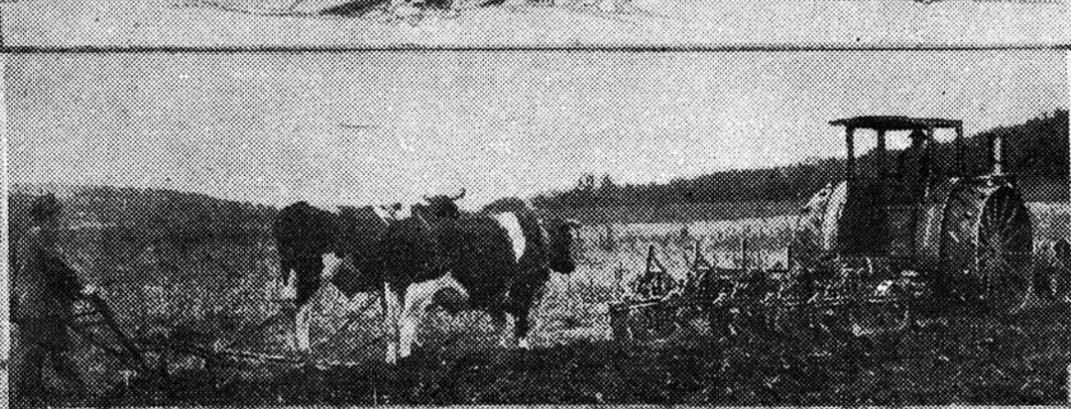
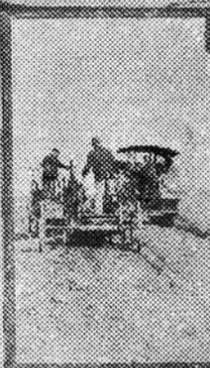
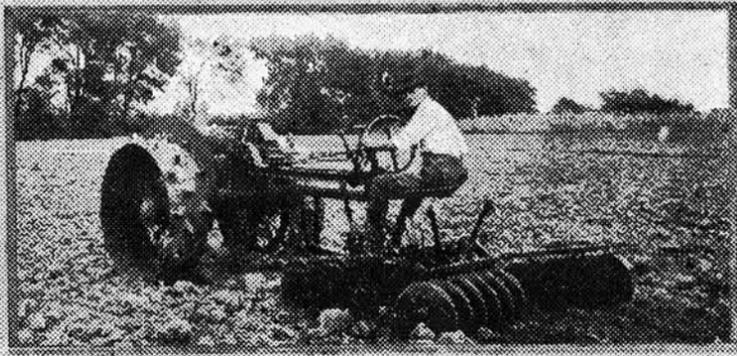
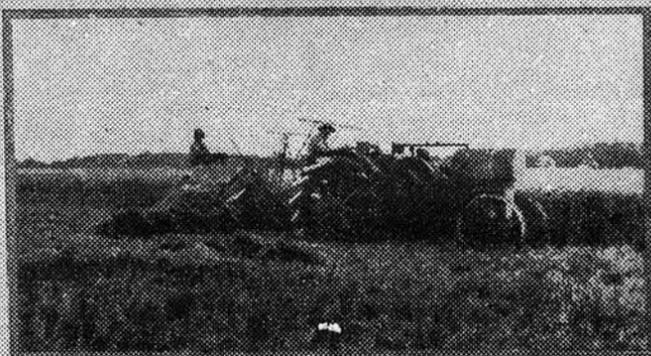
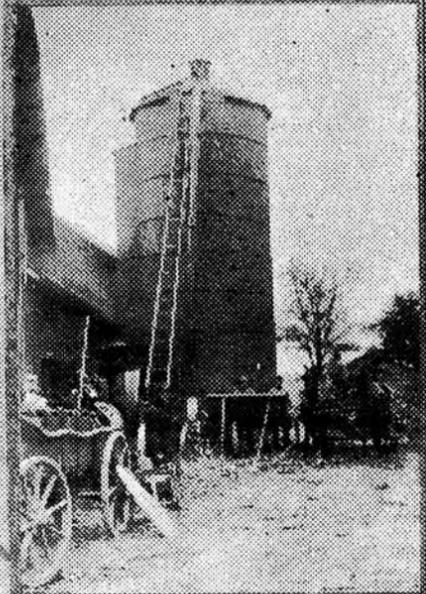
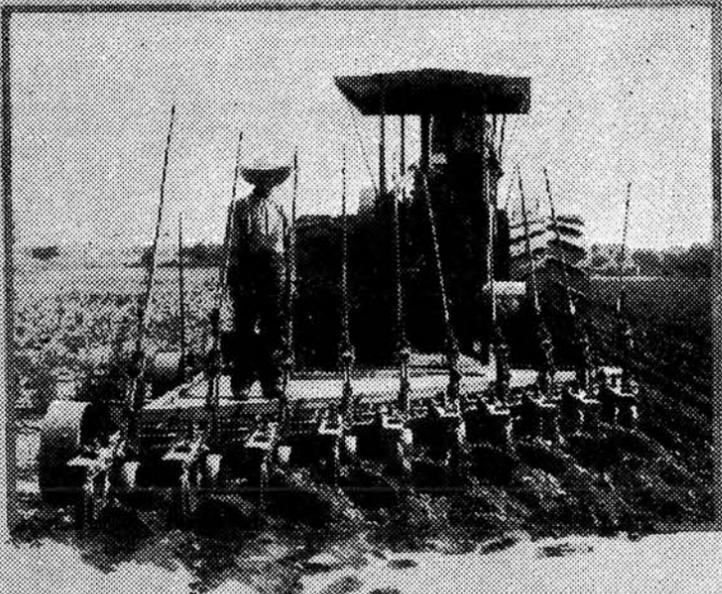
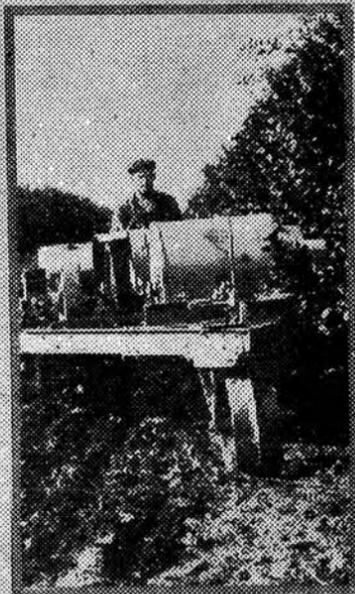


July 27, 1918

Vol. 48 No. 30

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE





Build Good Storage Houses

Big Food Losses Can Be Prevented With Small Expense

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

DURABLE storage houses are needed on every farm to prevent waste and to provide an adequate supply of fruits and vegetables for the family during the winter season. They are an absolute necessity for truck growers who should store their vegetables when the market is overloaded and thereby be able to replace vegetables shipped from a distance to be used in rural districts and villages. The solving of this problem will release transportation facilities for other uses. Then, there are marketing centers in commercial producing regions where large storage houses should be operated by commercial growers, and by dealers as well as by associations of growers. Storage facilities also are needed especially at military training camps and cantonments, and at colleges, state and county institutions, clubs and community centers in order to avoid the uncertainty and loss involved in depending upon frequent shipments during severe wintry weather.

This year the importance of making suitable provisions for winter food needs is greater than ever before. The National War Garden Commission says every pound of food stuffs that can be spared for export will be needed in Europe for feeding American troops and for preventing the starvation of the domestic and military populations of the allied nations. Every pound of vegetables stored away for home uses will release exportable food. A nation at war is a nation with a food problem, and a nation with a food shortage is a nation in peril. For this reason it is of vital importance that no vegetables or fruits of high food value be permitted to go to waste.

Pits Are Undesirable

The storage of vegetables and fruits in pits and cellars often is unsatisfactory, and wasteful. When such articles are placed in the basement under the dwelling and are permitted to decay insanitary conditions result that may lead to serious consequences. A better plan is to have an outside storage house. In its construction local conditions and regional needs always must be considered and the plans should be drawn to meet these important requirements. This construction must be such that the temperature and moisture conditions in the storage house can be controlled and adequate ventilation and drainage provided. Only the well developed and perfectly sound vegetables and fruits should be stored. Bruised or decaying specimens will cause large damage and loss of the good ones that otherwise might be carried thru the season in an excellent state of preservation.

A mistake that many make is in not considering the difference in the requirements of certain fruits and vegetables. Onions require a cool dry air with plenty of circulation and should be kept as near 40 degrees F. as possible. Squash and sweet potatoes should be stored in a place where the temperature ranges from 45 to 55 degrees F., and the air should be comparatively dry. Potatoes, apples, turnips, celery and celeriac require humidity, and should be stored in a temperature at 40 degrees or slightly below this. Cabbage must have a cool, dry air, and ample circulation. Celery, beets, parsnips, and carrots keep well under such conditions when packed in sand which helps to preserve their flavor and crispness. Apples require a temperature of 32 degrees F. for the best results, but the temperature never should be permitted to go above 40 degrees if possible. Irish potatoes for home use need not be held below 36 degrees F. except where powdery dry rot infection is likely to occur. During the earlier part of the storage season a temperature of 40 degrees usually is satisfactory. When it is necessary to store several kinds of crops in the same storage house an average temperature of 33 to 36 degrees, perhaps, will give the best results. Keep a good thermometer in the storage house or cellar and keep

the temperature constant. A change of a few degrees may cause considerable loss.

The relative humidity requirements of different crops also must be kept in mind. In storing turnips, carrots, celeriac and potatoes, the humidity never should become so high as to show moisture on the roots, nor should the humidity become so low as to cause them to shrivel. If several crops are stored in the storage house at the same time, those that will be injured by a high humidity should be placed in elevated bins where they will get the maximum benefit from ventilation. Other crops can be stored on the floor or on some of the lower shelves. The most satisfactory storage house will be the one in which most of the requirements mentioned can be met with the least difficulty. Timber, concrete, hollow-tile, brick, stone, and other similar materials may be used to advantage in the construction of storage houses. Timber construction rots rapidly on account of the changing conditions of dryness and moisture which naturally prevail in the soil.

Concrete combines rot-proofness, water-tightness and great strength, and is therefore used universally for storage cellar construction.

Concrete mixed in the proportions 1 part cement to 2½ parts sand to 4 parts pebbles or stone may be used thruout, except for the roofs. The arched roof requires a 1:2:3 mixture and a flat roof a 1:2:4 mixture.

Suggestions for Building

The site for the concrete storage house should be a well-drained, convenient location, preferably a sidehill, into which it may be built. In such a location it will be possible to have from one-third to two-thirds or more of the structure under ground. The excavation should be just large enough for the dirt walls to serve as the outside form for the concrete. For that part of the walls which are above ground a board form must be used. The inside form usually is made of boards held in place by scantling spaced about 18 inches apart. Temporary supports should be placed across the top to carry the form so that it will be of the size and shape desired. The side walls and roof should be constructed so that there will be no joints to weaken the structure. The form for the ceiling should be arched slightly by setting a temporary line of posts thru the middle of the excavation. A plate or piece of timber 4-in. by 4-in. when placed on these posts a few inches higher than the height of the side walls will permit the form boards to be laid crosswise over the cellar or storage house so that the form boards can be sprung down and fastened to the forms for the inside walls. An arch a few inches high makes a strong roof and helps in ventilating the storage house. The whole structure, with the exception of the portion occupied by the double doors should be covered with earth to a depth of 2 to 3 feet. As a rule it will be best not to have the storage house smaller than 10 feet wide, 12 feet long and 8 feet high for the products of an acre garden.

Larger areas will require larger storage houses. The walls should be of 6-inch concrete re-inforced by ½-inch rods, or of 10-in. double air spaced hollow tile. Brick may also be used. The floor is earth, as this permits good moisture conditions for the storage of vegetables, but a concrete walk 30 inches wide may extend thru the center of the floor. The storage house should be provided with 18-inch metal ventilators mounted on concrete bases at each end of the storage cellar. These ventilators should be equipped with draft-proof dampers and star type ventilator heads which exclude down drafts and rain. The storage capacity may be increased by making the structure longer, but when this is done additional ventilators must be provided.

In the center of the storage house should be a catch basin 3 feet in diameter and about 6 feet deep. Three-inch drain tiles should run diagonally from each corner of the structure and from directly in front of the main entrance door to this catch basin. A 16-inch vitrified tile should run from this catch basin to a suitable draining ditch on the outside. This tile should enter the catch basin 16 inches from the bottom so that there will always be a body of water 3 feet in diameter and within a short distance of the floor that will always supply humidity to the storage house. An iron grating or perforated metal cover should be placed over the top of the basin. The tile entering it acts as the air flume to introduce fresh air in the structure. In case the humidity is not needed the basin can be covered over with a close fitting board. A second fresh air intake can be added of the same size near the door for use when the humidifier is not needed. It will be of advantage to have controlling dampers in both intakes and the outside openings should be covered with screen wire and hardware cloth having meshes about ¼ inch square to keep out insects and mice. The air in passing over the water in the basin or humidifier carries the moisture with it and the ventilating system makes an even distribution of the humidity thruout the cellar.

Entrance to the storage house should be by double doors with a vestibule between. A screen door on the inside will be of advantage on days when it is thought best to have the double doors open.

Plans for Bins

The shelves or bins should have the sides and bottom made of slats 3 to 4 inches wide and spaced about 1 inch apart. In no instance should the bins come closer than within 2 inches of the wall. This will insure the free circulation of air around the entire bin or container.

The temperature in the storage house can be regulated in the early autumn by leaving the doors and ventilators open at night and closing them in day time. Later in the season as the temperature outside falls the doors are kept closed at night as well as in the day. A careful adjustment of the dampers in the ventilators must also be made from time to time as occasion may demand. In severe winter weather a lighted lantern hung near the door will supply all the additional heat needed. When this is not sufficient a small coal oil stove may be used to advantage, but care must be taken not to get the storage room too warm. Root crops such as beets and carrots may be covered with a

few inches of dry sand to good advantage. A little slaked lime is often mixed with the sand to improve the keeping qualities of these vegetables.

Such storage houses are not difficult to build and there should be one on every farm. Millions of bushels of fruits and vegetables were lost last year in the United States that might have been saved if farmers could have been supplied with proper storage houses. Such a loss is a criminal waste that we must not repeat this year. Let farmers everywhere build storage houses early in the summer and prepare to save all the fruits and vegetables that can be raised.

Shawnee County Report

Shawnee county has had a farm bureau in operation for just one year, but the report just made public by A. D. Folker, the county farm agent, shows a very excellent record. Scott Kelsey of Oakland is president of the farm bureau, L. M. Neiswanger of Silver Lake is vice-president, and H. H. Wallace of Topeka is the secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Folker has been county agent for Shawnee county for the past year and has proved to be the right man in the right place. He is a graduate of the animal husbandry department of the Iowa State Agricultural college, and was born and brought up on the farm. Before coming to Shawnee county, Mr. Folker served three years as farm agent for Jewell county.

The present membership of the farm bureau of Shawnee county is about 310, and its officers hope to see this number reach 500 within the next 12 months. During the year Mr. Folker has made 1,146 visits, and has handled 1,146 telephone calls for advice. He also has answered nearly 1,000 personal letters, has held 78 demonstrations and has attended more than a hundred other meetings. Shawnee county farmers are greatly pleased with its farm bureau and the good work it is accomplishing.

More Wheat for Kansas

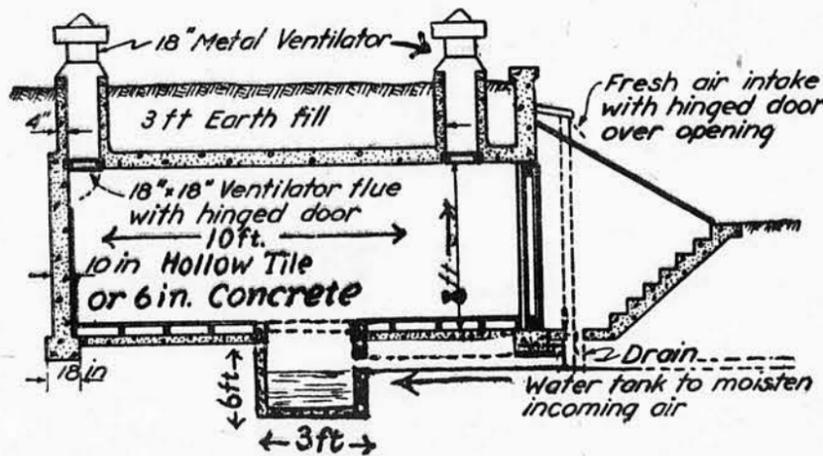
Farming is business. Its success depends upon proper management. What system do you follow in raising wheat? What success have you had?

Methods practiced for the past seven years at the Kansas Experiment station have demonstrated the value of the following methods in preparing land for wheat:

1. Plow 6 to 7 inches deep in July. Cultivate the plowed ground as necessary to prevent weed growth.
2. If plowing cannot be done in July, double disk the stubble soon after harvest and plow when other farming operations permit.
3. Listing can be done more rapidly than plowing. Where listing is practiced, list in July, work the ridges down with a lister cultivator when weed growth starts, cultivate subsequently if necessary to prevent weed growth or before seeding time to settle and firm the soil. Double listing or splitting the ridges has not been more profitable than single listing.
4. Cultivate plowed ground to prevent weed growth. In Western Kansas to prevent blowing the ground should be cultivated with implements that leave the fields furrowed and the surface rough.
5. Grow wheat in rotation with other crops, it increases the yield and lessens the expense of preparation.

Kansas at the Top

Kansas has harvested this year 6,600,000 acres of wheat. On June 21 the estimated production from this acreage was 97½ million bushels, an average acre yield of 14.6 bushels. Better methods of tillage probably would have increased this yield 5 bushels an acre, thus adding 33 million bushels to the Kansas crop. This amount of wheat would mill 1,470,150,000 pounds of flour. The maximum wheat allowance for each person authorized by the United States Food Administration is now 1½ pounds a person a week. On this basis an increase in wheat production, as estimated to be possible, would provide the annual wheat flour allowance for 18,800,000 persons, or more men than are serving in the combined armies of the allies.



General Arrangement of Storage House or Cellar Showing Location of Double Doors, Ventilators, Drain Pipe, and Humidifier.

Tractors Will Cut Heavy Costs

Mechanical Power Greatly Increases the Effectiveness and the Profits of the Farm Workman

THE TRACTOR is cutting costs and placing the farmer in a more independent position with regard to climate and other conditions. Mechanical power is enabling larger areas to be cultivated with the same care as before and smaller ones to be cultivated more intensively. Either way, the machine increases the effectiveness and the profits of the farm workman. The larger the machine, the more economical, and the larger the farm, the greater the possible profits and the finer the opportunity for the well-trained business man to exercise his managerial ability. The farm does not now require brute force and physical endurance so much as careful management.

In Iowa a few years ago one traction farmer started off his season's work by plowing a 3-acre garden patch with his tractor. A Georgia power farmer plowed a 2½-acre field in 2 hours with a 15-horsepower tractor. At Purdue University, Prof. W. M. Nye stood a while watching the maneuvers of a 3-tractor 50-plow outfit in a 20-acre field, and then exclaimed, "If that big outfit can work in here, that little one over yonder (a 15-horsepower kerosene tractor and six plows) is certainly practicable in the fields we have in Indiana." The writer saw last season the start and finish of a 15-acre fenced field which was plowed out in a trifle less than 13 hours with just such a 15-horsepower tractor and plows. The field was 40 rods wide and 60 rods long, or 660 feet by 990 feet. The plowman had a calculating head, and he figured a little bit on just how to lay out the field, so that when he got done he would be all done and come out at the corner gate without running over any plowed ground. Naturally he needed some room to turn on at the ends, so he first measured off the width of nine rounds (63 feet) from the fence at either end of the field. This, of course, decided the distance to be left at the side also, so a stake was set at each corner 63 feet each way from the fences. That left a width of 534 feet to be plowed in "lands," and this equaled almost exactly 458 furrows.

Now in laying out the lands it isn't always possible to come out just even. Sometimes in a tough spot one plow may have to be lifted for a while. Another time, perhaps, the tractioneer gets the front furrow a little wide on one side and a little narrow on the other. However, the plan must be good or the result can never be, so this plowman did the best he could. He had three problems: First, he wanted to back-furrow and finish each land at the starting end of the field. Second, he wanted to be sure of plowing out the remainder of his land at the finishing trip, so as to leave a smooth dead furrow. And, third, he did not want several plows to hang over on the other land on the last time thru, and drag their points in the loose dirt. Added to that he made a practice of pulling one less plow than usual when striking out a new land. In order to get in all these points he decided on odd widths for his lands, namely, 140, 152 and 166 furrows, corresponding, respectively, to about 163, 177 and 194 feet.

By planning on but five plows for the finishing trip for either of the two outside lands, he had one to drop in occasionally where the ground had been skimped on former rounds. But if his driver had not been very careful all along this one plow would hardly have been enough in places. With a little practice the dead furrows will be left cleanly marked, and even an amateur's work can compare favorably with his first attempt with a walking plow.

The plows were lifted at either headland, the outfit turning on unplowed ground. This brought the last trip back toward the corner nearest the gate. When the outfit all but reached the headland, the plowman began at the rear end of this string of levers, and the lifting of the plows in this order left the furrow ends on a diagonal instead of square across like all the others. The tractioneer now swung around a circle to the left and came in at right angles to the furrows. This time the plowman followed the usual order but dropped his plows more slowly, hence there was another diagonal. This process was repeated twice at all of the four corners, and on the third trip the plows were not lifted at all, except the right hand one at the sharpest turns.

In swinging around the curves this way it was

inevitable that a triangle in all of the four corners should be left unplowed. Yet, like the few kernels of wheat that seem like a hail storm when blown thru a wind stacker, these triangles seem bigger than they are. The one in the starting corner is all but wiped out the last time when the outfit comes down the fence and cuts out a full strip to the very corner. Even disregarding this, and measuring every foot of ground left after a very easy curve has been made, the total in each corner amounts to a trifle under 3,300 square feet, or less than 8 cents an acre. Four corners mean less than ½ acre either wasted or plowed out by other means. Two horses and a man are supposed to plow 2 acres a day with a walking plow, and could surely do the four corners in three hours.

Against this matter of the corners, let us figure on the time of plowing the whole. It would take the two horses and a man seven and one-half days, or three horses and a man five to five and one-half days, at a cost of 8 cents an hour for each horse and 15 cents an hour for the man—\$1.43 to \$1.55 an acre besides a plow cost of about 8 cents an acre.—From Horse, Truck and Tractor.

Motor Express to Save Food

Many farmers have been inclined to decrease the production of perishable foodstuffs, owing to the time required for hauling to markets. Small lots of fruits, vegetables and other produce which could ordinarily be marketed have been left on the farm because of the labor shortage. Rural motor express gathers up such produce and delivers it to market promptly, thereby operating to increase the local food supply of perishables and to aid in the campaign to save staple foodstuffs.

The movement to utilize motor trucks on rural

who stated that his machine was not usable about half the time.

The reports of tractor owners indicate that with a careful and proficient operator a gas tractor is a very dependable source of power. Occasional slight delays probably will be encountered, but serious ones will be exceptional, whereas with a careless or incompetent operator expensive delays are apt to be frequent.

Of the tractors owned by the farmers reporting, about 90 per cent were operated by the owner or some member of his family, the best results usually being obtained by this class of operators. Thirty-six per cent of the owners reported no time lost in the field on account of trouble with the outfit. This probably means that the time lost was not worth mentioning. Most men do not consider it trouble so long as they know at once the cause of stoppage or other irregularity in the engine's operation, and are able to remedy it promptly. The average time lost a day by the 46 per cent reporting trouble was a little more than 45 minutes.

Freighting in Kansas

BY J. K. RODGERS

The welcome given the tractor by farm owners is due to an economic phase of farm conditions. An important item of the farming business is the marketing of farm products. The tractor gives efficient service when used for hauling heavy loads to market. By using his tractor for this hauling a farmer lessens the labor required of his horses, transports his grain or other product in quick time, and makes the machine pay for its keep at times when it otherwise would be idle. Economical tractor service is dependent largely upon using the

machine as much as possible for accomplishing profitable work.

C. D. McCollough, Randall, Kan., finds his 12-25 horsepower tractor well adapted for hauling grain to market.

On the diversified farm it is necessary to use the tractor for a wide variety of work so the number of horses formerly required for doing the work can be lessened. A tested method of getting more profits from farming is to reduce the cost of doing business. When a tractor is used for hauling products to market it cuts down marketing expense by accomplishing the work quickly. The tractor will haul a string of loaded wagons at one trip; this means that the farmer's time is conserved, and that

his products can be marketed before a spell of bad weather prevents hauling. It often happens that a delay of transporting farm products to market means an actual loss as the market may "break" before the hauling can be finished. The tractor is an efficient power plant for making timely marketing possible.

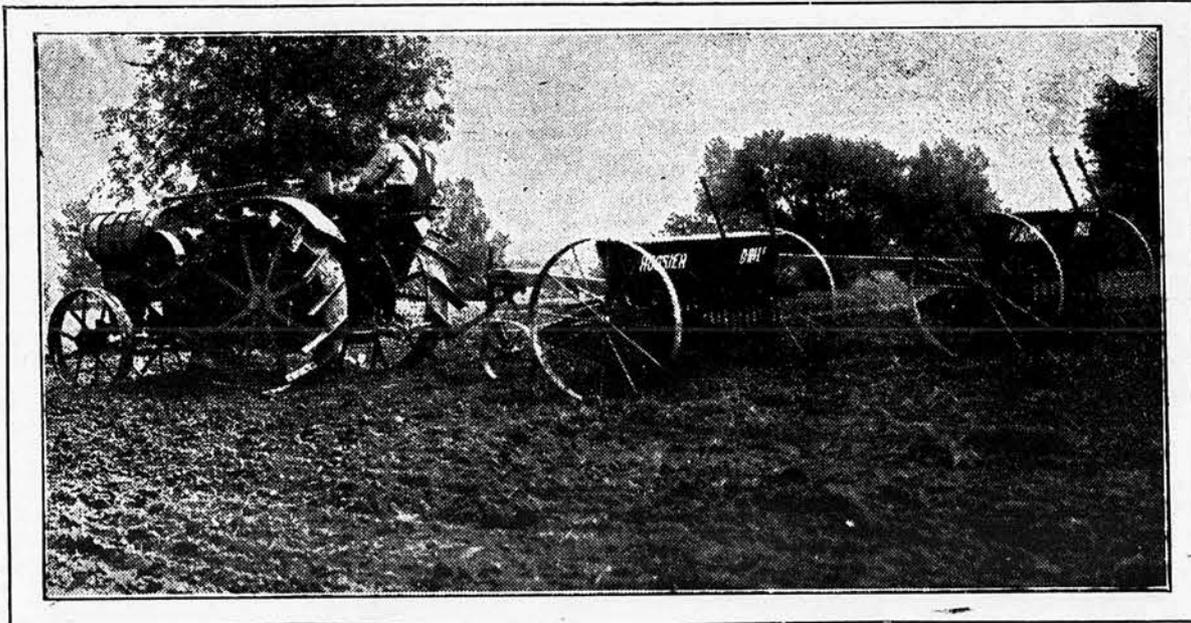
During the threshing season in summer the tractor will give efficient service for hauling to market. Hot weather often delays the hauling of grain when horses pull the wagons; but heat does not check the work when the wagons are hitched behind a tractor.

When it is desirable to haul a very heavy load such as a building the tractor gives far better service than horses or mules. It delivers steady, dependable power—the kind of power most needed for pulling.

Relieve Food Shortage

Changes in agriculture due to war are especially striking in the United Kingdom, where tractors have made possible increased crops in the face of a labor shortage. Since the beginning of the food campaign in November, 1915, when it became evident that the war would be long, Great Britain has imported more than 8,000 American tractors, and has orders outstanding for about 5,500 more.

Due largely to the operation of these machines, the combined acreage of wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, and potatoes in England and Wales is about 33 per cent greater this year than in 1916. According to the American Consul General in London, in a statement received by the United States Food Administration, the use of tractors in plowing has revolutionized all farming methods.



express lines has received the endorsement of a number of state food administrators. The highways transport committee of the council of national defense has received a very general and prompt response to its suggestion that motor trucks be utilized to facilitate the movement of perishable food products to shipping and consuming centers.

An interesting plan has been developed in the vicinity of Washington, whereby motor truck loads of fruits and vegetables for canning will be delivered direct from the producers to canning club centers in the city, and sold wholesale to members of these clubs for canning in the home. This more direct system of marketing will assure an increase in home canning, and facilitate the movement of perishable foods. The adoption of motor truck hauling in sections not served by short-line railroads is another important development, particularly in the Southwest. The food administrators of Arizona and New Mexico report that there are many outlying but fruitful valleys, which are inaccessible to easy rail shipments, where motor trucks can be used to bring quantities of perishables to market that might otherwise be wasted.

Machines Are Dependable

Of more than 600 tractor owners on representative farms in Illinois who reported in a recent survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, 54 per cent stated that their outfits were not disabled a single day when needed during the entire season last year. Of the remaining 46 per cent the average number of days their tractors were out of commission when needed was five. This average, however, did not include one man

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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

ADVERTISING RATE

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

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

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

All letters regarding Subscriptions should be addressed:
 CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Knight of the Bath

Word comes from over the sea that the English government is so much pleased with our General Pershing that it had made him a "Knight of the Bath." This distinction must not be confused with Saturday night, which according to a certain Kansas statesman was known as the bath night, or night of the bath. There may be readers of this Moral and Agricultural Guide who are curious to know what sort of an honor this is which has been conferred on the commander-in-chief of the American army in France. "Knights of the Bath" is a military order in Great Britain, the largest in number and the highest in honor to which a commoner can attain. A man must be some pumpkins in order to be admitted. In the old days of chivalry about the only people who bathed were the knights. The common people didn't bother about it. There is also a suspicion in my mind that probably the knights didn't waste much water on themselves either. King Henry however seems to have had a fad of taking a bath occasionally that was a good thing. Probably, the smell of his knights sort of strengthened the idea in Hank's mind. In those days a man would do almost anything to get a new decoration hung on him by order of the king. This put the new idea into Hank's head, "These knights of mine going round in their tin suits and perspiring as they do, nearly turn my stomach. I must make it an inducement for them to take a wash. I will institute a new order, 'The Knights of the Bath.' In order to get into it a knight must make it a practice of taking a tub bath at least once a week and maybe oftener." So the king called up the chief knight, Geoffrey of Anjou, and said "Geoffrey my boy, I am going to give you another title." "Thanks, my Gracious Sovereign," said he. It pleaseth me much that I have found favor in your Majesty's sight, but may I ask what it is that is required of me?" "Oh nothing much," replied the king, "only that you take a bath twice a week." Geoffrey gasped with astonishment and also with discomfort for it had been more than a year since he had taken a bath and then by accident. "Aye me good Geoffrey," said the king genially as he slapped the knight on the back, "your smell pleaseth me not. I wot that you should get a few layers of our English soil removed from your person, otherwise the grass will take root upon you and goats will browse upon you. Go to, now or go three if you like, but take a bath and I will decorate you with the insignia of the new order." Once started it became fashionable to bathe and the order became popular with the knights, so that King Hank, who was something of a joker, chuckled as his knights filed in, their faces shining with soap and water and humbly bowed themselves to receive the decoration of the new order. One thing is to be said for this order, it made bathing respectable among the nobility.

Somewhat Heated Up

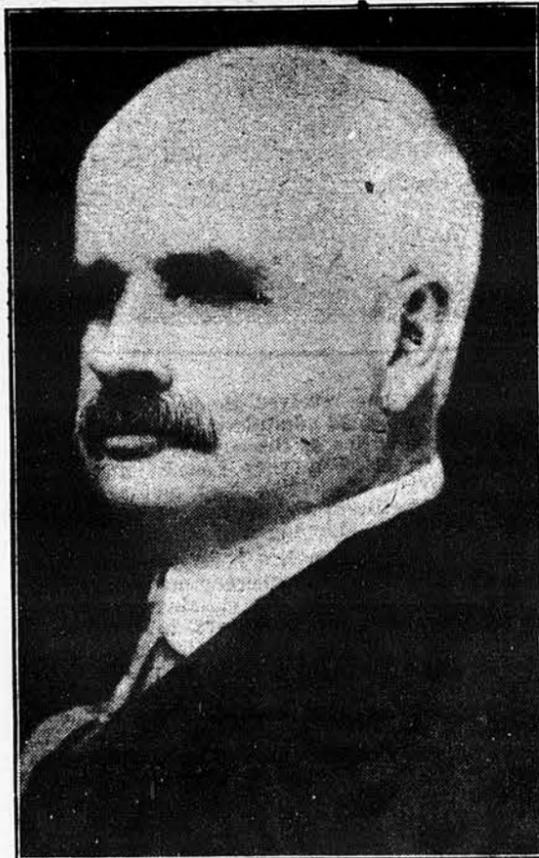
I have here a somewhat extended communication from William Whitby, of Goddard, Kansas. I would judge from reading Mr. Whitby's letter that his bearings need oiling. He seems to be suffering from a hot box or something of that kind. Here for instance is a culling from his letter, "Now as to your other statement that nine-tenths of the farmers would take \$10 a bushel for their wheat if they had a chance, and if they got \$10, some would argue it couldn't be raised for any less." This I hand back to you as a plain falsehood and a dirty insult to the hard working farmers of Kansas, besides very much out of place and unbecoming the editor of the farm paper like the Farmers Mail and Breeze." If the price of wheat was \$10 a bushel do you have any farmer wheat raiser in mind who would refuse to take it? But a little later on in his letter Mr. Whitby not only practically acknowledges the truth of what I said, but defends it in the following language:

"Now the whole world is screaming for wheat. The demand for wheat is greater than the world ever knew before and I think no one would pretend to say what the price would be if it had been left on the open market. Now, I will ask you in all candor why hasn't the farmer a perfectly honorable legitimate right to what the wheat will bring in the open market?" Granting for the sake of the argument that he has, then why does Mr. Whitby

get up and prance about in rage like a man who has inadvertently sat down upon a bent pin, and call me a liar and insulter of the hard working farmer? He himself says that if there had been no price fixing no one could tell what price wheat would bring and then proceeds to argue that the farmer would have a "perfectly honorable, legitimate right to whatever the wheat would bring in the open market." Tut! tut! and again tut! Mr. Whitby. The next time you feel like abusing the editor at least try to be consistent with yourself.

The Hope of the Country

Even war has its compensations. I am of the opinion that before the war began there was a rather general impression that our generation here in the United States was becoming corrupt and degenerate. Not very many editors said so, but I think a good many had that impression. Well, the result has shown how badly the pessimist was mistaken. The young manhood of America is not corrupt or degenerate. On the contrary it is possessed of great stamina, high ideals and superb courage. On the average it is better educated, less addicted to vice and intemperance than reasonably could be hoped for and less I think than any generation which has preceded it. The army of Americans now in Europe is without a doubt taken as a whole the best army that ever was mustered. That is saying nothing to the detriment of the British army or the French army or the Italian army. The difference in our favor is that we had a better assortment of raw material to select an army from than any of our allies. And they are generous enough to acknowledge it. The French army is



T. A. McNEAL

magnificent in its courage and so is the British but necessity has compelled both these nations to take into the ranks men past middle age. They have done their best. They have done magnificently but they have not the dash and endurance of trained youth.

Men are largely what opportunity and environment make them and no young men in the world have had as favorable opportunity and environment as the American youth. So we are not surprised when the news comes from Europe that the American troops, the troops the German commanders pre-

tended to despise as raw and inefficient, not only have held their own against the picked divisions of Germany but actually have hurled them back in rout and disorder. Do not imagine that this will have no moral effect on the German government. Their military men must realize what a fatal blunder it was when they insisted on pursuing a course which was bound to draw this powerful republic into the war. Of course they figured that they would be able to gain a victory before the people of this country could organize an army and send it to Europe. And yet they might have known that even if it were possible to compel France and Great Britain to conclude a peace favorable to Germany the after effects of the enmity of the Western world would eventually mean the economic ruin of Germany. It would seem that it was written in the Book of Destiny that the German nation, as it now exists, must be destroyed and that its own rulers must take the steps which necessarily would bring about its downfall.

Great Corn Weather

July usually is a trying month in Kansas for corn. The rule is that up to the beginning of this month corn in Kansas is looking like 60 or 75 bushels to the acre and maybe a month later it looks like 5 bushels. This year the weather so far in July has been ideal over a good deal of the state. It cannot be said yet that the crop is safe, but every day is bringing it nearer to the safety point. June was hot and dry. That gave ample opportunity to clean the corn and also permitted it to drive the roots deep into the warm soil. A few pessimists began to talk corn failure during the dry, hot days of June. I never have seen a corn crop in Kansas killed in June. I have seen a good many killed in July.

In talking of corn in this state it is always safe to put in an "if" until the corn has passed out of the roasting ear state and that at a time when there is practically no danger from too early a frost. With this if understood I will say that Kansas has the prospect ahead for the biggest crop of all her history with one exception, that of 1889, when the crop totaled 275 million bushels.

It is gratifying to know too that everywhere in the great corn growing states the prospect is excellent. The price of corn will be reduced this fall is my guess. If you have old corn on hand which you don't need, better sell it now.

Death of Quentin Roosevelt

Whatever may be your opinion of Col. Roosevelt, every loyal American should feel a profound sympathy for him and his wife on account of the tragic death of their youngest boy who was shot down last week while fighting gamely, and desperately against an overwhelming force of German aviators. Another one of Roosevelt's sons has been wounded severely and probably disabled permanently while a third son has been gassed and wounded. I am not a supporter of Roosevelt. I do not like his ideas on militarism nor his continual fault finding, but I have no sympathy whatever with those who argue that he is merely a grandstander or that he is in any way lacking in patriotism. Neither have I had at any time any sympathy with the sneering remark that the Roosevelt boys were trying to get into official positions where they would be out of danger. Lack of courage is not a Roosevelt fault and disagreement with the former President ought not to blind his critics to his merits. I will say frankly that I could not support him for president if he should be nominated, but nevertheless I regard him as one of the greatest of Americans, a man of superb courage and great patriotism. I disagree with his ideals but I do not doubt his sincerity.

I have said that in this, his hour of affliction he and his wife deserve the profound sympathy of all loyal Americans. That also is true concerning every father and mother whose sons' lives have been sacrificed or will be sacrificed in this great struggle for liberty and humanity and decency, no matter whether the parents be rich or poor, famous or obscure, white or black. Relatively speaking the poor make much greater sacrifices in this war than the rich. Relatively speaking it means more to them to lose their sons than for the rich to lose

theirs, but after all, grief is no respecter of persons. Riches or poverty do not count for much when death lays his cold hand on the boy who has been the life and pride of the household. There is certain democracy in death.

A Word about Bohemia

There has been more or less trouble in Bohemia ever since the war began. The fact is that the Bohemians never have been loyal to the Austrian government either before or since the war began. They always have had a longing to regain their ancient independence and if they had been strong enough they long ago would have rebelled against the House of Hapsburg. All this makes Bohemia an interesting locality for the people of the allied nations. Bohemia lies between the parallels of latitude, 48 degrees 34 seconds and 51 degrees 3 seconds north and is therefore in about the same latitude as Northern Minnesota and Southern Manitoba. In area it embraces 20,060 square miles and according to the last census had a population of approximately 7 million people. When you consider that the total area is only a little more than one-fourth that of the state of Kansas, while the population is about four times that of the state of Kansas you will realize that it is a rather densely populated country considering the fact that it is largely an agricultural country. The surface of Bohemia is mostly high table land surrounded by mountains. It is drained by several important rivers, among them the Elbe, the Moldau and the Eger. It has large mineral deposits of copper, coal, iron, alum, arsenic, and antimony, tho they have not been developed to their full extent. Ninety-eight per cent of the land is fertile and farming is the principal industry. Wheat, rye, maize, potatoes, sugar beets, hops and fruit are among the principal products. Cattle and dairying are important industries.

Bohemia at the beginning of the Christian era was occupied by a Celtic race, cousins of the Irish, and called Boii. In the Sixth Century the country was overrun by the Slavs who became known by the name of Czechs. Christianity was introduced about the year 900 A. D. The Magyars conquered the country in the beginning of the Eleventh Century. From 1228 to 1305 Bohemia was an independent and as states went, then, a powerful kingdom extending from the Elbe to the Adriatic. In the last named year it became tributary to the House of Luxemburg and later to the emperors of Germany. In 1556 it was merged with Austria and became subject to the House of Hapsburg and is classed as a crown land of the Austrian empire. The town of Carlsbad, with its famous mineral waters is located in Bohemia and for that reason, perhaps, as many Americans have visited it as any other country in Europe. In 1848 an effort was made to regain the independence of Bohemia, but the rebellion failed. However as I have said the Bohemians never have given up the dream of independence and never have been really loyal to the Austrian government. At the present time there is a fairly well organized movement in Bohemia to assist the allies. It is worth cultivating.

Town Men Make Good Hands

Writing from Blue Mound, Kansas. B. Anderson says:

Four business men came out from my town and shocked 20 acres of heavy wheat from seven until eleven o'clock at night and I was well pleased with their work. My 7-foot Deering binder has 250 acres to its credit and has not turned a wheel on the Lord's Day.

I think, speaking generally, that the town men gave a better account of themselves in the harvest fields than I supposed was possible. I had no doubt at any time but that they would do their best, because the man who had the nerve to go out into the harvest field naturally would not care to be called a quitter, but I did not believe that they would have the stamina to stand up to the work. It seems that they did, however, and I say, bully for them.

Does it Check Preparation?

I see you are writing a good deal of guess work in your paper. If this keeps on we will be obliged to pronounce you a pro-German, as you get the people to believe that the war is about over and they delay preparation and this favors the Germans.

Blue Mound, Kan.

Probably, the foregoing contains about as much nonsense as could be compressed into that many words. War preparations are going on in this country at a rate that astonishes the world, which is just as it should be, regardless of the length of the war. No matter what any of us may guess, we all

recognize the fact that at best it is a guess. We also realize that the faster we organize, equip and send soldiers to Europe, the sooner the war will end, therefore the optimist concerning the duration of the war, like myself is most anxious that war preparations should be hastened just as much as possible. I have read and studied extracts from a great many letters written by American boys serving in France. Without an exception they express the belief that the war will end soon, but that does not decrease their fighting qualities. On the contrary it gives them hope and courage. If Mr. Anderson had not had faith to believe that he could save his wheat crop he would not have made as good a job of saving it as he did.

If the boys in France were made to believe that

doubled and the government was cheerfully aided by hopeful public sentiment.

Why are the Germans willing to hurl themselves to death against the allied lines? Because they have been made to believe that if they do there will be a speedy victory for them. Whenever this hope of a speedy victory is destroyed you will see the German morale break. I do not think the spirit of the Germans is the same as that of the allies. I think our soldiers will stand disappointment and defeat far better than the Huns, but fundamentally all men are alike in this; hope buoys them up and spurs them to greater endeavor, while disappointment lessens their effectiveness to some extent. I am sure that the people of the United States have made up their minds to see this war thru to a vic-

torious end no matter how long that may be, but it is certain that they will put into the war more energy and enthusiasm if they think they can see that victory near at hand. I judge others by myself. When some gloom spreader comes to me and talks about a possibility that Germany may win the war, or at best that it will be going on for four or five years, he leaves me with a feeling of depression that I do not get over for hours. While I am feeling depressed it is impossible for me to do the best there is in me because I am carrying a double load. I think this is true of nearly everybody. Of course I do not know how long the war will last. I think I know as much about it as any other man in this country, because I do not think any man knows, but I do pretend to be something of a student of human nature. I do pretend to know something of the psychology of the bully and I do know that Germany is the bully of the nations. The bully is a fierce and most cruel fighter so long as he thinks he has the advantage, but he is a poor loser always. When the fight turns against him, invariably he begins to whine and quits. Germany is already beginning to whine. The Germans were delighted so long as their airships were doing all the bombing of defenseless cities and all the killing of non-combatants, but now that the allied planes are doing more bombing of German cities than the Germans can do of allied cities, the Germans are whining and desiring to quit the bombing business entirely.

Whenever the German offensive is not only stopped, but the allies begin an offensive the German bully will begin to whine and beg to quit. He will not stand punishment as France has stood it. He will not fight desperately for every mile of his own

country. He will quit like the bully he is and cry "Kamerad." When the tide will turn I do not pretend to say definitely, but I fully believe that it will be within the next few months. And so I propose to hold up the banner of hope as best I can. I cannot think of anything that will please the Germans better than to spread the talk in this country that this war will last five or six years.

Classify the Profiteers

At this stage of world's events a man's patriotism is measured by plutocratic politicians and the subsidized press from the amount of money he is making out of this bloody conflict. For example, if a man in business or otherwise can extort from 20 to 300 per cent above pre-war prices he is proclaimed a true patriot. But this type of a man, however, in the estimation of common people is a damnable traitor and is deserving of a traitor's fate.

Knowing that Congress is constrained from enacting laws that would curb those greedy grafters I suggest a practical and effective plan to cope with the situation. In every city, town or village in the United States a society should be formed to compile the names of all local and foreign profiteers in their respective communities. After their names are carefully compiled, submit them to a general secretary and have classified under the heading "Benedict Arnold Profiteers of America." Arrange their names alphabetically and according to the amount they have stolen since the war began.

Then demand that every "War Hog" so indicted shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty, inflict the death penalty. The severity of this method and the promptness of it would probably deter unscrupulous men from sacrificing their country for private greed.

As soon as a few of those degenerate mongrels are compelled to face a firing squad I believe profiteering will immediately cease. Therefore I urge such action at once and I trust it will meet your approval. This plan has the support of Senator Thomas of Colorado, Senator Borah of Idaho and other liberal thinkers so no further explanation is necessary.

H. C. HILL.

Canon City, Colo.

The general purpose of the above suggestion is good. Take the profit hogs down the line. But if all the profiteers of the country should be lined up before a firing squad I fear there would be a sudden and large reduction in our population. No such penalty as that will be or ought to be fixed by any law, but the penalty ought to be severe enough to curb the hogs.

A Personal Appeal From Governor Capper

I ASK my friends and supporters to make a special effort between now and primary day, Tuesday, August 6, to get every Capper supporter to the polls on that day. People are busy, and unless they are reminded that EVERY VOTE HELPS, they are apt to take it for granted that I will be nominated for United States Senator without their vote.

My opponents are making every effort to beat me in the primary. They are putting up a desperate fight, but their main hope of success is based on the chance that my friends will not go to the polls. We must run no risk of losing thru over-confidence. It is important that my plurality at the primary be so decisive there can be no doubt about how Kansas folks feel on the Senatorial question.

So I appeal to you and to the women voters of your family not only to give me your own vote but that you persuade at least one other man and woman to vote for me. If you will use the telephone freely you can persuade many voters to go to the polls. I will sincerely appreciate your help and I hope you can find time to take care of my interests and use your influence to the end that your precinct will make a good showing. I promise you to give the state and the nation the best there is in me.

Respectfully yours,

Arthur Capper

it will be three, four or five years before they again can see their native land many of them would succumb to homesickness and despair. They are buoyant with confidence and hope. They think that they easily can lick more than their own number of the best German troops and that self confidence makes them the best fighters in the world. Today they are the most aggressive troops in Europe. Why? Because they are full of hope and confidence. Most of them write that they will be home by Christmas. Their hopes will in all probability be disappointed as there is hardly a possibility that the war will be over by that time. The most of the fighting may be over, but it is reasonably certain that peace will not be declared before some time next year, even if things go as well with the allies as I hope. The person who thinks that the way to build up morale either at home or among the boys over there, is to talk continuously about the war lasting for years and years, does not understand human nature.

When I was a boy on the farm sometimes I was given a certain task to perform and was promised that when it was completed I could go fishing. I was encouraged to believe that by going to it with all my might I could get thru in a few hours and then I would have several hours of rest and recreation. As a result I did about two boys' work for a while. But if I could see nothing ahead but a long hard day's work I had mighty little enthusiasm. During the Civil War so long as the young men of the North thought that the war would be soon over, volunteering was brisk. There were more men offering to go than the government could take care of. But when discouragement settled down on the country and the talk began to be general that the war might drag along for four or five or six years volunteering fell off and it was necessary to resort to high bounties and the draft to fill the ranks. Just as soon, however, as the tide of victory began to turn strongly in favor of the North, volunteering began to pick up again. When the news came that Atlanta had fallen and that Sherman's army was sweeping on almost unopposed to the sea, and that the army of Grant was pounding its way steadily toward Richmond, courage and hope revived in the hearts of the loyal people of the North as well as among the boys at the front. Instead of hindering war preparations they were re-



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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Big Rain Improves Crops. Long Hours for Threshers. Wheat \$2.10 a Bushel. Work for Manure Spreader. Shed for Motor Truck. When the Bank Failed.

A GOOD RAIN of 1½ inches came this week which will improve the crops a great deal. Lack of reserve moisture in the soil is harming us more just now than the lack of rainfall. That is, if we had a normal amount of moisture in the subsoil we would not be suffering much from lack of rain as a good shower fell here only two weeks ago. But no water has reached the subsoil here since June, 1916. Since that time our rainfall has been in the form of showers none too close together. In amount they have been large enough to raise us two big small-grain crops and a 60 per cent corn crop but at no time has the top soil wet down much more than 18 inches. So that what little moisture there is in the top soil is all we have.

But if the weather has been too dry for corn and grass it has been unexcelled for threshing. Altho it has been cool and cloudy enough to make working pleasant there has been no moisture to stop work until this week and each day sees a little more wheat taken from the stocks and put into the straw pile and the bin. Many are stacking, as it is impossible for the threshing machines to reach all the fields in time. On this farm the oats were stacked to await the building of a new granary before threshing. The threshing machines have long hours. Work starts in the morning by 7 A. M. new time, and 9 P. M. finds many machines still going. No crew could stand such hours of hard labor long; the fact that there is a partial change of crews on each new job gives the tired ones a chance to rest.

The more the threshing machines get into the fields the more it becomes apparent that Coffey county has this year raised 1 million bushels of wheat. And of this large amount there probably is not a bushel but that will make first class flour. Never before has the quality of the wheat here been so uniformly high. The yield, too, matches the quality and there seems to be no question but what the average production for the county is 25 bushels to the acre. The upland alone might not reach this but the very large acreage of river and creek bottom which is making from 30 to 40 bushels will bring the yield as a whole to the 25-bushel mark.

It is taxing the capacity of elevators and mills to handle the wheat crop. Most of them keep open until 11 P. M. as hundreds of bushels of grain are brought in after dark. Many farms lack storage room and the grain must be sold right from the machine. The price being paid today for the average run of wheat is about \$2.10 a bushel. Yesterday 63 loads of wheat averaging 60 bushels each were handled at the mill in Burlington and there are several other buyers in town who probably received their share. Should the corn crop prove a short one, as now seems probable, it will be very fortunate that Coffey county has raised 1 million bushels of wheat.

If the corn should partly fail the wheat acreage in this county will be increased still further this fall. For the second year in succession the wheat crops in this county have paid for the ground on which they grew. This is something that could not be said for the corn. No weeds or grass as yet have grown either on the stubble or in the cornfields and all land will be in good condition to sow to wheat this fall. Land which was fall-plowed a year ago is today almost as loose as the day it was plowed and two good diskings put it in good condition for another wheat crop. I have seen several fields so disked and one can scarcely tell they have not been plowed. Land which was in oats this year will have to be plowed before it can be sown to wheat as in virtually every case the oats were sown on

disked cornstalk land which is not loose as is the fall plowed land of one year ago.

Many are planning on spreading all the manure they can rake up on their wheat ground and then either disk or plow it under. With a season such as the last two have been, a light coat of six loads of manure to the acre would return from \$10 to \$15 an acre for the first crop alone. In this work a manure spreader will prove very useful. Even should we fail to have such good wheat weather the manure so applied will not be wasted; it may help to make a crop of corn in that "good corn year" which of late always seems to lie one year ahead.

In talking with a neighbor regarding the dry seasons that we have had in the state I counted up the wet and dry years we have had since coming to Kansas 22 years ago. Of the first 14 seasons which we had after coming here but one could be called dry; all the rest either had rain enough to raise a good corn crop or else provided altogether too much. Of the last eight seasons but one of them has been wet, that of 1915. Surely the pendulum must have swung nearly to the opposite extreme and the backward turn will bring us more moisture.

We have been building a new shed for the motor truck during the past week and at this writing are putting on the shingles. When this is done we can use it to store the grain we have left in the crib and can then tear that down and build the new granary. The inside lumber in the old structure is all sound and fit to use again for inside work but we plan to have the new granary entirely of new lumber on the outside. The covering will be the best boxing put on up and down instead of lengthways. We find that a building boarded up and down will last years longer than one with the boards run

Capper Suits the Farmers

Governor Capper's platform as a candidate for United States Senator sounds good to me and the farmers generally. He seems to be about the only man in the state who has raised his voice in behalf of the farmers.

We do not ask any special privileges—only fair play, and I am glad that Governor Capper is fighting our battle in a way that counts. D. E. Harper. Peabody, Kan.

the other way. The water gets out of the wood so much more quickly when the grain runs up and down. We will batten the cracks with "Ogee" batts and line the inside with shiplap.

Speaking of things which a crop failure may cause—I was thinking of the corn outlook in the West—reminds me of what a friend from Western Kansas told me a short time ago. He said that the year in question was one of the driest the county ever had and that but little feed for the cattle was raised. Rather than run the chance of wintering their stock on the buffalo grass they sold their entire bunch, about 40 head, and put the money in the bank. Their farm mortgage was coming due in a short time so they just left the money in the bank until that time. Shortly after the money was deposited the bank failed and they never saw more than a mere fraction of the amount when things finally were settled. That was years ago; good crops followed and they prospered and had money and land in plenty but they never have forgotten how extremely blue matters appeared when the news came of that bank failure. Our friend laughs about that time now but it was no laughing matter then.

An apology is due to several friends who have written me lately giving a number of valuable suggestions based on what had appeared in this column.

That these letters have not been answered personally is due to the push of farm work. For the last four weeks I have taken but one-half day off; that was the Fourth of July. I did not see how the time could be spared but we did ride in to see a picture show that afternoon. Aside from that we have been on the jump for a month and still have building, threshing and haying ahead before a breathing space is in sight. One friend writes to give the name of a commercial preparation which he says is a real fly repeller. I wish to thank him for this and will forward the name to any who care to ask and who will send a stamped and addressed envelope. Another sends a diagram showing how eight bales of hay can be taken into the barn at once by means of the carrier. This will be published soon by the Farmers Mail and Breeze on its page of useful farm devices.

Farming in Allen County

The average yield of wheat in this county is about 25 bushels an acre. According to reports there are only three more counties in the state showing such yields. This is unusual as Eastern Kansas often does not have large wheat crops. A very large acreage will be sowed this fall.

It has been so dry that pastures are not giving sufficient feed for stock. Added to this there is no water in many places. Where there are not good wells, water is being hauled or stock is being driven to water.

About ¼ of an inch of rain fell yesterday morning. As soon as the rye was harvested we planted cane. If the season is favorable it will make a crop that can be put into the silo. Cane will make a quicker growth than feterita and makes better silage.

There was a partial crop of plums this year but it was not enough for home use. We usually do not have a more sure fruit crop except June berries. These ripen early and never have failed us. They have a rather flat taste similar to mulberries but of a very different flavor. They are excellent when canned with rhubarb or gooseberries.

The best way to get rid of flies is to poison them with formalin. Three teaspoons of it are put into a pint of water and sweetened a little. This is divided into several parts and put into small glasses. A piece of white blotting paper is put on top of the glass and a saucer inverted over the blotting paper. The whole arrangement is then inverted. Flies do not get far from the dish after drinking.

We have been compelled to pay our road tax in cash this year. The road overseer did not get to work early enough in the year to have all taxpayers work out their tax before the end of the season. Some also objected to working with a team for \$3 a day. The township board then permitted the overseer to give the men two days' work, then gave a tax receipt and a bill for \$5. This, the county attorney stopped. However the roads are not in bad condition because we have had two years with but little rain. Personally, we desired to work out the tax believing that if the roads were better that fact would compensate for the low amount of \$3 for which we would be receipted.

Kansas Map to Readers

We have arranged to furnish readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze with a Big Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; also name of the county seat of each county; it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, river and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States, with their population. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas free and post-paid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.—Advertisement.

Farm Engineering

By K. J. T. Ekblaw, Farm Engineering Department,
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan

THE organization of the Department of Agriculture at Washington is so tremendous that very few people have any conception of the marvelous amount of work accomplished there, nor of the intricate system of administration that is necessary to control such a vast organization and its activities. Between 20,000 and 30,000 employes are included in the department, and their duties vary from the supervisory administration of the Secretary of Agriculture to the routine work of messengers and office boys.

The department has been subjected to a great deal of harsh criticism for its conservativeness and dilatoriness in getting valuable information before the public, but it is just exactly like the other federal departments, so hedged in by convention and custom, some of which is tradition and some foolishness, that it cannot hew its way out. We ought to be glad that we get as much out of it as we do.

Rural Engineering

For many years various bureaus and offices and divisions have taken a desultory interest in some of the most evident engineering problems confronting the farmer and a few ineffectual efforts have been made to establish certain lines of work of this kind on a definite basis, but nothing much came of them. There was too much jealousy between different branches of the department to accomplish any effective co-operation. If one started to investigate corn-binders from the grain-farmer's standpoint, why shouldn't some one from the Bureau of Animal Industry investigate them from a livestock farmer's standpoint? While the decision as to who should do the investigating was being made, nothing else was done, and soon every one forgot all about it.

Finally, however, in one of the shake-ups and apparent reorganizations that occasionally occur, there was born the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, and it has been growing ever since. Of course the work was new, untried, and entirely lacking as to precedent. Director Page of the Office of Public Roads looked like an amiable man who would stand to have unloaded upon him a few odds and ends of work that the others couldn't very well accommodate, so they were all lumped together, called "Rural Engineering" wrapped in swaddling clothes, and left on his doorstep. Director Page kindly assumed the responsibility for the bringing-up of the new-comer. He had had for his mechanical engineering adviser a man who was born on an Illinois farm, graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taught and practiced engineering in Montana, and who was dean of the engineering division of Kansas State Agricultural college. This man, E. E. McCormick, was made foster-father for rural engineering, and he has stuck to his job pretty faithfully.

The Rural Engineering Division now occupies a whole floor of the Willard Building in Washington. It has a staff of about twenty men, all experts, and every line of engineering that is in any way connected with agriculture, and every line of agriculture that in-

terests engineers, is taken care of. Let us interview Mr. McCormick and let him tell us what they do.

"What is Rural Engineering? Well," said Mr. McCormick, "let me tell you what some of these men of mine are doing and you'll understand."

"This man in this cubby-hole is our architect. He supervises the work of half a dozen designers and draftsmen who know farm buildings from foundation to ridge. We have hundreds of practical building plans prepared, from silos to residences, and we are more than glad to send a complete set of blue-prints and a bill of materials, to any one who wants to build. All we ask in return is that the builders give us the cost of construction and send us, if possible, a photograph of the completed structure.

Farm Inquiries

"We have several assistant mechanical engineers on our staff, whose job it is to give the best attention to the inquiries that come in relating to tractors, farm machinery, and problems of heating, ventilation, and so on. This man has been conducting wagon draft tests on elevators and conveying machinery, and he co-operates with the architects when such machinery is to be installed in cribs and granaries. This man spent a year in investigating the cause of explosions in grain separators, and we have now designed an absolute preventive of such explosions. Another line of activity is in rural sanitation and water supply. We have an expert who takes care of this, who has had all kinds of practical experience, and understands actual conditions.

"Is there any interest in our work? Well, just see the stack of inquiries that come in; we send out hundreds of letters weekly; and we mail thousands of blue-prints every year. We are just getting started. If you want to see how we can grow—just give us a chance." Here is all this good farm engineering information to be had, absolutely free, if we just ask for it. When you want plans for a house or a barn or a silo, just write for what you want, and you'll be sure to get something good.

The Farmer's Separator

The advent of the tractor was the occasion of the development of an extensive exploitation of the small separator, and the rapid increase in the number of tractors in use in this country has been accompanied by a large increase of the smaller sizes of threshing machines. Manufacturers were quick to realize the trend of the times and to appreciate the new opportunity for sales, with the result that whereas in the past the heavy preponderance of their product was large separators, at the present time the balance is swinging the other way. One large manufacturer said that his business in 24 inch and smaller separators had increased nearly 100 per cent in 1918, over that of 1916. The question as to whether it is more economical to thresh with a big machine or with a small one is a little difficult to answer. Of course the development of modern threshing methods—the big machine doing all the threshing for a dozen or

more farmers—resulted from the need of a greater number of men to carry on the work than most farmers employed. There is no question as to time saved with the employment of big outfits; but as is often the case in the largest of industries, there is a point at which the decrease in cost of production resulting from increase in size of plant, stops. However, there is a heavy investment in a large machine, and in order to make money, the owner must keep it going for as long a time as possible. The more grain he threshes in a day the greater his profits, since his overhead expense is practically the same whether he threshes 1,000 or 5,000 bushels.

Modern agricultural methods make it almost imperative that the threshing season be as short as possible; the result is "short" runs, which naturally do not bring much profit to the threshing rig owner. The result will be a gradual reduction in the number of large outfits.

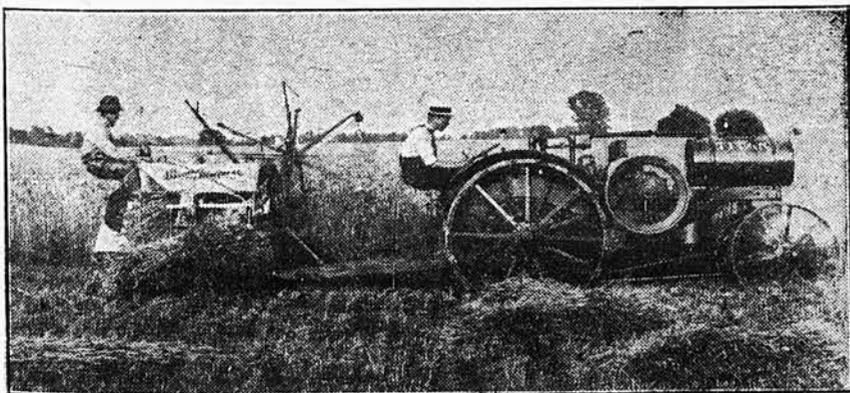
The small machine has several points very much in its favor. Its employment means that while it will take a little longer to do the work, it will be done at the time best suited to the farmer. He will not have to wait a couple of weeks, perhaps, for his turn, while in the meantime a heavy soaking rain comes along to rot the shocks and make the grain tough to thresh. If something happens to the machine only 8 or ten men are made idle instead of 25 or 30 as is the case with the larger machines. The women of the household will hang the small machine with garlands of flowers because they do not have to feed an army of threshermen. And then a separator is just of a size that can be operated readily by the 10-20 or the 12-24 tractor that the vast majority of farmers are buying. More than half the tractors sold are of this size, and they work excellently in running a 20 or 22 inch separator. The time is fast approaching when every farmer must scrutinize carefully every one of his methods to see if it is returning him a profit; and in many instances such a scrutiny followed by a careful study of other methods, will result in the appearance of a nice little threshing machine as a part of the farmer's own equipment.

The man who would eat cake at Christmas must cut on sugar now.

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Let's Talk Rules a While

A Little Care Now May Save Some Disappointment Later

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Assistant Manager

RULES ARE bothersome things aren't they? Boys usually think so, anyway—and I believe grown-ups do, too. There are some rules, tho, to which attention should be paid, and for Capper Pig Club boys the rules for the contest of 1918 are that kind. It would be almost a tragedy for a boy to make a prize-winning production of pork, only to fail to win a prize because he had made a mistake in his records which could not be remedied. To save regrets, let's take another look at club rules.

I believe there are still some boys in the club who do not understand clearly just what is meant by taking a sow out of the contest. We have mentioned it before, but it will hurt nothing to explain again. Sows may be taken out of the contest any time after June 1—if the contest litter has been weaned. If your pigs aren't weaned yet, you'll have to wait until they are. You must weigh your sow the day you stop keeping a record of her feed, or within a very few days after that. When this is done you can find how much gain, if any the sow has made while you have had her in the contest, and how much it has cost to produce that gain. Keep in a safe place the feed record and the weight of the sow when she was entered and when she was taken out of the contest, for you will need this information when you make your contest report next December.

Now, as to taking pigs out of the contest. If you will read your rules carefully, you will find that your litter may be taken out of the contest any time you think best. Most members leave their pigs in the contest until the end, in order to have the biggest pork production possible. This, of course, is the best thing to do. Sometimes, tho, on account of scarcity of feed, a chance to sell a pig and buy feed for other pigs with the money so obtained, or for some other good reason, club members wish to take one or more of their pigs out of the contest. Be careful to do this so your records will be straight. Weigh the pig the day you take it away, and enter its weight in your records so you can count in that much on your total pork production. Continue to keep feed records on the remaining pigs.

Another thing; if, for any reason, you have to take your sow and pigs out of the contest a long time before the contest closes, don't quietly stop keeping records and drop club work. Complete your records as I have described, then write a story of your contest work and send it to the contest manager. Or, if you would rather wait, write and send in your story next December. And while we're talking about stories let me give you a hint. If you will keep with your records a little diary of important events in taking care of your sow and pigs it will help very much in writing your story. I'm hoping that every boy in the club will prove himself to be the right kind of a business man by completing the contest and sending in a report. Remember that your records should be

in such shape that you can send them right in with your contest story.

I suspect nearly every Capper Pig Club member notices when the weekly club story is not in the paper. There is a good reason for its absence. The shortage of print paper has influenced the government to request that all publications in the United States use just as small amounts as possible. For that reason, the Farmers Mail and Breeze is carrying a much smaller amount of reading matter than ordinary, and the Capper Pig Club story will have to alternate with that of the Capper Poultry Club. That means there will be a pig club story every other week, so watch for it and keep in touch with what's going on.

It is impossible in this short story to tell about the many fine meetings being held by county clubs. When I tell you, tho, that only six county leaders out of 85 appointed failed to do their best to hold meetings in June, you will see how the fellows are working. But the leaders can't do all of it. Next fall, when the pep trophy is awarded, the basis of decision will be 50 per cent for the work of the leader and 50 per cent for the club. Every boy must be up on his toes and ready for real work. It's the biggest kind of a disappointment to the rest of the members in a county when one boy persistently fails to attend meetings. If it's absolutely impossible for you to attend the regular monthly meeting, send a written excuse for your absence to your county leader. He will keep a record of all boys absent from monthly meetings, and how many send excuses, so that he may make an accurate report next December.

It won't be many months before the Capper Pig Club for 1919 will be announced, and it isn't any too soon to begin now to work for a full membership in your county for next year. Here's a suggestion: Have each member bring a couple of his friends to one of your monthly meetings. Show these fellows a good time and tell them about the club work. Then keep them in mind and have them send in applications for membership when the new club is announced. We should have a complete membership in virtually every club next year.

I hope no county club is discouraged because it stood low, or was not mentioned, in the list of 20 clubs in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for July 13. The contest is only well begun, and there is plenty of time for clubs which got a poor start to brace up and make a strong fight for the trophy cup. Keep up your pep and all pull together.

Karl Lehmkuhl of Phillips county has nine fine Durocs in his contest litter. One of these was a runt, but by careful feeding Karl has made him one of the best pigs in the bunch. He is such a fine pig that Karl decided to name him after Arthur Capper. "Capper" attended the meeting at which the boys in the picture were present. From left to right the boys are: Henry Greving, Lloyd Garrison, Karl Lehmkuhl, Vernon Stewart, Arthur Griffin.



Doesn't This Pig Look Happy? He Belongs to Karl Lehmkuhl of Phillips County, and is Named After Arthur Capper



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Making Cheese on the Farm

This Nutritious Product Deserves a More Extended Use

BY J. M. FULLER, DAIRY SPECIALIST

CCHEESE is a nutritious and palatable product that deserves a more extended use in every home. One reason is that protein or body building material is supplied more cheaply in cheddar and cottage cheese than in meat.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, one pound of cottage cheese supplies as much protein as 1.27 pounds sirloin steak, 1.09 pounds of round steak, 1.46 pounds fresh ham, 1.44 pounds smoked ham, 1.58 pounds pork chop.

When care has been used to produce a desirable quality of milk, a good grade of cottage cheese can be made by letting the milk sour and curdle naturally. But the souring can be controlled more easily, and thus more uniform results can be obtained, if the souring process is hastened by the use of starter.

Fresh sour buttermilk having a clean sour flavor or clabbered milk that is free from objectionable taste or odor may be used as starter.

Starter can be made as follows:

Clean thoroughly pint fruit jar and cover, then place both in boiling water for five minutes. Remove and cool.

Put into the jar about a pint of good clean whole milk or skim milk and keep at 70° to 75° F. till thickened or curdled. The curd should be firm, smooth, free from holes, show little or no whey, and should have a good clean sour flavor. If not needed at once the starter should be kept in a cool place until needed. Before using, it is a good practice to pour the starter into another clean jar then back again in order to break up the curd.

Cottage Cheese

Use good sweet skim milk. A gallon will make about 1½ pounds of cottage cheese. Warm the milk to 75° F. and keep at that temperature until clabbered into a smooth firm curd.

When no starter is used fresh milk may require as much as 24 hours for curdling. It is desirable to have curdling take place in at least 24 hours. It is better to have curdling take place sooner.

A cupful of starter or good sour milk to each gallon of skim milk will cause milk to curdle in 10 to 15 hours. When adding starter, stir the milk thoroughly. It will be found convenient to add the starter in the evening. The milk will then be clabbered the next morning.

Heating and Stirring

When a smooth, firm curd has formed it is ready for cutting. Cut into 1-inch or 2-inch squares. Heat the curd to 100° F. and hold at that temperature for 30 minutes. Stir gently from time to time. The amount of water in the cheese is controlled largely by the temperature at which curd is heated. If much above 100° a dry cheese is likely to result.

After heating is finished, pour curd and whey into cheese cloth sack and drain by hanging up or resting in a colander or strainer. Draining is completed when whey has ceased to run freely. Too much draining produces a dry cheese.

Add salt to taste. One teaspoonful of salt to each pound of cheese is the average amount used. Sprinkle salt over curd and work in with spoon or paddle until the cheese has the consistency of mashed potatoes. The addition of a little cream, sweet or sour, will increase the palatability and flavor.

Buttermilk Cheese

Stir the buttermilk, heat to 75 to 78 degrees F., cover and let stand quiet for 1½ to 2 hours. Then raise temperature to 140 degrees F. and keep at that temperature for an hour. By end of one hour whey should show clear and curd should be settled at bottom. If whey is not clear and curd is not settled, raise temperature to 150 degrees for a short time. Dip the whey and curd into muslin draining sack or cloth and drain until curd is dry. Curd should be stirred occasionally while draining. Salt to taste. Usually 1 ounce of salt is sufficient for 4 pounds curd.

Use starter to hasten souring. Add one cup starter or good clean sour milk to each gallon buttermilk. Heat to 90 degrees and keep at that temperature for an hour or so. Then heat to 140 degrees and proceed as with sour cream buttermilk.

Should Cows Freshen in Fall?

In Kansas many of the cows freshen in the spring. The more observing and careful dairymen, however, having found that winter dairying has many advantages, are breeding their cows to have calves in the fall. The following are some of the advantages of winter dairying:

First, higher prices are obtained for milk and cream. As the usual season for cows to freshen is the spring, milk always has been plentiful during the early summer and scarce and higher during the winter.

Second, milk and cream can be handled in cold weather with less danger of souring, so there is little loss on account of milk returned from the creamery.

Third, the amount of labor on the farm is better distributed thruout the year. If the cows freshen in the spring they are in full flow of milk and need the best care when work in the fields is most pressing. On the other hand, if the cows calve in the fall and are milked during the winter, the farmer can give them close attention, has more time to study the problem of feeding, and can give his men employment all the year and in that way get better help.

Fourth, the lactation period is lengthened and the amount of milk given during the year increased. Cows that freshen in the spring milk heavily while the grass is good, but as the pastures dry up the flow of milk falls off and with the approach of winter the cows are nearly dry. If they freshen in the fall, they should at once be started on a good winter ration, and when they have been milked six months it is time to turn them to pasture and for a time the flow of milk will be nearly as great as that from fresh cows.

Fifth, fall calves can be raised better than those born in the spring. Young calves should be fed on milk for several months, after which they must be weaned and fed on solid food. If they are born in the spring, they will be tormented by flies all summer, they may be neglected because of the farm work, and when it is time to wean them they must be put on a dry winter ration. Fall calves come at a time when the dairyman can give them the closest attention, and when weaned they can be put on grass at an age when an easily digested and nutritious food is most needed.

As more milk can be produced, higher prices obtained, the labor more evenly distributed thruout the year, and better calves raised, winter dairying offers the best returns to producers.

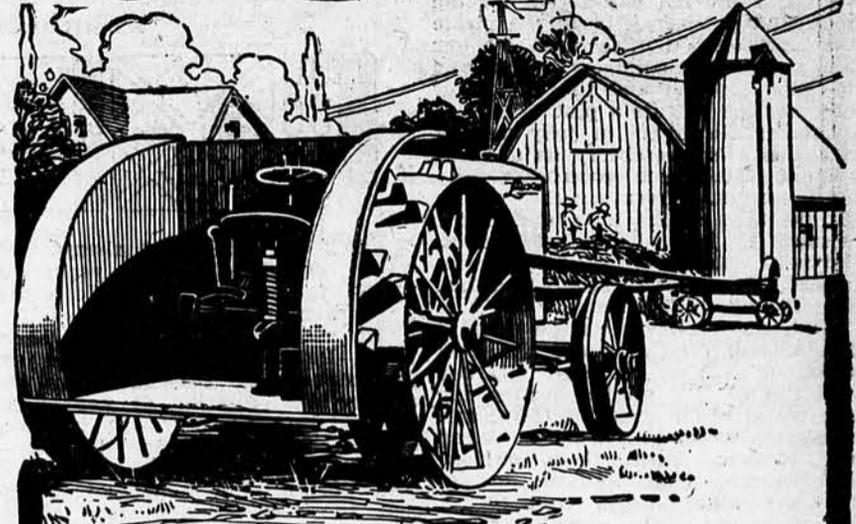
Attacks That Fail

From the Ottawa Guardian—
"Kansas still has a powerful gang of political high-binders who work for the interests and go gunning for every official who does his duty by the people instead of favoring these interests. These fellows have always 'laid' for Capper and now are doing their best to defeat his nomination for Senator at the primary because it is recognized Capper cannot be handled.

"The desperate efforts of these professional politicians to 'start' something on Governor Capper that will beat him at the primary, are a most remarkable tribute to him as a man and a governor. These fellows are past masters in the art of making people believe white is black and black white, but no such absolutely futile 'combing of the air' has ever been seen before in Kansas. Wild 'attacks' are being made on the governor and wild and brazen charges circulated about him, but for the most part they have been so ridiculously thin that persons of average intelligence can see they are merely 'dirty politics,' intended to muddy the water."

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Danville, Virginia

Wild Fruit Jelly is Delicious

How many millions of gallons of wild fruits went to waste last year in this vast, rich country, America? I went on a pleasure trip to the mountains last summer and brought home enough jellies and preserves for the winter. I did not pay a cent for the fruit, and put my jelly in the pickle jars and olive bottles used by our family and other cottagers. Sugar was 10 cents a pound and the wild fruit jelly cost me 7 cents a pint.

This article treats of jelly making with the wild gooseberry as a basis.

Begin with green gooseberry jelly and preserves. Green gooseberry jelly has the tang of the hills, and is far superior to jelly of market berries. The wild gooseberry is easily distinguished from other berries, which look the same, by its acid taste.

Wild gooseberries are more pungent than market fruit and are richer in pectin, or jelling property. If they were treated like market berries, the jelly would be too strong in flavor and rubbery in texture. You need not cap your berries. Wash them, put on about as much water as fruit, and let stand over night. Cook, strain thru a fine sieve or cloth, measure three-fourths as much sugar as juice, and boil hard until you see the "big drop" on the spoon.

Gooseberry jam is delicious. Push the pulp, juice and all thru a sieve and jelly with three-fourths as much sugar as fruit.

For preserves, let the berries get as large as marrowfat peas. Add as much water as fruit, almost as much sugar as water and cook until clear. Ripe gooseberries make jelly, jam and preserves of a slightly different flavor.

Before the gooseberry turns black, the red raspberry begins to ripen on the hills. There is only one difficulty about preserving wild raspberries—they spoil one's taste forever for the weaker flavored market sort. The red raspberry is not quite acid enough for a finely flavored jelly, but the gooseberry combines with it nicely. Place a cup of gooseberries into a 3-pound pail of raspberries, add a little less water than fruit and proceed as for gooseberry jelly. You will not taste the gooseberry in the finished product.

Choke-cherries are deficient in pectin. They usually ripen before gooseberries are gone. If the gooseberries are going and the cherries are still green, bottle the gooseberries without sugar and keep until the choke-cherries are ready. Then use as with raspberries, except that more gooseberries are required. Choke-cherries will "drown" almost an equal amount of gooseberries.

Red haws with gooseberries make an exquisite product. In all jelling of wild fruits, do not use as much sugar as fruit. You will probably have sirup instead of jelly if you do. Always add water to your juice.

Marianne Gauss.

For Your Picnic Dinner

Good club sandwiches are made of three good sized slices of toasted bread, one or more being spread thickly with cottage cheese. Lettuce or water cress and salad dressing are also used. The remainder of the filling may be varied to suit the taste or the larder. It is desirable to toast the bread on one side only and to cut it immediately after toasting, as otherwise the pressure of cutting crushes out the cheese and spoils the appearance of the sandwich. The cut slices may be placed together again while the sandwich is being filled, and the filling may be sliced thru with a sharp knife.

In addition to the cottage cheese, these sandwiches may contain: 1, tomato, lettuce, mayonnaise dressing; 2, thin sliced cold ham, spread with mustard, lettuce, mayonnaise; 3, sliced tart apple, nuts, lettuce, mayonnaise; 4, sliced orange, water cress, mayonnaise; 5, sliced Spanish onion, pimento, lettuce, mayonnaise; 6, two small strips of bacon, lettuce, mayonnaise; 7, cucumber or green pepper, pimento, lettuce, mayonnaise; 8, sweet sandwiches may be made with layers of cottage cheese and marmalade, or a paste made of dried fruits. For these the bread need not be toasted, and the lettuce and mayonnaise should not be used.

A barrel of sorghum in a Kansas cellar is worth a ton of sugar in Java.

With the Home Makers

A Girl's Future Depends Much upon Her Mother

BY MILDRED MONTGOMERY



MY MOTHER has always been my chum," said a young girl to me one day. "We understand each other."

Can your daughter say that about you? Do you know her; does she understand you? Does she regard you as her disciplinarian or her chum? There is an earnest hope in every mother's heart that her daughter—her little girl—will grow to be a good, pure woman. But do mothers realize that the responsibility rests, almost wholly, upon themselves? A girl's future depends to a large degree upon the kind of a mother she has. Too many mothers do not put the full value upon this fact, and think there is plenty of time to begin daughter's training when she is thru school. But by that time she has her own ideas of right and wrong. She has secrets that she can confide only to her girl friends—mother would not understand. And so, too late, mother finds that she is almost a stranger to her own daughter.

I believe a girl's training should begin the day she, as a baby, is placed in her mother's arms. A mother who remains silent until her daughter is 15 years old, has waited just 15 years too long. The greatest influence a girl can have is a mother with an up-to-date viewpoint; a thinking mother with a heart of love and sympathy, and one who is ever ready to give wise counsel and advice.

Listen to Childish Prattle

It is only a few years until the baby girl begins her school life, and she hears and sees so many things that she does not understand. Her first thought is to "ask mamma about them." A wise mother is never too busy to listen to the childish prattle. It is not difficult, either, to give an answer that satisfies. By taking especial interest in every little tale the child tells or every question she asks, she soon will be eager to tell you of everything that happens during the day, and thus you have won her confidence. She will believe that you know everything and will come again and again "because mamma always knows."

Just now her school work is the principal thought. She should be sent to school the first morning with the idea that the teacher is eager to have her come and will do many nice things for her. Before she has even seen the teacher, she will have formed a pleasant picture of her, and will take corrections much more cheerfully. How important the little 6-year-old feels when she brings home the first report card. Perhaps spelling ranks low, or reading or writing. Don't tell her that you wish she could have done better; don't let her see anything but a smile when you look over the report. But encourage her to bring home the book on the subject which is low and spend an hour occasionally working out the difficulties with her. I'll wager the next month will show an increase in her average. And she will not forget, either, but from time to time when difficult subjects come up she will bring the books home and ask for your help.

The years slip by and almost before you know it daughter begins her first high school year. And here is another important epoch in her life. She is old enough now to take a bit of responsibility off your shoulders. Give her tasks to be done after school hours, taking an hour or so of her time. Let her do these tasks her way, then if they are not done properly, tell her how much easier it is to begin right. Teach her the inside of housework and endeavor to give her the impression that it is a pleasant duty instead of drudgery. She should be



allowed to follow her own taste in decorating her room, and when you see a chance for improvement, don't tell her to change it but suggest that she try your way. Always insist that the room be kept scrupulously clean and neat, but don't nag her. That form of discipline never gets very far.

I do not believe that a mother should choose every apron her daughter wears, nor her hats nor shoes; leave that to her and if her choice is not suitable, tell her why another color or style is in better taste. Plan her clothes with her—not for her, and help her to form her own judgment.

The Days of Romance

The days of romance will come, too. This period of a girl's life is one during which she carries the highest ideals of love. You mothers can recall your own love affairs that seemed so big and real when you were 15 and 16 years old. Daughter will go thru the same thing, and at this time mother can be the real comrade. When daughter makes the acquaintance of the "best looking boy" and you see that her girlish fancy has quite overwhelmed her, your first thought is to forbid her to see the young man again. But wait, don't be too hasty. Do you remember when mother told you the same thing, how determined you were to see that boy, and you declared you'd meet him without her knowledge? Daughter will no doubt do likewise, so try a different plan; a plan whereby you will win, and daughter will benefit by it. Encourage her to bring her friends home, and if you see that they are not what they should be, explain to her seriously and reverently the great facts of life, and why she should select her friends, especially the boy friends, with care. Show her in a friendly way the good and bad in her acquaintances. She will be quick to choose right for herself, if only she has a little help. Caution her about lavishing her favors on every boy who tells her foolish love tales. Tell her that she must keep her heart clean for the real man who will come at sometime in her life.

The time in a girl's life when she most needs the comradeship of her mother is that time when she sees before her a vision of her own home, her husband and her children. Mother is the only one who can tell her in a beautiful way of the life into which she is about to enter—the life which is to bring happiness and contentment.

Ever Make Fruit Leather?

Many housewives are reviving such old-fashioned dainties as fruit leather and fruit paste this year. Leather may be made from berries, cherries, figs, apricots, peaches and blue plums. All the fruits used for this purpose should be thoroughly ripe. Mash to a pulp, spread on lightly oiled platters and dry in the sun or the drier. When dry, sprinkle with sugar, roll up like a jelly roll, cut in slices, sprinkle with sugar and pack away in jars or very tight boxes lined with wax paper. Serve this leather in winter instead of candy or with cream cheese and nuts

for dessert. Fruit leather may be soaked in water and used for pies, shortcake, puddings and sauces. When intended for this purpose, omit the sugar.

Fruit pastes are made by boiling down fruit pulp, adding sugar and drying out slightly. Practically all fruits can be used in making this paste.

Select ripe fruit, place in a kettle with 2 tablespoons of water, cover tightly and steam slowly until enough water forms to allow it to cook slowly without burning. Boil until soft, rub the pulp thru a sieve, return to the fire and cook slowly until very thick. Weigh the pulp, add half its weight in sugar, let it dissolve, return to the fire and boil until the paste is so thick that when a spoon is passed thru it the mass does not run together immediately. Pour the fruit in a 1/2-inch layer in flat dishes rubbed lightly with salad oil and dry in a draft for two days. Cut in squares or fancy shapes, place on wax paper, sprinkle with granulated sugar, leave in a draft two days, dip in sugar and pack in tin or wooden boxes lined with paper between the layers of paste. Another method is to dry slowly in the drier and pack away in jars without sprinkling with sugar.

For an attractive bonbon, arrange the pastes of different fruits in layers when nearly dry. Cut in 1/2-inch strips like a slice of layer cake and dry.

Boys' Summer Blouse

Boys' blouse 8859 is made in shirt-waist style, with a gathering tape at the lower edge to make it blouse slightly. Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

The collar of ladies' shirtwaist 8855 is convertible and may be worn either high or low. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure.



Skirt 8875 is made in six gores and box-plaited. Sizes, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

A narrow belt is attached to each side of the front section of apron 8856, and it buttons at the back. Sizes, 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. State size and number of pattern when ordering.

Patriotic Package Given Readers

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish One Thousand Patriotic Packages free to readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze. The package contains more than 100 pieces, consisting of flag pin, American, British and French Banners, etc.

We are going to give one of these patriotic packages, postage prepaid, to all who send us \$1.00 for a yearly subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for August 4. Growing Stronger. Luke 2:42-52; 2 Peter 1:5-8. Golden Text. The path of the righteous is as the dawning light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. Proverbs 4:18.

From the beginning of time and human nature, all the different races of people have admired strength. Hero worship is one of the first signs of mental development in all of us and long before we begin to judge the growth of our hero's moral character we revel in his bodily strength and the great deeds he accomplishes thru it.

When we study the character of Jesus we do not often associate the thought of growth in His life but think of Him always as equally strong, equally wise, and equally conscious of His union with God. However, this really was not the case, for in reading the gospels we get a glimpse of His growing-time, the boyhood period, when in conformity to His human nature He matured physically, mentally and spiritually, and we also discover that the two sources conducive to this development are the same influences open to children of today, the home and the church.

The obscure and somewhat despised village of Nazareth was a splendid home for a growing child. Lying in a narrow cleft in the limestone hills, its seclusion was one of beauty and peacefulness, while in the fields of its green valley an abundance of grain grew, making the people rather independent of the other provinces. The flowers of the place are world famous and the view from its overshadowing hill is one of the loveliest and most historically striking in all Palestine. In the humble healthful village the child Jesus gave obedience to Mary and Joseph, gladly and lovingly.

When the accustomed time for the celebration of the Passover feast drew near Jesus, who was then 12 years old, went with Mary and Joseph to Jerusalem to celebrate His first observance of the ritual of the church.

It was an interesting journey full of wonder and delight, the caravan of other pilgrims and relatives offered new acquaintances and friends. On reaching Jerusalem a temporary camp of relatives was formed by each family. During the day, Jesus went with Joseph into the innermost parts of the Temple to worship and to watch the sacrifices of their different services. There came a day, however, when the Passover feast was finished and in the early morning departure of the Nazareth caravan, Jesus was left behind.

When His parents discovered His absence they hastily returned to Jerusalem, only to find the boy at perfect ease in the school of the rabbis. He was seeking at its main source the strength of God's wisdom, for the church is God's agency for helping people. Of course one can struggle along alone, but the task is not an easy one. As the world knows nothing about God except what Christ revealed, it never can know Christ except thru His followers, and it is in the home and the church these truths are most fully expressed.

The growth of strength in a Christian is gradual and requires lots of patience. Every day that marks no lapse into the weakness of sin gives additional help. With the strength gained from the study of God's word and a dependence on Him, which our dependence on Jesus has caused us to give, we naturally expect to lean on the comfort of the Holy Spirit. These things are our own armor and mark a constant and unconscious growth.

Christ compared the growth of the kingdom of God, in the world or in the individual Christian, to the quiet unnoted growth of a seed cast in good soil. Our hearts are the soil, the seed is the Bible, the sermons we hear, good books and above all the voice of God speaking thru our consciences. All these build us up in goodness and power without our realizing that they are at work, so we are wise to place ourselves under their influence as much as possible. If we fail, we make mistakes, or if we lose hope we have only to remember that God never is nearer than when we need Him most, and that there is always a chance for His given strength to be renewed.

Corn on the Cob at Christmas

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Success in canning corn is just as sure as success in any kind of canning, if one gives attention to certain details. If a big pile of corn is left standing while the blanching, dipping and cutting processes are going on, the result invariably will be cans of soured corn. You would not expect milk to keep sweet if left standing in a warm room. Nor will corn, for corn is a great deal like milk in its nature. In fact, there is a kind of milk in the corn.

Another cause of failure in canning corn is neglect in changing the water in which the corn is boiled. I know of one failure that resulted from several bushels of corn being boiled in the same boiler of water.

The Golden Bantam Sweet corn is about gone and the Early Evergreen is nearly ready. Golden Bantam corn is very sweet without being sickly sweet. The ears are small and therefore especially adapted to canning on the ear. The method is practically the same as canning corn cut from the cob. There is a certain pleasure in canning a novelty. Some think, too, that cooking the cob adds to the flavor.

We have canned our ear corn in the morning when we brought in the supply for dinner. Ears of uniform size were selected and boiled for 5 minutes, then plunged into cold water. They were then packed in hot, sterilized jars, the jars filled with hot water and a teaspoon of salt dissolved in each quart can. We placed rubbers and caps in position and boiled each quart for 3 1/2 hours. At the end of that time, we sealed the jars and set them aside to cool.

It is our intention to combine new corn with new crop lima beans for succotash. It is evident now that our beans will not be ready when we are canning corn. We shall be obliged to sterilize our beans when they are ready and then mix the corn and beans. It will not be necessary to boil the combination more than 10 minutes in the jar to have our succotash sterilized.

Our peas did not yield well this year. We had only 1 quart to can. One club member canned 28 quarts; hers was an exceptional crop.

Beans have a way of reviving when rains come so now we have promise of another crop. Our early cabbage is headed, ready for use.

The biggest returns with the least effort have come from a blackberry patch in the orchard. Last year when we were picking berries there we pinched off the ends of the new growth about 4 feet from the ground. That made the fruit branches of this year of reasonable length. That was really the only work spent in preparing for this year's berry crop. It would have been better if we had followed up the picking season by cutting out the old canes—better for our clothes, our temper, and the berries. We have picked 15 quarts at a time from this little patch, but now the yield is down to 10.

For our canned fruit we will make a sirup using 1 1/4 cups of sugar and 3/4 cup of corn sirup for each quart of water used in making the sirup.

Shawnee Silo Campaign

Shawnee county under the direction of A. D. Folker, the county farm agent, will conduct a silo campaign from July 29 to August 3. Mr. Folker plans to take farmers who do not own silos to the farms where silos are in use and at these places actual demonstrations will be given as far as possible by the farm agent. He will have the farmers who own the silos tell of their experiences with them and to explain their system of preserving the green food. At each place there will be open discussions, where every question concerning the use of silos is to be considered. The trips to the farms will be made in automobiles and in groups as far as possible. Shawnee county has only 150 silos when it needs 1,000 or more. Such will be the goal for the campaign. No emphasis will be placed upon any special type of silo, but it is expected that those silos that can be constructed most rapidly will receive the most attention. Several of the silo companies give the assurance that they will be able to deliver silos that are ordered soon, by August 10 and even sooner than that if necessary.

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Cuts Four to Seven Acres a Day with one man and one horse. Here is what one farmer says: Dear Sirs:--I cut about 25 acres with your Corn Harvester. Corn was large and blown down considerably. The Harvester made the work easier and enabled me to do the work of about three men with corn knives. Yours truly, W. R. HILDRETH, Oswego, Kans.

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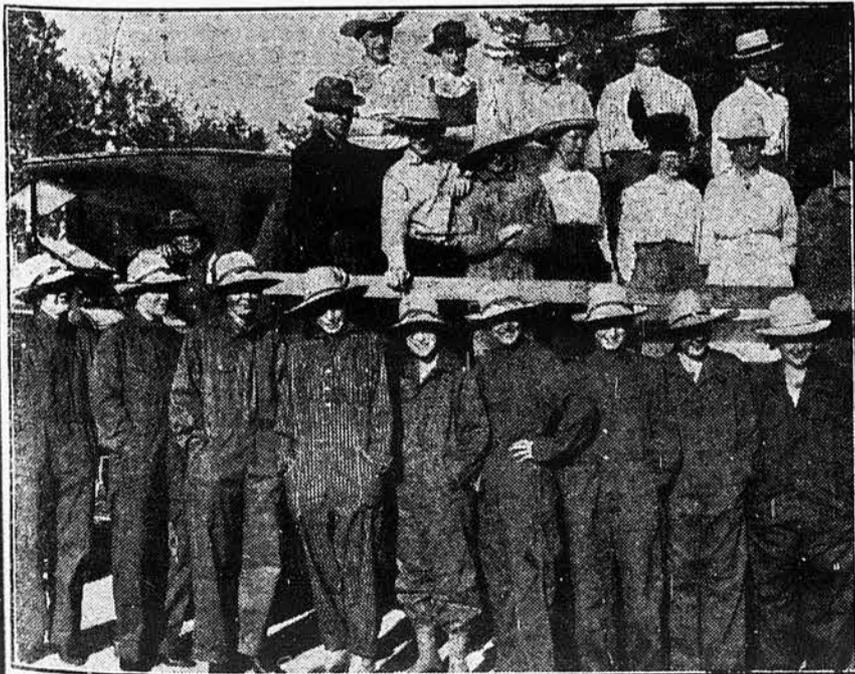


A simple practical model. The busy house worker will readily appreciate the good features of this design. The front closing makes adjustment easy. The sleeve may be in either of the two lengths portrayed. The dress is a one-piece model, with the fulness confined under the belt. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The skirt measures about 2 3/8 yards at the foot.

Special 20 Day Offer. To quickly introduce The Household, a big story and family magazine, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 25 cents for a one-year subscription and we will send you this House Dress Pattern Free. Be sure to give size and say you want dress pattern number 2359. Address THE HOUSEHOLD Dress Dept. 32, Topeka, Kansas

Home Girls Harvest Wheat

KANSAS GIRLS are just as patriotic as the boys. This is especially true in Cowley county. Recently the girls in Dauber's store at Winfield, Kan., joined the twilight harvesters and did a good deal of wheat shocking. They are pretty girls, but they are not afraid of work. They worked in the store until 6 P. M., and then went to the fields in a motor truck at the expense of the store. They charged nothing for their services, but at every place they were treated to a big supper. They shocked wheat for Everett Chase, Eugene Bradbury, W. W. Otey, E. L. Whitson, and Robert Baird. In all they shocked more than 200 acres. W. G. Anderson, editor of the Evening Free Press at Winfield says these young ladies are ready to help wherever their services are needed. The young ladies of this crew are shown in the accompanying picture. Reading from left to right in the lower row are Laura Row, Nora Baldwin, Carrie Wooddell, Gertrude Goodwin, Daisy Barker, Gladys Ziegler, Mayme Priest, Charlotte Rule, Elsie Garfield, Marie Pettit. In the second row are A. A. Dauber, Ray McKowan, Marvin Garfield, Mrs. Pearl Dawson, Mrs. Helen Garfield, Mrs. E. E. Geiger, and Lloyd Donald. In the top row are C. E. Forbes, Ivan Gentry, A. F. Dauber, P. F. Weinrich, and E. E. Geiger. The driver of the motor truck is George Stouidt.





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Can you fill in the missing letters in the two words just above the mitt? If so write to Uncle Joe and he will tell you how to get this fine baseball outfit without it costing you a cent. The mitt is thickly padded and very heavy. The glove is of tanned leather and has a patent clasp. The mask is of heavy wire, full size. The ball is a good one that will stand lots of hard playing. Uncle Joe will give you this dandy outfit for a little easy work. Send no money, just your name and address to UNCLE JOE, Room K-23 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

MONTANA RED TURKEY SEED WHEAT

This wheat was shipped in by Mr. A.R. Long, Belpre, Kan., four years ago. This wheat has proven its superiority, both in hardness and yield. This wheat made 15 bushels per acre last year, or 2 bushels more than any other wheat I had, and this year it is as good as the Kan Red Wheat. It is absolutely clear of rye. I'll have about 2000 bushels of this wheat and every bushel of it should be planted in this locality. Also have several hundred bushels of Kan Red Wheat. Will make a price of \$2.40 at the machine or \$2.50 at the granary. Phone in your order before it is all spoken for. FRED WINDHORST, BELPRE, KANSAS

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For Our Young Readers

Children are Helping Fill the Cans in Kansas

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

ONLY 7 years old, but Mary Adams of Lyons, Kan., isn't too young to know the important place canning holds in Uncle Sam's food conservation program! Nor is Mary too young to do canning all by herself. In fact, she began work of this kind when she was only 6.

When her mother and older sister joined a state canning club last year, Mary was eager to become a member, too. Being told she wasn't old enough didn't lessen her enthusiasm for canning in the least. I shouldn't be surprised if Mary went about her work with even greater determination to show the older folks what she could do, for that's exactly the kind of a little girl Mary is. For a special exhibit at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, she canned six jars of fruit. The exhibit card of course bore her name and age.

Mary is doing even more canning this summer than she did last year for she wants to have as big a share as possible in conserving food for the home supply so that more staples may be sent abroad.

All over the state of Kansas there are thousands of boys and girls and their mothers who are answering the call of their country by helping save the waste. Many of them belong to canning clubs. Joining a club is an excellent plan because folks receive more inspiration to work hard when they see everyone around them working than when they are trying to do things by themselves.

More than 200 canning clubs have been organized in Kansas by Otis E. Hall of Manhattan, state club leader, and his assistants. But it isn't necessary to wait until Mr. Hall or one of his helpers can come to your community.

"A community does not have to have anyone help organize. All they have to do is to go ahead and organize by themselves," Mr. Hall said when I called on him in his office a few days ago. He made these remarks emphatic, too, very emphatic, and I didn't wonder at this, for with hundreds of boys and girls and men and women all over the state wanting help in their plans to carry out their country's conservation program Mr. Hall is a busier man this year than ever before.

Organizing a Club is Easy

"Any progressive community can have a club," he continued. "All they have to do is to build it up. We'll be glad to send them application blanks and all the plans for organization."

And thereupon he placed one of the application blanks of the mother-daughter canning club before me. It read thus:

If admitted to membership we shall pledge ourselves to do the following three things:

- 1. Attend all meetings as regularly as possible.
2. Can as a team not less than a total of 50 quarts of fruits and vegetables.
3. Keep records of our work on blanks provided for this purpose by the co-operative extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture, and on or before December 1, 1918, make a final report to county or state club leader.

Such application blanks as this may be obtained by writing to Mr. Hall at Manhattan. Membership in the club is made by teams, each team consisting of a senior and a junior member. The senior members in the club are women more than 18 years old and the juniors are boys and girls from 10 to 18. Men have some difficulty in getting into a canning club. I suppose

because there are so many other things which Uncle Sam needs them for at present. Many of them have been called across the ocean to fight the Huns; many of them are needed for the very hardest work on the farm and in the city, and so if they are to join a canning club they must submit a written application to the president and be accepted by the unanimous vote of the club.

These canning clubs are being organized thruout our state to teach and encourage home canning and food conservation among boys and girls. The mothers and older sisters are the best friends and most helpful companions of the young folks in their work.

A club may not be organized with less than five teams or 10 members. In order to be eligible for club honors and to be recognized as a member of the state organization, a club must complete its membership before August 1.

There are many reasons why boys and girls can give better service to their country and to their family by belonging to a canning club than by planning to do their canning without receiving any aid. Here are some of them:

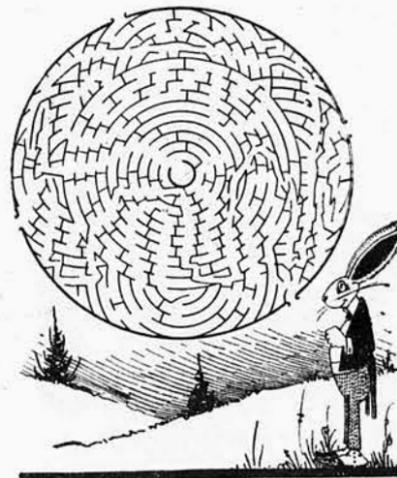
All bulletins and circulars which the Agricultural College or the United States Department of Agriculture publishes on canning, drying, preserving, jelly making or pickling, will be sent to club members. At least one demonstration by a county or state representative will be given. Suggestions as to how to prevent canning losses, how to store canned products, how to prepare exhibits, state fair prize lists and those of other honors and awards open to club members, and various other information, will be sent.

If you are not already canning all the surplus fruits and vegetables, Uncle Sam is still calling for you to get into line.



Not Too Young for Her Country's Service

A JUNGLE MAZE BY WALTER WELLMAN



One of the four openings of this maze enters a path which leads to the center of the maze. Find this opening and trace it with a soft pencil. The outline will be a large jungle beast. Send your drawing and the answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of postcards will be awarded the first five boys and girls sending correct answers.

The answer to the animal puzzle in the July 13 issue is: 1, elk; 2, catamount; 3, cinnamon bear; 4, monkey. Prize winners are Walter A. West, Vera Pennington, Zelma Dale, Ruth Jones and Harley Darvis.

As to Grain Grading

A farmer in Rice county whose name is withheld upon his own request, wrote Governor Capper recently in reference to the story that the governor was responsible for wheat prices thru the failure to issue certain orders regarding grain grading rules. Governor Capper has sent the following reply to this letter:

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of July 15 in regard to the statement made by Mr. Elward that the handling of the grain grading rules by the state grain inspector has resulted in holding down the price of wheat. Mr. Elward says that I could have stopped this. The whole story is absolutely without foundation.

It is absolutely compulsory upon the part of the state to grade all wheat under the Federal standards. These instructions come to the state grain inspector of Kansas from the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as from the Food Administration, who have full authority under Act of Congress. All other states are obeying these rules and instructions from Washington just as Kansas has done. They could not be loyal to the government and do anything else.

Mr. McAdoo has ordered railroad rates in Kansas we do not like and we have protested against some of these increases, but this state will obey the government's orders—railway, grain and everything else, until they are changed.

Mr. Elward's statement that I have permitted this grain grading business to be handled in the interest of the millers and grain dealers is simply a campaign lie without the slightest foundation. No doubt some of the grain grading rules were unfair to the wheat farmer. I informed the United States Department of Agriculture to that effect a year ago and insisted on a revision of the rules that would be absolutely fair to the wheat grower. A representative of the agricultural department came from Washington to discuss the matter with me, and insisted that the rules were just to the farmer and had the support of all other states. I showed him wherein it was working an injury to the Kansas farmers.

At my request, State Grain Inspector Ross went to Washington and demanded that the grades be changed to a more liberal basis for the wheat grower. Since then the wheat grading rules have been modified.

I have given this matter a great deal of attention during the last year. I have done everything that could possibly be done to protect the wheat grower. I shall continue to demand of the Federal government that the grain standards be revised until the wheat grower gets all that he is rightfully entitled to. But the state of Kansas cannot and will not attempt to override the Federal government.

The fact that a rival candidate for United States Senator springs this question on the eve of a primary election ought to be sufficient proof that it is political camouflage entirely.

Very respectfully, Arthur Capper Governor.

Topeka, July 18.

Kansas Road Maps

The Kansas Good Roads association, with headquarters at Topeka, is offering to the automobile owners of Kansas as well as all other states, the best set of road maps ever published. Every man who joins the association will get the following: Kansas official state road map, the Hockaday road map of Kansas, Tib military map of the United States, and the Tib route book of Kansas. This is a rare opportunity for every car driver to get just what he needs and will desire when he makes a drive over strange roads.

"Maximum canning with minimum sugar" is the summer slogan for Kansas.

Make your jellies and preserves with honey and save the sugar.



Give the Farmers a Chance

The President's Wheat Veto and Its Effect on Growers

BY GOVERNOR ARTHUR CAPPER

CONGRESS believed a slight increase in the price of wheat for 1919, in order to increase production and to compensate growers for the greatly increased expense of growing the crop, was advisable and justifiable. It is disappointing that the President did not, and that he put his veto on the bill which would have allowed the farmers of Kansas \$2.40 a bushel for their wheat in 1919, 20 cents more on the bushel than they are now getting.

The President held if this increase were granted flour would have to be advanced \$2 a barrel, and bread 2 to 3 cents a loaf.

Where did the President get his figures? It takes 4-10 bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour. To allow the 20 cents increase to the wheat-raiser would make the wheat cost the miller 88 cents more on the barrel of flour, and cost the baker less than 1/2 of a cent a loaf.

However, no one wishes to find fault with the President, his figures or his reasoning, but the reasons given for his veto prompt the question that if the consumer cannot stand any advance in the price of wheat, even to increase the supply, how much longer can he stand the pressure of unrestricted prices for cotton and cotton fabrics which still are soaring upward, and have been, ever since our war with Germany began. Wheat is the staff of life, it is true, but cotton clothes its nakedness and keeps it warm, and it is now costing wheat-raisers, and all others, about six times its normal value.

Nor does the President think crop failures should be taken into account in fixing a price for wheat.

It may be pointed out that this has not been the policy of his administration with regard to other essential industries. The railroads not only were guaranteed against losses but were given more than peace profits. In business, losses are always reckoned a legitimate addition to the price of the product. But it can be overdone.

For instance, last year in the steel industry prices were based on costs at the little mills where costs are highest. The result is that the big steel producers have made and are making enormous profits. The big flouring mills last year were allowed a certain profit above all expenses. They padded their expenses and made more money than they ever made before.

Wheat prices are not based on what would be a living profit these times to the farmer with the smallest yield, or even with a small yield, in this, the world's greatest wheat-producing center, but are based on the usual good-season return. They take no account of the enormous loss pocketed by Kansas wheat raisers who got no wheat last year from 6 million acres, nor again this year from nearly 2 million acres. And these men have paid unrestricted toll for everything the farmer of the wheat belt must buy, including unrestricted prices on the Solid South's cotton and rice, while their \$4 or \$5 wheat, which it would be if unrestricted, continues to sell for about \$2 at the shipping point.

A letter received this week from a Norton county wheat-grower says:

"We have had two complete failures in wheat here. In this part of the county farmers won't even get their feed back; and corn in most cases will not make fodder. We have been buying all our feed and forage, so you can see what we are up against."

Had this situation arisen in one of the big industries working under a maximum, there would be price adjustments and a very liberal higher rate established. The fact somehow has not yet been comprehended that wheat growers cannot continue to produce big crops if the price of their product is regulated close to or below the hazard point and they are compelled to buy every necessity of their living at unrestricted prices which continue to soar higher and higher.

Since harvest time a year ago, farm wages have risen about 33 1/2 per cent, and larger costs of farm machinery, teams, tractors, shocking and threshing and higher rents, have added

greatly to the cost of production, while the fixed price of wheat is virtually the same as last year with just enough added to the price so that the wheat grower will not have the new freight rates saddled onto him.

Unlike big business, the Kansas wheat-raiser has not demanded more money for his product. But he is asking for and demanding a square deal, of which he is richly deserving. He asks that the men who produce the necessities he is compelled to buy shall be regulated as strictly as he is regulated. He is compelled to ask this or to get more money for his wheat. He does not object to being regulated by his Government. He has proved his patriotism by his sweat and his dollars and the service flag which hangs in his front window. But he does object to being regulated by the profiteers and something must soon be done to relieve him from it.

New Dean of Home Economics

Owing to the great growth of the division of home economics of the Kansas State Agricultural college in student enrollment and teaching corps, and the proximity of the great national army training camp near Manhattan which has increased many-fold the social problems of college life, it has been necessary to separate the work of the dean of women and the dean of the division of home economics into two offices. Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile who has held the combined office since 1908 will become dean of women, September 1, 1918.

To fill the position of dean of the division of home economics left vacant by the transfer of Mrs. Van Zile Dr. Helen Bishop Thompson of Connecticut Agricultural college has been employed.

Doctor Thompson comes to the Kansas State Agricultural college, September 1, as dean of the division of home economics and professor of nutrition and dietetics. She holds the degrees of bachelor of science, 1903, and master of science, 1907, from the Kansas State Agricultural college, the degree of master of arts, 1913, from Columbia university, and the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1917, from Yale university.

Doctor Thompson was a graduate student and assistant in the Kansas State Agricultural college, 1903-1907; professor of household economics, Lincoln college, Illinois, 1907-1909; professor of home economics, Rhode Island State college, 1909-1912; lecturer Brown university, 1911-12; professor of home economics and dean of women, New Hampshire college, 1913-15; professor of nutrition and dietetics, Connecticut college, 1915-18.

During her years in the East, Doctor Thompson has had much opportunity for research and investigation. Nutrition and dietetics has been her special field of study. She devoted two years to nutrition investigations in the Sheffield Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Yale university, under the guidance of Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel, and in that work, completed the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy from Yale university. Doctor Thompson has ranked high as an instructor, and lecturer in the educational institutions with which she has been connected in the East. She is progressive, alive to the problems in her field, an earnest worker and student. In personality, experience, and training, she is splendidly qualified to head the work of home economics at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Federated Farmers to Meet

The Federal Board of Farm Organizations asks the farmers of the United States to assemble in person, or thru their representatives, at Washington, D. C., August 27-29, to consider, decide upon and to take such action as will promote best the production of farm crops in 1919 to meet wartime needs. The annual meeting of this federation of agricultural associations will occur at the time and place mentioned.

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12	96	3.36	27	2.24	7.84
13	1.04	3.64	28	2.32	8.12
14	1.12	3.92	29	2.40	8.40
15	1.20	4.20	30	2.48	8.68
16	1.28	4.48	31	2.56	8.96
17	1.36	4.76	32	2.64	9.24
18	1.44	5.04	33	2.72	9.52
19	1.52	5.32	34	2.80	9.80
20	1.60	5.60	35	2.88	10.08
21	1.68	5.88	36	2.96	10.36
22	1.76	6.16	37	3.04	10.64
23	1.84	6.44	38	3.12	10.92
24	1.92	6.72	39	3.20	11.20
25	2.00	7.00	40	3.28	11.48

POULTRY.
So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERS, \$1.50. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

HOMER AND CARNEAU PIGEONS; cheap. Arnold E. Oren, Waverly, Kan.

ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.

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ESQUIMO SPITZ PUPS, MALES \$5, FEMALES \$3. Jerry Brack, Star Route, Havensville, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPPIES FOR SALE. Crossed between Shepherd and Canadian Shepherd, from natural heelers, six weeks old. Now ready to take. Males, \$7; females, \$5. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

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FLEMISH GIANTS, UTILITY STOCK FOR sale. Price \$1 up. Write your wants. B. D. Hungerford, Canton, Kan.

FOR SALE—FLOUR CITY TRACTOR, 30-50, in good condition. Come and see it work. Price \$900. E. D. Crabb, Colby, Kan.

NEW THREE BOTTOM SELF LIFT LA Crosse tractor plow. Price \$175 freight prepaid. J. R. Sullivan, Box 1035, Amarillo, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—10-14 IN. J. I. Case engine gang plows in good shape. Will trade for auto. Tom Seltz, R. 6, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FOUR BOTTOM POWER lift plow, 14 in. Case Sattley, in good condition. Write H. V. Thompson, Box 163, Montezuma, Kan.

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4 1/2 HORSE NEW-WARD ENGINE, nearly new, \$60. 12 inch John Deere gang plow, nearly new, has plowed 100 acres, \$60. Clarence Cross, Lewis, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 4 UNIT SHARPLES milking machine in fine condition. Have sold out my dairy herd reason for selling. H. B. Browning, Linwood, Kan.

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INTERNATIONAL ENSILAGE CUTTER, size 16 inch. Blower pipes and distributing pipes for 42 ft. silo. Little used, in good repair. 4 sets knives. F. O. B. Clements, \$250. Jas. Stephenson, Clements, Kan.

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FOR SALE—TWO AVERY TRACTORS, 12-25 H. P. Two Bull tractors, 3 four bottom plows, two 18 disc 7 inch Superior wheat drills, 3 two row listers, six sections of harrows. Four iron wheel wagons. Everything almost new. These are in Western Kansas. Address, Chas. L. Rea, Box 1, Kansas City, Mo.

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WANTED—MAN WITH FAMILY OF BOYS to run 350 acre farm in southeast Kansas. Must have good references. \$1,200 a year. Family, care Mail and Breeze.

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

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FOR BEST KODAK PICTURES, SEND your films to Reed Studio, Norton, Kan.

WANTED, TO BUY GOOD GRAIN DRILL, also disk plow. Write Ben Wille, R. 3, Thayer, Kan.

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Corn Makes Rapid Progress

The warm weather of July, accompanied by more or less rain in nearly every part of Kansas, has permitted the corn crop to make rapid progress. The prospects for this crop have improved materially during the last month. Pastures are doing well for the season, and the rain that they have received. The light rains have continued to fall in different parts of the state, the majority of them have reached only a comparatively small territory. Water for the livestock is needed badly in a few localities. Fruit prospects are poor. As soon as the threshing is being completed the farmers are turning at once to plowing for the next wheat crop.

Marion County—We are having ideal weather for corn. Wheat is threshing out well, and the yield averages from 15 to 52 bushels. We have had a shower nearly every day this week. Farmers are plowing, and the ground is in good condition. Pastures are greenening up nicely. Wheat \$2.05; eggs 33c; rye \$1.50.—Jacob H. Dyck, July 19.

Montgomery County—A good rain this week revived the growing crops. Threshing will be finished in about two weeks. Wheat will average from 20 to 30 bushels an acre; oats 30 to 40 bushels. Stock water is low. Eggs 22c; butterfat 40c; hens 20c.—Mrs. J. W. Eikenberry, July 20.

Reno County—We have had some good showers recently and everything looks prosperous. We have finished the corn cultivating and wheat is stacked ready for the threshers. Some farmers are plowing for the next wheat crop. Early corn is in tassel. Alfalfa soon will make a third crop. Potatoes are doing nicely where not damaged by bugs.—D. Engelhart, July 20.

Chautauqua County—Our first good rain since May 29 fell July 17. The corn crop is a failure. Feed will be scarce next winter. Fruit crops will not be worth gathering. Hay crop has been cut quite short.—H. B. Fairley, July 20.

Scott County—Farmers are plowing wheat ground. Good rains July 15 and 16 benefited greatly late crops of corn and cane. Grasshoppers are damaging crops in some parts of the county. Grass is good, and livestock is in fine condition. We are putting up thistles for next winter's feed.—J. M. Helfrick, July 20.

Marshall County—The weather is very dry, with only an occasional light shower. Threshing has been in progress for two weeks. The wheat crop will not be up to expectations. Oats is light. Corn needs rain badly. Pastures are dry, and we are compelled to feed dry feeds. About the usual acreage of wheat will be sown this fall.—C. A. Kjellberg, July 20.

Pottawatomie County—A good rain July 17 helped the crops wonderfully. The oats crop is light, but corn prospects never were better. Pastures are fine.—S. L. Knapp, July 17.

Harvey County—Shock threshing has been delayed by rain. Wheat is weighing from 31 to 34 pounds to the bushel, and the yield is from 10 to 22 bushels to the acre. The oats crop is very poor, due to lack of moisture. Eggs 30c; butter 40c; wheat \$2.05.—H. W. Prouty, July 20.

Gove County—A good rain July 9 benefited greatly the forage crops and corn. We are having ideal weather.—Eddie Richardson, July 17.

Coffey County—We have sufficient moisture for crops, but a good rain is needed to supply stock water. Some fields of corn were damaged by dry weather. Threshers are busy, and wheat is making from 20 to

30 bushels. Some oat-fields made 54 bushels, but generally the crop was light. Farmers are plowing; the ground works up fine. A large acreage will be devoted to wheat this year.—A. T. Stewart, July 19.

Rawlins County—After six weeks of dry weather we had a 3-inch rain this week. Harvest is nearly over, and farmers are plowing for winter wheat. Threshing will begin in a few days. Corn and feed prospects have improved since the rain.—J. S. Skolant, July 20.

Kiowa County—We had a very much needed rain July 16, and crops appear well. Harvesting is over and threshing has begun. Pastures are greenening up and stock is doing well. We had lots of cherries; sandhill plums are plentiful, but there are no peaches this season. More rye than usual will be sown in the sandy soil.—H. E. Stewart, July 20.

Rooks County—Harvest is over, and some bundle threshing has been done; the average yield for wheat is from 7 to 14 bushels. Corn is growing out well and kafir and cane crops will come up to expectations.—C. O. Thomas, July 19.

Stevens County—Wheat cutting is finished; some farmers are threshing. Wheat yields about 15 bushels an acre with a high test. Crops are growing nicely. We are cultivating and preparing wheat ground. Wheat \$2.—Monroe Traver, July 18.

Clay County—The best yield of wheat reported in this county was 23 bushels an acre; many fields are making only 9 or 10 bushels. We have had several light showers this week, but a good rain is needed to put ground in condition for plowing. The corn crop will be a complete failure.—H. H. Wright, July 19.

The Week's Market Report

(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. All quotations are from the Kansas City market.)

Wheat—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.23@2.24 1/2; No. 2 dark, \$2.22@2.24; No. 3 dark hard, \$2.22; No. 4 dark hard, \$2.20 1/2@2.21; No. 1 yellow hard, \$2.19; No. 2 yellow hard, \$2.18; No. 1 hard, \$2.20@2.22; No. 2 hard, \$2.20@2.22; smutty, \$2.16@2.19; No. 5 hard, 7 per cent rye, \$2.20; No. 1 red, \$2.18@2.18 1/2; No. 2 red, \$2.15 1/2@2.16; smutty, \$2.09@2.14; No. 3 red, \$2.14; smutty, \$2.05@2.12; No. 1 mixed, \$2.18@2.20; No. 2 mixed, \$2.17@2.21.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.72@1.77; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.62@1.66, sales \$1.63; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.55@1.60; No. 2 white, nominally \$1.98@2.02, sales \$2.00; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.89@1.92; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.80@1.85; No. 5 white, sales \$1.58@1.60; No. 6 white, sales \$1.55; No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.77@1.80; No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.70@1.73; No. 4 yellow, nominally \$1.64@1.69; ear corn, sales, shelled weights, \$1.60.

Oats—No. 2 white, sales 78c; No. 3 white, nominally 77@77 1/2; No. 4 white, nominally 76 1/2@77c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 74c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 73@73 1/2; No. 2 red, nominally 73 1/2@74c, sales 73 1/2; No. 3 red, nominally 73@73 1/2c.

Kafir—No. 2 white, nominally \$3.12@3.15; No. 3 white, nominally \$3.10@3.13; No. 3 mixed, sales \$3.10.

Milo—No. 2, nominally \$3.12@3.15; No. 3, nominally \$3.10@3.13.

Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.70@1.80; Barley—No. 4, nominally 95c@1.10. Corn Chop—Nominally \$2.82@2.87.

Bran—Nominally, sacked, \$1.25@1.28. Shorts—Nominally, sacked, \$1.35@1.38.

Hogs—Bulk, \$17.75@18.20; heavy, \$18.10@18.25; packers and butchers, \$17.95@18.20; light, \$17.90@18.15; pigs, \$16.50@17.25.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$17.25@18.10; dressed beef steers, \$12.00@17.00; western steers, \$10.50@15.00; southern steers, \$7.00@14.00; cows, \$6.50@13.00; heifers, \$8.00@15.00; stockers and feeders, \$7.50@16.00; bulls, \$7.50@10.00; calves, \$8.00@13.25.

Sheep—Lambs, \$15.50@18.60; yearlings, \$12.00@15.00; wethers, \$10.00@13.50; ewes, \$8.00@12.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.00@17.00.

Hay—New alfalfa, choice, \$25.50@26.00; No. 1, \$23.50@25.00; standard, \$21.00@23.00; No. 2, \$18.00@20.50; No. 3, \$14.50@17.50. Prairie, choice, \$21.50@22.50; No. 1, \$20.00@21.00; No. 2, \$17.50@20.50; No. 3, \$11.00@17.00. New midland and lowland prairie, \$10.00@16.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$23.00@24.00; No. 2, \$18.00@22.50; No. 3, \$11.00@17.50. Clover, mixed, light, \$22.00@23.50; No. 1, \$18.00@21.50; No. 2, \$11.00@17.50. Clover, No. 1, \$20.00@21.00; No. 2, \$15.00@19.50. Straw, \$7.00. Packing hay, \$6.00@9.00.

Wool—No. 1, \$1.50@1.60; No. 2, \$1.40@1.50; No. 3, \$1.30@1.40; No. 4, \$1.20@1.30; No. 5, \$1.10@1.20; No. 6, \$1.00@1.10; No. 7, \$0.90@1.00; No. 8, \$0.80@0.90; No. 9, \$0.70@0.80; No. 10, \$0.60@0.70.

Butter—Creamery, \$1.50@1.60; packed, \$1.40@1.50; salted, \$1.30@1.40; unsalted, \$1.20@1.30.

Eggs—Large, \$1.50@1.60; small, \$1.40@1.50; fresh, \$1.30@1.40; old, \$1.20@1.30.

Flour—No. 1, \$3.50@3.60; No. 2, \$3.40@3.50; No. 3, \$3.30@3.40; No. 4, \$3.20@3.30; No. 5, \$3.10@3.20; No. 6, \$3.00@3.10; No. 7, \$2.90@3.00; No. 8, \$2.80@2.90; No. 9, \$2.70@2.80; No. 10, \$2.60@2.70.

Grain—No. 1, \$1.50@1.60; No. 2, \$1.40@1.50; No. 3, \$1.30@1.40; No. 4, \$1.20@1.30; No. 5, \$1.10@1.20; No. 6, \$1.00@1.10; No. 7, \$0.90@1.00; No. 8, \$0.80@0.90; No. 9, \$0.70@0.80; No. 10, \$0.60@0.70.

Oil—No. 1, \$1.50@1.60; No. 2, \$1.40@1.50; No. 3, \$1.30@1.40; No. 4, \$1.20@1.30; No. 5, \$1.10@1.20; No. 6, \$1.00@1.10; No. 7, \$0.90@1.00; No. 8, \$0.80@0.90; No. 9, \$0.70@0.80; No. 10, \$0.60@0.70.

Meat—No. 1, \$1.50@1.60; No. 2, \$1.40@1.50; No. 3, \$1.30@1.40; No. 4, \$1.20@1.30; No. 5, \$1.10@1.20; No. 6, \$1.00@1.10; No. 7, \$0.90@1.00; No. 8, \$0.80@0.90; No. 9, \$0.70@0.80; No. 10, \$0.60@0.70.

Beans—No. 1, \$1.50@1.60; No. 2, \$1.40@1.50; No. 3, \$1.30@1.40; No. 4, \$1.20@1.30; No. 5, \$1.10@1.20; No. 6, \$1.00@1.10; No. 7, \$0.90@1.00; No. 8, \$0.80@0.90; No. 9, \$0.70@0.80; No. 10, \$0.60@0.70.

Peas—No. 1, \$1.50@1.60; No. 2, \$1.40@1.50; No. 3, \$1.30@1.40; No. 4, \$1.20@1.30; No. 5, \$1.10@1.20; No. 6, \$1.00@1.10; No. 7, \$0.90@1.00; No. 8, \$0.80@0.90; No. 9, \$0.70@0.80; No. 10, \$0.60@0.70.

Lentils—No. 1, \$1.50@1.60; No. 2, \$1.40@1.5

WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

Coloring the Hair

I have been told to use a solution of copers to color a hair switch; will this be harmful to use on the scalp, or the hair? Is blue vitriol harmful used in the same way? Can you recommend a harmless remedy for hair becoming gray?

The trouble with trying to color hair is that the application must be very thoro and often repeated. A single application of the chemicals named, in proper solution would do no particular harm, but their repeated use would both injure the hair and the general system. The thing to do with premature graying of the hair is to accept it gracefully and make it a charm. I might add that some of us would be very glad indeed to have gray hair.

To Improve the Size

I am 20 years of age. My height is about 5 feet, 3 inches. My system is strong, and health good. Will there be chances of my growing any more? What exercise will be beneficial and will help my growth? Will any particular diet help? My growth has stopped for at least three or four years. Has smoking tobacco been the cause of this?

SHORTY.

Growth has no fixed age for its stoppage, but the average is much nearer 25 than 20. I have known many young persons to grow 2 inches or more after they were 20 years old. The type of exercise is not important so long as it is real activity and is taken in the open air. Anything that interferes with nutrition will check the processes of growth. There is no evidence that the use of tobacco is more pernicious than other bad habits, in this direction.

Blocked Tear Ducts

I am a woman 58 years old and have always been well and never had any trouble much with anything except children. About six weeks ago my eyes got bad. They reddened up and I could not see very well and they were swelled. Now they are better but they fill with water all the time as if I was crying and the tears were running down my face. Can you tell me what is the matter and what I shall do?

KANSAS WOMAN.

Tears flow all the time in small degree. They make the irrigating fluid that constantly bathes and cleanses the surfaces of the eyes. There are canals leading from the eyes known as the lachrymal ducts that carry off the surplus water as quickly as it is formed. So long as these tear ducts are open there is no surplus fluid to run over the face, unless some unusual emotion causes you to cry. In your case your glands are no more active than usual but the outlet is closed. When your eyes were inflamed and swollen a few weeks ago there was an inflammation of the whole lachrymatory apparatus. This has caused a stricture of the tear ducts. It probably will be necessary for your doctor to pass a small probe down this canal in order to open it again. He may have to do it several times and perhaps inject some medicine.

Incipient Tuberculosis

We have a son 21 years old who had German measles in February. Since then he has had a hacking cough, with short breath, and gas on the stomach. The physician called it distended bowel trouble, and finally diagnosed it as chronic appendicitis. On May 14 the doctor operated on him. The appendix was badly inflamed. They said it was causing tuberculosis of the glands, but that he would recover all right. The attending physician says he has a better color, and is doing all right, but we do not think so. He coughs and has short breath, and gas on stomach, and has to take a cathartic all the time to move his bowels. Can you advise any different treatment?

I would treat this as a case of incipient tuberculosis. It may not be, but the treatment will be beneficial any way. Keep him at rest in bed, but out of doors, until the temperature remains normal day and night. Give him plenty of nourishing food, such as milk and eggs. Try to give enough fruit to make the bowels move without cathartics. Tell him to rest as absolutely as possible and not worry about anything. Give him a bath every day until he is fit to take exercise himself, and give especial attention to massage of the bowels. He can help this by voluntary work of the abdominal muscles such as lying on the back and raising the legs or elevating the body without raising the shoulders.

Remedy for Constipation

Our little girl 18 months old has been bothered with constipation more or less ever since we commenced feeding her on cow's milk, at 3 months old. A month ago she had a bad cold and we gave her a number of doses of castor oil, and it seems to have

made her bowels tighter. What would be a good regulator? Her bowels will move once in 24 hours, but stools are of a pretty hard substance without an injection. She also has a bright red mark that comes on her face when she eats. It extends from her mouth to her eye. After some little time it will disappear again. Can you tell what causes this and will she outgrow it, or is there anything to do? MRS. F. C. H.

Giving babies castor oil because of a cold, or to relieve constipation is one of the most common mistakes of home prescribing. Castor oil is of great value in clearing up an acute diarrhea, because its secondary effect is constipation. The more you give it, to relieve constipation, the more you will have to give it. A child 18 months old may have sufficient variety of diet to avoid constipation, without the use of laxatives. She may eat oranges, prunes, raisins, scraped apple, a little baked potato, preferably served with butter and milk. She is too young to have meat yet, tho she may eat eggs if they agree with her. She should get most of her nourishment from cow's milk, but eat enough mixed food to assist the bowels. There is nothing to do about the mark you speak of. It has a fair chance to disappear in the next few years. If not, you may have it removed at a later age.

Diseased Mucous Membranes

I am a young mother with a baby boy 5 months old. When he was about 7 weeks old I menstruated and have continued to do so about every six weeks since. Soon after my first period, he began fussing about nursing and I found a little later that his mouth was sore, having white specks on the lower gums and roof of his mouth. About a week or 10 days ago, I commenced using a treatment recommended by my mother-in-law. I scour the white spots gently several times a day with brown sugar and then apply liquid Golden Seal and I must say the improvement seems greater than at any time yet. What do you think of it? Would you advise me to continue the same? He still worries some at nursing time however. As for me, I am in good health and have an abundance of milk for him.

YOUNG MOTHER.

Hydrastis (Golden Seal) is a very helpful medicine in the treatment of diseased mucous membranes. Used as a local application it is quite safe. I think there is no need of the sugar. I suggest that you continue the use of boracic acid but instead of using it in the baby's mouth, use it as a wash to your nipples both before the baby nurses and after he is thru.

Tractor Entries at Salina

More than 50 tractor manufacturers will be at the Salina demonstration next week. This is more than have attended any previous national demonstration. In addition to the tractor manufacturers many makers of accessories and supplies used with tractors will also exhibit. The list of tractor manufacturers follows:

- Advance Rumely Thresher Co., La Porte, Ind.
- American Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.
- American Ford and Tractor Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.
- Avery Co., Peoria, Ill.
- Beeman Garden Tractor Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Bull Tractor Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Bullock Tractor Co., Chicago.
- Case T. M. Co., Racine, Wis.
- Case Plow Works, Racine, Wis.
- Cleveland Tractor Co., Quincy, Ill.
- Dart Motor Co., Waterloo, Iowa.
- Dauch Mfg. Co., Sandusky, Ohio.
- Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.
- Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill.
- Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill.
- Ford, Henry & Son, Dearborn, Mich.
- Four Drive Tractor Co., Big Rapids, Mich.
- Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa.
- Grand Detour Plow Co., Dixon, Ill.
- Gray Tractor Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Guaranteed Tractor Co., Chicago.
- Hart-Parr Co., Charles City, Iowa.
- Hessian Tiller and Tractor Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Holt Co., Peoria, Ill.
- Huber Mfg. Co., Marion, Ohio.
- Interstate Tractor Co., Waterloo, Iowa.
- International Harvester Co., Chicago.
- Joliet Oil Tractor Co., Joliet, Ill.
- Kenison Mfg. Co., Solomon, Kan.
- La Crosse Tractor Co., La Crosse, Wis.
- La Crosse Plow Co., La Crosse, Wis.
- Lyons Atlas Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Lauson Tractor Co., New Holstein, Wis.
- Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.
- National Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.
- Nilson Tractor Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Oliver Chilled Plow Co., South Bend, Ind.
- Parrett Tractor Co., Chicago.
- Peoria Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.
- P. & O. Plow Co., South Bend, Ill.
- Port Huron Engine and Thresher Co., Port Huron, Mich.
- Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill.
- Roderick Lean Mfg. Co., Mansfield, Ohio.
- Russell Co., Massillon, Ohio.
- R. & P. Tractor Co., Alma, Mich.
- Royer Tractor Co., Wichita, Kan.
- Simplex Straw Spreader Co., Kansas City, Mo.
- South Bend Chilled Plow Co., South Bend, Ind.
- Square Turn Tractor Co., Norfolk, Neb.
- Three P. Auto Tractor Co., Davenport, Iowa.
- Turner Mfg. Co., Port Washington, Wis.
- Velle Motors Corp., Moline, Ill.
- Vulcan Mfg. Co., Evansville, Ind.
- Wallis Tractor Co., Racine, Wis.
- Waterloo Tractor Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

To obtain the best results in rearing a young litter of pigs rapid growth is the first object.

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calls for a plow having exceptional penetrating power and strength to stand unusual strains. In hot weather you want a plow that four horses, working abreast, can pull without crowding and without side draft.

Avery's Bob Cat Disc Plow

is that kind. An adjusting bolt permits giving the discs just the right tilt to meet different soil conditions. Discs revolve on ball bearings, lightening the load on your team.

Distance between discs can be changed—you can cut narrow furrows when ground is hard, wider furrows when ground loosens up after a rain.

Two-furrow plow can easily be changed to one-furrow or three-furrow. Also built in four and five-furrow sizes for use with tractor. Plows furrow 4 to 12 inches deep.

If your dealer can't show you the Bob Cat, write

B. F. AVERY & SONS PLOW CO., Inc.,
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All advertising copy discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

CHOICE S. E. Kansas farms—\$40 to \$75. Write me. Wm. Robbins, Thayer, Kan.

80 A. \$45, 80 1 ml. town \$65, 320, \$85. Finely imp. 450 ranch 2 ml. town \$50. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

TWO SNAPS: 155 a. and 147 a. at \$100 per a. Good imp. Close in. Decker & Booth, Agents, Valley Falls, Kansas.

SEVEN QUARTER SECTIONS in body, close to three elevators. School on land. Sell together or separately. Give terms 1-10 cash. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

1,520 A. highly improved, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land 4 ml. Dighton, terms on part. \$16 an acre. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

KAW VALLEY. 40 a. fine land on gravelled road, 6 miles of Topeka, \$10,000. Address Owner, Care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

BEST 640 acre, Eastern Kansas creek bottom grain and stock farm, well located and improved. Other good farms at right prices. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

ONE FIFTH RENT. 500 acres good level wheat land, unimproved for rent. Immediate possession. Write S. W. Nat'l Bank, Dodge City, Kan.

FOR SALE: 80 acre creek bottom farm, fair improvements, near Emporia. \$110 per acre. Rose G. Kretsinger, Owner, Emporia, Kan.

LANDS IN Stevens and Morton Co. and Bacca Co., Colo. on reasonable terms. Will trade for livestock or small residence property. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

320 ACRES, smooth, cultivate all, one set buildings, 2 1/2 miles from R. R. town, 3/4 mile from school and church. \$20,000, terms. J. C. Wise, Baldwin, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY—Fine stock farm 1 mile town, 300 acres alfalfa land, 400 acres finest grazing land, splendid improvements. Price \$60,000. Terms. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE one of the best stock and grain ranches in Wabaunsee Co., Kan. 80-160-320 improved farms, prices and terms to suit. Write for descriptions. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.

SUBURBAN HOME, 40 acres, well improved, 1/4 mile out, must be sold; 200 acre farm, 3 miles Emporia, improved, well located, \$50 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS: For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also, to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

\$17,000 STOCK of hardware and implements. Stock is new and up to date. Also fine 2 story brick store room, good as new. Second story is a hall. Good town. For good farm east 1/2 Kan. Diebolt & Bradford, Olpe, Kan.

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160 Acres For \$2600 Near Wellington: creek bottom; good bldgs.; 30 past., 25 alfalfa, rest wheat, oats, hay; poss.; crops go; \$2600 cash, \$500 year. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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754 ACRE stock and grain farm; close Ottawa; well improved; well watered; fine shade. Possession this fall if wanted. Write for descriptive list of farm bargains, wheat, corn, clover land, any sized tract. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

160 ACRES 1/4 miles good Franklin county town, good improvements including cattle and hog sheds. Half mile school. 90 acres cultivation. For quick sale \$9,000. 50 acres, 12 alfalfa, 2 miles Ottawa, nice laying, all tillable. Fair house, extra barn. An ideal place \$7,500. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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FOR SALE an 80 a. corn and wheat farm, 4 1/2 miles west of Tampa, Marion Co., Kan., with good improvements. Barn for 8 horses, a cow shed, chicken house and a small grain bin. 3 room house, two wells with plenty of water. 14 a. pasture and 5 a. alfalfa and rest in cultivation. Price \$7,500. For particulars write to Joe Chvilcek, Marion, Kansas.

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115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 ml. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.

80 ACRE STOCK FARM One mile west of Cuba, Mo. All in cultivation, 40 acres tame grass. Fine 6 room house and cottage for help. Two barns, fine hog houses and fattening pens. 3 cisterns, well and gasoline engine. Water in all houses, barns and feed lots. 6 Jersey cows; 5 horses; 14 brood sows; 1 boar and 50 shoats. 10,000 bushels corn and much other feed; also implements, \$23,999. Improvements; stock; feed and implements worth the money. If you want the greatest bargain in Missouri write ED. F. CATLIN, Grain Exchange St. Louis, Mo.

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ARKANSAS

NORTH ARKANSAS FARMS: Cost you only a letter to get the particulars. Address O. O. Smith, Olvey, Arkansas.

198 ACRES 7 miles Leslie main road. 70 cultivation; balance timber. 2 sets buildings, water. \$2,100. Terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

Treatment for Abortion

BY T. W. MORSE

The first thing to do in case of contagious abortion is to isolate the cows known to be affected. Do not stable or pasture healthy cows or heifers with them. Burn the aborted foetus, afterbirth and any bedding or other substance which might carry the germs. If the abortions take place in open, short pasture, where the sun's rays can reach the soil the germs are not likely to last long, but if they take place under trees, among bushes or in tall grass, lime, or a stronger germicide should be used liberally on every spot which might carry infection. This caution especially should be observed in case abortions have taken place in stables or under sheds.

In the first paragraph is outlined what the owner can, and should, attend to at once. It will require close watching to know just the situation in a herd of any size, for the reason that some cows, and especially heifers, abort so early that the dropped foetus never is noticed, and the event passes simply as one of those cases where a cow, thought to be safe in calf, has come in heat again. If you can reach a qualified veterinarian it is best to get him on the ground for a careful survey of the situation and have his help, not only in mapping out treatment for the affected cows, but for the general handling of the herd with the view to preventing further spread of the disease. Also write your agricultural college.

Best Methods

Treatment aims at two things: to get rid of the germs which may have caused abortion and to bring back all parts of the uterine tract to a normal, healthy, condition, such as will favor conception at the proper time and carrying the calf for the full period of gestation. As the general bodily health of the animal is important in achieving these aims, it is plain that good feed and care are essential, and that treatment should be given at such a time (the cool of the morning, for summer) and in such a way, as to cause the least worry to the animal.

Just what the treatment should be can be determined only by a thoro and competent examination of the animal. Disregarding this fact livestock papers, and "doctor books" for forty years have been giving glib directions for curing abortion without any great headway being made against the disease. Veterinary schools of late are becoming awake to this need, and some veterinarians now can be found who know what to look for in the genital tract of a cow. Conditions may range from a serious inflammation thruout the tract, with great accumulations of pus, down to one or two slight inflammations where the harmful germs found lodgment, but which, on the highly sensitive membrane, were irritating enough to cause the premature contractions of the

muscles, or whatever the action is, by which the immature foetus is expelled.

The following is a safe treatment, but is one which might mean loss of time in case conditions are much more serious than suspected. Make a solution of common salt two or three gallons to the cow, depending on the size of the cows by boiling clean water into which has been put a heaping tablespoonful of salt for each gallon of water. Prepare this in a clean vessel and keep it boiling five to 10 minutes after it has reached the boiling point. Before using, it must cool, but for best results should be used a few degrees warmer than the natural temperature of the animal. If the cow carried the foetus as long as six months before aborting it, she should be given a week to 10 days for the uterus to get back to nearly normal size. If only a very small foetus was expelled it may do to begin treatment three days after the abortion. Delaying for longer periods will add to the difficulty of the treatment, because the saline solution must be introduced, thru the cervix and cervical canal, into the uterine cavity, and the cervical opening may become almost entirely closed in the course of a few months. Uterine douches for cows are now made, and the veterinarian should know how to get one, if not already supplied. It is possible to give a treatment with a 6-foot length of pure rubber hose, and a funnel, providing the operator can get the end of the hose thru the opening in the cervix, but a practical douche undoubtedly is better. The idea is to give the lining of the uterine cavity a good washing with the saline solution. When only the hose is used the fluid, probably carrying some diseased substances, must be siphoned out, and the "intake" thus contaminated. With the douche only the clean, healing liquid passes thru the "intake" and the liquid, carrying the results of the washing, passes more rapidly under pressure from the hoseful of liquid flowing in, and the washing is much more effective.

For Different Cases

Four or five such treatments, three days apart, may be sufficient in cases needing nothing more than the saline solution. For more difficult cases Lugol's solution of iodine, diluted in 2 parts of the solution to 100 parts of water, is recommended. Using this substance, however, requires more care and skill. When the saline solution is used, no harm will result if a small quantity of the solution should remain in the uterus, after a thoro washing has been given, but in the case of the stronger remedy this is a point to be watched, and a veterinarian, or some one with especial training and judgment should handle the job.

At every treatment, with either solution, the vaginal cavity and also the outer parts, should also be washed.

The usual cautions should be observed in the use of a bull in a herd where abortion exists. The same strength of Lugol's solution can be used, before each service and after, flushing out the sheath, and washing the belly after clipping off the long hair for five or six inches around the opening.

Cautions as to cleanliness apply to every operation in connection with these treatments. Do not fail to have the veterinarian show you how, by boiling, or the use of germicidal agents, and especially by thoro washing, the operator can keep his hands and instruments clean, in the strictest sense, so as not to defeat the objects of the treatment.

Cost of Growing Wheat

The cost of producing the 1918 wheat crop in Missouri will be about \$19.72 an acre. The land cost, which includes 6 per cent interest on \$85 land, taxes, and upkeep will average about \$5.63 an acre. The cost of putting in the wheat in the fall of 1917, as determined by records is estimated at \$6.66 an acre. The cost of cutting and threshing the wheat is placed at \$7.43 an acre. These figures will not be very far from the average costs, according to R. M. Green of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

COLORADO

120 ACRES of irrigated land, 3 miles of Ordway, Colorado, 60 acres in alfalfa. Terms. Wm. Johnson, Stafford, Kan.

EASTERN COLO. Farms and ranches, \$10 to \$25 a. Write for maps and lists. Hollingsworth Land Co., Arriba, Lincoln Co., Colo.

WHEAT LAND near Denver \$22. 715 acres, 260 acres deep plowed, ready for fall wheat. Easy terms to good farmer. Fredrickson, 216 Colo. Nat'l Bank, Denver, Colo.

COME TO Eastern Colorado where good land is yet cheap. Good water, fine climate, good crops, fine stock country. Write for list. W. T. S. Brown, Selbert, Colorado.

ONLY about 15,000 acres of what is known as the Nutting or Mrs. Jackson land left out of 50,000 acres formerly owned by them; it will soon be all gone, which ends the cheap land bargains near Limon and Hugo. Get owner's prices while it lasts from W. S. Pershing, Ex-mayor, Limon, Colo.

320 ACRES, well improved, 200 acres in wheat, will make 25 bushels to acre. All farm land and level. Price \$40 an acre. Terms. 680 acres, new improvements, spring water, timber, 150 acres wheat will make 25 bushels to acre, price \$30 an acre. Land will sell for a hundred dollars an acre in less than two years. This the finest district in Colorado. Climate, water, timber, crops, grass, alfalfa, timothy, plenty of rain and sunshine. Come or write to B. M. Narron, Elbert, Colo.

FARM LANDS:

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 Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Partly Pertaining To Purebreds

BY T. W. MORSE

The Southwestern Jersey Cattle Show will be held in Kansas City, at the Convention Hall, September 16-21.

George Beezley of Crawford county, said to be the youngest county attorney and council of defense member in Kansas and whom some of our readers know as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, is now being made into the same kind of a mustler, as a soldier at Camp Funston.

An Australian farm paper has published a picture of an "ensilage stack." Indian corn at the silage stage was stacked and packed down in a pen built of poles, covered with grass and heavily weighted. No cutter was used; the corn was stacked in bundles. If I can find out how the stuff kept I'll pass it along.

If one millionaire can stand it to pay \$10,000 for a red boar, and another can get the same money for a black boar, there is no occasion for becoming "het up" when two millionaires offer \$25,000 for a Clydesdale stallion. That is what happened not long ago when two American breeders tried to buy a champion in one of the recent British shows. Besides, the Americans did not have to pay out the money; the British owner refused to sell.

There is just room here to squeeze in an item about H. W. Gossard, the big (all sizes, in fact) corset manufacturer of Chicago. The only thing to have against him is that he named his most prominent herd boar "Epothal"—a word that sort o' sticks in your teeth when you say it. Sure he has hogs; Berkshires that sell high enough to get in the Associated Press dispatches. He has Percherons, too; is just getting squared away good in that business. He has farms in Kansas, Colorado and Indiana.

In dispersing the Miller herd of Polled Durhams, long considered the greatest collection of its breed, the owners realized an average of about \$710 a head. This average is figured on 90 head, which included 15 or 20 horned Shorthorns. The Millers always have made use of some high class horned animals in building up their herd. One of the horned herd bulls, Denmark Junior, brought \$1950. The top Polled Durham bull brought \$1100. This was a white calf called Ceremonious Sultan, and said to be the best calf the Miller herd ever produced. The top polled female brought \$1275. She stayed in Indiana where the herd was owned. The top bull went to Illinois. Three horned Shorthorn females, sold for \$1300, \$1350 and \$1475 respectively.

Swine Show at Topeka

The Kansas Poland China futurity and the Kansas Duroc Jersey futurity at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka September 9-14, will be the two biggest events of the swine year in Kansas. The futurities are to be held under the sanction of the swine record associations of the two breeds.

In fact, the futurities of these two classes are so big in their importance that national officers of several swine record associations have already expressed their intentions of attending the Kansas Free Fair. W. M. McFadden, secretary of the American Poland China Swine Record association will be in Topeka at fair time, as will J. B. Funder, of Peoria, Ill., secretary of the National Duroc Jersey Swine Record association, and E. C. Stone, secretary of the American Hampshire Swine Record association.

The sheep show is to be a big department this year, too. Five breeds are recognized in the official premium list. Shropshires, Hampshires, Dorsets, Southdowns, and Cotswolds. The American Cotswold association specials will compete for two prizes, and the

class of "fat sheep" offers four prizes.

The big entertainment features of the Kansas Free Fair this year will be the Parkers Greatest shows, the People's Pavilion, and the government exhibits. The machinery field exhibits of farm machinery and tractors will be bigger than ever as right now nearly every available bit of space in the field is contracted for, and the fair officials are casting envious eyes on concession ground for more machinery space. The cattle and horse exhibits will be prominent, as will be the displays of canned and preserved goods, and the products of the modern farm and dairy.

Nor have the fair officials forgotten the big afternoon and evening features of every fair. There will be four days beginning Monday of splendid horse racing on the half mile track. Friday and Saturday afternoon speeding autos, built for racing, will have the track to themselves in a series of daredevil contests. Every evening "The World at War" will be presented in the space in front of the grandstand. It is a spectacle depicting every phase and feature of a modern battle on the fields of Flanders.

A Successful Feeder's Profits

BY T. W. MORSE

Compared with the 9 per cent profit, to which the Food Administration has "limited" the big packers, consider these figures which I have from the books of a big feeder and farmer of Kansas a careful, practical man who is regarded as one of the most successful in his section. The figures are for the last 10 years of an experience covering 25 years.

Working with an equipment in land, buildings, machinery and livestock showing an average invoice of \$168,498 his 10 years' income over operating expenses has amounted to \$110,146. Out of this he has had to pay all his home and personal expenses (since he allows no salary for himself) and all his taxes and insurance. Deducting the money necessary for this he has left \$84,250, or about 5 per cent annual income on his investment. The past 10 years are, perhaps, the best 10 years of his experience. I have seen figures for earlier operations which showed only about 4 per cent income.

That this is far better than many feeders have done goes without saying, for thousands of feeders have "gone broke."

Rid Cattle of Tuberculosis

Too much attention cannot be given to keeping cattle free from tuberculosis and making sure that dairy cattle especially have been tuberculin tested. P. G. (Pete) Ross of the firm of Carpenter & Ross of Mansfield, Ohio, says the report that this test has been abandoned in Europe is false. "This test," says Mr. Ross, "is slowly but surely getting a foothold in England and Scotland. The South Americans are very particular about buying cattle free from tuberculosis. This is causing breeders to be more careful and to make every effort possible to clean up their herds from this disease. Canada is the only country in North America where such watchfulness is not followed."

Livestock dealers and breeders in the United States are very careful to buy only from herds known to be clean. Dr. J. P. Eagle of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Kansas City and J. H. Mercer, the state livestock inspector, and all county and city authorities are co-operating in an effort to keep all tubercular cattle out of the state. If Kansas farmers and dairymen will do their utmost to co-operate with these officials it will not be difficult to rid Kansas cattle of this disease.

Middle Creek Fair Dates

The Middle Creek Fair will be held September 26, 27, and 28, and a very interesting time is expected. There will be the usual display of farm products and good livestock. The fair will be held on the Wiley Ranch 8 miles west of Elmdale. F. O. Pracht is secretary and those who desire to attend may obtain additional information from him.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

T. W. MORSE, Livestock Editor.

FIELDMEN.

- A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 123 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 520 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
T. W. Morse, special assignments, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NOTICE TO LIVESTOCK ADVERTISERS. The War Industries Board has directed publishers to discontinue sending out all free copies, sample copies and exchanges. Publishers are permitted to mail to advertisers only such issues of the paper as contain their advertisements. We are compelled, therefore, to suspend entirely our complimentary list.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

- Fercheron Horses.
July 26—L. Lauterbach & Son, Mt. Hope, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle.
Nov. 14—E. H. Ernst and L. Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
Jersey Cattle.
Aug. 6—J. A. Reedy, Lincoln, Neb. B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., Mgr.
Oct. 9—B. R. Thompson, Garrison, Kan.
Red Polled Cattle.
Sept. 5—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Hereford Cattle.
Sept. 3-4—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 22—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Holstein Cattle.
Sept. 18—L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Sept. 19—Geo. H. Palmer, Miltonvale, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Oct. 16—Nebraska Holstein Breeders', South Omaha, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Nov. 1—Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association sale, Independence, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Poland China Hogs.
Aug. 31—VonForrel Bros., Chester, Neb.
Oct. 16—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 22—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Oct. 23—Miller & Son, Chester, Neb.
Oct. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 29—Hill & King, Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 30—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 31—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 31—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Nov. 6—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.
Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 30—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 7—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 7—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 10—Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan. Sale at Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 11—Otto A. Gloe, Martel, Neb.
Feb. 11—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 12—E. E. Ridgley, Pickerell, Neb.
Feb. 12—J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.
Spotted Poland China Hogs.
Oct. 3—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.
Duroc Jersey Hogs.
July 26—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.
Aug. 5—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Aug. 6—Ahrens Bros., Columbus, Neb.
Aug. 7—Ed M. Kern, Stanton, Neb.
Sept. 4—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Sept. 14—Roy German, Coldwater, Kan.
Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 11—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 12—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 16—Farley & Harney, Hampton, Neb.
Oct. 17—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 19—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 21—Kansas Breeders Sale, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 23—W. J. Jones, Sec'y.
Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Oct. 24—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Oct. 25—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 26—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.
Oct. 28—Geo. M. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.
Nov. 9—F. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 15—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
Nov. 21—D. J. Ryan and R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.
Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night sale.)
Jan. 20—Dave Boesiger, Courtland, Neb.
Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.
Jan. 22—J. O. Honeycut, Marysville, Kan.
Jan. 23—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.
Jan. 23—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 24—J. W. Whalen & Son, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 25—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.
Jan. 27—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Jan. 28—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Jan. 28—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 29—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 30—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 31—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 1—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 3—Ahrens Bros., Columbus, Neb.
Feb. 3—D. L. Wallace (night sale), Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 4—R. W. Little & Son, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 4—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 5—Ed. M. Kern, Stanton, Neb.
Feb. 5—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 6—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 8—A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 12—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.
Feb. 17—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 17—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., and Glen Keesacker, Washington, Kan., at Clay Center.

- Feb. 18—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 18—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 19—T. P. Moran, Johnson, Neb.
Feb. 19—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.
Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 21—Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 27—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centralia, Kan.
Feb. 7—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.
Chester White Hogs.
Feb. 1—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, in the Holstein-Friesian section, will be found the announcement of W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., as sales manager of Holstein sales anywhere. Associated with Doctor Mott, at Maplewood Farms, is his brother Charles, and this fact enables Doctor Mott to devote more time to the management of Holstein sales than in the past. He is an expert pedigree reader and his ability to manage public sales has been well demonstrated both in sales he has held for himself and for the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association for which he was formerly secretary for two years. Doctor Mott was the moving spirit that caused the splendid association of Kansas Holstein breeders to come into existence and it has been through his able help that it has grown as no other organization of breeders ever prospered in Kansas. If you expect to hold sales in the future you will do well to consult him about prices and dates. His experience and his ability in this line is worth money to you. He will save you several times what his charges are in assisting in the compiling of your catalog and the many other things that contribute to the success or failure of your sale. Look up his card in the Holstein section.—Advertisement.

Long View Durocs.

Lenhart's Col. heads the herd of Duroc Jersey hogs owned by S. H. Lenhart & Son.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

One Herd Boar, few good extra good bred sows and a nice bunch of spring pigs from which I can mate up a few pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. George W. Peterson, Jr., Leonardville, Kan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS

190 March pigs, pairs and trios not related. Extra well belted and most popular breeding. The beginner's opportunity. GEO. W. ELA, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS, Secretary Kansas Hampshire Association.

Howell's Hampshires

Fall boars and gilts, spring pigs, grand sire, the undefeated Messenger Boy. F. T. HOWELL, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 2, Phone 3318, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

WEANED PIGS \$15.00 1 brood sow, 11 bred gilts, \$75 to \$150. Big boned Spotted Polands, rangy and growthy. From prize winners. E. CASS, Collyer, Kan.

Perfection Spotted Polands

The old original, big boned kind. Spring pigs for June delivery. None better. Send for circular and price before buying elsewhere. THE ENNIS STOCK AND DAIRY FARM, HORINE, MO. Just south of St. Louis.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Couple of bred sows priced cheap for quick sale. Choice spring boars \$40 each. Best of breeding. Cholera immune. FRANK L. DOWNIE, Rt. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Big Type Polands

350 pound registered boar (prize winner); gilts to farrow in September; spring boars 60 pounds. Phillip Ackerman, Lincoln, Kan.

WARREN'S Large Type POLANDS

An outstanding son of Big Timm heads our sow herd, some that cost up to \$1200. Immunized spring boars, with fashionable blood, size and quality. Guaranteed to please. EZRA T. WARREN, CLEARWATER, KAN.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Ten husky September boars. Also 75 choice March Pigs. Pairs and trios, not akin. All are pedigreed and priced to sell. F. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7728, 1 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

McQUILLAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Faulkner and other leading blood. 20 sows and gilts for early fall litter. Spring pigs, cut prices on orders of six or more. Am liable to be called to war, wish to reduce. Write today. BERNARD McQUILLAN, CLEARWATER, KANSAS

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of spring boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1,250 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune. A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.



Mar. Boars

and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.) ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

HORSES.

PERCHERONS-BELGIANS-SHIRE After harvest take the most enjoyable little trip of your life. Come see all my show and breeding horses and have a fine visit with me. Drop me a card now. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kas. City.



CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Chester White Hogs Boar pigs to be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks of age. E. E. SMILEY, Perth, Kansas

Chester White Private Sale A few tried sows to have summer litters and a few boars ready for service, for sale. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kan.

Pure Chester White Pigs From prize-winning strains for sale. E. M. Reckards, Ozarkie, Kan.

O.I.C'S O.I.C'S O.I.C'S That large, heavyboned, early maturing type, combining size and QUALITY with prolificness, just the kind you have been looking for, are bred on "GOLDEN RULE FARM," the place where "QUALITY" reigns. All ages for sale. F. J. GREINER, Box A, Mena, Ark.

KANSAS HERD OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE Nothing but boar pigs for sale. See King's Best at State Fair. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROCS ALL AGES, BOTH SEX, SHIPPED on approval. John Lusk, Jr., Liberal, Kansas.

For Sale Six double immunized Duroc boars eligible to register, April farrow, \$20 each. Clarence Cross, Lewis, Kan.

Wooddell's Durocs

Chief's Wonder, a giant junior yearling heads our herd. The finest bunch of spring boars to offer I ever raised. Write me your wants, or come and see them. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Jones Sells on Approval

March boars out of Orion Cherry King dams, sired by King's Col. 6th. In breeding and as individuals these challenge the best. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

DUROC BRED GILTS CHEAP

10 or 12 gilts out of sows sired by Crimson Model, Crimson Wonder, Illustrator Critie B. and Golden Model 34th, and sired by Reed's Illustrator, Reed's Gano and Crimson's Golden Model and bred to Reed's King the Col. and Reeds Gano. All immunized. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

BOARS

Cherry red Duroc Jersey boars of March farrow, sired by a Golden Model boar and out of a Col. sow; second dam by Tat A Walla. Grand champion breeding all the way through. First check for \$25 gets choice. O. L. HITE, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

Blue Ribbon Durocs

No boar sale this fall but 25 reserved spring boars that are choice at \$25 each while they last. Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan. (Wabunsee County)

John's Orion

The greatest son of Joe Orion 2nd. The 1040 pound champion and sire of champions. The greatest Orion Chief boar west of the Mississippi comes to head the herd of F. E. GWIN & SONS, Morrowville, Kansas Boar sale in Oct. Bred sow sale in Feb.

Defender-Pathfinder

Spring pigs, in pairs and trios, of the above breeding for immediate delivery, at \$25 each. W. H. Wheeler & Sons, Garden City, Kan.

Royal Grand Wonder

Is producing the big kind. Sows bred to him sold in my February sale at highest average of any Duroc sale in Kansas. I have for sale some splendid gilts bred to this great boar for September farrow. Also fall boars ready for service. Entire herd immune. Come and see the herd or write me. B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

Choice weaned pigs; registered and delivered free; high class service boars, largest of bone and ideal colors, heads and ears, sired by boars of highest class. James L. Taylor, Prop., Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm, Olean, Miller County, Mo.

This hog is a large, massive, with lots of quality. There are 50 of his pigs on the farm and they are all good ones. You can buy either boars or gilts from Mr. Lenhart at reasonable prices. Readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze need have no hesitancy in sending this firm an order. They are thoroughly reliable and they have a reputation of doing business on the square. Note the advertisement in this issue and if interested write, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Holstein Association Sale.

Friday, Nov. 1, is the date of the semi-annual meeting of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association at Independence, Kan. Independence will entertain the members and their friends in a royal manner on this occasion. It is the home of Robinson & Schultz, and they will see that everyone enjoys himself. The sales committee elected at the meeting in Topeka, have decided on a big sale for this date at the same place. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is sales manager. 80 head will be sold and under the same strict regulations that made the Topeka sale so successful. For information about the sale, address W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

Higginbotham's Dispersion Sale.

C. H. Higginbotham, of Rossville, Kan., will disperse his herd of registered Holstein cattle at the farm adjoining Rossville, Thursday, August 1. The offering will include about 25 head. There are quite a number of cows in milk, several with A. R. O. records. Some of these are granddaughters of the King of the Pontiacs. All of the cattle are extra well bred. Besides the females, there will be four yearling bulls, three of which are out of high testing dams. The record of these being pretty close, on this herd for the last five or six years. Mr. Cottle says he thinks this bunch of pigs, 35 in number, is the best bunch they ever raised. Out of this bunch will come two Futurity Litters. They are fitting an aged herd, and in fact, will have entries in practically all the classes. The aged boar is the boar that won the big share of the blue ribbons at the free fair at Topeka, last year. He was first in class, senior pig; first of first prize young herd, bred by exhibitor; stood at the head of first prize get of sire group; first prize produce of sow group, was junior champion and reserve grand champion. He has extreme length, great depth, and is about right in every way. As Searle & Cottle have but a few sows on which they can use this boar, they are offering to sell him. The breeder who is in need of a high class herd boar, one that will make him a reputation should look after the offer. Searle & Cottle always have good stock to sell.—Advertisement.

Searle & Cottle's Duroc Jerseys

Searle & Cottle, Duroc Jersey breeders of Berryton, Kan., are well known to the readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze. This firm is making active preparations for a show herd this coming season. The writer saw their herd this week. I think, without question, they have the best bunch of spring pigs I ever saw at the farm and have been keeping pretty close tabs on this herd for the last five or six years. Mr. Cottle says he thinks this bunch of pigs, 35 in number, is the best bunch they ever raised. Out of this bunch will come two Futurity Litters. They are fitting an aged herd, and in fact, will have entries in practically all the classes. The aged boar is the boar that won the big share of the blue ribbons at the free fair at Topeka, last year. He was first in class, senior pig; first of first prize young herd, bred by exhibitor; stood at the head of first prize get of sire group; first prize produce of sow group, was junior champion and reserve grand champion. He has extreme length, great depth, and is about right in every way. As Searle & Cottle have but a few sows on which they can use this boar, they are offering to sell him. The breeder who is in need of a high class herd boar, one that will make him a reputation should look after the offer. Searle & Cottle always have good stock to sell.—Advertisement.

Gwin's New Herd Boar.

F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., were heavy buyers of high priced Duroc Jersey bred sows in the bred sow sales in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri last winter and the 400 spring pigs they are raising are proof that they know how to select the right kind and then care for them when they get them home. It has been known for some time that this firm was studying the boar situation very carefully with the idea of buying the best boar to be had to place at the head of their herd. They have made several trips and finally, last week, at Malvern, Ia., they closed a deal for the great John's Orion, at \$2,500. John's Orion needs no introduction to Duroc Jersey breeders. He has won more first prizes and championships than any other living Duroc Jersey boar. He is of great scale, weighing over 1,000 pounds. His winnings at the international and state fairs are remarkable. As a sire he has probably attracted as much favorable attention as he has in the show ring. He is six years old. The Gwins will hold a boar sale at Washington, Kan., Oct. 24, in which they will sell boars of the best of breeding and they will be the tops of around 200 head. It is barely possible they may sell a few choice gilts with a breeding privilege to John's Orion. They will also sell bred sows at the same place Feb. 5.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Woodburn Stock Farm.

J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb., are among the best breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs in that state. They are starting a card announcement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze in which they are offering 20 young bulls, suitable for farm and ranch use and three young Scotch bulls, suitable for herd headers. One of the Scotch bulls, Orange Duke, was third in class at Lincoln, as junior calf and good judges who have recently seen him say that he will make hot competition for first prize in the junior yearling class this year. Orange Duke is a Cruickshank, Orange Blossom, sired by Pride of the North and out of Ashbourne Orange, the imported cow being Orange Blossom 19th. This is a splendid Scotch pedigree accompanied by a splendid bull Woodburn Star, another of the Scotch bulls is a beautiful roan, weighing 1015 pounds at ten months old. He was sired by His Royal Highness, a bull which Messrs. Lewis showed last year and which was in the money at Lincoln, Kansas City and Denver. His dam is a good young Scotch cow by Imp. Strowan Star. This is a choice calf, choicely bred. The third Scotch bull is Chief Scout, a Cruickshank Nonpareil, by His Royal Highness, out of Nonpareil Lady 14th, tracing to Imp. Nonpareil Princess. The 20 farmer bulls are all Scotch topped and good individuals. If interested in this offering write at once and kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Hurrying thru the milking saves time but it doesn't help the milk flow. But keep steadily at it.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc-Jersey March Pigs Out of first prize and champion sows and boars Pedigree with every pig. Write quick. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan.

Garrett's Durocs Ten Fall Gilts, bred for August and September farrow. 110 spring pigs ready to ship. E. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed Immune September 1917 gilts bred to farrow in September 1918. Plenty of early March boars. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

TWO BIG SALES

Sept. 4, Duroc Boar and Bred Gilt Sale. Boars sired by H & B's Pathfinder. Gilts bred to H & B's Pathfinder. Sept. 5, complete dispersion of Red Polled herd. W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS Fall gilts, and spring pigs; prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd boars Constructor and Constructor Jr. 1st prize boar at Kansas State Fair 1917. Bred gilts and immunized spring boars, priced for quick sale. W. W. TRUMBO, Peabody, Kan.

MOSER'S BIG TYPE DUROCS

A few extra good fall boars for sale. Bred gilt sale in July. F. J. MOSER, COFF, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Hogs Weaned pigs, no akin bred gilts or sows with litters. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

OTEY'S DUROCS

Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd. 50 spring boars, buy NOW. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Shepherd's Durocs

A few bred gilts by King Col I Am out of Lady Illustrator and bred to the champion, Crimson Gano for fall litters; also a few bred triel sows. Spring pigs both sex all immunized. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

BLACK'S DUROCS

Herd headed by Red Cross Pathfinder, assisted by Giant Crimson. Herd sows, big, growthy; high backed kind, fashionable breeding. Bred gilts, spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. If you want good Durocs we can please you. C. H. BLACK, MARION, KAN.

Long View Farm Durocs

are the large kind that carry lots of high priced meat. Herd is headed by Lenhart's Col., a large, massive hog with lots of quality. 50 of his pigs on hand now, all good ones. Description guaranteed. Prices reasonable. S. H. LENHART & SONS, HOPE, KANSAS

McComas' Durocs

Big roomy herd sows, daughters and granddaughters of up to date grand champions on both sides, with litters by champion and sons of champions. If you want spring boars and gilts, something good, write W. D. McCOMAS WICHITA, KANSAS

Eshelman's Duroc Boars

Of Good Enough Model Second and Colonel breeding. Send your check for \$25 for spring boars weighing 50 lbs. or more, a check for \$30 gets you an extra fine spring boar weighing 75 lbs. or more and immunized. They are going and growing fast. Send your checks for boars of thousand pound ancestry, to A. L. Eshelman, Grand View Farm, Abilene, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Wanted to Trade Registered Ayrshire calves of the same grade. Ernst Beck, Lebanon, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE-REGISTERED GUERNSEYS May Rose and Masher's Sequel breeding, with big records backing. Bull calves \$100 to \$150. Heifer calves and yearling bulls \$150 to \$200. Cows \$200 to \$400. A. C. KRUEGER, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

Guernsey Cows For Sale

I have decided to sell all of my herd consisting of twenty-two head of high bred Guernsey dairy cows, also registered Guernsey bull, two years old. All tubercular tested and a carefully selected herd. Some fresh now and balance will be in September and December. Will sell all or part. Two miles southwest of Lawrence, Kansas. Route 4, Phone 793K3. JOHN V. FRITZEL.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Gilts Special Private Sale for 30 Days

20 splendid young sows that will farrow their first litters during last of August and the first of September. These gilts were yearlings in April and May and have been carefully grown. They will weigh better than 300 pounds in ordinary breeding condition. They were sired by Iowa Improver and out of Junior Orion Cherry King sows, with a few by the great sire mentioned last. All are bred for last of August and September first farrow to Watt's Orion, a great boar and a grandson of Orion Cherry King. Where it is possible I would much prefer you see these splendid young sows but I will please you with a mail order if you give me the opportunity. Ernest Fear, Bala, Riley County, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

HOMER T. RULE LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, Fieldman and breeders for whom I have sold. HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

Red Polled Bulls Two extra good ones, year old, ready for service. Priced for quick sale. A. E. WHITZEL, STERLING, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice yearling bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS

Morrison's RED POLLS Young stock for sale. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS \$50. COWS and heifers. PERCY LILL, Mt. Hope, Kan.

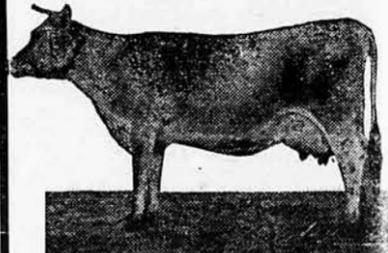
Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam. Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion, sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

Four Nice Jersey Bull Calves

For sale 4 to 13 months old—the oldest an extra good one. Two splendid springers fresh in a few days, bred to Royal Model. Torono. S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kansas

Reedy's Jersey Cattle Dispersion Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Nebraska Tuesday, Aug. 6



65 Head, The Result of Years of Intelligent Breeding—65

40 COWS IN MILK, choice individuals from two years up. 18 HEIFERS from calves up to two years old. 12 or more bred to the herd bulls. 7 bulls of serviceable age including the two great herd bulls, IMP. EUTERPEAN, one of the richest Island bulls ever offered at auction and VIOLA'S GREY SIR FOX, a grandson of the world's famous JACOBA IRENE. The chance of the season to buy richly bred working Jerseys. Write for catalog to B. C. Settles, Mgr., Palmyra, Mo. Mention this paper.

J. A. Reedy, Lincoln, Neb.

Auctioneer—Col. D. L. Perry Fieldmen—Jesse R. Johnson, J. W. Johnson

Higginbotham Dispersal Sale

Registered Holstein Cattle

At Farm Adjoining Town
Rossville, Kan., Thursday, August 1

Seventeen miles west of Topeka, on main line of Union Pacific
 and Golden Belt Road.

There will be several cows now milking, some have official records and others are granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, several good heifers from five to eighteen months of age, a few cows to be fresh within 6 weeks, four yearling bulls, three of which are out of high testing dams, one of them is out of a cow that has an official record of 27.25 pounds of butter in seven days, and sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, another out of a cow that has an official record of 26.25 pounds of butter in seven days, and sired by a bull that is a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, and out of a cow with a record of 30 pounds of butter in seven days, the other one is out of a cow with an official record of 26.79 pounds of butter in seven days, and sired by a bull that has eight A. R. O. daughters and is a grandson of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3rd, and is out of a cow that has a record of 31 pounds of butter in seven days and 1236.27 pounds of butter in 365 days. There will be in all over 25 head. All cattle over six months of age will be tested for Tuberculosis by a State Veterinarian, a few days before sale. Sale will be held regardless of weather conditions. Sale will start at one o'clock. Terms of sale, Cash. Catalog ready.

C. H. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kansas

Auctioneer, Jas. T. McCullough.

SHEEP 10 yearling bucks at \$40 each. Shropshire, very high grade. These bucks sheared 16% hands wool last May, each. F. O. b. Harveyville, Kan. Address H. C. SHAW, Reference Harveyville State Bank.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered Pure Bred Holstein Bulls
 Sale from A. R. O. dams. Age nine and ten months. P. W. Enns, Newton, Kan.

Regist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
 Dealers exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-making Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

Braeburn Holsteins
 Bulls by a bull from this herd will yield 10-20% more than other breeds. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Park Hill Farm's Holstein Cattle
 Registered bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows. Satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

Choice Holstein Calves 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 16-18ths to five to seven weeks old, dandy marked and from registered sires, at \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. FERNWOOD FARMS, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

Registered Holstein Bulls
 11 months to 1 month of age, for sale. Write for pictures and prices. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager
 Handling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding special or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS
 A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to Albechar Holstein Farm Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ka.

Maplewood Farm Holsteins
 Home of Canary Butter Boy King
 We offer a few choice coming 2-year-old heifers that will freshen this fall and winter.
 Also choice bulls, some of them ready for service. Bulls by Canary Butter Boy King and a few of the heifers.
Mott Bros., Herington, Kansas

June and July Holstein Bargains

60 head of choice two-year-old high grade heifers bred to King Segis bulls to freshen in June and July. 50 springing cows, of good ages.
 150 Heifers bred to freshen this fall.

19 registered bulls ranging in ages from six months to two years. Some of these bulls are of King Segis and good enough to head any herd. 25 registered cows and heifers; some of them of A. R. O. breeding. A few high grade heifer calves at \$30 express paid. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Shipments can be made on Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas.
 1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins 3 bred heifers and a registered bull \$325

On account of several of our men going to the harvest fields we will make very special prices on 30 heavy milking cows. These cows are good individuals and giving a nice flow of milk. Our prices for next 20 days will be considerably less than such cows are worth. Come at once if you want these bargains.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas
 Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

Public Auction, Monday, Aug. 5, Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

Will open a four weeks term of Auction School, where both real and imaginary property is sold by the prospective auctioneers from many states. Term will last four weeks. A great opportunity for a man that is auctioneeringly inclined as so many young auctioneers have gone to war, that it is leaving a great opening for the older men. Our last term we had students up to the five of fifty years from eleven states and Canada. Write for big 1918 free Annual and be with us on August 5th.

Take Independence Ave. car at depot direct to our office rooms, 300-301 Walnut St.

Park Place Shorthorns

Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls.

PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

Thrifty Holstein Calves

either sex, practically pure-breds from high producing dams and registered bulls five to seven weeks old \$27.50 express prepaid. Safe delivery and guaranteed to meet with your approval. Also 50 registered cows and heifers and 100 high grade young cows and two year old heifers.
MAGEE DAIRY FARM, CHANUTE, KAN.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A. R. O. backing.

Registered Holsteins
 If you want big producers, males and females all our own breeding, write us.
Lilac Dairy Farm, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS
 Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

SHORTHORNS Three young Scotch bulls, herd headers; 20 young bulls suitable for farm or ranch use. J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.

A Registered Shorthorn on Every Farm

If you will put in a good registered Shorthorn cow and bull and keep the female increase, you will soon have a valuable registered herd at a small cost. A good bull will improve your grade herd. Then sell your surplus from the grade end. It is good business. For information address

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n
 13 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

Nine, nice young Scotch topped bulls, reds and roans, ready for service. They are by Sycamore Chunk, by Mistletoe Archer and out of cows that carry the blood of such sires as Choice Goods and Victor Orange. They are good and priced right. Farm 1 1/2 miles from Anson and 7 1/2 from Conway Springs, Kan.

WM. L. MEUSER, MANAGER, ANSON, KAN.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and roans 8 to 24 months old, out of cows strong in the blood of Victor Orange and Star Goods. No females at present to spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
 C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL FOR sale. A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS.

Blue Ribbon Herefords

10 bulls, 10 months old at \$150 each, for quick sales. Popular breeding and choice individuals.

Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.
 (Wabaunsee County)

Cleveland Tractor



A Tractor That Does The Things You Want a Tractor To Do

The Cleveland Tractor is not confined to a narrow field of service. It does the things you want a tractor to do.

It plows, it harrows, it plants, it reaps. Its great power and small size enable it to work satisfactorily in difficult, awkward places. It works efficiently under and among small trees, close up to fence corners, around boulders, on hillsides, over ditches, gullies and rough ground.

With 600 square inches of traction surface, it goes through sand, gravel, gumbo, mud and even wet clay without packing the soil.

The Cleveland Tractor lays down its own tracks, crawls on them, and picks them up again as it goes along—just like the famous war "tanks."

It does *faster* and *better* work than was possible before. It plows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour—eight to ten acres a day—equal to

the work of *three* good men with *three* 3-horse teams under favorable conditions.

But the Cleveland is *far more than just a tractor*. With pulley and belt, it will saw, cut ensilage, pump—and do the things you demand of a stationary engine.

In addition it can be used for hauling the manure spreader, for grading, dragging logs and pulling road machinery.

It develops 12 horsepower at the drawbar and 20 horsepower at the pulley. Yet with all this power the complete machine weighs less than 3200 pounds, and can be housed in less space than is required for a single horse.

Rollin H. White, the well-known engineer, designed the Cleveland Tractor. It is built under his personal supervision, and is constructed for long service. The track sections are joined with hardened steel pins which have their bearings in hardened steel

bushings. Gears are protected by dirt proof cases and are of the same high quality as those of the best trucks. The finest materials are used throughout.

Farming today demands the most comprehensive machinery obtainable—machinery that is useful in doing *many* different things—machinery that is adaptable to widely varying conditions.

Thousands of farmers are looking to the Cleveland Tractor in the present crisis. And the Cleveland is meeting the demands—severe as they are—and is *making more money* for its owners.

It is truly the tractor that does the things you want a tractor to do.

Nearly every farm can use one or more Clevelands to speed up production and cut down costs. Write *today* for complete information and the name of the nearest Cleveland dealer.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19045 Euclid Ave.

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

