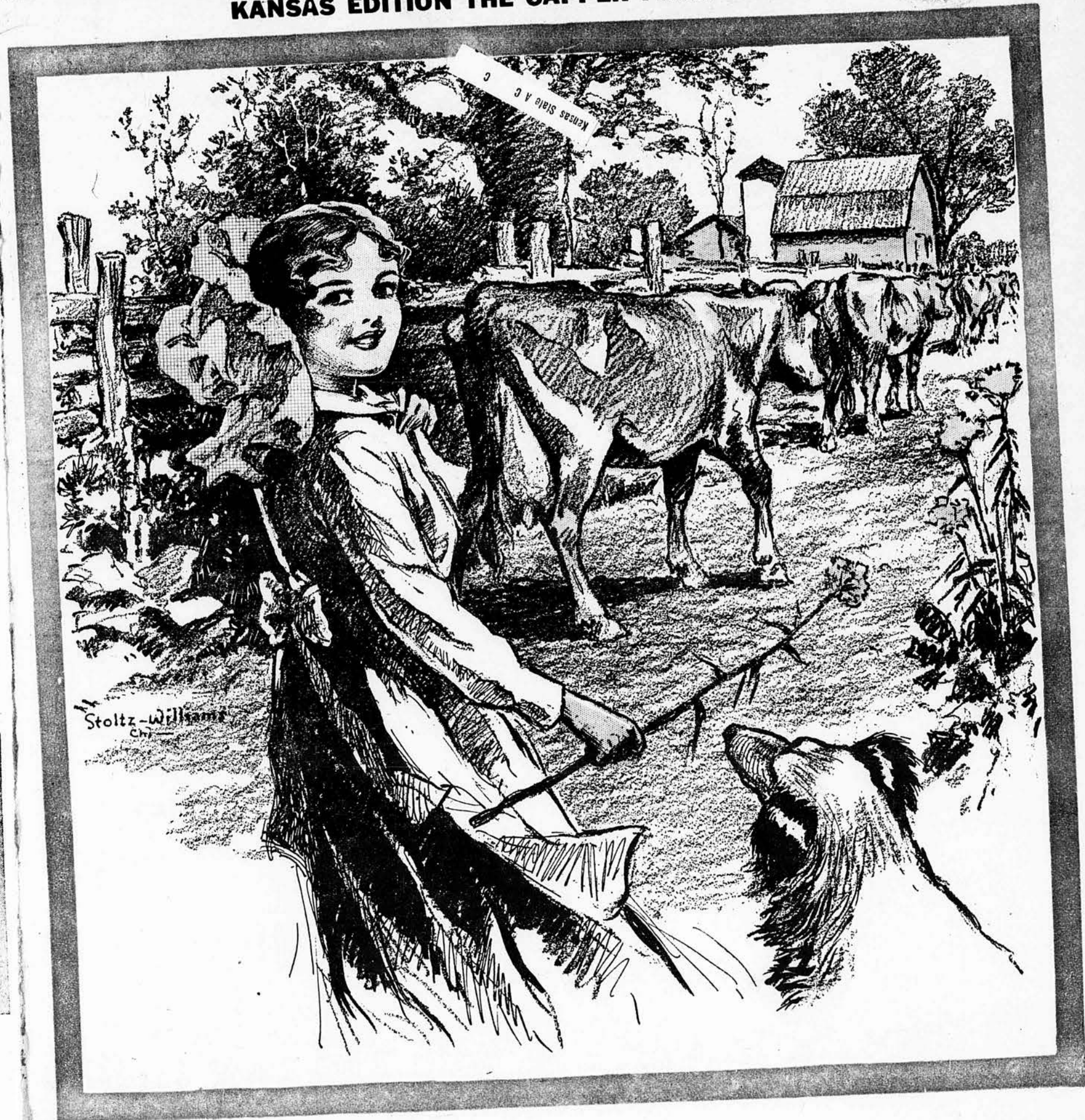


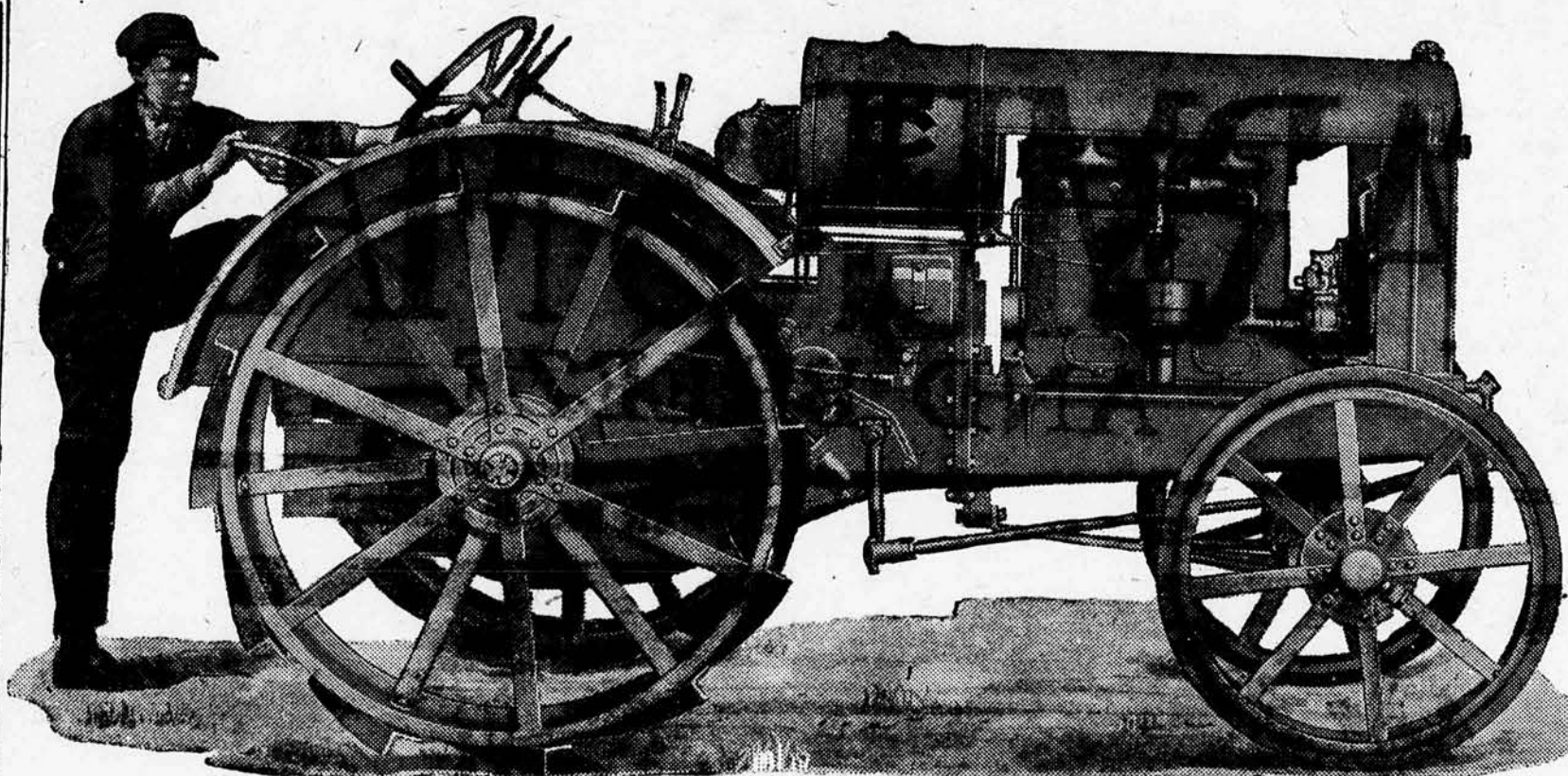
June 28, 1919

Vol. 49 No. 26

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

KANSAS EDITION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



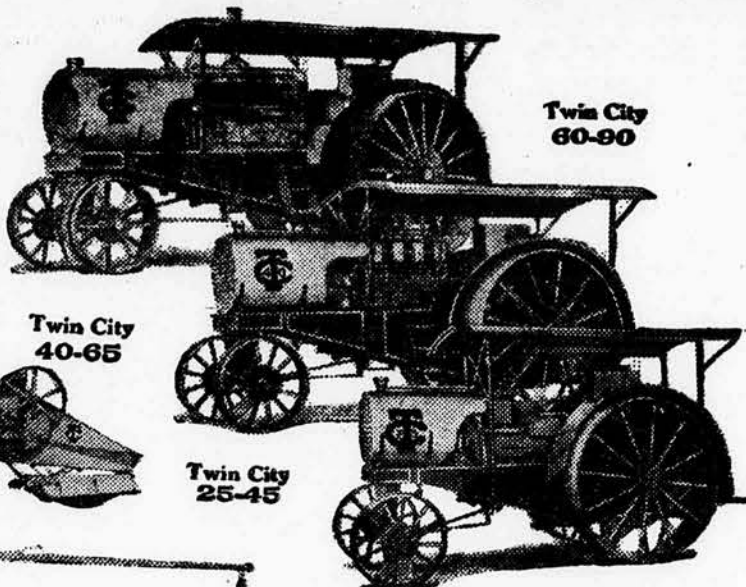


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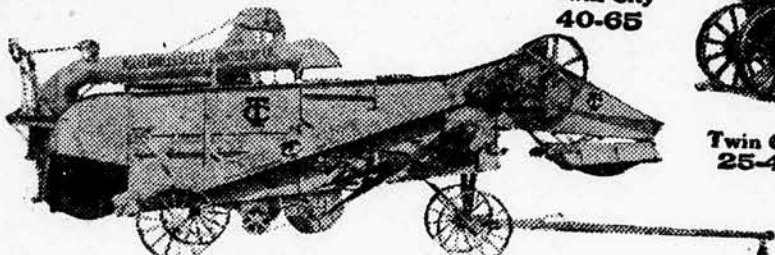
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Twin City 16-30

Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company, Minneapolis, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of the Famous Twin City 16-30, 25-45, 40-65 and 60-90 Tractors

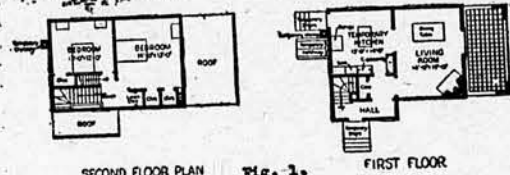
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TWIN CITY

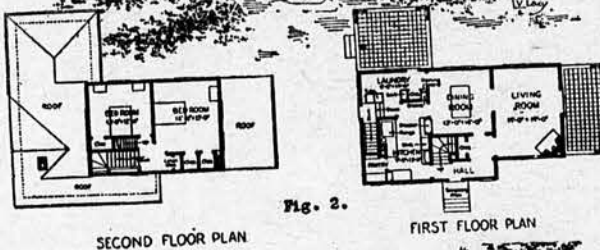
12-20 Kerosene Tractor with 16-valve engine

A House Built Year by Year

Ordinarily, A Home Enlarged Frequently Takes on A Patchwork Appearance. But Not if You Use These Plans Intelligently

DESIGN NO. 540
RURAL ENGINEERING
U.S. DEPT. AGR.

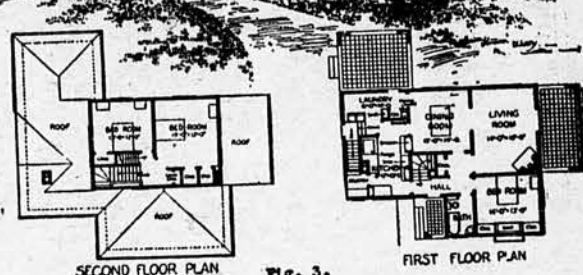
SECOND FLOOR PLAN Fig. 1. FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Fig. 2.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DESIGN NO. 540
RURAL ENGINEERING
U.S. DEPT. AGR.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Fig. 3.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PERHAPS your family is small, and you don't need a large house—right now. Or maybe you want a fairly big home but you haven't enough money to pay for just what you think you ought to have, so you decide against building anything. That isn't the right spirit. You talk it over with your wife and your neighbors until you're all sick and tired of the subject, and you declare rather warmly that you don't intend to build now and be obliged to "add on" something a few years hence. Most folks go thru this stage of house building. But why not put up a house to which it is possible to add pieces without making it resemble a patchwork quilt?

Such a house is recommended by the Rural Engineering Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. This house is capable of gradual development. It can be constructed a few rooms at a time.

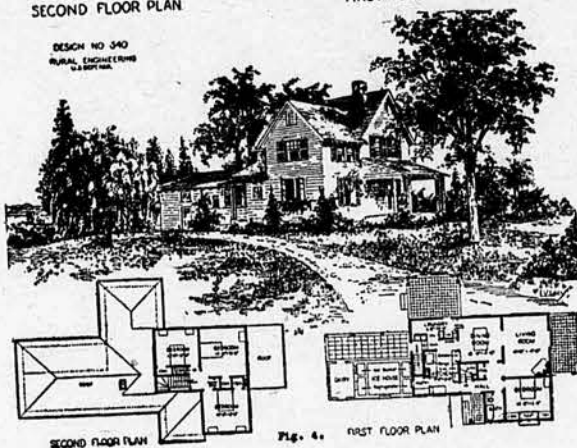
Suppose the builder is a young farmer starting out with limited capital on a 160-acre farm. To begin with, he and his wife need only a small house, such as is shown in Figure 1, which consists of two rooms on the first floor, one of which is used temporarily as a kitchen, and two bedrooms upstairs. In this plan the chimney is temporary, and will need to be razed when permanent additions are made. There is a full cellar underneath the building, access to which is by means of a temporary hatchway. A permanent, inside, cellar stairway is provided for in the first addition. If the young farmer cannot afford to put up a front porch, he may add this convenience later, but for the sake of appearance and comfort he should include the porch at this time.

Making First Addition

As his farming operations expand and more money becomes available, the farmer may add to his small domicile a kitchen and laundry, as shown in Figure 2, and install a running water system. No feature of the house is more necessary to the comfort of the family. In fact, if his pocketbook will permit, it is advisable that the house be built as shown in this plan at the outset, as everything connected with it is permanent, and hence does not involve extra expenditure for facilities which will be used only temporarily. When the men wish to enter the house they come in at the rear, grade entrance, whence they can pass up a few steps to the laundry, where they can wash. Here there is a closet where the men may hang their coats before entering the dining room. This arrangement of the entrance and washroom permits the men to pass in and out from the dining room without going thru the kitchen.

Provision is made for a fully-equipped laundry, and if finances permit, an electric power, a power washer and wringer may be used. A small closet is also provided for an ironing board. In the kitchen there is a broom closet which provides storage for cleaning utensils. Used dishes are transferred from the dining room to the kitchen thru a pass cupboard or dresser which is next to the sink and drain board, whence the washed dishes may be removed and placed in cupboards on either side of the sink where they are available from the kitchen and dining room. Reserve dishes, such as desserts, may be placed in this pass cupboard where they are accessible from the dining room when required. These uses of the pass cupboard save the housewife many needless steps between the two rooms.

In one corner of the kitchen are a storage pantry, a work table with drawers and a cupboard



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Fig. 4.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

conveniently arranged for the preparation of food. The range is handy both to the sink and work table. The space in front of the chimney can be utilized during the summer for a kerosene oil stove.

Kitchen Freed from Odors

Above the two stoves is a built-in hood, ventilated by means of a register which opens into a flue adjoining the smoke flue. The air in the ventilating flue being warmed by the heat of the smoke flue, tends to rise and create a draft which removes odors and heat from the kitchen. The triple casement windows of the kitchen and the several openings in the laundry assure ample ventilation which will add greatly to the comfort of the housewife during the summer. It would be desirable to include in this first addition the open porch adjacent to the laundry, which, if screened, can be used for dining purposes during the summer.

As the family increases or as more farm labor is needed it becomes necessary to expand the accommodations and the owner therefore, may add an additional bedroom and a bath room. This involves a one-story addition to the house as shown in Figure 3. All these improvements go to promote general livableness. A house is not a real home unless every part of it is in constant use.

Because visitors usually call at the rear entrance, anticipating that their knock at the front door may not be heard in the kitchen where the housewife usually is occupied, the entrance to the house has been placed on the north side, protected by a small porch which may be inclosed, and near the kitchen. From the entrance hall all parts of the house are easily accessible; the living room, dining room, bedroom, bathroom and stairway.

The bathroom and one bedroom have been placed on the first floor because many farm families prefer this arrangement; it has its advantages, too, especially in the case of illness, when the housewife can attend to her kitchen duties and at the same time keep an eye on the patient. The location of the bathroom may not be altogether satisfactory as it is rather close to the entrance, but this factor is not so objectionable in a farm house as in a city or suburban home. The living and dining rooms have the best exposure in summer—the prevailing breezes being from the south and southwest—and they should be the most comfortable in winter as they are protected on the north side by the bedroom and hall.

Providing an Ice House

Finally, after several years, if the demands for additional space continue, the owner may add another second floor bedroom, which can be placed directly over the first-story bed chamber shown in Figure 3. Also at this time, if conditions justify,

a one-story wing may be added at the rear, consisting of an ice house with ice bunkers which provide refrigeration for household foods, and for the cooling of milk and cream stored in the dairy room at the back of the wing. If insulated properly the ice house need only be filled once every week or two, thus eliminating the bother of transporting ice daily from a more or less distant ice house, and the annoyance due to carrying the ice thru the kitchen. Fuel storage space is provided under the roof of this one-story wing, so that no matter whether wood or coal is used in the cook stove, the carry is short and all under cover.

The completed design, Figure 4, of the house which the farmer may build, consists of seven rooms, a living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom on the ground floor, and three bedrooms with large closets on the second floor, all conveniently arranged. The commodious cellar provides ample storage room for vegetables as well as space for a heating plant and bunkers for fuel storage. All the porch floors are of concrete, marked off in squares to give a more finished appearance.

The exterior of this house is plain, yet it is pleasing in proportion and line. At any time in the development of this house the owner has a dwelling that is convenient and attractive.

No farmhouse appears to the best advantage without a suitable setting of foliage, just as a painting needs a frame to give it a finished effect. The planting need not be as elaborate as that shown in the accompanying illustrations, but the arrangement should be logical and practical. The trees about the house are both useful and ornamental; they frame the views of the house from the road, at the same time shading the ground and preventing the radiation of heat, which is perhaps as great a source of discomfort in the house as the direct rays of the sun on the roof and walls.

Farmers are beginning to realize that architectural beauty of their farm buildings is as much an asset as are well-kept fields and finely groomed stock. Indeed, where the buildings are attractive in appearance, one is almost certain to find them well-kept and neat inside and out. There seems to be a certain tidy influence exerted on the farm help, an influence which is just as noticeable as it is on the resident in a good neighborhood. Pride in one's surroundings is always reflected in one's personal efficiency.

Before a farmhouse is complete the setting of foliage must be developed and at the time the house is planned a planting scheme should be worked out. This planning should be done before the house is begun so as to insure the proper relationship of all the buildings and provision for the best possible means of communication between them and the public road.

In this connection the Department of Agriculture, thru the Division of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry will make suggestions if a plan of the grounds, showing the location of the buildings, and all existing permanent objects such as trees, roads, fences, is submitted. The plan, preferably drawn to scale, should have the various measurements indicated in figures, and should show the relative elevation of the land.

Working drawings for the completed home as shown in Figure 4 may be obtained without cost upon application to the Division of Rural Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In requesting plans refer to Design No. 540.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATE
 60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000

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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.

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

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

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Encouragement for the Negro

THE ACTION of the American Federation of Labor in opening the doors of union labor organizations to negroes is to my mind, the most encouraging omen for the negro race seen for a long time.

Heretofore, for the most part negroes have been barred from labor organizations. As a result the negro laborers almost were compelled to become "scabs." They had to live and being barred from the unions they had to get employment wherever they could.

If the doors of the unions are opened to the black men it will do more than raise their standard as laborers. It will be a powerful influence in protecting them in their rights of person and property. Members of the labor unions cannot afford to stand quietly by without protest and see their fellow members deprived of their rights of citizenship and lynched on slight provocation. It will make a great deal of difference when it is known that behind each humble negro member of a labor union there is lined up the powerful Federation of Labor with its millions of members. The union labor organizations can demand that equal protection be given the black men under the laws and that demand will be heeded. So long as the negroes are unorganized and defenseless their rights will be disregarded largely.

The treatment of the negro race in this country ought to bring the blush of shame to the face of every man and woman who has any sense of fair play. The ancestors of the present negro citizens were torn from their primitive homes by slave catchers, chained together in foul slave ships and treated with unspeakable cruelty. Many of these unhappy slaves died on the voyage, the marvel being that any survived.

For 250 years these survivors and their descendants were held in bondage, sold as the beasts of the field are sold, robbed of the fruit of their toil, taught that virtue among slaves was a fault rather than a desirable quality, deprived of all opportunity for education, held by the highest court of the land to have no rights that white men are bound to respect; pursued by blood hounds if they attempted to escape from bondage and whipped without mercy if captured. When at last they were freed by the fortunes of war and invested with the rights of citizenship they were blamed because they did not use wisely the new rights guaranteed them by the amended Constitution, cheated by their white employers, denied equal protection under the law and apparently forsaken by those who had been supposed to be their friends and protectors.

Notwithstanding all this, however, the negro race has remained steadfastly loyal to the government that has refused them the protection they were entitled to receive. When called into military service they went cheerfully, subjected themselves to military discipline without complaint and in the battle line fought with intelligence and bravery not exceeded by any other troops and with their blood wrote a page of imperishable glory.

At no time have they been inclined to array themselves with the forces of anarchy or disorder or disloyalty to the government. Living under conditions that would have discouraged and soured the people of any other race, they almost generally have remained cheerful and hopeful trusting almost pathetically to the white man to do them justice and open the doors of opportunity so long closed against them.

We have proclaimed somewhat boastfully our purpose to spread democracy and justice thruout the world. We would be in better light if we granted to the 10 million or more persons of African descent in this country the rights that are supposed to be guaranteed them under our Constitution. Justice is often slow footed but finally arrives. I believe that the action of the American Federation of Labor is an indication that the American negro will sometime in the not very distant future obtain the rights that have so long been denied him and his.

Bolshevism

I have had two letters on my desk for several weeks from my French friend, L. d'Beinge of Reading, Kan., an idealist, a reader and thinker,

treating on Bolshevism, its causes and cure. The letters are too long to publish in full but the meat of them, the central thought, is contained in these quotations:

I am willing to go on record as one who says that had the Bolshevik movement been handled in a broadminded way by the press of Europe and America, the results would have been better for the interest of the invaded countries as well as for the peace of the world. . . . We must not overlook the fact that Bolshevism is an extreme movement, created by extreme causes. Let these causes disappear and that movement will soon fall for want of foundation.

There can, of course, be no denying the philosophical and logical proposition that every existing condition is the result of a pre-existing cause. Bolshevism, as I have often said, is the natural, logical reaction from former misgovernment and tyranny in Russia. That very fact has made me feel there should be great charity for the Russian people. I am convinced Bolshevism is an unnatural, and therefore impossible economic and social theory and that it will fail if simply allowed to run its course. For that reason I have been opposed to sending troops to Russia. I would be

Farmers Should Advertise

THE present generation of city folks get the wrong idea about farmers and farm life.

They get their first idea of the farmer when they ask the price of eggs or meat at the corner grocery. Many of them work hard for small salaries and, being unable to stretch their monthly stipend over mere necessities, they blame it on the farmer. They say, "Just look how the farmer is holding us up." They are further confirmed in this opinion by what they read in the daily paper or by an advertisement from the packers or other large business houses. They see by the advertisement that packers make such a narrow margin on 1 pound of meat that it does not affect the price. The butcher and the grocer tell them they have trouble to make ends meet.

In this way they are convinced the farmer is holding them up. Most of them do not know the farmer does not put a price on his own products but merely sells on the world's market, and that the high cost of living is the fault of the world's conditions over which the farmer has no control.

To prevent anarchy, abuse and misunderstanding, the farmer must join in educating the city dweller to understand the truth about the farm, the work on the farm, and farm prices.

—Millard R. Myers, Co-operative Journal.

entirely willing to send food, farm implements, material help under the direction perhaps of the Red Cross, but I would say to the Russian people: settle your own difficulties.

Good Roads in Arkansas

I have a letter from A. M. Ledbetter, circuit clerk and recorder of Faulkner county, Arkansas, who says that the recent Arkansas legislature went wild on the good roads question and passed enough road legislation to bankrupt the state. In his county, Faulkner, it is proposed to build six hard surfaced roads at a cost of about \$10,000 a mile (if we could build hard surfaced roads in Kansas for \$10,000 a mile we would hard surface all the roads in the state. It may be, however, that \$10,000 a mile would mean more in Arkansas than \$30,000 in Kansas) Mr. Ledbetter says:

They tell us mostly newspapers the editors of which do not own one foot of land and therefore would have no taxes to pay, that good roads are the forerunners of civilization, education, progress, but I think that depends. Our boys returning from France, tell us they have good roads everywhere in France, or did have before the war, and that men are sent out over these roads with brooms to sweep up the trash and keep the holes filled that are dug out by the traffic. But what else do the boys tell us? They tell us that we are 400 years ahead of France in the way of farming. Now this puts me to wondering whether the heavy tax placed upon

the owners of these little homes in France has forced the better class to leave the farms and go elsewhere, and if only such people as can do no better are forced to occupy the land and keep up the roads.

I do not know much about taxes in France, but my understanding has always been that prior to the war land taxes in France were very moderate, and as compared with the peasants of other European countries the French farmers were very prosperous and contented. It is true that the French farmers are not progressive. They farm their lands mostly with hand tools, but this is because the farms are very small and labor before the war was very cheap. The French farmer did not feel that he could afford to use improved machinery on his little farm. But I have never understood that he was heavily taxed.

Of course good roads are not the only thing necessary to advance civilization, but it is true speaking generally, that backward civilization, lack of progress and enterprise and bad roads go together.

What interests me in Mr. Ledbetter's communication is the information that hard surfaced roads can be built in Arkansas for "about \$10,000 a mile." And yet I am not altogether surprised. In that part of Arkansas which I have visited the material for making the finest roads in the world was abundant nearly everywhere. It is entirely possible that hard surfaced roads could be constructed there for much less than half the cost of similar roads out here in Kansas. I may also say that I never traveled thru a country in my life where the roads were so badly neglected as that part of the state of Arkansas.

He is for Johnson

"Just a few lines to let you know how one of your farmer friends stands on two propositions. Taft and Wilson simply will not do. As to that League of Nations Taft eats his own words and doesn't know it and Wilson is not diplomat enough to play the game with Lloyd George and Clemenceau. Washington's and Jefferson's administrations are still true warnings and good American dope to go by. Sign the peace treaty and get it out of the way and then try to bring about an understanding with the other nations so as not to have any more wars. Let all agree to arbitrate future disputes. If the Kaiser had been willing to arbitrate just see the suffering that could have been prevented. He and his damnable bunch of advisers ought to be in hell right now. I am for Senator Johnson of California for the next President of the United States. To my notion no other Republican will command the following that he will. If you know of a bigger man than Johnson for President at this time come out with his name and tell me why you are for him. Borah is not right on prohibition and suffrage, nor are Lodge, Penrose or Knox, Taft or Hughes.

"Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and other states have men of large caliber but a house divided against itself cannot stand, so the Middle States should unite on Johnson and pick a winner. The Democrats haven't a thing to offer except McAdoo. He is in California now trying to win popularity away from Johnson. Railroad employees will be largely for McAdoo. However Johnson looks good to your Irish friend J. F. Vaughn, of Marion."

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is not a partisan political paper and has no business in fairness trying to pick candidates for either party. I do, however, claim the right to express my views at any time on men or measures. In my opinion the most important question now before the American people is what is the best policy to adopt to prevent if possible future wars.

I do not consider the proposed League of Nations a perfect plan by any means but it is the best and so far the only plan presented looking to that end. Senator Johnson seems to be strongly opposed to any compact of that kind. He appears to stand with Borah on that question. Believing as I do that there must be a League of Nations if the world is to be preserved from a repetition of the horrible calamity that has practically bankrupted Europe and shaken the very foundations of our civilization, I cannot support any man who is opposed to such a league.

My Irish friend from Marion thinks he is opposed to the League of Nations. He is impressed

with the often repeated argument that Washington advised against all entangling foreign alliances and that we should therefore sign a peace without the League of Nations. Then he immediately proposes a league himself. He wants an agreement that all disputes hereafter shall be submitted to arbitration. Agreement with whom? Foreign nations of course, because we need no such agreement on this side of the Atlantic. But how is such an agreement as Mr. Vaughn suggests to be brought about without some sort of a League of Nations?

When the native good sense of Mr. Vaughn drives him to the conclusion that if wars are to be avoided in the future there must be some kind of international agreement that will be binding, he upsets every argument advanced by Johnson, Borah, Lodge or Knox, no matter how skillfully or how eloquently these arguments are made. Mr. Vaughn knows that an agreement having no force behind it, neither military nor economic would be of but little value.

He says very truly that if the kaiser of Germany had been willing to arbitrate the dispute between Austria and Serbia the awful world war would have been averted and the millions of lives sacrificed would have been saved. Why wasn't the kaiser willing to arbitrate? Why did Germany push Austria into war? Because the kaiser and his advisers believed that there would be no formidable opposition to their plans of conquest. They confidently believed that the war would be over within three months at the outside and that Germany would be completely victorious. They did not believe that Great Britain would get into the war. They did not believe that Italy would fight against them. Suppose however that there had been a League of Nations such as is proposed. It would have been made clear to Germany that if arbitration of the matters in dispute between Austria and Serbia was refused and if Germany persisted in her intention to violate the neutrality of Belgium, she would find the sentiment of the world practically united against her; that she would face a worldwide economic boycott and a united military opposition. It is my firm opinion that Germany would not have plunged the world into war in the face of that sentiment. Even if the kaiser and the Prussian Junkers had believed that they were well enough prepared in a military way to win a victory they would not have dared to face the united ill-will of the world.

It is simply idle to talk about agreeing to submit all future disputes between nations to arbitration without a League of Nations. If we are to return to the old state of national isolation it means this: Each nation suspicious of every other, knowing that the methods of destruction were tenfold more terrible at the end of the war than at the beginning; knowing science had been devoted largely during those terrible four years to perfecting new means of taking human life and destroying property; knowing that as men have now mastered the air, no nation can depend any more on isolation for safety, there would be in every nation a horrid rivalry in the matter of preparing means of aggression and defense against the day of wrath and destruction which certainly will come unless there is a confederation of the nations of the world to keep the peace.

I am not questioning the integrity of purpose of Senator Johnson nor any other man who opposes the League of Nations. I make no claim to superior wisdom, but in my opinion these men are playing with fire. They are in my judgment standing in the way of the greatest hope of the world for peace on earth and good will to men. Believing this I will support no man for the high office of President who is opposed to a League of Nations to preserve the peace of the world.

Strange Companions

Some one sends me a copy of the Oklahoma Leader of April 26. It is probably the most influential and most ably edited Socialist paper in Oklahoma.

In the copy just received an entire page is taken up in discussing and denouncing the proposed League of Nations. What seems somewhat remarkable is that the radical Socialist editor of the Leader makes practically the same objections to the League that are made by Senators Lodge, Knox, Reed, Borah and Johnson. Of course he takes a different initial slant in charging that the proposed League is "A compact for a world autocracy, framed by autocratic statesmen in secret conclave without consulting the peoples affected—a gross denial in fact of the high pretensions set forth in its preamble."

Here is the Socialist editor's comment on the celebrated Article X of the proposed League Constitution:

Providing in effect that American boys shall be conscripted to help the British oligarchy, suppress revolutions by the Irish, Indian or other oppressed peoples, held in bondage by Great Britain. Providing that American boys shall be conscripted to maintain forever all the national boundaries to be fixed by the Peace Congress. A guaranty that American boys always thereafter be doing conscript service, killing and being killed, in wars between the jealous governments of Europe, Asia and finally Africa.

This reads very much like an extract from a speech made by Senator Jim Reed of Missouri, doesn't it? Only I am inclined to think the editor can give some pointers on the use of language. The fact that Article X does not provide for any of the

things charged seems to make no difference to either Senator Jim Reed or the editor of the Leader. What both of them want is to use language that will excite the fears and arouse the passion and prejudice of the persons who hear or read what they have to say.

So here we have the strange spectacle of Lodge the aristocrat, Knox, whose whole professional life has been spent in defending corporate privilege, Jim Reed the leading corporation attorney of Kansas City, Victor Berger the indicted Socialist Congressman from Milwaukee, and the editor of this radical Socialist publication, cheek by jowl, walking arm and arm as it were, joining their forces and using the same arguments in opposition to the proposed League of Nations. It is certainly queer.

He Knew Debs

Writing from Prescott, Kan., G. D. Roy, says:

You voice my sentiment in regard to Eugene V. Debs. Not that I have any sympathy for the cause he advocates—far from it. Debs is in the wrong and very much so. I knew him when he was a mere boy. Debs's father was in the grocery business in Terre Haute, Indiana. We lived on a farm northeast of the city.

The old gentleman was a great man to hunt and used to come out to our farm for that purpose and Gene would come with him to spend the day with us. The father of Debs was a German, but understood French. My father was a full blooded Frenchman. So he and the older Debs always talked French while visiting. Eugene and I would roam around the farm looking for some kind of excitement and usually found it. In our rounds we found the nest of a family of bald headed hornets. Boy like, Gene wanted that nest. Of course we country boys knew what the nest contained, but Gene was not posted. Well, he did not get the nest, but he got badly stung. He is still hankering after a hornet's nest of larger proportions and is getting stung again.

"Just a line to let you know that I heartily approve of your stand in the Debs case," writes H. R. Howell, of Marietta, Kan. "I have talked with prominent citizens here and find sentiment almost solid for 'general amnesty for political prisoners.' Socialists here are drawing the 'deadly parallel' in this Debs case. They are pointing out the fact that on the very day and hour that Debs was making his Canton speech, Chicago authorities were hunting down copies of Ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge's book defending the Germans. This book of the Ex-Senator's defends the German soldiers against the charges of outrages and atrocities and one chapter in the book is devoted to a defense of the kaiser, but Beveridge never was called to answer before the bar of justice nor even rebuked."

I never read the book referred to but I did read the letters written by the Ex-Senator when he visited Germany and interviewed the kaiser, von Tirpitz and other Junkers. Their apparent partiality to the Germans made me boiling mad at the time. Of course it was urged as an excuse for the writer that at the time mentioned we had not gotten into war with Germany, while in Debs's case he continued his opposition to war preparations after we got into the war.

Some Readers' Sentiments

Neither you nor any other man ever uttered a greater truth than when you said the selfish, extravagant indulgence of the idle, arrogant rich is doing more to make Bolsheviki and I. W. W. out of our poorer classes than any other one factor.

CLAUD SOUTHWARD,
Superintendent of Schools,
Pocasset, Okla.

Since reading your article on page 4 and Senator Capper's article on page 5 in the issue of February 22 on "Abolish West Point" and "Germanizing Our Army," it has now gotten to the point where I must shout Amen! if nothing more. But it is, really, a sad Amen. Brother Tom has given you only a very small sample of the realities. Just yesterday evening a man was telling me of a circumstance that happened at Funston last year at the time of the flu. He said there had been a number of the boys out on a hike of 6 or 7 miles. On the road back they were halted for a short time at a watering place to drink. One boy was under the weather and as he was very weak he had to wait till the order was over and failed to get a drink before the order was given to resume the march. He had not gone very far until he fell in his tracks. No attention was paid to him at the time, and when there was it was too late.

Oak Hill, Kan.

The commanding officer in that case probably was a "hard boiled" fool, and not a regular army officer. It is only fair to the regular army officers to say they are taught to look after the physical well being of the men under them.

W. W. Gowdy of Garnett, who was reared on a farm, sends me some verse that he composed 30 years ago. The poetic fancy was stirred by seeing several farmers who had rented their farms, moved to town, and discovered that town life was a disappointment. I quote a few stanzas:

They say that work is hard to get
If on the farm they'd stay, you bet.
They cannot make a living here,
It takes all they make to buy their beer.

(It will be observed that the lines were written before prohibition became effective in Kansas.)

My family always want to go
To every theater and show,
And that eats up the money too,
I'd stay on the farm if I were you.

Well, then, if city life don't pay
Move back onto the farm I say
You say if you were I you would,
But then I don't see how I could.

The mortgage on it today fell due
They closed it up and I am thru
There's nothing left for me to do
But loaf around and feel quite blue.

The Blight of the Profiteer

RECENTLY I spent part of an evening looking at several hundred photographs of refugee children taken in the war countries. They were a pathetic army of ragamuffins, and their number in Europe is legion, I am told.

These waifs looked as if they had all come from the same township, or out of the same melting pot. They were all alike, all little brothers and little sisters of the poor, a part of the human driftwood of the Great War. Their faces were wistful where they didn't show pain, or were not crying. Only now and then was the happy smile of normal childhood to be found on a face. It is almost impossible to extinguish wholly the spirit of joy in childish hearts. That some of these children could smile proves this must be so.

I was struck by the number of children that were club-footed, crippled, misshapen, sore-eyed, and obviously diseased. It was apparent the war could not have been responsible for all these defects. These children quite evidently had been victims of something else before they became victims of the war.

The next morning, by a sort of coincidence I received this letter from a school teacher in a little Colorado town and offer it here for its bearing on this subject:

Last week I received a score card for measuring the height, weight and chest measure of my pupils, and three "war-measure modified courses of study" for the school. Each and all of these are supposed to make more perfect children if followed out.

This thought came to me: Would it not be more to the point if our legislators would begin at the source of these troubles and remedy the cause rather than the effect? Why are these children defective? Would parents ill clothe, poorly feed and badly house their children if they were able to do otherwise?

Can the teacher instill into the pupil a love for the beautiful when on every hand he is surrounded by ugliness; a love for purity when on every hand he is met by impurity?

Can we make the parent buy wholesome food when he is barely able to supply enough to assuage hunger; good clothing when it is nearly impossible to buy enough to hide nakedness; supply pleasant surroundings when companies think that anything which will keep out the wind and rain is good enough for the laborer, when to own a home is and can be a dream only?

I am sure if our lawmakers will begin at the beginning and make conditions such that the laborer can afford to live decently, then these other blessings will follow. Why saddle the defects of a system on the overworked teacher? The teacher cannot undo the work of agencies over which he has no control. We cannot go back of birth, order the home and environment, proper nourishment, suitable clothing.

Rugby, Colo.

J. M. WAGGONER.

That there should be such a host of these children of poverty the world over, emphasizes that humanity's biggest problem after all is the profiteer. The kind of men, and the conditions, that "grind the faces of the poor" to make great profits greater, have antedated the Great War, by centuries.

All poverty, of course, is not due to profiteering, but general poverty among a majority of the world's workers can only be laid to exploitation past or present. Even now, with wages uniformly higher than the world ever has known before, the unorganized worker is in difficulties because his wages are not high in proportion to the prices of his necessities. For the reason that wartime profiteering has aroused general and bitter antagonism, to the arraignment of all forms of profiteering, the next Congress will have such an opportunity to remedy this great evil as never before has come to any legislative body.

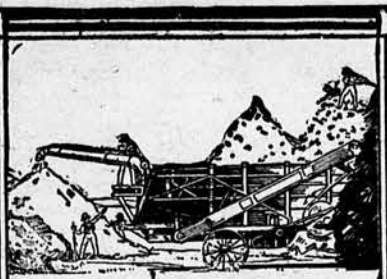
The Federal Trade Commission can be clothed with powers that will prevent greedy profiteering in the necessities of life and industry. The government can and should have the same direct, close supervision and control of monopolies, like the fuel, packing, grain, railroad and transportation trusts, that it has over national banks. The government should be able to wind-up or close a predatory, piratical or injurious business as promptly as it does a bad bank and a crooked banker. The government should have the power to put a fair limit on profits, and if necessary, to take any business, or the branch house of any business vital to the people, out of unworthy hands and put it in charge of better business men.

We have got to realize that the public MUST be served with its vitally necessary needs at a live-and-let-live profit. Fair profits and fair prices will encourage and stimulate consumption, production and employment. They speedily will bring about normal conditions, and will re-establish them on a healthier and more enduring and permanent basis than ever before.

This must and will come about in legal, orderly fashion, or in some sweepingly disastrous way thru compulsion. The handwriting is there. But it is not the threat that should actuate us, it should be the benefit, the widespread good which should inspire us to action at this opportune moment.

Arthur Capper.

Washington, D. C.



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Rural Letters Fresh From the Farmstead

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are urged to make free use of its columns to discuss schools, good roads, rural improvement, war taxes, compulsory military training and other matters of interest. Also send us suggestions for best methods to stop profiteering, for regulating the margins of middlemen, and for obtaining better methods of marketing farm products. Address all letters intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A New Kafir

A few days ago I talked with a farmer who said that he was growing some wonderful kafir. The story he told about his kafir seems too good to be true, but since the county agent of Mayes county, Okla., says it is just that way I shall have to believe it. He said he received a small package of kafir seed from the United States Department of Agriculture five years ago which he planted. The first crop from these seed proved out better than the kafir usually grown in his part of the country. So he began growing and developing this new variety until now he has something "worth growing" indeed. Last year he planted a crop of this new kafir, there was not a drop of rain on it from the time it was planted until it was fully matured, and it made 45 bushels an acre. But this is not the best part, it matures in 45 days and produces three or four crops of heads in one year. The chinch bugs were bad in his county and ruined much of the other kafir but his kafir went thru dry weather, hot winds and chinch bugs and made 45 bushels an acre. I am not much on jumping at new crops and am not jumping at this one but I certainly am going over into his part of the country this summer and see some of this wonderful kafir growing. It is not my purpose to criticize the man who is improving or developing a new crop but I would rather see something so very unusual than to hear about it. If this man has developed the crop he says he has, he deserves much praise for his untiring efforts in this one direction.

Salina, Okla. W. P. Camp.

Preparing Land for Wheat

While there are a great many ways of getting a seedbed we believe all will agree that the best practice is to plow as soon as possible after harvest. A field prepared by a good plowing in July generally will produce several bushels an acre more than the same field would do if plowed in September. On account of the shortage of labor on the farm it is not possible to prepare any considerable amount of the wheat land as early as it should be. Partly on account of this shortage of labor, and partly for lack of moisture a relatively small amount of the land sown to wheat is well prepared and the yield is very much smaller than it would be if it were possible to prepare the ground before the wheat is sown. There are some seasons when for lack of rainfall it is very difficult to plow the land for wheat even with a disk plow.

One of the best crops of wheat I ever raised was sown on land plowed with a disk plow in August, sown in the dust and no rain fell until the first week in October. A great deal of land is prepared for wheat by listing and for some of the sandy lands of Central Kansas this is a very good method, as in the process of working the ridges down to a seed bed the stubble is worked on top of the ground and prevents blowing which is very troublesome on this kind of land some seasons.

There is also the additional advantage that the land may be listed a great deal faster than it can be plowed and in this way taking advantage of any rain that may fall in dry seasons. I believe that early listing is better than late plowing. It is also the practice of some in dry seasons to disk the ground with the common disk and sow without any other preparation and I

have seen some very good crops raised in this way. I also have seen some good crops raised when sown in the stubble without any preparation whatever. The latter two methods of course are very poor and will not be practiced by any good farmer. The fact is there is no best way to prepare the ground for wheat that always can be practiced for the wheat farmer, perhaps, more than any other is a victim of the seasons as he very often has to prepare the ground for sowing when it is dry and hard and when the flies make life a burden to both the horse and the driver. The land to be sown in wheat should be prepared as early as possible and in the best manner practicable and the crop will pay a great deal better than if prepared late and in a poor manner. If no wheat was sown except that sown on land prepared in an ideal manner the world would experience famine very shortly so there is some credit due the poor farmer who sows wheat on land poorly prepared altho there is not much chance that there will be any profit for himself.

Cairo, Kan. John Megaffin.

Strong for Prohibition

I am enclosing a small list of names on petition against repeal of Wartime Prohibition Act. I am so glad that we have Senator Capper in the United States Senate who is not afraid to do right. He is a true representative of the people who sent him to Washington to do things. He is a Christian with Christian principles and a man with lofty and righteous ideals and is able to carry them out. The state can well be proud of him. I am a reader of your papers and your utterances thru them thrill me and I can't help but say amen to them.

Shawnee, Okla. D. Kraft.

Wheat Storage on Farms

If every wheat grower markets his grain as it is threshed, all elevators will soon be full, and threshers must stop until some can be shipped. In a short time, terminal elevators will be full, and every car which will hold wheat will be full and many will be blocking the terminals. Under present demurrage rules the use of cars for storage is too expensive for dealers. If this were not true, all grain cars in the country would soon be full and standing on the sidings.

When the price of wheat was fixed, an allowance for farm storage should have been arranged, but it was not. Still, rather than stop all the threshing machines and cause immense loss to both wheat growers and laborers all farmers who either have storage or can arrange storage at home, should use it to full capacity. Then, when such another crisis comes the wheat grower should get the same pay for storing grain that the elevators do.

Parsons, Kan. J. E. Payne.

Government Control of Railroads

There is a great howl going on over the country about the government's management of the railroads. I am suspicious that this is done by a good many who imagine they know something of what they are talking about, and don't, and by the former owners who are anxious to line their pockets again. We all know the roads were not taken over for profit, but to facilitate the handling of soldiers and munitions in order to conquer Germany. We also know it was too colossal an undertaking for the private managers. This was proved in the coal shortage of previous winters. Last winter the government was "Johnny on the spot" with the coal. For where there was a shortage they rushed it there. They divided the territory into zones, and did away with shipping coal clear across the country. There was no coal going East meeting other coal going West. The same was true with other commodities. We, of the railroad workers, know something of these things. We know that cars that wouldn't hold rocks were rushed to repairing points and whole trains of

them taken where there was a shortage and an urgent need for them.

You know the United States government hasn't had a ghost of a show to prove what it can do under normal conditions for it is still carrying more or less war material as well as soldiers, and has the operating of the roads with no appropriation for expenses. Private owners would have been bankrupt long ago under similar conditions.

People in fairness must consider the enormous expense the government has been forced to shoulder in order to repair cars, and to get them in condition for traffic. And that isn't half of it. The road owners were willing for them to do this and now want the roads back as they are in good condition to operate.

G. M. Benjamin.

Newton, Kan.

To Kill Moss Growth

I note that Leo B. Lang of Stonington, Colo., wishes to know what will keep moss out of his water tank. A little air slaked lime put in occasionally will keep out the moss and will not hurt the stock but fish cannot live in it.

Caldwell, Kan. F. Trimer.

Capper and Woman Suffrage

Being born a Kansan, but having removed from that state at an early age, I have missed since reaching my majority privileges extended to the women of the state of Kansas, that of being citizens. I have watched with keen interest Senator Capper's untiring effort in behalf of the women of the nation, and my appreciation prompts me to express my sincere gratification at the outcome of such effort.

Mrs. I. E. Manley.

Kansas City, Mo.

For Better Farm Machinery

I would like to speak thru your paper to every farmer reader you have on the subject of farm machinery. It is a well known fact that one of the poorest lines of manufactured product is farm machinery, harness and other farm equipment. I would like to suggest that this is the season of the year when implement makers are making their changes in the style of their product. If the farmers will take the time to write the makers of the machines they use telling them of the weak places in the tools, of design, workmanship and material, and also tell them of the good points it will work for the betterment of future product of the implement makers.

I haven't a thoroly satisfactory machine on my farm, and I doubt if there is a satisfactory machine of any kind made. I have written several makers in a kindly manner of course, and have received many pleasant letters in return. If you suggest some patentable idea be sure the manufacturers will be glad to co-operate with you in obtaining a patent right and it will be a profit producer.

Some of the ideas to consider are these: Is the present steel seat as comfortable and serviceable as the old style cast iron seat? We have an old cast-iron mower seat and the boys say it is the only good seat on the farm.

Did you ever see a good single tree hook on a farm tool? Is a plow share long enough or can it be sharpened as many times as it should be sharpened? Are farm tool bearings provided with proper oiling devices? Do you waste most of the oil or do you get the service out of your oil you are entitled to? Does it take too long to oil or grease farm tools? Ought farm tools to be equipped with ball or roller bearings? I think so, by all means.

Do you like pine wood work in your machinery? Do single trees, eveners, and tongues, break too easily? Are farm tools properly painted? Shouldn't a mower tongue be painted as carefully as a wagon? Can you plan a better tongue cap on a wagon? Is the hammer strap too light on your wagon? Should a wagon box be painted better on the inside? These are only a few things to think about. If we farmers want better tools we must offer our suggestions to our friends, the implement manufacturers.

One implement manufacturer suggested that the farmers did not demand better made tools. Is this a fact? Lakin, Kan. A. H. Burg.

Plan for a succession of vegetables by planting the same kind of seed every 10 days.

Washington Comment By Senator Capper

BREWERY interests using their out-worn slogan of "personal liberty" and wrapping the flag around themselves staged their last important appearance in public in Washington on Flag Day, June 14. Masquerading in the name of union labor, the rank and file of which they misrepresented, the brewery agents organized a parade, marched to the steps of the National Capitol, and made a demand on Congress for the exclusion of wine and beer from the operation of the war-time prohibition statute, which becomes effective July 1. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was their principal spokesman, and probably this will go down in history as the greatest mistake ever made by the great labor leader, for the truth is he represented a minority rather than a majority of the members of Organized Labor.

Booze Has Small Following

But the last charge of the brewery interests really was a pitiable spectacle. It had been forecasted that 100,000 indignant citizens would participate in this great demonstration. Many observers put the number as low as 5,000 and no impartial observer estimated it at more than 10,000. It is no longer fashionable to march under the banner of John Barleycorn. Nor is it any longer interesting to the ordinary person to listen to the stereotyped and dying wails of old King Alcohol.

So far as Congress is concerned it will have no effect whatever. Congress will not follow the President's bidding and give the liquor men license to sell beer and wine up until the National Prohibition Amendment becomes effective next January. Nor do I believe President Wilson, despite his recommendation to Congress for a repeal of the War-time Prohibition Act, so far as beer and wine are concerned, will attempt to exercise his supposed right under the law to exempt these by Presidential order or proclamation. Most lawyers agree that the President does not possess this right and it is certain he cannot exercise it before he shall have issued a proclamation declaring demobilization at an end. Ac-

cording to the exact language of the law, prohibition is to be in effect "until the conclusion of the war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President." The booze barons appear to forget that the war cannot be officially over until peace is signed and overlook entirely the provision regarding demobilization. With several hundred thousand men still in the army and demobilization proceeding so slowly that Congress has felt the need of prodding up the War Department by means of reduced appropriations, the President will scarcely have the nerve to proclaim demobilization at an end, merely to benefit the booze barons.

One of the greatest evils of Washington government is the secret caucus and the secret committee meeting. The Senate progressives this year demanded and obtained an open Republican conference on the organization of the Senate and while Senator Penrose was chosen, against the wishes of the progressive element, Chairman of the Finance Committee, it was not done in a secret party caucus. The Senate probably will consider the peace treaty in open session, contrary to the usual practice in regard to consideration of treaties.

Despite these exceptions, however, both houses cling tenaciously to the practice of holding secret sessions, if the committee thinks it advisable. The practice, in my judgment, should be just the contrary. All meetings of committees and of Congress should be open to the public. That is the thing that is right now the matter with the peace treaty. President Wilson announced a policy of "open covenants, openly arrived at," and the country was behind him on it. Now the treaty has been made behind closed doors and is enshrouded in a veil of suspicion when it should be just what the President had promised—"an open covenant, openly arrived at." If the Senate in considering the treaty for ratification locks itself behind closed doors it will subject itself to the same criticism as the President.

This is a people's government and

neither the Senate nor the House, nor any subsidiary body of either, ever should act on any matter behind barred and bolted doors, with the public excluded. And a practice that is good enough for Congress should be equally good for the executive departments of the government. There has been too much secrecy in the transaction of public business, both on the part of Congress and of the President and the executive departments. Transactions that require the cover of darkness should come to an end. We should let in the light.

Packers Must be Regulated

In spite of the investigation of the Federal Trade Commission and the threat of Congressional action, the packers of the country continue their practice of profiteering. The break of \$2.50 to \$4 a hundred in fat cattle on May 15 brought no corresponding reduction in the price the consumer paid for his meat. The prices for beef in the local markets remained substantially the same. While the farmer who grew the cattle lost his profit at his end of the line, the consumer at the other end received no corresponding benefit. It was the same old packer game of working both ends for the benefit of the middle.

However, there is one ray of sunshine in the gloom. An amendment offered by Senator Kenyon to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill with a fair prospect for many years of selling 4 cent paper as 40 to 60 cent meat. Ham and bacon wrapped in heavy paper packages are sold gross weight instead of net weight. The meat dealer who buys from the packer has to pay just as much for this paper wrapping as he does for the meat contained in the wrapper. The Kenyon amendment, if it becomes a law, will require the packers to sell at net instead of gross weight, thus eliminating the profiteering in selling these paper wrappers as high priced meat. Investigation made in Washington shows that butchers are compelled to increase their prices on hams and bacon to consumers on account of this wrapping fraud 2 1/2 cents a pound in order to make the customary profit. That is the price made by the consuming public to the packer for the wrapping of the package, for which he has charged already in fixing the price of his product. I am heartily in favor of this amendment and supported it in the committee and on the floor of the Senate.

Ex-Congressman W. E. Humphrey, of Washington, who was elected to stay at home last fall and is now practicing law, appears to have received a retainer from the Farm Mortgage Bankers' association. Anyway, this association is sending out broadcast a statement prepared by Ex-Congressman Humphrey, calling attention to the loss to the government because of the fact that Federal Farm Loan Bonds are exempt from all taxation. The ex-Congressman says that a Federal Farm Loan Bond in the hands of a multi-millionaire, whose annual income is more than a million dollars, would enable him to save \$38 out of every \$50 interest he received.

Federal Farm Loan Bonds

There are 1,102 individuals and institutions who hold Federal Farm Loan Bonds registered. Of these 1,102 individuals, 1,050 have less than \$25,000 worth. Only three holders have more than \$500,000 in these bonds. Of the holdings between \$25,000 and \$100,000 there are 36, and there are 13 between \$100,000 and \$500,000. The average holdings of registered bonds are \$9,800 and it is believed the average holdings of coupon bonds are even less.

The Ex-Congressman speaks of a multi-millionaire saving \$38 out of every \$50 on an annual income of more than a million dollars. The three holdings of \$500,000 mentioned give to their owners an annual income of \$22,500 each instead of "more than a million." The multi-millionaires probably have so many tax-exempt bonds issued by municipalities and the like that they have not bought Federal Farm Loan Bonds for the benefit of the farmers, certainly not in an amount to hurt the government much, even from Mr. Humphrey's standpoint.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.



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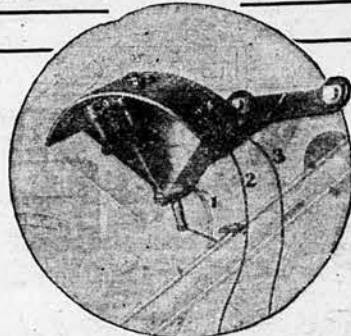
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Farm Engineering

BY E. J. T. EKBLAW

The Farm Water Supply. Sources of Contamination. To Keep Water Pure. Many Types of Wells. Various Kinds of Pumps. Wind Mills for Motor Power. Gas Engines and Electric Motors. Advantages of Rain Water. Locating Storage Tanks. Water Works for Farm Homes. Questions and Answers.

WATER supplies for domestic use may be taken from a number of sources. Probably the most ordinary source would be from surface water such as lakes or rivers. These in the case of large bodies of water or even of moderately small streams give an ample supply for the use of the farm household. The next source, and usually one of the best, would be springs, either large springs supplying a great excess or small springs whose entire flow may be appropriated. The source most ordinarily used at least in the central part of the United States is the underground supply, tapped by wells.

The safety of water for domestic and drinking purposes is dependent largely on its location. Especially is this true of the surface water and shallow wells and springs. Rivers fed by small streams trickling thru manured fields would necessarily carry more or less of the impurities of such courses. Likewise, lakes fed by such rivers scarcely could fail to be contaminated. Lakes and rivers may also be made impure by the dumping of sewage of cities into their waters unless indeed they are very large bodies of water sufficient in volume to dilute the impurities. Springs which may be fed by drainage from ground covered by manure, by seepage from barn lots and cess pools should be regarded with suspicion and the water should be analyzed before the supply is decided upon. Shallow wells also are subject to contamination from the same sources as those first mentioned. Wells should not be situated close to any such source of contamination if it can be avoided.

If a well be so situated it should be above the source of contamination above as relates to the flow of water, and not necessarily according to the slope of land as these two may be opposed. Various rules are given as to the distance from a source of contamination at which a well may safely be placed, such as depth of well, and twice depth of well. None of these rules will be infallible, as will be seen upon mature consideration. Water passes thru porous strata or sometimes in fissures between impervious strata and where such flow is but slightly obstructed water may flow for long distances without appreciable change in its state of impurity. Water taken from a well fed by such a supply certainly would be impure, while the distance from the real source of the impurity might be many times that specified by the most conservative rule. Thus it will be seen that careful consideration is necessary for the location of a safe well and no source of supply that is in the least doubtful should be used without a careful analysis from time to time.

There are numerous types of wells tapping the supply of underground water. Probably the most common type in the Central and Middle Western states is the dug well. Varying in depth from 15 to 40 or 50 feet and in diameter from 3 to 7 or 8 feet they form a reservoir or storage space for

water. This is of great importance where the supply is taken from clay soil by seepage, since, altho the total daily flow is much more than the amount demanded each day, the seepage may be so slow as to provide an insufficient quantity where all the supply is needed in a short time. Dug wells are walled up usually with rough stone, uncemented; sometimes brick material is used but the bricks must be held apart to provide an inlet for the water. One great disadvantage of the dug well is the impossibility of preventing the surface water from entering at or near the top. This may be partially remedied by cementing the top part of the wall and making a water tight curb. In the ordinary dug well there is also some trouble with small animals and snakes especially in a very dry season.

The bored well and the punched well form a type intermediate between the dug well and the drilled well. The larger bored wells are fitted with pervious curbs and walls and are closely analogous to the dug well. Smaller bored and punched wells are fitted with tight casings, the water being admitted at the bottom. The chief advantage in the bored well is the ease and rapidity with which it can be constructed. They do not provide so great storage space as do the dug wells. They may be used to depths of 100 feet, but the usual depth is not more than 50 feet. Another type is the driven well, its only advantage being ease and quickness of construction and ability to reach considerable depths. Deep wells are sunk by drilling but are seldom used for farm supplies.

The old time method of raising water, the old oaken bucket, is still in use in many parts of the country, but it is receding gradually before the more modern and convenient method of pumping. Various types of pumps are used. For low lifts where the well is large or in a cistern, where great capacity is not required, bucket pumps or chain pumps may be used. Bucket pumps consist of an endless chain passing over a wheel at the top of the pump. To this chain are attached at intervals tin buckets or cups. These fill with water as they rise and are emptied as they pass over the top of the wheel. The chain pump is similar except that water is raised by rubber disks closely fitting a pipe up which they pass. The most common type is the suction pump, composed of a suction pipe, a plunger working as a cylinder, and fitted with valves in such a way as to pull upward. This pump theoretically will raise water from 34 feet below the cylinder, altho it is not practicable to place the cylinder more than 25 feet above the lowest water level. This form of pump will lift water much higher than this, the height of lift being dependent upon the length of plunger rod that may be used. The force pump differs from the suction pump only in the fact that the top part of the pump is closed and is provided with an air space so that any water raised is forced out with a pressure equal to that exerted by the piston. This pump is especially adapted to the use of some form of mechanical power as it runs too heavy for hand pumping. A more modern and highly efficient type of pump is the rotary or centrifugal pump. This pump is capable of lifting an enormous amount of water in a short time, but it requires some form of rotary power to drive it.

Until recently the most of the pumping was done by hand. Power supplied by windmills has been used to some extent in some parts of the country and is a cheap and efficient method of supplying water. It is open to criticism, however, because of its one serious defect—lack of power when most needed. For use with a windmill a large storage tank of sufficient capacity to supply all needs for several days should be provided. Even then some pumping by hand probably will be practiced. A comparatively cheap and efficient source of power and one simple to operate is the gas engine, built in sizes to suit any pumping plant. Another incidental advantage is the use of this engine for other work when not pumping. The cleanest and most convenient, altho not the least expensive method of pumping is the use of the direct connected, electrically driven pump. This of course may be used only where electric power is available. Steam power is used to a slight extent but is practical only on large installations and is not suitable for farm use.

One of the best artificial sources of supply is rain water from the roofs of buildings, caught and stored in cisterns or tanks. This water, in the country is probably one of the purest that can be obtained if the roof is given time to wash more or less completely before water is caught. This can be done readily by means of a valve in the pipe leading to the cistern. This water also has the advantage of being soft, which makes it much more desirable for household use. This system has the disadvantage, unless large storage capacity is provided, of failing to hold a sufficient supply to carry over a long period of drouth. Another supply must be available also to permit cleaning of the cistern or tank. Cisterns are located in the ground and may be directly under the house. This is a convenient location and one that prevents freezing of the pump in winter.

Storage tanks may be placed in the attic, just below the eaves. This provides a slight pressure sufficient to carry the water to all parts of the house. The underground cistern provides the supply for summer, but cracks in the walls may sometimes admit dangerous impurities. Any hardness of cistern water should be noted and taken as an indication of a leak. Cisterns usually are walled with brick set in cement and lined with a cement plaster. Inside tanks may be made of wood, iron, or concrete if sufficient support is available. Filters are sometimes used to purify the water taken into cisterns, but they are difficult to clean and are seldom worth while. Sometimes the supply in a weak well is aided by running water from roofs into the well. This is not a common practice or one to be recommended.

Various systems of water works for farms are on the market. The one to be used depends largely on the condition under which it is to be used. There is no doubt that running water should have a place in every farm home. Where the source of supply is situated above the dwelling, which is rarely the case, the water may be simply piped down by the force of gravity. Flow from artesian wells may sometimes be used in this manner. Occasionally a spring located on a hillside is above the level to which the water must be delivered. In rare cases a siphon will lift water over an eminence between a source of supply and the required level on the other side. Natural or artificial reservoirs may be made to hold a large supply which can be obtained by gravity or pumping.

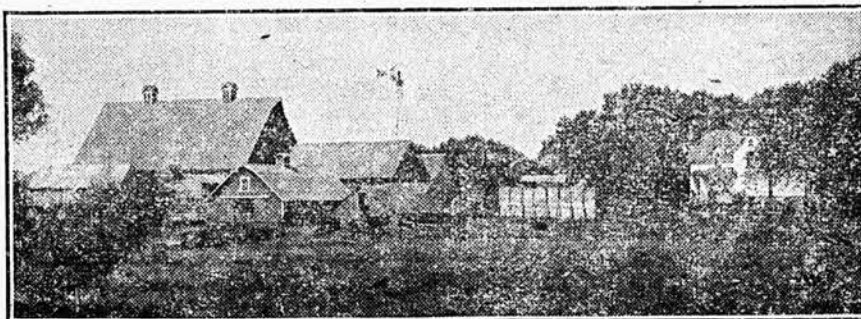
Papering Painted Walls

Please tell me how to paper a celled room that has been painted. Will it stick on wall board after being painted? E. R. Lake City, Kan.

In papering a painted surface, follow the usual procedure of applying wall paper. Starch paste will enable the paper to stick tightly to a clean wall. Paper also can be applied very readily to wall board.

Can you give me information regarding army trucks? Are they to be sold at auction as the army horses were sold? I have much hauling and would like to have one of these trucks. W. H. S. Vernon, Kan.

We do not believe that any of the standard army trucks are to be sold except to the manufacturers who supplied them. A few on-standard machines may be sold, but they are quite rare. Most of the spare trucks are being distributed to the state for road work.



Every Farm Home Should Have Water Works. Gas Engines, Wind Mills and Electricity Will Provide All the Motor Power Needed.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Kansas Wants Fair Weather. Extension Guards Save Wheat. How To Raise Lodged Grain. Good Prairie Hay This Year. Second Alfalfa Crop is Heavy. Prairie Chickens More Plentiful. English Army Rations are Scant.

IT RAINED almost every day or night during the week ending June 14. With each rain the heavy wheat would lean over and with each return of sunshine it would straighten up again fairly well. I admire this quality of coming right back again and only hope that the wheat will not become discouraged with so much rising and falling and conclude to stay down some of these days. Despite the very wet weather wheat seems to be filling well and at this date, June 14, it is in the dough stage. Even the wheat which does not entirely rise after the rain seems to be filling. This alludes to upland wheat. I am told that on the richer bottom fields much wheat is down to stay.

While hoping that we may not need them we have ordered a set of extension guards for the cutterbar of our grain harvester. They are of the kind which you may have seen advertised in the paper. They work on the same principle as the "snoot" on the corn harvester which will bring up and hold in a cutting position nearly all the down corn except that lying away from the machine. I never have used any of these extension guards but have reason to suppose they will do what they are advertised to do.

A Neosho bottom wheat farmer this week while in an implement house in Burlington told us how he handled down grain. When the wheat became tangled or down so one could not cut right around the field as usual he would hitch a team to a 12-foot hay-rake and rake up the down grain just ahead of the binder going in the opposite direction from which the binder was cutting. By using a 12-foot rake one can drive the team close to the line of the grain and so lift up about a 6-foot swath without putting either horse into the wheat. He said that this would bring the grain up so that it could be cut with little loss. Often when grain is down it can be cut one way and some drag the binder around one side empty. It seems to me that it would be much better and quicker to use the rake as this farmer does and keep the binder cutting all the time. It would be much cheaper to drive a team hitched to a rake one way empty than to drag a heavy binder with four horses attached to it that would be doing nothing half the time.

The hay question, so far as growing the crop is concerned, is settled for this locality right now. While some fields of prairie hay may be weedy on the whole the quality will be pretty good and the quantity will be larger than in any year in the last decade with the exception of 1915. There is every probability of much lower prices for this crop but the expense of putting it up will be fully as high as one year ago. It is said that the standard price for putting prairie hay in the bale from the standing grass is to be \$5 a ton, the same as was paid last year. If the wages are proportioned the same as last year it will mean about \$10 a day for men who do the mowing and from \$10 to \$16 a day for those who pitch and tie. This does not look like

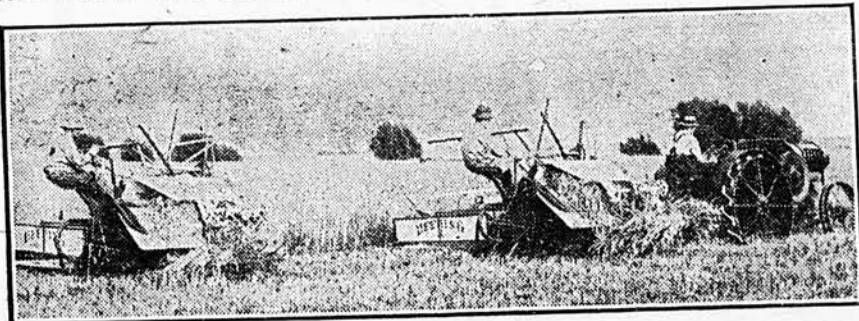
a fair division. The men who provide a team and mowing machine certainly should draw larger wages than single men. But to be fair one must admit that the pitcher or tier who draws \$12 to \$15 a day has to work very hard.

In addition to this heavy crop of prairie hay now growing the first crop of alfalfa was heavy and most of it was saved in good feeding condition. The second crop of alfalfa is now assured and that, likewise, will be heavy. Probably it will be just at the right stage to cut when wheat harvest arrives. In that event the hay will have to wait but in any event it will make a big tonnage of good feed. So I think we can be assured that whatever other problem of feed may arise we have the hay question settled in our favor.

On the morning of June 7 I plainly heard from several different directions the "oom-boom-boom" of the prairie-chickens. It is seldom that we hear them at this late date in Eastern Kansas; I suppose that, like the corn, they have been held back by the cool, wet weather. There are many of these fine birds to be found now in the wide stretches of meadow land we have in this part of Kansas. Under the protection of the law the prairie chicken is on the increase here. Another thing which has helped them is the fact that the meadows are now seldom burned off so their nesting places are not destroyed. Their spring morning music always brings back to my mind memories of homestead days when the prairies were covered with these excellent birds. They fell victims, not to the farmer's musket, but to the double barreled shotgun and bird dog of the town hunter.

If, as Joel Chandler Harris said, you feel like quarreling with your "vittles" it might help you to sit down and listen for a time to a tale of short rations as told by a young man from this locality who has just returned from France after spending 10 weeks in a German prison. All they had given them to eat was stock beets boiled with an issue once a day of a slice of alleged bread about 5 inches square. On this ration unwounded men were worked from early in the morning until late at night. So if you think the world is not using you right in the matter of food I suggest that you give this ration a trial for the next week.

Here in Kansas we had no idea, and many of us yet do not understand, how near Europe was to starvation one year ago. Probably England was in better condition than any of the old world countries yet even the English people were on rations which we would think approached starvation. Many of the boys from this locality who were in the 35th or 80th division passed thru England on their way to France and were held there a few days. During that time they were fed by the English army commissary on English army rations and all the boys agree that the time they spent in England was one of semi-starvation. One thin slice of bread was all that was given to each man and to this was added either boiled potatoes or a small slice of bacon and a little jam. If one had the bacon he did not get potatoes and if he had potatoes no bacon was issued. This constituted their meal.



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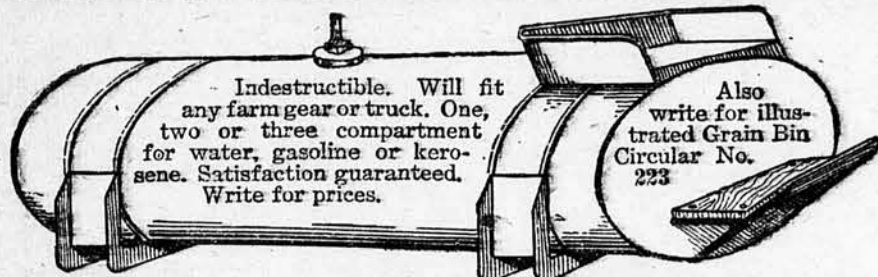


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With the Home Makers

Try These Fillings for Your Picnic Sandwiches

BY STELLA G. NASH

WITH July's open-air picnics and parties comes the yearly demand for sandwiches that are "different." Perhaps some of the varieties given below will come under that class. They are dainty, easily made and yet quite filling enough to satisfy out-of-door appetites:

Bread for sandwiches should be 12 hours old. Cut the slices very thin and butter evenly. Fit two buttered slices together and trim off the crusts. These crusts can be used for puddings, stuffings and fried dishes of various sorts, and in griddle cakes. Put lettuce leaves between the slices.

Try the following mixtures for your sandwiches:

Mix 1 box of deviled ham, or other highly seasoned meats, with 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce and 2 tablespoons of chopped cucumber pickle.

Season fresh cheese highly with salt, paprika, and a few drops of onion juice. Chop stuffed olives and mix with it.

Chop finely hard-boiled eggs, season and spread on the bread with mayonnaise.

Cucumbers sliced very thin and dipped into mayonnaise are a delicious filling.

Peel and slice thin small round red tomatoes and spread on with mayonnaise.

Cottage cheese mixed with nuts, olives, chopped dates or raisins is delicious.

Use crispy broiled bacon, a small portion of chicken meat shredded, and freshly sliced tomato, with mayonnaise.

Spread one slice of bread with cream cheese and the other with jelly.

Slice a hard-boiled egg upon the bread, season and add sliced olives.

Or make the egg into a paste with butter or oil, and mix with minced ham, grated cheese, chopped olives, peppers or small cucumber pickles.

Mash cooked chicken liver to a paste, season with salt and pepper and spread over the buttered bread; then add shreds of crisped bacon.

Such jellies as gooseberry, currant and grape make excellent sandwich filling; also orange marmalade.

Sandwiches may be made several hours ahead if they are kept fresh in this way: Plunge a napkin into hot water, wring dry and wrap about the pile of sandwiches; then put away in a cold place. Or wrap each sandwich as completed in oiled paper.

Summer Drinks and Desserts

Mint Grape Juice—Pick from the stems a cup of fresh mint leaves. Bruise slightly and pour over them 1 pint of boiling water. Strain when cold and add 1 pint of grape juice with sugar, cracked ice and cold water. Rhubarb and grape juice offer another excellent combination.

Peach Ice—Make a puree by rubbing 1 quart of sliced, mellow peaches thru a colander. Boil 1½ cups of sugar and 2 cups of water together for 5 minutes, then cool. To this sirup add the peach pulp and ½ cup each of lemon and orange juice. Turn into a freezer and freeze until firm.

Chocolate Parfait—Heat ¼ cup of milk in a double boiler; add 2 squares of bitter chocolate and stir until the chocolate is melted; add 1 cup of sugar and stir until dissolved; let cool. Whip 3 cups of heavy cream stiff; add 1 teaspoon of vanilla and fold in the cooled chocolate mixture. Turn into a mold and pack in ice and salt for 3 hours, using four parts of ice to one of salt.

Raspberry Ice—Boil 1 quart of water and 2 cups of sugar together 20 minutes; add 2 cups of raspberry juice,

½ cup of orange juice and ¼ cup of lemon juice and strain. Freeze to a mush. Serve as soon as possible after freezing.

Pineapple Punch—Combine 1 pint of pineapple juice, ½ cup of orange juice and 4 tablespoons of lemon juice; add sugar to taste. Cut a slice of orange for each glass and press a cherry in the center. Fill the glasses with finely crushed ice, place a slice of orange on top, and pour over it the fruit juice.

Pear Parfait—Beat the yolks of 3 eggs until thick, and add slowly ¼ cup of sirup drained from a can of preserved

pears. Let cook in a double boiler to a thick custard. Remove from the fire and whip until cool. Whip 1 pint of cream to a stiff, dry froth, fold it gently into the pear custard, and put into a plain mold. Pack in ice and salt and let stand 3 or 4 hours to ripen. When time to serve, turn out carefully on a shallow glass dish and heap sweetened whipped cream around it.

Soap for Mosquito Bites

To relieve the irritation caused by a mosquito bite, rub the affected part with soap. Moisten the end of a cake of ordinary toilet soap and gently rub the puncture. The irritation and swelling will disappear in a short time.

H. F. Grinstead.

A Fourth of July Museum

The invitations, gay with the national colors, stated that Miss Blank in order to encourage patriotism in her native town, had made a museum of collections of curios connected with noted Americans, and bade her friends to meet and view the objects. The booklets passed around among the guests upon their arrival were attractive, having a small flag painted in one corner of the cover, which also contained the words: "The Fourth of July Museum at Miss Blank's, July 4, 1918."

A red, white and blue ribbon held the booklet together and at the end of this was a small white pencil. The guests were paired off, for two heads are so much better than one. Each of the booklets contained a date or event in United States history.

The boy who drew the booklet containing "1492" became the partner of the girl who held "Discovery of America." The museum specimens were arranged on tables or mounted on cards and each was numbered conspicuously. The following list of names was used: Paul Revere, a toy horse with rider, labeled, "The horse travels best by night;" Abraham Lincoln, two small darkies, labeled, "All free;" Washington, a bunch of cherries, labeled, "Our national fruit;" Carrie Nation, a toy hatchet, labeled, "You think you know—guess again;" General Grant, a chocolate cigar; Theodore Roosevelt, a doll's rough rider hat; Benjamin Harrison, his grandfather's hat; Mark Twain, two pencil marks; P. T. Barnum, a hippopotamus, labeled, "The greatest show on earth;" Harriet Beecher Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin; Priscilla Alden, a picture of a puritan at a spinning wheel; Jefferson Davis, a confederate dollar bill; Nathaniel Hawthorne, "The Scarlet Letter," represented by a medium-sized red envelope; Eli Whitney, a cotton gin, represented by a branch of cotton and a bottle labeled, "Pure Holland Gin;" Robert Fulton, a toy steamboat; Benjamin Franklin, a kite and a key.

The national colors were used effectively in the decoration of the rooms or of the table, and the prizes were silk flags and photographs of historic places. Appropriate place cards for a

Fourth of July luncheon or dinner may be made by covering small glass bottles about the size of a fire cracker with red tissue paper, and filling them with little candies. By cutting the corks even with the bottles and drawing a small piece of twine thru for a fuse, a clever imitation of a cracker may be made. The names of the guests may be put vertically on the bottles.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lasater.

Canning Clubs are Busy

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Altho we have more work than we can do, our canning club had a very good attendance at their demonstration meeting. A team was selected to compete with other teams in the county for the honor of representing the county at the state fair. We understand that the county team may be a combination of the best from three local teams. This year, we are told, the best team at the state fair will be sent to represent the state at the interstate fair at Sioux City, Ia. As this trip is made free of all expense to the team, it is a privilege well worth striving to secure.

Canning is now the order of the day. Late cherries have developed well and the crop is good. A neighbor orchardist has 500 trees that have helped to fill cans in the homes of many near and far away. The price asked for these cherries has been \$3.50 a bushel if taken already picked. If the buyer was willing to do his own picking, he was allowed \$1.25 for the work.

The cherry pitter, bought to save work and time, gave poor results until the men noticed that the plates were attached to the wrong side. Then the action was perfect. We doubt if many persons care whether the cherries used in pies are whole or broken. Certainly few men would be so eager to do their own chewing, as one farmer expressed it, that they would sit up late helping to pit a bushel of cherries.

Enough of the cherry adheres to the pit to make it well worth the effort to boil the pits and add the strained juice to the sauce. It is true of many fruits that the best part of the fruit, the real flavor, is next to the skin. In paring peaches, pears and apples, the best results are secured if the parings and seeds or cores are boiled and the strained liquid used in making the sirup for the fruit. There are many persons who crack several peach pits and boil them in the liquid used in making the sirup.

With the help of two of our neighbors, we canned 20 pints of peas in the first half day we have used for the work. To save so many trips to the garden, we picked about 10 quarts of peas at one time and poured them into a tub of cold water. From there we took them by small basins and shelled them. As soon as we had a pint shelled, we blanched and put them in the canner to sterilize. We counted time for all cans from the time the last can was put in the canner or from the time it and others were boiling. We do not know that this scheme for keeping the peas from souring will prove a success. We think it ought to do as well as that used by many women. A number have told us they always pick and shell the peas in the evening, spread them out

thin on ice overnight and blanch and sterilize the following morning.

If we are obliged to do all the cooking for harvest hands without help, we shall be glad to have some of the quart cans of freshly canned peas and beans. As a help in providing food for unexpected workers, we have placed navy beans in cans. Cooked in cans, navy beans for many meals may be provided—all with the same fire.

Some housewives tell us they have found the best use of their aluminum pressure cookers to be that of cooking food in a short time that ordinarily would require hours. Tough pieces of meat, dry beans, beets and other vegetables were mentioned. One woman said that by using the pressure cooker she was able to cook for several on an oil stove, without it she would need a fire in the range as well.

In mixing a bran mash for the army worm that has been damaging the alfalfa, we lacked Paris green. As a substitute we used arsenate of lead, thinking it would be equally effective. Our county agent tells us that, as a poison the lead is not so strong as the Paris green. From his explanation of the life and habits of the army worm, we learn that we may expect another brood about the first of July. For that host, if it should appear, we shall have our bran, sirup, lemons and Paris green ready.

One application of the arsenate of lead seems to have been sufficient for the potatoes in the garden. That small patch serves well to show the difference in the home grown seed and the northern seed. The home grown seed has produced plants that are small and even now, June 16, are turning yellow. There are three and four potatoes in a hill. The three rows from northern seed are bright green and contain 10 and 12 potatoes in a hill.

Cool Dresses for Summer

9312—The slip-on blouse fastens on the shoulders with long or short sleeves. The front of the blouse can be smocked at each side in preference to the belted style. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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a removable chemisette to match the long revers. Size 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure.

9314—Ladies' and Misses Four-Piece Skirt. This four-gored model will make a very practicable summer skirt. The side gores are applied to form deep pockets. Sizes 16, 18 years and 26, 28, 30, 32 inches waist measure.

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

Here Are the Winners

Prizes for the best letters written to the women's department in June go to Mrs. B. J. Schmidt, Barton Co., Kansas; Mrs. A. E. Horn, Cloud Co., Kansas; and Mae Collins, Mitchell Co., Kansas.

For July three \$1 prizes will be awarded for letters on the following subjects: My favorite apple recipes and how I put them up for winter; Of what shall the fall garden consist? How we expect to improve the school house before fall; Can a woman be a homemaker and producer both? What our club is planning to exhibit at the fair and how we prepare the exhibits.

Address all letters to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by July 16.



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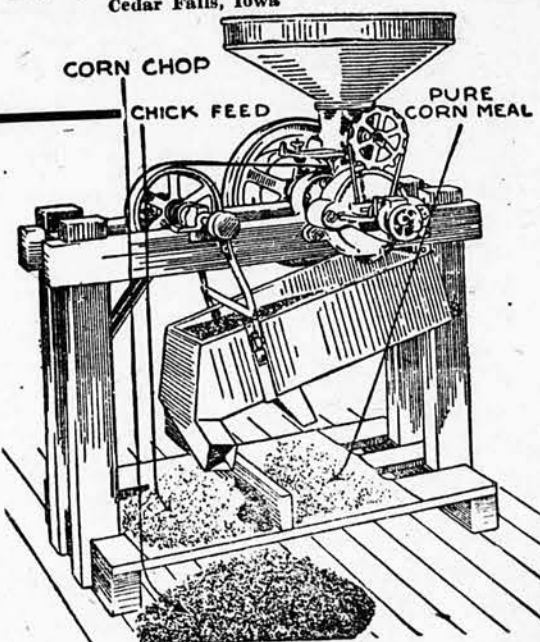
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For Our Young Readers

Sleep in a Tent, Live Outdoors, Kiddies Enjoy Camping

BY CLARA PETERSON

BLANCHE and Betty were camping beside a lovely lake. It was chautauqua time and the grounds were dotted with tents. Some fronted the water; they even had little canvas-covered porches, but the Smiths' was only a common tent. Outside it, in the shade, mother and auntie had built a rustic bench and chairs.

Nearby was the casino with its gay ice cream parlors and pavilion where young folks crowded to hear the bands. On the slope to the auditorium stood the popcorn wagon, shedding a buttery, toasty smell all around. The auditorium itself was most inviting when its immense spaces were empty and the cool breezes merely ruffled the sawdust on the floor. How far away the stage looked, and how mysterious! Was that really the place where the magician had found eggs and birds and rabbits?

Then there was the post office, a little yellow building which often held letters from father. How much fun to linger and watch the celebrities come for their mail! Once Betty had seen a noted speaker with his twin daughters. The little girls had smiled and offered her candy from a ribboned box. And the day before, Miss Lucia Carter, the elocutionist, had been talking with a friend and Blanche had found that she was really as beautiful as she looked with the lights shining on her from the stage.

The Smith tent was close to the high fence separating the chautauqua grounds from the farm lands beyond. The sun was just beginning to shine thru the canvas when Blanche and Betty opened their eyes and peeped out. How cool and fresh the air was. How green the trees! They dressed hastily and ran down to the bathing beach. It was so early there was not a person in the water. For once no crowd stood upon the pier, no bathing slippers and limp water wings dangled from the posts. The blue lake spread unmarred under the blue sky.

Beside the steps leading to the sand, grew a choke cherry tree. Its pucky fruit hung red over the children's heads.

"They look riper this morning," suggested Betty doubtfully. "Perhaps this bunch is good to eat."

"Taste and you will see that it isn't," answered Blanche wisely.

Betty slipped the little cherries into her mouth and made a wry face.

"Let's run to the tent for the milk pail. We can get back with the milk before anyone is up."

Their bare feet flew along the path. All the tents were quiet and when they passed the big brown hotel, not even one door was open. Blanche lifted the shining pail from the table. They climbed over the fence and immediately were in Fairyland.

The grass was long and thick with Indian daisies and yellow straw lilies. The ground sloped softly to the white sand and little waves lapped the shore with a murmuring sound. There was no sign of human life save the roof of the farm house in the distance. The children waded in the shallow water and picked up colored stones. Little frogs jumped before them and dragon flies whizzed thru the air.

At the farm no one seemed to be stirring but the housewife, scattering corn to the ducks.

"Land's sake! You children here at 5 o'clock! The milk isn't ready. I'll call you as soon as it is strained."

Blanche and Betty ran along the beach until they rounded the bend where two points of land circles a still little bay. Floating in it was a great fallen tree and at the log's very end grew large green leaves with golden buds showing thru. Water lilies! In a moment the girls had crawled out and drawn up the fresh, dripping flowers. They sat dabbling their toes in the water and arranging the buds.

"We must go now," said Blanche, when the sun began to beat more warmly upon their heads, and flower

laden they jumped to the mossy bank. A soft voice called suddenly:

"Wait for me, children."

And from the low branch of a gnarled old tree descended Miss Lucia. She was in a pink morning frock and the sun shone delightfully upon her golden hair.

"You two have done me a favor. I had sketched scenery until I was tired, but see what you have added to my book."

The children stood breathless while she held out the white page. There was the enchanting spot with its graceful birch trees and the old log floating in the water, but upon it sat two slender little girls, their arms full of water lilies.

The three tramped home, stopping only for the pail of foamy milk. Miss Lucia recited "Little Orphan Annie" and all the other poems requested and when they had climbed the fence to the grounds where the lazy campers were just beginning to stir, Betty whispered:

"Hasn't this been a wonderful morning?"

Names of Cities

This puzzle represents three cities and one town in the United States. The town is in New York. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be prizes for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct answers.

NAMED FOR A KING OF FRANCE
A PLACE FOR LINGERERS
A SMALL STONE
THE FIRST GREAT
EVANGELIST



Solution June 14 puzzle—Kinds of birds: lyre, king, snow, butcher, mocking. The prize winners: Frank Huston, James Wendell Coate, Phyllis Griffith, Charlotte Ably, Winona Baker, John Owens.

Girls Quilt for Belgian Tots

Our Sunday school class had an all day quilting at the home of our Sunday school teacher. We tacked some baby comforters which our class made for the Belgian children last summer.



We made 10 of them and tacked them May 14. We finished six in the morning and four in the afternoon. We were thru at 4 o'clock and then played awhile; after that pictures of our class were taken. We surely had a good time. Seven girls were present and some mothers were there and helped to quilt. Girard, Kan. Mary Morton.

Letters About Canning

Did you ever help mother can or have you done any canning all by yourself? We would like to know about your methods and the success you have had. Special prizes will be awarded for the best letters on canning. Address Bertha G. Schmidt, Editor Young Folks Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Capper Pig Club News

Here's the Way the Pep Race Looks Now

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

TAKE A LOOK at the first pep standing! Is your county there? If not, do a little thinking about the reason for its absence. Have you held any county meetings? Was anything worth while done at these meetings? Did you attend?

I hope no club member or leader will decide, because his county isn't represented in this list or isn't very far up, that there's no use working any more. Why, man, the game's only started. No matter if you're clear down in the cellar it's possible for you to climb to the top—if you lose no time in starting on the upward journey. The county leader can't do it all, either. His work counts only half, so it's up to his teammates to do the rest.

No grade is given for the 20 leading teams this time. I don't hesitate to say that there aren't five points between the first and the tenth teams. The race for that trophy cup certainly is going to be a hot one, and the line-up may change a dozen times before the cup is awarded. The standing of the teams will be printed once a month during July, August and September. See where you can have your team by the end of that time. Here's the way it goes now:

County	Leader
1. Reno.....	Ray Taylor
2. Labette.....	Max Barnes
3. Cloud.....	Theodore Tilson
4. Stafford.....	Edward Slade, Jr.
5. Johnson.....	Merlyn Andrew
6. Osage.....	Everett Ingersoll
7. Riley.....	Darlington Holtman
8. Lyon.....	Harvey Stewart
9. Anderson.....	John Scruggs, Jr.
10. Wilson.....	John Sell
11. Clay.....	William Manwarren
12. Pottawatomie.....	Glen Schwandt
13. Kingman.....	Theodore Folkers
14. Republic.....	Albert Segerhammer
15. Jefferson.....	Frederick True
16. Atchison.....	Walter Delfelder
17. Ford.....	Andrew Riegel
18. Russell.....	Muri Wilkerson
19. Jackson.....	Aaron Brown
20. Shawnee.....	Everett Wilson

Say, fellows, wouldn't it be fine if we had a club paper in which we could put reports of all the picnics and meetings held by Capper Pig club teams, and tell the many interesting things that all of you would like to know? We can't do that just now, tho, and it's not possible for me to mention all the meetings reported to me. I want to hear of them, however, for if I'm not told about the doings of your team how can I know you're on the job? Don't leave it to one or two boys in the team to write about meetings. The leader must give a report, anyway, and it's the duty of the club reporter to write up the meetings for the local papers. Give the club manager your account of county news.

Yes, Reno and Stafford counties held that picnic and ball game they were planning for June 7. And they had "some" time, too. Four counties were represented, 64 persons from Stafford, 62 from Reno, five from Barton and 18 from Pratt. After big eats and an interesting program, Reno and Stafford tangled in a game of ball that ended with the score 10 to 6 in favor of Reno. Last year Stafford won, and

the boys are planning to have a second game this summer. It'll be the "rubber" game, and should be a hot one. Oh yes, I mustn't forget to tell you that both counties remembered the club manager with samples of the excellent cake brought to the picnic. Um yum, it was good! That isn't why these two counties are near the top in the pep list, tho.

The big breed club election is over. Some excitement in this office when the votes were counted, too. In several instances candidates ran neck and neck until the last vote was in. Knowing every member who was running for office, as I do, you may be sure I was very much interested in learning the result. I'm certain that breed club officers for 1919 are capable club members who will do their utmost to boost their breeds and take care of their official duties. Here are their names:

Duroc Jersey—President, P. J. Paulsen; vice president, Verne Jones; secretary, Everett Ingersoll; assistant secretary, Floyd Herman; directors, J. C. Stewart, Max Barnes, Maurice Casey.

Poland China—President, E. M. Simpson; vice president, Dwight Williams; secretary, Albert Segerhammer; assistant secretary, Waverly Stearns; directors, A. U. Jenkins, Vance Lindahl, Waldo McBurney.

Spotted Poland China—President, George G. Eakin; vice president, Reese Washington; secretary, Orville Chigbrow; assistant secretary, Lloyd Winterrowd; directors, Horace Whittaker, Lloyd Cashman, Carl Zimmerli.

Chester White—President, Jay B. Baugh; vice president, Robert Knight; secretary, Merlyn Andrew; assistant secretary, Glenn Mosher; directors, Nathaniel Cowan, William Dewey, Day Rush.

Hampshire—President, John Wingert; vice president, Wesley Dove; secretary, Preston Shincman; assistant secretary, Nelson Hayward; directors, John Jones, Seth Neill, Carl Smith.

Here's some news that should put every club member who has a Spotted Poland China entry on his mettle: William Hunt, of Osawatomie, Kan., says: "I hereby give you authority to announce that I will give a pure-bred gilt valued at \$50 to the Capper Pig club boy making the best record with the Spotted Poland Chinas this year. I know the boy that gets this pig will have a prize that he will be proud of." It gives me a great deal of pleasure to announce this offer of Mr. Hunt's, for some of our liveliest members are Spotted Poland enthusiasts. A prize pig for every breed has been put up by Kansas breeders this year, and it's up to Capper Pig club boys to win them.

An announcement that will be of interest to boys having Berkshire entries in club work is that the American Berkshire association will extend the same courtesy to Capper Pig club members as already has been extended by other swine record associations. Club members with Berkshire entries may register their pigs thru this office at the rate regularly allowed Berkshire association members—75 cents a pig. I'm sure our boys will be glad to get this news, for now pigs of any of the standard breeds may be

(Continued on Page 25.)



Lyon County line-up: Top, Left to Right, Delbert Drensher, Guy Spencer, Daniel Eckel, Frank Greenlee, Harvey Stewart. Bottom, Wilbur Bidson, Leslie Stewart, John Wingert, Albert Luginland, Alvin Clinkenbeard, Tom Turner.

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THE fact that gasoline prices are low constitutes the achievement of an ideal on the part of the Standard Oil Company. There are several contributing factors.

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The demand for gasoline is steady—the supply is steady—thus enabling the Company to utilize its equipment to a maximum capacity which in turn keeps down the costs and therefore selling prices.

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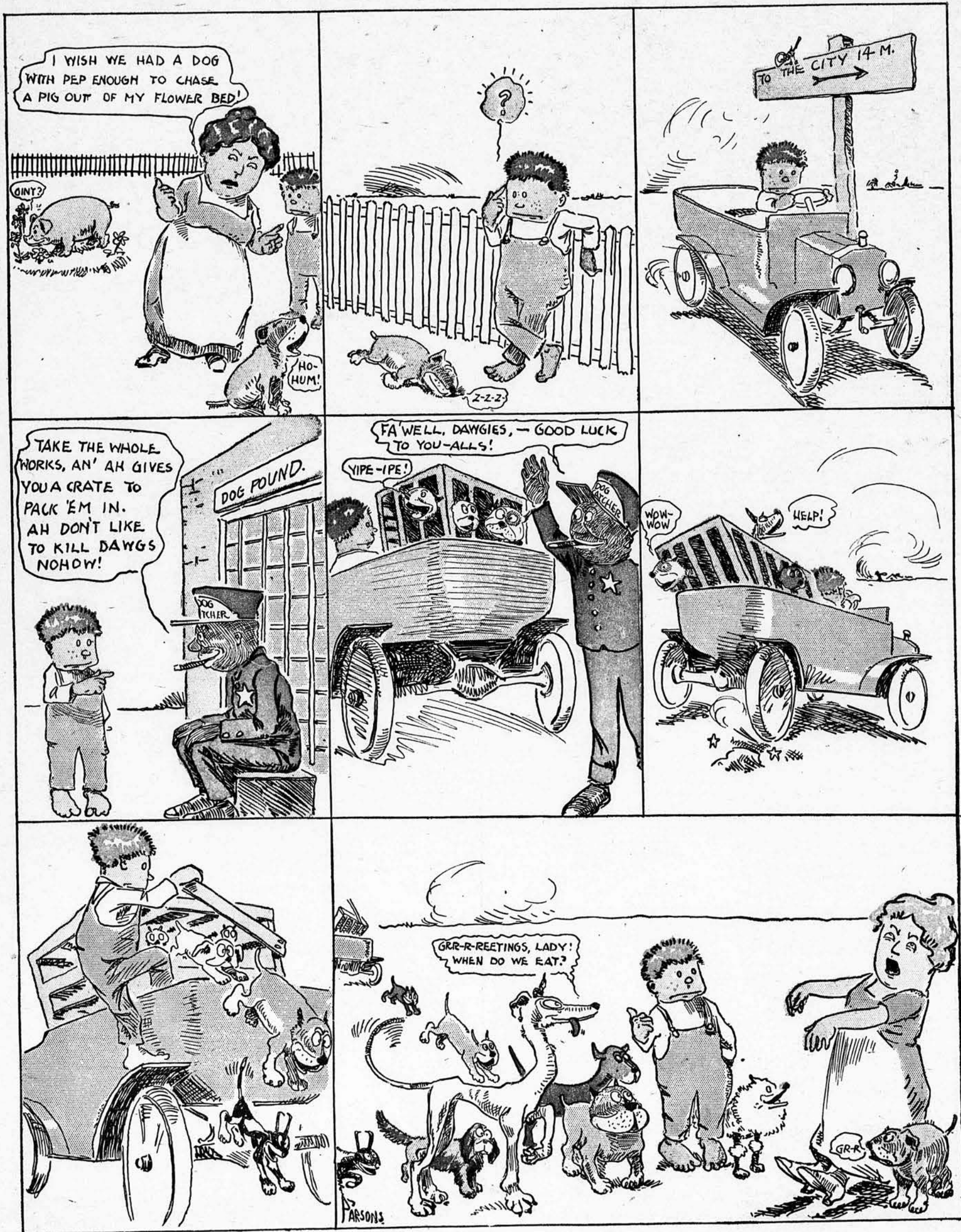
It is by this husbandry that the Company is able to keep down the price of gasoline that you may run your car for the enjoyment of your family or the furtherance of your business without great expense for fuel.

You may not know that gasoline sells in this market for about one-half or one-third the price charged in Europe even under normal pre-war conditions.

Standard Oil Company
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In His Well Meant Efforts to Help Mother, Buddy Meets the Kind and Tender Hearted Dog Catcher—And Also Some Dogs



June 28, 1919.

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30 Days' FREE TRIAL

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THE show ring is one medium of advertising which many breeders of dairy cattle neglect. It is probably the most effective method by which the breeder may establish himself among his fellow breeders in a short time. Of course the official test is the best channel thru which to advertise a herd but even this has its limitations, as has the show ring. The official test requires a long time to get results and it does not show the general public the type of cattle being bred by the owner. The results of the official test are the last analyses of a good herd of cows, but these results reach mainly the closer student of the breed and the more established breeders and even to reach these it requires considerable publicity thru the breed papers and agricultural papers.

How the Show Ring Helps

The beginner who never has read any breed literature is not reached as widely as he is in the case of the show ring. Not only are the purebred cattle owners met at the shows but also many dairymen who own grades and will in the future want purebred bulls. The dairyman when in the market for stock naturally will endeavor to buy of the man who had the cattle that suited him best at the shows. The show ring gives the beginner a chance to observe the results of the exhibitors' breeding operations and thereby better enables him to decide from whom to purchase in the future. The showing of dairy cattle never should be made a substitute for official testing but rather a supplement to it.

The show ring is a great educator. It gives the public a chance to see the best representatives of each breed in the best condition possible; also, it is a great education for the exhibitor. Many breeders come to the shows each year and deplore the type of cattle capturing the prizes and declaring they have better individuals in their own herds. If this is true these men do

the herd. Very often the secret of a certain man's phenomenal success is primarily due to his ability to pick the animals while in the rough that will fit out well. I have known some men that had good cattle but were only moderately successful in the show ring because they were unable to pick the diamonds in the rough, so to speak. There is a great difference in the way animals fit out and the tendency is for the breeder to pick the animals that are in the best condition at the time of selection rather than the animals that will make the best appearances after being conditioned for exhibition. If possible, it is a good plan to fit a few more animals than you intend to show because one animal may come out better or worse than you expected or some accident may befall some animal and thereby ruin several classes for you at a time when it is too late to prepare a substitute.

Choosing the animals for your show string try to get as many of your own breeding as possible because any one with the capital can collect a great show herd by purchase but very few men are able to breed them, and the show herd should be a demonstration of your ability as a constructive breeder. Also, by selecting animals closely related you are able to show them in their respective classes and also in the group classes, like produce of dam, that is two animals of either sex, from the same dam, and get of sire, that is four animals of either sex the get of one sire. At the same time the animals chosen if properly selected can be shown in the young herds and calf herds—the owner must be the breeder of the females in these classes at most fairs—and in some cases some of these same animals may be worked into the aged herd.

The following is the classification for dairy cattle at the Kansas Free Fair, which is typical of most of the corn belt state fairs:

Individuals				
Class		\$20	\$12	\$8
314 Bull, 3 years old or over	.....	20	12	8
315 Bull, 2 years and under 3	.....	10	10	5
316 Bull, senior yearling	.....	15	10	5
317 Bull, junior yearling	.....	15	10	5
318 Bull, senior calf	.....	15	10	5
319 Bull, junior calf	.....	15	12	8
320 Cow, 3 years old or over	.....	20	12	8
321 Cow, 2 years and under 3	.....	20	12	8
322 Cow, senior yearling	.....	15	10	5
323 Heifer, junior yearling	.....	15	10	5
324 Heifer, senior calf	.....	15	10	5
325 Heifer, junior calf	.....	15	10	5
Champions				
326 Senior champion bull, 2 years old or over	.....	\$10		
327 Junior champion bull, under 2 years	.....	10		
328 Grand champion bull, any age	.....	20		
329 Senior champion cow, 2 years old or over	.....	10		
330 Junior champion cow, under 2 years	.....	10		
331 Grand champion cow or heifer, any age	.....	20		
Herds and Groups				
332 Aged herd	.....	\$20	\$15	\$10
333 Young herd	.....	20	15	10
334 Calf herd	.....	15	10	5
335 Get of sire	.....	20	15	10
336 Produce of cow	.....	10	10	5

At the larger shows there are additional classes such as the following:

Bull, 4 years old or over
Cow, 5 years old or over
Cow, 4 years old or over
Cow having official yearly record begun at 5 years or over
Cow having official yearly record begun under the age of 5 years
Advanced Registry cow, with two of her progeny
Dairy Herd.

not have the good of their breed at heart or they would bring their cattle out for public inspection. However, when such men are induced to show they very often have their eyes opened to the fact that their cattle are not quite as good as they thought and they awakened to the real type of cattle they should develop.

Many breeders make the mistake of waiting until they think they are able to clean up the show before venturing out. If they had started several years before by showing at their local county fair and then brought a few of the best to their state fair they would have picked up enough of the tricks of the game, so to speak, that they would be in a position to win when their herd was raised to the quality that justified it. However, a man must know something of the game before he can win in stiff competition even if he has good cattle.

After deciding to show, the first step in preparation is the selection of

These classes are fully described in the premium list of every fair so I will not take that up in this article.

It is not absolutely necessary to carry both an aged bull and a 2-year-old but you should have one of the two in order to be able to show an exhibitor's herd. For the small breeder it is not necessary to carry a 3, 4 and 5-year-old cow, as one of these will be sufficient, unless the others can be worked into some other classes. The other classes should all be filled and if possible several entries made in the bull calf classes, because the fairs afford an excellent opportunity for selling surplus bulls at good prices. The classification dates in dairy cattle are August 1 to February 1 for senior classes, and February 1 to August 1 for junior classes. In picking the animals it is well to choose animals large for their age and as old as possible and still stay in the class, as size is a great advantage in the young classes. Also be sure to bear in mind uniformity of type.



This CONCRETE Manure Pit will cost you nothing

The horses and cows will pay for it.

Unless stable manure is kept so that the valuable liquid contents are saved, 50 per cent of the fertilizing value of the manure is lost. An average horse or cow produces annually manure worth \$35. The liquid portion is worth nearly half of this. **A concrete manure pit will save it all.** So you see how the horses and cows can present you with a concrete manure pit free of charge.

Build one now and get the profits from this form of saving.

Ask for our free booklet telling how to build Concrete Manure Pits. Write our nearest district office.

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FOR eleven years America's leading power farmers have used the Heider in every kind of tractor work. Heider principles have been tested by time and found to be absolutely correct.

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The fewer the parts through which the power has to travel, the more power delivered at drawbar or belt.

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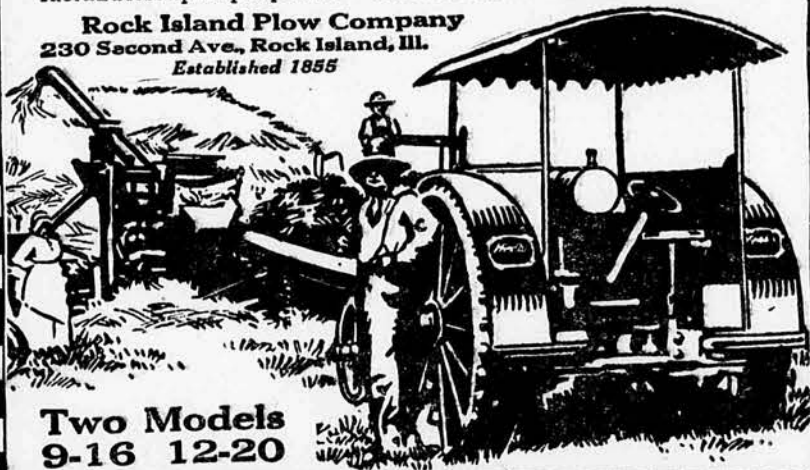
Heider Patented Friction Drive

With the Heider Drive the power is taken directly from the flywheel by two large metal discs at either side—one to go ahead, the other for reverse.

No jerking, no vibration, **NO GEARS TO STRIP.** Tractor always "in mesh." Seven speeds forward and reverse, all with one motor speed and one lever for traction or belt.

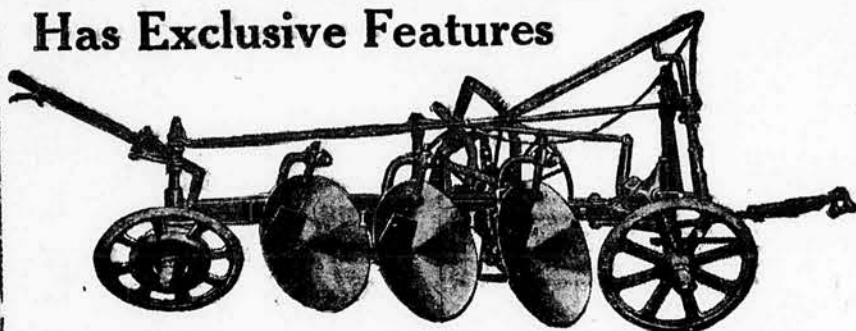
Two sizes, 12-20 and 9-16. Send for catalog of Heider Tractors and Rock Island Tractor Tools; the famous Rock Island Tractor Plows, 2, 3 or 4 CTX bottoms, and the Rock Island one-man Tractor Disc.

Rock Island Plow Company
230 Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.
Established 1855



Two Models
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This Tractor Disc Plow Has Exclusive Features



You will like. For one thing, it is not loaded with excessive weight in order to give penetration in hard ground. It has the same improved principles of construction that enable Avery Bob Cat horse-drawn disc plows to turn soil too hard for the ordinary disc plow to handle.

B. F. AVERY AND SONS Tractor Disc Plow

Has an adjusting bolt for each disc by which the tilt of the disc can be changed to meet different soil conditions. Each disc can be moved in or out on its beam as much as two inches, changing the width of cut to the same extent. You can narrow your furrows for hard ground, then widen them when the soil loosens up after a rain.

The power-lift device is a strong, simple clutch mounted on the land axle and directly connected to the leveling lever—no chains or sprockets. Wheel box forms moving part of the clutch, reducing the number of wearing parts.

You can make an easy turn to right or left because the draw bar is pivotally connected to the plow. As it is swung to one side or the other the front furrow wheel is angled in the same direction and the rear wheel in the opposite direction. Made with two or three discs. If there is no B. F. Avery & Sons dealer near you, write

B. F. AVERY & SONS PLOW CO.,

Kansas City

Incorporated

Oklahoma City

Saving the Golden Grain

Improved Harvester Threshers Save Much Time

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

NO LINE of development has been so helpful to farming as the improvement made in machinery for harvesting in the last 25 years. The grass hook and the scythe for many years were the only means of cutting grain. Later when a Scotchman put fingers to the scythe and developed the cradle it was regarded as a great invention, because it enabled one man to do the work of several men equipped with reaper hooks. But even with this slight improvement harvesting was a slow and painful process. When grandfather, to use the language of a recent writer, went out into the harvest fields with a cradle-scythe and a strong back he came in from the fields at night with a lame back and a dull scythe. The sum total of his day's backbreaking toil would probably be 1 to 2 acres of grain cut—and he had to go at a lively gait to do even that much.

But in 1831 Cyrus Hall McCormick changed all that altho grandfather didn't know about it until 20 years later. And when he found out, he hurried to the nearest agent and bought one of the "new fangled" reapers without delay. Granddad's dad scoffed and said: "It'll never work. It isn't natural for a machine to do the things that they say that this contrivance will do." But granddad was young and wise and foolish—according to his father—so he hung his cradle scythe on a high rafter where he'd never see it again, oiled up his lame back with goose grease, hitched his team to the reaper, climbed into the seat—and cut as much grain in a day as six men could with cradle scythes. He regarded the new mechanical "miracle" as the greatest boon of all time.

The First Self-Binder

And just 35 years ago—five years after the first twine binder was made—granddad's son brought home a self-binder. Grandfather's old reaper looked mighty cheap and inefficient alongside the new wonder dad brought home—a machine that not only cut the grain like the reaper but also packed it into neat, uniform, compact sheaves and automatically tied them with twine. Granddad forgot that his father had said almost the same identical thing to him when he had brought home his first reaper. But the binder did work in spite of the predictions of the old-fashioned skeptics who preferred the old order of things—and saved the labor of two or more men who had been following the reaper, binding the sheaves by hand, or who worked with the Marsh-type harvester, standing on the platform and keeping pace with the machine.

And now, the last word in harvesting progress is the shocker-equipped binder and the harvester-thresher. The shocker consists of a side-carriage attachment with a moving arm that picks up each bundle and deposits it with exact precision in a receiving rack called the shock setter until sufficient bundles have been laid out to form a shock of the desired size, whereupon the shock is automatically tied with binder twine and mechanically set down on the ground just as neatly, if not more so, as the average harvest hand could perform the same task. As supplementary equipment to the efficient binder,

the value of the shocker is practically as great as the value of the twine binding attachment to the Marsh-type harvesters that were in general use before the arrival of the self-binder.

The Harvester-Thresher

The harvester-thresher is a "step in advance" even over the shocker-equipped binder, and it is difficult to picture a more progressive method of harvesting than with this highly developed machine which cuts, threshes, cleans and bags the grain as a one-unit operation. The next step probably will be to reduce the wheat from waving grain to flour as a one-unit operation, thus saving the expense of handling and shipping the wheat after it is threshed. However, for the time being the harvester-thresher will suffice—it is progress that was undreamed of 50 years ago.

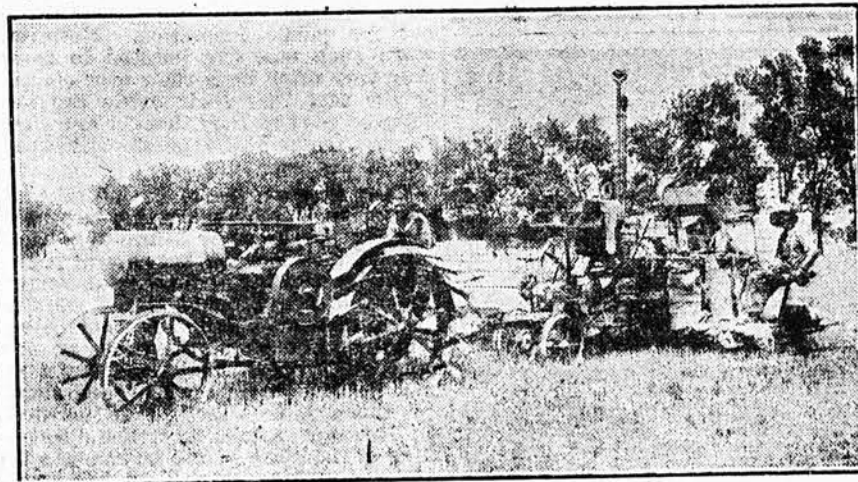
There are several types of combined harvester-threshers now being made ranging from the giant 20 to 34-foot cut combines that harvest from 50 to 125 acres of grain in a day down to the smallest and latest types—the Deering and McCormick, manufactured by the International Harvester Company—which cut a 9-foot swath and harvest from 15 to 20 acres a day.

The harvester-thresher is strictly a Western machine and has been in use thruout Pacific Coast and Mountain states for a number of years. The large combines, however, are entirely out of the average farmer's class, being adapted only to operation on a large scale. The 18 to 24-foot width cuts require from 26 to 32 horses, while the giant 20 to 34-foot cuts necessitate the employment of herds of from 36 to 40 horses or their equivalent in tractor power. Also a crew of four or more men is required for these outfits. In the past, farming was done on a scale in the grain-growing states of the West that required machines of this size in order to harvest the crops most economically. There is still need for them on the larger grain farms—but during the past few years the farmer of average means and nominal acreage has moved in and many of the big farms are being divided into smaller agricultural units.

Saves Time and Labor

The new harvester-threshers of the Deering and McCormick type were designed especially to meet the needs of these farmers. These machines are easily handled with either a 10-20 H. P. tractor or 12 horses and require a crew of only two men aside from the tractor operator—one man on the bagging platform and one on the driver's seat. The latter merely raises and lowers the cutting platform, adjusting it according to the condition of the grain. Where the stand is uniform, this man's services are not necessary and the bagger constitutes the entire "crew." The bagger attaches the empty bags to the bagging spouts, removes the full sacks, sews them up and places them on a platform until he has accumulated three or four sacks—and then trips the platform with his foot, leaving clusters of filled grain bags scattered over the fields instead of bundles of grain waiting to be shocked.

(Continued on Page 25.)



This Harvester-Thresher Cuts a 9-Foot Swath and is Pulled by a 10-20 Horsepower Tractor. Two Men Operate This Outfit.

FACE POWDER A box containing a generous supply of high grade face powder sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 10 cents for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, containing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes. The Household, Dept. F.P. & S., Topeka, Kan.



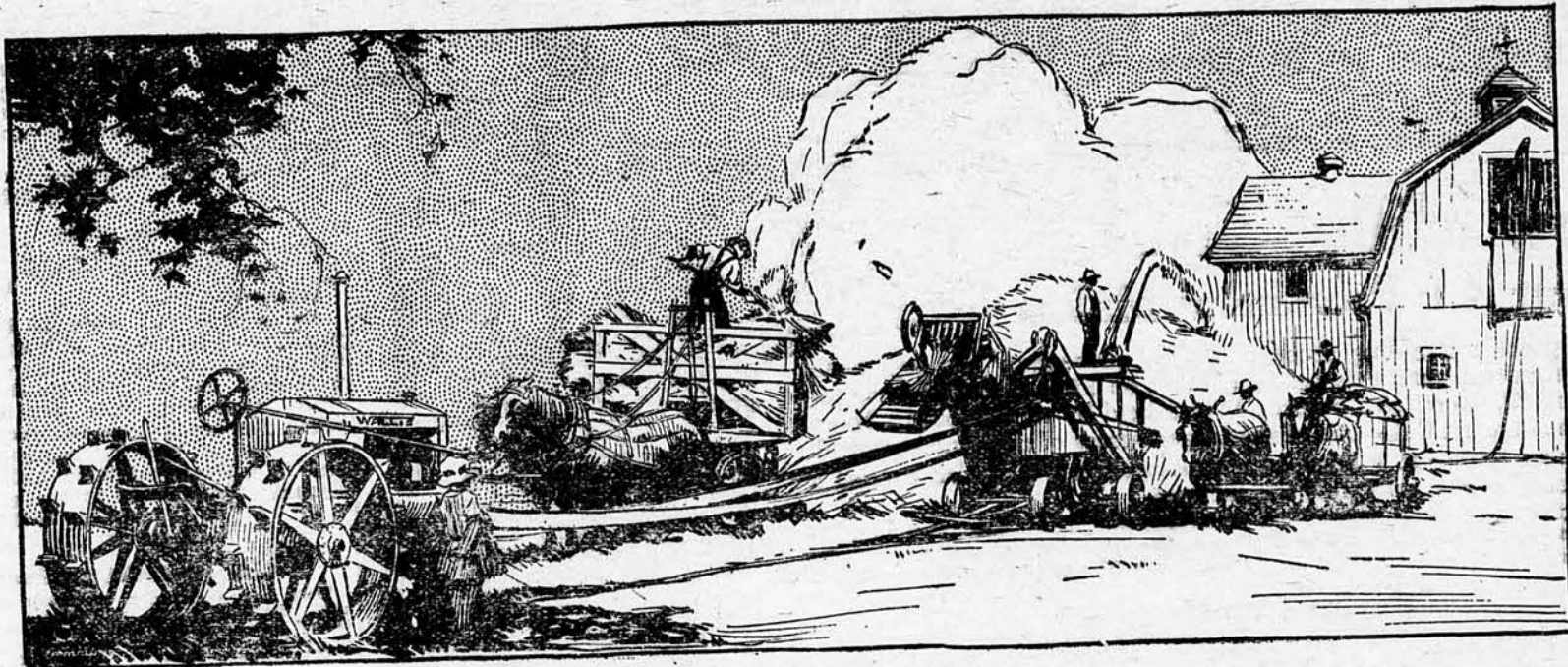
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This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent postpaid for only 10 cents in stamps or silver.

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America's Foremost Tractor



Threshing America's Bumper Crops With the Wallis Tractor

SOON, on thousands of farms, will be heard the familiar hum of the separator. Soon a whirling torrent of golden grain will pour into wagon-box or grain-sack—

Soon, the powerful Wallis will be busily engaged in threshing bumper crops.

Wallis is Useful All the Year 'Round

When threshing is over, set your Wallis at the fall plowing. It will haul from 2 to 4 bottoms and will do more and better plowing at less expense than you dream is possible.

It will haul your stone-boat, road-grader, or manure-spreader. Carry your grain to market—many wagons at one time.

By the use of the power-pulley you can run your ensilage cutter and fill your silos. Operate your stump-puller, or portable saw-mill.

All the year 'round the Wallis is hard at work. Unlike horses it needs no rest; it works faster; it works more; it eats nothing when not working; it solves your labor problems.

Wallis Tractors and J.I. Case Power Farming Implements will be shown at the 1919 National Tractor Demonstration at Wichita, Kansas, July 14-19.

The Wallis will solve most of *your* help problems. It does the work of many men and many horses. Does it better, more quickly, more economically—and at *exactly the right time*.

Use it to save for you this biggest money-crop the country ever has known.

Has Stood the Test of Years

The Wallis is 12 years old. It has stood the test of time. It is no experiment. For years it has been delivering money-saving and money-making service on thousands of America's farms. Leading farmers everywhere know the superiority of the Wallis.

Wallis is built of as fine materials, and is as well put together as a passenger automobile. Has powerful, valve-in-head, 4-cylinder motor. Famous, *patented*, boiler-steel, "U" frame. Cut and hardened steel gears.

Wallis was first to enclose working parts, which run in constant bath of oil.

Wallis burns any fuel—kerosene, gasoline, distillate, etc.

Deal With Old Established Company

The Wallis is sold by a company with a record of a half-century of success and fair-dealing. It is financially strong; its reputation is of the highest.

When you own a Wallis you get the utmost a tractor can give. Wallis service is famous. Your tractor will deliver its full quota of working hours. Think what this means!

Investigate the Wallis—Now!

You should investigate the Wallis. The better you know ALL tractors, the more surely you will decide on the Wallis. But you must act **QUICKLY**, for even with our greatly enlarged production, we will be unable to fill all orders. Order now! And you will not be disappointed.

Write for catalog and full information, with name of nearest dealer.



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Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dallas, Tex.; Indianapolis, Ind.
Douglas Boswell, Sacramento, Calif., Distributor for California, Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho; The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Calgary, Distributors for West Canada; Fairbanks-Morse & Company, Inc., Boston, New York, Baltimore, Distributors for Eastern States





How Miller Tires Outran 21 Prominent Makes

NO more convincing proof of a tire's supremacy has ever been submitted than this heroic contest on 17 Packard Buses, going 78,000 miles a month. It was held by the Eldorado Stage Co., Los Angeles, Cal.—one of the largest users of tires in the world. To them it meant a huge sum to establish which tire carries a heavy load lightly, and runs the farthest. Twenty-two leading makes were tested on the Eldorado's seventeen 12-Passenger Packards. They travel an average of 153 miles daily—a combined distance of 936,000 miles a year. That's 37 times around the world.

Parlor Car Comfort

This is the "Service de Luxe" for which the Miller Tires competed and won. Their victory was based—not on exceptional mileage of a single casing—but on long distance uniformity, tire after tire. Once the burro was the only transportation where today this grand fleet carries thousands of passengers between Los Angeles, Bakersfield and Taft—an enchanting trip made in parlor car comfort in an Eldorado stage on buoyant Miller Cord Tires.

Proof of Uniform Mileage

All Millers are uniform because their workmanship is uniform. The Eldorado tests have reaffirmed it. You can get these championship tires—but only from the authorized dealer. If you don't know his name, please write us.

THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY, Dept. F-91, AKRON, OHIO

Makers of Miller Red and Gray Inner Tubes—the Team-Mates of Uniform Tires
Also Miller Surgeons Grade Rubber Goods—for Homes as Well as Hospitals

To Dealers: Your territory may be open—write us.

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GEARED-TO-THE ROAD
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Tires

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Bale your own and neighbors' hay; 100 days work earns \$1000 to \$2000 a season with the

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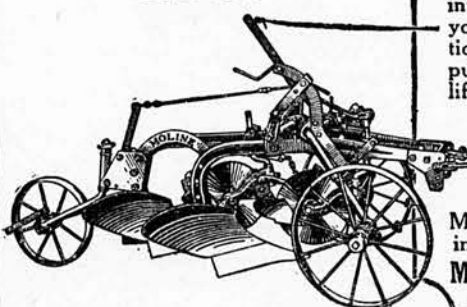


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YOU get real satisfaction from your tractor and a real job of plowing when you use this Moline Plow. It has improved positive power lift device which saves power, time, and enables better work to be done. To raise the plows pull the cord until the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

Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.

FARM QUESTIONS

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

Soils Need Humus

Do soils need humus? If so, please state why and suggest how it may be provided. Paola, Kan. M. L.

Most of the soils in this state need some humus. It increases the power of the soil to absorb and retain water. It also supplies valuable plant food and provides a home for bacteria that aid in making plant foods more available. J. W. Wilkinson.

Cutting Oats

What is the best time to cut oats that you desire to use as roughage for milk cows? Leavenworth, Kan. K. L. P.

Cut oats for hay when the head has just formed before the milk appears in the grain. However, some prefer to wait until the heads are in the milky stage. It is best not to wait too long. When the heads grow too far beyond the stage of growth mentioned, the hay is more unpalatable and is not cleaned up so thoroughly by cattle. J. W. Wilkinson.

Officers' Training School

Does the government maintain an Officers' Training camp or Officers' Training school now? Where is it located, and what are the requirements to enter it? Osawatomie, Kan. A SUBSCRIBER.

It is my understanding that the continuation of the officers' training camps depends upon action of the present Congress on the Army Appropriation Bill. I believe it would be well for you to address an inquiry direct to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., making such inquiry after Congress has taken action on the Army Appropriation Bill.

C. I. MARTIN,
The Adjutant General.

Knots on Pigs

What makes knots on little pigs' heads when they are born? We have some that way every time we have a born. It is a soft knot right above their eyes on the forehead. Bethel, Kan. A SUBSCRIBER.

The small knots on small pigs are usually the result of infection. This infection may in a measure be controlled if the pigs are farrowed in sanitary quarters. Of course, there are various skin diseases that might be responsible for the trouble, and possibly in order to determine definitely the exact nature of the disease, it would be a good plan to make an incision into one of the swellings. If pus is present, it is undoubtedly due to infection, and then all the swellings should be opened and the wounds treated by painting them with tincture of iodine.

R. R. Dykstra.

Lame Mare

I have a 7-year-old mare that has a severe swelling extending from the hoof well above the hock joint. Swelling is thickly covered with small soft eruptions. This causes a slight stiffness of the leg and makes her quite lame. This lameness and stiffness somewhat disappear after exercise but return again when mare stands awhile. Can you name disease and advise a treatment. Norcat, Kan. PAUL EUBANK.

I wish to state that swelling of the leg, together with eruptions such as you mention, may be due to any one of a large number of different diseases, each requiring its own peculiar treatment.

Some of these diseases are quite serious and therefore for the best results I would recommend that you have a competent graduate veterinarian examine the animal. If this cannot be done, you might try clipping the hair as short as possible over the affected region. Next wash it thoroughly with soap and water and then use the following remedy: Powdered alum, 4 ounces; powdered sugar of lead, 2 ounces; spirits of camphor, 6 ounces; water sufficient to make 1 quart. The foregoing ingredients are to be mixed, a piece of cotton is to be saturated with the mixture, and bandaged around the leg. This treatment should be kept up for at least a week or ten days.

R. R. Dykstra.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

May Be Diamonds

We have found some stones and I should like to know whether they have any value. They are not the "diamonds" found in Kansas, of which you probably have heard, but a different variety altogether. I have asked the jewelry men here and they say they don't know what the stones are. They resemble diamonds. Jewelers here cannot distinguish them from the real thing. I should like a description of an uncut opal.

Milan, Kan.

E. C.

I suggest you send specimens of the stones to Prof. Erasmus Haworth, head of the department of geology Kansas State University, Lawrence, Kansas. He probably can tell you whether they are genuine diamonds, and also can give you the names of the most reliable dealers in uncut stones. Opals are a compound of silica and water; the latter occurring in a proportion of from 2 to 13 per cent. The colors of opals vary, pale shades of yellow, red, green and blue being the prevailing colors. The opal, unlike the diamond, is comparatively soft, not so hard as ordinary quartz. For this reason opals are not cut like diamonds but are polished with a convex surface. The finest specimens of opals are found in Hungary but they are also found in Germany, Central and South America, Australia, Mexico and the United States, especially in Washington and Oregon.

Inheritance Tax

If a man inherits a piece of land from his father and sells it for \$5,000 or \$6,000 would he have to pay an inheritance tax? A sells 160 acres to B and gives a warranty deed. After six months he sues B for taxes or rent. B pastured the land before A sold it to him. B tried to rent the land from A before buying. A would not rent it, and did not ask any rent until he had sold the land to B. Can A collect rent from B?

O. C.

If the land inherited by the son is in Kansas it is not subject to inheritance tax.

Your letter is not clear concerning B's use of the land before purchasing. If without obtaining permission from A he took possession of the pasture before he had obtained title to the land A would be entitled to recover whatever was a reasonable rental for said pasture for the time it was used by B, while still owned by A. If, however, A permitted B to use the pasture with the understanding or agreement that no charge would be made he cannot now recover. Of course A cannot sue B for taxes on the land. The taxes run against the land and would either be collected by the county from A or B depending on the date of the deed. There might be this exception to that rule. If there was a specific contract that B should pay the taxes, altho in absence of such contract the taxes would be payable by A then A could collect from B under such contract.

Inheritance of Property

A man died leaving his widow 80 acres of land and two children. The widow married a widower with children. Can this man and his children hold a share of the 80 acres and can the two children hold any of this man's property?

KANSAS SUNFLOWER.

If the widow died before her second husband he would inherit half of her property. Her children would inherit the other half. His children by a former wife would not inherit any of their step mother's property and neither would her two children inherit any of their step father's property.

Marriage Age in Colorado

1. What is the legal age at which a girl can marry in Colorado?
2. In what states can a girl marry without her parents' consent or her parents knowing it?

J. K.

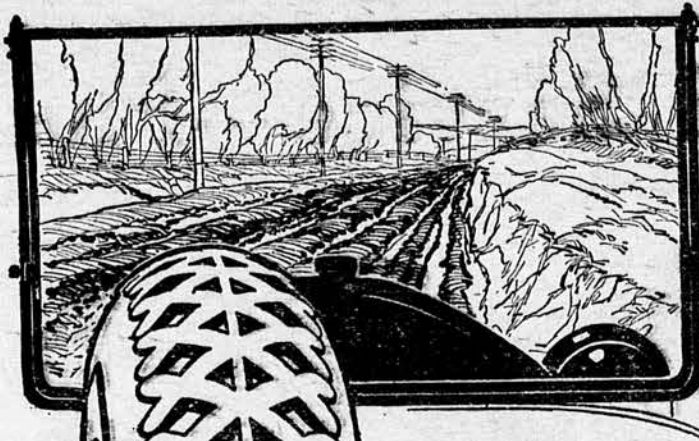
1. Eighteen years.
2. Sixteen years in Maryland and Tennessee. In New Hampshire, New York and Carolina there is no minimum age limit. As to her getting married without her parents knowing it, that would depend on the keenness of the girl and watchfulness of the parents.

About Ditches

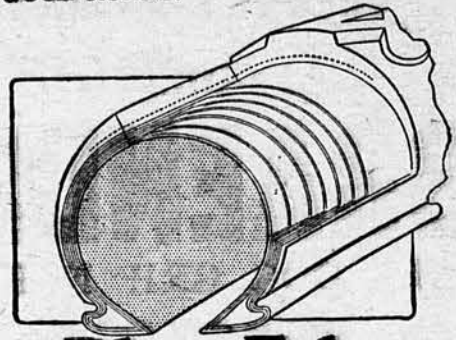
May I lawfully cut a ditch thru anyone's land, this being a natural water course and turn the water into a ditch on an adjoining farm, this also being a natural water course? The owner of the adjoining farm has done some work on his land, that is he has dug a ditch in the natural water course and has forbidden me from turning any water into the ditch.

A SUBSCRIBER.

In my opinion you have a right to turn the water into his ditch.



Most troubles are best eliminated at the SOURCE. Bad roads are the SOURCE of much UNNECESSARY tire expense. ARE YOU BOOSTING GOOD ROADS?



The Extra Ply of Fabric Means Extra Miles

Mohawk tires contain an extra ply of standard weight fabric—a ply that other makers do not think it necessary to use.

So we believe in building tires—not only the treads that show, but the parts underneath that do not show—with the greatest amount of strength it is possible to give them.

You may find another tire with a so-called extra ply. But you will find no other tire with as many plies of 17 1/4 ounce pure Sea Island Cotton fabric, as the Mohawk tire contains.

It is better quality throughout—only pure materials—more generous quantities of these—the fact that Mohawks are hand-made—that enables us to dare tell you that tire building today is not a question of secrets or special processes, but of *quality alone*.

And it is this *quality alone* that gives the Mohawk tire a *permanent* clientele. Just ask yourself—what automobile owner whom you know buys only *one* make of tire, *always*? Mohawk buyers *do*.

Mohawk tires, either cord or fabric, are made in ribbed and non-skid treads and there's an extra ply, hand made, Ford size Mohawk, too.

Good Dealers Everywhere Handle Them

MOHAWK RUBBER COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

Branch: 1928 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Missouri Distributor:
Megue Rubber Co., 3400 Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MOHAWK
Quality TIRES

"Listen!" says the Good Judge

"And remember it, too."

The better the quality of your
chew, the more you'll enjoy it.

You'll get more out of your tobacco money, too—you'll save part of it for something else. A small chew of this quality tobacco tastes good—and it lasts and lasts.



THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

UNION MADE

KEY OVERALLS

GUARANTEED

There is no need to work in ill-fitting, uncomfortable work clothes.

KEY OVERALLS are cut to fit better, and give better satisfaction. Only the best overall material used—that means longer wear.

If **KEY OVERALLS** don't give you absolute satisfaction, get your money back or a new pair free.

BOYS' OVERALLS LIKE MEN'S

Should your dealer be out of your size, write—

LAKIN-McKEY
Ft. Scott, Kansas.

LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at

25% OR MORE SAVING

to you. Don't even consider buying until you have sent us complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. We ship quick and pay the freight.

FARMERS LUMBER CO.
2416 BOYD STREET OMAHA, NEBR.

Quality and Service—Plus

Are Built Into

BRAENDER

BULL DOG GRIP NON-SKID

TIRES

5000 MILE
ADJUSTMENT BASIS

Los Angeles, Cal., April 16, 1919.

"Charles C. Brown of Dallas, Texas, was in the store the other day. He had two Braender Tires on the rear of his car which had made three round trips to Dallas from Los Angeles, one covering 18,000 miles, the other 21,000 miles. He had his car renewed with new Braender Tires complete. He spoke very highly of them and said they were the only tires he would ever use again."

G. N. JAMES,
JAMES & THOMAS.

The exceptionally strong side walls and tough wear-resisting tread of

BRAENDER NON-SKID TIRES

is your guarantee of increased mileage with the greatest personal safety and comfort.

BRAENDER TUBES—NONE BETTER

Manufactured by

BRAENDER RUBBER & TIRE CO.

Factory—RUTHERFORD, N. J.

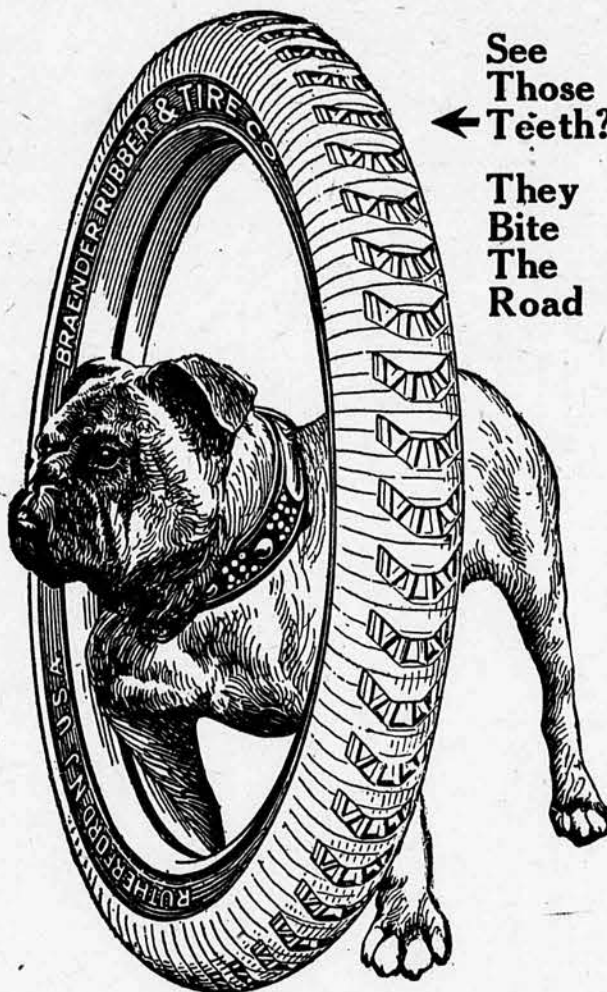
Branches: New York: 32 Broadway.
Philadelphia: 1350 W. Girard Ave.
Chicago: 64-72 E. 14th Street.

Ask your dealer for them. If he cannot supply you, write the nearest factory branch, or

KANSAS TIRE CO., Wichita, Kan.

BUGBEE-MANNING SALES CO., St. Louis, Mo.

who are the wholesale distributors and they will tell you where you may procure them.
Dealers Send for Proposition.



Registered Trademarks



Distributors in practically all sections

THE FARM FLOCK

Purebred poultry means uniformity of products. Uniformity of products means increased profits if they are properly marketed. Given the same care and feed, purebred fowls will make a better profit than mongrels.

The hen's greatest profit-producing period is the first and second years, and unless a hen is an especially good breeder she should be disposed of at the end of her second laying season and before starting to molt.

Provide a box partly filled with road dust or wood ashes so as to give the hens an opportunity to take a dust bath. It gives them needed exercise and keeps them free from lice and mites.

Egg yolks, which are rich in fat and which often are left over from cake making, may be used to enrich soups or may be combined with milk to make custards which resemble cream in composition and can be used as cream on desserts.

Hot Weather Poultry Problems

Chickens do better thru hot weather if provided with plenty of shade. It pays to provide artificial shade if there are no trees or bushes. Overcrowding often results in disaster in hot weather. A coop that is large enough to hold the baby chicks will not do when they are 2 or more months old. Growing chicks require plenty of room. Many persons obtain room by culling the flock, marketing many of the cockerels and pullets and retaining only the vigorous birds as breeders, for these are the only ones which return a profit.

Rooster Selling Contest

Merchants of Perryville, Mo., are conducting a rooster selling contest as one of the features of the drive to get infertile eggs. A cash prize of \$5 is being offered to the person who brings in the largest number of roosters during rooster week. "Every bunch of roosters will be carefully counted," says Mr. Alfred Raut, county agent, of Perry county; but he adds significantly, "No questions will be asked." Lively competition is likely to develop between the various ladies aid societies of the county to see which can round up the biggest load of roosters to compete for the prize. The indications are that country ministers who have been in the habit of expecting rooster for dinner on their visit to country church members will have to be satisfied with sausage or ham after this drive is finished.

Straw Shed Poultry House

Tenants and other persons desiring a temporary shelter for poultry would do well to consider a straw shed house. Such a house is very simple to make and will serve as excellent quarters for poultry during at least one winter. If a supporting frame is built before threshing time it is no extra trouble to blow the straw from the threshing machine over and around this frame to form a shed completely closed in with straw on all sides excepting the south. A supporting frame can be easily made by setting a post for each corner of the proposed shed and placing across the top of these posts heavy poles to form the supports for the framework of rails, boards, or light poles, which will hold up the straw. After the straw has been thrown over this frame, a front such as is used on any modern poultry house can be built on the south side. This front should include some open space and some windows to provide ventilation and furnish light. The inside of the house may be equipped with dropping boards, roosts and nests, just the same as any other poultry house. A straw shed house of this type 20 feet square on the farm of George Boettler near St. Peters, Mo., provided shelter for 125 hens. These birds came thru without a frozen comb and laid all winter.

If such a house becomes infested with mites during warm weather, the birds can be permitted to roost outside during the summer months and a new house can be built each threshing time.

T. S. Townsley.

Baker PAULINS

Save All Your Hay

Don't Let The Rain Ruin Your Hay and Machinery

COVER YOUR MACHINERY

With Baker PAULINS

Protect your tractor and all other farm implements from the weather, and you'll get longer and better service from them.

Baker Canvas Covers

are the best, most economical and practical covers that you can buy. Made of stoutest canvas. Lasts for years. Quickly stored when not in use. Manufactured by a company that has made everything in canvas goods since 1870.

Dryduck Paulins are covers especially treated to withstand mildew. They are absolutely water-proof. Outwear two ordinary covers.

Write Today for folder and prices. You may order direct from us if you can't conveniently get BAKER PAULINS in your town.



BAKER & LOCKWOOD, "The Big Tent House"
Department 14, Kansas City, Missouri.

Stop Grain Waste

BIG CROP IN SIGHT.

Government Guarantee wheat price may force restrictions in marketing.

What About Storage Bins?

Prepare now. Be ready to put your grain away safe from fire, vermin, rats, thieves, weather by using

Buckeye Grain Bins

Built like "The Grib With The Steel Rib"

a skyscraper from heavy 20

gauge galvanized steel double

braced. A life-time investment.

ment. First cost, last cost.

No repairs. Perfect circulation—wheat cannot sweat or mold.

Safe as a Savings Bank. A size for every need. Thousands in use.

Write Today for illustrated folder and money saving prices. We pay the Freight.

THE PIERCE COMPANY

1104 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Summer Work Clothes

should be roomy, strong and washable. That's why

FITZ OVERALLS

suit men exactly. They are tailored of genuine blue indigo denim in 66 sizes. Most economical because they wear longest. Guaranteed to satisfy. Ask your dealer. Any size not in stock supplied in 24 hours by **BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT** Kansas City, Mo.



Dairy Show in September

Breeders of dairy cattle thruout the country are planning to have their favorites well represented in the show ring this year, according to reports received at the office of the Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa. The interest shown, especially by the small breeders, many of whom will be out with herds, indicates the recognition of the show ring as an efficient means of advertising. There is also a revival of interest among the larger breeders who have been compelled to discontinue showing for several years due to the shortage of help and other adverse conditions resulting from the war.

The Dairy Cattle Congress which will be held September 22-28 follows the important state fairs and precedes the National Dairy Show. This show, which for the last nine years has attracted dairy cattle exhibitors from all parts of the United States is preparing to accommodate more cattle than ever. The judging pavilion, the first section of which was built last year, will be completed with a seating capacity of 6,500. It will have a show ring 100 by 200 feet and will be one of the largest pavilions of its type in the West. Additions and improvements are also being made to the barns and grounds.

Labette Shorthorn Association

The Labette County Shorthorn Breeders Association was organized June 9. There are 28 breeders of Shorthorns in the county who are expected to ally themselves with the county association. The organization will hold joint sales of Shorthorns in the future and will unite in the production of more and better cattle of their breed. One of the important moves of their first meeting was the adoption of the following resolution: "Any member who maliciously misrepresents any animal in order to affect a sale shall be expelled from membership." The officers of the association for the coming year are O. O. Massa, president; D. Christmann, vice president; and D. F. Campbell, secretary-treasurer.

Now Polled Shorthorns

At a special meeting held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., June 11, the name of the Polled Durham association was changed to the American Polled Shorthorn Breeders association. It was also voted at this meeting that a committee be appointed to ask terms for an amalgamation with the American Shorthorn Breeders association. It was decided that the American Shorthorn association be asked to hold their rule in abeyance, until the regular December meeting, which states that an "X" be placed after the name of Polled Shorthorns in their Herd Book.

To Keep Milk Sweet

The Danish dairymen are changing their methods and dairy export plans as a result of the war. Indications are that the population of Great Britain which has become accustomed to using of margarine during the war will continue to use it in place of the dairy product. Denmark, as a result, expects to lose the great butter export trade to Great Britain that she enjoyed in

pre-war times. At this time they have perfected a process of milk treatment which enables the milk to keep for months. The process consists of a subdivision of the fat particles in the milk, which precludes the possibility of cream gathering on the surface, and then the process is completed by sterilization. It is claimed that the milk subjected to this process will retain the flavor and nutritive qualities of fresh milk for several months. The dairies of Denmark adjacent to railroads are being remodeled to use this process and the export of whole milk will be undertaken on a large scale. Those dairies more remote from the railways will continue the making of butter and cheese.

Dairy Economy Test

Among the appropriations voted at the last annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle club was one to take care of the expense involved by the proposed economy test that is to take place in Texas, beginning October 15, at the Texas State Fair grounds. This test is the outcome of a challenge by Ed C. Lasater, the owner of the Falfurrias Jersey Ranch, Tex., with its 5,000 Jerseys, to the Holstein breeders of Texas to hold a year's test of the two breeds for determining which can produce all dairy products most economically. The Jersey breeders feel confident that this test is what is needed to promote their breed in the South. The Jerseys won three previous great tests at St. Louis, Chicago and in Ohio. The entire livestock fraternity will watch the outcome of this new long distance test with interest.

Government Buys Holsteins

The Farm Colony, U. S. D. B., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., recently purchased 12 Holsteins from the herd of J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan. The 12 head consisted of the several times champion bull Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd, his dam and 10 of his daughters. The prices paid were \$3,000 for the bull, \$3,000 for his 10 daughters and \$400 for his dam. These cattle should make a valuable addition to the already great herd that the government maintains at Fort Leavenworth.

Attention! Holstein Census

In order to take an accurate census of the purebred Holsteins in the United States the Holstein-Friesian association passed the following resolution at its recent annual meeting in Philadelphia. "Resolved, That each and every breeder and owner of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle be required to file with the secretary of the association on or before November 1, 1919, a complete list of all purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle owned by him, both male and female. If registered, the name and registry number will be given; if not registered the sex, age, name and registry number of both sire and dam shall be given. Blanks for use of breeders in preparing such a list of animals will be provided by the secretary upon application therefor. All breeders and owners of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle who shall fail to file a list of cattle as herein provided by the first day of January, 1920, will thereafter be denied all privileges of the association until the list shall be filed."

Send It to Senator Capper

Help is Needed if National Prohibition is not to be Repealed

Arthur Capper, Senator, Washington, D. C.

The President's recommendation would mean the undoing of the monumental work already accomplished toward mopping up the booze business due to the near approach of national prohibition. It would mean the reopening of thousands of saloons that not only would sell beer and wine, but would sell whisky on the sly. The saloon has always been lawless. On behalf of the people we urge a decisive vote in Congress against repeal of Wartime Prohibition, and a code of enforcement laws based on the experience of states like Kansas, which will make national prohibition effective.

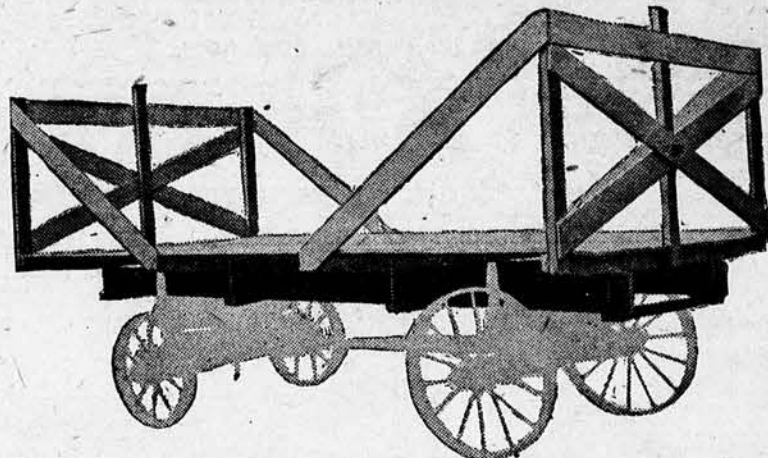
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The Rycso Rack

SAVES TIME AND MONEY



STOP

that loss of valuable grain and seed that comes from using old warped hay racks. Stop that loss of valuable time spent in building and repairing your own racks.

Leave trouble behind by buying a RYSCO RACK, built with solid floors; of all No. 1 fir and pine; no knots; all joints and connections bolted; no gaining or mortising to weaken the frame. Rack is shipped either assembled or knocked down.

The one feature of solid floors alone will save its purchase price in grain and seed saved. The RYSCO RACK is an all-purpose rack and solves many of your hauling problems.

Both your time and your grain losses are too valuable for you to be contented with your old rack. The rack is built in two standard sizes—7x14 and 8x16—fits any standard truck. Write today for full particulars regarding different designs that will fill your individual needs.

A postal will bring this information to you by return mail.

The Railway Specialty Company

Atchison, Kansas

Immediate Shipment Guaranteed

The Rysco Rack
Is
Light Durable Economical

Its quality and sturdiness are guaranteed and backed by years of successful manufacture of Railway Specialties—where sturdiness and durability were demanded.

Write Today

G-I-V-E-N



FINE CAMERA

A dandy good Camera FREE. Strongly made of seasoned wood with seal grain covering and carrying strap. Loads by daylight and takes pictures regulation size 2 1/4 x 3 1/2 inches. It is the lightest and most compact Camera for that size picture ever made. GUARANTEED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION. Just what you want and need. Everybody should have a good Camera about the home. Useful, besides all the pleasure and enjoyment you get out of them.

Send No Money---Just Coupon Below

Hurry, if you want a dandy good Camera FREE. I will send you 10 beautifully colored patriotic pictures. Pictures are full of action, showing our heroes in the trenches, on the sea, in the air and at home. All you have to do is to distribute these pictures on my wonderful special offer. They go like wild fire. Everybody wants them. Some folks do it in an hour. This is your chance. Don't miss it. SEND COUPON TODAY.

WHAT

is nicer than to have a big lot of good kodak pictures, taken by yourself of the various places you go and things you have seen. It is real fun to take pictures too. Don't pass up this opportunity—SEND COUPON TODAY.

M. ZIPPER, Mgr., 600 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

I want to get one of your Cameras FREE. Please send me the Patriotic Pictures and full details of your offer at once.

Name

Town..... State.....

St. or R. F. D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	.80	\$2.80	26.....	2.08	7.28
11.....	.88	3.08	27.....	2.16	7.56
12.....	.96	3.28	28.....	2.24	7.84
13.....	1.04	3.48	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.68	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	3.88	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.08	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.28	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	4.48	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	4.68	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	4.88	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.08	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	5.48	39.....	3.12	10.92
24.....	1.92	5.68	40.....	3.20	11.20
25.....	2.00	5.88			

POULTRY.

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

BABY CHICKS.

YOUNKINS DAY-OLD CHICKS—BARRED Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, 14 cents; Buff Leghorns, White Leghorns, 12 cents. Live delivery, parcel post prepaid. Younkins Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, RHODE Island Reds, both combs; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns. Chicks, 15c to 20c each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BEST GRADE, HEAVY laying strain. White Leghorns, \$16 per hundred; Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons \$17; Reds \$18. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

LANGSHANS.

EXTRA THOROURED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, reduced prices. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LEGHORNS.

BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS, 18 CENTS each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN hens, \$1.50. Leslie Loader, Manchester, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, March hatched, \$1 each. Herbert Chambers, Derby, Kan.

GUARANTEED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, April hatch, 95 cents each. Ernest Chaffain, Severy, Kan.

PURE BRED BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 each; six for \$10. Hatched March first. Anna Mooney, Ellinwood, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HENS, \$1.25 each. Young cockerels after July 1 priced according to age. Henry Mehl, Lorraine, Kan.

200 WHITE LEGHORN HENS, \$2 EACH; 500 March and April hatched cockerels, \$1 each; no pullets for sale; 100 eggs at \$5; 100 chicks, \$15. Both prepaid. Plenty of time to raise Leghorns. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS, \$2 per 15, prepaid. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

BROILERS GOOD DEMAND. HENS lower. Eggs, fancy, higher. Ship direct. The Copes, Topeka. Established 1883.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KANSAS, 95% pure, good germination, \$9 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

PINTO BEANS—120 LBS. IN NEW GRAIN bag F. O. B. Stratton, \$8.80. Quality guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

WANTED—SEEDS, SUDAN AND ALFALFA; mail samples; state quantity for sale. Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

RECLEANED SEEDS—BLACK HULL kafir, 4c; pink kafir, 7c; red kafir, 6c; Schrock, 7c; feterita, 5c; Sumac cane, 7c; red Amber, 5c; mixed cane, 3c; Orange, 5c; red millet, 5c. All per pound, track Concordia, Kan. Bowman Bros. Seed Co.

WANTED TO RENT.

EXPERIENCED FARMER, MARRIED, wants to rent farm or ranch, on shares or like proposition, furnished complete. Close to school. Address E. H. S., 624½ Main Street, Newton, Kan.

RABBITS.

FOR SALE—FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, \$1 up according to age. Address B. D. Hungerford, Canton, Kan.

NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS AND A few Belgians priced to sell as I need the room for younger stock. Fully pedigreed, and satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. Harding, Hennessey, Okla.

DOGS

RANCH RAISED COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

GRADE AND PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPPIES. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

BULL PUP, ONE YEAR OLD, FOR SALE cheap. C. R. Mace, Garnett, Kan.

PUPPIES, ALL BREEDS, \$5 up. KANSAS City Pet Shop, 1421 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES FOR SALE. Females, \$8; males, \$12. John Reinke, Sharon, Kan.

SABLE AND WHITE SCOTCH COLLIES from registered breeders. Ware Sylvester, Burlington, Kan.

WHITE MICE.

MONEY IN MICE—WHITE MICE HAVE A commercial value with laboratories and the government at 25c to 60c. Thousands used for scientific researches. Easily raised. Produce more than 100 young annually. Mature in six weeks. Write for full details and breeders' prices. We furnish list of large consumers. William Apperson, Jr., Bentonville, Ark.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN WITH GOOD THRESHER. Long run guaranteed. Fred Burgin, Coats, Kan.

POSITION WANTED.

EXPERIENCED ENGINEER WANTS ENGINE to run with good threshing outfit for season. L. C. Carter, 2314 Agnes Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE—\$500 WILL BUY HALF interest in well established real estate and brokerage business in heart of new oil and gas field. Will stand closest investigation. Address P. O. Box 596, Yates Center, Kan.

LANDS.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—CAPABLE MAN AND WIFE thru harvest and three months after. Wages thru harvest: man, \$5 day; woman, \$3 as cook. After harvest: man, \$60 month; woman, \$25. Herman G. Jansson, Lorraine, Kan.

POSITION WANTED.

HARVEST AND THRESHER COOK, experienced and economical, wants job. Surber, 2912 Kensington, Kansas City, Mo.

HARVEST HELP WANTED.

HELP WANTED FOR HARVEST. WILL pay \$5 and board for 10 hours work. Write P. K. Franzman, Cedar Bluff, Kan.

GUINEA PIGS.

GUINEA PIGS FOR PETS OR PROFIT. I have them at \$2.50 per pair. Ed Childs, Herington, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—LIVE WIRE SALESMEN TO sell pipeless furnaces direct at wholesale prices. Some excellent territory available. Salary or commission. The Oakland Furnace Company, Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SY, Baltimore, Md.

HONEY.

HONEY—CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, 60 lbs., \$12.50; 120 lbs., \$24. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FOR SALE.

AULTMAN-TAYLOR ENGINE, GOOD condition, 16, \$200. F. Alford, Lawrence, Kan.

EVERY 40-80 PLOW RIG, READY TO RUN. Half price. Shidler Bros., Lake City, Kan.

20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR AND PLOWS. Priced to sell. A. H. Bircher, Kanopolis, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE—STEAM THRESHING rig, \$1,800. Good run here, August Barry, Pierceville, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—30 H P. BATES STEEL Mule tractor. Ready for work. C. L. Gifford, Eskridge, Kan.

SALE—SEPARATOR 36-CASE; REEVES engine; cook house. All good. Charles Vollbrecht, Walker, Kansas.

FOR SALE—EVERY 25-50 AND 6-BOTTOM plow; LaCrosse 10 ft. engine disc new. R. B. Lake, Lake City, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN 18 HORSE STEAM tractor, also trade for livestock or car. E. S. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.

10-20 TRACTOR AND 2-BOTTOM 14-INCH plow in good shape. Extra shears. J. Lester Beck, Route 1, Peabody, Kan.

FOR SALE REASONABLE—22 HORSE power Govt. Scott steam engine in fair condition. John G. Renyer, Wakarusa, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DEERING SWINGING hay stacker and sweep rake. Price \$75. all O. K. Matthias Strahm, Berwick, Kan.

ENGINE FOR SALE—40-80 H P. AVERY. Run but 20 hours. Guaranteed in first class condition. Bargain. Write or call Alter Orchards, Belle Plaine, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—16-35 HART-PARR tractor. Six disc plow. Ten foot tandem disc. Price reasonable. All in good condition. John Prendergast, Carr, Colo.

FOR SALE—12-20 EMERSON TRACTOR. 3-bottom self lift 14-inch plow. 2-row John Deere lister. All in good working order. Brooks & Sons, Scott City, Kan.

FOR SALE—AN 8-16 INTERNATIONAL tractor in first class mechanical condition; also 3-bottom Case plow. Or will trade for high grade Holstein cows or sheep. A. D. Larson, Lyndon, Kan.

FOR SALE—AN ALMOST NEW PAIGE Six, Linwood Model, touring car. Good as new. Price \$1,500. Now one sells now at \$1,725. Reason for selling—too busy to use it. Address XZ, this paper.

SIMPLEX POWER TRANSMITTER FOR Ford and Dodge car. Special offer, \$14.75. Fully guaranteed. Ten days free trial. Year's subscription to Ford owner free. Write Wm. Russell, Distributor, Salina, Kan.

EVERY 12-25, 1918 MODEL, FURROW guide. Two blinder hitch. 4-bottom 12-inch Grand De Tour plow. Strictly first class condition, better than new at 20% less. George Rennie, Spring Hill, Kan.

FLOUR CITY TRACTOR 15-30, NEAR Dodge City, equipped with plows, stubble and sod bottoms. Gas and coal oil equipment, self guide extension rims. Only \$1,500 if taken soon. Half cash, terms on balance. Sturgeon Bros., Sterling, Kan.

THRESHING OUTFIT FOR SALE CHEAP. Case 50-horse engine; 30-inch Buffalo-Pitts separator, tank, etc.; six-bottom plow; all first class condition. Write or come and see. Prices right. Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE STEAMER, cost \$2,200, a 12 plow attachment, cost \$1,200; for quick sale will sacrifice all for \$1,700, only used about 2 years and good as new. Can be seen at Mr. Stones large ranch at Eagler, Colo., or address Wells & Hale, 122 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

WRITE TODAY ENCLOSING 25c. COIN OR stamps. Best bed bug and roach killer recipe ever used. Address Rose Doran, 524 Minnesota, Kansas City, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row. Self gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for 22 years. Only \$25 with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

Kansas Has Good Wheat

Reports from various parts of Kansas indicate that reports of damage by rains have been greatly exaggerated. Its 11 million acres of wheat will yield at least 200 million bushels. Some have estimated that the yield would be as much as 225 million bushels. The wheat already harvested is of good quality and undoubtedly will sell at a premium. Some of our wheat from last year's crop sold recently in Kansas City at a premium of 36 cents a bushel. Conditions for cutting wheat this week have been favorable in most

of the counties, but in some places local showers have interfered and will delay the work and cause the loss of some grain. A recently patented form of extension guards when attached to the self-binder makes it possible to raise the fallen grain enough so that it can be cut by the sickle and saved. Many farmers have purchased combination harvesting and threshing machines and report that they find these machines very satisfactory, as well as great labor and time savers.

Pastures are in good condition and will insure plenty of feed and grazing. Army worms damaged alfalfa in some counties but the hot weather of the past few days has greatly reduced any prospect of serious danger from that source. Some farmers report very good success in killing them by spreading the poisoned bran mash recommended for killing grasshoppers. Corn has been greatly benefited by the arrival of hot weather and is making excellent growth. Oats, rye and other early crops have done well and will make good yields. Irish potatoes have been damaged considerably by black stem rot and blight, but the Kaw valley farmers expect the usual good yield. The acreage in sorghums this year is smaller than usual, but it will make up in quality what it lacks in quantity. Kansas was never so prosperous as at the present time. Farmers have plenty of money and are planning to spend it wisely for necessary improvements, buildings, fences, machinery and other essential equipment. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow:

Cherokee—We are having local showers almost daily but harvesting is progressing rapidly. All farm crops are making good growth, although weeds have started since harvest. No fat stock is going to market, but a few horses and mules are being sold. Potatoes are \$2; butterfat, 57c; eggs, 35c.—R. Smyres, June 21.

Cheyenne—Wheat that was beginning to burn is benefited by recent rains. A heavy rain accompanied by hail which fell June 8, caused considerable damage to crops in the south part of the county. Poor stands of corn are reported from all parts of the county. Seed corn for replanting is almost unobtainable. Eggs are 30c; butterfat, 46c.—F. M. Hurlock, June 13.

Clay—No rainfall the past week, and farmers had an opportunity to cultivate corn and replant feed crops. Cattle are in good condition but flies are bad. Hot weather killed worms that were damaging crops. Wheat is turning yellow and will be ready to harvest next week. Roads are being graded. Creamery butter, 60c; country butter, 50c; butterfat, 57c; eggs, 33c; poultry, 24c.—P. R. Forslund, June 21.

Cowley—Wheat harvest has begun and will average 20 bushels to an acre. The weather is hot and sultry and is hard on teams. A large yield of oats is expected. Corn is growing well since the warm weather began. Kafir crop will be small because wet weather delayed planting. Second crop of alfalfa has been damaged on bottom farms by army worms. Butterfat is 49c; eggs, 26c; hens, 21c; hogs, 17c to 19c; cows, 1c to 9c; wheat, \$2.10; alfalfa, \$20; prairie hay, \$37.—Fred Page, June 20.

Crawford—Wheat harvest has begun and about 75 per cent of the crop is in shock. Frequent showers are retarding the work. Wheat is in excellent condition and will average 15 to 35 bushels an acre. Corn is growing rapidly. Weather is very warm.—E. Lindenburg, June 22.

Edwards—Farmers expect to begin binding wheat June 26, but there will be little wheat cut with the header before July 1. Some wheat is lodging, and a small per cent has been damaged by hail. Cattle are selling well, and feed is high.—R. A. Spitzer, June 21.

Ford—We are having sufficient rain and hot weather is here. Wheat and oats are ripening slowly. Worms are damaging crops. Corn is making a good growth. The first crop of alfalfa is in the stack, but was damaged by rain.—John Zurbuchen, June 21.

Gray—Wheat harvest will begin July 1, and prospects are excellent for a large crop. A few fields on sandy ground were damaged by wind, but average fields are 100 per cent. Oats and barley promise a large yield. Farmers are anxious over the question of farm labor for harvesting. Potatoes are plentiful.—A. E. Alexander, June 21.

Greenwood—We are having poor harvest weather. Wheat and oats are satisfactory, and wheat harvest has begun. Corn and other rowed crops are backward because weather is too wet to cultivate them.—John H. Fox, June 21.

Hamilton—We need rain to bring up planted crops. Milo, kafir, cane and other spring crops had to be replanted as it has been too cold for them to come up. Grass and pastures are in excellent condition and a large crop of hay is expected. Cattle are fat. This is the best poultry season we have had for a number of years. Wheat and rye are heading and filling out well. Corn crops are worth \$3.75; eggs, 30c; hens, 22c; cream, 47c; butter, 50c; hay, \$22.50.—W. H. Brown, June 21.

Harvey—It rained very hard for three hours on June 20 and wheat harvest looks difficult at this time. Pastures are excellent and cattle are thriving. Army worms have been destroyed. Butter is 50c; eggs, 32c; corn, \$1.90; ice, 50c a hundred pounds.—H. W. Proutz, June 21.

Haskell—Wheat is filling well and harvest will begin July 1. Rowed crops are growing since the weather has been warm. Grasshoppers are doing some damage. Cattle are in good condition. Potatoes and gardens are growing satisfactorily. Butterfat is worth 49c.—H. E. Tegarden, June 21.

Jewell—Wheat is filling well but needs dry weather. A large crop of oats is expected. Corn is small and needs cultivating but wet weather still continues. Many farmers are relishing corn because of cutworms. First crop of alfalfa spoilt because

It could not be cured properly on account of frequent rains. Pastures are excellent and colts are fat. Army worms are damaging alfalfa fields.—U. S. Godding, June 21.

Kearny—First cutting of hay is almost completed. We need rain badly. Cattle are in excellent condition. Grasshoppers and army worms are damaging crops. Eggs are worth 30c; butterfat, 49c.—Cecil A. Long, June 20.

Labette—Wheat harvest which has been delayed by frequent showers, is about half completed. Much wheat can be cut one way only. Oats are rusty. Corn is growing rapidly. Pastures never were better. Oats, 75c; potatoes, 3 1/2c; cream, 54c; eggs, 35c.—J. N. McLane, June 21.

Lincoln—Six inches of rain fell the past week causing considerable damage to wheat and many fields have lodged. Corn is backward and weedy. Barley and oats are heading, and are standing up well. Potatoes are in good condition. Oats are worth 80c; corn, \$1.30; cream, 47c; eggs, 27c.—Frank Sigle, June 15.

Neosho—Some corn and kafir had to be replanted because of excessive rains. Corn fields are too wet to cultivate. Small grasses and oats are 100 per cent. Wheat has been damaged on lowlands. Harvest will begin June 20. Potatoes are rotting in the ground. Creeks and the Neosho river are high. Eggs, 28c; butter, 45c to 50c; corn, \$1.80.—A. Anderson, June 14.

Marion—Weather has been very warm and we have had too much rain. Wheat has been damaged by wet weather and binders will be started as soon as it dries up. Some corn has been cultivated and is in satisfactory condition. The second crop of alfalfa will be light because much of it was destroyed by army worms.—J. H. Dyck, June 21.

Ottawa—Wheat on low fertile land is badly lodged and not filling well but 90 per cent of acreage will make a big yield. Harvest will start in July. There is sufficient labor for harvesting. No rain has fallen for a week and farmers are cultivating corn which is in excellent condition. Army worms have almost destroyed the second crop of alfalfa. New potato crop is large and gardens are very satisfactory.—W. S. Wakefield, June 20.

Phillips—Farmers are busy cultivating corn and getting ready for harvest which will begin July 4. Oats and barley are headed. White heads have appeared in many wheat fields but red rust is not as bad as it was. Grasshoppers are eating young corn in some parts of the county. Pastures are good and cattle are thriving.—A. D. Sutley, June 21.

Riley—Fields are in good condition for cultivating corn. Wheat will be ripe in a week. A little of it has lodged and a few spots of blight appear in some fields. Farmers expect a large crop of oats. Alfalfa is growing well. Pastures are 100 per cent and cattle are healthy.—P. O. Hawkinson, June 21.

Rice—Weather is warm. Wheat is ripening rapidly and is well filled. Some binders will start the week of June 23, and heading will begin June 28. Corn is in excellent condition and some fields have been cultivated the second time. Harvest labor is scarce. Eggs are worth 31c; cream, 50c; old potatoes, \$1.88; new potatoes, 7c a pound.—George Buntz, June 21.

Rooks—Pastures are good. Kafir and cane have been replanted. Gardens and potatoes are satisfactory. Kanred wheat is standing the effects of rust better than other varieties. Harvest will begin July 1, and labor is needed.—C. O. Thomas, June 20.

Sedgwick—Weather is hot and sultry and local showers prevail. Wheat harvest has begun. Worms are damaging the second crop of alfalfa. Cultivated crops are growing, but are weedy. Bugs are injuring melon crops. Apples have been damaged by scabs. There is some rot in new potatoes. Milk supply has decreased because flies are bad.—F. E. Wickham, June 21.

Sheridan—Prospects for wheat and barley are 100 per cent. Cutworms have taken a great deal of corn and have damaged gardens also. Harvest will begin July 10. Problem of labor is still unsolved. Corn, \$1.75; oats, 80c; cream, 52c; eggs, 40c.—R. E. Patterson, June 19.

Stafford—Corn is growing satisfactorily. Wheat harvest will begin July 1. The condition of oats is improved. Gardens and potatoes have been damaged by worms. Cattle are not doing as well as they should because of flies. A number of combined harvesters will be tried in the coming harvest. Corn is \$1.70; cane, \$1.60; kafir, \$2.—H. A. Kachelman, June 20.

No One is Independent

BY CHARLES DILLON

I have been preaching for years in conventions, institute meetings and from lyceum platforms the inevitable and never-ending relationship, the universal dependability—I hope that's the right word—of every man toward every other man. No one in this world is independent. There are no self-made men. Every time I hear a man boast of his independence I like to pin him down to facts, and always I discover that the poor chap is merely rich. Now, riches don't make a man independent. Success in business or politics doesn't mean, necessarily, that a man is "self-made." I've never seen a really successful man of big and intelligent brain capacity, who didn't admit his debt to the co-operation, the loyalty, the confidence of hosts of friends or employees. "Self-made" men differ from others in their ability to conceive and carry out a business plan, and to attract to themselves and keep with them a lot of men and women smart enough to make those plans bring in the money. I've worked for half a dozen such men in the last 35 years. Some of them were grateful, and willing to admit what they owed their friends and employees. Some were wholly selfish. Some reach the peak's top and forget the good souls they have left down in the valley laboring to maintain a steady stream of comforts for the head of the firm. This

is the kind responsible for dangerous, resentful spirits among life's busy throngs. This is the kind that produces the hated Bolsheviks. But, thank the Lord, I have met some of the other kind. I have worked for men who had come up from the bottom to great success thru the faithfulness of friends, and the loyalty of the men they had associated with them in their enter-

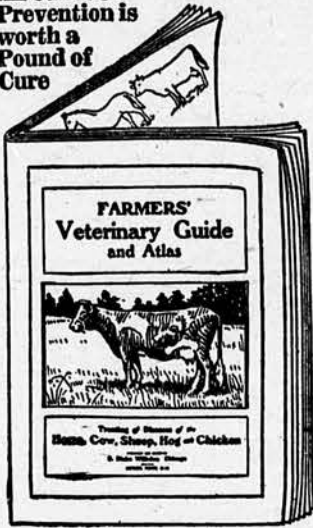
prises, and who were glad when the chance came for them to acknowledge their debt of gratitude.

Some of the greatest and wealthiest men in America are the simplest men, the most genuinely human. Only their secretaries are snippy. It has been my good fortune to travel with or to interview some of the leaders. I have encountered only two or three who were

out-and-out egotists, without her consideration for the underlings whose shoulders had carried them to the high places. Some, it is said, share with their employees according to their means, but many more share according to their meanness.

Keep the garden and the orchard well cultivated.

An ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure



If Your Livestock Is Worth Money Is It Worth Saving?

The Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas will show you how to treat diseases of livestock. You cannot afford to pass up a single word of this advertisement. He who knows how to keep his livestock healthy has the key to prosperity. This Atlas means as much to your livestock as fertilizer means to your grain crops. It enables you to know what is the matter with your horse, livestock or poultry when sick, and what to do in order to relieve them. It gives information which will be the means of SAVING HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS TO YOU in the course of a year.

A Wonderful Work of Reference—This Atlas contains 25 large colored charts showing the anatomy of the horse, cow, sheep, hog and poultry, together with full description of the symptoms, treatment and remedy for all common diseases of livestock.

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Send us \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or \$2.00 for a three-year's subscription, to Farmers Mail and Breeze, and immediately on receipt of same we will forward this Atlas, ENTIRELY FREE AND POSTPAID. This offer is open to both new and old subscribers. This atlas will save you many times the cost of your subscription in less than a year. Send for your Atlas today while the supply lasts! Do it now!

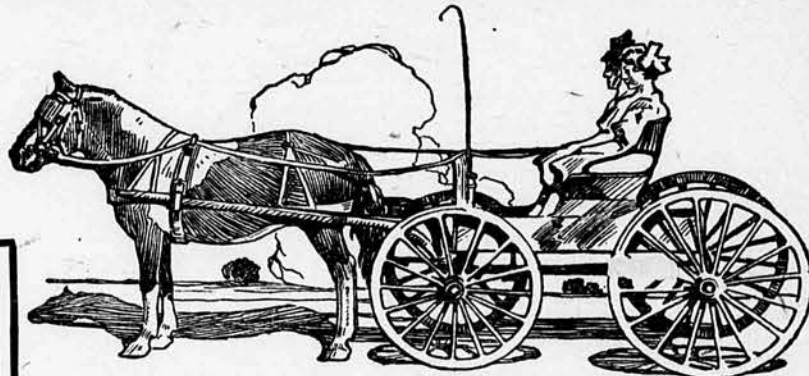
Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find \$..... to pay for Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years, and send me the Veterinary Guide free and postpaid as per your special offer.

Name

Address

NAME THE PRESIDENTS



Send No Money—Just Coupon Below Here Is Your Chance

This is a very interesting puzzle. This puzzle represents four United States Presidents. Can you name them? Try it—it will be great fun. If you can name the four presidents send in your answer at once together with the coupon and I will tell you all about the Ponies which are going to be given away FREE.

\$525.00

In Grand Prizes

Three Ponies, Buggy, Harness and Saddle in addition to seven other Grand Prizes.

These are exceptionally pretty Ponies and as gentle as can be. Say to yourself, "That Pony, buggy and harness can be mine, because it is going to be given to someone who sends in the coupon below." No cost—No obligations, but you must ACT AT ONCE.



10 Grand Prizes

1. \$200 Pony, Buggy and Harness.
2. \$150 Pony and Saddle.
3. \$100 Pony.
4. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
5. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 3 1/2 x 4 1/4 Folding Eastman Kodak.
9. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch.
10. \$5.00 in Gold.

MAIL IT TODAY



Every Club Member Rewarded HOW TO JOIN

When I receive your answer to the above puzzle with the coupon, I will immediately send you Four Big Packages of Beautiful Appropriate Postcards to distribute on my wonderful special offer. Don't wait a second. Everyone wants a package of these beautiful postcards. They are the newest line on the market—Views, Birthday Greetings, etc.—Wonderful. When distributed you will be an Honorable Member of the Pony Club, and will receive an Allied Victory Finger Ring FREE and POSTPAID, with shield of the U. S. A. in beautiful colors, red, white and blue. Many do it in an hour's time. Mail the coupon at once—today.

E. McKenzie, Pony Man, 204 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

I enclose my solution to your puzzle. Please send me the 4 packages of post cards and full particulars regarding the Pony Club.

Name

St. or R. F. D.

Town State

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 7 Copper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be received by the Real Estate Department not later than 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

GOOD WHEAT and corn farms for sale. Theo. Voeste, Ope, Kan.

MAGGIE NEFF, HARPER, KANSAS, sells farm bargains.

DAIRY FARMS close to Borden's condensary. Balmum & Dolan, Fort Scott, Kansas.

160, improved, \$65 a.; \$2,000 cash, balance good terms. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

FOR BARGAINS in grain and stock farms write to Highberger & Peire, Westphalia, Kan.

FOR SALE—Choice wheat farms in southeastern Kansas. Prices right. Byrd H. Clark, Erie, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE—Good improved eighty in Pottawatomie Co., cheap. Ralph R. Snyder, 1621 Tyler St., Topeka, Kan.

WE ARE up to the minute on western farms and ranches. Write for descriptive list. McKinley and Ely, Ashland, Kan.

DON'T BUY A FARM until you write for my list of Eastern Kansas farms sold on payments of \$1,000 and up. F. R. Johnson, Ottawa, Kansas.

320 ACRES; 5 mi. Co. seat, Greenwood Co.; oil belt; lies fine; 220 a. fine grass; 40 a. cult., well improved; \$65 per acre, and a bargain. Earl Sewell, Owner, Garnett, Kan.

LANE COUNTY—Farms and ranches, from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre. Write us what you want, we have it in any size. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

SEE MY SPECIAL advertisement in Capper's Weekly. I have many farms priced from \$60 to \$200 per acre for sale. H. T. Cleaman, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES adjoining town. Modern improvements. Exceptionally good land. Must be sold. Write for detailed description. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

SCOTT COUNTY, 160 a. farm 5 mi. Scott City, good 5 room house, large barn, 90 a. cult., level, good water. Price \$32.50, terms. Write us. R. H. Crabtree, Scott City, 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.

FOR SALE—1/4 section improved, all level bottom land. Fenced and cross fenced. 100 acres in cultivation, running water. In Pawnee Valley, Kansas. Good terms given. Owner, E. L. Cox, Powers, Oregon.

WANTED, by cash customer, farm of about 240 acres in Eastern or Central Kansas. Eighty acres or more good creek bottom. Balance upland pasture. Must be well located. Lock Box 237, Burlingame, Kansas.

GARDEN CITY AND FINNEY COUNTY Come to Garden City, best home town, and Finney, best wheat and alfalfa county in Kansas. Irrigation assures bumper crops every year. Write Dept. C, Industrial Club, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE by owner, three ranches at Flagler, Colo., in oil belt. Steam engine with twelve plows, good as new. No help, must close out. For information write, Colo. Springs, Colo., 222 East Vermijo.

CHOICE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM. 480 acres, rich, dark loam soil; 1/4 cultivation, remainder blue grass, alfalfa, timothy, clover; fine farm home improvements; shade; well watered. Big bargain at \$48,000. Terms. Write for description any size farm. Free descriptive booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

Eastern Kansas Farms Largest list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

Big Springs Ranch For Sale

This is one of the best ranches in the state and if you are looking for an ideal home and business do not overlook this beautiful ranch, contains 3,800 acres, 1,540 acres being deeded balance leased, watered by river, springs and wells. 100 acres fine alfalfa, 40 acres barley, 20 acres timber. All improvements new and modern, all buildings electric lighted and fitted with force water, 14 miles two and three wire fence. For full particulars see or write J. P. Dunn, Owner, Russell Springs, Kansas.

Improved Half Section

1 1/2 miles good railroad town Seward Co. 100 acres wheat and rye, fine condition; choice mixed soil. Price \$7,500. Terms. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

160 Acres for \$1,000

Only 10 mi. Wichita; joins small town; good black loam alfalfa land; well imp.; \$12,800; \$1,000 cash, \$4,300 Aug. 1, bal. \$500 yearly. E. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

WOULD LIKE to locate 700 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising, land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

120 ACRES Close to town and school. Fine improvements. All good alfalfa land, no rock, plenty of water, fine shade trees around house. Price \$190 per acre, terms if wanted. This is a bargain. Bodsworth Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR TRADE—Feed and sales barn 100x50 ft. City water. Electric lights. Also seven room residence on adjoining lots, rented for \$45 per month. Trade clear or with \$3,000 mortgage. Price \$5,500. Want clear western Kansas land. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

640 ACRES in Anderson Co., Kan.; 2 sets of good improvements, 400 acres in grass, fine black loam soil, 2 1/2 mi. of town, will sell \$20 or all. Price \$190 per acre. Write or come to see us. Triplet Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

200 ACRES Chautauqua Co., Kan., good black loam soil; 80 acres farm land, in wheat, oats and corn; 40 acres fine meadow, balance pasture, 5 room house, barn 32x34, close to school, 6 1/2 miles town, good road, 1/2 of wheat, oats and hay, 1/4 corn, cash for pasture to purchaser, terms. Price \$50 per a. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

160 ACRES Franklin Co., Kan., 80 acres farm land, creek bottom and slope, balance pasture, good improvements, 2 miles town, 1/2 mile school. Price \$70 per a. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

480 ACRES, well improved, near Ensign, Gray Co., Kan. Half cultivated, half pasture. 155 acres growing corn, 1/4 goes; 100 a. good wheat, 1/4 goes if sold before July 1st. Price \$30 a. Terms. Address J. F. White, Owner, Ensign, Kan.

TWO HUNDRED FORTY ACRES Near Emporia, 25 alfalfa, 50 wheat, 100 fine pasture, on creek with plenty of water and timber; good 6 room house, large barn, good road, near school. \$20,000. T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE Improved 80, good limestone land, 3 miles good town Montgomery county; on main road; 1/2 crop goes. \$75 per acre. FOSTER LAND CO., Independence, Kan.

SECTION, well improved, abundance of water, 300 in cult., bal. in pasture fenced, 100 wheat, 10 barley, 50 corn, 45 sowed to cane, 1/2 mile school, 10 mi. Dighton. All goes at \$30 per acre until July first. If you are looking for a good home, investigate this. Geo. Boofing, Owner, Dighton, Kan.

SIX SECTIONS, less 160, finest cattle ranch in country, all in one body, near St. Marys, Kansas; good grass, plenty water; 100 acres alfalfa; large dwelling and barn; shipping station on premises; price \$75 per acre; 1/2 cash; balance, eight annual payments, 6%. Might divide. J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

MUST SELL 2,560 acres western Kansas ranch. Well improved and stocked. 30 acres irrigated alfalfa; 125 acres cultivated; balance well fenced pasture. 1 1/2 miles to loading station. 5 miles of Tribune, county seat. Clear. Price \$20 per acre. Address Rafter Farm Mortgage Company, Holton, Kan.

40 ACRES, 3 miles pavement, Ottawa; 5-room house, good barn and other outbuildings, land all good, lays well. A nice home. \$6,500. 160 acres, 1 1/2 miles good town, 10 miles Ottawa, improvements only fair, land all tillable, lays well, creek bottom, rich. A bargain at \$110. Send for descriptive circular. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

LYON COUNTY FARMS 200 acres, well improved, at \$67.50 acre. 240 acres, well improved, at \$60 per acre. 313 acres, well improved, joining town, at \$85. 60 acres, well improved, at \$4,500. 120 acres, well improved, at \$75 acre. 160 acres bottom, well improved, at \$100 acre. Write for complete description, or better come and see these before sold. Box 104, Allen, Kansas.

FINE 160 ACRE FARM 2 1/2 miles of a good railroad town, all smooth tillable land, 15 acres in alfalfa, 30 acres in blue grass pasture and the rest in cultivation. 5 room house, large barn, silo, never failing water with windmill. Price \$100 per acre. \$4,000 or more in cash, the rest long time if wanted. Possession this fall. CASIDA, CLARK & SPANGLER LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

600 ACRES, extra fine farm, 4 miles good town Lyon Co. Good house of 5 rooms and older house of 8 rooms, barn 36x44 ft. with sheds on sides, stock sheds, etc., timber corrals on good creek of running water, 200 acres of the very finest creek bottom alfalfa land, 230 acres in cultivation, balance or 370 acres extra good grass, lays fine, 95% tillable, good water, 40 rods to school. This is a real grain and stock farm, come see it. Will guarantee quality and is a good buy at \$90 per acre. Good terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

LYON COUNTY—260 a. well imp., 2 1/4 high school; 140 cult., 100 blue stem grass, 20 meadow, all level land. Plenty good water, main road, \$85. Staats & Hedrick, Emporia, Kan.

400 ACRES, smooth wheat land, close to Scott City, fine improvements, twelve room house, nearly new. Must be sold to close an estate. Price \$12,500. 1/4 cash, \$1,000 will handle it until after harvest. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

SNAPS IN RANGES Large list of improved stock ranches from \$8 per acre up. Farm lands in vicinity of McCracken from \$25 per acre up. J. C. WHARTON, McCracken, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

160 ACRES Osage Co., Kan., adjoins small town, 5 miles Co. seat, 100 acres farm land, 30 acres alfalfa, balance bluegrass pasture and meadow, \$5,000 improvements, good deep black loam soil, fine location. Price \$85 per acre. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR—150 acres of land located 7 1/2 miles from Arnold, Kansas. About 80 acres under cultivation and in barley and corn, share goes with place. Land lies a little rolling. No improvements. Price for immediate sale only \$3,500. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

GOLD MINES 542 acres, 302 bottom, 90 alfalfa, two sets good improvements, mile and half R. R. town, 240 acres fine grass, \$100 acre. 625 acres, 200 bottom, 25 alfalfa, 425 fine grass, two tenant houses, main house 11 room frame with bath and lighting system. Mile and half R. R. town. \$75 acre. BLUE STEM LAND CO., Eureka, Kansas.

240 A. fine dairy farm. 75 a. wheat, fine Kaw Valley land. 240 a. fine bottom, 3 1/2 mi. from Lawrence. Big bargain. We have 10, 20, 40, 80 a. tracts near Lawrence at big sacrifice. 640 a. Scott county land, the best section in the county; smooth; shallow water; \$25 per acre. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

THOMAS COUNTY—640 acres, all smooth, well improved, two miles good market. Price \$35 per acre. Terms. 320 acres, all good land, part broke; 7 miles from market. \$24 per acre. 160 acres, a good farm, well improved, 4 miles market. \$32 per acre. Some terms till September. 160 acres prairie, 3 miles market, good land, price \$2,800. Write C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES 1 1/2 mi. Halls Summit, town school, good improvements, 7 room house, cellar, with store house over, large barn, chicken houses, brooder house, plenty good water, 35 a. hog fenced pasture, with two wells and two ponds. Timothy meadow, native meadow, some alfalfa. Possession and crop goes. \$85 per acre. Terms. C. W. Lusher, Halls Summit, Kan.

BARGAINS IN STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS 320 acres all smooth, 2 miles town, 1/2 wheat goes, fine improvements, good terms. \$35 per acre. 2,800 acre ranch, 300 fine cows at \$60 head. Price \$12.50 acre. Fine 160, 1 1/2 mile town, good improvements, all smooth. Price \$6,000. Write us for farm or ranch bargains. MANSFIELD INVESTMENT & REALTY CO., Healy, Lane County, Kansas.

LAND SALE 17—Choice Quarters at Auction—17 To advertise and show Thomas county's four million bushel wheat and million bushel barley crop, the Kendall Land Co., of Colby, Kansas, will sell to the highest bidder at public auction on the land seventeen choice wheat and grass quarters, June 24th, 1919, beginning at nine o'clock. Some of these farms have thirty bushel wheat on them. share to purchaser. Bring your friends and buy a snap at your own price. June 24th, 1919. KENDALL LAND CO., Colby, Kansas.

1,440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 540 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, walls, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$50 per acre. 800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—132 1/2 a. in Coffey county, 8 mi. from county seat; 2 1/2 mi. from railroad town; 92 a. in cultivation; 65 of which is creek bottom; balance pasture and timber; good barn; fair house; mail route by the door; 1 1/2 mi. from school; well and cistern at house; plenty of water; share of crops; possession this fall; real bargain; must be sold before July 15; price \$75 per acre; incumbrances \$4,680; 6 1/2 years, 6 1/2%. Phillips Land & Loan Co., Burlington, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS 80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms. 80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms. 160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$80 per acre. Good terms. The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

BARGAINS

80 a., \$80 per a. One one-half miles of town, eight miles of Eureka. Eight room house, large barn, other good outbuildings. 65 a. first bottom, 20 a. in alfalfa. 160 a., \$45 per a. Four miles from Eureka. 70 a. famed, 90 a. blue stem pasture, good four room house, barn for six horses, smooth land, one-half mile to school. 210 a., \$60 per a. One mile from good high school town. 130 a. first bottom, balance blue stem pasture and mow land, six room house, good barn. J. W. Sturgeon, Eureka, Kansas.

PARTNERSHIP FARM FOR SALE

One thousand acres of Arkansas Valley farm land for sale. No overflow. Soil consists of black sandy loam eight to ten feet deep; underlaid with sand and gravel and an inexhaustible supply of water for irrigating purposes. Approximately 650 acres growing crops; 300 acres alfalfa, 150 wheat, 100 corn, balance barley and beets; first crop of alfalfa will yield 1 1/4 to 2 tons per acre; wheat and barley yielding 40 to 50 bushels per acre average; corn crop last year paid over one hundred dollars per acre; 23 thousand dollars received from hogs sold off place last year; fully equipped irrigating plant with electric power supplies abundant irrigation for entire farm; climate, soil and water unsurpassed; 2 1/2 miles from main line Missouri Pacific and 1/2 miles from station on main line Santa Fe. For full particulars address J. E. Stubbs, Olney Springs, Colo.

COLORADO

FULL information, for postage, on world's best irrigated farms, great Arkansas Valley. H. F. Sutton, Pueblo, Colo.

EASTERN COLO. LANDS—Have large list of large ranches, irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Write now. C. A. Pinkham, Holly, Colo.

COLORADO corn, wheat, hay, potato and grass land in northeastern Colorado, \$12.50 to \$30 a. Good terms. Write free. Bradney, Brush, Colo.

320 ACRES fine Colorado land, eleven miles from Flagler, fine water, 120 acres in growing crops. \$20 per acre. C. I. Scott, Milford, Nebraska.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO

We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list. The Castilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

Cheap Lands

The best-cheapest lands in Cheyenne and Kiowa counties, Colorado. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts. \$13.50 to \$25 per acre, raw and improved. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

220 ACRES, watered, good land, \$3,000, with terms. King & Ihrig, Gerster, Mo.

LISTEN! Nice imp. 40 acres, \$1,500; valley 80, \$2,500. McGrath, Min. View, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

DON'T PASS UP CHILLICOTHE AND LIV- ington Co., Missouri. Great opportunities. Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo.

FREE VIEWS—160 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$2,800. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. Frank M. Haniel, Marshfield, Mo.

90 ACRES IMPROVED, 75 cult., balance pasture, well watered. 1 1/2 miles R. R. town. Black soil, level land. Must sell now. \$60 per acre. W. H. Hunt, Owner, Schell City, Mo.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NO TRADE 532 acres, on northwest corner, Johnson county, Mo., 35 miles southeast Kansas City, Mo. Some stone and clay subsoil. About 250 acres under the plow, balance blue grass. Farm is rolling and watered by springs and wells. Stock and grain farm. Owner is an old man and made price to sell at once—only \$100 per acre. Good terms. H. CLAY BOWSHIER, 3017 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land. 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

FINEST LITTLE RANCH—326 acres 5 miles out. Fenced, living water, 40 plowed, some alfalfa, plenty timber. Splendid grass. \$15 per acre; terms on part. Perry De Ford, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well, 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$25 per acre. Terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

MONTANA THE JUDITH BASIN

Offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in a while. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices on request. ADDRESS THE COOK-REYNOLDS COMPANY, Box F-1405, Lewistown, Montana.

TEXAS.

THE NEW SHATTUCK BRANCH of the Santa Fe railroad will open for settlement and development a wheat and stock-farming section in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line. Thirty miles of railroad now completed. Lands of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, nor brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill.
929 Railway Exchange.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

IF interested in land bargains in northwest Ark., write Arkansas Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSER, HOXBIE, ARKANSAS.

60 ACRES

40 in good orchard, 4 room house, on main auto road out of town, \$5,000.
Foster Real Estate Co., Gravette, Ark.

FOR RENT OR LEASE

FOR RENT, by year, season or month—fifteen hundred acres grazing land well watered, seven miles from Guyton, good town. Address S. H. Miller, Guyton, Okla., or Chas. L. Foulds, Higginsville, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms, the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have.
M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

50,000 ACRES agricultural lands, forty annual payments, 6% interest. In the "grain bin" of eastern Idaho. 20,000 acres now producing crops. For map and literature address Commissioner of Immigration, Boise, Idaho.

BUY A FARM NOW, because land is cheaper than it will ever be again. The United States Railroad Administration is prepared to furnish free information to homeseekers regarding farming opportunities. We have nothing to sell; only information to give. Write me fully with reference to your needs. Name the State you want to learn about.

J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Agricultural Section, United States Railroad Administration, Room 52, Washington, D. C.

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

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it.
Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

Women's Fashions, Shoes and Clothing for every member of the family, Furniture, Hardware, Drugs, Groceries, House Furnishings—almost everything you need at this season offered at cut prices in our Midsummer Sale now going on.

Send for Special Sale Catalog today.

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Kansas City Fort Worth Portland, Ore.

LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at 25% OR MORE SAVING

to you. Don't even consider buying until you have sent us complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. We ship quick and pay the freight.

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FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

Choice Wheat Brings \$2.56

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

Wheat is beginning to monopolize the interest of members of the grain trade in Kansas City and generally thruout the Southwest. With the grain having entered the ripening period, with harvesting more general in Kansas and surrounding states, together with the fact that scattered sections of the winter wheat belt, particularly in Oklahoma, have started threshing the grain, farmers are laying plans for marketing their enormous yields. Probably, the most difficult problem confronting the producers is whether to rush the grain to market as soon as cars become available or to hold for later shipment.

Grain Nets 36 Cents Premium

It is encouraging to note that, despite the outlook for a near record movement within another month, an unusually strong tone prevails in the cash wheat market on the Kansas City Board of Trade. For some weeks past the market has been discounting the approaching record movement of new wheat, and prices tended to react to the guaranteed basis. However, a keen demand developed within the past week for the current offerings of the old crop grain, and millers paid as high as \$2.56 a bushel for choice wheat, a premium of 36 cents a bushel over the guaranteed price for No. 1 dark hard. Poorer grades of hard wheat sold the past week around \$2.35 to \$2.38 a bushel in Kansas City, also showing a sharp premium. In the market for red wheat there is a tendency to hold off as much as possible, and prices are down to \$2.30 for best grades, a premium ranging up to 12 cents a bushel.

A moderate volume of business has been done in new crop wheat by Kansas City dealers. In one instance, a sale of hard wheat was made to a Northwestern mill for June shipment on a basis of 17 cents a bushel more than the guaranteed price. Numerous sales have been made at 10 to 11 cents a bushel over the minimum for first half of July shipment, and a premium of as much as 10 cents a bushel has been paid for all July shipment. So far as can be learned, no sales have been made for shipment beyond July, due to the almost general belief in market circles that the opening of August will witness a return to the minimum level.

Mill Feeds are Scarce

Eager buying again marked the trade in wheat shorts. Bran has developed some strength, but is dull on the whole. Gray shorts are selling around \$47 to \$49 a ton, in sacks, Kansas City, while bran is being offered in moderate volume around \$32 to \$33 a ton. The heavier mill-feeds are extremely scarce.

Market students are beginning to give serious consideration to the probability of a \$2 a bushel level for corn prices on the Kansas City Board of Trade, predicted in these columns some months ago. The market displayed a strong tone the past week, with closing sales being made at a range of \$1.79 to \$1.87 a bushel, compared with \$1.70 to \$1.81½ at the close of the preceding week. An active demand prevailed from feeding interests over surrounding states, and, despite rather large purchases by elevator interests, stocks of corn here decreased about 8,000 bushels during the week to 281,977 bushels.

Few sales of cash oats were made below 70 cents a bushel in Kansas City the past week. The market closed at a range of 70 to 74 cents a bushel, 1 to 3 cents higher than the preceding week. The strength of oats, while primarily in sympathy with corn, also was due more or less to crop conditions. It is probable that the abundance of crop scare news is "manufactured" by the large Eastern speculative interests, and many of the reports are discounted.

As in the grain trade, strength permeates the hay market. Prices for new alfalfa are slightly higher, best grades selling around \$31 a ton, with cheaper grades, which predominate, down to \$22.50 a ton. New prairie hay sold at \$40 a ton, an unprecedented figure for new crop offerings. This price was paid for consignments from Texas, which state is moving small quantities of new wild forage to this territory. Offerings of hay continue extremely light, this being the important price sustaining influence. The East, including the New England states, is buying new alfalfa extensively in Kansas City

at present prices, which are bullish. This buying seems to indicate that the East has decided alfalfa will sell but little below current quotations.

Why Barn Burn

Sweating hay is the most frequent cause of barn fire loss, for it may produce spontaneous combustion and also may draw lightning.

Why does hay become heated and sweat?

The cells in hay continue to live and breathe for some time after it is cut, and they alone, in a close, unventilated mow, heat the hay to a temperature of 132 degrees F. Added to this is the heat from the microscopic spores of fungi which continue to grow in the blades of hay during its fermentation, the heat created by the development of the hay-seeds, and the heat of the sun upon the roof.

Those three causes acting together may heat hay that is well packed in a close mow, where there is no circulation of air to carry off the heat, to a temperature of 212 degrees F., at which water boils. Then the hay begins to char; the charcoal so formed absorbs oxygen and the mass grows still hotter. The heat perhaps reaches 265 degrees F., and then the mass blazes. Bran, grain and silage may ignite spontaneously if placed under similar conditions. Many such barn fires are thus reported: "Cause unknown; the whole barn seemed ablaze at once."

Sweating hay draws lightning thus: Water is a good conductor of electricity. The moisture from sweating

It's Time to Build

Ambitions may be realized in your children if you have the home environment which transmits to them the ambition. The basic need is a home and the sense of shelter and security which goes with ownership.

If there were no other arguments worth while men would be more than justified in building and owning their own homes for the children's sake.

Like father like son! The next generation will not be a home-owning one if the present generation doesn't show the benefits of home owning and inculcate the home-owning ambition.

If you are determined that your children shall have a fair show to make good on your ambitions for them, get them tucked away in a good home—a home that is all yours, and theirs. It will become to them the very hub of the universe; a very sacred spring of inspiration, and a very tangible example of the prudence of thrift. If you would do your part toward making your children's future secure in a nation of home owners—build now.

hay rises rapidly because it is heated—more rapidly than the moisture from the fields, which rises and forms clouds. So over the barn is a funnel-shaped shaft of vapor reaching up to the thunder cloud, and it constitutes a fairly good conductor. Unfortunately this is grounded in the hay. Unless a better conductor—or in other words, a lightning rod—is run from moist earth along the barn's comb and down again, with proper points above it, electricity may fire the hay.—Michigan Fire Marshal Bulletin.

Let's be Careful This Year

This table shows the steady progress of the safe and sane idea. As heretofore, all accidents not due directly to the discharge or handling of fireworks, or other means of noise production and display on or about the Fourth of July, have been omitted. Of the 749 deaths from Fourth of July injuries, other than from tetanus, in the 14 years, 227, the largest number, were burned to death; 208, the next largest number, were killed by firearms; 119 by explosives; 59 and 52, respectively, by giant crackers and toy cannons, and 84 persons by various forms of fireworks. Of the 10 victims of fatal burning in the celebration of 1916, nearly all were

little girls or small children, and fireworks responsible were in most cases described as "harmless."

Year.	Dead.	Injured.
1903	446	3,923
1904	183	3,936
1905	182	4,994
1906	158	5,306
1907	164	4,240
1908	163	5,460
1909	215	5,092
1910	131	2,792
1911	57	1,546
1912	41	947
1913	32	1,131
1914	40	2,466
1915	39	1,135
1916	30	820

Total for 14 years.....1,392 42,908

Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 13.)

registered at membership rates by applying to the club manager.

Boys who were members of the Capper Pig club in previous years but who were unable to take up active work this year may receive the benefit of the special registration rates by joining their respective breed clubs. Membership in a breed club does not mean a boy must take up contest work. By paying the dues of 50 cents he may register his pigs at the special rate, may list up to 10 head of hogs in the big sale catalog to be gotten out next fall, and may take part in the social part of the club work in his county if he desires.

Ninety-six pigs! Can any county beat that? Cloud county reports that number this year, and it looks as if they've made a record that will stand. Labette county has one of the highest average records, with 10 pigs to a member.

Membership buttons for 1919 and breed club signs have been mailed to every club member. Did you get yours? If you didn't, tell the club manager about it, and others will be sent out. Breed club stationery for 1919 is being ordered, so if you're planning to get any for your business correspondence this year, better order it at once.

Isn't that a peppy looking group of Capper Pig club hustlers in the picture? That's Harvey Stewart's Lyon county team, and they're out to win.

Collective Bargaining

Senator Capper of Kansas, has introduced in the United States Senate, a bill which is intended to make it lawful for farm organizations to operate. This bill gives all such organizations the right to organize and make collective sales and collective purchases for their members, and to enter into contracts, agreements, arrangements or combinations thru their officers and directors. It exempts all such organizations from the penalties of the Sherman Anti-trust Act.

If this measure becomes a law, it will put an end to the efforts of extra officious public officials to prosecute farm organizations. Farmers thruout the country should write to their senators and ask them to support this Capper bill.—Wallace's Farmer.

Saving the Golden Grain

(Continued from Page 16.)

On some Western farms, motor trucks are employed as a fast co-ordinating unit in connection with the harvester-thresher. The motor truck goes out into the fields and "harvests" the filled sacks, hauling them direct to the local elevator, thus saving an extra handling of the grain. Mark Todd, of Imperial, Kan., is one of the firm believers in modern progressive methods who uses a tractor-drawn harvester-thresher and "harvests" the threshed grain with a motor truck which transports it from the field to his local elevator almost as quickly as it could be hauled from the thresher to the average farmer's granary.

Such progress as this on the American farm is one of the big factors that will bring about cheaper bread for the consuming public and greater prosperity and efficiency for the farmer. Such methods as those employed by Mark Todd will soon place the farmer on the same operating plane as the progressive city manufacturer.

Our Three Best Offers

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Sunnyside Farm Spotted Polands

40 Days Special Private Sale

I offer my old customers, and beginners, 200 spring pigs and can furnish boars and sows not related. The average per litter was 11. They have more bone and are the most perfectly spotted crop of pigs I have ever raised.

Big Bone—Big Type—Big Litters
Big Profits

Pigs shipped on approval, if requested by responsible parties.

Everything registered free in the state. Everything vaccinated, simultaneous treatment and shipped after required time. First come, first served.

R. J. BOZANT, NARKA, REPUBLIC COUNTY, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

BRED GILTS

To farrow in August and September; weigh around 300 pounds; sired by Chief Miami and bred to Pat Gerstale.

If you want Poland Chinas of the big hammed, broad backed kind that get big, I guarantee to please.

Remember my fall sale at Topeka, Oct. 16, 1919.

WALTER B. BROWN, PERRY, KAN.

RIST'S LONG MODEL

First Prize Senior Yearling Boar Nebraska State Fair heads our herd. Fall gilts, tried sows—bred or open—fall boars, 160 spring pigs, either sex. Write us your wants.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

PROLIFIC POLAND CHINAS

Big Bob Wonder breeding. A few choice young, tried sows and fall gilts at right prices. Also spring pigs at \$25 each. Guaranteed to please.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KAN.

Herd Boars and Pigs

We have a couple of extra good herd boars for sale at almost pork prices. Are also selling Big Sensation and Captain Bob pigs at \$25 each or three for \$100.

Frank L. Downie, R. D. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Pigs

Big type. Large litters. Carefully selected March pigs \$20. **H. D. Hughes & Son, Clifton, Kansas.**

WEANLING POLAND CHINA PIGS

Big type, well marked and thrifty. \$20 each. **S. M. BEASON, COLLYER, KANSAS**

FOR NICE THIRTY BIG TYPE POLAND pigs by a son of A Wonderful King and from outstanding sows at farmers' prices write **Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kansas**

BIG TYPE BLACK POLAND CHINAS

Boar pigs, registered, cholera immune, \$30. **Geo. J. Schoenhof, Walnut, Kansas**

POLAND WEANLINGS FOR SALE, single, pairs, trios, not related. Pedigreed. Priced right. **F. Davis & Sons, Holbrook, Neb.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD)

Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios. **Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. No. 2, Wichita, Kan.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Can furnish (registered) any kind you want from baby pigs up. Over 35 years' experience in breeding good hogs. **FAIRHOLME STOCK FARM**
Wm. Hunt, Prop., Osawatomie, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times. **FAIR & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS**

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

To reduce my herd a little farther I offer a few very choice bred sows and gilts, mostly by Don Wildwood and bred to Don Bolshevik, my new herd boar. Boar sale Oct. 21. **Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Breeding stock from best blood lines. Good growthy last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. **E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.**

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs. **HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS**

Western Herd Chester Whites For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. **F. C. GOODIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

CHESTER WHITE GILTS

Bred for September farrow. Spring pigs, both sexes. **E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.**

O. I. C. BRED GILTS; also booking orders for spring pigs. **E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.**



DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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. Open and bred gilts; also a few tried sows.

James L. Taylor, Prop.,
Olean, Miller County, Missouri.
Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm.

Boars of Size and Quality!

Twenty big, stretchy summer and fall boars. Also fall gilts. Sired by Reed's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col., and Crimson Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Hillcroft Farms' Durocs

We have a few extra fine, three months old, Orion pigs priced to move them quick, at \$25, either sex, first come gets choice, guaranteed in every respect. References Bradstreet.

M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS

Summer and fall boars sired by King's Colonel I Am and Great Wonder Model. Dams of the most popular breeding. Priced for quick sale. Immuned.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Durocs For Sale

Duroc boars; also weanling pigs of either sex; choice blood lines; all immuned; prices right. **Lozier & Lozier, Carrollton, Missouri.**

CHOICE SEPTEMBER GILTS

Guaranteed immune and safe in pigs for September farrow \$70. Early March pigs, pairs or trios not akin, immune and ready to ship June 20, \$30.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

A Few Fall Boars Priced Right. 10 richly bred gilts for fall farrow, priced to move them at once. Spring pigs in pairs or trios.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. **WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.**

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

Spring pigs ready. Nothing reserved for public sale. Buy now and get the cream of this year's crop. **SEARLE & SEARLE, R. No. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.**

Garrett's Durocs

For sale, choice lot of gilts ready to breed, and boars ready for service. 50 March pigs for June delivery. **R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.**

MUELLER'S DUROCS—A few big fall boars priced to sell. March and April pigs priced right. **Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.**

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Packers Raid Hog Market

Big Foreign Demand for Draft Horses

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

BUYING of draft horses for export to Europe is the latest of the many interesting developments in the trade in livestock on the Kansas City market. It has been asked to supply 200 head, but this is only a part of the total order sent to this country. Chicago dealers who hold the contract have not revealed the number to be shipped, but it is not believed to be large for the present. The order calls for mares or geldings 5 to 7 years old weighing 1,600 pounds, and at Kansas City \$250 a head is the average price to be paid. The horses are intended for shipment to France.

Switzerland and Belgium are also buying horses in the markets of the United States, the Swiss taking cavalry animals and the Belgians, drafters at \$150 to \$175. It is estimated that, owing to the scarcity and high price of ocean shipping space, the horses bought at Kansas City at \$250 a head will cost nearly \$500 each by the time they are delivered in France. The ocean shipping rate is about \$100 to \$125 a head. Some allowance must be made for mortality, for feed and other expenses.

A feeling of hopefulness, not enthusiasm, prevails over the foreign buying. It is not yet large enough to wield a bullish influence of importance on the market. Its future is uncertain, being affected by the success of Europe in financing its immense requirements of various commodities for reconstruction purposes. However, there are dealers on the Kansas City market who have exported thousands of horses to Europe, having carried on this business about a score of years ago, and they are hopeful of additional buying. The fact that there is some demand now while Europe has benefited in part from the release of horses from armies is significant.

High Mark for Mules \$350

Heavy horses and mules are strong on markets, but this is mainly the result of domestic trade conditions. Kansas City has been having a large demand for horses and mules for work in harvest fields. Besides, the wet weather of recent months enlarged farm buying. Oil fields of Oklahoma and Texas are taking large numbers. The demand from the East has been of fair volume. It is a fact that the wet weather played an important part in strengthening prices. Kansas buyers have been paying \$250 to \$300 for draft mules in Kansas City for harvest purposes and general farm work, and quotations on big mules are as high as \$350. The market on big mules never was higher. Some mine mules have been going to Alabama from Kansas City. At the horse auctions, Eastern chunks, which have been in comparatively fair demand, are quoted at \$135 to \$185. The Eastern buying is very light compared with other years. Kansas City quotes farm mares of the best grades at \$160 to \$235. Inferior stock, including range animals, moves with difficulty, and at low prices.

Both horses and mules, especially horses, are giving a much better demonstration of strength at markets than many dealers expected last year. Prices are surprising. To a degree, exceptional and temporary conditions have entered the trade, notably the harvest buying and the demands created by wet weather. But some dealers insist that enormous army liquidation has been an exceptional bearish influence. The trade next fall will, however, measure the various influences and determine more clearly than present signs just what may be expected of the market in the future.

Cattle market interests are beginning to look for more and more grassers, as the season for their movement is at hand. Wet weather has delayed the Kansas movement, but some early shipments are expected from this state. Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and North Dakota are far from Kansas, but in those Northern and Western states, scattered areas are reported suffering from drouth, and this may force them to unload thin cattle early. It is well to give consideration to these conditions. They may effect a larger supply of stockers on markets than ag-

gregate holdings on ranges of the country would warrant under normal conditions.

Hope for improvement in prices of cattle, which only few stockmen have held out lately, received a blow last week, when the market in Kansas City fell 25 to 27 cents. Receipts were larger than for the preceding week but smaller than a year ago. One conservative commission house made this comment: "Conditions at present are not conducive to material price gains in the near future, and with the grass cattle season approaching, we advocate early shipment of cattle ready for market."

Yearling Cattle Sell Best

The bulk of the heavy steers coming to markets continue to lose \$20 to \$50 a head to feeders. The top sale at Kansas City last week was \$15.75, while yearlings sold up to \$15.25. The yearlings still outsell the heavy weights. The Kansas State Agricultural college sold from Manhattan two lots of baby beefs, of 15 head each, raised from purebred Angus cows bred to purebred Shorthorn bulls that averaged 803 to 809 pounds and sold at \$15.25. If lot No. 1, which averaged 803 pounds, had sold at \$14.09, it would have returned its cost at Manhattan minus the profits on hogs. Lot No. 2 would have broken even at \$13.91 at Manhattan, so both bunches made a profit. Lightweights promise to continue in favor. In the market a year ago the top sale was at \$18. The range on fair to choice steers closed at \$11 to \$15.25, with common grades down to \$9. Butcher stock ruled up to \$12 for cows and \$14 for heifers, but common cows were quoted down to \$6, and heifers as low as \$8.50. Veal calves sold up to \$15.50. The early sale of butcher stock is being advised more generally than the prompt shipment of steers ready for market, owing to the fact that grass runs usually affect butcher stock more than other classes.

The failure of fed offerings to improve naturally welded a depressing influence on stockers and feeders, the market closing down 25 cents to \$1. The bulk of good stocker steers, weighing 800 to 850 pounds, sold at \$11.50 to \$12, but appeared high in comparison with fed stock. Feeders were quoted up to \$13.25, with common grades down to \$10. Stockers weighing between 600 and 800 pounds were quoted at \$8 to \$11.50. Indicative of the feeling of the trade as to prospective stocker prices, a Chicago commission house went on record as predicting that within 40 to 60 days "a decent to pretty good class of light weight cattle will be available at \$7.50 to \$9 a hundredweight."

An incident of the week was the gathering of the executive committee of the Kansas Livestock association to discuss market conditions and other problems. It urged the more economic distribution of beef thru retail channels, pointing out that the recent average decline of 5 cents a pound in the retail price of beef is not in proportion to the break in cattle. The association also urged co-operation with the Bureau of Markets, and restrictions upon shipments, this to be brought about by the national producers' committee of 15 which meets soon in Chicago. The appointment of grievance committees for each market also was urged.

Lower Prices for Swine

Packers raided the hog market last week, and, after an early new record top of \$21.15, prices receded about \$1, and finally closed 50 to 60 cents lower. The break was due in part to increased receipts, the arrivals being larger than a year ago. Even the recessions scored left the market in a favorable position for June, and confidence in prices continues. Pigs for stock purposes closed at \$19 to \$19.25, after having sold up to \$19.75. Iowa and Illinois were again good buyers, altho additional purchases were made to go to Kansas. This action was regarded with some surprise in view of the low stocks of corn in the state. It was a disastrous market for speculators, who, after months of profitable dealings, suffered heavy losses. The elimination of speculators, on account of heavy losses, which is only temporary, enabled the

(Continued on Page 27.)

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Copper Farm Press

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

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Order Clerk: Miss Dacre Rea.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

July 26—U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kan. Harlo J. Fisk, Sales Mgr.
Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.

Hereford Cattle.

July 10—A. J. Sellers & Son, Okarche, Okla. Sale at Kingfisher, Okla.
July 28—J. O. Southard, Mgr., at Council Grove, Kan.
July 29—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 23—Fred G. Lapid, Lawrence, Kan.
Jan. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 6—E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
Feb. 6—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

July 24—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Mo. at Fairbury, Neb.
July 25—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Aug. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 9—J. H. Proett & Son, Desler, Neb.
Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 11—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan. at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 15—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 15—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan. at Washington, Kan.
Oct. 16—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Lapid, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Lambert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 11—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan. at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 12—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Desler, Neb.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohio, Neb.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohio, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Combination sale, W. J. O'Brien, Sales Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports.

Polled Shorthorns Average \$417.

The first sale of cattle under the newly adopted name of Polled Shorthorns was held in the International sale ring at Chicago, June 12. The 51 females made an average of \$438 and the 12 bulls, \$223. Robt. Smith, of Ashville, Ohio, bought one of the big bargains of the sale in Forest Sultan 2nd, a grandson of Sultan's Creed, at \$255.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

For quickest results from the money you are going to put in Poland Chinas write Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan. He has big gilts for sale, bred for August and September farrow to Pat Gerstale.—Advertisement.

Government Herd Holstein Sale.

The United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will sell 75 head of Holstein-Friesians at that place, Saturday, July 26. This wonderful herd of Holstein-Friesians of over 300 head is owned by the government and has been fashioned and built up by an expert in the business. It is absolutely true that there is not a common individual in the lot. The sale is made necessary because they will not have the accommodations for all of the cattle this fall. Every animal sold will be tuberculin tested and sold fully guaranteed. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and you should write for your catalog today and you will receive it as soon as it is off the press, which will be in a few days. Address Harlo J. Fisk, Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kan.—Advertisement.

Three Days of Holstein Sales.

The Tonganoxie, Kansas, Leavenworth county, pure bred Holstein-Friesian calf club has claimed Nov. 13-14 as the dates of their show and sale. The show and sale will be held in Tonganoxie. W. J. O'Brien, the well known and popular auctioneer and Holstein breeder, has been employed as sales manager. The members will consign 60 splendid young heifers that are past two years old and all will be bred but nothing bred to a less than 20 pound bull. On the day following the calf club sale W. J. O'Brien and other Leavenworth county breeders will hold a sale of 80 head of registered cattle. It will be three days chuck full of Holstein interests for Leavenworth county and Tonganoxie will be the center of activities. The

sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in plenty of time.—Advertisement.

Chester Bred Sows and Gilts.

Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., dean of the Chester White swine breeders of the west, will hold two big public sales, a boar sale Oct. 21 and a bred sow sale Jan. 20. Both sales will be held in Leavenworth. In his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week in the Chester White section he offers a few bred sows and gilts to further reduce his herd as he reserved too many for litters this fall. They are choice and sired mostly by Don Wildwood and are bred to Don Bolshoyik, his new herd boar. These sows and gilts are of the kind and quality that will start you right in the Chester White business. You are buying from a show and breeding herd second to none in the country. Remember the "Dons" are winners every season at the leading shows. Arthur Mosse is building his Chester White business from the bottom and is not sending out anything for breeding purposes that will not prove profitable as producers and you can't afford to pass up this opportunity to buy if you want litters that will put you on the right side in the Chester White business. Write him at once for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

Chester White Bred Gilts.

E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan., is pricing for quick sale several choice Chester White fall gilts bred for September farrow. They weigh from 250 to 275 pounds and are bred to his new herd boar, Chikos by Chickasaw Kosuth 2nd. He is an outstanding boar of the breed and these litters should produce show yard prospects. You can buy them now at a reasonable price. Write him today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Shepherd's Big Durocs.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., is offering two good May boars sired by King's Colonel I Am, dam sired by Great Wonder. Also three boars of September farrow sired by Great Wonder Model, the first prize junior yearling of Kansas in 1918. One good boar sired by Crimson Gano, the junior champion of Kansas 1917, and having as dam Dream's Fancy, the dam of the first futurity litter of Kansas 1917. He has 20 September gilts bred to Pathfinder Jr. and Greatest Orion. Under Jr. Greatest Orion and High Orion coming fine. Herd header material will be found among them this fall. When writing please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

BY J. PARK BENNETT.

Hillcroft Farm Durocs.

M. L. Golladay, proprietor of Hillcroft Farm at Holden, Mo., is changing his advertising from his Jersey cattle to a Duroc spring pig feature. Hillcroft farm has a few select Orion pigs that are priced worth the money. They will not last long and as first come gets first choice you better write Mr. Golladay at once.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER.

How Breeding Communities Help.

Recently (after an absence of 6 years) the writer visited at least a dozen farms all within a radius of 3 miles of Kincaid, Kansas, where farmers, mostly young men, are raising registered Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs. These herds carry the best blood lines. Their owners went out last year, where they could get good hogs, and year, where they are now producing good registered pigs, where a few years ago there was not one purebred herd. Some of these farms have one or two and their litters; others up to herds of a dozen or so sows and a hundred pigs. Practically every man in the vicinity of Kincaid who will have a surplus of pigs next fall will run advertising in the Mail and Breeze or Oklahoma Farmer or both. These men are: C. Porter, L. E. Hubbard, H. W. Chestnut, Louis McCallum, Rufus Irwin, Luther Shep, J. L. McCallum and Everett Bros. The point is not so much the fact that these men will have spring pigs for sale as it is that the whole country is waking up to the importance of good livestock, and thus communities of progressive breeders are being formed. The field for more such communities is unlimited. There are miles and miles of hog tight fences in Oklahoma that haven't a hog inside because of crop failures in recent years. Now that good crops are assured to buy hogs to put inside those fences. It is up to the farmers in the natural supply territory to let Oklahoma farmers know that they need not go beyond Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska to the states farther east and north.—Advertisement.

Packers Raid Hog Market

(Continued from Page 26.)

packers to depress prices with greater severity. Considering the level of prices, the declines cannot be described as great.

Packers made effective use of the Southern lamb crop in depressing the sheep and lamb market. They forced sheep down 50 cents and brought about concessions of 50 to 60 cents on lambs. At the declines, choice Western lambs were quoted up to \$18.25, clipped natives up to \$17.75, fat ewes at \$8 to \$8.50, and fair to good grades at \$6 to \$7. Breeding ewes were again in good demand, at \$12 to \$17.50, depending on the ages. The younger light weight ewes are quoted from \$14 to \$16. It is expected that California will conclude its shipments for the season in the next few days, but the month of July will probably bring larger runs from Arizona. Goats declined 50 cents, sales being made early at \$8.10 to \$8.35, and later at \$7.75. Advances of 2 to 3 cents a pound were recorded on the better grades of wool, and the market displayed a strong tone at the highest level of the year.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Hope Park Holsteins

If you are looking for the kind that give the milk, come and look. I have one or more carloads of large, well-marked, high-producing cows, none better, fresh or due to freshen soon. Also a car load of good yearling heifers due to calve this fall. Calves from high grade cows bred to purebred bulls delivered in Kansas or adjoining states for \$30 each, either sex. Call or write.
Hope Park Holstein Farm, A. B. Martin, Prop., Hope, Kansas
Barn Adjoining Mo. Pac. Stock Yards.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARDONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa on the Santa Fe R. R. Station, Winfield on the Rock Island

Shorthorn Beef

Six lots of steers, 10 to 15 in each lot, were fed 110 days by the Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan., the period concluded in May. Two lots, 15 each, made profits of \$18.75 and \$19.20 per head respectively. The other four lots all lost money. The two lots were sired by Shorthorn bulls. The four lots were sired by other than Shorthorn bulls. It pays to grow Shorthorn beef.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ask for the new pamphlet just off the press.

Riverdale Shorthorns
Pure Scotch Bulls

12 to 16 months old. Red and Roans. Out of good cows. Cumberland East, Ceremonious Archer, White Hall Sultan and Villager are near the top in these pedigrees. Prices and descriptions by return mail.
D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Atchison County, Kansas

Registered Shorthorns

8 cows, 4 with calves by side; 1 herd bull; 1 heifer 6 months old. H. C. Anderson, Americus, Kansas.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 12 months old.
Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.
For prices, etc., write or see
E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Red Polled Cows and Heifers

35 registered cows and heifers bred to extra good bull. Have sold my farm. Must sell cattle. All at a bargain. Write or wire when you will come. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., 10 miles east of Hutchinson.

Bulls by L. S. Creme For Quick Sale

Five Red Polled bulls 16 months old. Five that are 12 months old. Short of room and must sell before 10 days. ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale, a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLORF & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
Young bulls of Scotch Double Standard P. Red Durhams—see for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE BOYS HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immunized hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE WITH QUALITY

For sale; spring pigs. Arthur Cole, R. 5, No. Topeka, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE

A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service; priced worth the money.
Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

Shropshire Sheep

100 reg. Jan. and Feb. ewe lambs to contract for Sept. delivery, \$28.25, taking all. Also rams, 1 to 3 years old. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Holstein Heifer Calves

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for \$30 each. Write us your needs. We are glad to tell you about our Holsteins. Address
LEE BROS. & COOK, Kansas
Harveyville, 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, Mo.

YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Sons and daughter by a half brother to Rag Apple the Great, the \$125,000 3-year-old bull. Now is your chance. Write us. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Holstein Bull For Sale

King Pontiac Calumity Korndyke 185618; calved March 28, 1916; sired by King Segis Pontiac Calumity; dam, Nellie Korndyke 2nd. G. H. Livingston, Soldier, Kan.

Registered 2-Year-Old and Yearling

Holstein heifers; bull calves, and serviceable aged bulls. G. A. Higginbotham, Keosauqua, Mo.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farm, Waukegan, Ill.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

31-32nd pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. back ing. H. H. Williams, Bush, Kans

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN

bull calves. J. A. Forth, Overbrook, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of registered of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).

FOR SALE I have left for sale a few

Jersey and Guernsey cows and bred heifers, and a few Guernsey calves of either sex. Also a fine high grade Guernsey bull, yearling past. For information write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

FINE REGISTERED JERSEY BULL

6 months old. First \$40 check takes him. Wm. Meseke, Alta Vista, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Angus Herd For Sale

26 registered Angus cows and 2 bulls for sale. 23 fall and spring calves go with the cows. Trojan Erics, Blackbirds and other good families. Estate to be settled and the herd is offered at a bargain. Cattle on ranch in eastern Kansas.

ROY H. MONTER, CARROLLTON, MO.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for

sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.
D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

ALFAFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS

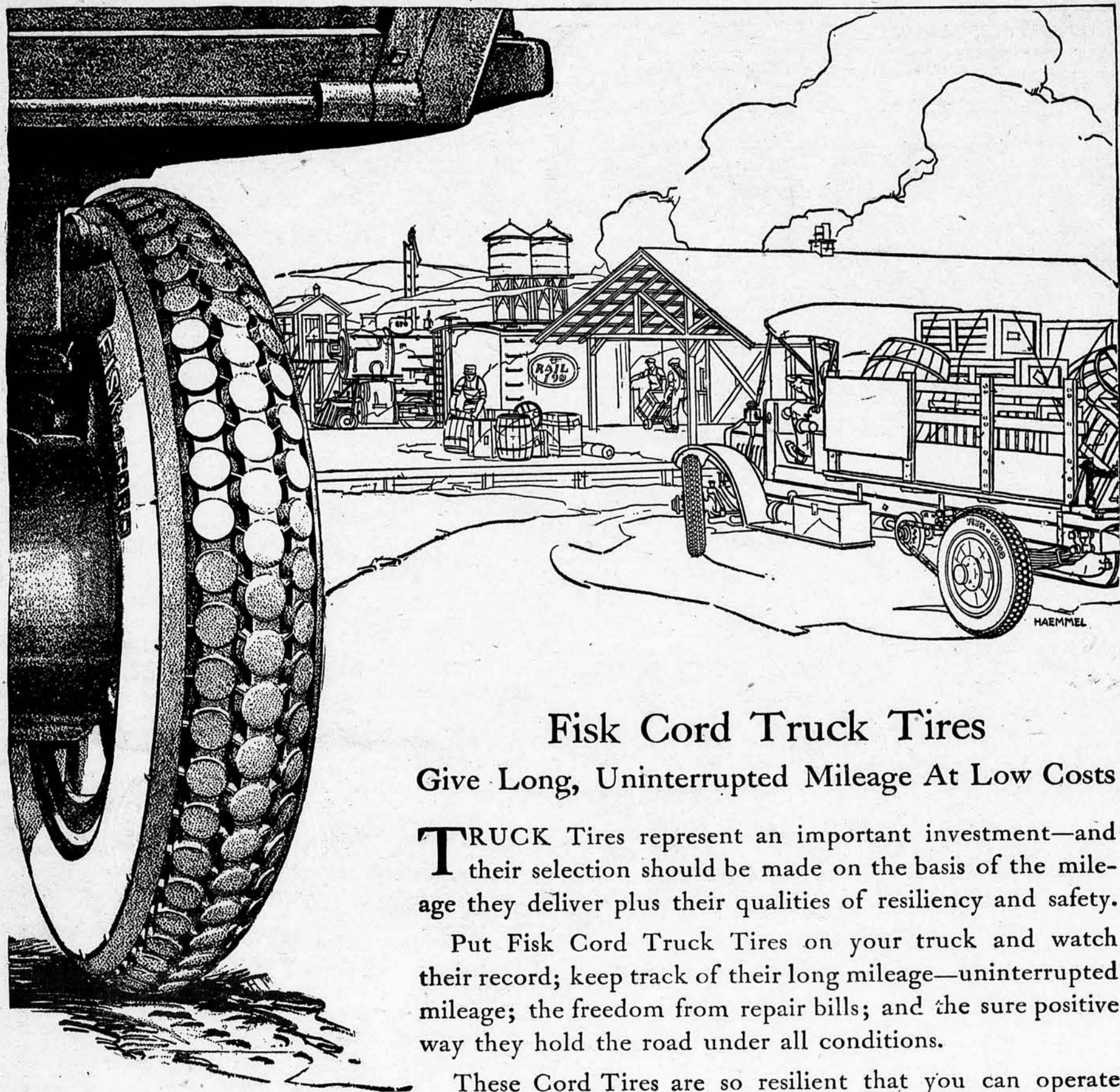
Twenty cows and heifers. Five bulls. Alex Spang, Chamute, Kansas

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms.

Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.



Fisk Cord Truck Tires

Give Long, Uninterrupted Mileage At Low Costs

TRUCK Tires represent an important investment—and their selection should be made on the basis of the mileage they deliver plus their qualities of resiliency and safety.

Put Fisk Cord Truck Tires on your truck and watch their record; keep track of their long mileage—uninterrupted mileage; the freedom from repair bills; and the sure positive way they hold the road under all conditions.

These Cord Tires are so resilient that you can operate at speed without damage to working parts of the truck. That means less truck depreciation—your truck lasts longer and you get more work from it every day.

These qualities are Fisk features—the result of twenty years' of continuous tire-making experience.

Whatever kind of a truck you own, Fisk Cord Truck Tires will give you *uninterrupted mileage*, great tractive power, safety and remarkably low costs per mile.

"There is now
a Fisk Tire
for every motor vehicle
that rolls."



Next Time—BUY FISK

FISK TRUCK TIRES