

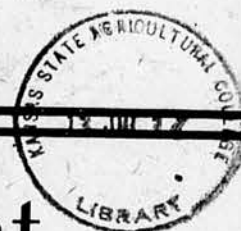
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FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE



Higher Yields With Wheat

By L. E. Call

THE PRODUCTION of wheat in Kansas has varied from 50 million bushels in 1911 to more than 180 million bushels in 1914. While this variation has been caused principally by fluctuations in weather conditions, it is nevertheless true that there are many factors within the control of the producer that have a tremendous effect on the production of wheat from year to year. There are five important factors that should receive attention. These are the kind of wheat sown; the time and the rate at which the seed is sown; the way in which the seedbed is prepared; the cropping system in which the wheat is grown; and the methods used to maintain the fertility of the soil.

Kansas did not become an important wheat producing state until after the introduction of hard winter wheat. In the seven years following the introduction of hard wheat the acreage increased eightfold. The average annual increase in acreage during this period was equal to the total acreage the year preceding the introduction of hard wheat. Kansas would not be an important wheat producing state today if it were not for the excellent varieties of hard winter wheat that are grown. The state's reputation in wheat is based on milling quality.

PLANT THE HARD WHEAT

It is surprising in the face of these facts that the farmers in the hard wheat belt of Kansas should consider growing any variety of wheat that is not of the hard Turkey type, yet last fall several thousand acres of soft wheat were sown in the wheat belt of this state because it was found to be a little more resistant to attacks of Hessian fly. Should the acreage of soft wheat increase in the next three years in the same ratio that it has increased in the last three, it would result in such a mixture of varieties that the reputation the state now enjoys as a producer of hard wheat of high milling value would be impaired greatly if not destroyed. Not only would the quality of our wheat suffer, but we also would replace a winter resistant, hardy wheat with more tender, less resistant varieties. Such a condition would result in a calamity the first unusually severe winter. The hard Turkey types of wheat have been developed during centuries of time in European Russia under conditions similar to our own. They have been proved by 35 years of test to be the best adapted to our conditions. We need more hardy, not less hardy varieties.

Tests have been made at the Kansas Experiment station during many seasons with practically every variety that has any promise of proving valuable. Four varieties have been of especially high value. The average acre yields of these varieties for the last six years have been: P-762 Crimean, 31.1 bushels; 570 Turkey, 26.5 bushels; 382 Kharkof, 25.9 bushels; and Fulcaster, 23.6 bushels. These varieties are all hard wheats of the Turkey type with the exception of Fulcaster, which is one of the best varieties of soft wheat that has been grown at this station. As an average the Fulcaster variety has produced less wheat than any of the good hard varieties. In favorable seasons this variety has equalled and sometimes surpassed the hard varieties in yield, but in seasons like 1912, when conditions were severe during the winter, it was not sufficiently hardy. The highest yielding variety has been the selection P-762 made at this station from the Crimean variety. The variety as an average of the last six years has produced 4.6 bushels an acre more than the Turkey variety and 5.2 bushels more than the Kharkof. The superiority of this variety over Turkey and Kharkof has been maintained in variety tests conducted with farmers throughout the wheat belt of the state.

The time the wheat is sown in the fall usually has an important bearing on the size of the crop produced. Wheat should be



Drilling the Wheat.

sown early enough to make sufficient root growth to become established thoroughly before winter. The time required for this growth will depend on weather conditions during the fall months. In warm, late seasons wheat can be sown much later in the fall than in years when cold weather sets in early. It is not desirable to sow wheat too early, especially in seasons when fly is abundant, because of injury from these insects. Early sown wheat also may make so rank a fall growth that soil moisture is wasted and the wheat is weakened in vitality. Usually there is a period of 10 days or two weeks in the fall during which wheat may be sown with the best results. This period usually is late enough to avoid injury from fly yet early enough to allow the wheat on fall prepared ground to make sufficient fall growth.

Rates at which the seed should be sown will depend on the time of seeding and on the preparation of the seedbed. Less seed should be used when the crop is sown early than when sown late, and more seed should be planted on a poorly prepared seedbed than on well prepared ground. Less seed should be sown when rainfall is light than when more abundant. The best rate to sow will vary in different sections of the state, in different seasons, and on differently prepared ground from 2 pecks to the acre on early sown, well prepared soil in Westcentral Kansas to 2 bushels to the acre on late sown, poorly prepared fields in the eastern part of the state. The work at Manhattan for the last four years where wheat has been sown at different dates and different rates on well prepared seedbeds has shown that there is a period of about 10 days extending from September 25 to October 5 when wheat may be sown in this locality with the greatest assurance of a good yield. Seeding later or earlier than these dates usually results in smaller yields. The quantity of seed sown had but little effect on the yield of the early sown crop but the yield increased with increasing amounts of seed when the crop was sown late in the fall.

AS TO SEED BED PREPARATION

The manner in which the seedbed is prepared is another factor that is important in its effect on the yield of the wheat crop. When wheat follows oats or wheat it is important to start the preparation of the seedbed as early in the summer as possible so weeds may be killed, moisture conserved, and plant food liberated. Other things being equal, that ground which is plowed earliest will produce the best crop. An experiment has been conducted at this station extending over the last six years when wheat has been grown continuously and the seedbed prepared by plowing at different times during the season. The preparation has been the same upon every plot for the six years.

Ground which has been allowed to grow up to grass and weeds during the summer and prepared for wheat by disking thoroughly just before seeding has produced the smallest average yield, 7.9 bushels an acre. Soil plowed about the middle of September has produced 15 bushels an acre, that plowed the middle of August 21.2 bushels, and that plowed the middle of July 22.4 bushels. This experiment shows clearly the value of starting the preparation of the seedbed as early in the season as possible. If the ground cannot be plowed early, it will pay to disk it and then plow as soon as conditions will permit. In this test, soil disked in July and then plowed in September produced on the average 19 bushels to the acre as compared with 15 bushels for ground plowed at the same time but not disked.

Good seedbed preparation in itself is not sufficient to maintain a high production of wheat over a long period. It is possible to produce maximum yields of wheat only when wheat is grown in a suitable rotation with other crops and when every means is taken to maintain the soil fertility of the fields.



Deep, Early Plowing is Best.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Does Not Have to Register.

A young man, single, a native born Kansan and 19 years old, is working in another state but his home is here. In which state does he have to register?

INQUIRER.

If he is only 19 he does not have to register in either state.

Veterinary School.

Is there a veterinary school at Manhattan?

FARM BOY.

Yes. The veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural college is said to rank as high as any institution or department of that kind in the United States.

Is the Lease Good?

A owned a farm and leased it for oil and gas, the lease to expire in one year from date unless the lessee paid at the rate of \$1 an acre for each of the subsequent years. Six months after giving this lease A sold the land to B and purported to give him a clear title. The lease was not recorded. Could the oil company hold B to the lease signed by A?

SUBSCRIBER.

No.

Building Culverts.

A owns land on both sides of the public highway and has gates on each side of the road, opening into his premises. The township works the road between these two gates and digs deep ditches, preventing A from crossing the road. Who must build the culverts opposite these gates so that A can cross the road, A or the township?

A READER.

It is the duty of the township to build the culverts.

Division of Estate.

A and B are husband and wife. They have no children by their marriage but each has children by a former marriage. A owns property in Kansas. In case A should die leaving a will giving B one-third of income from one of the crops raised on said property, can B still take one-half of said property?

SUBSCRIBER.

The will cannot interfere with the right of the wife to claim one-half of property left by her husband.

Agent's Commission.

A receives a letter from B, real estate agent, wanting to know if he will rent pasture land in Western Kansas owned by A. A agrees and signs contract sent him by B. Nothing was said about any commission until after the contract was signed, then B writes wanting pay. Can B collect commission from A; if so what per cent?

SUBSCRIBER.

I am inclined to think that B could collect a reasonable commission, the amount depending on custom. I do not know what commission is customary in a case of this kind.

Music Teachers.

Is any certificate required by law for music teachers in Kansas? If so what are the requirements?

N. A. L.

No certificate is required in order to teach music, but persons taking examinations for second and first grade certificates to teach in the public schools are required to stand an examination in the elementary principles of music, the examination questions to be prepared by the state board of education. So far as I know them, the members of this board have about as much qualification in the musical line as a cow.

Trials of a Stepmother.

My daughter married a poor man with five boys. She did all she could to help her husband to provide for the family and household. The boys are all grown and some of them are married. They are mean to her now and abuse her because she is their stepmother. Their father has lost all control of the boys. What would you advise?

READER.

I can give no advice in a case of this kind that seems to me to be of any value. If the boys who are at home refuse to treat their stepmother with proper respect she might refuse to cook their meals for them. That might bring them to time.

What Becomes of School Site?

We are building a schoolhouse and will change the location. The present site will be vacated. It consists of 1 1/2 acres, 1/2 acre was condemned and the remainder no doubt was deeded, altho the records do not show how it was acquired. Will this land revert to the farm from which it was taken or does it remain the property of the school district to be used for other purposes or sold as may be desired?

B. L. B.

The land that was taken by condemnation for part of the school site, when it ceases to be used for that purpose will revert to the owner of the land from which it was taken. As to the remainder it will depend on the original grant. If the land was deeded to the school dis-

trict to be used for a school site only, that was a limited grant and it also will revert when no longer used for the purpose for which the grant was made. If it was deeded unconditionally to the district then it is still the property of the district and may be disposed of as the district sees proper.

Bond for Deed.

If one person gives another a bond for a deed and a month after gives him a warranty deed, can the party of the second part during the interval between the giving of the bond for the deed and the deed itself, deed some of the land to another party?

MISS M. A. C.

Yes. Of course the party getting the second deed does not have a perfect title until the first warranty deed is executed and delivered, but as soon as that is done the title he conveys will become good.

Call the Fence Viewers.

A and B have adjoining farms. A has a lawful fence on his half and keeps it up but B refuses to keep up his half, altho A has twice notified him to do so. What can A do to get a lawful fence?

READER.

Call in the township fence-viewers and have them make an order as to what part of the division fence is to be kept up by each. If B still refuses to put up a lawful fence A can go ahead and build B's part of the fence and collect the cost from B.

Division of Estate.

A is one of six children all of age. Before the death of the father he willed A \$600, B \$400 and C \$100 to be paid before the estate was divided. The mother is still living but gave her consent to sell the property and divide equally among the children. Now the estate has been sold, A signing the papers with the others. M and C both have their money from will. They sent A check for \$600; then, before she could get the check back to the bank on which it was drawn to be cashed, the money had all been drawn out and placed in bank in some other town without informing her of the change

to have it protested again. C has the deed on record. Has A a chance to hold the land or what recourse has he?

Rice, Okla.

A cannot hold the land and has no recourse except as against B who seems to be a thief in fact but who, from your statement of the facts, may not be subject to prosecution under the criminal law. As this took place in Oklahoma it will depend on the Oklahoma statutes whether he can be prosecuted for his crime. I would advise that you lay the whole matter before the prosecuting attorney of your county. He can determine whether B can be prosecuted and convicted of a crime.

Trespass.

We would be very glad if you would explain the trespass law in your paper. We have a farm along the river. There is a good sized orchard some distance from the house; also considerable wild fruit. Every year we are bothered with people, sometimes our nearest neighbors, coming on the land ostensibly to hunt and fish but some way the biggest share of our fruit goes with them. We put up trespass signs last year, but they seemed to think the signs referred to other persons, so this year before the "No trespassing" we put "This means you." Some one has torn off the

Trespass is the unlawful entering upon the premises of another and of course these persons are clearly guilty of trespass. They not only have not the right to come on the premises of another without his permission, but they especially have not the right to hunt or fish on his premises. Kansas has a special trespass statute which makes certain kinds of trespass a misdemeanor but the particular kind of trespass mentioned here does not come under that head.

Orphan's Pensions.

A enlisted in the war of the '60's, serving three years. Did not ask for pension. He died leaving six children ranging in ages from 3 to 14 years with relatives to care for

Build a Silo

If you are keeping 15 or more head of cattle in a corn producing section, it will almost surely pay you to build a silo.

That is the best silo for you which can be most economically and substantially built with the materials available in your neighborhood.

Fuller information about silage, silos, and silo-building can be had by writing to the Farmers Mail and Breeze, by reading it regularly, by addressing the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, or the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. These are facilities you ought to use. They're yours.

or place. Jealousy seems to be the cause of this conduct as they were much opposed to A getting the \$600. The others had received money from the father while he lived and A had received none. It is three months now since the estate has been sold and A has not received a dollar or had any information from the other heirs. She is a thousand miles from home. What can she do about it?

A. M.

If M and C have her money she can bring suit against them and recover.

A Question of Fences.

1. A owns hay land that he rents; does not allow any stock on it, so does not need any fence. B rents hay land adjoining A but intends to fence it. Can he make A put in half of the fence?

2. B joins fences with C, who has an excuse for a fence but seldom has use for it. B and C have agreed to put in a good fence half owned and kept up by each. When B's lease expires can C compel him to leave the fence? The owner of the land rented by B is a non-resident and does not have any interest in the fence.

W. B.

Our statute does not make any provision for a renter either building fence on the land he rents or compelling a neighboring land owner to build a fence. B might compel A to erect such fence acting as the agent of the owner of the land he has leased but the land owner must act as the principal in the transaction.

2. No. C would have nothing to say as to whether B removed the fence. That would be a matter to be settled between B and his landlord.

An Embezzling Agent.

A owns a tract of land. B is a real estate agent and has an option on the land which he sells to C. B has A make out a deed to C and give an abstract. He then gives A a check for the full amount of purchase price but requests A to hold it a few days until he can get the money from C with the deed and abstract which C examines and then gives B a check for the full amount, writing on the check that it is in payment for the land. B cashes the check and spends the money. A presents his check received from B and it is protested. B sends A the protest fee and tells him to present the check again which he does, only

them until they were old enough to care for themselves. Are such orphaned children entitled to their father's pension and an orphan's pension?

READER.

If the father died after the passage of the Sherwood pension bill which placed every ex-union soldier who had served 90 days or more and who had been honorably discharged, on the pension rolls, it is possible that his heirs might collect such pension as would accrue between the passage of the act and his death. If he died before the passage of that act and had never made application for a pension the heirs cannot collect the pension which he might possibly have been allowed if he had made application. Each of the children was entitled to a pension between the time of its father's death and its 16th birthday. Write your member of Congress to take the matter up for you in the Pension Department.

Line Fences.

I have a neighbor who is too slack to repair his share of the division fence. His cattle go thru the fence into my pasture. Some of them are there all the time. Have I the right to hold some of the cattle for the use of the pasture and how shall I dispose of them?

G. F.

Our law provides that where a person neglects or refuses to keep his share of the partition fence in repair he may be held liable for the damages caused his neighbor by such neglect. Your remedy is to make complaint to the township fence viewers, the township trustee, clerk and treasurer. It is their duty to visit the premises and determine the amount of damages you have suffered by reason of your neighbor's stock breaking into your premises. If the neighbor fails or refuses to pay the damages so assessed against him by the fence viewers it can be recovered from him by civil action. When the complaint has been filed with the fence viewers the law requires that one day's notice be

given the person guilty of the negligence. This notice must be in writing, stating that such complaint has been made and the time when the fence viewers will meet and assess the damages. The law does not provide in cases such as yours that you may take up and sell your neighbor's cattle to pay the damages.

Section Lines.

1. Does a public right of way exist legally along all section lines prior to any actual opening of them for travel?
2. What is the law as to unopened portions of such lines in regard to fences? Is the partition fence rule applicable here as on subdivision lines?
3. Can the adjoining owners shut off with a division fence along such unopened lines, the usable parts for travel?
4. Where is full information obtainable upon this subject of fences and roads so laymen can get a definite idea of it?
Waterville, Kan.
L. C. KNUDSON.

1. A few counties in Kansas have obtained special legislation declaring all section lines public highways, the roads to be opened along these section lines by order of the county commissioners without further notice. Excepting these special cases however, roads must be opened along section lines by the same process as other roads are opened, that is by petition, view, assessment of damages, with this exception: In case a road is located along a section line the survey may be dispensed with. So in answer to Mr. Knudson's question will say that unless his county, Marshall, has had special legislation such as I have already indicated, no public right of way exists along a section line prior to the opening of a road in the usual manner.
2. The law in regard to partition fences along section lines is the same as the law regarding any other division fence.

3. Certainly.

4. The best authority on fences and roads is the revised statutes. The new statutes printed by the state can be obtained from the secretary of state for \$2.50 and is a remarkably cheap book for the money. In addition to this you should have a copy of the Session Laws of 1917 for the reason that these session laws contain some very important amendments to the road laws which are not contained in the 1915 revised statutes. You can get cheap edition of Session Laws for 50 cents.

Damages from Bull.

What is the law in regard to bull running in owner's pasture? How many wires are required to make a lawful fence? What is the law if cattle jump into a pasture where there is a bull or if the bull gets with other cattle and does damage; can the owner of the cattle collect damages?

E. J. M.

If the bull is kept in a pasture inclosed with a lawful fence and other cattle break into said pasture and are injured the owner of the bull would not be liable for damage. A lawful wire fence is three barb wires fastened on posts not more than two rods apart and set in the ground at least 30 inches, or the posts may be set 48 feet apart with wooden slats between the posts not more than 12 feet apart. The top wire must be not less than 44 inches from the ground and not more than 48 inches. The bottom wire must be not more than 24 inches from the ground and not less than 18, the middle wire to be placed equidistant between the top and bottom wires. If the owner of the bull permits the animal to run at large he is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined for the first offense \$5 and for subsequent offenses \$10. He would be liable also for any damage the bull might do while running at large. If the bull got into a neighboring pasture thru a defective partition fence, the defect being in that part which it was the duty of the neighbor to keep up then the owner of the animal would not be held responsible. If the defect was in that part of the fence which it was the duty of the owner of the bull to keep up then he would be responsible.

Right to Letters.

Has anyone a right to obtain letters written to the manager of any business school without first asking permission to do so from the writer or his parents, and has the manager any right to send out copies of letters written to him unless he has the consent of the writer? The person who has obtained these letters has no interest in the person who wrote them, except mere curiosity to find out what he is doing.

A READER.

Giving publicity to letters received is a question of honor. The person receiving a letter should not give it publicity if there was any intimation in the letter that it is confidential or if the content of the letter was confidential, even if not so stated by the writer, but there is no way so far as I know to prevent the person receiving a letter from giving it publicity if he chooses to do so.

Farming in War Times

GOOD PROGRESS is being made by Kansas farmers in getting a high production in 1917. Almost all of the wheat acreage lost was planted to other crops, and there is less idle land than usual. The situation was well indicated in the report a few days ago of the agricultural production committee of the Kansas Council of Defense. W. M. Jardine is chairman of this committee and J. C. Mohler is secretary. A part of the report follows: Kansas farmers planted as many acres in the aggregate for 1917 as in the previous year. To do this it was necessary to plant, in addition to the usual acreage available for spring crops, most of the 6 million acres on which wheat failed. Of the nearly 6 million acres of winter wheat that failed, 5½ million acres was planted to spring crops, as corn, oats, barley and the sorghums, with the remaining acres lying fallow. This is splendid evidence that the farmers of Kansas are fully awake to the food situation. The following statement shows the acres in crops in 1916 and 1917:

	1916	1917
Wheat	7,782,570	3,525,320
Corn	6,964,724	9,200,000
Oats	1,461,127	2,225,414
Rye	64,057	105,800
Barley	376,416	890,000
Saccharine Sorghums	510,536	777,000
Milo	133,413	369,000
Kafir	1,090,807	1,448,000
Total	18,383,650	18,540,534

The council's big job now is to aid in the planting of a large acreage of winter wheat. To accomplish this, we must concentrate on these three things:

1. The early and thorough preparation of the seedbed.
2. Obtaining an ample supply of good seed.
3. Encouraging the planting of a large acreage.

To secure definite information as to the amount of land it was expected would be sown to wheat this fall, and the kind of crop it was to follow, questions were sent to 5,000 correspondents. From the more than 2,000 replies received, a summary reveals that 3,315,000 acres will be planted in corn ground, 3,651,000 acres in stubble, and 1,075,000 acres in fallow, or a total of 8,042,000 acres. About 800,000 acres will be sown after other crops, such as sorghums, potatoes, beans, millet, and on newly broken land. These returns indicate that the farmers expect to sow about 8,850,000 acres, which is approximately 500,000 acres less than last fall's sowing when 9,350,000 acres was seeded. The decreased acreage anticipated is largely in the counties that lost the 1917 wheat crop.

Considerable uneasiness has been manifest for sometime regarding the supply of good seed. Many counties where an excellent quality of hard wheat is grown lost the entire crop and will have to import seed. Less than 3½ million acres of wheat will be harvested. A part of this is in the eastern third of the state where soft wheat mainly is grown. The committee decided it was highly important that as many fields of good hard wheat be located and listed for seed as possible. Hence in the last 20 days it has undertaken in co-operation with the agricultural college, the state board of agriculture, the government men located in Kansas and the agricultural commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad to locate farmers producing pure hard red winter wheat. Twenty men were assigned to this task. Four men in four motor cars were assigned to every county, beginning in the counties of the southern border and working northward. Care was exercised to ascertain fields that were free from rye and other varieties of wheat. The following summarized statement shows the counties inspected and the estimated quantities of wheat available from the fields inspected and recommended as first class seed for outside use or export.

County	Bushels Inspected
Harper	692,521
Sumner	355,607
Marton	134,984
Kingman	336,607
Sedgwick	212,510
Reno	267,235
Geary	66,620
Barton	19,225
Chase	39,900
Rice	608,110
Pratt	553,130
Saline	141,885
Stafford	296,095
Barber	238,201
Ellsworth	16,510
Dickinson	275,730
Wabaunsee	185,291
Clay	11,679
Pottawatomie	21,916
Barton	37,690
Shawnee	43,660
Russell	97,313
Riley	8,029
Edwards	8,000
Morris	810
Total	4,669,388

The primary obstacle standing in the way of the planting of 10 million acres of wheat is the cost of providing seed wheat and the difficulty of securing it. As stated before the counties that lost the wheat crop this year are the counties that report a probable reduced acreage this fall. The main reasons for this are lack of seed and lack of money with which to buy expensive seed. Even men accustomed to sowing 1,000 to 1,500 acres and who lost their wheat this year are hesitating to pay \$2.50 to \$3 a bushel for seed and consequently are showing a tendency to curtail their normal acreage. Many of the wheat

growers are tenant farmers and it is going to be up to the landlords or someone else to supply the seed or to take a part of the risk if we are going to get out even a normal acreage. Terms to renters must be liberal if a maximum acreage is sown. If the crop of next year should be average in production, the wheat raised in two counties of the state would equal if not exceed the total outlay for financing the seed this fall. An investment of 5 million dollars for seed may return wheat valued conservatively at 60 million dollars.

It is a prime duty for Kansas to sow 10 million acres of wheat. Every farmer having a well-prepared seedbed should be provided with the necessary seed, whether he can pay for it or not, subject to such terms as local county organizations determine. If the war is to be won with food, Kansas has a heavy responsibility. As the leading wheat state, her obligation is great to produce breadstuffs in the largest possible quantities. The first essential to this is a large acreage sown on the best seedbeds that can be made ready. We should sow at least 10 million acres, which is little more than was sown last fall.

Good Rams Sire Better Lambs

High prices for wool and mutton have called attention forcefully to the great need for better breeding. Most Kansas flocks can be improved easily by the use of quality sires. A scrub ram is expensive at any time but doubly so at the present high price of wool and lambs. A good ram has many times proved to be more than "half the flock." Many successful and progressive sheep breeders trace their start on the road to success to the purchase of a good ram. Sometimes the price of the ram has looked high but time proved it to be the cheapest and by far the best-paying investment ever made.

At the University of Missouri College of Agriculture a good mutton ram, such as any farmer could purchase at \$30 to \$40 this season, bred to Western (Colorado) ewes, sired lambs that averaged 2½ pounds more at 3 months of age, when they were marketed, than lambs out of the same class of ewes which were sired by an inferior or scrub ram. Furthermore, lambs sired by the superior ram sold for 60 per cent more a 100 pounds than the inferior lambs.

Watson's Ranch Sold

The noted property known as Watson's Ranch at Kearney, Neb., has been sold to Woods Bros., of Lincoln, Neb. This property is on the Lincoln highway and the main line of the Union Pacific. The name has been changed to "1733 Ranch" as it is midway between Boston and San Francisco, 1733 miles from each point.

This is one of the most interesting points along the two transcontinental routes and while it is called a ranch, it is in fact a well-developed agricultural property, comprising 4,208 acres, one of the most highly improved in the Middle West.

H. D. Watson who represented extensive Eastern capital founded and improved the property. Being of an experimental turn of mind, under his management the property came to be looked upon more as an institution of a public nature than as a private enterprise. His great faith in that section as an alfalfa and fruit growing country resulted in marked success being made along these lines. He believed that the soil and climate were favorable to the growing of evergreens, and thru his activity many thousands of evergreens are now grown.

The operations at the ranch have had a definite influence upon agricultural methods thruout Western Nebraska, Eastern Colorado and Wyoming. For instance, it has been demonstrated that alfalfa may be grown with marked success upon the rolling lands that formerly were believed adapted only to pasture. The last winter alfalfa on such lands came thru in much better condition than on valley lands.

In addition to extensive cattle and hog raising operations a large purebred poultry plant has been developed. Nearly all breeds of chickens, ducks, geese and pheasants are maintained with a regular stock approximating 8,000 birds, and 40 or more incubators are in operation thru the season.

Woods Bros. take over the entire property including all equipment, livestock and growing crops. The investment involves several hundred thousand dollars. Woods Bros. and associates acquired not long since the well known Nels Morris farm, 35 miles north of Omaha, comprising 5,600 acres of fertile, agricultural land. These two transactions are among the largest of a similar nature ever made within the state.

For High Wheat Yields

A big acreage of wheat will be sown in Kansas this year. It is important that good methods of preparation should be used. The increase in the number of tractors will make this possible to a greater extent than ever, for the matter of wheat seedbed preparation in Kansas is quite largely one of putting more work on the ground. As an average for the state it is probable that about twice as much energy is needed on every acre. If this additional work were given we

should not have so many "poor" wheat years—for the conditions would be such that good yields could be produced even if the season were not the most favorable.

The best methods of seedbed preparation for wheat are well understood among farmers generally; for they are a matter of common observation. Any farmer who has grown wheat for several years and used a little common sense in getting at the rule of the average knows what will give the best results year after year. There are years like 1914 of course when almost any kind of a seedbed will give a good yield and there are other unfavorable seasons which will not allow the best yield on any field, no matter how well it is prepared.

As an average for the state, year after year, deep, early preparation of the seedbed is the vital thing in getting a good yield of wheat. This early preparation allows a prompt start of the bacterial and chemical plant food forming agencies, so the maximum amount of plant food will be available later when the crop is planted. In addition this early preparation will help in conserving the moisture. It also will allow time for the soil to settle, so the capillary attraction will be well restored by seeding time. The ideal condition is to have the wheat fields firm at seeding, with the capillary attraction well restored and containing an abundance of plant food and moisture.

Any system that will bring this about is desirable. Over much of Kansas the best plan is to plow the soil deeply, from 6 to 8 inches, just as soon as possible after harvest. When the soil cannot be plowed at once it should be disked.

A Brighter Future

The prevailing school of thinking on the rural problem, commonly expressed in recent books, magazines, newspapers, and the agricultural press, sounds the slogan, "Keep the boy on the farm." There goes with this cry the demand that the farm home shall be "brighter," country schools shall be "redirected toward the land," business shall be "co-operative," and religion shall be "social." This program of pure ruralism may be reduced to segregation of the farm population—keep the farmer a country man; erect his schools in cornfields; build his churches in the far open; create an agricultural class consciousness; and restrict farm business largely to co-operation of farmers. A view of the rural problem as one more problem of democracy has led to this study of the underlying relationship of the civic cluster and its land basis, of the shop population and the surrounding trading farm population. Study gradually is disclosing such a mesh of interrelated social interests uniting the small-city dweller and farmer that no doctrine seems adequate to the rural situation which does not frankly recognize both factors. The rural problem is a part of the "rurban" problem, and "rurbanism" as a school of thought first of all points to the actual social partnership of farm and village or small city, and then raises the question whether segregation of the farmer is desirable or even possible.

I was visiting a few months ago a new consolidated school "in a cornfield." The project was superb and seemed to realize the highest expectations of everybody in the state. The splendid opportunity for every country child within 5 miles was an ineffaceable impression. As the writer full of enthusiasm, was waiting for the train he remarked to the president of the school board, "What brick building is that going up over there?" "Oh, that is a new store," was the reply.

"Why, what is that other new building, I see beyond the trees?" the writer asked, as he began for the first time to scrutinize the vicinity of the school.

"That, oh yes, that is a new church," the president said.

"And here is a grain elevator, I see," the writer said; and then with a dawning idea, he added, "I'll tell you, Mr. H., what you are going to do. You are going to come here and build a house and bring your family, to be near this wonderful school."

"Do you know," he then admitted, "I have thought of just that."

"And then you or somebody else will buy up and plot this land and others will come and you will have a little city on your hands with a 'rurban' problem," the writer thought in his own mind.

The creation of magnificent, large-scale farm social institutions in the open simply will create new magnetic centers; and if these new centers are accessible and comprehensive, people will be diverted from accustomed paths and settle about them, and villages will be started and the making of a city will begin. The primitive antagonisms between buyer and seller, employer and employee and borrower and lender are being slowly mitigated thru enlightenment by readjustment to the facts. The ancient antagonisms between countryman and city dweller, under the dynamics of a new democracy, may possibly in like manner be transformed into community alliances.

A community platform may possibly be erected so high that the mutual interests of the land basis and the civic cluster shall ever be in plain view. It is quite certain that the successful modern farmer, whose business methods have become social, whose products, such as fruit, livestock and milk, reflect in their quality wide and exacting social demands, who has full scope for scientific methods and intellectual satisfaction, cannot be segregated away from business centers. The main question is whether the farmer shall be willing to enlarge his social responsibility beyond the small rural neighborhood and accept the large-scale responsibility of a comprehensive community. Socially he is now a free lance. His automobile takes him quickly beyond the bounds of his little kingdom. "Rurbanism" would ask the farmer to assume his full share of responsibility in a community alliance, both social and governmental, from which he would gain the removal of his present social handicaps and maladjustments without loss of his native independence.

Wisconsin.

C. L. GALPIN.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Poultry.....G. D. McCluskey

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

When Will Peace Come?

I am asked frequently, "When will peace come?" Of course I cannot answer and the persons who ask the question must know that I cannot answer. I can only guess and I base my guess on the same information that is common to everybody. I believe the war will end within a year. I have said that before and my reasons for saying it are the things that seem to me I can read between the lines in what little news filters thru from Germany. There is no doubt that there is disappointment and widespread unrest in Germany, and my belief is that this disappointment and unrest is going to increase rapidly from now on.

Let us reason from a few well known facts. First, the German people were taught for many years to believe that the German army was invincible, and that it would win this war as it won the last two wars in which the empire engaged, in short order. A German who returned from Germany a few weeks after the war began told me with the utmost confidence that the German soldiers would be drinking wine in Paris in two weeks. That was about September 1, 1914. He voiced the sentiment that was widespread in Germany at that time.

The German army did not get to Paris. That was Disappointment Number One.

Afterward, came the Zeppelin raids on England. The Germans believed that England would be so terrified and her towns so battered that she would have to quit. Instead of putting England out of the war the Zeppelin raids only enraged the English people, and stimulated enlistment as perhaps nothing else could have done. Evidently the Germans themselves now concede that as a war measure the raids have been a failure. That was Disappointment Number Two.

Then came the terrific drive at Verdun. That stronghold was to be taken followed by another drive toward Paris which the German government believed would be successful. It failed after the most prolonged and bloody struggle in history. In that terrific contest Germany wasted the best blood it had. True, France suffered terribly also, but it was a victory for France and a defeat for Germany, and that makes all the difference in the world. That was Disappointment Number Three.

Finally Germany pinned her faith to the submarine. For this she sacrificed the neutrality of the most powerful nation in the world and alienated the sympathy of almost every other neutral nation. The German naval commanders promised the German people that this campaign would bring England to her knees in six weeks or in three months at the furthest. Six weeks passed and there was no sign of weakening on the part of England. Three months passed and still no sign of weakening. Nearly six months have passed and still England is not starved and her army is better supplied and a more potent force than ever.

Now there is beginning to be talk in Germany of another winter of war, which means that the leaders realize that the submarine campaign cannot win for a long time if at all. This is Disappointment Number Four. The man who finds that all of his calculations which he most carefully worked out have gone wrong, and that the means he most confidently relied on to carry out his purposes have failed, is very apt to become not only disheartened but panic-stricken, and the more confident the individual to begin with, the more disheartened he is apt to become when his plans go wrong.

What is true of individuals is true of nations generally. The German people find that their armies are not invincible, and that they have been deceived by their leaders. That they are disappointed, discouraged and disheartened seems to me to be inevitable. There has not been a general break down, but here is the state or kingdom of Saxony whose people never were in hearty sympathy with this war, and who are now almost in a state of rebellion against their king. If that sort of thing starts in one German state it will spread to others until the whole German empire will become infected. In my opinion this infection of discontent will spread rapidly during the next three months. German soldiers are being used to suppress strikes in munition plants, which is another ominous sign when it is remembered that the troops are taken from the same class from which the munition workers come.

When the revolution took place in Russia the German people were heartened with the story and a very

reasonable story it was, that Russia was permanently out of the war. To the surprise and disappointment of the German people, the Russian armies have been reorganized and are able to strike a sudden and effective blow. That means that Germany can no longer afford to weaken the Eastern line to send troops to withstand the British drive on the West, but on the contrary must send troops to protect the Eastern front.

Now Germany might continue to fight on the defensive for two years, but whenever the German people become convinced that they cannot win the war; that they can only prolong the time of final defeat, they are going to quit, and in my opinion they will become convinced of that within a year. That is why I believe the war will end within a year.

As corroborative of that opinion I might cite the opinions of two very eminent Americans who are in Europe today and in close touch with the situation: Elihu Root and John R. Mott. Both of these gentlemen predict that peace will come before next winter, and neither of them has ever been accused of talking thru his hat.

Western Kansas

On the Fourth of July I attended a celebration at the town of Wakeeney, the capital of Trego county. In several ways that was the most remarkable Fourth of July celebration I ever attended. According to the biennial report of the state board of agriculture, Wakeeney ranks as the 138th city in the state in point of population, which is given as 1,051. The total population of Trego county is given in the same report as 5,620. I want you to keep those figures in mind when you are disposed to question my first statement. The attendance at this celebration was estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000. I think 5,000 is a conservative estimate. In short there were about as many persons at the celebration as constitute the entire population of the town and county. It was also estimated that there were 1,000 automobiles in the town that day. I did not count them, but I know the town was almost filled with machines, and not many were cheap machines, either. Estimating an average of four persons to a car, and the average was probably higher than that, 4,000 persons rode into the little town in cars that day.

It was some crowd. It was the biggest crowd, considering the size of the town and the limited population of the county I ever had seen. During the entire day I did not hear one firecracker or cap on a toy pistol. Can you beat it? During the time of the speaking not a solitary vendor of lemonade gave a single whoop, nor did any gent in loud and raucous tones invite anyone to come forward and try his skill in knocking down rag babies or swiftly moving rabbits or imitations of other wild, shy animals. I ask you again, can you beat it? Most wonderful of all, 4,000 or 5,000 of the crowd actually either sat or stood still and listened attentively and patiently to what the speakers had to offer, and even encouraged them with discriminating applause. Did you ever hear of the like at a Fourth of July celebration? I never did. I wandered about thru that crowd both in the forenoon and afternoon and did not see one man who gave the slightest signs of intoxication, nor did I hear a boisterous or profane word.

Again, I wish to ask, can you beat it? Trego is one of the great wheat counties of Kansas. The farmers of that county harvested last year, 128,157 acres of wheat valued at \$3,490,494, an average of more than \$700 for every man, woman and child in the county, and I might remark in passing, that it is pretty hard to beat that. The crop is a failure this year. Naturally, you would expect to find the people blue, discouraged and maybe abusing the government. If there was a complainer in that crowd I did not happen either to meet him or hear him. Again, I wish to ask, can you beat it?

I have had occasion several times to express my admiration for the people of Western Kansas. They are not all saints by any means. They make no pretensions of extraordinary goodness. If they did I should be suspicious of them at once. Look out for the man who boasts of his own virtue. He will bear watching and nine times out of ten will prove to be a fraud. What I do claim for the people of Western Kansas is that on the average they are the most intelligent, the most courageous, the most law-abiding and the best natured people I have ever known. This year, you would suppose that they

would complain as I have said, but they do not. They exhibit a cheerful philosophy worthy of praise and emulation.

I have been seeking the reasons for the state of mind I found in Western Kansas. A friend of mine who is something of a philosopher himself figures it out this way: "The people of Western Kansas are the result of elimination by adversity. The weaklings could not stand the process, and got out of the country. Those who are left, tried and toughened by the hardships they have been compelled to endure, made resourceful by the difficulties they have been forced to overcome or starve, naturally are resourceful, self-reliant and optimistic. They know that there can scarcely be anything in the way of hard luck ahead of them that is as bad as what they have already endured and overcome, so they face the future with a calm confidence which amazes the Easterner who goes out there and sees the people facing what looks like almost a total crop failure, with unruffled spirit and unshaken courage.

Go among them, talk to them and you will discover that there is a larger per cent of educated people than you can find perhaps in any other rural population in the world. Farming in Western Kansas is a gamble, a lottery in which Nature turns the wheel. Sometimes the players draw prizes of astonishing value and sometimes they draw blanks. Perhaps for that reason the people have acquired the calm philosophical bearing of the gambler who takes his gains and losses without apparent elation or despondency, always filled with a hope that when fortune frowns it will follow the frown with a smile on another day. These Western Kansas people have apparently acquired the nerve and hopefulness and stoicism of the gambler without his accompanying vices.

There was a time when a dry season would start an exodus from Western Kansas. After a prolonged drouth the roads would be lined with covered wagons filled with discouraged people heading Eastward. More than once the Western third of the state has been fairly well settled only to be almost abandoned afterward. That time has passed. A dry season now has little effect on the population of Western Kansas. The people have learned that they can live thru the dry season, and earn more money in the fat years than they could get in a country where rains are abundant and crops certain. Then the dry season has its compensations. You see there is not much work to do and more time for leisure. The people were working about 18 hours a day last year getting their wheat harvested. This year they are not bothered that way, and have plenty of time to attend Fourth of July picnics and enjoy themselves. Last year the I. W. W. were giving them a lot of trouble. This year there is none of that nuisance.

By the way, there is a very good story about the I. W. W. and the way the members of that organization were handled by the farmers of Trego county and the people of Wakeeney. A large number of the I. W. W. arrived in Wakeeney, ostensibly as harvest hands, and started in by demanding \$4 a day. That was a pretty stiff wage, the farmers thought, but they would not have objected much to paying it if the I. W. W. members had been of any account after they got into the fields. The trouble was that when they got to the harvest fields they acted as if they were merely the guests of the farmers, and not really expected to do any work. As a result the farmers notified them to skip. Then they went to Wakeeney and proceeded to raise hades. One of them was arrested and put in jail. A large mob of I. W. W.'s surrounded the jail, overpowered the sheriff, released the prisoner, and locked the sheriff in the jail instead. The citizens of the town concluded that it was time to act. So the high school bell began to ring. That meant that there was a call for the citizens to assemble for a fire, or some other emergency. Also the rural telephone lines were kept busy and the farmers for miles around cranked up their cars and drove into town bringing their shot guns and other shooting irons with them. The citizens of the town and the farmers formed a hasty organization and rounded up the members of the I. W. W. Every hobo was carefully searched and relieved of his fire arms if he had any. Then they were lined up and guarded until morning when they were ordered to take up their line of march toward Ogallah, 9 miles away, and they had no breakfast before starting on their morning walk. When about half way to Ogallah the weary I. W. W.'s lay

down and refused to move further until they had had something to eat. Generosity overcame the indignation of the citizens and breakfast was allowed. Then they moved on. At Ogallah they were loaded on the cars and shipped out of the country. That ended the I. W. W. troubles in Trego county.

When W. S. Tilton was editor of the Wakeeney World, many years ago, he decided that the state ought to do something to encourage tree planting in Western Kansas. So Tilton went to the legislature and got that body to establish two forestry stations, one at Ogallah and the other near Dodge City. The land for the forestry station was given by enterprising citizens, and there were high hopes that within a few years a considerable part of Western Kansas would be covered with beautiful and flourishing forests. That dream, I regret to say, has been shattered. Maybe politics had something to do with the failure of the forestry stations, but at any rate they failed, and a couple of years ago the state legislature refused to make any further appropriations for them. They are marked now by a few scraggly trees that are dying.

Western Kansas is not the home of trees, and probably never will be. Trees out there have to contend with enemies from the first day. Drouths, high winds, almost innumerable insects. When the snow spread among the insect tribes that there was a forestry station out in Trego county they gathered from far and near. Insects provided with wings flew in, and insects that had no wings either walked in or crawled. Gophers discovered that there was moist earth in the tree groves, and they went and dug with unholy joy. Millers laid their eggs and caterpillars were hatched out to gorge themselves on the foliage. Horers bored, tree lice never seen in that part of the country appeared on the scene of action. Eternal vigilance was the price of trees; and yet right in the heart of the town of Wakeeney is a demonstration of what can be done with water and care.

Through the persuasion of Mr. Yetter and a few others the county commissioners were persuaded to plant the square in the middle of which is the court house, with honey locusts. Of course there were persons who joined in an anvil chorus. They said the county was just wasting money planting those trees. They never could be made to grow. Mr. Yetter agreed to keep them alive for a certain length of time and finally won the county commissioners over. That grove is now the real beauty spot of Trego county, and the pride not only of the town, but of the whole county. The trees have been regularly and abundantly watered and kept pretty nearly free from the ravages of insects. The court house lawn was mowed in bluegrass and today is one of the finest bluegrass lawns in the state. Dandelions do not seem to travel that far west, and so the lawn is free from that pest. But as Mr. Yetter says, it has been a constant struggle. If an administration should get control of the court house which would refuse or neglect to care for those trees for a single season half of them would die and the beauty spot would be ruined. However, I do not believe that it would be possible now to elect a set of county officers who would refuse to care for that grove and lawn. If they did their chances for re-election would be mighty slim.

The success of this court house grove suggests to me that almost any Trego county farmer, or for that matter any farmer in Western Kansas might, with a good windmill, and a reservoir supply water to irrigate trees and shrubbery enough to fill say an acre or maybe two acres about his house.

During the hot summer no windmill would pump enough water to supply the necessary water, hence the need of the reservoir. As the ground there is a sandy loam, it would be necessary to cement the bottom of the reservoir, otherwise if the natural seepage did not drain out all the water the ground holes would finish the job. This reservoir could be filled during the winter and the windmill could be used to reinforce the supply to some extent during the summer. As a side issue the farmer might raise a good many fish in the reservoir. The grove about the house would add tremendously to the beauty and comfort of the Western Kansas home.

Thinks He Knows

I have a pamphlet published by D. L. Sears of Cooperton, Oklahoma. Mr. Sears believes that he has solved the problem of how the world is to be saved from its present troubles. I do not know just what Mr. Sears's plan is but if you are interested in knowing and will address him at Cooperton, Oklahoma, I have no doubt that he will give you the information desired.

Barbarous America

We celebrated last week, the 141st anniversary of our independence. A great deal of fervid oratory was heard about the ideals of democracy. Our orators quite generally explained with, I presume, convincing eloquence, why we are in the present world war. This was proper. I believe we are justified in taking part in the war. I believe it because I regard the struggle as a contest between the forces of autocracy and the forces of democracy. The fact that selfish interests are involved in the war does not alter the fundamental fact. I realize that there are many and powerful persons who have no higher aim than to get money. They care nothing about the ideals of democracy. They care nothing about how long the war may last or how much destruction there may be of human life, or how much there may

be of human misery, provided they can continue to reap vast profits. But the majority of the people of the United States do not belong to this class. They are giving their support generously, wholeheartedly to the prosecution of the war because they believe it will result in the spread of democracy and the betterment of the world.

But there is an old and strikingly just admonition that was given out nearly 2,000 years ago to the effect that before you undertake to remove the mote from your brother's eye you should first cast the beam out of your own. Another homely and more modern maxim is that it is well to clean your own doorstep before you begin to complain about the unsightly appearance of your neighbor's premises. If the United States is to embark on the most gigantic enterprise ever engaged in by any nation to help in spreading democracy, equality and justice throughout the world, it would be well at least to attempt to establish equality before the law and justice in our own land.

The truth is that this boasted land of freedom and equality has witnessed scenes of barbarism and fiendish cruelty scarcely surpassed even in Belgium and Armenia. The massacre of helpless blacks in East St. Louis was marked by atrocities that have never been exceeded in utterly heartless cruelty and barbarism. The acts of this mob are the outcome of a propaganda of race hatred carried on in this country ever since the Civil War. For a long time the propaganda seemed to be confined largely to the South, but of late years it has spread thru the North as well. The whole tenor and purpose of that propaganda has been to create the sentiment that the negro is not only an inferior being but that he is not entitled to the same protection of the law that is accorded generally to the white man. Lynchings of negroes have been excused. In no case have the lynchings been punished. It has been stated and reiterated and reiterated that these lynchings are necessary to strike terror to the hearts of the blacks, and teach them to keep their place.

"The nigger must be kept down," has been the slogan. The "Birth of a Nation," founded on a story written by a rabid Southerner who believes in negro slavery and glorifies treason, has been shown wherever permitted to be shown in the Northern states thereby augmenting the natural race prejudice, and educating the public mind to the point where it will justify any outrage that may be perpetrated upon the negro. It is the same sort of propaganda in effect as that practiced in many European countries formerly and until very recent times in Russia, especially, against the Jews. There the minds of the masses were educated to believe that the Jew was not only an inferior being, but a menace to the country in which he lived. The fires of prejudice were so fanned and increased that it came to be regarded as a virtue instead of a crime to persecute and even to kill a Jew.

This state of mind always results where a particular class is refused the same protection of the law accorded to other classes. In Russia it was the Jew, in Turkey the Armenian, in California until recent years, the Chinaman. In all cases the mob takes its cue from those higher up. It is notorious that in the Southern states where civil rights are denied the negroes, white men are not punished for acts of physical violence against negroes. In a good many parts of the United States, to use the local expression, it is not considered much of an offense but rather a credit to "kill a nigger."

What right have we to boast of our devotion to human freedom and justice to rich and poor when we permit the rights of the millions of our citizens to be trampled on without punishment of the oppressors but rather with excuses for the injustice? Why are we any better than the Turks or the Germans or the Russian Jew baiters under the rule of the former czar? The horrors of the massacres in East St. Louis did seem to shock the sensibilities of common run of people in this country, but there will be no punishment of the perpetrators of those horrible crimes. No protest will go out from the White House against the horrible cruelties practiced on the helpless old men, women and children who happened to labor under the handicap of being born with black skins. On the contrary there already is being prepared an official justification for the acts of barbarism just as there used to be in Russia after a massacre of the Jews; just as the Turkish government has always managed to find official excuse and justification for the slaughter of the Armenians. In every case the blame was thrown on the victims, and so it will be in this case. Already a plot has been discovered by officials sent from Washington to investigate the East St. Louis riots. This plot was nothing less than a proposed wholesale slaughter by organized blacks.

The story is preposterous. Possibly there are some desperate characters among the blacks who would be entirely willing to commit murder or any other crime, but there is not the shadow of a probability that there was any formidable organization among the negroes for any such purpose. The negroes are a docile race. Even where they far outnumber the whites they have shown no disposition to organize themselves to massacre the whites. But where a weaker race is persecuted by a stronger race some excuse must be found to justify the wrong and excuse the wrongdoers before mankind.

And so, no punishment will be meted out to the murderers. You will hear their acts justified by people who declare themselves civilized and humane, perhaps right here in Topeka. We shall be treated to fine phrases about our duty to uphold democracy and help to overthrow ruthless autocracy, but there will be no official demand for equal rights and just

treatment for the race which comprises one-tenth of our entire population. The cry, "The nigger must be kept down," will continue, and those who insist that common humanity should say, "The negro should be helped up," still will be in the minority, and even most of those who feel that way will not say so because most of us are moral cowards.

Those British Loans

I wish to call your attention to the false position taken generally by the American public regarding the payment of the British loans held by American investors. In the first place nearly everybody seems to labor under the impression that these bonds are held by the Morgan syndicate. This is not a fact. The house of Morgan is simply an agent for the sale of Ally bonds and these bonds have been sold broadcast in the United States and are now very largely in the possession of small investors—persons of moderate means who were induced to invest in these securities by reason of the fact that they offer a good return on the investment. It is reported that \$65,000 worth of these bonds were sold in one country town in Southern Nebraska and I personally know of a group of bankers in a Missouri town who subscribed for \$100,000 worth of these bonds. It is fair to assume these are representative sales.

Now regarding the oft-repeated statement that "This country was rushed into this war to save these investments." That "Wall street saw that the war was going against England and that in the event that England and its allies were crushed the bonds wouldn't be worth the paper they were printed on." This idea is wholly false. The payment of these loans is largely secured by industrial and municipal stocks and bonds, (British owned) deposited with the Morgan syndicate and, secondly, British investments in this country are supposed to much more than offset the total sum of these loans (British investments in the United States at the beginning of the war were more than 5 billion dollars). This does not take into account the enormous investments of British capital in the Pan-American countries that could be levied on to secure the payment of these obligations if need be.

H. R. HOWELL.

I do not know what amount of bonds of the allied nations are held by the house of Morgan. It undoubtedly is true, however, that the greater part of the bonds were sold by Morgan to outside investors. I have no doubt that a large share of them were bought by savings banks and insurance companies.

Now Draft Money Bags

Governor Capper at annual meeting of Kansas Retailers' association, Topeka, June 19.

Uncle Sam has asked and promptly received from every young man in the Nation, a quit-claim deed on his life. Parents have surrendered to the Nation's call, hostages dearer to them than life itself. They have reared and educated these sons by years of stinting and self-denial. They have expected to have them near as a solace and a comfort in the years of that friendless and lonely old age which comes to all who are not cut off in their time of usefulness.

The homes of the Nation are offering this blood sacrifice while home purses are being taxed as never before to maintain these fighting legions.

The people as a whole are ungrudging in their support of the war. It is the money bags that are slackers. We have drafted the lives, but we haven't drafted the money bags. American wealth has been called on to hold up its end of the war, but it is protesting, cringing, shirking, hiding-out.

So far, Uncle Sam's war-tax bills exact far more of the means of the man or family with small income, which has given a son or sons to the war, than it is exacting from the coupon-clipper and the war-fat trust. The Senate finance committee learned the enormous sum of 4 billions of dollars in war profits was made last year by the Steel trust, the Powder trust, the Packing trust and others. Let those who are profiting by war, pay the costs of the war, or at least their share of them.

Congress is proposing to take only 25 per cent or less of the excess profits of big business. It proposes a tax of 40 per cent or less on millionaire incomes. To have a million a year coming in and being obliged to live twelve months on \$600,000 of it, after Uncle Sam has taken his 40 per cent, does not seem a hardship to the family that strips itself of sons and money in this death-grapple for freedom. Compared with the heavy sacrifice of love and treasure demanded from 999 out of every 1,000 American homes, the millionaire contributes nothing. But he and big business are begging off on that.

England at the beginning of the war conscripted 50 per cent of all war profits. England now is taking 75 per cent. Our money bags, the fattest in all the world, squirm and squeal at a 25 per cent tax on war profits and the too moderate tax on incomes.

No matter what we do, the people will have to shoulder the heaviest burden in this war. But in the name of justice, fairness and commonsense, let us have something approximating a square deal. The people will be a tower of strength to Uncle Sam if they feel satisfied he is doing his best to make his war burdens equitable. Let him tax incomes above \$100,000 to the disappearing point. Take half, or all of excess profits. Tax high rents, rich franchises, idle land-holdings. Such taxes are hardest to pass on to the consumer. And let him touch as lightly as possible, or not at all, on the tea, coffee, sugar and actual necessities of the people, already, in many instances, beyond the limit of their means.

Better Farming the Rule

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County.

In traveling over the country one may see on almost every farm evidences that the farmers are in hearty accord with Governor Capper's suggestions that more and better farming be done. And not only are the farmers doing this sort of farming but there is scarcely a farmer, in this locality at least, who has not planted a truck patch this spring. These patches range in size from a quarter of an acre to several acres, and as a rule the most of the ground is used for sweet corn and beans. More potatoes than usual were planted, also. If these and the truck patches do well there will be little need of going to the store for eatables this winter. War is a dreadful thing but if the dire need of food, which it creates will teach us Americans thrift as our European allies understand the term, then our participation in the conflict will not have been without good results.

Recent good rains have made an abundance of stock water which, with the already excellent grass, should make a combination that ought to produce good gains on all kinds of stock. Another factor that should contribute to the gain on stock, especially cattle, is the absence of the flies.

By the time this appears in print the registration for the selective draft will be past and the drawing also may have taken place. The farmers that come under the age limit will of course have to register, but it is the general understanding that they will not be called to the colors. The man who understands farming can give his country greater service by tilling the soil intelligently than by carrying a rifle.

Very few porkers are being sold, and there are few to sell. The present price is very attractive for the seller but not for the consumer. When a farmer can get more than \$20 for a fat pig weighing 150 pounds he is getting almost a record breaking price. The profits are not so great as some may suppose, because it was necessary to feed a certain amount of \$1.25 corn to obtain that weight.

The more we use the two-row disk monitor the more thoroly convinced we become that it is the most scientifically constructed and most satisfactory piece of farm machinery that we have in our possession. When properly adjusted the work which a machine of its kind will do either in throwing the dirt away from the plants or toward them is all that one could desire. As a weed exterminator it is as good as any machine in operation on our farms. Where one has considerable land listed to corn and kafir this is a desirable tool to operate. It will do a lot of work in a day. And another good feature is that it works equally well on fields where furrow openers have been used.

The largest saving that the local Grange has ever made on the buying of a single commodity came to light recently when the books were balanced after the binder twine was sold. The twine originally was to cost, laid down at our station, \$13.53 a hundred, but by sending cash with the order a 2 per cent discount was obtained. The books showed that the local organization saved \$501.75 on the twine it bought. This saving is reckoned on the basis of the trust price.

When the local Grange was organized it created a great amount of friction between the storekeepers and the farmers. Things are different now. The merchants want the trade. They realize that all business done thru the Grange is on a cash basis. Scarcely an order for any sort of stuff is given without first allowing the home merchants a chance at it. The feeling among the Grangers seems to be that they would rather give the home merchant a trifle more than the price elsewhere, but when the difference is too great the other fellow gets the order. In the case of the twine the home merchants wanted the business but their price, set by the trust, was too high and the state twine plant got the order. The merchants are just ordinary humans and they are beginning to realize that the farmers are the same sort of clay. Such an understanding is bound to create a better feeling in a business way between the two classes.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Two Hustling County Clubs

Something About the Poland Breed Club Secretaries

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

TEAM WORK makes possible the winning of contests. No baseball nine can win games in hard competition unless every member gives his best. This is equally true in basketball. Being a 6-footer I've played first base in baseball and center in basketball, and I've captained teams in both sports. When we had team work we won; when some member loafed or another attempted to "star" we fell down. Once a badly wanted game was lost because the right forward



Back, Left to Right: Harry Haynes, Karl Franke, Andy Tongish. Bottom: Virgil Downing, Forrest Miner.

attempted a difficult goal instead of passing to his mate for the toss. He was a "grandstand" player—you know what that means.

But what does this talk have to do with pig club work? A lot. Where county club membership is complete we have just a basketball five. It's just as much of a handicap for the county leader and his club to win the pep trophy if one boy "lies down" as it is for four boys in a basketball game to win against five. Winning is possible—once I saw a team crippled by loss of a boy thru injury play opponents to a standstill and win in over time. The captain playing center was a whirlwind who inspired his comrades to deeds of valor that would not be denied. "Win for Jim!" was his war-cry, and Jim grim-faced with pain, was an inspiration that brought the final win. We have something like this in Lincoln county where Philip Ackerman is working like the mischief to make up for the loss which befell Lionel Holm.

You will get what I mean, fellows. In county club work I'm expecting every fellow to be "up on his toes." Don't neglect your farm work, don't overdo county meetings, but work together like a well-oiled machine. If you do that you'll be heard from when prize awards are made this fall.

No county club is showing more of the pull together spirit than is Rawlins county. The boys had some difficulty in getting together as they live long distances apart but they'd been corresponding for a long time. They met at the home of County Leader Karl Franke and Karl

met them at the depot. "We got in the car," wrote Harry Haynes, "and went out by Karl's home. His mother met us at the gate with a fine picnic dinner and supper and a big freezer of ice cream. I guess there was about everything good to eat beside the bucket of wienies which we roasted at the fire in the woods. We stayed at the creek until almost dark, then we went back to Karl's house and played games until about 11 o'clock when we went to bed. We sure had a fine time and we all plan to attend the state fair this year." I'm sure that all will agree with Harry when he says they had a good time. According to Karl only one fish was caught, but all the fun in fishing isn't in catching fish.

Rawlins county boys had 32 pigs when the meeting was held and one sow still was to farrow. Harry Haynes has an O. I. C. that has ten dandy pigs. Andy Tongish also has an O. I. C. while Forrest Miner and Karl Franke have Polands and Virgil Downing has a Duroc. I'm sure that you will find Rawlins county in the race until the end. My don't I wish that I might have attended that picnic meeting in the grove! Karl Franke the live wire leader is assistant secretary of the Poland club. Karl and Andy are 15, Virgil is 12, Forrest is 13, and Harry, the boy with 10 pigs, is 10.

Virgil Knox of Sumner county made the best record with Polands last year of any boy who entered that breed in the club. And in addition Virgil made around \$125 clear profit from his sow and pigs. As secretary of the Poland breed club he is doing mighty good work and as county leader for Sumner county he never stopped work until the county membership was complete. One member had to move to town but Virgil hustled another to take his place. The boys met at Wellington when the picture was taken. "Virgil treated us to candy and popcorn," wrote Len Snowden "and invited us to meet at his home the first week in July." All the Sumner county boys told me they had a fine time, but

With Just 1 Billion

We are spending 7 billion dollars for war the first year. In war, economy is the most expensive method. But if Uncle Sam had also made a billion-dollar appropriation for direct, low-interest, long-time loans to farmers, thru his farm loan bank system, what a blow he would have struck for Freedom. The most vital of all preparedness for this war is preparation for feeding the people. Men and guns from this side are merely secondary.

I'll wager they had a much better one when they met at Virgil's home. There's nothing like getting together at a farm home. That's where you get the "good eats," as one fellow expresses it. Believe me, I know it's true for I've been there and I'll tell you about it soon.

Virgil Knox and Len Snowden each are 13, Earl Shaffer and Raymond Leonard are 14 and Floyd Cole is 12. All the boys except Earl Shaffer have Polands; Earl has a Hampshire. Earl took



The Hustling Sumner County Club. Left to Right: Virgil Knox, Floyd Cole, Len Snowden, Earl Shaffer, Raymond Leonard.

the place of Charles Bell who had some fine Chester White pigs entered in the contest when he was forced to drop out. Charles made \$30 or more profit on his \$50 investment even if he didn't get to stay in the game. I haven't heard how many pigs the Sumner boys own but judging from the pep displayed they have a lively bunch. Long before the meetings were held all these boys had been corresponding with one another and all felt well acquainted when they did meet. All hope to come to the meeting at the Big Free Fair.

Don't forget the prizes offered in the junior department at the Topeka fair, fellows. Write to Phil Eastman, secretary, Free Fair, Topeka, Kan., and ask for a catalog. You may win \$20 with one pig. Depend upon me to help you all I can. We expect a large entry of pigs.

Ask Exemption for Farmers

Officers of the Farmers' National Congress, the National Grange, the National Dairy Union, the National Union American Society of Equity, the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative associations, the Pennsylvania Rural Progress association, the National Agricultural Organization society, and the Rural Credit League of America, have joined in the following memorial to the President in the interest of effective national preparedness by exempting from conscription skilled farm labor:

As representatives of the great agricultural interests, we desire to call attention to the agricultural situation.

There is now not only a lack of farm laborers, but of farmers as well, so that thousands of acres remain uncultivated, and great numbers of farms are not tilled so as to yield their maximum production.

This condition has been brought about by our young people, as well as older ones, leaving the farms for more remunerative positions. This has been especially true the last few years. The success of this war will depend as much on the men behind the plow as on the men behind the guns. We are in duty bound not only to feed our own people, but to feed our allies, and also make reasonable allowance for the food that may be destroyed.

For these and many other reasons we believe that if agriculture is to be successfully organized, and the crops produced and harvested, it is of vital importance that our young farmers and trained farm help be exempted from military service.

Great Britain, in the beginning of the war, made the mistake in regard to men employed in agriculture, of taking them from the farms, and to this mistake is due in part, the food crisis which now is upon her. The young, active men very generally were taken from the farms and put into training camps. The farmers tried to readjust things by the employment of women, especially on dairy and truck farms. It is estimated that at least a million women are actively engaged in work in Great Britain, several hundred thousand of them at farm labor. As the season advanced, however, it was discovered that the untrained farm help could not take care of the crops, and it became necessary to go to the trenches in France and bring back thousands of skilled agricultural laborers.

The United States should learn from this experience of Great Britain with regard to the men on the farms. If we fail to raise large crops this year and next, the failure will be in large measure due to the lack of competent help. From all over the country comes the story that the increased acreage of corn and potatoes is intensifying the labor trouble, for both of these crops must be tended thruout the growing season. The vigorous campaign which has been waged to increase our crops necessarily means increased labor—and this cannot be supplied by men unskilled in agricultural work.

Under the law, you are given authority to exempt certain classes of men who may be engaged in labor which is just as important as service in the army. We trust, therefore, and respectfully ask, as representatives of the great agricultural industries of the United States, that experienced men engaged in farm work shall be the first to be set aside. If the war should last several years it may be necessary to organize farm work to release many of our farmer boys for army service, but in the first call for 1 million men, experienced men engaged in agriculture should be exempted.

Boss Rule at an End

The entrance of Governor Capper into the race will in all probability mean the withdrawal of Stubbs and Bristow and leave the prize to Capper, the popular choice of the Kansas masses, and of progressive Republicans, or Scott, the choice of the machine politicians or standpat element. The outcome of this race is not hard to determine. The old, once powerful machine can not longer run without the oil of progressivism, and progressives are not going to oil a machine which they know will be used to dominate them and crush liberty by placing public control in the hands of a few political bosses whose duty it is to see that the people do not rule their own nation. Governor Capper has proven that he is vitally interested in the welfare of not only his own great commonwealth, but of the whole nation. He has indorsed every reform movement offered for his approval and instigated many himself. In our opinion he will be a mighty hard man to defeat for United States senator in 1918.—Norton News.

All the Alfalfa was Saved

The First two Crops were very Valuable at Gridley

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE WERE threatened with rain once or twice during the last week in June but no rain came. We had a good hark out in 10 acres of alfalfa in the windrow but evidently it was not enough. We need rain badly now altho corn can go some time yet as the critical period has not been reached. In size it is from knee high up to waist high, is clean and of fair color but the promise is not for a large crop. Could rain fall during the week of July 4 we might still raise an average crop but I think every day of dry weather now means a little less corn. Kafir is growing better than corn; there is some reserve moisture in both corn and kafir fields which will help for some time.

We harvested the second crop of alfalfa this week. The quality was all that could be desired but the quantity was very light. It was just three weeks to a day from the time we cut the first crop until we cut the second one and during that time no rain fell. The alfalfa started out with the intention of making a fine second crop but lacked the necessary moisture on our upland; it did not have reserve enough in the rather thin soil where we have our crop. But we can't complain; at present prices the hay from the two cuttings would almost pay for half the value of the land.

Part of the alfalfa has been top dressed with manure during the last year and the crop on that part was double that grown on the unmanured side. There was not quite so much difference in the first cutting but it was 50 per cent anyhow. We have considerable manure around the barn and yards and we are going to haul it all out on the alfalfa except some coarse stuff around the barn which might rake up in the hay. I think this is the way to hold a stand of alfalfa on our uplands: haul all the manure you can on it and keep the stock off at all times of the year, unless you wish to kill it out to get the land back in grain crops.

A good deal of prairie hay has been baled and put on cars this week at what seems very good prices but which are not at all out of line with prices paid for other farm produce. For upland prairie hay well cured and baled about \$17 a ton has been paid this week at the shipping stations, while low ground hay of a coarse nature has brought as much as \$14 a ton. Such hay seldom sells well but this year it is making good returns as it will produce another crop this fall with a reasonable amount of moisture.

If we have plenty of rain during either July or August this early cut upland prairie will produce another fair crop of hay and if the price continues high, as it no doubt will, there will be a great temptation to harvest a second crop. That is the surest way of killing our native meadows I know of and it is pretty well understood by most landowners. I think many hay leases have a clause prohibiting the cutting of a second crop but where there is no prohibition it will be a strong temptation to harvest the second crop if the price is between \$15 and \$20 a ton.

Considerable wheat and some oats have been cut here during the past week but the main harvest will come during Fourth of July week, and no doubt many farmers will celebrate in the harvest field rather than in town. It will be a profitable way to observe the day if the grain needs cutting. Threshermen say that many farmers have cut their wheat too green; that wheat so cut threshes hard and that it is difficult to get the grain all out of the straw. Should the weather prove dry it is likely that most of the grain will be threshed from the shock; we have always stacked heretofore but may thresh from the shock this time as we will need the feed. It will depend on whether we can get a machine at once; even if the weather is dry we won't run chances because we know from experience that it can rain here in July.

We placed a fence across the hog pasture this week and will cut about 2 acres of oats at the lower side instead of letting the hogs harvest the crop. No doubt the hogs would have attended to

the business but we thought the animals didn't need so much oats just at this time. The oats was sown late and the plants were pastured and tramped during the wet weather of May but they look fairly well and should pay for harvesting. Some fields of oats have been cut in this neighborhood during the last week, most of which, I think, were sown on fall plowing. How such oats will compare with those sown on disked cornstalk ground can be told later; usually the earliest ripening oats are the best here when the plants ripen naturally. There is no rust and I have not seen a Chinch bug for a month; if the oats do not fill it will be because it was too dry and not because of the things that usually cut oats short here.

The flies came in full force this week which means that milking is an early and late job unless one cares to have a continual fuss with the cows. I wish some benefactor of the human and animal tribe would concoct a fly repeller, the effects of which would last for at least a day. Fish oil does pretty well but the effects will not last a full half day; the smell is not at all pleasant. The feed in the pasture is still good and water and shade are plenty but that did not hinder a falling off of 35 per cent in the milk during the last week. Providence may have some wise purpose in letting the fly tribe live but so far I have been unable to see what that purpose is.

There can be no complaint today regarding the price paid for farm produce and if a farmer only has something to sell he cannot help getting along well. The trouble here is that we have had two short crops and most farmers have had to buy grain instead of having some to sell. But the high prices charged for goods at the stores do not equal the prices paid for farm produce. To illustrate: Not long ago we took two cases of eggs to town for which we received 30 cents a dozen. We bought a pair of shoes for which we paid 50 per cent more than one year ago, a jumper for which we paid 100 per cent more and a bill of groceries on which the average charge was at least 25 per cent more than that

Coal Profits Doubled

Kansas coal dealers say the hard coal market is closed, except that part known as premium coal. This retails at \$15 a ton. Premium coal is the early purchase of the coal hog, who scalps his cars while they are in transit to buyers who are willing to pay \$3 a ton above the market price.

From Chicago comes the information that mine-mouth prices of soft coal screenings have advanced 300 per cent in a year. Most of this increase goes directly to the mine owner, not to the miner, nor to the dealer.

The coal operator, apparently, is daring the government to do anything to him. Is Uncle Sam going to take that dare?

of one year ago. But when we settled we received in cash almost as much as two cases of eggs would have brought us one year ago. This shows that prices favor the farmers if they only have something to sell. If they do not, it is not often their fault for I can say they have tried hard enough to raise something during the last two years.

Cattle have been making good gains up to this time and the grass is still good in nearly all pastures. From now on flies probably will cut the gains in two, for a time at least. Flies usually are not so bad later as they are now and grass, altho dry, and not much of a milk producer, will produce good beef. The grass has been good since May 1 and stock did better than usual during June. J. A. Mahuron, one of the best stockmen in Kansas, says that one lot of steers on pasture gained 90 pounds apiece in 30 days this spring. This was not guess weight but what was shown by actually

passing the cattle over the scales. I don't wonder that many farmers are inclined to think that prairie grass land is more profitable than cultivated ground.

On this farm there is an acre or so of prairie land which lies just where a slough which runs thru the cultivated land empties. This has in the past brought out more or less trash and dirt which has kept the prairie very weedy. For several years we have kept it mown pretty closely and this year the weeds failed to show up. Instead it is now set to a rather coarse grass which would make poor hay if allowed to stand until haying time but if cut in June it makes very fair hay and the land is rich enough to stand a second cutting in the fall. We got two pretty good loads of hay from this patch this week where three years ago only weeds grew. There is nothing like a high price for hay to make a fellow look after the spots that can be made to grow grass instead of weeds.

Record Prices for Wheat

Some high records were established for wheat prices on local markets in Kansas recently. For example, there is J. W. Groom of Kingman who hauled a load of 55 bushels to town and received \$3.30 a bushel for it, or \$181.50. Guy Reed of Smith Center also received \$3.30 a bushel for his wheat—and it was on land that made 30 bushels an acre!

D. W. Martin of Larned received \$3.20 a bushel; one load of 60 bushels and 20 pounds brought \$193.06. Despite this high price Mr. Martin is saving 200 bushels for seed. A real record with a wagon load of wheat was established at Sterling. Merton Hall hauled 144 bushels to town for which he received \$3.18 a bushel, or \$457.72. F. C. Martin of Partridge sold 1,000 bushels of wheat for \$3.15 a bushel. This was a part of the crop of 1914.

S. A. Renner of La Crosse hauled one load containing 140 bushels; he received \$441 for it. J. H. Dinas of Wheatland sold 5,100 bushels at \$3.13; his check was for \$16,000. Perhaps the leading example of "unloading" on the high market in Kansas was C. C. Smith of Cedar Point. He had been storing wheat and corn for 12 years, and he had about 4,500 bushels of wheat and 11,000 bushels of corn on hand. He received almost \$30,000. Nels Merriam of Axtell, Neb., however, has a still greater record. He had been holding the wheat crops of the last three years, and had 30,000 bushels on hand. He received a little more than \$90,000—and would have got \$8,000 more if he had waited a week longer!

These prices are much higher than those which prevailed during the civil war. During the wars of Napoleon, however, the price of wheat went to \$4 a bushel.

Women Make Gas Engines

Women are being employed in making drill castings for the Ottawa Manufacturing company of Ottawa, Kan., to take the places of men who will be called into the war. Their work is very satisfactory. In speaking of the matter, George E. Long, president of the company, said: "The adoption of women employees is the first step toward using women in every department of the Ottawa Manufacturing company, thereby releasing more men for patriotic duties. We are glad to say, however, that we have not turned any of the men off but are using them in other work. We find the women more attentive to their duties, take better care of the tools, and, in some ways, accomplish better work; all of which is an advantage to our customers. We think the plan essentially practicable because it gives work in a clean, healthful environment to many women who have been without it."

The Ottawa Manufacturing company is building a large addition to its factory, and is planning new and especially clean and sanitary accommodations for its women employees.

May Have No Opposition

In reply to a letter from Drew McLaughlin, editor of the Hiawatha Daily World, Gov. Arthur Capper announced recently that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States senate next year. Governor Capper is in line for promotion and considering his record as a public official he will probably have no opposition for the nomination on the Republican ticket.—Sylvia Sun.

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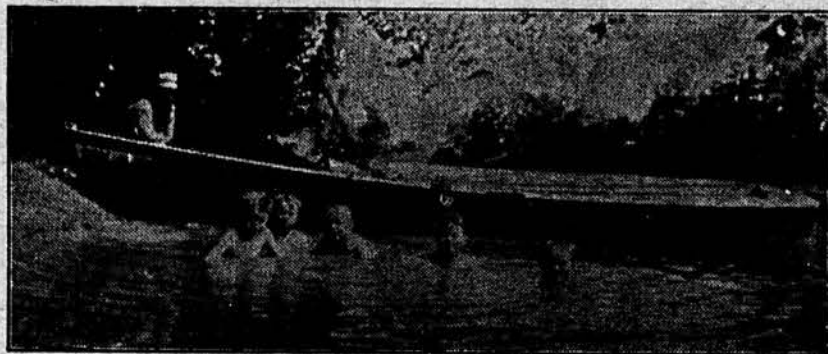
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Things You Should Know about Saving Drowning Persons, and Bringing Them Back to Life



THERE ARE certain rules which every swimmer must observe in trying to rescue a drowning person without losing his own life. For instance, the swimmer must, when possible, avoid approaching a drowning person in front that he may not grasp him; for whatever a drowning person seizes, is held with convulsive force, and it is no easy matter to unloose the grasp. If, however, the drowning person does clutch the swimmer and it is difficult to release him, the swimmer should sink with him and he will at once let go and try to keep to the surface. It is then a very easy matter for the swimmer to approach him from behind and fasten his hold.

There are many methods of grasping the person in danger, but the best way to effect a rescue is to clasp one by the back of the neck, from behind, and then swim upon the back, keeping the charge also upon his back. The person being rescued may be frantic and possibly attempt to free himself by scratching the hands of the rescuer, which may be overcome by pushing his head under water, or by applying the thumbs with considerable force under the lobes of the ears, which subjects him to great pain and causes him to immediately desist. In desperate cases remedies have to be resorted to, and one has to become brutal at times in order to be humane. Drowning persons when not too far gone, are quick to realize that it is best to do what is desired of them.

Another method is to grasp the drowning person by the hair or by the collar if he is clothed, swimming with the other hand and the feet. As in the other method, the person being rescued should be kept upon his back.

For two swimmers the work of rescuing is easier, because they can assist each other. If the drowning person has some presence of mind remaining, each will seize him under the arm, and without any great effort tow him along with his head well out of the water while they urge him to keep stretched out as much as possible and without motion.

A writer in the Boys' Magazine gives the following directions for restoring the apparently drowned:

Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils at once.

Hold the body, for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.

Loosen all the tight articles of clothing about the neck and throat.

See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back in the throat. By taking hold of it, with a handkerchief or towel, it will not slip.

If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure on the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important point of all.

To do it readily lay the person on his back, with a cushion or pillow or some firm substance under his shoulders, then press with the flat of the hands on the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up the regular repetition and relaxation of pressure from 20 to 30 times a minute. A pressure of from 30 to 50 pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

Rub the limbs briskly with the hands, or with a dry cloth constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm. If hot water bottles are obtainable ap-

ply to the armpits, between the knees and to the soles of the feet.

As soon as the person can swallow give a tablespoon of spirits in hot water or some warm tea or coffee. Do not force liquor or any liquid into the throat of an unconscious person. Many persons have actually been strangled to death by people eager to render good service who were ignorant of what they were doing.

Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

Here's Another Fish Puzzle

Here are four parts of a fish. See how many of them you can guess. A package of postcards for each of the five boys or girls sending in the neatest correct answers.



Answers. Address the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The answer to the puzzle in the June 2 issue is "mumble-the-peg." Prize winners are Lee Martin, Admire, Kan.; Roby Spaulding, Kiel, Okla.; Albert Williams, Thomas, Okla.; Mabel Michael, Rozel, Kan.; and Maria I. Walker, Bluff City, Kan.

Don't Miss Your Calling

Full many boys engage in chores That to their souls are galling, And fail to tally any scores Because they miss their calling. No boy can rise to lasting fame By acting for the movies Or playing any other game, Unless that's what his groove is.

If you've a son who wears a scowl And don't know what content is, Don't try to make him wield a trowel But find out what his bent is. If he stirs mixtures in the shed And blows the thing to pieces, He may invent, unless he's dead, Some dope as slick as grease is.

If he is loath to herd the snakes And hoe the beets and "laters," Because he yearns to read of lakes And mountain crags and craters, Don't scold him like a surly scout But say: "Sylvester Amos, You are as smart as all git out, And will some day be famous!"

—Harry J. Williams.

You May Win a Prize

Are you working for your country? Farm boys and girls may have a big part in helping their country win the war by doing what they can to increase the food production. See that there is no food wasted. Can all the surplus food and raise as many vegetables as possible. Raise all the poultry and livestock you can handle.

Here is what a writer in Lone Scout says about making gardening interesting: "When the weeds get in your garden this summer get out your hoe and play war. Play that you are winning a

battle by hoeing down weeds. Every weed that falls counts as a dead soldier of the enemy. If you keep at this until the weeds are gone you will win the battle, otherwise, the weeds will win.

"Get busy with the potato plants as you did with the weeds and win the battle against the potato bugs. Each potato bug counts as an airship. When you have killed all the enemy's soldiers and damaged all his airships, sink his submarines. A mole is a submarine and every mole you kill is an undersea victory."

The Farmers Mail and Breeze would like to hear from its boy and girl readers as to what they are doing for their country. There will be a prize of \$1 for the best letter, 50 cents for the second best and 25 cents for the third best letter received by July 28. Address the Children's Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Stick to the Farm

I wish to commend Governor Capper's statement recently made relative to our farm boys joining the army. You can scarcely realize the value of this statement. I believe that our farmer boys should have the same advice by our government.

Living in a strictly farming community we can begin to see that farm labor will be very difficult to get, and as you stated, the eyes of the country were looking straight at Kansas for a great share of food production. I feel that you could not do a more noble act than to receive permission from our government, if necessary, officially, to advise every farm hand, the farmers' boys and those who really have been working on the farm in the past years, that they would not be subject to a call to arms, so long as they did their part as food producers.

Max A. Walters.

Glendale, Kan.

This Boy is a Real Soldier

I am 13 years old but no one takes me to be over 9 or 10. Of course, I can't go to war but I have enlisted just the same. I have the hoe for my gun and the weeds are the Germans, and it doesn't take me very long to get rid of a whole army.

I have planted some potatoes, parsnips and peanuts, pumpkins and squash and put out 200 sweet potato plants. I also work in the field when I am needed.

One of your pig club boys of this county, Monroe Simpson, is my chum.

Clyde, Kan.

Burdett Holley.

A little soap rubbed on the ends of the fingers before going into the garden will prevent dirt getting under the nails. The soap will wash off easily and bring all the dirt with it.

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From every standpoint—good flavor, rich nourishment, easy digestion, convenience, economy, health from childhood to old age—Grape-Nuts food.

"There's a Reason"

'Twas a Big Day for Canning

A Hundred Women at the Roxhaven Demonstration

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County



The Oil Stove Was Placed on the East Side of the House for the Canning Demonstration and Two Tables Were Set Conveniently Near.

IF THE members of any canning club find their enthusiasm beginning to lessen they should get Mr. Otis E. Hall, the state leader, to spend a day with them. They will find themselves growing more and more ambitious as the day goes on. As Mr. Hall's train brought him at 8:30 a. m. he was the first to arrive at Roxhaven for our demonstration. No farm woman could more readily unfold her apron and help prepare vegetables for dinner than he.

"What are you going to do with these beet tops?" he asked.

"Feed them to the pigs," we answered. "Well, now, I'm going to can some greens for you and you just tell me next winter if they aren't the finest greens you ever ate." And so we started our canning preparations about 10 minutes after he came. It was our plan to start work at 1 o'clock. That we might begin promptly, we placed the oil stove on the east side of the house, put the two tables in position, filled an 8-gallon cream can with cold water, set wash basin and towels in readiness and started kettles of water to heat.

By 11 o'clock a number of the club members who had come for the basket dinner were set to work picking and shelling peas, dressing a spring chicken, ready for its can and setting the table under the trees. In all we had between 90 and 100 interested men, women and children. Rugs, chairs and motor cars served for seats. No story was completed without interruption by questioners. Many times the women said they were "from Missouri" and went up to the cookers to see how things were being done.

Mr. Hall carries with him an aluminum pressure cooker and a galvanized iron can and lid similar in size to the ordinary lard can. So that the demonstration may be adapted to the tools of the ordinary canner, the pressure cooker is used for blanching and steaming. The galvanized can with its false bottom is used for sterilizing and tempering the cans.

"You will notice," Mr. Hall said, "that I place these pint glass jars and lids in this warm water to temper them. I consider it the safest way to handle a can. Now that the water is boiling, let us take out one can for this chicken. Please, wrap this cloth around the can or the wind may break it. I'm going to dip these rubbers in the boiling water too. There, now, Mrs. Page, please pack that chicken, bones and all in the can. All in but the neck and feet? Well, that's good. Now, let's add a scant teaspoon of salt; fill up the can with water and screw the lid as tightly as we can using only the thumb and little finger of one hand. That's ready for sterilizing. Mr. Timekeeper, please tell us when this chicken has boiled 3 hours and we'll take it out, screw the lid on tightly and call it done. My won't that be a fine can of stuff to have ready for company? My wife and I canned 18 young roosters, last year. Better can those roosters than sell them for 10 cents a pound. Speaking of canning meat, I helped a farmer can a whole beef about three weeks ago. The packers haven't any market for fresh meat there.

"Here are the peas. Two of you hold the corners of this square of cloth. Tie the corners and we'll blanch these peas 5 good minutes. Mark your time on the note book, Mr. Timekeeper. What does

this blanching do?" Removes the objectionable acids. Now, we'll plunge these peas into a cold bath. Just imagine yourself plunged from boiling hot water into icy cold! It would kill a strong man—and what else can we expect for those small organisms that help to cause fermentation? Fill this can and timekeeper, tell us when these peas have boiled 3 hours.

"Beans! oh beans, beans, beans! Wax beans, green beans, mixed beans—pods and shelled beans! Be sure you can some beans. No family can possibly eat all the beans in the garden unless some are canned for winter use. Don't go hungry for green beans next December when a few minutes work now will fill a shelf. Yes, we'll treat these beans the same as the peas only, Mr. Timekeeper, please tell us when they've boiled 2 hours.

"Now, we'll steam these beet tops 15 minutes. You see I've taken most of the water out of this cooker and this sack of greens will rest on the false bottom. The water is underneath. How high do I have the water on the cans? Up to the lids and over. That's the safest way. It'll fill even a steam pressure canner so the water covers the cans.

"Do you have to have a canner? No, indeed, you can use a kettle like this, or a pail with a cover or a lard can. There's no absolute need of a canner but there's just the same advantage there is in using a plow rather than a hoe to cultivate corn. A canner saves time.

"Time up for the beet tops. You see they have lost some of their bulk. Into the cold water! Let's skin these little beets and put them into the cans. Two hours boiling, timekeeper. These beets that we put into steam 7 or 8 minutes ago should be ready to cold dip. No, we won't put vinegar on them. Just a teaspoon of salt to a quart of water. If you want vinegar, cook your canned beets in a strong vinegar solution for a few minutes before serving. Salt and water for the tops, too. We sometimes add a very little vinegar."

Mr. Hall made the necessity of using vegetables while fresh very clear to his audience. If a pan of fresh milk is set in the sun it will soon have a peculiar, sour taste. The same is true of vegetables. They seem to heat. Corn, especially, one can't transfer from field to canner too quickly.

Threshers are Coming

Careful planning is necessary in the kitchen when threshers are expected, but it is a mistake to prepare cooked foods very long in advance. Stale eatables are never so appetizing as freshly cooked, and in hot weather where it is difficult to get ice, there is always danger of ptomaine poisoning. This is especially true with meats or dishes containing eggs, milk or cheese. These should be served the day they are cooked. Pies should not be baked until the morning they are to be used. It is a good idea to bake the lower crusts a day or two in advance, and set them away in a cool dry place until needed. Just before serving, place these shells in the oven to make them crisp, then fill them with crushed and sweetened berries or other fresh fruit and serve with thick cream. Whipped cream spread over the top is

delicious if there is time to prepare it. Cream or lemon filling may be made and put into the shells the day they are to be served.

A woman who has the care and comfort of her family in her charge should consider her health of more importance than the saving of a few dimes and at times of special stress such as threshing week should conserve her strength by buying bread and cookies instead of doing all her own baking. The family washing should be sent to the town laundry for that week. Many women make themselves extra labor at harvest by trying to serve too great a variety at every meal. It is much less work to cook a double amount of one thing than to prepare two separate dishes. Two vegetables besides one kind of meat, potatoes, one sort of jelly or preserves, a drink and one dessert are a great plenty for any dinner. To serve pie and cake at the same meal is a waste of food and of a woman's time and strength.

Jelly Making Hints

Crystallization in jelly is caused either by too large a proportion of sugar to juice or too rapid boiling. Always leave skins on the fruit to be used for jelly. Do not gather the fruit just after a rain as it will take longer cooking. Under ripe fruit is better for jelly than over ripe.

Never stir juice for jelly while it is cooking. Cook enough for only two or three glasses at once, using a shallow enamel or aluminum saucepan so that the jelly will cook quickly. Too long boiling changes the composition of the sugar and makes a sirup which will not jelly. Heat the sugar by placing it in the oven for a few minutes and add it hot to the boiling juice. Apple juice may be combined with cherry, strawberry and other juices to make jelly. A delicious flavor is given to apple jelly by placing a mint leaf in the glass and pouring the hot jelly over it. Mrs. A. B. Ewer. Woodson Co., Kansas.

Pack Beans in Salt

String beans may be packed in salt in the same way as corn and will keep perfectly. They taste almost like fresh beans when cooked. String the beans and boil them until tender, then drain and pack them in deep stone jars in alternate layers with clean salt using 1 pint of salt to 7 pints of beans and making the layers of salt thick. Place a weight on the top to keep the beans under the brine which will form. Cover the jar with clean muslin, tying down well on the sides. When ready to use, cover the beans with fresh water and set them on the back of the stove to draw out the salt. Several waters may be used for freshening if necessary. Pour off the water, cook a few moments and season the beans to taste. Marion Co., Iowa. Mrs. K. B. R.

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Gingham is the fashionable material for wash dresses this season. The girls' dress here illustrated would be charming made of plaid gingham with plain col-



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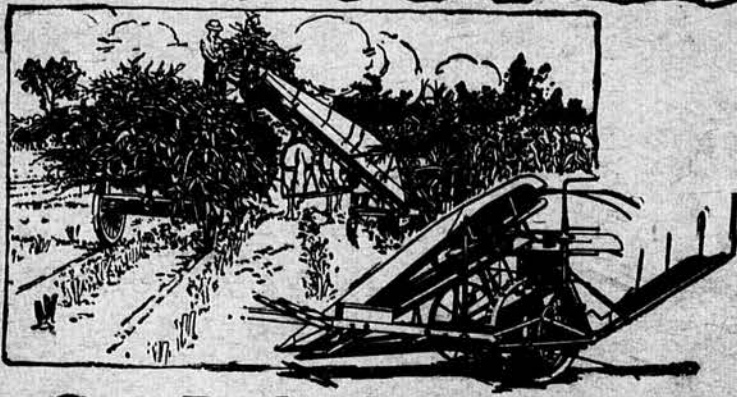
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How To Earn This Kite

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The Household, Sept. 14, Topeka, Kan.



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HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, BOOK DEPT. L. O. 20, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Here are the New Officers

Breed Club Election Returns Have Been Counted

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

PLYMOUTH Rocks are in the lead in the Capper Poultry Club. That doesn't necessarily mean that the girls with this kind of chickens are doing better than girls with other sorts, for it's too soon to tell that, but it does mean that the Plymouth Rock breed club is the largest one we have. There are 74 girls in the Plymouth Rock club—just 22 more than the Rhode Island breed club which has 52 members. Leghorns come next with 43 members and then come the Wyandottes with 26 and the Orpingtons with 20. The Langshan breed has seven champions. One girl, Estella Chaffee of Brown county, has Anconas. Helen Hos-

county and the vice president is Susie Morton of Lincoln county. The secretary-treasurer is Ruth Wood of Sumner county and the assistant secretary-treasurer is Lila Bradley of Coffey county. Assistant secretary for the Whites is Elsa Stiller of Marion county and for the Buffs, May Cotton of Doniphan county. Langshan officers are: President, Mona Guthrie of Stafford county; vice president, Mae Duncan of Pratt county; secretary-treasurer, Thelma Martin of Anderson county; and assistant secretary-treasurer, Esther Hagstrand of McPherson county.

Please remember that your breed club fee of 25 cents is due now unless you have paid it already. If your name begins with a letter of the alphabet before N, send your dues to your secretary-treasurer. If your name begins with N or a letter after N, send your dues to the assistant secretary treasurer.



Thelma Kiefer of Atchison County.

ford of Crawford county has Buttercups, Alvretta Lucky of Montgomery county has Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and two girls, Agnes Wells of Meade county and Bernice O'Daniel of Pottawatomie county have Light Brahmas. There is a chance for a mighty fine race with all these breeds.

But it isn't fair to talk so long before I tell you who was elected for breed club officers when you're all fairly aching to know. Plymouth Rocks must come first because they are the largest Club. Anna Greenwood of Greenwood county is president. She had 11 more votes than Daisy Weltmer of Brown county, so Daisy is vice president. Anna's picture was in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for July 7 and Daisy's will be in soon. Marie Riggs of Trego county is secretary-treasurer and Inis Van Seyoc of Clay county is assistant secretary-treasurer. The assistant secretary for Barred Rocks is Sybil Jones of Reno county; for the Buff Rocks, Ethel Dykes of Stafford county; and for White Rocks, Maude Hurley of Dickinson county.

Madge Slater of Lyon county is President of the Rhode Island breed club and Rachel Othick of Anderson county is vice president. Madge was 6 votes ahead of Rachel. Grace Young of Leavenworth county is secretary-treasurer and Ida Butts of Morton county is assistant secretary-treasurer. Mabel Peterson of McPherson county is assistant secretary for the Rose Comb Reds; Erma Wadsworth of Maize is assistant secretary for the Single Comb Reds and Hope Williams of Sherman county for the Rhode Island Whites.

Effie Merritt of Cloud county and Fern Clower of Neosho county made a close race for president of the Leghorn club. Fern won by a single vote so Effie is vice president. Rose Taton of Haskell county is secretary-treasurer and Letha Emery of Crawford county is assistant secretary-treasurer. There is a long list of assistant secretaries for varieties. Here it is: Single Comb Whites, Elvise Oliver of Sedgwick county; Single Comb Browns, Gertrude Blair of Wilson county; Rose Comb Browns, Carrie Smith of Logan county; and Single Comb Buffs, Bernice Bright of Norton county.

Emma Harnish of Marion county is president of the Wyandotte club. She had one more vote than Beatrice Hamilton of Washington county so Beatrice is vice president. Marie Hiatt of Anderson county is secretary-treasurer and Myrtle Collins of Miami county is assistant secretary-treasurer. Assistant secretary for White Wyandottes is Mary McKinney of Montgomery county; for the Silvers, Elsie Miller of Brown county; and for the Buffs, Leona Casebeer of Marshall county.

In the Orpington breed club, the president is Waneta Williams of Wabaunsee

Chickens for Egg Production

The time to begin to get your pullets in condition for early laying is before they are hatched, your eggs for hatching must be from strong vigorous stock that is early maturing. Set early in the season to give the pullets an early start and the best of the season for their growing period. The chicks must be kept growing. If on range they will get exercise and proper green foods, if not these must be supplied them.

One of the most common faults to be found among poultry growers, especially on the farms is overcrowding in the brood coops. The chickens should be moved from them early, and given pleasant roomy quarters if they are to make a rapid growth. They must be well-housed when the first cool weather comes, and not allowed out when the weather is very cold or when snow is on the ground.

Every poultry owner should have a scratching shed well provided with litter for the hens on stormy or cold days. Care in regard to cleanliness in houses and feed, avoidance of drafts in roosting quarters, plenty of grit and oyster shell and good pure water will go a long way toward a good egg production.

We have a variety of feeds which are good but we must look to economy and also variety. A warm mash in the morning of steamed oats 50 per cent, corn chop 25 per cent and shorts 25 per cent, and about 1/2 pint of granulated charcoal to every 100 hens makes an ideal winter feed. For the remainder of the day they may have oats, corn, kafir, or any of the grains. We also must provide some green feed. Alfalfa leaves are good and vegetables will be very welcome. In cold weather warm the drinking water. Don't give it hot but just pleasantly warm. Milk, either sweet or sour is a great help.

Use purebred fowls by all means. They are better and add much to the appearance of the flock, and cost no more to feed. **Mrs. A. E. McNeil, Centralia, Kan.**



Ethelyn Etherington and her chicks.

Milk Cows Require a Rest

Six Weeks a Year is not too Long to be Dry

BY F. H. SCRIBNER

AS MUCH importance hinges upon the freshening period as any other factor in keeping and developing dairy cows. The basis of modern dairying is the maternity of the cow and success depends upon the reasonable consideration of this important fact. While we consider the principal means of bringing about maximum results, yet the best results in milk production, or in use of feed stuffs, cannot be obtained unless some consideration has been made of the freshening period.

A period of rest is an absolute necessity. A special purpose dairy cow directs her energies toward digesting and assimilating feed for milk production, with the result that a large proportion of body tissue has been exhausted, or worn out. Sufficient time should be allowed between drying off and freshening time for the body may recuperate, and that extra nourishment may be given to the unborn calf at this particular period when greatest development takes place. Building up worn-out body tissue is the only consideration that creates a need of fixing up, for we find that the making of milk requires large amounts of nervous energy, and that these nerve centers need a relaxation from the strenuous work of the year, the same as a person doing severe mental labor requires a vacation even more than the person doing merely heavy physical labor. Six weeks absolute rest from milk giving is none much.

A cow that has not had some preparation for this important period is handicapped for a successful year's work. We often hear the expression, "My cows are dry now, and we are not feeding." I believe feed never was put to better use than after the cow is dried off. Feed liberally at this time, not with heating and constipating feeds, but feeds that will keep the digestion perfect, and yet be nourishing enough to build tissue and supply proper necessities for the unborn calf. A straw stack cow never made a world's record.

A memoranda book in the barn giving dates when every cow is due to freshen is of utmost importance, for without this knowledge, cows may be milked either too long or not long enough.

The cow should freshen in a box stall, which has been thoroly cleaned and disinfected. She should occupy this stall some time in advance, that she may become used to her new surroundings, avoiding draughts, excitement, and cold drinks of water, all of which have a tendency to bring on milk fever, as well as udder troubles. A dose of salts and hot bran mash after calving, aids digestion and carries away any feverish condition. The udder should not be all emptied out for at least two days, simply relieve those quarters the calf has left.

Increase the feed very gradually until such time as the cow appears in a normal condition, when she may be given a full feed.

Lipsa Did Well the First Year

Lipsa has a new champion Jersey, 323967, whose record of 11,509.3 lbs milk and 684.32 pounds butterfat only sets a new standard for her as the junior 2-year-old, but teaches a lesson in profitable milk production. Lipsa, freshening with her first calf, tested on test at the age of 2 years and 6 months, weighing 673 pounds. On the test she finished her record she weighed 1,150 pounds, a gain of 211 pounds during the test period. This significant gain could be remembered when studying feed record.

The value of an official record has never been questioned. But it often has been said that the milk and butter produced by a cow in a record year is made at great expense and was not profitable. Lipsa's record refutes this absolutely.

An accurate record of her feed and its cost was kept thruout the test. This record shows that Lipsa consumed \$4.54 in feedstuffs, which includes hay, silage and roots.

Lipsa's production of milk, sold by her owner at 10 cents a quart, brought \$1.60. Deducting the \$34.54, cost of feed, she returned \$407.06 profit. Lipsa was presented her owner with a heifer calf, which is not for sale at any price, and constitutes an extra dividend.

The Ohio State University supervised Lipsa's test, having sent its testers to the owner's farm 22 times during the test. She also was tested on one occasion by the head of the Register of Merit

department of the American Jersey Cattle club. Her record showed remarkable persistency and regularity, the best month's yield being 81.97 pounds fat and the yield of the twelfth month in lactation 58.05 pounds fat.

Replace the Cream With Corn.

When skim milk is substituted for whole milk in feeding the calf, something needs to be added to replace the butterfat removed in the cream. Corn can be used to good advantage. It is better cracked than ground fine. Bran is good and ground oats are splendid. A mixture is better than just one of them. The calf will begin to eat feed when 2 to 3 weeks old, and should have access to it. The best way to feed grain is dry and care should be taken not to allow any of it to remain in the corners of the feeding box as it will sour and may cause digestive troubles. Boiled ground flaxseed also is used with skim milk to make up for the fat removed.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

Good Drainage in Leavenworth

The farm bureau of Leavenworth county has been active in promoting better drainage on the farms of its members. Since last fall complete plans have been made for drainage systems on 30 farms. These have been prepared by H. B. Walker, irrigation and drainage engineer of the division of extension of the agricultural college.

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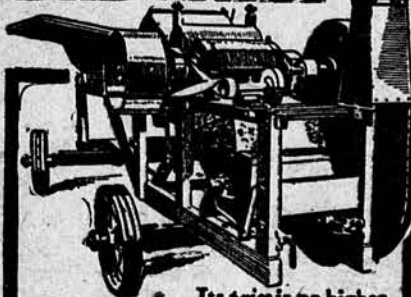
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FARM ANSWERS

About State Hall Insurance.
Is hall insurance issued by any state?
Barton Co. P. F. S.

North Dakota is the only state which has placed a law for the state insurance of crops against loss or damage by hail on its statute books. A special hail insurance department, which will insure growing grain crops in any county in the state against loss or damage by hail, has been formed. County, township, city and village assessors, at the time of making a list of property for assessment every year, must inquire of the person assessed how many acres of crop he may wish to insure for the year informing him that as a premium for this insurance a payment of 30 cents an acre must be made.

The assessor is required to fill in the forms for all such insurance agreements, to collect the 30 cents an acre with an additional 1/2 cent an acre as an application fee and to forward these forms and money to the county auditor, who files the applications and turns over the money to the county treasurer.

The insurance is in force and effect from the time of filing the application in the office of the county auditor until the grain is cut, but in no case later than September 15 of every year. On the first day of June, July and August, the county auditors make a list of all hail insurance applications filed with them, and forward it to the department of hail insurance at the state capital, Bismarck. Meantime the county commissioners at their April board meeting appoint for every county a competent resident to act as official adjuster of losses and damage caused by hail to any crop insured under the act. The state commissioner of hail insurance must be notified by the county auditors of such appointments which only become valid when they receive his approval, and he has power to remove or discharge any such official adjuster for incompetency or neglect.

It is the duty of these official adjusters to determine the damages caused by hail to crops within their districts insured under the act.

When anyone thus insured has sustained loss by hail he promptly notifies the commissioner of insurance who directs an official adjuster to visit the place and estimate and adjust such loss. In so doing it is his duty to inquire into the conditions of the crop before the loss occurred, as to whether it was poor, medium, or good, and if he deems it necessary he has power to call witnesses to testify as to the said condition, and he shall make his estimate and adjustment after ascertaining the condition before and after the loss occurred. In estimating the loss the adjuster shall allow as damages the proportion which the crop as damaged bears to the crop if no such loss had occurred. If the total value of the crop insured be less than \$3 an acre then in case of total loss the insured shall receive the total value thereof; if the loss be partial he shall receive that percentage of value which the loss bears to the total value of the crop insured. If the value of the crop be more than \$3 an acre, the insured shall receive that percentage of the maximum of \$3 which the loss bears to the total value of the crop, provided however that in no case shall more than \$3 an acre be allowed as the maximum for wheat, flax, oats, barley, corn, rye and other grains.

Management of Young Turkeys.

Please tell of the best ways of managing young turkeys, after they are old enough to roost away from the coops.

Lyon Co. S. J. H.
When about 6 weeks old the young turkeys are old enough to go to roost. Practically all turkey raisers allow the birds to roost in the open trees or on fences or other roosts especially provided for them. In sections where high winds prevail it is customary to build the roosts next to a barn or shed, where there is some protection; when this is done posts are driven into the ground and poles are laid across them 4 or 5 feet from the ground. By driving them to the roosting place and feeding them there every evening just before dark, young turkeys can be made to roost wherever desired. For the first few times it sometimes is necessary to keep them under the roost until dark, but they will finally fly up, and after a week or so will no longer have to be driven, but will come up every night to be fed and to roost. During the summer and early fall turkeys can find an abundance of feed on the average farm. Grasshoppers and other insects, weeds and grass seeds, green vegetation, berries, and grain picked up in the fields all go to make up the turkey's daily ration. When this natural feed is plentiful, very little need be added until fattening time, except for the purpose of bringing the turkeys every night to roost and to keep them from straying from home. For this purpose one feed of grain every night just before roosting time is sufficient.

One of the greatest difficulties with which turkey growers have to contend is to keep their flocks from wandering over too wide an area and invading neighboring farms. To some extent, feeding heavily night and morning reduces the area over which turkeys range, but even then they often go too far. When trouble of this kind occurs, the most effective plan is to drive them into an inclosure, such as is described for a breeding pen, and keep

them there until about noon. In warm weather turkeys do most of their ranging early in the morning and by 9 o'clock they usually are as far from home as they will get during the day. As soon as the sun becomes very warm they spend most of their time in the shade until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they begin moving toward home, ranging for feed along the way. If the weather is not too warm they do not spend so much time lying in the shade, and consequently range over a larger area and may keep moving away from home until noon. By feeding in the pen every morning they soon learn to go there on coming down from the roost and no time is lost in penning them. If they fly out of the pen after being fed, the flight feathers from one wing should be clipped.

A Name for the Farm.

What is a good name for a farm? We should like to name ours. P. R. Leavenworth Co.

This question was answered by the editor of the Ohio Farmer in a recent issue in the following excellent way:

"Please suggest a name for my farm," writes a subscriber. We could suggest any number of names, but would any one be suitable? All probably would be poor compared to what the best name for this particular farm might be. Every farm has its own peculiarities, its own individuality—some natural characteristic, perhaps, which would make one name better than any other would be. For instance, there may be some peculiar hill or other natural formation which is prominent from a distance. Perhaps there is some soil characteristic that is dominant. It may be that some particular fruit, vegetable, livestock or other branch of farming is followed; and in such a case a name that suggests this specialty would prove of great advertising value. Perhaps there is some other characteristic of the owner or the farm that would be the determining factor in choosing a suitable name. There are so many different things—as many almost as there are farms—that might fix the "best name" that we do not wish to suggest a list offhand. Think over the characteristics of the farm, the farm business and your own mental attitude to your farm and some individual feature will likely come to your mind that will give you the most appropriate name possible. A farm name chosen in this way will be adopted quickly by the neighborhood because it is the most natural and individualistic name that could be chosen. A name selected in this way will prove of much greater worth than one chosen at random from a mechanically made list of possible names.

Sweet Clover for Hay.

I have some Sweet clover; kindly tell me how to handle the hay crop. Labette Co. C. R. O.

Sweet clover properly handled produces a fair quality of hay which makes a desirable substitute for the more valuable kinds, such as alfalfa or Red clover. One cutting of Sweet clover can be obtained the first year. This crop should not be cut until the crown sprouts have begun to show on top of the roots about 1 inch underground. At this time the crop can be cut close to the ground. Two and perhaps three crops of hay may be obtained the second year. The first one should be cut just before the first bloom buds appear, since the plants rapidly become coarse and woody after they start to bloom. The Sweet clover should be cut sufficiently high to leave a few branches and leaves on every plant. If cut too close at this time many of the plants will be killed.

The second cutting should be handled in the same way as the first. The time of cutting will have to be governed by the judgment of the farmer. The Sweet clover will be continually in bloom soon after the second cutting comes on. It usually should be cut when about 20 inches high, and must be cut high, as at the first cutting. The third crop may be mowed close to the ground. The hay is cured in the same manner as alfalfa or Red clover. More time is required to cure Sweet clover hay than alfalfa or Red clover because it is more succulent than the latter crops. If the weather is unfavorable at cutting, great difficulty is experienced in properly curing Sweet clover hay. Also the tall stubble that it is necessary to leave in making the first cuttings interferes with the raking of the hay. For these reasons Sweet clover will never be popular as a forage crop, except where other forage legumes cannot be grown profitably. C. C. CUNNINGHAM.
K. S. A. C.

Introducing a New Queen.

How can a new queen be introduced in the hive? Doniphan Co. F. H. D.

Whenever it happens that the old queen becomes unable to lay fertile eggs, or possibly some accident happens to her, it then becomes necessary to procure a new queen as quickly as possible, in order that the supply of worker bees may be kept up to the limit. A new queen is purchased, but she is an entire stranger to the colony, and bees usually are a bit suspicious of strangers. It is, therefore, necessary that they become acquainted before coming into direct contact with her. It usually is best to wait a few days before introducing the queen, until the workers have become aware of the fact that they are queenless. They are then anxious to have a queen, and will the more readily accept her, but even then some caution is necessary. The queen usually is shipped in a small wire cage, with a plug of honey or rock candy in the end for her to feed upon. This cage should be suspended between two brood frames until the bees have eaten their way thru this plug and liberated the queen. By this time they usually will accept her without question.

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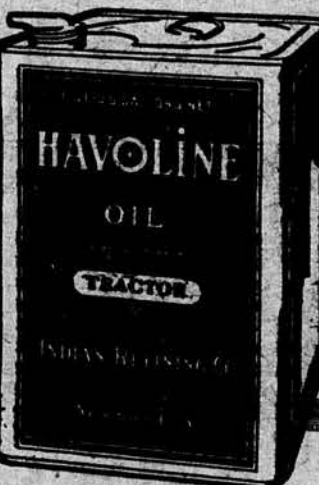
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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

The Dread Second Summer.

I am very anxious to know how to get my baby safely thru the next three months. He is 15 months old, so this will be his second summer. I have often been told that the second summer was very deadly and that if a baby got safely thru that his chances were good. I wish you would tell me just what it is about the second summer that is so fatal, and how I may avoid it.

YOUNG MOTHER.

The fatal thing about the second summer is the same thing that is so fatal in the first summer and in all succeeding summers, not to mention the seasons of spring, fall and winter. It is ignorance. So far as infant mortality being greater in the second year of life than in the first, I venture to class it among the popular impressions that are not true. Statistics do not support it. There are some respects, however, in which a baby's second summer is more perilous than his first, and in most part, the perils may be circumvented by an enlightened mother.

The chief thing is the matter of diet. In the first summer, the baby is either on the breast or kept strictly upon a milk and water diet. He is a new baby, and gets better care than at any other time in his life. He is constantly under the eye of the mother and any deviation from normal receives prompt attention.

The second summer, however, finds many a mother who was prudent in the early months taking long chances with the diet of her baby. One thing after another has been added to his diet and he has seemed to bear them all. He is so cute, it's just a pleasure to see him eat. He must come to the table and sit in his high chair, from which kingly throne, he clamors for a goodly portion of everything in sight. And, one thing more, he may now superintend his own things and comings enough to pick up any a choice morsel from the floor.

There is a great chance that baby, in his second summer, is eating "just what the rest of us do," and some things more. The fermentative bacteria do not take vacation in hot weather, but in it a season for special activity. Their work in baby's alimentary canal adds to the distress created by the overtaxing of immature digestive organs with improper food, and the baby begins to feel his "second summer."

Young mothers should remember that milk must continue to be the staple article of diet for a child in his second year; in fact, it remains so for long afterward. No child more than a year old should be given the bottle. He should be taught to drink from a cup. It is just as important to have the milk clean and sweet as when he took it by the nipple route. The possibilities of damage by impure milk are not all put away when the bottle is abolished. It is neither necessary nor advisable to maintain an exclusive milk diet in the second year. The baby may have well-cooked cereals; oatmeal, cornmeal, or prepared wheat. He may have a little bread after it is 24 hours stale, and graham crackers are allowed in reasonable amount. Gravies that are not too rich are allowed on bread, and chicken, mutton, or beef broth with which well cooked rice may be served.

As he reaches the later months of the year, he may be allowed an egg, poached soft boiled, and a small portion of baked potato. To add to the joy of eating, you may give him puddings of custard, rice, tapioca, and he may also eat stewed prunes, apple sauce and sweet oranges. No; I said nothing about candy.

Despite all these precautions your baby may show symptoms of the dreaded summer complaint. Give him enough castor oil to clear the bowels thoroughly. Depending somewhat upon conditions this may be from 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls; don't overdo it. Stop all food and give barley water for 24 hours. Now and then, I find a very sick baby who frets himself into a worse state because not allowed to eat. In such cases, I compromise on unflavored gelatin which usually is relished. If the baby is better at the end of one day, you may begin giving a mixture of barley water and milk. If he is not markedly better you have waited long enough. Get the best doctor within reach.

I see so many kind answers to questions in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, that I am tempted to ask advice for my husband. He

is 38, an old soldier. He is pretty well with the exception of sudden spells that take him without warning; then he breathes hard, his arms and limbs shake, and jerk fearfully sometimes. This lasts a minute, sometimes five; if five, he seems a little bewildered when it is over. Sometimes he will have two or three a day, sometimes not any for a week. This is of long standing. He would fall if he did not sit down quickly.

M. N.

Such conditions as you name are not susceptible of cure at this late stage. They are due to brain changes which are very likely induced by a high blood pressure. In a younger person, epilepsy would be suspected, but this is not true epilepsy. A very light diet should be insisted upon. Free action of the bowels every day is required. The patient should do nothing that calls for straining or unusual effort, neither should he undertake anything that entails stooping. He should avoid exposure to the sun's rays in hot weather and avoid public gatherings, crowds, and excitement of any kind. Aside from these restrictions, let him be as comfortable in every way as possible.

T. B. Retreat at Norton.

Will you kindly advise me where the state tuberculosis sanatorium is located? Also as to what the charges would be, if any, to enter same?

READER.

The Kansas State Tuberculosis Sanatorium is at Norton, and is in charge of Doctor C. D. Kenney, superintendent. The charge for patients able to pay is \$10.50 a week. For those needing treatment, but not able to pay, arrangements must be made thru the health officer and county commissioners of the patient's home county. The sanatorium is an excellent institution that means much to Kansas. Its capacity is limited, and it must be remembered that it cannot take incurable cases. Prospective patients should write to the superintendent for information before planning to go.

The Weed Harvest.

We have a large quantity of mullein, snake-weed and Jimson on our farm. Will you give me the names of some firms who buy it and the process by which it is cured? Will you answer in a few days, as I think it is nearly time for it to be gathered?

L. T.

Anyone raising medicinal plants for the market should make early arrangements with some manufacturing pharmacy for their sale, and receive their special instructions as to harvesting. Probable buyers are H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Lloyd Brothers, Cincinnati, O.; W. S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

Our Old Friend, Pollyanna.

You have all heard of Pollyanna. Here is a letter from one of our own people that makes Polly look to her laurels. It is a fine example of how to get well in tuberculosis.

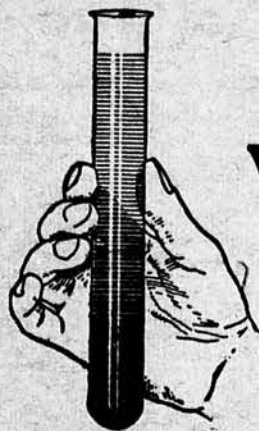
Your answers are as interesting and helpful as any part of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, which is saying a good deal. Many times I have thought of writing and emphasizing your advice by telling of my own trouble. I feel that I must write this time in regard to Anxious Mother's boy. You advise her to see a good doctor, and that is the thing to do but many common practitioners and good ones, too, do not understand these diseases, and she might go to one who would advise an operation. I have tuberculosis of the spine and how I suffered. It got so bad that I lost the use of my legs. Last August my husband took me to Denver and placed me in St. Luke's Hospital under the care of the best specialist. He put my body in a tight plaster cast. At the end of eight weeks, I could take a few steps alone. About that time, I bruised my right elbow with my cast, and after I came home it began to swell and was very painful. I could not return to Denver, but I wrote and told the doctor how it was. This is what he wrote me: "The arm must be put absolutely at rest. Better to your local doctor and have him put the arm in plaster splints, holding it at about right angles." Before I could have it seen to, my arm had grown stiff at the elbow so I could not straighten my arm at all and was also stiff at the shoulder. My arm was in the cast six weeks. The swelling was reduced considerably and I am gradually getting strength in my arm. It is still stiff, but is so much better that I believe if I were younger I could get entirely well. I'm still in a body cast, but can feed chickens, help get the meals, wash dishes, cream separator, tho I still spend most of my time lying down. The kitchen floor has been wiped up but once in six months, there is no ironing done, excepting what 7 year old daughter does, and the furniture is seldom dusted, but as we spend most of the time on the porch, it does not matter much. We have plenty to eat, good beds (on the porch) and health seems to be coming back, so we are pretty well off after all.

I drink much milk, eat eggs and fruit, bread and butter, but have taken only a little medicine, just as tonic. Perhaps this will help some discouraged one.

MRS. G. A. K.

Has the orchard been properly sprayed? Clean, well-formed fruit usually sells at a good price.

There is no hope for success in life without labor.



And this was called oil!

A chemist's report taken from a crank-case

An operator of motor trucks in Rochester, N. Y., who was getting irritating results from his lubrication, furnished us with a sample of the used oil from the crank-case.

It proved to be 72% gasoline.

How did the gasoline get there?

As you know, there is a clearance between piston rings and pistons. The oil used on this car, being of wrong body and character, had failed to seal this clearance. Gasoline had been forced down past the piston rings with each compression stroke. The gasoline had then been churned into the oil until there was actually more gasoline than oil in the crank-case.

72% gasoline in crank-case oil is of course unusual.

But the incident brings out pointedly a very common condition.

Oil that furnishes



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

a poor piston-ring seal always allows the escape of gasoline into the crank-case.

And it takes very little gasoline in the crank-case to seriously impair the oil's lubricating efficiency.

Motorists repeatedly report that Gargoyle Mobiloils, used as specified in our Chart, cut their usual gasoline consumption from 10 to 20%. Why?

Because when the proper grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil is used, the combustion chambers are sealed gas-tight and power-tight. Oil of correct body keeps the gas in the combustion chambers where it belongs. It keeps the gas out of the crank-case where it does not belong.

Write for new 56-page booklet containing complete discussion of your lubrication problems, list of troubles with remedies and complete Charts of Recommendations for Automobiles, Motorcycles, Tractors and Marine Engines.

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If the dealer has not the grade specified for your car, kindly write our nearest branch, giving dealer's name and address.

CORRECT AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION

Explanation:—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

Model of	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
CARS					
Abbott-DeSout	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Alfa (6 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (8 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (10 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (12 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (14 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (16 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (18 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (20 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (22 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (24 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (26 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (28 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (30 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (32 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (34 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (36 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (38 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (40 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (42 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (44 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (46 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (48 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (50 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (52 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (54 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (56 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (58 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (60 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (62 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (64 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (66 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (68 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (70 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (72 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (74 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (76 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (78 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (80 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (82 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (84 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (86 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (88 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (90 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (92 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (94 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (96 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (98 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (100 cy)	A	A	A	A	A

Model of	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
CARS					
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Alfa (54 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (56 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (58 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
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Alfa (66 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (68 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (70 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (72 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (74 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (76 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (78 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (80 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (82 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (84 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (86 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (88 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (90 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (92 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (94 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (96 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (98 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (100 cy)	A	A	A	A	A

YOUR TRACTOR

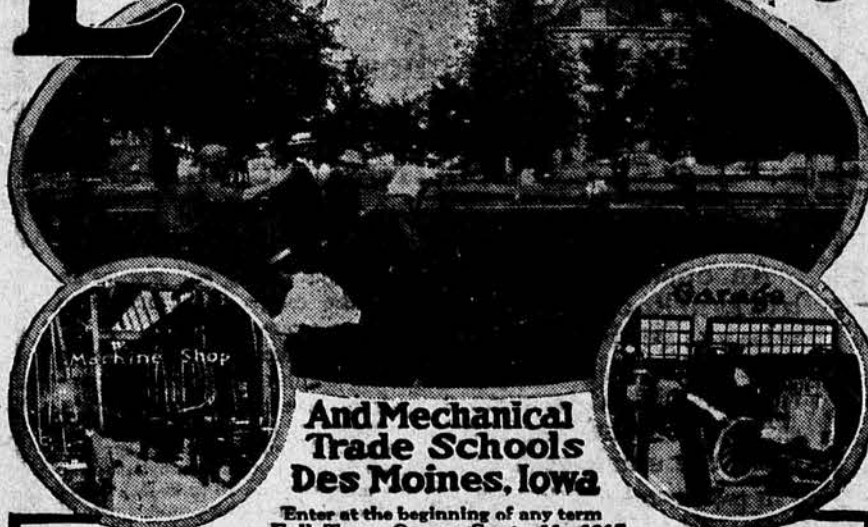
also may be lubricated efficiently with Gargoyle Mobiloils. On request we will mail you a separate Chart specifying the correct grade for each make and model of tractor.

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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for July 22. Sennacherib's invasion of Judah. 2 Kings 18:13-19:37.

Golden Text. God is our refuge and strength, A very present help in trouble. Psalms 46:1.

After 14 years, with Hezekiah and Isaiah leading the people in a right manner and following God in all their undertakings, a vast improvement was noticeable throughout Judah. As a natural result of its departure from the heathenism of idol worship, the kingdom was rich and prosperous, notwithstanding the fact that a heavy tribute had to be paid yearly to the king of Assyria.

When the great Sargon, king of Assyria, died at Nineveh, the capital of that nation, and was succeeded by Sennacherib, his son, several of the nations surrounding Judah decided to break the tribute-paying custom forced on them from various causes.

News of the revolt of Babylon reached Hezekiah. After conferring with a few of the tributary provinces and gaining a promise of help from Egypt, he concluded to join the rest in refusing to pay any more money to Assyria.

For a time all went well with Judah. Sennacherib had so many other matters to attend to that it was almost four years before he marched from Nineveh, with a large army, to disturb its peace. Then city after city fell before his brutal attacks. Anxious watchers on the towers of Jerusalem traced the army's advance during the following days by smoke clouds floating across the sky. While at night the glare from the burning forests and cities marked an added horror to the trail of desolation.

Terrified at the army's approach, Hezekiah sought to buy off the invaders by paying the former tax. In addition, he stripped the gold plating from the temple doors and despoiled his palace to add a costly gift to the tax tribute. This example was followed by the cities of Sidon, Ashkelon and Ekron. But Sennacherib was not satisfied. While receiving the tribute gifts, he marched steadily on. Very soon the valleys surrounding Jerusalem were filled with soldiers and their chariots ready to besiege its walls.

At loss what to do, Hezekiah put on sackcloth and went to the temple, while he waited for the return of a messenger, who sought Isaiah. Before him stretched ruin, suffering and captivity for his people, the loss of his kingdom and the extinction of his line. Above all else he saw the destruction of their true religious worship and the dishonor of God's name. His last hope rested in the thought that Isaiah would have a message from God telling them what to do. And so, while he waited within the temple, he expressed the needs of Judah's little band inside the Jerusalem walls. Presently Isaiah came and together the king and the prophet prayed.

The vast arrogant army of the Assyrians were warring not only against men and fortresses but the inviolable power of the universe. God declared to Isaiah that while He had permitted the Assyrians to attack Judah as a reminder of what grave calamities could overtake the nation if it was not righteous, He would now turn them back. Great numbers of the people of Judah had been captured, but here in Jerusalem, which was called the daughter of Zion, was a remnant of the nation which laughed and scorned the heathen of Assyria. Jerusalem was now under the protection of God and the Assyrian army could make no further advance.

As applied to any means used by God to accomplish His purposes the word angel means a messenger. And we are not to imagine that the destroying angel which turned back the Assyrians went among the army destroying, one by one, the soldiers with a stab of a sword, although we do not know the exact method used.

A sign was given to Isaiah whereby the people might not forget this God-given protection. As the invasion of the Assyrians had destroyed and prevented all that season's harvests, and it was now too late to plant for the next year, they would be two years without their regular crops, merely existing on the things which grew of themselves.

With horses size, bone, form and constitution must always be regarded first in breeding.

News From Johnson County

BY FRANK MCGRATH

Harvesting is well under way in this county. There is an excellent outlook for wheat; many fields will yield 25 to 30 bushels an acre. There also is a good outlook for the English bluegrass crop.

English bluegrass is a hard crop to cut. We are harvesting our crop with a 7-foot McCormick binder; this machine has been in use 10 years, but it does just as good work as ever. We are running the platform very low and have it tipped forward, yet we are not able to get all of the bluegrass stalks. The bundles are tied very tight, as the stalks always shrink a great deal in drying.

The yield of potatoes will not be quite so large here as it was last year. A larger acreage was planted, however, so it is probable that the total production will be higher.

There are but few harvest hands in this neighborhood; more could be used. Most farmers are paying from \$3 to \$3.50 a day and board.

Can You Spell?

Dillon's Desk Book deals with such topics as writing for publications, technical names in the printing business, preparation of copy, a dozen or so pages of "Don'ts," spelling and capitalization rules, something about copyright and libel laws and other laws relating to published matter. What to write and how to appeal to the editor is an interesting and instructive section. There are numerous short, pithy helps of various kinds, the little desk volume closing with a list of 50 words which the author says 45 college professors say are most often misspelled in the written work of students, and a final page of "expressions to avoid." A very handy, useful work tool to all writers. The price is 50 cents, and the book may be ordered from Charles Dillon, Capper Farm Papers, Topeka, Kan.

Sow Turnips, He Says

A great drive was made in Kansas to produce gardens this year. But it is possible many farmers, and town people as well, may neglect to do another thing that would help greatly, so I suggest this: Sow a lot of turnip seed and raise thousands of bushels of turnips. They will supply food for man and beast. Turnips will take the place of potatoes to a great extent and are a wholesome food. A good plan is to sow seed in the corn fields just before the last cultivation if one does not have wheat stubble to break up. Farmer. Herington, Kan.

Master Wilson Coming

The executive committee of the Kansas State Grange has procured the services of Oliver Wilson, master of the National Grange for the week beginning July 23, and he will speak at the following places: Valley Falls, July 23; Topeka, night of July 23, at Memorial hall; Ottawa, July 24; Independence, July 25; Oswego, July 26; Newton, July 27; Winfield, July 28.

Mr. Wilson is a very able platform speaker. He is the bearer of messages that the patrons of Kansas will be pleased to hear. Everybody is welcome.

No Title to 2 Million Acres

The government has won its suit against the Southern Pacific railroad to regain nearly 2,300,000 acres of Oregon and Washington land worth 30 million dollars. The timber and minerals in the land are valued at an added 24 million dollars. The Chamberlain-Ferris law of 1916 forfeited the railroad's title to the lands granted by Congress in 1866, and provided for their sale. This law has just been upheld by the supreme court. The railroad will get \$2.50 an acre.

The Uses of Whisky

"Whisky is a good thing in its place," said a judge of the supreme court of Mississippi in an official opinion. "There is nothing like it for preserving a man when he is dead. If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whisky; if you want to kill a live man put whisky in him."

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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Butler Outfits are low in price. Use very little fuel. Substantial enough to last a lifetime under ordinary conditions. Butler Canning Outfits are much better than washboilers. They use less fuel, take up less room on the stove, cook quicker, better, and with much less trouble. Everything considered they are far more economical in the long run. Butler Canning outfits are so simple that any housewife who can prepare the simplest dishes can do any amount of profitable canning. The Butler method is the practical way—endorsed by Home Economics Teachers. The food is cooked whole in can or jar retaining all natural color, shape and flavor.

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Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

Six counties are to be visited by National Master Wilson this month beginning July 23. Then in August Mr. McKaig, master of North Dakota Grange, is to spend a week in Kansas speaking at Grange picnics. Several state speakers will be called to speak at county gatherings. At all these meetings sentiment favorable to the Grange will be created. It is for the subordinate and Pomona Granges in the counties where such rallies are held to make an extra effort to add to their numbers all farmers interested in Grange work.

Other states are aware of the opportunity to increase their membership by active and systematic work following the rousing meetings they are holding in several states. Usually the Pomona and Subordinate Granges of a county do a lot of extra work to get ready for a national speaker, and many farmers outside the order are awakened and interested in the work of the Grange as it is set before the people by these speakers. In too many instances nothing is done by the nearby Granges to get the membership of these interested ones.

The master of an Eastern state Grange has said so much better than I can just what our Granges should do that I want our members to read it carefully, and, if possible, follow his recommendations.

If maximum results are to be obtained from these summer rallies it is necessary that these efforts be followed with an earnest endeavor to crystallize the enthusiasm aroused, and make of it an active working agent in each subordinate Grange. It is wise to begin this follow-up work before the interest in the community begins to wane. Let there be no dearth of laborers to go out and gather in those who only await your invitation to make one of your number. That matters it that you have worked faithfully to make your Grange rally an unqualified success? Surely there was no one who entirely lost sight of the fact that these rallies were but means to an end; that the success of these meetings meant more than just enjoying a good social time together with congenial friends. They were planned, primarily, to encourage the Grange workers, to stimulate them to still greater efforts to assist in rousing the listless members of the organization; to interest those about the gates and make them receptive to proposals for membership in the order; to stir up unorganized communities and prepare the way for Deputies to enlist them under the Grange banner.

All of these are worthy aims, but their attainment rests entirely with individual Granges and Grange workers. Of what advantage is it to rouse the indifferent members if they are given no work to do to keep them awake? Wherein lies the benefit if that farmer who has become interested in the Grange receives no invitation to become a member? Who profits if the community, awakened to the need of organization, receives neither visits nor encouragement from the Grange deputy? Yes; the final results rest with individual workers in the various counties, and we trust they will not fail to attain the full measure of their reward because of a lack of follow-up work which is absolutely necessary in order that the harvest may be gathered.

Country Church and Grange

A country church and the Grange are similar in forming a community center. It is a great privilege to mingle together and discuss the events and topics of the day and be sociable in general.

The church and the Grange should unite their forces in the support of things helpful to the whole community regardless of their own selfish interests.

Wherever we find a neighborhood with a live church and Sunday school, we find a better class of people in it, for a general thing they are more refined in their ways and speech; therefore it is a great advantage to the Grange to have that class of people in it. It is the purpose of the Grange to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood everywhere, and that is what a church community is doing.

We should seek to make conditions such that its teachings may be carried into practice in our everyday life. It is my great desire that there may exist a friendship between the church and the Grange like that of David and Jonathan, which we have studied about in our Sunday school lessons. The Grange and the church should work together in advocating the reforms that will help the community to a higher plan of living and make everyone within its boundaries feel impelled to improve his condition.

Waverly, Kan. Mrs. A. M. Bunke.
Valley Grange, No. 736.



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Yours very respectfully,
JAMES E. McCORMACK.

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Residence.....Clatonia, Nebraska
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The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. NR, Topeka, Kan.

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BEFORE BILLY POSTER GETS THROUGH, A LOT OF OTHER PEOPLE WILL BE GETTING PARTICULAR TOO



More Grain Than Last Year

The winter wheat crop of 1917 will total 402 million bushels against 482 million bushels in 1916; the spring wheat crop will total 276 million bushels, against 158 million bushels in 1916, and the total wheat crop will be 678 million bushels against 640 million in 1916. These are the latest figures from the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Estimates of other principal crops are: Corn 3,124 million bushels against 2,583 million in 1916; oats, 1,453 million bushels against 1,252 million in 1916; barley, 214 million bushels against 181 million in 1916; rye, 56,100,000 bushels against 47,400,000 in 1916; white potatoes, 452 million bushels against 285 million in 1916; Sweet potatoes, 81,200,000 bushels against 71 million in 1916; tobacco, 1,215 million pounds against 1,151 million in 1916; flax, 17 million bushels against 15½ million in 1916; rye, 34,400,000 bushels against 40,700,000 in 1916; hay, 103 million tons against 110 million tons in 1916; cotton, 11,600,000 bales against 11,400,000 in 1916; apples, 200 million bushels against 202 million in 1916, and peaches, 43½ million bushels against 36,900,000 in 1916.

Kiowa County—Wheat harvest shows wheat thin and weedy, but it will pay to save all we can. Corn needs rain badly.—H. E. Stewart, July 7.

Mitchell County—Weather dry and hot. Crop prospects poorest in years. Stock water getting scarce and pastures not very good.—S. C. DeFoy, July 7.

Morton County—A good rain July 3 makes all crops look prosperous. We fear the rain was too late to save barley crop. Horses and cattle in excellent condition.—E. E. Nowlin, July 6.

Clay County—Drouth is damaging potatoes and gardens. Corn very backward, but it does not wilt during the day. Oats good and the wheat is better than expected.—H. H. Wright, July 7.

Pettawatomie County—Oat harvest is in progress. Corn doing well and clean, but needs rain badly. Potato crop fair. Wheat from prairie good, but bottoms average fair.—S. L. Knapp, July 7.

Lincoln County—No rain since June 5. Wheat harvest is in progress. Oats almost a failure. Potatoes small and vines drying up. Corn is good stand but rolling for want of rain.—E. J. G. Wacker, July 6.

Marian County—Some farmers cutting wheat this week and other wheat too green yet. Rain needed for corn, pastures and potatoes. Some cattle going to market. Cherry crop was good.—Jac. H. Dyck, July 3.

Labette County—Wheat and oats in the shock. Stacking and threshing is the order of the day. Wheat yields 16 to 30 bushels. Corn and pastures need rain badly. Wheat \$1.90; oats 70c; butterfat 37c.—Wilbert Hart, July 7.

Harper County—Wheat harvest over. Some fields averaged 25 bushels with good quality, while others yielded only 19 bushels. Corn and kafir drying up. A large acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. Wheat \$2.—H. E. Henderson, July 8.

Ottawa County—First rain of any importance since June 5 fell today. Pastures drying up. Corn holding its own. Harvest over and threshing begun. Wheat poor and shriveled up. Average yield will be 5 to 10 bushels.—W. S. Wakefield, July 7.

Ford County—Weather dry, hot and windy. Harvesting has begun, but wheat crop will be very light. Pastures burning and some stock has been turned on wheat and oat fields. Potatoes drying up and feed crops need rain badly.—John Zurbuchen, July 2.

Butler County—We have had little rain since May 1. Gardens burning up. Harvesting nearly finished with a fair yield of wheat and oats. Pasture short and cattle and hogs scarce. Few pigs in this county. Hens 12c; fries 21c; butter 22c.—M. A. Harper, July 5.

Bourbon County—Wheat harvest progressing nicely. Oats ripening 10 days sooner than expected owing to dry weather, but yield is good. Corn generally clean but very backward. Flax promises good crop, but prairie hay will be below normal.—Jay Judah, July 3.

Riley County—Oat harvest in progress, with good crop and fine quality. Corn ground in fine condition and free of weeds. Potatoes and garden truck not doing well. Second crop of alfalfa light and little wheat in the county. Eggs 26c; butterfat 35c.—P. O. Hawkinson, July 7.

Smith County—A few showers this week have given relief, but a good rain is needed. Oats and feed crops are burning up. Corn backward but doing well and clean. Pastures good. Too dry to start forage crops and late sown alfalfa. Butterfat 36c; eggs 26c.—Ernest Crown, July 3.

Jewell County—We are badly in need of rain. Corn rolling in the heat. Oats ready to harvest and some already in shock. Potato crop being cut short. Second crop alfalfa on lowland will be fair, but on upland has hardly started. Pastures beginning to turn brown.—L. S. Behmyer, July 6.

Woodson County—We had a shower today, but a good rain is needed. Wheat and oats in the shock. Wheat is better than for several years, but oats will average only about 75 per cent quality. Corn looks fine but very backward. Haying will be the order of the day next week, but the crop will average about half. Pastures good and stock doing well.—E. F. Opperman, July 7.

Pawnee County—Weather hot and dry. Pastures poor and oats and barley burning up. Wheat harvest in progress with lightest crop in 25 years. Corn small. Second cutting of alfalfa will make about half a crop. Feed is poor stand and badly in need of rain. Pastures short this spring and stock not as fat as usual. Eggs 25c; butterfat 34c; butter 27c; wheat \$2.20.—C. E. Chesterman, July 6.

Marshall County—Harvest will be in full swing next week. Oats crop will be best in years. Corn being laid by, fields clean and

in fine condition. Second crop of alfalfa ready to put up. Little millet sown. Potatoes ripening on account of dry weather. Many hogs shipped out, few fall pigs left, but not many cattle going to market. Everybody is busy. We need rain for pastures and gardens.—C. A. Kjeilberg, July 7.

Corn Prices Soar—Wheat Lags

(Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

Confidence in high prices for this year's corn crop was reflected last week by an advance of more than 10 cents a bushel in the December deliveries to new high record prices for that month. The September quotations made about the same gains, and carlots sold Saturday 10 cents higher than a week ago, reaching new high record levels, \$1.81 in Kansas City and \$1.85½ in Chicago. Small supplies at all market centers and an urgent demand to fill export sales, together with some rush orders from distillers, apparently prompted by fear that the use of corn for making whiskey soon will be prohibited, accounted for the rise in carlot prices.

Arrivals of corn at primary markets were moderate, about normal for this time of the year, but actually small considering the extraordinary inducement farmers have for selling at the present remarkable prices.

Crop news was generally encouraging. Local showers, heavy in some sections, fell in all the corn states, and high temperatures are rapidly forcing the growth of the plant, so that the crop is catching up from its late start. There are important areas where rain is needed, but no appreciable impairment has yet occurred and present prospects are for the largest crop ever raised.

Few experienced grain men believe that a crop of such proportions can be marketed above a dollar a bushel, and the dominant speculative attitude is likely to change as the season advances, if abundant rains fall, and the weather otherwise remains favorable.

New wheat has begun to move to primary markets, but only in moderate quantities, as there still is as much uncertainty as ever surrounding the government's plans for handling this year's crop. The first arrivals of any consequence—about 30 cars on Thursday—sold at a decline of 5 to 15 cents compared with Monday's prices, but a good general demand in the two following days turned the market up, although not all the loss was regained. The range of prices for all grades was quoted 5 to 18 cents lower Saturday than a week ago.

Threshing is proceeding rapidly, and early advices on the returns are for the most part favorable. Quality of the grain is good, and the yield in most cases is above expectations.

Country grain buyers are paying about \$2 a bushel. Reports indicate that a good many farmers will refuse to sell at this price, until definite action by the government, for directing the marketing of the crop, becomes known.

The rise in corn made little impression on oats prices, which closed Saturday only fractionally different from a week ago. All reports indicate a bigger crop of oats than ever was produced before, and the crop is made and ready for harvest on a considerable portion of the area.

Saturday's grain prices were:
Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.30 to \$2.38; No. 3, \$2.28 to \$2.36; No. 4, \$2 to \$2.25; No. 2 soft, \$2.10 to \$2.15; No. 3, \$2.05 to \$2.13; No. 4, \$2 to \$2.10. No. 1 mixed, \$2.32.
Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.78 to \$1.80; No. 3, \$1.79 to \$1.79½; No. 4, \$1.78 to \$1.79; No. 2 white, \$1.80 to \$1.81; No. 3, \$1.79 to \$1.80; No. 4, \$1.78 to \$1.79. No. 2 yellow, \$1.80 to \$1.80½; No. 3, \$1.79 to \$1.80; No. 4, \$1.78 to \$1.79.
Oats: No. 2 white, 75½c to 75½c; No. 3, 74c to 75c. No. 2 mixed, 73c to 74c; No. 3, 72c to 73c. No. 2 red, 73c to 74c.

The Fourth of July holiday last week resulted in a substantial reduction in the marketing of cattle. Fair to good rains in parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, where dry weather had begun to handicap stockmen, were an additional factor in reducing shipments. Kansas City and Chicago received only about two-fifths as many cattle as the preceding week. The reduction checked the declining tendency of the market, but no important recovery occurred because of large purchases by dealers in preceding weeks.

Supplies of fed cattle are diminishing steadily, and the movement from the Southwest shows less cottonseed cake and meal and more grass in the weight making. Some cattle show dry weather pressure.

Several large consignments of Oklahoma steers sold at \$7 to \$8.50, weights 600 to 875 pounds, and they were about the bottom both in quality and price on the market. Most of the grass fat steers sold at \$8.75 to \$10.25. Arizona steers brought \$9.00 to \$10. California steers \$9.75 to \$10.25, wintered Kansas grass fat \$10.50 to \$12.25, and grain fat steers \$12 to \$13.85. On the quarantine side receipts were fairly liberal. Prices made a moderate net advance. Sales ranged from \$8.25 to \$12.25.

In the last few days hog prices rose 30 to 35 cents, and Friday \$16 was the top price. Diminished receipts caused the advance. The five Western markets received about 110,000 fewer hogs than in the preceding week and about 60,000 fewer than a year ago. The decrease was about evenly distributed at all markets. Demand for medium weight corn fat hogs was more urgent than for other grades, the heavy hogs remain at a premium. Packers discriminated less against grass fat hogs, and the price range narrowed.

Sheep declined \$1 to \$1.25 and lambs were quoted at \$1.50 to \$2 last week. The down turn started Monday and the market closed in a weak position and the lowest of the season. However, prices now for spring lambs are \$6 to \$6.50 above normal for this season of the year. Fat lambs are quoted at \$14.50 to \$15.75, ewes \$8 to \$9. There is inquiry for breeding ewes and feeding lambs, but receipts remain meager.

Sheep will eat almost anything and they like a variety of feeds. Some rape can be sown to supply excellent pasture for them.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs 15-16.00, 100-15.00. Chicks 10c each. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kansas.

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THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels now ready. \$1 apiece this month only. Howard Elkins, Wakefield, Kansas.

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WANTED. S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON Pullets. March to April hatched. Lawrence Hickels, Troy, Kan.

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BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS EGGS. \$2.50 per 50, \$5.00-100. Our birds have quality. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

BRADLEY THOMPSON RINGLET BARKED Rocks. Heavy winter laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15-16.25; 30-32.00; 50-53.00; 100-55.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Box 195.

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FOR SALE. THREE REGISTERED YEARLING Galloway bulls. B. F. Young, Richmond, Kansas.

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CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

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HOME GROWN ALFALFA SEED. Recleaned. Not grown under irrigation. F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.

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FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPPIES, HANDSOME, useful, \$7. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kansas.

FOR SALE—HALF STAG, HALF GREY Hound pups. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carl Clawson, Kiling, Kan.

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EASTERN KANSAS FARMS WANTED FOR sale and exchange. Chester A. Noffs, 637 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

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1040 ACRES ¾ MILES COUNTY SEAT to trade for northern farm. Price \$20. Write F. S. Horton, Hope, Ark.

FINE 800 ACRES STOCK RANCH. Wichita County, Kansas, one mile from town. Price for quick sale \$7.50 per acre. Some terms. E. Sowers, Leoti, Kansas.

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LUMBER AT WHOLESALE DIRECT FROM mill to you. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

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HUBER 30-60 TRACTOR BARGAIN. DAN Ostlund, McPherson, Kan.

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12-35 AVERY TRACTOR AND 4-14 IN. gang plow, \$700. J. L. Cropper, Keytesville, Mo.

FOR SALE—1916 BULL TRACTOR, USED but little, \$650. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

SALE OR TRADE. 15-30 FLOUR CITY Tractor and plow. Homer Harvey, Grenola, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY A 2ND HAND ENSILAGE cutter. John Haldeman, R. F. D. No. 3, Hope, Kan.

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FOR SALE—NEW 12-INCH ROCK ISLAND Gang Plow, also female Airdale pups. Write Jay Mentzer, LeRoy, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW 1916 BIG BULL TRACTOR equipped with 1917 coal-oil burner, \$750.00. Goodin Motor Company, Wichita, Kansas.

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OAKLAND LIGHT SIX FOR SALE OR trade. Nineteen Sixteen Model. Run less than two thousand miles. F. M. Miller, Osage City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—MILKING MACHINE. TWO cow unit. Automatic vacuum and natural air pressure type. In first class condition. Address G. H. Daugherty, 33 S. Stone Ave., La Grange, Illinois.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—1 26-45 CASE Cub tractor new. 1 8-15 International Mogul tractor, used. 1 4-bottom Case heavy duty power lift plow. 1 3-bottom Case power lift plow. 1 6-H. P. International Titan oil engine. All in first class shape. Will demonstrate. C. L. Wilson & Son, La Harpe, Kan.

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WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARM HAND. Geo. Dietrich, Broughton, Kansas.

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Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Percheron Horses.

Nov. 9—Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 16—Neb. Holstein Breeders, So. Omaha.
Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.
Nov. 27—Honnell & Rigdon, Everest, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Dec. 12—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Glos, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 6—Fred Hohlman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 9—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 16—S. W. Mo. S. H. Breeders' Assn., (E. H. Thomas, Mgr.) Aurora, Mo.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Aug. 21—Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.
Oct. 11—J. J. Willis, Platte City, Mo.
Nov. 5—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

July 25—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 1—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.

Oct. 8—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 13—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nach-
tgal & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 13—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 24—Lapad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—Lester W. Cowd, Glen Elder, Kan.
Oct. 26—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Oct. 31—A. L. Eschelman, Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 5—Fred Hohlman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sa-
bertha, Kan.

Nov. 8—Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Jan. 21—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 23—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, (night sale), Over-
ton, Neb.

Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb.
Jan. 31—F. H. Preston, Burchard, Neb.

Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 3—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 5—R. W. Wide & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sa-
bertha, Kan.

Feb. 8—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 12—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 21—Ollam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
Feb. 22—C. E. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale
at Fairbury, Neb.

March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Hampshire Swine.

Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider,
Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 5—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale
at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 30—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.
Oct. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Oct. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. S. Barnard, Nelson, Neb.
Oct. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 24—Lapad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 1—Otto A. Glos, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.

Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Nov. 6—J. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan.
Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.

Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richard, Kan.
Nov. 14—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 25—J. L. Garman, Cook, Neb.

Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Feb. 4—W. B. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 6—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.

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H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., has today one of the very best breeding herds of Shorthorn cattle in the United States. His show and sale records and the wonderful development of Shorthorns on Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, has proven beyond a doubt that Oklahoma climate, feeds and environment are conducive to the development of as good Shorthorns in every particular as can be raised in any part of America. A noticeable feature of this herd is the great number of breeding females which it contains and from the most noted families. And when mated with such sires

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100 A. NICE FARM, well imp., Wilson Co., Kan. \$45 a. Landrich, Buffalo, Kansas.

WESTERN KAN. LAND. Farm and ranch lands, \$5 to \$25 a. J. E. Bennett, Dodge City, Kan.

RANCH, 1200 A., 1 mile out, improved, 300 bottom in alfalfa, \$20, easy terms. No trade. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

60 ACRE HOME for sale, \$3500. \$1500 down, balance in 7 years at 6%.

3600 ACRE RANCH, Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

320 ACRE STOCK RANCH, 80 acres broke, bal. blue stem pasture; living water, fair improvements. Price \$30 per a. for short time. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

FOR SALE. 12 acre fruit and chicken farm adjoining city limits of Girard, Kan. Well improved, fine place. Price \$2500, easy terms. W. P. Dorman, Girard, Kan.

100 ACRES, Scott County, advertised in last week's paper is not yet sold. Read the ad and send for our folder of Scott County. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

FOR SALE. \$4,000 stock dry goods, clothing, shoes, etc. Absolutely first class in every respect. Good location and can lease building reasonable. For further particulars write M. M. Robinson, Severy, Kansas.

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 30 acres or more.

100 A. NICE, smooth wheat land 2.0. Shallow water alfalfa land \$25 to \$50. Good ranch with alfalfa \$25. Irrigated land \$50 to \$100. Tell me your wants. Have some places an trade. Chas. D. Giffam, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE. Grocery and meat market in one of the best oil towns in Kansas. No trade considered. Doing \$16,000 to \$20,000 per month. Lease on building to go with it. For further particulars write Box 27, Severy, Kansas.

1200 ACRES choice blue grass, corn, wheat, clover land, 3 sets of improvements, ideal location, rich land. Priced to sell. Oil on four sides. No lease. Act quickly. Write for free description of this or any size farm you may want. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY FARM. 315 acres, 2 miles town on Santa Fe. 160 acres first bottom, no overflow. Fine timber feed lot. 140 acres bluestem pasture. Fair improvements. Close to school; daily mail, telephone. \$24,000; liberal terms. J. E. Bockock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Manhattan, Kansas. Six room modern house 75x150, corner; six blocks from College; paved street; sale direct, no commission. If sold this month, \$3,600. Address: Dr. E. F. Kubin, McPherson, Kansas.

160 Acres for \$7800. Near Wellington; fine valley land; good bldgs.; 60 wheat, 35 past, bal. spring crop; ppos. Worth \$9600; only \$7800; terms. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Gove County Farm. 320 acres 11 1/2 miles from Shields, ten acres bottom land, 180 acres cultivation, good water at 10 ft., grove large trees, four room house, stable, seven horses, near school and church. Price \$3,600.

170 Acres in Franklin County. Kansas. 10 miles of Ottawa, 1/2 mile of another good town. All good land; 15 acres good timber; well improved. Price \$67.50 per acre. Good terms. Cassida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

Lane County. Write me for prices on farms and ranches, wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

Buy Land Now. There is no better place to invest money under the present conditions. We have what you are looking for. Ask for list. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

NEW YORK. 80 ACRES, two story 10 room house, barn, milk house, ice house, granary, hog house, two hen houses. Condition of buildings good. Apples, pears, peaches, small fruit, 1/2 mile church and school. Included if sold at once 10 cows, 4 yearlings, mower, rake, drill, wagons, bulky plow, harrows, cultivators, small tools. Only \$3,900, part cash. Hall's Farm Agency, New Paltz, New York.

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FOR SOUTHEAST Missouri farms, write M. Leers, Neelyville, Missouri.

16,000 A. Ozark farm lands or any part; write owner. Rucker, Rolla, Mo.

200, 100, 80 AND 40 A. Improved bargains. \$20 to \$75. J. H. Tatum, Miller, Mo.

120 ACRES, 60 cult., improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

160, WELL IMPROVED, 75 cult., \$20 a. List furnished. Wm. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

ATTENTION! Farmers. If you want to buy a home in Southwest Missouri, write Frank M. Hamel, Marshallfield, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

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FOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5.00 down, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

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50 miles from Kansas City, near modern town. 480 acres grass, all tillable. Everlasting water. Good fence and improvements. Price \$60. We offer other bargains. Parish Investment Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

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A FEW dollars invested might make thousands. Write today for ground floor proposition. Ryan & Givens, Land Dealers, Holdenville, Okla.

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OKLAHOMA RANCHES and farm land fine for alfalfa, wheat, barley, cotton, broom corn, kafir corn, and corn. Write Robert L. Knie, Cordell, Okla.

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30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers. Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhineclander, Wis.

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, 600 lines, 1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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WRITE for list. Stock, dairy and fruit farms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

FARMS of many kinds from \$100 up for sale. Arkansas Investment Company, Leslie, Ark.

100,000 acres, farm and ranch lands cheap. Free map. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

79 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult. \$2200.00. Moss & Hurlock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

160 A. RICH BOTTOM land, 15 a. cleared. \$10 a. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

5,000 A. RICH bottom land in tracts to suit. Well located, don't overflow. \$15 to \$25. Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

132 ACRES, improved, 100 cult., bal. timber and pasture. \$3,000. Good terms. Yell Co. Land Co., Danville, Ark.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy land in Benton Co., Ark. 80 acres modern, \$2400. Peck & Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

160 A. 4 ml. R. R. town, 45 in cult., good imp. 130 cultivatable, good terms, \$1250, orchard, fine water. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

40 A. 4 room house, good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees; good water. 2 ml. R. R. Price \$1000. Easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM at reasonable prices, write for our list. Dawall Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

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640 AND 320 acre Montana homesteads. Circular free. Bureau 112, Boulder, Montana.

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PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

OZARKS OF MO., farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FOR Illustrated booklet of good land in southeastern Kansas for sale or trade write Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

FOR TRADE. A ten room modern house for small farm. Write Box 513, Caney, Kansas.

IMPROVED 142 acre farm. East Emporia, near town, good oil prospects, good soil. Price \$12,000. Inc. \$5,500. Want city property. W. M. Garrison, Salina, Kansas.

80 ACRES for sale or exchange. 50% in cultivation, balance grass, good improvements. 1/4 ml. school. 4 ml. R. R. Want Western land. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

GOOD HALF SECTION five miles east Ellis, Kan., highly improved, price \$75 per acre, mortgage, ten thousand, five years. Half section, five miles east of Wakeeney, two hundred acres in cultivation, no improvements, price \$35 per acre, mortgage fifty-five hundred, five years. Trade either equity for western land or residence.

Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kansas.

IN WOODSON COUNTY. 317 a. 6 ml. Yates Center. 160 a. meadow. 60 a. past. Balance cult. Smooth. No rock. Fair imp. Fine farm. Price \$75 per a. Inc. \$10,000. Can reduce. Want small farm, W. land, income or mds. Quick deal. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kan.

STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE. About \$4,500; groceries, hats, caps, shoes, notions, some dry goods. Must sell on account of other business interests. Would consider trade for 40 or 80 a. farm, not over 20 miles from Harveyville. Must be priced right. Will make some one a good deal. If you want time on part will make terms satisfactory. Don't wait to write, wire or come. J. H. Lee, Harveyville, Kansas.

TRADES. Farms, property, stocks. Write Fred Ochiltree, St. Joseph, Mo.

General Merchandise Bargain. For cash or trade for good land. Have a good clean stock and good building. Totals about \$10,000. For particulars write Box 213, Longford, Kan.

For Exchange. Good farm lands, fairly well improved, for clear city property, or clear hotel property. Can use any clear city property, worth anywhere from \$2500 to \$15,000. This is your chance to convert city property into good farm lands. Want a complete description of what you have for exchange. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

This Beautiful Set Ring Free. Warranted genuine gold filled—will wear for years. Most valuable ring ever offered on such easy terms. Set with two im. Rubies and two Brillants. Latest style and most substantial mounting. A ring that is sure to please. Be sure to say what size.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send this ring free and prepaid to all who send us two yearly subscriptions to the Household at 25 cents each. Show this copy of our paper to your friends. They will gladly give you their subscription when they see a copy.

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Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

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My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

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We teach you by correspondence or here in school.
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Also our new Wagon Horse is coming fine. We are now registering in Volume 2 from 10 states. Extra good 1,200 to 1,400 pound mares mated with registered Percheron can be registered regardless of ancestors.
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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and sows, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

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Bred gilts and spring pigs either sex. Herd headed by son of the \$800 Paulsen's Model. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 2877, Fat Malay 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. KLA, Valley Falls, Kan.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy.
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Phone 3918, Derby, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Pigs Ready to Ship 110 to pick from. Pairs and trios not related. Golden Model, Critic, and Col. Gano blood.
R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

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Annual Sales at Sabetha, Kan.

Boar and Gilt Sale—Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale—Feb. 7
All tops reserved for these sales.

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY
Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts, from champions Defender, Illustrater, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Bred Sows—Bred Gilts
A few choice sows and gilts bred to Illustrater 2nd Jr., for Sept. farrow. Spring boars sired by Crimson Wonder Again Jr., G. M. Crimson Wonder, Illustrater 2nd Jr., and Critic D. Everything immunized. S. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS
25 choice spring pigs all immune and ready to ship. They are sired by Golden Model 36th and Constructor, by Ohio Col. We guarantee satisfaction. Write today. W. W. Trumbo, Peabody, Kan.

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DUROC-JERSEYS
Booking orders for spring pigs, sired by A Critic, out of Tat-A-Walla sows.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

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Pigs, either sex, February and March farrow. Pairs, trios and herds, not related.
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TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS
Service boars from 700-pound show sows at a bargain. Choice weaned pigs both sex, all registered. Pigs will be prepaid to your depot.
JAMES L. TAYLOR
OLEAN, Miller County, MO.

King's Col. Duroc Sale
Tecumseh, Nebr.,
Wed., July 25th

45 head, all sired by, or bred to the only King's Col.
Big breeders' banquet evening before. Every Duroc breeder invited.
Write for catalog and mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson.

W. M. Putman & Son,
Tecumseh, Nebraska

as Fair Acres Sultan, Watonga Searchlight and Avondale's Choice, a large per cent of strictly show animals can always be expected. Mr. Lookabaugh expects to keep this large breeding herd of Shorthorns intact but in order to help the beginning breeder has organized a beginner's department and his advertisement in this issue will explain how he offers to sell Shorthorns at a very reasonable price and give the man who wishes to start in the Shorthorn business the benefit of his advice. The advice that will fit each prospective buyer's case, provided he will call and go over all the facts and conditions in his case with Mr. Lookabaugh. There is no doubt but the great experience of Mr. Lookabaugh in the cattle business and his knowledge of men and affairs preeminently fits him to advise to advantage those who are about to start in the Shorthorn business. Whether you buy cattle when you visit Pleasant Valley Stock Farm or not a few days spent with Mr. Lookabaugh will be time well spent and whether you buy then or later of Mr. Lookabaugh or somebody else you will have a better idea of what you need and want in the way of Shorthorns after a visit with Mr. Lookabaugh. Read his advertisement in this issue and write him when you will call, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze—Advertisement.

Big Type Spotted Polands.

Thos. Weddle, Route 2, Wichita, Kan., breeds the old fashioned, large type Poland Chinas. His sows are unusually prolific and the pigs from these sows, which are extra large and from the best Missouri herd, are by such sires as Big Tom and Alford the Great. Both of these sires show plenty of size with quality in their get. If you want good boned, stretchy hogs that produce large litters and raise them, Mr. Weddle can supply you. He has a few unusually good young boars now ready for service and will also sell a few bred gilts or spring pigs either sex. Write him today mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

The Loveland Farms, Omaha, Neb., want to disperse their entire herds of registered Ayrshire and Jersey cattle, Percheron horses and Duroc Jersey hogs. Their big illustrated catalog is just out. Write for it and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Putman's Banquet and Duroc Sale.

W. M. Putman & Son announce a big breeders' banquet to be held at Tecumseh, Neb., the evening before their King's Col. sale to be held Wednesday, July 25. They invite all lovers of Durocs to be present at this banquet and to stay for the sale next day. Nebraska and Kansas breeders have a special invitation. Remember this will be an exclusive King's Col. sale. Every animal in the sale will either be sired by him or bred to him. The offering will be composed of real herd boars good enough to head any herd and every sow selling is suitable for foundation stock. Write for catalog and mention this paper. If unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

S. M. Knox reports a big trade on his mule foot hogs. They are being sent out about as fast as they are ready to wean. Anyone wanting hogs of this breed should order at once as the spring crop will soon be sold out.—Advertisement.

Big Mid-Summer Sale

Is what F. J. Greiner of Billings, Mo., is pulling off at present. Everything is on the "bargain counter." Weanling pigs, spring pigs, fall pigs, bred gilts, tried sows, and a few choice boars. Some of the younger stock is sired by Callaway Bob, a son of Callaway Ed, the Missouri State Fair grand champion boar, 1916. Balance are sired by other outstanding boars and out of excellent sows. The dams of two of these litters have grand champion boars for their four nearest sires. If you want excellent foundation stock or need new blood in your herd, this is an opportunity that may never again present itself. Mr. Greiner's "Chesters" carry size, quality and prolificness. His herd ranks among the best in Missouri and adjoining states. Write him for "rook bottom" prices, circular and photographs.—Advertisement.

Prices Up 24 Per Cent a Month

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 24.6 per cent during April, or more than eight times the usual April increase for the last nine years.

May 1 the index figure of prices was about 95.8 per cent higher than a year ago, 87.1 per cent higher than two years ago, and 104.5 per cent higher than the average of the past nine years on May 1.

TESTIMONIALS.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen:—Your paper has given us fine results and could have sold more bulls if we had them. We have not been able to keep a bull over 18 months and have not had a bull over that age since we started in the business.
Yours very truly,
S. B. AMCOATS,
Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle,
Clay Center, Kan., April 10, 1916.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen:—Inclosed please find money order to cover cost of advertising. I was well pleased with the results. Received many more orders than I could fill. Thanking you, I am,
Yours truly,
J. M. LOCKWOOD,
Breeder of Poland Chinas,
York, Neb., February 12, 1917.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Fashionable Stock Place Big Type Poland Chinas
Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. O. JOHNSON, AULINE, KANSAS.

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS

for sale. Boars large enough for service. Can furnish pairs or trios not related. Address your letters to A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERTOWN, KANSAS

Old Original Spotted Polands

For Sale: 5 tried sows to farrow in August, bred to big mature boars; 10 last October Boars and 100 March pigs both sexes. Farmers Prices.
Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., (Riley Co.)

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77338. I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

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Topsy fall boars. Gilts bred to farrow in August. My entire crop of February and March pigs for sale. Ready to ship at once. Pedigree free. Everything immune.
W. A. MCINTOSH & SONS, COURTLAND, KAN.

Fairview Poland Chinas

Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley are the sires of the 85 topsey March pigs we offer. Prices reasonable. P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kansas

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Boars ready for service. Bred gilts and spring pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios unrelated. They have not only size but quality and from large litters.
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ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and the grand champion Defender, first in class at Columbus State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered.
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Six good ones, by Hercules 2nd and Grandview Wonder. Both half ton boars. Write quick for bargains in boars.
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Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Credited and papers furnished. R. J. LINGSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

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CHESTER WHITES Spring pigs ready to ship. Gilts bred for fall farrow. Write for catalog. White Eagle Farm, Woodland, Mo.

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Special prices on all ages, pigs, boars, bred gilts, tried sows. Strong in grand champion blood lines. "Callaway Bob," son of Callaway Ed, Missouri grand champion head herd. Write for special prices, circular and photos. F. J. GREINER, Billings, Mo.

FEHNER'S CHESTER WHITES
Annual Fall Sale, August 21 35 tried sows for fall litters. 15 fall yearling boars. All immune.
Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Missouri

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS
Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. A few good fall pigs at bargain prices.
J. H. MCANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

Good Yearling Boar
for sale. March and April pigs in any numbers to suit. Farmers prices and shipped C. O. D.
F. C. COOKIN, RUSSELL, RUSSELL COUNTY, KANSAS

Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs of size and quality. Bred gilts; bred to Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Spring pigs. Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS.
MAMMOTH BLACK JACK
Five years old, with white points. For sale or trade. What have you? DAN MAKINSTER, Oak Hill, Kansas

HORSES.
1200-1400 POUND HORSES
Will do more work for food consumed in the run of a year than any other sized horse, is the verdict of hundreds of farmers throughout the Corn Belt. Artillery horses have much heavy work to perform, but they use no draft horses, but are paying \$350 for 1300 to 1400 pound Wagon Horse type. We are now registering extra good 1200 and 1400 pound mares regardless of ancestors and when mated with registered Percheron stallion, colts is eligible to register. Application blanks upon request.
Wagon Horse Association, W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Ton stallions ready for heavy stand, also yearlings and twos. Young fillies, also mares with colts by side and bred again. All registered. 100 individuals of first rank for sale.
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Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. O. JOHNSON, AULINE, KANSAS.

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Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs of size and quality. Bred gilts; bred to Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Spring pigs. Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

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Knox Knoll Mule Foots
The most hardy, healthy, quick-maturing hog. The best points of all breeds combined in one. Catalog free. A few Shorthorn bulls. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.

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PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.

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Scotch and Scotch Topped
Herd Headed By Cumberland Diamond
A few good young bulls, some extra quality, 12 to 20 months old. Seven three year old cows bred and showing heavy, also a few heifers, all strong in the blood of Star Goods or Victor Orange. Priced for quick sale.
—E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas

Shorthorn Bull Special

Shorthorn bulls, 12 to 14 months old. Reds and roans. Straight Scotch and Scotch Topped. Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe shipping points.
C. W. TAYLOR,
Abilene, Dickinson Co., Kan.

National Shorthorn Congress

BIGGEST EVENT OF ITS KIND
A National Shorthorn Congress, Show and Sale will occur at Chicago the third week in February next. Shows will be held each forenoon, sales each afternoon, meetings, banquets, etc., each evening.
250 to 400 high-class Shorthorns will be sold. Show entries limited to the sale cattle. Not more than 15 head accepted from any herd. One day devoted entirely to Milk-Ing Shorthorns. Now is the time to prepare for this occasion.
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.
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Park Place Shorthorns

Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2037 or Market 3705.
PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULL PURE BRED
for sale. Write W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KAN.

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

MORRISON'S RED POLLS
Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1300 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Mailboxes & Sambrill, Ottawa, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard 34, can at the head of the herd. G. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale
100 Registered
Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords
Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 14 months old, weighing 900 pounds. Also extra good Percheron stud colts. MORRIS E. GIDEON, ENNETT, KAN.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship.
Berkshire Hogs
SUTTON & FORTGEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herdheaded by Louis of View-point 4th. 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE
170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding.
Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE.
Smoky Hill Galloways
The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reasonable prices. If in the market for Galloway bulls come and look them over.
Smoky Hill Ranch
E. J. Gullbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

Lookabaugh's Letter To Shorthorn Beginners:

We have established what we call the Beginner's Department for the purpose of assisting in every way possible those who wish to engage in the Shorthorn breeding business. We will be assisted in this department by representatives of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. It makes us able to be of help, I believe, to you and your friends, and to ourselves in the future.

We are keeping this department separate and distinct from our breeding herd and our idea (if we can keep honest to follow it out) is to simply make the Beginner's Department clear expenses and make ten per cent on the investment and putting it up to the breeding herd of two or three hundred head of high priced cows producing high priced calves, that sell from \$500 to \$1,000 and up to \$2,000 and \$3,000 apiece, and are well worth the money that is invested in them. It seems this should be a sufficient profit for any one man. When cows earn a salary from \$40 to \$80 and even as high as \$160 a month, it does not take long to make a man a nice income. This is why we think the breeding herd will take care of you. You may not understand why we rate the cows as monthly producers but when she produces a \$500 calf in twelve months she will certainly produce one-twelfth of that amount each month.

We believe this Beginner's Department will prove a benefit to all parties concerned, to the breeders in general, to you in starting, and thus of valuable lasting benefit to us in the near future. We think more of our reputation than we do of our entire herd of cattle, and we certainly do enjoy being asked questions by any of our customers or those who might be interested in Shorthorns. We want you to write us and tell us if you have any grievances or if there is anything you want to understand better, that we can tell you, or if there are any of your friends who desire to start a small herd, we do not wish to put a large sum of money into them. We are not going to do them anything but I believe we can show them how to make it, and by helping each other we help ourselves. By doing more and better Shorthorns in the Southwest we help every man who is a member of the Southwest. We want to be benefited, do a little good and no harm. We can sell you on six or nine months' lease, if desired, two heifers and a bull, each topped, on the milking strain, bull and related, the three for \$400. We can also sell you a bull from eleven to sixteen months old at \$150. We can sell eight match-topped heifers and a pure Scotch bull for \$1,250; or five bred heifers and a good Scotch bull not related for \$1,250. Cows with calves at foot and rebred, we can sell you for \$250; some as cheap as \$200 and others as high as \$300 and \$400. But these are great big 1600-pound cows with fine calves at their side with an exceptionally good sire and rebred to a son of Avondale. We also have a nice bunch of young Scotch heifers and young Scotch cows with calves at their side that we can sell you from \$300 to \$500 a head. We have a nice selection of fine herd bulls that will go with this class of herd, reds, whites or roans. If you wish we will give you a contract back for half the price you pay for any female for her calf at a year old in good condition. In other words we can sell you cattle at ten per cent interest and give you an opportunity to make fifty per cent or more for them on your money. This is just to show you that we have confidence in what the cattle will do for you.

If you have confidence in us and believe that we can, and will start you right and stay with you through thick and thin the first few years when young breeders always need help—then place your order with us—if it is not satisfactory when it arrives you have not bought anything—for we guarantee everything we sell to be as represented, and to give satisfaction; if not, they can be returned to us at our expense.

We much prefer you to visit our farm, which the majority of them do. That divides the responsibility and makes it more pleasant for us both. We like to have you come and stay a week with us. You will get clearly familiar with the herd and our method of doing business. It is not simply for today that we are working, we hope to see the seed we sow develop into fruit, and help the Southwestern farmers in a way that they will all become well-to-do and comfortably situated. We believe we have the key to success for every farmer, and we are not selfish with it, we have no secrets. What we have is yours if you want it. We believe this is a free country and should never be kept under a bushel, but should be given to those who are deserving of it, and I am sure you are. However, I feel that we have received a great deal more than we have ever given.

We hope you will have the opportunity of visiting our herd this summer. Write us today stating when we may have the pleasure of your visit.

Thanking you very sincerely and kindly for your patronage and strong support and assuring you that it has been highly appreciated, and expressing our desire to assist you in filling your demand, no matter what it is in Shorthorn lines, we are,

Yours for more and better livestock in the Southwest.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH,
WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Cattle. Excellent Breeding. Percy Lili, Mount Hope, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE SALE

I will sell registered Jersey cows, heifers and bull calves. Watch for date of sale in this space. Catalog sent on request as soon as published.

S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

For Sale—18 Head

choice, young, registered Jersey cows. Fresh and coming fresh. Priced for quick sale.

N. L. DUCHESNE, GREAT BEND, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Ayrshires and Jerseys

We are going to sell everything on our place. The property consists of about

65 head Purebred Registered Ayrshires.
75 head Purebred and Grade Jerseys.
6 head Purebred Percheron Mares and a Stallion.
12 head Farm Horses.

Complete dairy equipment with four-unit Sharples Milker. Complete farm machinery equipment practically new. Write for particulars.

The Loveland Farms Co.

209 W. O. W. Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Two Pure Bred Guernsey Bulls

Two and eight months old. Well bred and the first check for one hundred dollars takes one of them. **J. H. LOWER, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CALVES

high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$80, crated for shipment. **BURN OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

W. R. GATES, FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

I buy Holstein cattle, registered or grade on commission. Conduct and manage sales anywhere. Address as above.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan.

Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.

OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins Two bulls, seven and five months old. Both calves with A.R.O. backing. Member H. F. Asso. of Kansas. **SEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.) Nortonville, Kansas**

For Sale: Registered Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers, also bull calves from A.R.O. cows. This is very choice stock. **Maggisham Bros., Roseville, Kan.**

Segrist & Stephenson, Norton, Kansas Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station, \$85 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants. **CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan. Reg. Holsteins. The producing kind. A few bulls and heifers for sale this fall. Members H. F. Asso. of Kansas.

High Grade Holstein Calves

12 heifers, 15-18 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$30 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. **FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

Holstein-Friesian Cattle We have for sale a large assortment of Holstein dairy cows and heifers on hand, also a few pure bred bulls. **Kager & Flory, Lawrence, Kansas**

Braeburn Holsteins

I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf. **H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

Holsteins

Registered and high grade cows and heifers, the milky strain. Service bulls. Car loads or less. High grade heifer calves \$18.00 each, crated. Write me, I have what you want. **MAY C. JUDD, St. Charles, Illinois.**

Why Tredick Parathene De Gola Should Please

Because of A.R.O. dam whose record also indicates persistency. He has growth that will distinguish him anywhere.
His sire's dam made 812 lbs. butter.
His sire is getting good individuals.
His sire's sire's nine daughters average as heavily 87.2 yr. olds 389.2 lbs. of fat.
His sire has two A.R.O. daughters of three-fourths the same blood that are fine ones.

GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS

Holsteins for Sale

No culls, no seconds; registered cows, heifers and bulls.

Nice lot of grade cows and heifers.

C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kan.

Maplewood Farm

HOLSTEINS

We have for sale a fine lot of registered Holstein heifers, coming two-years old, due to freshen this fall, several excellent pure bred cows fresh now; seven bulls ready for service, sixty head of grade heifers, some springers, twenty head of grade cows fresh or heavy springers.

Our Motto, "Not how many, but how good."

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.



Registered Herefords

Ten big, thick fleshed cows, young cows. A few well bred, well grown young bulls. All priced to sell.

Fred O. Peterson

Rural Route No. 5

Lawrence, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN COWS and HEIFERS

60 Days Sale on 300 Head of Holsteins consisting of

75 head of fully developed high grade cows.
75 head of two and three year old springing heifers.
50 head of yearling heifers.

100 head of registered cows and heifers headed by our \$5,000 bull, Johanna King Segis.

Herd tuberculin tested and everything sold subject to a 60 day retest.

Oak Grove Stock Farm, Neal Hauslet, Prop., Oxford, Wis.

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm. M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

Choice registered heifers, sired by a 40 pound bull and bred to 40 pound bull, due to freshen this fall.
A few choice A. R. O. bulls old enough for service, for sale.

70 extra choice heavy springing, high grade heifers that will freshen in July and August.
50 good high grade heifers that will freshen in September and October.

We are selling these cattle strictly on their merits and invite correspondence and inspection. For full particulars and prices, address,

HEALEY & ANDERSON, HOPE, (Dickinson County), KAN.

M. E. Peck, Sr.

M. E. Peck, Jr.

Oakwood Stock Farm

Office in the Central office building, Salina.

Farm 3 1/2 miles north of town.

300—High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers—300

100 yearling and short two-year-old heifers.
75 two-year-old heifers due to freshen this summer and fall.
50 cows giving milk now that are every one a credit to the breed.

A few of them registered and all are high grade.

Special Short Time Offer 25 heifer calves sired by registered bulls and out of our best cows at bargain prices.

Registered Bulls of serviceable ages and with A. R. O. backing. Write for full descriptions and prices. Special prices on car loads. Address

M. E. PECK & SON, SALINA, KANSAS

We Guarantee Them To Be As Represented.

Eshelman's Holsteins

Abilene, Kansas.

Would you like to have some nice producing cows next winter to help compete with the high cost of living? If so buy them now, as springing, heifers and save money.

We have a carload of nice large springing heifers nicely marked and good individuals, that will sell for considerable less money now than they will this fall, also some bred heifers, heavy springing cows, and fresh cows. We can furnish an official record of production on all cows or heifers in milk. We believe all producing animals should be bought or sold on their record of production. We can supply you with A. R. O. bulls that will be a credit to any herd in the state. We also can furnish you with well marked, high grade Holstein calves either sex, priced according to age.

The delivering facilities here are ideal as shipment can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe.

Address all communications to A. L. Eshelman, or see C. L. Eshelman at River Lawn Farm, one mile south of Court House.

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Breeders of Purebred Holsteins

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county.

In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.



Farm of W. B. Barney & Son, Hampton, Iowa

Why Goodyears Are Preferred

There are well over 200 different makes of automobile tires manufactured in this country.

And the companies that produce them exercise as many different business methods in behalf of their product.

Yet despite this extensive competition, one car in every five now in service is equipped with Goodyear Tires.

And more Goodyear Tires are sold in America than any other brand.

We offer this information not in any boastful spirit, but merely to show the overwhelming preference for Goodyear Tires.

We know, and you know, that this preference could not exist if Goodyear Tires were not *plainly superior* to ordinary tires.

But it does exist — a plurality of American motorists *does* prefer Goodyear Tires.

And what is more important, their preference is growing more pronounced with every day.

The margin of Goodyear leadership is steadily widening.

This fact, alone, means all to you that can be said of tires.

It means that throughout this nation, wherever tires are used, Goodyear Tires give maximum service and satisfaction.

It means that they give greater mileages than other tires, deeper comfort, surer security, stouter endurance, more freedom from trouble.

These are the cardinal elements of satisfactory tire service, and these are the elements in which Goodyear Tires excel.

Ask your neighbor who uses Goodyear Tires what he thinks of them.

He will verify every virtue we have mentioned — that is why he prefers them.

Sometime, *you* will come to Goodyear Tires. Sometime, *you* will prefer them.

When you do come to them, buy them of the Goodyear Service Station Dealer near you.

You can deal with him face to face; he is there on the ground for your benefit, to help you get out of Goodyear Tires the final mile we have built into them.

Ask him about Goodyear tubes — *better* tubes — get him to tell you how much they mean in lengthening a casing's life.

And ask him about the Goodyear Tire-Saver Kit, which, as a primary factor in tire conservation, certainly deserves a place in your car.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON