yet and the stacks are in poor condition.—C. R. Blaylock, Oct. 23.

Rice County—Seeding is pretty well along. The wheat that is not threshed is in bad condition. Corn is good but we will have to have some cold, dry weather before it can be gathered. Some sickness among the horses and some are dying. Most of the feed got wet and will not be very good. Wheat \$1.03; corn 75c; hens 9c; eggs 22c.—Lester N. Six, Oct. 23.

Sedgwick County—We are having the usual fine October weather and the farmers are hurrying with their fall work. Not much wheat seeded yet. The wheat that has been seeded is being damaged by the fly. Wheat and alfalfa stacks are in very poor condition. A few farm sales and everything is selling high. Very large apple crop.—J. R. Keiso, Oct. 23.

Fawcett County—Ten days of dry weather and threshers have begun again. Seeding is progressing nicely. Many cattle shipped here for the winter as feed is plentiful and wheat pasture will be good. Some farmers have begun husking corn. Silo filling still in progress. The fourth and last crop of alfalfa being put up and the quality is fine. Some wheat going to market at \$1; eggs 20c; butterfat 24c.—C. E. Chesterman, Oct. 23.

Thomas County—Good rain October 15 and 16 which will put the wheat in good condition for the winter. Seeding is pretty well done. Some sales. Cattle selling high. Horses not in as good demand as cattle. Some fine corn and kafir displayed at the fairs. Some of the corn did not have time to mature before frost. Lots of feed. Threshing in progress again.—C. C. Cole, Oct. 22.

Neosho County—Fine weather. Pastures good and stock doing well. Very little wheat has been sown and there is none on the bottom land, as farmers could not plow in time because of rains. Frost nipped the leaves of kafir and feterita but the stalks are green and the grain is ripening. Silos all filled. Farmers are plowing and hauling manure. Most of the corn fodder was cut before the frost.—A. Anderson, Oct. 23.

Lyon County—Another week of fine weather would please the farmers. Farmers are busy gathering apples, cutting alfalfa and filling silos. Some stock on pastures yet. The heavy frost killed all growing crops. Some fields of fall wheat look fine. Not much alfalfa seed sown. Farmers cutting and shucking corn, kafir, feterita and cane. Not many fat hogs left for home use. Corn 80c; No. 2 wheat 95c.—E. R. Griffith, Oct. 23.

OKLAHOMA.

Ellis County—Fine weather at present. No killing frost yet. Spring crops good. A big acreage of wheat being sown. Considerable wheat up nicely. Wheat \$1.02; eggs 20c; potatoes \$1.10; hogs \$6.50.—W. E. Sells, Oct. 21.

Delaware County—Weather warm and fair. Some farmers stopped sowing wheat on account of fly. Most of the wheat on the lighter soils is sown but there is quite a little to be sown yet on the black land. Some corn gathered. Wheat \$1.05.—Frank Rock, Oct. 23.

Roger Mills County—No killing frost yet. Some wheat up and looking well. Too much rain. Some maize and feterita falling badly. Some feed will be caught by frost before maturing. Cotton opening very slowly. A large amount of the broomcorn damaged by heavy rains the last 10 days. Wheat \$1.05; new corn 38c to 40c; cotton 12c.—Hugh Sober, Oct. 19.

Garfield County—Very fine fall weather. Wheat sowing about half finished and the acreage was 25 per cent less than last year. What little corn was planted made a good yield. Kafir crop good. Alfalfa has been cut three or four times and if frosts do not appear soon another crop can be put up. Volunteer wheat badly infested by Hessian fly. Threshing has begun again. Wheat \$1; eggs 25c.—Jac. A. Voth, Oct. 22.

Grant County—Farm work progressing slowly on account of too much rain. Another 2-inch rain the last of the week. Some wheat up and looking very well. Reports of fly from many quarters. Not much wheat being marketed. A great many stacks to thresh yet and they are in bad condition. Some farmers still filling silos. No kafir cut yet, and only a little corn shucked. Best wheat \$1; poor wheat 60c; new corn 50c; hogs \$7.40.—A. C. Craighead, Oct. 19.

A Serum For Blackleg

Blackleg serum instantly stops an outbreak of blackleg. This is the statement of Dr. O. M. Franklin and Dr. T. P. Haslam, of the veterinary department in the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment station, the first station in the United States to produce the serum successfully.

Until recently there was no remedy for blackleg when once it attacked an animal, and the only useful procedure was to vaccinate the other animals of the herd. Vaccination in a herd in which animals are dying from blackleg is often unsatisfactory, as it takes from five to seven days for the vaccine to protect the animals. Many animals may die during this time, as there are al-

most always some in the incubation period, and at this stage the vaccine will cause the disease to develop more rapidly. Again it is often necessary to vaccinate two or three times.

In blackleg serum, however, scientists have a means by which the disease is instantly stopped, and in not a few cases it is possible to cure the animals in the first stages of the disease. After using the serum it is perfectly safe to vaccinate the animals in from three to five days with a very strong dose of vaccine. This will give the animals protection after the effects of the serum expire.

The serum has been used on more than 2,000 animals in herds in which animals were dying at the time from blackleg. Not a single case has occurred after its use, although in some places several animals had died in the 12 hours preceding the use of the serum.

The serum can be used in any sized dose with perfect safety. Only the clear part of the blood is used. This is filtered through a germ-proof Berkfeld filter, and a small amount of chloroform is added as a preservative. The serum therefore cannot produce abscesses. It has been given in doses of 500 cubic centimeters (more than a pint) three days in succession without any bad results to good beef calves weighing 325 to 450 pounds. The doses employed as a protective measure have been 12 cubic centimeters for calves weighing up to 250 pounds; 20 cubic centimeters for calves from 250 to 450 pounds; 25 cubic centimeters for calves from 450 to 600 pounds; and 25 cubic centimeters for calves weighing more than 600 pounds.

Don't Miss the Exposition

Are you going to San Francisco? This is the question you and your wife should ask yourselves. In these weeks, the fair management has arranged a series of special farm exhibits which will last until the close of the exposition on December 4.

As the average farmer can spare the time for a visit almost any time after October 1 there should be a big attendance.

While a series of livestock shows will be held continuously during this time, the week of October 23 has been set aside as "Horticultural and Live Stock Week." The first week in November will be known as "Agricultural Week," while "Apple Week" will be the second week in November.

A total of \$440,557 in prizes has been provided for the stock shows, and many thousands of entries have been received. The country's best known stables have shipped Percherons, Shires, Clydesdales, Belgians, Thoroughbreds, draft and saddle horses, as well as the rarer Welsh Hackney and Shetland ponies. Herds of Guernseys, Shorthorns, Herefords and Holstein Friesians, as well as entries of practically every other breed raised in this country, have already been received.

During "Agricultural Week" a \$2,500 orchard tractor, as well as cream separators, gas engines, plows, harrows, planters, silos, etc., will be given away at the entrance to the Agricultural Palace. The exhibitors in this building have added contributions until the list of prizes has a total valuation of over \$30,000. Following is a schedule of

stock shows announced by the exposition:

- Horses, Mules and Asses—Sept. 30 to Nov. 13.
- Cattle, Beef and Dairy—Oct. 18 to Nov. 1.
- Sheep, Goats and Swine—Nov. 2 to Nov. 15.
- Carlots of Livestock—Nov. 11 to Nov. 14.
- Poultry and Pigeons—Nov. 18 to Nov. 28.
- Dogs, Cats and Pet Stock—Nov. 29 to Dec. 1.
- Children's Pets—Dec. 4 to Dec. 8.

Animal Diseases Costly

BY G. H. GLOVER.

It is estimated that the United States has already expended over \$1,500,000 in fighting foot-and-mouth disease and it has not yet been exterminated. While this amount seems large, yet when compared with the aggregate losses from other contagious diseases of animals it is not so astonishing.

It is estimated that Texas fever causes a loss of 40 million dollars a year. The government has been spending large sums of money fighting the fever tick which causes the disease but the greatest loss is to the southern states which, because of quarantine, are excluded from the markets of the North for several months every year. Tuberculosis of livestock comes next with a loss of 25 million dollars; contagious abortion, 20 million dollars; anthrax, 1 1/2 million dollars; scabies of sheep and cattle, \$4,000,000; blackleg, 6 million dollars; glanders, 5 million dollars; parasites, 7 million dollars; poultry diseases, 8 1/2 million dollars; other diseases of livestock, 22 million dollars; making a grand total of more than 200 million dollars lost to breeders and dealers in livestock every year.

Off With Old—On With New

In a Georgia town the darkies were out for their Saturday-afternoon good time. A mulatto woman, whose somber dress and wealth of crape bestowed recent bereavement, attended by a man on each side and two in the rear—all clamoring for the pleasure of taking her to the picture show—came down the street. A plainly clad auntie stepped out of a crowd, accusingly fronting her:

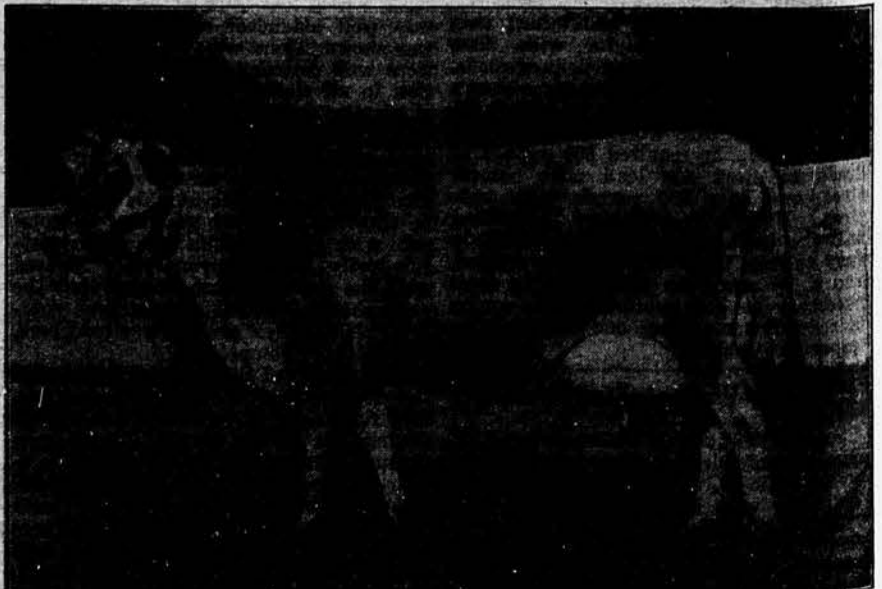
"Say, how's dis, Minnie? Mister Saul skasesly col' in 'is grave—an' you 'ceivin' de 'entions-o' gentermens!"

"Huh!" fired back Minnie with a toss of her head that swished her veil. "I ain't crazy 'bout no dead man."—Saturday Evening Post.

World Record Jersey Cow

The champion Jersey cow of the world is Sophie 19th of Hood Farm 189748. Her register of merit test for one year is 17,557 pounds and 12 ounces of milk, and 1,175 pounds and 7 ounces of butter. Her register of merit test for five years is 84,005 pounds and 4 ounces of milk, and 4,414 pounds and 14 ounces of butter.

Isn't this cow a beauty? She is a typical granddaughter of Sophie's Tormentor, the bull that has produced one of the greatest families of economical milkers in the world. The Jersey is a money making cow. She is hardy, gentle and lovable, and produces delightfully rich milk. How does the record of this cow compare with the record of the average cow in your neighborhood?



Sophie 19th of Hood Farm 189748, Champion Jersey Cow of the World. She Produced 4,414 Pounds and 14 Ounces of Butter in a Five Year Test.



College Help For All

The Farm and Home Week at the Kansas State Agricultural college will take place December 27 to January 1. This is the week when every farmer in the state has an opportunity to visit the agricultural college, to study in some of the courses which it offers and to enjoy its hospitality. It will be a week of study, recreation and entertainment. The women, boys and girls are especially welcome.

There will be classes in agriculture, including soils, crops, livestock, dairying, cream station operation, poultry, livestock diseases, fruit growing and gardening, judging of grains, judging of beef and dairy cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, and judging of fruits. Classes will be conducted also for the women in cooking, sewing, textiles, home management, and other home subjects. Classes in engineering will include a study of gas and steam engines, automobiles, concrete work, road work, farm lighting, and general farm engineering. There will be a special program for the boys and girls all week.

The rural life conference will be held at the same time. This is intended for ministers, teachers, officers of farmers' organizations, and individuals interested in community welfare and leadership. There will be classes every day in community welfare, rural sociology and education and in community activities.

This conference takes the place of the school for rural leaders which formerly was held during the summer. It is believed that many leaders who wish to come but cannot get away during the busy summer months will be able to attend during this week. There also will be conferences of institute officers and of farm bureau officers.

There will be meetings of horse breeders, sheep breeders, swine breeders, dairymen, cattle feeders, poultrymen, fruit growers, and crop men.

The tenth annual exhibition of corn, sorghums, and other grains will be held during the week, and exhibits from farmers all over the state are expected. In the special boys' and girls' contests with corn and sorghums, more than 400 dollars in premiums is offered. These contests are open for all boys and girls who have been in agricultural clubs and contests conducted in the various counties during the summer.

Every day during the week there will be special assembly periods at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 7:45 in the evening, when all the people attending will come together for music and lectures from men and women of national reputation.

More than 1,200 farmers registered last year during the week. This year it is expected that the attendance will be much larger.

Removing a Blood Wart

How shall I remove a blood wart from one of the front legs of my mule? The wart is about 2 inches across, and it bleeds easily.

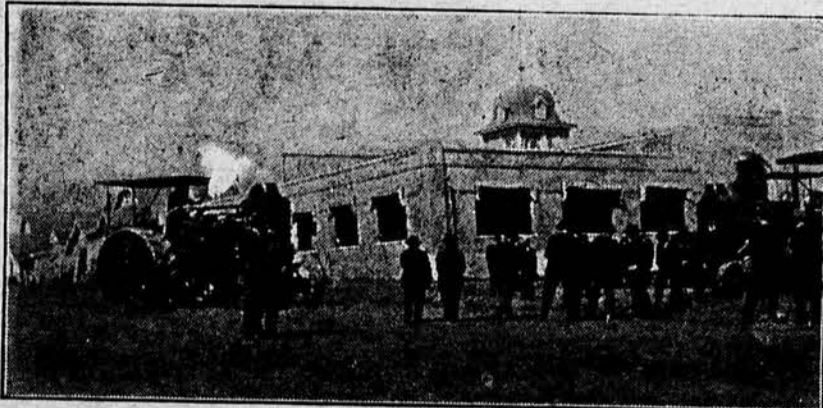
Cloud County, Kansas.
You should cut out the wart by making an incision around the base and in the healthy tissue. The incision should extend under the wart. There usually is considerable bleeding following such an operation, but this is not serious and will stop spontaneously. The after treatment consists in the application once a week of a 5 per cent solution of formalin which will cause the formation of a firm, hard scab over the wound. A piece of cotton should be soaked in the formalin and kept in contact with the wound for 10 or 15 minutes.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

For a Larger Earning Power

A big attendance is expected for the short courses in engineering at the Kansas State Agricultural college this winter. There are four of these courses for farmers: traction engineering, concrete making, road building and shop work. They last 10 weeks, beginning January 3 and ending March 17. The necessary expense for the course, not including railroad fare, is about \$75.

Any student with a fair common school education will be admitted to these courses—the aim is to help the greatest possible number of men, so strict entrance requirements are not made. A. A. Potter, the dean of the division of engineering, believes there will be a large attendance in the traction engine course, for many letters



Instruction Is Provided in the Operation of the Common Makes of Traction Engines—This Course Increases a Student's Earning Power Materially.

have been received from prospective students. There probably will be an attendance of several hundred young men. A new house has been completed for the traction engines, which has a capacity of 20 tractors. It will be possible for the students to make a study of most of the leading makes of engines.

It will pay well for a student to take a course of this kind, for it greatly increases his earning capacity. The young men on the farms of the state today who are getting just ordinary wages can go down to Manhattan next winter, take this course and become tractor experts and get high wages. It thus will pay well. If you are interested, A. A. Potter, Manhattan, Kan., dean of engineering, Kansas State Agricultural college, will be glad to tell you about the courses.

The short course in concrete making is very complete, and it takes up the com-

mon farm and road use of this material. The short course in road building is intended for the men who are especially interested in this work, such as the county surveyors and the like. The course in shop work gives the methods which are used in the more advanced shops. The college shops are remarkably well equipped for such instruction.

Record Receipt of Cattle

About 45,000 cattle were unloaded at the Kansas City stockyards last Monday, 5,000 more than ever arrived before in one day. About 300 carloads came from Iowa and Minnesota, heretofore distinctly Chicago territory, and there were consignments from practically every state west of the Mississippi River, except those on the Pacific Coast.

Advances in prices last week attract-

ed the large offerings. More cattle arrived here than the total arrivals at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and St. Joseph.

The big supply caused some depression in prices, except for good cornfed cattle, which were scarce. A large proportion of the receipts belonged to the stocker and feeder class and were quoted 15 to 25 cents lower.

Pigs Have Diarrhea

I have a litter of pigs that are suffering from diarrhea. They are 6 weeks old, and seemed to be in extra good condition before they got ill. The mother's feed has been ear corn and slop. The slop is mixed three times a day and given fresh. The trough is kept clean, and the sow gets no sour feed.

Sumner County, Kansas. G. W.
It is possible that your pigs are suffering from diarrhea as a result of digestive disturbances. I suggest that you give these pigs about 10 drops of laudanum daily in the feed. At the same time all feed troughs should be kept scrupulously clean. It is to be borne in mind that diarrhea frequently is one of the first symptoms of cholera, and, therefore, if any of the pigs die I suggest that you have a competent graduate veterinarian conduct a post-mortem.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Neckyoke From Singletree

Any singletree of good length and strength can be used for making a neckyoke. In the hooks at each end hang large rings, and put another ring on the center hook, then bend hooks so the rings will not fall out.



Adolph Matejek.

All These Forces Concentrated to Produce "Most Miles per Dollar"

Largest Exclusive Tire & Rim Makers

Specialization

Specialists at Buying

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YOU have seen the results of the Firestone years of specialization in the views of the cross section—the extra rubber, the extra plies of fabric, the improved bead construction. You have learned the value of the Firestone two-cure process. More expensive than the one-cure, but it allows careful inspection at each step of the making. All this is the work of specialists who form the largest organization of tire, tube and rim makers. And it is their success and leadership that bring you Firestone Tires and Tubes with their inbuilt extra values at these low prices.

Send the name of your dealer and the make of your tires and get our **Cementless Tube Patch Free**. We will also send you our new book, No. 29 "Mileage Talks."

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.
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32x3 1/2	13.75	15.40	2.70	3.05
34x4	19.90	22.30	3.90	4.40
34x4 1/2	27.30	30.55	4.80	5.40
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LUMBER—WE SHIP TO CONSUMERS AT wholesale. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Lowest prices on Bois D' Arc, cedar and oak posts. Telephone poles and piling. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kansas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY FARM, a three year old filly, weight about 1,200 pounds. Color, black with bald face and large white marking on lower side of belly. Twenty-five dollars for return of mare and twenty-five dollars for thief, if mare is stolen. H. A. Sandborn, Chapman, Kansas.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 19, Topeka, Kansas.

Packers Put Down Hog Prices

Cattle Market Advanced 15 to 25 Cents—More Hogs and Fewer Cattle Received Than in Preceding Week

HOG prices dropped \$1.25 on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, an unprecedented decline for two days. In the financial panic of 1907 the greatest decline was \$1.25 a hundred pounds in one week, in November. Packers account for the break by declaring that the prospect is for a big winter supply which cannot possibly be disposed of at the recent level of prices. Declines usually set in early in October in anticipation of the beginning of the winter packing season, but in the first half of this month there was an advance of about a dollar a hundred pounds, owing to the large demand for fresh pork. In two days packers have been able to eliminate this advance by refusing to buy except on their own terms. The market strengthened moderately in the last two days of the week. The drop in prices seems to have been the result of a united effort on the part of packers in the absence of any shipping demand.

with 953 cars a year ago. Considerable spring wheat and some Canadian wheat was purchased to go to Chicago, and elevator owners there may be expected to make every effort to draw wheat from the Northwest to fill their houses, though a radical readjustment between cash and future prices is necessary before this can be made profitable.

Total arrivals at primary markets last week were about 17 1/2 million bushels, compared with 8 1/4 million bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, the best showing of the crop.

Still No Accumulation.

Despite this large movement, however, there was little accumulation anywhere. Stocks of wheat in Minneapolis decreased 40,000 bushels, though arrivals were about 7 1/2 million bushels, and total stocks are about 579,000 bushels, compared with 13,713,000 bushels a year ago. Stocks in Kansas City increased only 117,000 bushels and total 683,000 bushels, compared with 8,452,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts in Chicago were little more than shipments. Seaboard points are exporting wheat about as fast as it arrives, though they probably will show some increase over last week.

An Abundant Crop of Corn.

Corn futures declined 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents in reflection of weakness in wheat and generally favorable weather for putting the crop in marketable condition, and for the movement in the southern territory. Fewer complaints were heard as to unfavorable crop conditions caused by frosts. The prevailing opinion is that an abundant crop has been raised. Chicago received a few cars of new corn from Missouri last week, and movement will soon be under way in the entire territory. Movement of old corn diminished to rather small proportions. Receipts at the three western markets were only 689 cars, compared with 1,101 cars in the preceding week and 859 cars a year ago. Most of the decrease was in Chicago. Prices of oats declined 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents in Chicago, though additional sales were made to foreigners and chartering of vessels now at the seaboard was rather active. Exports last week were 822,000 bushels.

Hard Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1@1.07; No. 3, 97c@1; No. 4, 90c@96c. Soft wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.12@1.14; No. 3, nominally \$1.05@1.12; No. 4, 95c@1.08. Corn—No. 2, white, nominally 59c@60c; No. 3, nominally 57 1/2@58 1/2c; No. 2, yellow, nominally 61c@62 1/2c; No. 3, nominally 59c@60c; No. 2, mixed, 59c; No. 3, nominally 57c@58c. Oats—No. 2, white, nominally 37c@38c; No. 3, nominally 35 1/2@36c; No. 2, mixed, nominally 35c@36c; No. 3, nominally 33c@34c; No. 4, red, 31 1/2c. Kafir—Nominally \$1.05@1.07. Bran—Nominally 90c. Shorts—Nominally \$1.05@1.20. Corn Chop (city mills)—\$1.16@1.22. Rye—No. 2, nominally \$4@99c; No. 3, 1 car 95c. Seed—a cwt., alfalfa, \$14.00@16.50; clover, \$13.50@17.00; timothy, \$5.50@6.50; cane seed, 90c@1.00; millet, German, \$1.30@1.50; common, \$1.00@1.15.

Cattle Market Improving.

Cattle prices advanced 15 to 25 cents. Prime corn fat cattle were the highest of the year, making a new high record at \$10.30, and the better classes of grass fat and short fed grades sold readily because of the scarcity of full fed cattle. Medium cattle sold slowly because they were in large supply, but killer buyers say they cost more than the preceding week. On Monday, with 31,000 cattle on sale, not a load of full fed steers was offered. Tuesday about twenty carloads sold at \$9.50 to \$10.30, and in the last three days of the week less than two dozen cars of steers could be classed as better than short fed. Range steers sold at \$6.50 to \$8.25 on the native side and \$5.25 to \$7 on the quarantine side. Prices of butcher cattle declined 10 to 15 cents Tuesday and recovered the loss later. Calves and bulls sold readily.

Little Change in Sheep.

No material change occurred in sheep prices this week. Trade ruled active and the market is quoted firm. A moderate decrease shows in receipts, compared with last week, and a decrease of 30 per cent compared with a year ago. Many of the thin lambs coming now are on through billing to Missouri and Kansas feed lots. Feeding lambs were shipped as far east as New York state. Fat lambs are quoted at \$8.25 to \$8.70 and feeding lambs \$7.75 to \$8.35.

CATTLE

Prime fed steers, \$9.55@10.30; dressed beef steers, \$8.25@9.50; western steers, \$6.75@8.75; southern steers, \$5.50@7.25; cows, \$6.00@7.00; hogs, \$6.25@9.25; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@8.25; bulls, \$5.00@8.25; calves, \$6.50@10.50.

HOGS

Packers and butchers, \$7.15@7.50; light, \$7.10@7.50; pigs, \$6.00@7.00.

SHEEP

Lambs, \$8.00@8.50; yearlings, \$6.50@7.00; wethers, \$5.75@6.40; ewes, \$5.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.75@5.25.

RECEIPTS OF LIVESTOCK.

Table with 4 columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Five Markets. Rows for Kansas City, Chicago, and Five Markets. Columns for Last week, Previous week, and Year ago.

Large Movement of Wheat.

Kansas City received 1,206 cars of wheat last week, compared with 1,211 cars a year ago; St. Louis, 1,148 cars, against 571 cars a year ago; Chicago, 481 cars, compared

There are a number of cattle barns in Coffey and Greenwood counties which we think cannot be improved upon for this part of Kansas. The main part is built for hay alone, being rigged with a horse fork. On the south side of such a barn is a wide shed, and under this shed between the stock and the hay is built a feed rack. In such a barn all the feed is under cover, as well as the rack in which it is fed, and the cattle as well. In a wet winter such a barn would come as near paying for itself as any building that could be erected. On this farm the cattle are kept in sheds but we have promised ourselves that when conditions justify we will have a cattle barn like the one we have just described.

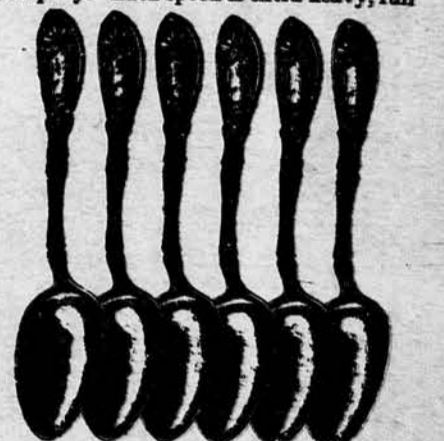
We this week attended our first farm sale of the season. The prices paid were fair, good stuff bringing about what it was worth and the poor stuff more than its actual value. Poor stuff is dear at any price. The cows, which were fair milk cows for a section where beef stock is kept, brought an average of \$60 each. The cheapest thing we saw sold was a good spring colt which brought less than \$40. This colt was a good one but the farmers objected to his color, which was dun. Personally, we have always thought that if there was any virtue in color, a dun is a sign of a very hardy, tough horse. A field of corn late enough so that it will be a little soft and which would make about 20 bushels brought \$8.70 an acre. Immature cane and fetterita standing in the field brought about \$3 an acre while prairie hay of fair quality but of late cutting brought about \$2 a ton.

A Big Fair at Russell

Russell county's big, successful fair at Russell the first week in October was attended by more than 3,000 persons. One hundred and fifty purebred cattle were entered, and it was strictly a Russell county show. Johnson Workman, the Angus breeder, was superintendent of cattle. It was an excellent cattle show. The people of Russell and Russell county are jubilant over the success of this big fair, and they are starting work now on the show for next year. Among the exhibitors of cattle were Johnson Workman, Sutton & Wells, and N. J. Gross, Angus; and J. Lee Dunn, E. C. Munsell, U. B. Sutton, James Linfield, and F. R. Machin, Herefords. A. M. Patterson of the Kansas State Agricultural college tied all the ribbons on livestock. It was a very busy time for farmers but record crowds were present every day. Russell county is one of the good stock counties in the state, and it has more registered animals than any other county that far west.

SIX SILVER NARCISSUS TEASPOONS FREE.

I have just consummated a most remarkable purchase whereby I secured at a ridiculously low figure 5,000 sets of beautiful Silver Plated Narcissus Spoons made by the famous Oxford Silver Plate Company. Each spoon is extra heavy, full



standard length, extra deep bowl and with beautifully embossed and engraved handles. I am going to give a set of these handsome spoons absolutely free, postage paid, to all who send just \$1.00 to pay for a year's subscription to my big farm weekly, The Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send your subscription order at once and secure a set of these beautiful and serviceable spoons. State whether you are new or old subscriber. Time will be extended one year if you are already paid in advance. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Potatoes Cost But 56 Cents

We find that by baling the hay we can make room for all the crop, much of which would have to be stacked out if it was not baled. We should judge that putting all the hay in a mow on a second floor would add at least 50 per cent more expense in barn building. In a barn like the one shown in the picture the hay can be fed from the center to either side. The opening between can be fixed just as the owner decides; one could use one side for cattle instead of machinery and place a rack between the hay and the stock.

Advertisement for Ryan-Robinson Commission Co. featuring a cow and the text: 'Ship Us Your Stock That You Want to Market. Our twenty years' experience on this market will save you money. Each department is looked after by competent men. Our weekly market letter will be sent free upon request. See that your stock is billed to us. Ryan-Robinson Commission Co. 421-5 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.'

Advertisement for BEEES AND HONEY. Text: 'Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted. FOR SALE. NEW HONEY. SAMPLE AND prices on application. Glen C. Voorhees, Tranquillity, Calif. LIGHT AMBER EXTRACTED HONEY. 1-60 pound cans \$3.49. Broken combs 2-56 pound cans \$10.64. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. Mex. HONEY—FANCY WHITE EXTRACTED. 2 80-lb. cans \$11.00. Light amber \$10.00. Amber \$8.50. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.'

a typical Duroc type. A yearling herd boar is Crimson Good Enuff, sired by Crimson Wonder IV and dam sired by Good Enuff Again King. This is a first class boar in every respect and comes of an easy-feeding family that is quickly developed. Their brood sows are sired by Long Wonder, Golden Model II, Ladore, Wonder, Good Enuff Again King, Buddy K. IV, and others tracing to old Billie K., Ohio Chief and Model Chief. Lant Brothers will sell about 45 head, sired by the boars mentioned and one litter sired by Chief of Wonders, by Long Wonder. Write for further information and for catalog.—Advertisement.

Caldwell Has Good Sale.

Fred B. Caldwell, proprietor of Elkmore Farm, Howard, Kan., on Saturday, October 23, held his first auction of large type Polands. The offering consisted of 30 young boars and 20 gilts. Practically all of these boars were March and April farrow and about a third of the gilts were spring farrow. It was a splendid offering and breeders present were quite pleased with the offering. The 30 boars seemed to be a few more than the crowd could absorb and four or five were not offered in the auction but were quickly taken by his farmer neighbors immediately after the auction. Forty-six head sold for a total of \$1,595.50, an average of \$34.68. Twenty-five boars averaged \$33.26 and 26 gilts averaged \$36.40. The top of the boars was a March pig, by Elkmore Jumbo and out of a daughter of Spangler's Hadley, taken by E. L. Barrier, Bureka, Kan., at \$115. The honor of topping the gilts went to James Godwin of Devon, Kan., at \$71, closely followed by Dr. Harry Grimmell, Howard, on her litter sister, at \$65. Among the other buyers were H. E. Egin, Howard, Kan.; J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.; Yeager Brothers, Dexter, Kan.; Herman Rawlings, Bureka, Kan.; Walter Rakack, Howard, Kan.; F. W. Perry, Hartford, Kan.; Chas. Pickle, Moline, Kan.; Chas. Slingby, Moline, Kan.; H. D. Walters, Effingham, Kan.; Mr. Briggs of Slater, Mo.; Mr. Lough of Scott City, Kan., and others.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

This is the last call for the Alfred Carlson sale of big spotted Poland Chinas, at his farm near Cleburne, Kan., Tuesday, November 2. Fifty head of March boars and gilts will be sold. They are the big

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

FLOYD CONDRAY, Stockdale, Kansas
Livestock auctioneer. Write for open dates.

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.
Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above.

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John D. Snyder AUCTIONEER, successfully sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. **MITCHINSON, KAN.**

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Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

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Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in **Missouri Auction School**

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Registered horned and double standard polled **Hereford Bulls For Sale**
Also a few horned heifers. **JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KAN.**

Blue Valley Breeding Farm
HEREFORDS POLAND CHINAS BARRED ROCKS
25 bulls, 6 to 29 months, at \$75 to \$100. Inld down at your station in Kansas. 50 cows and heifers for sale. Address **Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kansas** (Marshall County.)

POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS
Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and some jacks. **O. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ia.**

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Bulls, Cows, Heifers
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
I want to sell 200 head and will make special prices for next twenty days. Breeding same as my show herd. **B. E. CLARK, 295 W. 21st St., TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

prolific kind and the foundation stock came from three prominent herds in the East. Write or wire bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Carlson.—Advertisement.

Any of our readers wanting strictly first class Duroc-Jersey boars and gilts should write F. F. Wood of Wamego, Kan. Mr. Wood has a choice lot of spring boars ready for fall service and some exceptionally good gilts which are ready to breed. They are priced at from \$15 to \$20 each. When writing Mr. Wood, please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lamer's Percheron Horses.

C. W. Lamer, the big Percheron importer and breeder of Salina, Kan., starts his card announcement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Lamer has recently received a shipment of 40 head which with the horses produced on his big stock farm affords an excellent opportunity for farmers and breeders who want to buy either stallions or mares of the approved type. Look up his ad in this issue and write him your wants.—Advertisement.

Hartman's Big Poland Sale.

Attention is called to J. J. Hartman's Poland China sale advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The date of the sale is Thursday, November 4, and will be held at Mr. Hartman's farm near Elmo, which is in Dickinson county, about 12 miles from Abilene. Go either to Abilene or Elmo and phone Mr. Hartman. Stop at the National Hotel in Abilene as guests of Mr. Hartman and arrangements have been made for getting you out to the sale and back in time for outgoing trains. The offering is of the very best of big type Poland China boars and gilts. Bids may be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Hartman. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

A Good Place to Buy.

Attention is called to W. R. Webb's announcement in this issue of his coming sale of Poland Chinas at his farm near Bendena, Kan., Tuesday, November 9. Mr. Webb is one of the best known Poland China breeders in northeastern Kansas and his herd has always been considered one of the best in the country. He has been a liberal buyer of choice sows and herd boars and has always bought the best. In this sale he is selling 50 head, consisting of 24 spring boars and 23 gilts the same age and a herd boar that he can't use any longer. This boar, Webb's Blue Valley, is a good breeder and guaranteed. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write for a catalog today. Send bids to J. W. Johnson if you can't attend.—Advertisement.

King of Kansas Polands.

J. L. Griffith's big annual Poland China boar and gilt sale at his farm near Riley, Kan., next Wednesday will contain some mighty attractive propositions for the boar buyer. Also for the breeder looking for a few choice gilts. Everything is going to be in good breeding form and nothing more. The entire offering was sired by King of Kansas, a boar with a reputation for string herd boars, and Long Jumbo Jr., the boar Mr. Griffith bought in the H. B. Walter sale last fall and the second highest priced boar from the world's record litter. The dams of much of the offering are King of Kansas sows and those that are not are of the choicest big type breeding. Look up the advertisement in this issue and come or send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Griffith.—Advertisement.

Jack and Jennet Dispersion.

J. W. Strahan, Hiawatha, Kan., will sell jacks at the sale pavilion, Hiawatha, on Saturday, November 6. In this sale, Mr. Strahan is selling eight jacks, four of them of serviceable age and in service last season. Included is the great herd jack, Prince Albert. He is 7 years old and weighs 1,100 pounds. The entire offering will be sold with most liberal guarantees. The six jennets are good. Four of them are bred to Prince Albert. This is a dispersion. All of the stock was raised by Mr. Strahan and he is selling because he desires to quit the business, owing to the fact that he can't take care of so much. It is a rare opportunity to buy, from a reliable source, jacks or jennets that are right in every respect. Prices at this time of the year are very likely to range low and it looks like good business for everyone interested in jacks to be at this sale. Write today for further information.—Advertisement.

Holstein and Duroc Sale.

November 17 and 18 are the dates of Mott & Seaborn's big two days' sale at the Maplewood Stock Farm, Herington, Kan. On Wednesday, November 17, they will sell a draft of 100 Duroc-Jerseys from their big herd of registered and highly bred herd, consisting of spring boars and gilts. 20 sows with litters by their side, sired by Geimon's Good Enuff, by Good Enuff Again King the grand champion boar. On Thursday, November 18, they will sell 40 head of Holstein cows and heifers, all fresh or springers. This sale is made to close out their grade Holsteins and they will breed nothing in the future but registered cattle. The entire offering of cows and heifers are sold subject to a guarantee that they are just as represented. They make the statement that there is not a poor cow or heifer in the lot. They have been weeded out from time to time and the entire herd is of good ones only. Watch the Farmers Mail and Breeze for their advertisement and future fieldnotes.—Advertisement.

Walter's Poland China Sale.

H. B. Walter's annual sale of 50 Poland Chinas at his farm near Effingham, Kan., last Thursday was not as good as it should have been, from a financial standpoint, by any means, but the average of \$51 on 40 head was not so bad. A few young boars brought the average on the entire 50 head down to \$42. As is usual in Mr. Walter's sales it was a business proposition from start to finish and Mr. Walter announced early in the sale that every pig was going to go through the sale ring and find a new home. The sale was conducted by H. E. Duncan of Clearfield, Ia. In his opening talk Mr. Duncan stated that he considered Big Bob Wonder the greatest living yearling Poland China boar. The top was \$250, paid by Fred B. Caldwell of Howard, Kan., for a boar of February 16 farrow, sired by Big Bob Wonder and out of an Expansive dam. The next highest price was \$150, paid by Herman Groninger & Sons of Bendena, Kan., for a splendid Big Bob Wonder boar of March 18 farrow, John Coleman,

Lamer's Percherons
60 Stallions and Mares 60

Having just received a shipment of 40 head and also having a barn full of my own raising, I intend to dispose of the greater part of them before January 1st.

If you don't buy of Lamer, we both lose.

Write, wire or phone.

C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kans.
(OFFICE, LAMER HOTEL)

Registered Percheron Stallions big frame, lots of bone. 5 year olds, 13 coming 4's, 33 coming 3's, 17 coming 2's. Well fed and offered at growers' prices. Sound and from sound stock. Grandsons twice International Champion PINK and from BESIGUE mares. 20 young registered mares for sale. Just above Kansas City. **FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, CHARITON, IOWA.**

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 15634, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
Young stock sired by reliable herd bulls for sale, singly or in car lots. See our herd of cows and show herd at Lawrence or write us. Phone, Bell 8454. **Sutton & Porteous, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.**

HOME-BRED PERCHERON, BELGIAN, SHIRE
Stallions and mares for sale at \$250 to \$400 each except two. Also Imported Stallions. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa**

Jacks and Jennets
14 large, good boned black Jacks coming 3 to 7 years old. If you want a good jack at the right price or a few good Jennets we can deal. Write or call on **Philip Walker** Moline, Elk County, Kansas
When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

ANGUS DISPERSION SALE
At Yates Center, Kans., Thursday, Nov. 11
21 cows, several with calves by side; 3 yearling heifers; 4 heifer calves; 1 mature bull; 1, 18-months old bull; and several others.
G. A. GILLESPIE & SONS, ROSE, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
Holsteins For Sale high head registered bulls ready for service. **N. S. AMSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KANS.**

Sunflower Herd Registered Holsteins
30 in herd. Attractive prices on springers, bred cows and heifers. Bull calves. **F. J. Searis, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
20 years breeding, with better sires at every change. Write me for bull calves **H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.**

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS!
Nothing to offer this week but watch this space for later announcement. **IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.**

MAPLEWOOD HOLSTEINS
Herd headed by Canary Butter Boy King. You are invited to visit our herd of Holsteins. Write for general information, as to what we have for sale. **Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kansas**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
HOLSTEINS A few choice registered young bulls for sale at prices that are right. **Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kansas.**

Some of the best Holstein breeding stock can be purchased at the **TREDIGO FARM, KINGMAN, KAN.**
PRODUCTION, BREEDING, Tuberculin Tested Herd

Holstein Cattle
Herd headed by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Average record of dam and sire's dam, butter 7 days, 29.4 pounds, 30 days 117.3 pounds. Bull calves for sale from extra good producing dams. **T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS**

Albechar Holstein Farm
offers some richly bred young bulls sired by a 32-pound bull and whose dams' sire is a 30.25-pound bull, a 3/4 brother to the sire of the world's champion cow, Finnerne Holstein Fayne. **Shaithis, Robinson & Shultz INDEPENDENCE KANSAS**



200—Holsteins—200
I am offering two hundred head of bred and unbred Holstein heifers for sale. They are bred up until practically full bloods. They are from the very best milking strains of these famous dairy cattle. If you want **HOLSTEINS** see my herd before buying. I can supply you at the right price. Write for prices and descriptions. **J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas**

Girod's Holstein Cattle

REGISTERED OR HIGH GRADE. 250 head to select from. One hundred cows and heifers safe in calf to bulls strong in the blood of the best milking strains. Registered bulls from calves to 34 months old. Bring your dairy cattle expert. The better judge you are of Holsteins, the easier we can deal. They are priced to sell. **Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas**



HOLSTEIN HEIFERS
Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot or car loads. Also a few registered and high grade bulls, ready for service. Wire, phone or write. **O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS**



RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

BEST of BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices. I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KAN.

Riley County Breeding Farm

75 Red Polls, 45 Percherons

A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 12 of them by a son of Cremo, the 18 times champion. Visitors welcome. Farm near town. Address Ed Nickelson, Owner, Leonardville, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEYS Car load of heifers fresh and heavy springers. CHAS. H. REDFIELD, Bucklin, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE JERSEY CATTLE Duroc-Jerseys. 3 young bulls of choice breeding for sale. Address E. G. MUNSELL, Herington, Kansas.

Jersey Cattle Bolls and boars for sale. Chester White Hogs Topeka, Kansas

LINSCOTT JERSEYS First Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Est. 1878. Oakland Sultan, 1st. Register of Merit sire in Kansas, is dead. Last chance to get one of his daughters, \$100. E. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KAN.



She's The Money Cow

She makes use of every ounce of feed. Her milk is the richest of all the breeds in butter fat and solids. She is rugged and vigorous - will thrive in any climate. She milks steadily. She is beautiful and gentle. She's the mortgage lifter. She's the cow for the everyday farmer, yet she's the rich man's pride, too. And she's the cow for the family. Our free book, "About Jersey Cattle," proves these things. Send for it now - a postal will do - it's interesting and instructive.

The American Jersey Cattle Club 355 West 23rd Street - New York City

HAMPSHIRE.

Hampshire Hogs The large prolific type; best of breeding. Special prices on young boars. Breeding stock for sale. ROY N. RUNYON, DECATUR, INDIANA

G. T. Drumm & Sons, Longford, Kansas. Spring pigs, Hampshires or Spotted Poland Chinas. Also a three-year-old Hereford herd bull. Address above.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS Bred gilt and nicely belted pigs, priced reasonable. G. I. Suok, Canton, Okla.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS 150 gilts and boars, all bred. Cholera immuned. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Shaw's Hampshires 150 registered Hampshires, all ages, nicely belted, best of breeding, all immuned double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced to sell. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Immuned O.I.C.'s April pigs \$15; July pigs \$20. Booking orders for Sept. pigs from my best tows. A. S. Ooels, Luray, Va.

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs A splendid herd boar for sale. Also spring boars and gilts in pairs and trio not related. F. O. COOKIN, Russell, Kan.

75 Chester White Spring Boars Chief Select and White Rock breeding. No culls. \$25 each. Also few choice gilts. Inspection invited. AMOS TURNER, WILBER, NEBRASKA. (SALINE CO.)

Smooth Heavy Boned O.I.C.'s Pigs not akin from two months up. Boars not related to gilts and sows. Best of breeding at farmer's prices. Write today for circular. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.

Pleasant Vale Herd O. I. C. Hogs Tried sows bred for September and October farrow. Fall gilts for sale, open. Also a few fall boars. Spring pigs, both sexes. Chas. N. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

Alma Herd "Oh I See" Hogs of Quality A trial will convince you; anything sold from eight weeks on up. All stock shipped C. O. D. on receipt of \$10. Write for price list. HENRY FERNER, ALMA, MISSOURI

Denison, Kan., paid \$60 for Kansas Queen, the 2-year-old sow. While the farmers were not out in numbers as they usually are there was a very fair attendance of breeders. The sale pavilion was comfortably filled. Others who were present and bought were: Bridges Brothers, Slater, Mo.; William Webb, Bendena, Kan.; Mr. Curry, Winchester, Kan.; J. W. Cowis, Rydal, Kan.; H. H. Walter, Rydal; Falk Brothers, Richmond, Mo.; Frank Burtman, Seneca, Kan.; William Gore, Rushville, Mo.; H. C. Graner, Lancaster; Henry Cramer, Denison, Kan., and a number of others. The offering was a grand good one and very likely as good as will be offered in the West this season.—Advertisement.

Poland China Boar Bargains.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., is offering the tops of 30 Poland China boars at \$30 each, to move them quick. They are immune and in fine condition. They are big and stretchy and will weigh over 200 pounds each right now. They are by King's Best and A Wonder's Equal. They are out of the great brood sows that are in Mr. Graner's herd. Mr. Graner has been one of the best buyers in the state and his herd sows are among the best to be found anywhere. He has recently bought a herd boar at private sale that will weigh over 800 pounds as he is now and if put in good condition would weigh 1,000 pounds easily. He is Big Spot, by old Big Orange. He is 3 years old and Mr. Graner considers himself very fortunate in being able to buy him. Write Mr. Graner at once about a good boar. You can trust him to ship you a good one. The price and the individual is right and the breeding is as good as there is.—Advertisement.

Welter's November Sale.

Edward Welter, Flush, Kan., has claimed November 11 for his boar and gilt sale. On that date he will sell a draft of 16 Poland China boars and 18 gilts. Also an attraction for the sale a very fine 2-year-old sow that will have a litter of pigs, soon after the sale, by King Jumbo. This sow is a granddaughter of Grand Look on the dam's side and Gold Metal on the sire's side. She raised a splendid litter this season. He has a fine lot of fall pigs and has selected six of the best ones to put in this sale. Edward Welter has made good in the Poland China business. He has been selling every year to his neighbors and his best customers are those who have bought of him before. This is a record of which any breeder has a right to feel proud. Mr. Welter could sell his boars readily but because they are extra good this season and because he has a fine lot of gilts that other breeders might want he has decided to make a public sale. The sale will be held at the farm, 13 miles northeast of Manhattan and near Flush. All of the boars and gilts were sired by King Jumbo, by Jumbo Jr., Albert Smith & Sons' great boar. Write today for the catalog of this sale.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale.

Attention is called to the advertisement of E. R. Morgan's big Shorthorn sale at Blue Rapids, Kan., Monday, November 8. One hundred and twenty head will be sold on the old E. R. Morgan farm. The cattle are the property of the United Gypsum Company with which Mr. Morgan is now connected. Ninety-four females and 29 bulls will be sold. Seventy-three of the cows are of breeding age. Red and white and roans. It is a big offering of choice cattle and is a dispersion sale. You can get the catalog in plenty of time by addressing Mr. Morgan at once at Blue Rapids, Kan. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write. Blue Rapids is 28 miles north of Manhattan on the Blue Valley branch of the Union Pacific. You can leave Manhattan on an early train the morning of the sale and return to Manhattan that evening in time to make all connections both east and west. Mr. Morgan, who is making this sale for his company, is well and favorably known all over Kansas, especially in the northern part, as he has large interests at Blue Rapids. It will be a good price to buy cattle that are right in every way and sold by reliable people.—Advertisement.

Graner's Poland China Sale.

H. C. Graner's annual Poland China boar and gilt sale at Lancaster, Kan., last Wednesday was a disappointment, not only to Mr. Graner but to others who were familiar with Mr. Graner's herd. The farmers were very busy and besides they don't seem to be buying in any of the sales this fall. There was a very fair attendance of local breeders with several from a distance. Among these were Herman Groninger, H. B. Walter, Folk Brothers, Richmond, Mo., Louis Peterson, R. M. Burrell and William Chapman, Geneseo, Kan., who bought on a mail order. Had the sale been held two weeks later the result might have been much different. Henry Graner has lived in Atchison county all of his life and has a host of friends in the county and among the breeders out over the state. His herd is one of the best in the state and he has bought the tops from some of the best herds in the West. He deserved a good sale and his many friends that know of Henry's willingness to pay the price to get the good ones were sorry that the result was not better. As it was the average on 29 head was \$28. The top was \$70, paid by H. B. Walter, for a choice Big Bob Wonder gilt. Herman Groninger & Sons bought a choice gilt from the same litter at \$48. The sale was conducted by H. S. Duncan and C. M. Scott. It was a deserving offering and should have been one of the good sales of the season.—Advertisement.

Walker Makes Good Average.

The Thos. F. Walker Poland China sale at Fairbury, Neb., held last Friday was a breeder's sale from start to finish. Only one or two went to farmers. A number of breeders from Iowa were in attendance as is usually the case. The top was \$320 paid by J. H. Heely for a very choice gilt, sired by Blue Valley A Wonder and out of Model Valley, by Blue Valley. The next highest price was \$230, paid by James T. Garner of Crossville, Ill., for a Blue Valley boar, out of a Blue Valley Orange dam. The first dozen boars sold averaged more than \$100 each. The nine gilts averaged \$35. The boars averaged right at \$60 for the 40 head. It was a great sale and practically all of the buyers were old customers who had bought in Mr. Walker's sales before. John Schmieder, Remsen, Ia., bought a Blue Valley boar at \$132.50 and John Steinkamp of Manila, Ia., bought No. 15 at \$100. Other breeders present who bought were: A. F. Latta, Melvern, Kan., who bought a very fine Blue Valley

Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Willowbrook Farm Herefords Yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. Also a choice lot of young bulls. B. M. WINTER, IRVING, KANSAS

HEREFORDS—POLANDS Herds established 30 years. 120 Herefords, 90 spring pigs, and 18 bulls, 11 to 15 months old, for sale. S. W. TILLEY, IRVING, KANSAS

Choice Young Bulls For Sale Sired by Maple Leaf 84th 297807 and Real Majestic 373628. Write your wants. J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

PRESTON HEREFORDS Herd established in 1881. Come to Marshall county for Herefords. Address F. W. PRESTON, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Choice Two-Year-Old Bred Heifers and a Feb. bull for sale. Also 10 spring bulls. Address, GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Hereford Bulls One 2-year-old herd bull; one 14-month-old bull, some spring bulls. B. E. and C. M. GIBSON, BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

Home of Parsifal 24th 150 head. Write me about a good herd bull. 25 spring bulls for this fall's trade. C. G. STEELE, BARNES, KANSAS

Wallace Herefords Inspection invited. Write for prices and descriptions. THOS. WALLACE, BARNES, KAN.

Wm. Acker's Herefords! About 25 spring bulls for this fall and winter trade. Address WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ks.

Clear Creek Herefords—Choice last March bulls for fall and winter trade. 80 breeding cows in herd. J. A. SHAUGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas

HEREFORDS Big and rugged. Farm 2 miles out. W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE.

For Sale—4 Jersey Bulls sired by Lorne, out of St. Lambert bred cows. Ready for service. C. H. MILLS, Waterville, Kansas

WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM Golden Fawn's Last Time 2562 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Kan.

JERSEY BULL By a grandson of Golden Fawn's Last Time, out of a 200 pound cow. Price \$50. Duroc-Jersey spring pigs for sale. B. N. WELCH, Waterville, Kan.

HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas

MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—Two-year-old roan milking Shorthorn bull, Campus Henry A 393748, first sire Sir Henry 329609, second sire Imported Duke Buttercup, sire of Bessie Buttercup who won first in Shorthorn Milking contest at 1909 International. First dam Columbia Loula 60001, second dam Loula, one year 15,341 lbs. milk, 605 lbs butter, highest record for breed at time. Fifty Duroc-Jersey shoats, immune from cholera, 80 to 90 lbs. Most of them thoroughbreds, for sale. P. H. STOKER, Manager Eden, R. 3, Parkville, Mo.

Herd Bull For Sale Secret's Sultan (363838), got by Missie's Sultan, by Glenbrook Sultan, by White Hall Sultan. Five yr. old, wt. 2800, in good flesh. We are keeping 15 of his heifers and will sell him fully guaranteed. S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

For Sale: Two Pure Scotch bulls and a Scotch topped heifer. Farm near Irving, Kansas. On Union Pacific and Central Branch of Missouri Pacific. DR. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kas.

Eight Bulls reds and roans, 6 to 18 months old. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. G. F. HART, Summerfield, Kas.

Shorthorns, Polands Lyr. bull for sale. Ltrd herd boar for sale. March and April boars. A. B. Garrison & Son, Summerfield, Kansas

10 Shorthorn Bulls 5 yearlings in September. Write for prices. H. A. BERENS, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Registered Hampshires Top boars and gilts priced to sell. Pairs not related. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Albright's Polands For Sale, Jan. 15, 1916. 20 Poland China boars and gilts, 12 last fall gilts. 24 March and April boars and gilts. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

Copeland's Private Sale Poland China boars and gilts. March farrow. Also fall gilts, bred or open. N. E. COPPELAND, Waterville, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C. hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred for sale, Feb. 24. J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.

10 September Gilts bred for fall farrow. A few boars and gilts by Illustrator, 40 March and April pigs. A. B. SKADDEN & SON, Frankfort, Kansas

W. J. HARRISON AXTELL, KAN. Red Polled Leghorns. Breeding stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

Bred Sows and Gilts for Sept. and Oct. farrow. A nice lot of March and April pigs. Address HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KANS.

FANCY POULTRY.

Plymouth Rocks Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS.

S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS. AUCTIONER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros. breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale! Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Shorthorns 20 bulls and heifers sired by Duches Searchlight 348529, a 2500 pound bull, and from cows weighing 1400 to 1600 pounds. Good milkers. Come or write. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kansas

Pearl Herd Shorthorns Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Valiant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch topped. Correspondence and inspection invited. C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE, KANSAS

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

The farmer's cow. Foundation stock that carry the blood of the very best Scotch families. Strong in the blood of the most noted sires of the breed.

300 Head From Which to Select

60 Head Must Sell Next 60 Days

20 Extra Good Young Bulls and 40 Fine Young Heifers. 14 to 18 Months Old.

We guarantee satisfaction and any time within 12 months when you buy two or more of these Shorthorns and feel you have bought them too high ship them back and get your money. 6 to 9 months time if required. A written guarantee will also be given to pay you 50 per cent of purchase price of any female for her calf at a year old. We have recently purchased Fair Acre Sultan, by White Hall Sultan and 40 head of richly bred cows and heifers from the best herds of the north and east, to mate with him and our other herd bulls and hence this fall sale of Shorthorns to make room for them. Every day, right now, is bargain day at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. If you have been planning to give us a visit come soon. Write, phone or wire when to meet you.



H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

DUROC-JERSEYS.
Durocs, Tried Sows Glits, bred or open, 10 extra fine boars.
 A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

Duroc-Jersey Bargain Prices 150 spring Wonder and Mo. Climax breeding 20 gilts used for fall farrow
 R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Nebraska

Walnut Grove Durocs
 One hard boar, also several other boars. Spring pigs, either sex; also booking orders for bred sows.
 The Man with the Guarantee **R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.**

Crocker's Immune Duroc Boars
 20 Duroc spring boars for sale. Guaranteed immune and shipped on approval. No money down before you get the hog. Prices \$25 to \$35 each.
F. C. Crocker, Filley, Nebraska

Boyd's Big Immune Durocs
 40 top boars by Crimmon Col. and Big Jim. Few extra choice ones by Grand Model Again and out of dam by Golden Model 5th. Reasonable prices. Shipped on approval. Also choice Red Polled bulls.
J. C. BOYD, VIRGINIA, (Gage Co.) NEB.

Wooddell's Durocs!
 The best lot of spring boars and gilts we ever offered—Good E Nuff Again King, Graduate Col., and other good blood lines. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
 Spring pigs for sale, sired by Tat A. Walla, Kant's Model Enough and A Critic; also two registered Holstein bulls, six months old.
SEALE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Maplewood Duroc-Jerseys
 Everything immune. For sale: 15 tried sows to farrow in October. 25 fall gilts bred or open. Big boar and gilt sale Nov. 17. Holstein cattle sale day following. Write for further information.
MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KAN.

DUROC JERSEYS!
 Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Immuned Durocs!
 Plenty of spring boars and gilts. Best of breeding. Stock guaranteed.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Royal Scion Farm Durocs
 Choice fall and spring boars out of our best tried sows. One yearling boar, 17 in. Hter. Priced to move.
G. C. Norman, Route 10, Winfield, Kan.

The Schwab Pure Bred Stock
 50 Duroc-Jersey boars ready to send out on orders. 35 Duroc sows bred for fall litters. Plenty of open gilts, etc. 6 Red Bull bulls ready for service. Percheron stallions and mares. See M. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

Rice County Herd Durocs
 FORTY fine fall, winter and spring boars. Sired by Good E Nuff's Chief Col., G. M.'s Crimmon Wonder, Col. Chief, Otey's Dream, Illustrater II. From excellent dams. 30 days special price. Write today; describe your wants. G. R. SNEPHERD, Lyons, Ka.

16 Young Herd Boars
 I have 16 very choice March Duroc-Jersey boars at reasonable prices. They are big and smooth. **JOHN O. HUNT, Marysville, Kan.**

Trumbo's Durocs
 35 Duroc boars, big, stretchy fellows; fashionable blood lines, all immune, \$25 each. Sold on approval. Write today. **Wesley W. Trumbo, Peabody, Kansas.**

Jones Sells On Approval
 12 picked Duroc-Jersey March boars. Shipped on approval. Weight 250 pounds, or better. Priced right.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Hillcrest Farm Durocs
 Tried sows and gilts to farrow in Oct. Choice gilts \$25. Boars ready for service, \$20. Sows with litters at side at bargain prices. Write for full particulars.
DR. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN. (Dickinson Co.)

BOARDS OF SIZE AND QUALITY
 70 big, stretchy spring boars and gilts of February and March farrow. Sired by the grand champion of three states, Long Wonder; Overland Defender, E. & C.'s Masterpiece, Superba's Climax. From big type dams of Superba, Defender, Tatarax, Col., and Golden Model blood lines. Also 6 head of fall pigs at \$10 each, pairs \$18, tries \$25. Send at once and get first choice. **JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KANSAS.**

Elm Valley Farm Durocs
 Spring boars and gilts by the junior champion Select Muncie and out of big, handsome sows by the three times grand champion, Grand Master Col. II. They are the kind that you can use for herd boars and herd sows. They are the large, stretchy, good boned, handsome headed kind and every animal sold is guaranteed to please or money refunded. We also have the farmer's kind and at farmer's prices.
J. E. SULLIVAN, Mangum, Oklahoma

BANCROFT'S DUROCS
 Everything on the farm properly immunized. No public sales. For private sale: spring boars; also gilts open or bred to order for spring litters and September pigs, either sex, when wanted. Reasonable prices on first class stock.
D. G. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans. (Shipping Point Town, Kans.)

boar: W. F. Miller, Dakan, Neb.; T. W. Bell & Sons, Denison, Ia.; Chas. Colvan, Cadama, Neb.; Henry Nochtigall, Alexandria, Neb.; J. E. Anderson, Manilla, Ia.; George Jago-son, Upland, Neb.; J. Schrafl, Tobias, Neb.; A. I. Wade, Douglass, Okla.; J. M. Baker, Narka, Kan.; G. W. Montgomery, Sabetha, Kan.; S. A. Nelson, Malcomb, Neb. The sale was conducted by H. S. Duncan of Clearfield, Ia. It was a good sale, the offering was good and was bought readily by the breeders present.—Advertisement.

Clark's Galloway Cattle.
 G. E. Clark of Topeka, Kan., has been breeding Galloway cattle for the past dozen years. In all his breeding operations Mr. Clark's aim has been to develop a type of cattle that is particularly pleasing to the producers of beef. He has been remarkably successful in this line. He has also been successful in producing a class of cattle that make mighty hard competition for his brother breeders in the show ring. For the past few seasons he has been carrying away the champion ribbon for females at all the big western shows. Mr. Clark has been very careful in the selection of his herd bulls. The present stock bull, Meadow Lawn Medallist, is one of the best individuals and one of the best producers Mr. Clark has ever used. He was sired by the imported grand champion bull, Worthy 3d, that won his championship honors at the World's Fair held at St. Louis. Mr. Clark's show cattle of the last few years have been sired by Meadow Lawn Medallist. This year Mr. Clark showed 13 cattle sired by Meadow Lawn Medallist. These cattle were heavy winners at the beginning of the season and created such an impression with breeders generally that O. H. Swigart of Salisbury, Mo., one of the best known Galloway men in the country, bought the entire string. It was Mr. Swigart's intention to show these cattle at San Francisco and an average of a little over \$20 a head, selling everything cataloged. There was great interest and the sale was completed in two hours, selling 50 head. Col. P. M. Gross did the selling and was assisted in the ring by Col. Charlie Nelson and Col. Wells. The offering was widely scattered over Missouri and Kansas. The hogs were good but we could not really say they were in the best form to bring the high dollar. A good many mail bids came in; some were high enough to land but others were not. H. L. Faulkner of Jamesport was the heaviest buyer.—Advertisement.

N. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois
 BY ED. R. DORSEY.

During the sale season we should not overlook the opportunity of buying at private treaty. H. L. Faulkner of Jamesport, Mo., is one of the pioneer breeders of spotted Poland Chinas and has the largest herd of any breeder in the world. He has about sixty good early pigs to close out now in less than that many days. Write him for prices. If you are interested in the original spotted, big boned, broad back, and broad ham hogs.—Advertisement.

Boyd's Spotted Poland Sale.
 Frank B. Boyd of Jamesport, Mo., breeder of the original spotted Poland Chinas, had a nice sale with an average of a little over \$20 a head, selling everything cataloged. There was great interest and the sale was completed in two hours, selling 50 head. Col. P. M. Gross did the selling and was assisted in the ring by Col. Charlie Nelson and Col. Wells. The offering was widely scattered over Missouri and Kansas. The hogs were good but we could not really say they were in the best form to bring the high dollar. A good many mail bids came in; some were high enough to land but others were not. H. L. Faulkner of Jamesport was the heaviest buyer.—Advertisement.

Carver's Poland China Sale.
 E. E. Carver & Son of Guilford, Mo., got an average on the spring pigs of \$15. They were all of their own breeding and mostly sired by Great Look. Mo.'s Mastodon Wonder topped the sale. He is one of the best we have seen sell this year. He was bought by Joe Wolford of Clyde, Mo., for \$180. The following farmers and breeders were patrons of the sale: Mack Dowell of Barnard; Wm. Brockard, Maryville; Nick Hartman, Barnard; L. Griffin, Guilford; Earnest Workman, Stanberry; Clarence Wells, Stanberry; Russell Rowlett, Matland; John Galligher, Maryville; Jess Cayton, Bolckow; Guss Christian, Barnard; John Roscoe, Barnard; W. L. Wright, Rosendale; C. L. Daken, Stanberry; Wm. Hinkle, Guilford; Joe Wolford, Clyde; Wm. Turner, Barnard; C. L. Pettiguen, Bolckow; John Gluver, Stanberry; Will Brock, Maryville; H. F. Thompson, Guilford; Mike Byerso, Barnard; Chas. Dakosee, Stanberry; Wm. Brecker, Maryville; John Chase, Stanberry; W. E. Nichols, Burlington Junction; F. L. Clayton, Guilford; J. F. Hackett, Burlington Junction. The sale was conducted by Col. Gibson, Hoemer and Klass.—Advertisement.

Nebraska
 BY JESSE E. JOHNSON.

If you want to buy a snow white Chester White boar that will grow big and breed big, write Amos Turner of Wilber, Saline county, Nebraska. He has 75 to select from. It is his delight to please customers and you can rely on his making a good selection. The low price of \$25 each must be advanced soon. Write today and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Fifty Duroc Boars.
 George Schwab of Clay Center, Neb., advertises 50 Duroc-Jersey boars and 35 sows bred, also spring gilts, fall pigs, etc., six Red Polled bulls and some Percheron stallions ready for service. Schwab is making big rock prices on Durocs and relies on a big volume of business for his profit. Write him for catalog of what he has for sale.—Advertisement.

Home Buyers Appreciated Offering.
 From strictly an economic standpoint a big crowd of outside buyers is a fine thing for a breeder when he is making his annual sale, but the breeder holding annual sales must feel gratified when his neighbors think enough of his stock and the treatment afforded them in other years to stop in and buy the bulk of the offering. Such a condition prevailed at the J. H. Hamilton sale held at Guide Rock, Neb., October 23. About 60 head of the Hamilton kind of big Poland were sold and

Immune Boarson Approval 10 extra choice Poland China boars at \$25 each on approval. Write W. A. Melstach, Courtland, Kan.
Wiebe's Immune Polands 25 Boars, 30 Gilts. Ship on approval. Hogs and in ten states. **G. A. WIEBE, SEATRICK, NEB.**

Faulkner's Original Spotted Polands
 300 original spotted Poland China pigs ready for immediate delivery. Highview Stock Farm is the headquarters for the original spotted Poland Chinas and we sell more of this breed than any other firm in the world. We are not the originator but the preserver of the original spotted Polands. Write for particulars. **H. L. Faulkner, Box 2, Jamesport, Mo.**

BALDWIN DUROCS
 Brood Sow Sale, Feb. 23
 Young service boars \$15 each, sired by Bell the Boy, the first prize winner at Kansas State, Tennessee State, and Interstate Fairs in 1914. Gilts \$25, bred to Model Top Again, winner at Hutchinson and Topeka State Fairs this fall. Baby boars of fall farrow \$8, and baby gilts \$12, sired by Bell the Boy. A few gilts for sale to farrow late this fall. All stock immune. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. **Rose Comb Reds, Cockerets &c.** Also some registered **Shorthorn Baby Bulls.**
R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kansas

Duroc-Jerseys
Timber Hill Stock Farm
Eleventh Annual Sale
Dennis, Kas., Wednesday, Nov. 17
45 HEAD—30 Spring Gilts, 15 Spring Boars—45 HEAD
 We will sell the "get" of Ohio Kant Be Beat 69077, Golden Model Again 155043, Crimmon Surprise 168341, Chief of Wonders 168697. Out of Golden Queen 37th 362580, Golden Queen Again 413706, Buddy's Wonder 369922, Miss Billie K 328854, Big Wonder 372914, Variety Wonder 338852, and Surprise Wonder 425890. **SPECIAL. 5 Golden Model gilts out of our great Good E Nuff sow. Write for catalog.**
LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS
 Auctioneer, Jas. W. Sparks, Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

Welter's Poland China Sale
 At his farm 13 miles northeast of Manhattan and near
Flush, Kans., Thursday, November 11
16 Boars, 18 Gilts and one tried sow. Also six fall pigs selected.
 A choice lot of well grown, well conditioned March and April boars and gilts. Also a two-year-old sow that is a grand-daughter of Grand Look, on dam's side and Gold Metal, on sire's side. She will farrow soon after sale. Everything in the sale is strictly tops and first class. Spring boars and gilts by and fall pigs by King Jumbo, by Jumbo Jr. King Jumbo is a big massive fellow that has proven a sire of real merit. Catalogs ready to mail. Address,
Edward Welter, Flush, Kansas
 Auctioneer: Jas. T. McCulloch, Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

Webb's Big Annual Sale of Poland Chinas
 Sale at the farm, near
Bendena, Kan., Tues., November 9
 50 head go in the sale—24 spring boars, one herd boar, Webb's Blue Valley (67724), 22 spring gilts and two fall gilts. The spring stuff is all of March farrow except one litter of February 27 and one April 13. Webb's Blue Valley is a good breeder and has been in use in the herd but is not needed longer. He is sold for no fault. The two fall gilts and one spring yearling sow are real attractions. Everything is out of good litters and vaccinated with 544. The breeding is of the larger type with quality. Nothing is offered in Mr. Webb's sale that is not worthy as breeding animals. Write for catalog today. Address
W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kansas
 Col. Jas. Sparks, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.
 (Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for catalog.)

POLAND CHINAS.

Spring Boars by King Hadley Large, big-boned, must sell quickly. Write **J. M. MYERS, GALVA, KANSAS**

Poland Pigs sired by grand champions and out of prize-winning sows. Name breeding I am filling for the San Francisco show. **W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI**

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

I will sell choice big boars and gilts at \$20 each, or three not related for \$50. Bred sows \$25 to \$35. Everything is immune and I guarantee absolute satisfaction. **ED SWEENEY, HUME, MISSOURI.**

Fairview Poland Chinas

For sale: Choice fall boars; fit to head herds. Also select early spring pigs, both sexes. All priced to sell. **P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas**

Big Type Poland China Boars

I am offering big, stretchy spring boar pigs at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Mo. Come and see them or write to **F. HOGLADAY, PECULIAR, MISSOURI**

Elkmore Farm Poland Chinas

Large type blood lines. Herd headed by the thousand pound **Elkmore's Jumbo**, assisted by O. U. Wonder, by **Giant Wonder**, by A. Wonder. Breeding stock for sale, reasonable. **Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.**

Why Buy a Boar From Me?

Because I sell just the tops and my Poland's combine size and quality. No Holy Poly's. Neither the rough coated, hard fleshed, slow maturing sort. 25 to select from. Accurate description guaranteed. **E. A. LEWIS, BEATRICE, NEBRASKA**

Enos Mammoth Polands

3 fall boars; herd headers. 6 of my very best herd sows, bred for early farrow by **Mastodon King**. 70 spring pigs; best I ever raised, by **Orphan Chief** and **Mastodon King**. Size, quality and price just right. Write today. **A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS**

Original Big Spotted Polands

BIG BOAR AND GILT SALE NOV. 2. Top March and April boars and gilts reserved for this sale. Fall pigs, both sexes at private sale. **ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KAN.**

BLOUGH'S BIG POLANDS

I am offering a choice lot of big, growthy, heavy boned boars out of 700 and 800 pound sows of the best big type breeding. At most reasonable prices. Everything guaranteed cholera immune for life. **JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS**

BIG BONED POLAND CHINAS

800 easy spring pigs by **Jumbo Boy**, **Leon King**, **Orange Surprise**, **Ittingold King**, etc. Also a few bred sows and 2 good herd boars. Guarantee and pedigree accompanies each order. **Manchester Bros., Leon, Iowa.**

Original Big Spotted Polands

20 March boars—20 March gilts. Tops of 100 head. 25 fall gilts bred or open. The big litter kind. Address **E. M. McCUNE, Longford, (Clay Co.) Kan.**

Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

Choice yearling boar, one March boar, extra good and a few choice March gilts bred to your order for spring farrow. Address as above for Poland Chinas.

Private Sale

75 big type Poland China boars and gilts of March farrow. Nothing but good ones offered. No public sales. Prices right. Address **John Coleman, Denison, Ks. (Jackson County.)**

Big Type Polands

Herd headed by the 1,020-pound **Big Hadley Jr.**, grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair, 1915, was also first in class at Topeka and Oklahoma State Fairs. Our herd won more first prizes in the open classes at Oklahoma State Fair than any other Poland China herd. Young stock for sale. **A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.**

Immune POLAND CHINA BOARS

30 good big fellows by **Long King's Best** and **A Wonder's Equal** at \$30. You can't beat them at this money. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kans.**

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires!

Yearling gilts, bred. Spring pigs priced for quick sale. **W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANSAS**

High-Class Berkshires

Winter and spring pigs of either sex and outstanding boars a specialty. Write **J. T. BAYER, YATES CENTER, KANSAS**

25 March Gilts

Bred or open. 10 yearling and two year old sows, bred to order or open. **H. S. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

HOG CHOLERA

Our FREE BOOKLET explains—**HOW TO TELL HOG CHOLERA WHEN TO USE SERUM ALONE WHEN TO USE SERUM AND VIRUS HOW AND WHEN TO VACCINATE** **Acton-Wichita & Oklahoma Serum Co., Stock Yards, Wichita, Kansas.**

fully appreciated by the neighbors of the Hamiltons living in their own state and those across the line in Kansas. The spring boars and gilts averaged around \$30 a head with much lower prices for those of later farrow. **Col. John Brennan** was there with all of his old time energy. He was very ably assisted by **Col. G. G. Denny.**—Advertisement.

Boyd's Immune Durocs.

Forty top boars of the Duroc-Jersey breed are advertised in this issue by **J. C. Boyd** of Virginia, Gage county, Nebraska. These boars are big, strong, heavy boned, husky fellows, just right for hard service. Among them are outstanding individuals good enough to head any herd in America. Most of them are sired by **Crimson Col.** and **Big Gem**, with a few by **Grand Model** and **Agua.** Some of them are out of dams by **Golden Model 5th.** They are immune, are being priced reasonably and will be shipped on approval. A few choice young **Red Polled** bulls are also offered. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

This is the final notice of the French Draft dispersion sale to be held by **L. W. Peters** of Richards, Mo. The sale will consist of stallions, mares and colts, a good jack and a span of 3-year-old drivers. Richards is located about 10 miles northwest of **St. Scott, Kan.** All trains will be met at Richards.—Advertisement.

Gillespie Dispersion Sale.

The coming dispersion sale of Angus cattle by **G. A. Gillespie & Sons** of Rose, Kan., will be of great interest to the Angus breeders of the state. The Gillespie herd has for some time been recognized as one of that section's best. In the sale are several outstanding individuals. The 12-month-old bull at the head of the herd was purchased from one of the best herds in Iowa and will make someone a great herd bull. There is also a very promising bull calf in the herd. He is truly a great show prospect and anyone wanting an extra good show bull should be at this sale.—Advertisement.

Sigel Brown Makes Good Average.

The Sigel Brown sale was exceptionally well attended by both local and out of town breeders. **Col. Duncan** started the sale promptly at 1 o'clock and in three hours had disposed of the entire offering at an average of \$40, barring a few very late pigs. Considering that practically all of the offering was spring pigs, some late as April 15, and it being **Mr. Brown's** first appearance in the big league, it was an extraordinary sale. **Bridges Brothers** of Slater, Mo., topped the sale at \$130 for an outstanding boar by **Big Timm**; **C. C. Brown** of Bowers Mills, Mo., taking a sow at the same price. **W. O. Pritchard** and **F. L. Martin**, pushing Poland China breeders of Walker, Mo., attended the sale and each purchased a fine young boar by **Big Timm**. Following is a list of the principal buyers: **Bridges Brothers, Slater, Mo.; W. O. Pritchard, Walker, Mo.; D. Chapman, Reeds, Mo.; P. Schoemaker, Carl Junction, Mo.; J. H. White, Carthage, Mo.; E. T. Brown, Bowers Mills, Mo.; H. E. Kalm, Arcadia, Mo.; D. Arthur, Miller, Mo.; F. L. Martin, Walker, Mo.; H. D. Gaddis, McCune, Kan.; W. D. Seely, Golden City, Mo.; G. M. Scott, Monett, Mo.; C. C. Brown, Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.; H. B. Walters, Effingham, Kan.; and **W. A. Baker, Scott City, Mo.**—Advertisement.**

Save Money on Percherons.

Mr. Percheron Buyer, would a saving of \$500 to \$1,000 appeal to you? This is just the opportunity you will have at the **H. L. Harvey** dispersion sale November 10. There is not the least doubt that the great young stallion at the head of this stud will sell for just about one-half of what he would bring a little later on, but **Mr. Harvey** has disposed of the farm and given possession so the horses must move. Possibly the most attractive thing in the offering is the 6-year-old stallion **Colonel 64587**. Colonel was bred by **J. P. Detwiler** of Conservville, Ill., and was first in class of American bred horses at the Illinois State Fair in 1913 and second in class American bred horses in 1914. His breeding is as follows: Sire, **Vau Ban 53111**, by **Monjarret 47526**, by **Theudis 25015**, by **Besique 19602**, by **Brilliant 111116**, by **Fenelon 2682**, by **Belleau 1271**. His dam **Odetta 55218**, by **Belleau 2d 41357**, by **Belleau 24553**, by **Monib 40347**, by **Isolin 16907**, by **Brilliant 11116**, by **Fenelon 2682**, by **Brilliant 1271**. Colonel is a big, handsome horse with a very proud carriage and splendid action. Someone is going to get a bargain when the hammer falls on this horse. Here is something else that should appeal to you. **Kincaid**, a dark gray horse colt, weight 800 pounds, sired by **Fuseau 40617**, by **Morse 22714**, by **Besique 19602**, by **Brilliant 111116**, by **Fenelon 2682**, by **Brilliant**. His dam, **Gretchen 90736**, by **Casino 27830**, by **Theudis 25015**, by **Besique 19602**, by **Brilliant 111116**, by **Fenelon 2682**, by **Brilliant**. Another attractive feature will be two fine black mare colts of good breeding. There will also be some good mares sold and a good black jack. This jack has proved himself a wonderfully good breeder and has many good colts in the neighborhood to his credit. Write **Mr. Harvey** for any additional information.—Advertisement.

Rotation and Returns

One plot at the North Dakota Experiment station that has been in wheat for 15 years has produced 206 bushels. A similar plot that has been in corn one year followed by wheat three years and so on throughout the 15 years has produced 233 1/2 bushels of wheat, while another plot on which the corn was matured and followed by three crops of wheat produced 262 3/4 bushels. The total returns for the three plots were: For the first, \$109.39; for the second, \$170.30; and the third, \$196.09, or nearly twice as much as from the first one. This is a fine demonstration of how the most simple rotation greatly increases the returns.

Spotted Poland Chinas

From the herd of **Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.**
50 Head at Auction, at the farm, near

Cleburne, Tuesday, November 2

Remember the sale is at Cleburne, just north of Manhattan on the Blue Valley branch of the Union Pacific in Riley county. Motor on this road goes up in the morning and back at night. Good connections. The offering of 50 head consists of 21 spring gilts, nine fall gilts, four tried sows and 16 spring boars. The offering, with the exception of the tried sows, was sired by **Big Ben 63464** and **Spotted King 70672**. The dams are the big spotted, big litter, good mother kind. Catalogs ready to mail when you send your address.

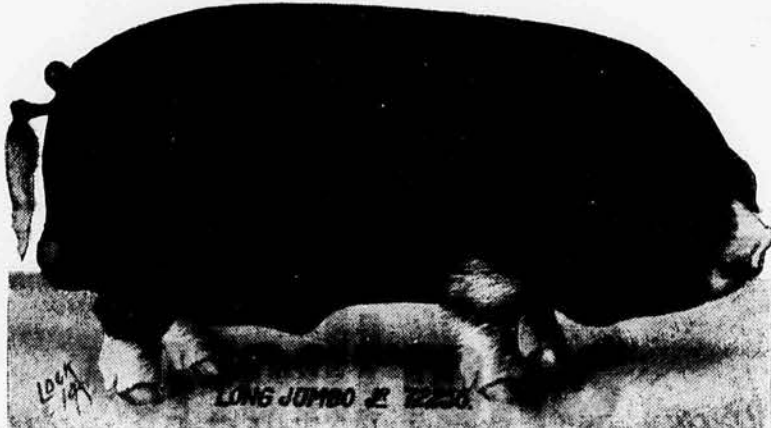
Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.

Send bids to **J. W. Johnson**, in care of **Mr. Carlson**. Auctioneer—**Jas. T. McCulloch**.

Griffiths' Boar and Gilt Sale 20 Spring Boars 20 Spring Gilts

At the farm near **RILEY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3**

about equally divided between **King of Kansas** and **Long Jumbo Jr.**, the great boars that sired the entire offering.



Long Jumbo Jr., from the World's Record Big Type Litter Sold Last Year.

There will be many attractions in this sale. There will be one dandy boar by **King of Kansas** and out of **Lady Wonder 4th**. Three good ones by **Long Jumbo Jr.**, and out of **Quality Wonder 2nd**. Four great gilts from one litter, by **King of Kansas** that are sure attractions. Catalogs ready. Address

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kansas

Auctioneers—**Jas. T. McCulloch, Jas. Cross, Fieldman—J. W. Johnson**

J. J. Hartman's Immune

Poland China Sale

65 Head, consisting of 35 boars and 30 gilts, all of February, March and April farrow

Elmo, Kan., Thursday, November 4

Everything sired by **BLUE VALLEY JR., ORANGE VALLEY** and **ELMO VALLEY**

Blue Valley is a half brother to Walker's great Blue Valley and Orange Valley was sired by Blue Valley Orange. The dams of the boars and gilts in this sale will compare favorably with any big type sows in the state. **Mr. Hartman** has grown out this lot of boars and gilts carefully and they will command the admiration of the best breeders in the West. It is an unusually strong offering of the best of big type boars and gilts. Sale at the farm near Elmo on the Missouri Pacific and within driving distance from Abilene. Stop at the Pacific hotel in Abilene and phone 118 Elmo. Send bids to **J. W. Johnson** in care of **Mr. Hartman** at Elmo. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kansas

Auctioneers—**W. C. Carphey, Jas. Barton**



Strahan's Jack Sale

Dispersion Sale Of Jacks and Jennets

Sale in Pavilion rain or shine
Hiawatha, Kansas
Saturday, Nov. 6, 1915

The offering is not a large one but will be found one of real attractions if you are interested in Jacks. Four of the eight Jacks that go in the sale are of serviceable age, including the great herd Jack,


Prince Albert He is seven years old, weighs 1,100 pounds and is sold fully guaranteed. All of the jacks were in service last season.

SIX JENNETS, four of them bred to Prince Albert. Everything was bred by Mr. Strahan and the sale is a dispersion. Write for further information. Address,

J. W. Strahan, Hiawatha, Kansas
Auctioneer, Col. C. M. Scott. Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

Percheron Dispersion Sale

**Kincaid, Kans.,
Nov. 10, 1915**



COLONEL 64587

The following will give you an idea of the way they are bred. The offering will consist of stallions, mares, colts, and one jack.

Kincaid 115067	Dam of Kincaid	Colonel 64587	Dam of Colonel
by Fuseau 40017	Gretchen 90736	by VauBan 53111	Odette 55218
by Morse 22714	by Casino 27830	by Monjarret 47526	by Belleau 2nd
by Beigue 19602	by Theudis 25015	by Theudis 25015	by Belleau 24553
by Brilliant 111	by Besigue 19602	by Besigue 19602	by Monib 40347
by Fenelon 2682	by Brilliant 111	by Fenelon 2682	by Isolin 16907
by Brilliant 1271	by Fenelon 2682	by Fenelon 2682	by Brilliant 111

I have disposed of my farm and will sell without reserve my entire herd of horses. Remember the date is November 10.

H. L. HARVEY, KINCAID, KANSAS
C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Col. J. D. Snyder and Col. J. D. Bridges,
Auctioneers. Write for catalogue or any information desired.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

120 Head Of Reds, Whites and Roans

will be sold, at public auction, by E. R. Morgan, for the United States Gypsum Company, with which firm Mr. Morgan is now connected, at the farm adjoining

Blue Rapids, Kansas Monday, November 8

94 females and 29 bulls will be included. 73 cows are of breeding age, some with calves at foot, others safe in calf. 6 yearling heifers by a pure Scotch bull; 12 heifer calves; 6 two-year-old bulls, by Gloster's Chief 4th; 13 yearling bulls by Gloster's Chief and Choice Prince. 9 bull calves by Choice Mist, and the herd bull, Choice Mist by Choice of All. About half of these cattle are pure Scotch, others are Scotch Topped. Write today for catalog.

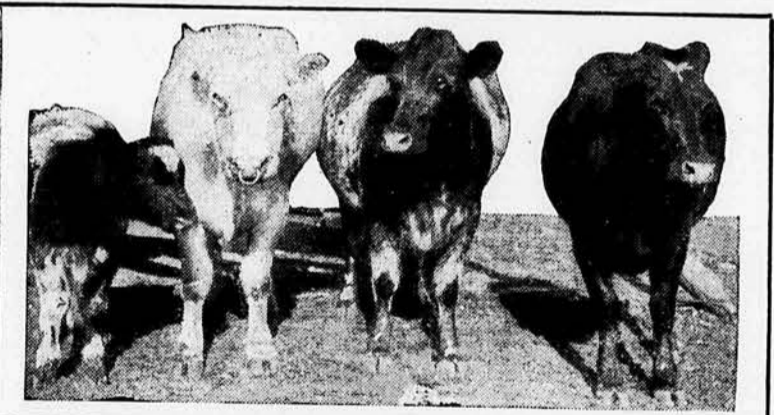
Address E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Ks.

Herdsmen—James Stewart. Fieldman—John W. Johnson.
Auctioneers—Fred Reppert, L. R. Brady, J. T. McCulloch.

Shorthorn Cattle Sale

Augusta, Kan., Tuesday, Nov. 9

30 HEAD consisting of 13 good cows, Scotch and Scotch topped, due to freshen in early spring; 5 coming two-year-old heifers recently bred; 4 heifer calves, 4 to 7 months old; 8 bulls, 3 yearlings and 5 bull calves 3 to 7 months old.



These cows and heifers are serviceable, breeding animals, not pampered. They trace to such imported dams as Galatea, Rosemary, Lucy, Avarilda, Mrs. Mott, Duchess of Oxford and other families of note and they are safe in calf to Good Choice, a good breeding grandson of the noted Choice Goods. The young bulls and heifers are also by Good Choice. The three yearling bulls are by a son of Geneva Duke 2nd and out of good producing dams. This is the best lot of Shorthorns we have ever offered at auction.

General Farm Offering. 60 head of high grade Shorthorn and Hereford yearling steers, sell in lots to suit purchasers, also 9 head of work mares all in foal, one team of good work mules and three weanling mules and one matched team of Arabian ponies.

Sale rain or shine on farm near Augusta, Kan. Catalogs now ready. Address

PARK E. SALTER,
Route 3, Augusta, Kansas
Auctioneers—Richardson Bros. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.