

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Seed Corn from the Field

By C. C. Cunningham

EVERY EFFORT is needed this year in saving good seed corn from the field. High corn yields will be very important next year in Kansas, and the maximum returns can be obtained only by using the best seed. Plenty of corn should be selected this fall for seed, so some can be discarded later, and perhaps so some will be available for sale. Care should be used in this selection. To help in supplying information along this line the Kansas State Agricultural college has conducted many experiments to obtain some data regarding the effect of these various ear and kernel characters upon yield. The results show that some characters considered necessary in good show ears of corn have but very little to do with the yield and that certain characters may have a detrimental rather than beneficial effect when the corn is used for seed.

The agronomy department has been conducting ear to row tests since 1905 of a number of varieties of corn for the purpose of improving the respective varieties. The tests consist of planting from 20 to 60 ears of every variety in individual rows. That is, each ear is planted in a separate row and the yield for each row is determined. In this way yields for the different ears are obtained. Since only one-half of the rows of kernels of the ears were shelled off for planting, it is possible to make a study of the remainder of the ear after its yielding capacity is known. More than 1,400 ears planted in ear rows were studied. The conclusions presented are based on a study of these ears. The ears for each ear row were divided according to length into three groups—long, medium and short—which averaged in length 1.3, 8.7 and 8.1 inches respectively. Within these limits the length of the ears had little effect on the yield since the yields for the three groups varied less than 1/4 bushel. Similar results were obtained at the Ohio station. At both places, however, the longer ears had the advantage, and in selecting seed corn it would be well to choose ears of at least fairly good length. In comparing ears with large, medium and small circumferences, it was found that the comparatively slender ears were likely to outyield those that were large in circumference. The ears were grouped according to circumference in three groups—large, medium and small—which average respectively 7.4, 7 and 6.6 inches in circumference. The slender ears produced best, the medium ears a close second, while the large ears yielded 2 bushels an acre less than the small ones.

Practically all experiments show that very large ears are likely to be poor producers. This does not apply, however, to small, early varieties, but for varieties that utilize a large portion of the growing season. The average farmer delights in large ears of corn and is inclined to pick for planting ears of this kind regardless of their seed condition. As a rule, ears that average slightly above the normal in size are most satisfactory for breeding purposes.

The covering of the tip is an ear character that receives considerable attention from most corn judges and many seed corn growers. Experiments show, however, that the degree of filling out of the tip has little effect on the yields. The ears included in the ear-row tests were divided into three groups according to whether they had well covered tips, tips that were medium well covered, and tips that were not covered or were otherwise poor. The yields for the three groups were practically identical. The ears



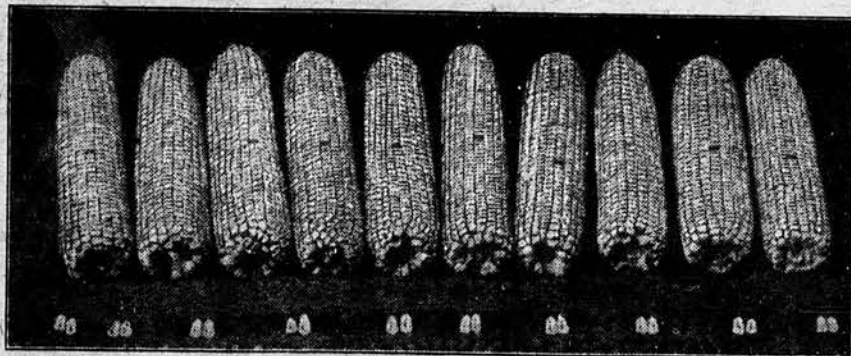
Field Selection is Best.

experience in picking seed corn is familiar with the usual correlation of rough type and deep kernels. That roughly indented corn, with the correlated deep kernels, is associated with high yielding capacity is evidently quite generally taken for granted. Experimental data, however, does not substantiate this theory.

Results obtained at the Kansas Experiment station agree with those secured by other experiment stations. The ears planted in the ear-to-row tests were divided into three groups according to the degree of indentation. Group 1 includes the ears that were sufficiently indented to be considered very rough. The crowns of the kernels tended to be chaffy. Group 2 was composed of ears that were well indented but were intermediate between the rough and the smooth dented types. Group 3 included ears that were well dented but not to such an extent as to cause a rough type of ear. All smooth dented ears and many that classed as "wrinkled dent" were included in this group. The yields were as follows: Group 1, rough, 49.2 bushels an acre; group 2, medium dented ears, 52.6 bushels an acre; and group 3, smooth and small dented ears, 53.5 bushels an acre. It will be noted that the very rough ears failed to yield so well as the other types. Ears that are sufficiently indented so the epidermis or skin of the kernels is crinkled at the

lower part of the indentation are as a rule most satisfactory for seed purposes. Roughly indented ears should always be avoided, especially those that are somewhat chaffy at the crown and contain an excess of white to horny starch.

Kernel characters are perhaps more important in their relation to yield than are the ear characters. The kernel is the unit of growth. It contains the living plant which under proper conditions will develop into a mature corn plant, and the food necessary to maintain the plant during the process of germination.



In the Winter Months, When Plenty of Time is Available, the Ears Should be Studied Carefully, One by One.

REO

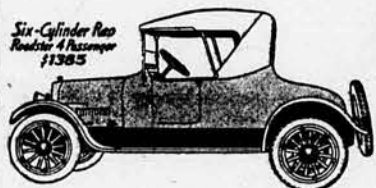
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Farming in War Times

THE DATE of the first killing frost in Kansas, according to the records in the Topeka office of the Weather Bureau, ranges from September 7 in Rawlins and Wallace counties to October 9 in Cherokee county. The average date of the first killing frost in the extreme Northwestern portion of the state is September 27, and in the Southeast, October 22. The dates of the first killing frosts on record in counties where records are available follow: Thomas, September 7, 1898; Rawlins, September 12, 1902; Phillips, September 9, 1898; Washington, September 26, 1912; Marshall, September 12, 1902; Brown, September 17, 1901; Cloud, September 22; Wallace, September 7, 1898; Gove, September 16, 1903; Trego, September 12, 1900; Ellis, September 17, 1901 and 1903; Ottawa, September 19, 1898; Shawnee, September 28, 1888; Saline, September 13, 1912; Dickinson, September 26, 1912; Hamilton, September 20, 1901; Hodgeman, September 17, 1901; Reno, September 28, 1912; Woodson, September 23, 1895; Bourbon, September 26, 1912; Morton, September 23, 1895; Clark, September 18, 1895; Comanche, September 29, 1895; Sumner, September 20, 1901; Chautauque, September 26, 1912; and Cherokee, October 9, 1894.

Good Work With Wheat

This is the year of years in Kansas when the very best possible work should be done on the seed-beds for wheat. The price of this grain will be mighty high in 1918. One can increase the yields greatly next year by good work in the next few weeks. It will pay well. The ideal should be to have a firm seedbed, that has been worked repeatedly. Get the capillary attraction thoroly restored. Give the wheat a chance to make a quick start and a rapid growth, so it will be in good condition when cold weather comes.

Seeds, Surpluses and Shortages

The committee on seed stocks of the United States Department of Agriculture is helping to supply information about seeds. To this end it will appreciate information from anyone who has seed to offer. The information should contain the name, kind and variety, and approximately the quantity of seed offered as well as the price asked. It proposes to file all such information and to use it in answering inquiries that may be received from various parts of the country. All such communications should be addressed to R. A. Oakley, Chairman, Committee on Seed Stocks, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Silos Conserve the Feed

A great economy in the use of the silo in Kansas results from corn being stored at a time when it contains the greatest amount of nutrients. Then, after the fodder is in the silo, it goes right on getting better. It becomes even more palatable than the corn was before being ensiled, tasting so good in the ration that the cow or steer does not mind particularly if some of the other feeds are somewhat dulling to the appetite.

In the labor saved lies further silo economy, which is of great importance now. It takes no more labor to put an acre of corn in the silo than to shock, husk and shred it; but the product is more valuable. Rats and mice cannot eat the corn in the silo, nor wind and rain decrease its feeding value.

Books for Farm Families

There is a great deal more reading of good books, magazines and papers in the country than there used to be. This is doing much to build up the country life of Kansas. "I know of many farmers near here who have excellent libraries," said S. E. Veatch of St. John in a letter to the Farmers Mail and Breeze recently. "The library habit needs to grow, however. I am sure that there are some persons who do not know that they can get books from the Kansas traveling libraries commission, and they are losing much by not taking advantage of this. I have received several trunks of books from this commission, and I have profited much from them."

Fifty books may be obtained from the Kansas traveling libraries commission by any responsible person representing a local library, school district or reading club. These may be kept six months, and the fee is \$2. The commission pays the transportation cost, so the cost of a book is exactly 4 cents for the six months. As a rule the book is read by many persons, which reduces the cost for a person to a small part of 1 cent.

These libraries are now going into almost every county in the state. They should be going into every community. In the last two years 1,342 libraries have been sent out. The average number of readers to the library is 25; the libraries have helped 33,550 persons. They are available for every person in the state.

Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, state house, Topeka, is secretary of the Kansas traveling libraries commission, and all letters should be addressed to her. An application blank will be sent to be filled out, and when this is returned with the fee of \$2 the books are sent. It is expected that every library will reach at least eight readers. In sending in the application one should state the class of books desired, and also include a list of the authors. These good books will help greatly in making conditions better for the young folks.

Food Agents for Kansas

No time is being lost by Kansas counties wishing to take advantage of the government food production bill passed recently which is intended through placing emergency food agents in counties to increase crop production. Fifteen counties of the state have organized for the emergency demonstration work. Agents already have been appointed for Hodgeman, Finney and Cowley counties. Approximately \$175,000 will be available annually for county agent work in Kansas during the war. Of this amount \$37,000 will be used in the work among the women. It will be a question of "first come first served." The chances are that because of lack of funds it will be impossible to provide every county with agents.

To procure an emergency helper it is not necessary to organize a farm bureau. The county council of defense is the connecting link. The people request that body to ask the county commissioners to appropriate \$800 for office equipment and expenses. The government pays \$1,000, and the state nothing in this case. Counties now ready to receive agents are Greeley, Lane, Ness, Rush, Gray, Ford, Haskell, Stevens, Seward, Pratt, Kingman and Norton.

A Future in Farming

There is a brighter outlook in farming than the present generation has ever known. In the future the farms of Kansas will lose a smaller number of the better boys and girls. Agriculture is being established on a new basis rapidly—on a foundation that appeals to the younger generation. This is true generally in the Middle West; here is what the editor of the Ohio Farmer says about the outlook there:

The present general situation in all parts of the world has directed attention in an unprecedented way to the fundamental importance of agriculture. Many persons are now realizing for the first time that there is a direct relation between the success of the season's crops and the amount of food that will be served on their tables. The demand has overtaken the supply to such an extent that the business of farming is taking on a new life. It is more of a business than it ever was before because there is a quicker movement of products and a quicker return in money to the producer. There is now more of an opportunity—or rather more of a necessity—than ever before, to establish systems that will enable the farm work to be done with less man energy and with less loss of time.

There is more of a demand for labor saving machinery, for larger power units, for better fertilization and better cultivation, because the world needs the products and the price warrants the farmer in extending his operations in every possible way. These conditions will do more to impress the necessity of improved farm methods than will all of the preaching and exhortation of public and private agencies. The possibility of immediate increased gains will always lead people to do things that they cannot be induced to do when the returns are farther in the future. It is doubtful if prices of farm products will soon again reach low levels. They will not always be so high as they are today, neither can they be expected to go down as far as they have gone up, altho many persons maintain that what goes up, must come down. Even the city garden movement, which has decreased the demand for vegetables in many places and cut the growers' returns seriously, is likely to result in greater future demands for vegetables both in and out of season, due to the increased appetite that people have developed for these healthful foods. The future of farming is bright and now is the golden opportunity to make the most of what we have, to cull the herds and flocks, to save the best seed for another season and place everything on a more efficient basis.

Pick the Apples Carefully

Every effort is needed this year to use care in picking the apples. The crop in Kansas is small, and the demand will be large. A picker should understand that the skin of an apple, or any other kind of fruit or vegetable, is like the tin that protects canned goods. As the tin that encloses a can of tomatoes guards the sterilized contents from the air, and as even a slight pin hole in this tin would allow the air to enter and carry germs of decay, so the skin of an apple protects its flesh, which is perfectly sterile, and the least cut, even a dent made by a finger nail, allows germs to enter and start decay. A cut so tiny that it can be detected only under the microscope at picking time will, nevertheless start a germ invasion which will show up later when the apple is packed and put into storage.

For this reason great care must be taken in picking fruit. A grower should show the pickers how to grasp an apple and give it the skillful twist that separates it from the tree. He must caution them against dropping the apples carelessly in the boxes and baskets, and see that they have picking baskets

and field boxes which are free from splinters and nails.

More good apples are spoiled every year by carelessness between the time they are picked and the time they are packed than in any other way. Fall nights are cool, but fall days are likely to be warm. Apples are left in the orchard several days and alternately cool and heat with the changes in temperature until their quality deteriorates. The proper way to care for apples is to put them into common storage as soon as they come from the tree. Almost any good tight building will answer for the temporary storage needed.

When fruit leaves the tree it contains vegetable heat just as an animal has animal heat, and as the carcass of an animal will spoil after killing unless it is cooled properly, so fruit will spoil unless cooled. With a tight shed, into which fruit can be carried direct from the orchard, the grower can use the cool nights of autumn to take the heat out of his fruit. Doors and windows of the temporary storage shed should be opened at night to admit plentiful currents of cool air, and when the sun comes up and the outside air grows warm again this storage place should be closed to exclude the warm outer air as much as possible, and keep the fruit cooled nicely. If apples are handled in this simple and sensible way they will have prime keeping quality.

Wool Cloth Dealers Anxious

The Bradley Knitting company of Delavan, Wis., among other consumers of wool, has taken steps to do its share in increasing wool production. The Bradley company offers to buy bred ewes for boys 13 to 17 years of age, 12 in each state, the company taking each boy's note for the ewes, payable in five years, with interest at 5 per cent per annum. Under certain conditions of success the note will be cancelled without payment. The manager of the company says that the annual consumption of wool in the United States is about 600 million pounds, and this year we will raise only 260 million pounds. In 1900 there were 1 million farmers in this country keeping sheep, while now there are only a few more than 1/2 million. Wool is already selling at 70 cents a pound, and will surely reach a dollar a pound within a short time. Bankers are alive to the situation, realizing the prosperity that comes from handling sheep, and any reasonable deal in the purchase of breeding sheep or feeding lambs can be financed easily by any farmer of reputable standing.

Prices of the Past

The high prices that are being paid for farm products this year are causing much talk. Many interesting comparisons are being made between the conditions now and in the past. This is especially true in Chase county; in speaking of the situation there in a recent issue the editor of the Cottonwood Falls Leader said:

Had anyone predicted to Chase county farmers living here 30 years ago that in 1917 they would be able to sell corn for \$2 a bushel, they probably would have thought it the greatest kind of a joke, for they were then contracting the corn they raised at 20 cents a bushel.

The corn crop raised here in 1887 was a big one, and according to the Chase County Leader farmers were not only contracting their corn crop to cattle-men at 20 cents a bushel but considered themselves quite lucky if they were able to dispose of all their crop at those figures. Corn here is selling now at just \$2 a bushel, so the dollar which would have purchased 5 bushels of corn in 1887 will now buy but 1/2 bushel.

High prices, with money that has a high buying power when measured in terms of other products also are being paid in Smith county. Here is what the Smith Center Journal says about it:

C. A. Mathes of Hummer was in town last Friday with a load of corn which brought him \$2.07 a bushel. Mr. Mathes says there is a slight difference between the price of a load of corn now and 20 years ago—about \$100. He told of bringing a 25 bushel load of corn to town about that time and trading it to a local jeweler for a clock which would have been valued at about \$3.50.

And in Abilene, in the center of an excellent grain growing community, good prices also are pleasing. Says the Abilene Reflector:

Several of the old timers were telling of the times when new wheat sold around 50 cents a bushel instead of at the present price of \$2.80. When it got down to the right hard luck story the early settler told his experience, and after he finished the subject was not discussed further. In 1882 he was buying wheat at Abilene and he built a grain shed in which to store the wheat. The granary cost about \$3,000, and by winter the man had 36,000 bushels of wheat. The price of wheat was less than 40 cents a bushel, so he decided to hold. He held that 36,000 bushels of wheat two years, thinking all the time the price could not go lower but at last was forced to sell the entire holding for 35 cents a bushel.

So far as has been reported this year one farm produced wheat worth about \$150 an acre. This is quite a difference to the good old eighties. A farmer near Woodbine hauled a load of wheat to town Tuesday that brought him \$251.34. Not bad, is it?

The wheat yield isn't so bad after all. Another man had a 35-acre field that averaged 40 bushels an acre. Also he had 4 1/2 acres of oats that averaged 82 bushels an acre. Many farmers have said they are making more money this year than ever.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Conscript the Wealth

Out of this welter of blood and expenditure of money in preparation for war, I am hoping that good will come to the world in general and to the United States in particular.

For one thing this war is bringing into the clear light some things that were seen only dimly before. One of these is the fact that those persons who should be willing to bear the greatest load are least willing, but there is an encouraging growth of sentiment among those who have the power to make these shirkers do at least a part of their duty.

In wars of the past we know that wealth has never been willing to bear its just proportion of the burden. On the contrary the capitalists, speaking generally, have insisted that the interests of property were paramount to the rights of person. During the Civil War these interests insisted that they must be fully secured, but the men who were doing the actual fighting to save the Union were not so carefully looked after. The bonds issued by the government in the hour of its extremity were bought with depreciated government notes, but when the war was over the holders of these bonds insisted that the government should redeem them in gold. In other words not only did they collect a very comfortable rate of interest on their bonds but they insisted on receiving and did receive from the government twice the original value of the principal of the bonds. The men who fought in the battle front, however, were not treated with the same consideration. They had been paid their meager wages in depreciated currency but the government did not after the war pay to them the difference between the gold value of their pay at the time they received it and value of it if it had actually been paid in gold.

The old Greenbackers demanded this, and their demand was entirely just, but no Congress ever seriously considered their demand. And yet the average citizen realized fully the injustice that had been done but for some reason never insisted on his member of Congress supporting such a measure.

Here we are engaged in the greatest of all wars and infinitely more expensive than any other war or half dozen wars ever fought in the history of the world. Again we see men most able to bear the burdens and who receive benefits from the government in proportion to their property interests selfishly trying to shift the burden. They are not even willing to give up the extra profits they have received and are receiving by reason of the war. They think it proper that the young manhood of the country should be conscripted and sent to the front to be exposed to death, but they do not wish their own comfort or profits to be disturbed seriously. They even threaten that if the government should take simply their extra war profits that they will cease to push business—in other words that unless they can make money out of the war they will quit.

The government has decided that the young man who is drafted and who fails to answer to the call shall be ranked as a deserter. The penalty for desertion is death. Now if the young man who refuses to sacrifice his life is to be classed as a deserter, how much more should the multimillionaire who refuses to sacrifice his wealth be considered a deserter? We hear a good deal now about passing the burden of the war on to the next generation. The plea is made that it is sufficient for this generation to have fought the war and that the next generation ought willingly to bear the burden of the interest bearing bonds. That sounds reasonable until one starts to analyze the situation. We know that the very class that is now making profits out of the war, the idle rich, or if not idle, the rich who already have vastly more than they need, will gather the interest on the war bonds, and the very men who have to go to the front will have to pay that interest.

I have said before and say again that not a single interest bearing bond should be issued to pay the expenses of this war. I have said and say again that not a dollar of excess profits should be permitted to be gathered in by any corporation or individual on account of the war. I have said and say again that all of the incomes of the country should be conscripted just as the young men of the country are being conscripted. If the men of wealth were as patriotic as they should be they would willingly submit to privation in order that the war expenses be paid as we go along, but at present nobody, or at least very few are asking that they submit to

privation. All they are asked to do is to give up their excess war profits and all of their income above what is ample to keep them in comfort and even luxury.

If they refuse then let the government say to them as it says to the slacker who tries to avoid the draft: "Young man, you will either come voluntarily or you will come by force, and when you come by force you will come charged with desertion and may be called on to stand up before a firing squad," and so to the wealthy, selfish slacker let the government say, "You will either give up of your wealth sufficient to meet the expenses of this war or we will take all you have; strip you to the last dollar and if you complain we will either chuck you into a prison cell or stand you up before a firing squad."

Whenever the holders of wealth are clearly given to understand that war means the sacrifice of their wealth; when they are brought to know that war means that they will come out of it poorer in purse and that war profits are impossible and will not be endured, war will begin to be mighty unpopular. Vast armament will become vastly unpopular and universal peace and disarmament will become a reality and not a dream.

Let the slogan go up all over the country: "Conscript the wealth of the country. We are willing our boys shall be conscripted to fight if necessary, but we insist that no man and no corporation shall grow rich thru our sacrifice."

Bring that about and you will witness a tremendous enthusiasm for this war among the masses of the people, for then they will realize that it is in fact a war for justice, for democracy, for humanity.

Can We Produce Potash?

When this war is over the German people will discover that their rulers were both scoundrels and fools. They will discover that in addition to the millions of lives sacrificed, the other millions of young men permanently disabled; the intolerable burden of a debt that can never be paid, and the hostility of practically every civilized nation, they have sacrificed a wonderful world trade in articles which they alone produced and in the sale of which they had a monopoly.

Dyes furnished one notable example. When the war started merchants all over the world and especially in the United States were panic stricken. All the dyes for both woolen and cotton goods had been imported from Germany and merchants declared it would be necessary to wear undyed materials until the war was over. As the war continued month after month and dragged out into years the necessity stimulated invention and resource, and manufacturers in the United States began to make their own dyes and supply the home trade. At first it must be admitted that the dyes made in the United States were not equal to the German made dyes but they are improving. When the war ends Germany will discover that she has lost the bulk of the world trade in dyes and that it cannot be recovered.

Before the war Germany supplied nearly all of the hundreds of millions of toys and dolls sold in this country. The war has changed that. There are no German dolls being sold in the United States and few German toys. That exceedingly profitable trade is lost because the Hohenzollern monarch and his military advisers insisted on trying to dominate Europe and later the world.

Another article we used to get from Germany and used in great and ever increasing quantities was potash. More and more potash was being used as a fertilizer, and practically every ton of it came from Germany. Since the war started our United States Department of Agriculture has been looking the country over to find a deposit of potash. At last the specialists think they have found it in a California lake. Searl's lake in California is rich in chlorid of potash, and Senator Pittman of Nevada has introduced a bill to utilize the lake in the development of a great potash industry. It is estimated by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines that the waters of this lake hold in solution not less than 20 million tons of chlorid of potash, which can be taken out at a cost which will be low enough to permit the use of it as a fertilizer. The lake and the land surrounding it have been withdrawn by the government from the operation of the mining laws, and there is no statute under which the pro-

ductive work can be done. It is provided in the bill that exclusive rights to prospect for potash shall be granted and that patents shall be issued for tracts in which the mineral is found. Holders of patents must pay annual rentals and an output royalty of not less than 2 cents a pound. The senator points to our imports of 529,000 tons in 1913 and of only 10,000 tons in 1916, while the price has been multiplied by 10. This potash should not remain in the lake. It should be available for use on the farms. As all the safeguards which could be suggested are in the bill, it should be passed without delay.

It was said a long while ago that "He who draweth the sword shall perish by the sword."

Possibly Germany will not perish commercially by reason of the wickedness and folly of her leaders who forced her to take up the sword, but it is certain that her commerce will be crippled for years to come.

A Word From Nick

Somewhere in Russia, August 14.

I am writing this to let you know that it will be necessary to change the address on my paper from somewhere in Russia to somewhere in Siberia. This, I may say, if the censor will permit, is no time to send a man and his family to Siberia. If we could have arrived there say two months ago, it wouldn't have been so bad. There are parts of Siberia, I have been told, which are good summer resorts, but to urge a man to move to Siberia when in the nature of things he can't get there and settle down much before the first of December when it is so cold that a man expectorates icicles and has to thaw out his nose before he can blow it, is fierce.

Of course I used to send a great many men and women to Siberia but then I figured that they were sort of used to that sort of thing, and I am not. This has been a tough summer with me. It beats thunder what a difference it makes whether a man has a job as boss or not. When I had my job as Czar everybody round these parts took off their hats and got down on their stomachs when they happened to be in my vicinity and held their breath till I indicated that it was all right to breathe the natural air. It is different now. One day I was hoeing potatoes in the garden connected with this prison when a man came along and started talking to the guard. I overheard him. He said to the guard, "Gimletgibousky, old boy, who is that little shrimp hoeing potatoes over there?"

"That pigeon breasted two spot, I suppose you refer to, Mr. Skiptomylew-mavitch," says Gimletgibousky. "Oh that's a feller by the name of Nick Romanoff, maybe you remember the feller who used to hold down the job of Czar? Well, that's the bird."

"What are you giving me?" says Skiptomylew-mavitch sarcastically. "You are just kiddin' me."

Still I will say that my guard Gimletgibousky isn't such a bad sort. He talks confidentially to me and says, "Nick old boy I really feel sorry for you at times. It must be tough after what you used to have to come down to this, but really this going to Siberia is maybe the best thing that can happen because there are lots of people getting sort of fussy about you and saying that there is a move on to put you back on the throne. If they get that notion in their heads strong enough, they are likely to come here some night and hog tie me and take you out and shoot you up so that you won't hold ordinary food. It is a lot safer for you, Nick, in Siberia even if the weather is more or less unfavorable for light underwear."

I must give it to Mrs. Romanoff, that is my wife, that she got next to the situation before I did and took time by the forelock so to speak and sent her diamonds out of the country before they pulled the throne from under us. I say us advisedly because Alexandra was really running things to a much greater extent than I was prior to the time the revolutionists told me where to get off.

The censor will not permit me to express my feelings as I would like to but he has allowed me to remark that what they have done to me is indeed a plenty. He does not understand the American language very well and I have explained to him that this is an idiom, meaning in your language sufficiency, or as much and even more than could be desired.

Speaking of the possible move to put me back

on my old job you may be surprised to learn that I am not so strong for it as you might think. I have a hunch that from now on being Czar will be one of the most unhealthy occupations that any man can engage in. I am coming to the conclusion that it is better to be just a plain plug Russian citizen and sleep sound than to be a Czar and dream of bombs and find the dream come true. If you will change the address on the wrapper of my Farmers Mail and Breeze to Nick Romanoff, late Czar, Somewhere in Siberia, I think it will reach me.

Yours truly, N. Romanoff, late Czar, whose alias at present is Panta.

The Government's Guarantee

I have read in several papers that the government will guarantee the farmers \$2 a bushel for wheat raised in 1918. Several farmers around here would like to know if Congress passed such a bill. Could you print the wording of it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze?

Suppose at threshing time elevator men pay \$1.50 a bushel, who would pay the farmer the other 50 cents? Financial conditions may compel some men to sell their grain early, while the government may ask the farmers to hold their wheat until it is needed, or as it happened two years ago, wheat may be damaged before it reaches market. Of course it is understood that \$2 a bushel is to be the lowest price, but it can be anything above that. It may cost farmers \$4 an acre for seed alone, and unless they have the assurance backed by security such as would be accepted by any bank concerning the price they will get in 1918 some may hesitate to sow wheat, especially those who have to borrow money to buy seed. We shall thank you very much if you would give such information regarding these matters in the Farmers Mail and Breeze as the government would authorize you to give.

Horton, Kan.

GODFREY BAREISS.

The act referred to is known as "H. R. 4961, An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel." Section 14 of this act reads as follows:

That whenever the President shall find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat and that it is essential that the producers of wheat, produced within the United States, shall have the benefits of the guaranty provided for in this section, he is authorized, from time to time, seasonally and as far in advance of seeding time as practicable to determine and fix and to give public notice of what, under special conditions, is a reasonable guaranteed price for wheat, in order to assure such producers a reasonable profit. The President shall thereupon fix such guaranteed price for each of the official grain standards for wheat as established under the United States grain standards act, approved August 11, 1916. The President shall from time to time establish and promulgate such regulations as he shall deem wise in connection with such guaranteed prices, and in particular governing conditions of delivery and payment, and differences in price for the several standard grades in the principal primary markets of the United States, adopting No. 1 Northern Spring or its equivalent as the basis. Thereupon, the Government of the United States hereby guarantees every producer of wheat produced within the United States, that, upon compliance by him with the regulations prescribed, he shall receive for any wheat produced in reliance upon this guarantee within the period, not exceeding 18 months, prescribed in the notice, a price not less than the guaranteed price therefor as fixed pursuant to this section. In such regulations the President shall prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any such producer shall be entitled to the benefits of such guaranty. The guaranteed prices for the several standard grades of wheat for the crop of 1918 shall be based upon No. 1 Northern Spring or its equivalent at not less than \$2 a bushel at the principal interior primary markets. This guaranty shall not be dependent upon the action of the President under the first part of this section, but is hereby made absolute and shall be binding until May 1, 1919.

When the President finds that the importation into the United States of any wheat produced outside of the United States materially enhances or is likely materially to enhance the liabilities of the United States under guaranties of prices therefor made pursuant to this section, and ascertains what rate of duty added to the then existing rate of duty on wheat and to the value of wheat at the time of importation would be sufficient to bring the price thereof at which imported up to the price fixed therefor pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section he shall proclaim such facts, and thereafter there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon wheat when imported, in addition to the then existing rate of duty, the rate of duty so ascertained; but in no case shall any such rate of duty be fixed at an amount which will effect a reduction of the rate of duty upon wheat under any then existing tariff law of the United States.

For the purpose of making any guaranteed price effective under this section, or whenever he deems it essential in order to protect the Government of the United States against material enhancement of its liabilities arising out of any guaranty under this section, the President is authorized also, in his discretion, to purchase any wheat for which a guaranteed price shall be fixed under this section, and to hold, transport, or store it, or to sell, dispose of, and deliver the same to any citizen of the United States or to any Government engaged in war with any country with which the Government of the United States is or may be at war or to use the same as supplies for any department or agency of the Government of the United States. Any moneys received by the United States from or in connection with the sale or disposal of wheat under this section may, in the discretion of the President, be used as a revolving fund for further carrying out the purposes of this section. Any balance of such moneys not used as part of such revolving fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

As you will notice from the reading of this section, what the government proposes to do is to buy the wheat at the guaranteed price if the dealers do not. This bill in addition to the section quoted has some very important provisions. In fact it confers on the President arbitrary powers never before conferred upon a President. Read this from section 25:

That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, whenever and wherever in his judgment necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war, to fix the price of coal and coke, wherever and whenever sold,

either by producer or dealer, to establish rules for the regulation of and to regulate the method of production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment, or storage thereof among dealers and consumers, domestic or foreign; said authority and power may be exercised by him in each case thru the agency of the Federal Trade Commission, during the war or for such part of said time as in his judgment may be necessary.

That if, in the opinion of the President, any such producer or dealer fails or neglects to conform to such prices or regulations, or to conduct his business efficiently under the regulations and control of the President as aforesaid, or conducts it in a manner prejudicial to the public interest, then the President is hereby authorized and empowered in every such case to requisition and take over the plant, business, and all appurtenances thereof belonging to such producer or dealer as a going concern, and to operate or cause the same to be operated in such manner and thru such agency as he may direct during the period of the war or for such part of said time as in his judgment may be necessary.

That any producer or dealer whose plant, business, and appurtenances shall have been requisitioned or taken over by the President shall be paid a just compensation for the use thereof during the period that the same may be requisitioned or taken over as aforesaid, which compensation the President shall fix or cause to be fixed by the Federal Trade Commission.

That if the prices so fixed, or if, in the case of the taking over or requisitioning of the mines or business of any such producer or dealer, the compensation therefor as determined by the provisions of this act be not satisfactory to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per cent, will make up such amount as will be just compensation in the manner provided by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the Judicial Code.

While operating or causing to be operated any such plants or business, the President is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem essential for the employment, control, and compensation of the employees necessary to conduct the same.

Or if the President of the United States shall be of the opinion that he can thereby better provide for the common defense, and whenever, in his judgment, it shall be necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war, then he is hereby authorized and empowered to require any or all producers of coal and coke, either in any special area or in any special coal fields, or in the entire United States, to sell their products only to the United States thru an agency to be designated by the President, such agency to regulate the resale of such coal and coke, and the prices thereof, and to establish rules for the regulation of and to regulate the methods of production, shipment, distribution, apportionment, or storage thereof among dealers, consumers, domestic or foreign, and to make payment of the purchase price thereof to the producers thereof, or to the person or persons legally entitled to said payment.

Under the authority of that section, as you will observe, the President may not only fix the price of coal and coke but also may take over and operate every coal mine in the United States. Verily socialism has been traveling with seven leagued boots since this war began.

A Good Word for Mexico

A subscriber, Jim Pike of Lebanon, Kan., sends me the following clipping:

If you are inclined to feel a little strutting over being a citizen of the United States and inclined to look with contempt on the civilization of poor old Mexico just thumb over the pages of recent history of the state of Yucatan, farthest remote state of Mexico. It may surprise you to find that it has granted equal suffrage to men and women; has child labor laws protecting women workers; has compulsory education; has tax laws that prevent the holding of large estates out of use, which have already been broken into smaller holdings and has increased the tax income.

Jim supplements this with the private opinion that Caranza is one of the brightest men in North America.

On the Farmer's Side

Writing from Melvern, Kan., J. W. Whitney says: "I have been wondering since there is so much talk of fixing prices on everything the farmer produces, if it has ever occurred to the men higher up that every one with whom the farmer has to deal is at liberty to hold him up for just what he pleases?"

For example, I am a farmer, and like almost every farmer I know, I am trying to do my bit. I am putting in 70 acres of wheat and as I have not been raising wheat in the past, I require certain implements, such as drills, plows and binders. As it is getting near seeding time I called up a dealer to learn the price of a wheat drill. He informed me that a 12-hoe drill would cost me \$135, the price having advanced \$50 in the last year. Now there are a few things I cannot understand. One is Mr. Ford's business. I am told by his agent that he will continue to sell his cars at the present price and the present price is less than it ever was before. If the Ford cars are made of the same kind of material the wheat drill is made of, and the Ford car sells for less than it ever did, why should the price of wheat drills be advanced almost 100 per cent? It seems to me that while the price fixing is going on so far as the farmer's product is concerned it should apply to others. It looks to me as if the farmer is going to hold the sack, as he always has done. Please let us have your opinion."

Of course there is no good reason why if the price is fixed on one necessary commodity it should not be fixed on every other necessary commodity.

However, in this particular case, the farmer has in my judgment no reason to complain. It is not proposed as yet to fix the price of his products except in the case of wheat, and in that case the law is the greatest protection he ever received in the way of legislation. Every farmer ought to be strong for the food control law. It gives him decidedly the best of it.

Patriotism and Profits

From an Address by Governor Capper at the Annual Fall Festival at LeRoy.

I understand that there has been great concern back East about "the attitude of the common people out West" toward the war. They were afraid we wouldn't understand it nor appreciate its terrible significance. I will confess that it was difficult for the most of us to believe war possible. But we got awake in time to send a good big bunch of our sons to the army and the navy before the draft; we realized the significance of war enough to raise a good many thousands of dollars for the Red Cross work and the war Y. M. C. A., and we are busy preparing to grow the biggest crop of food that the state has ever seen.

We believe out here in the West that war is the most serious thing in the world. We believe that war cannot be a half-hearted thing—that when a nation goes into it, it goes the whole way—not half way. We believe that we must put into it every power of the nation—not part of our power. And we believe that means money-power as well as man-power.

We see Uncle Sam turn to the man-power of the farms, in the shops, in the stores and in the mines of the nation, and say, in the first year of the war, to 2 million of the pick of his sons, "I want you to leave your business, your home, your family, give up all your earning power and come work in this holy cause. I will lose many of you. Many of you will never return, but this is your duty; you are a poltroon, a slacker, a coward, if you flinch!" And more than a million and a half of the youth of the land have cheerfully and loyally answered that call, laying their lives and their fortunes upon their country's altar.

And then Uncle Sam turns from the man-power of the nation, to its other power—the money-power—and what do we see? Does he say, "Here, Mr. Millions, I want you to give your all—to risk your life for your country's good?" That's what he says, and rightly says, to the young men of the nation. But does he say that to money? He does not. He has heard for years that "capital is timid," which is another way of saying that most capitalists are cowards—are "sure thing" gamblers. He doesn't attempt to draft capital; that would be confiscation, and while it's all right to draft a human life, capital is too sacred for that. So the people of the nation, thru Uncle Sam, are not asking anything so revolutionary as treating billions the same way we treat boys. We don't ask capital to give itself as the boys do; we only ask that it give up a part of its excess earnings. That's all. We are saying to capital, "Here, my son, this war which is so horrible to the rest of us has brought you wealth beyond your wildest dreams. You don't know what to do with your income. One corporation alone made more money last year—more net profits—than all the farmers of Kansas put together have ever made in three or four years. Won't you please, Mr. Capital, let us take a little of the excess profit you are making out of the war, to help pay for this war? That's a good fellow, now. Don't be a slacker, sonny."

That's all we are asking of capital in the income tax and the excess profit tax; and to most reasonable persons it would seem fair enough. But not to capital. No, the custodians of wealth can't see it that way; they are moving heaven and earth and Congress in an effort to escape any such arrangement. They say:

"It's all right to sacrifice the boys. That's patriotism and it's a great thing to encourage patriotism. But capital must not be disturbed. Don't tax it; we'll show you a better way than that, Uncle Sam. Just write out your note of hand for a few billion dollars every month or so, at a good rate of interest, and we'll let you have all the money you want. And your people can take the next 50 years to pay off the debt. It will give your boys something to think about and something to work for when they get back from the war, if they ever do get back."

I may mistake the American people, but I don't believe they will ever assent to that arrangement. We have no contempt for money out here in the West; but we don't place a higher value upon it than we place upon our boys. The most of us would rather sacrifice our fortunes than our boys; at least we want the boy to have an even break; and in this terrible business we ask that the nation make at least as great a demand upon money as upon men. Use all the power of the nation, Uncle Sam.

The 2 million men who will be under arms by the first of the year are giving up all chance of making big profits out of the war. They will pile up no swollen fortunes. We ask that the stay-at-home folks forego that opportunity, too. We ask that they be restrained from exploiting the public and from gouging Uncle Sam, and that all the profits of big business above normal profits and that all swollen incomes above a very reasonable amount be placed at the disposal of the government along side the lives of our young men. And it is little enough we ask. It is only justice.

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Moisture Helps the Crops

Corn and Kafir are Growing Rapidly in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE NOW have moisture in quan-
tities to suit the most exacting
farmers. This morning about 2
inches has already fallen, and it is not
yet 8 o'clock. This will be enough to
mature the corn and it probably is
enough for the kafir. What kafir re-
ally needs now is plenty of warm
weather, for but little of it is showing
heads. It is going to hurry it to ripen
fully but I think it will make seed ad-
vanced enough to feed if frost holds
off until the usual time.

Corn is doing better than anyone
thought possible. I have been thru our
fields and the way the ears are show-
ing is mighty good to see. Nearly every
stalk now has an ear and while it is
not likely that these ears will produce
first quality grain yet it will be corn,
and most any kind of corn is an object
when it sells for more than \$1 a bushel.
The only field we have which will not
make corn worth leaving to husk is that
planted on bluegrass sod. That looked
better than any other corn on the farm
at first but it suckered badly and when
the dry weather came on it got bushy
at the top and quit.

One would say, to look at the pas-
tures and meadows, that it was June
instead of well on the way to Septem-
ber. Plenty of rain for a week is re-
sponsible for the change. Pastures are
now supplying as good feed as is usual
during the first week in June, and the
cows giving milk are registering the
effects. What it will do to beef cattle
can be told later. It does not now
appear that we will be short of pasture
until freezing weather comes.

The meadows have made such a
growth of grass within the last two
weeks that many farmers are figuring
on a second crop of hay. I should not
care to have one cut off my meadow;
if there is anything which will reduce
the yield of hay next year it is taking
a second crop this fall. Men who own
land and who know of the damage pro-
duced by cutting a fall crop prohibit it
in their leases if they ever lease any
land. On low land which produces what
is known as slough grass a second cut-
ting probably works no harm but on
the upland harm amounting to 30 per
cent usually results.

The average date of the first killing
frost is placed at October 15 for this
county and if it will hold off until that
date this year we will raise a crop
of kafir which I think will go much
above the average. The crop is of a
very dark green color and the stalks
have made such a growth during the last
week that they are now of more than
usual size. The acreage in kafir is not
so large in this county as it was 10
years ago, but it is large enough to
make a great deal of difference to us
whether the crop is good or poor. On
this farm we are growing our usual 10
acres; we seldom plant more or less
than that amount.

Speaking of a heavy crop of kafir
brings to mind the fact that it will take
a lot of twine to tie it up, and twine
at its present price is certainly an object
this year. I note that the state twine
plant is making a price of 19 cents a
pound in carlots and 20 cents in smaller
lots. This means that other twine
bought in small lots at hardware stores
is going to cost something like 25 cents
a pound. The twine cost alone of tying
up an acre of kafir is going to be as
much as we used to pay for twine, cut-
ting and all in the days when 75 cents
was the usual price for cutting an acre
and when twine cost but about 8 to 9
cents a pound.

There is something about warm, moist
weather that brings the mites out in the
poultry houses in swarms. During the
whole summer prior to August 1 we saw
scarcely a mite in our henhouse and we
kept close watch, too. We clean out the
house about every two weeks and every
time we take out the movable roosts
and give them a good dose of kerosene
and old transmission grease mixed. Yes-
terday we tackled the house again and
were surprised to find the nest boxes
fairly swarming with the little pests

which had just hatched out. They were
still white, not having had time to fill
themselves with blood. A good dose of
the grease mixture applied with a wide
paint brush made them curl up and quit.
This means a weekly cleanup.

Plowing goes very easy since the rain
and the acres which are clear of a crop
and which will not soon be plowed are
few in this county. We got the hog
pasture plowed before the heaviest of
the rain fell and while it was harder
work to plow it than it would be now
it is in fine condition to sow in rye. We
are sowing it for hog pasture and wish
to get it started as soon as possible.
For the first time since we began sow-
ing the crop our rape failed entirely. I
did not see half a dozen plants on the
field while plowing. The oats this year
grew so rank that they crowded out
everything else, clover, alfalfa and blue-
grass as well as rape. Alfalfa sown
alone has lived thru the drouth and is
now coming on in fine shape.

I have seen a good many straw stacks
since the threshing season opened and if
any of them were in condition to stand
rain I cannot recall it. All appeared to
have been shot out of the blower over
about as wide a scope of country as the
blower could reach. What the 5 inches
of rain we have had in the last 10 days
will do to such stacks is, as the slang
phrase has it "indeed a plenty." I can't
understand why all this good oats straw
was not put in condition to stand a rain
unless, as might well have been the rea-
son, most farmers thought it would not
rain again this season. It doesn't do to
put much faith in weather promises here
in Kansas; at times it can rain just as
easily as it can stay dry at others.

A farmer in this county sold all his
shotes, which ranged in weight from 25
pounds up to 75, before the rains came.
He got 12 cents a pound for the lot, and
I thought at the time he was lucky to
get that. Indeed, had anyone offered
us that for our sows and pigs together
the day before the rain came I am afraid
they would have been sold in short
order. They now look much better to
us, especially as we read that top hogs
are \$18.55 in Kansas City today. We are
still feeding ours on the oats and shorts
mixture I spoke of last week, and they
seem to be doing well. There is now
every indication that we will have corn
in plenty to finish them out, and it is
likely to be corn better fitted for hog
feeding than anything else.

We have been very fortunate for some
years in having few if any rats about
the premises, and mice are also scarce.
I lay this fact to several good strong
cats that live about the farm buildings.
What they fail to secure in the way of
a living from game we supply at the
back door. I like cats fairly well and
always treat them as I would wish to
be treated if I were a cat. But I can't
stand one that howls continually about
the house and so one that had taken up
that bad habit died early this morning
"by request." If it brings me bad luck,
why bad luck will have to come. "I simply
won't be afflicted by cats howling about
the windows at all hours of the night.

Speaking of cats reminds me that in
New England the cat is, or used to be,
a most favored animal. They had ac-
cess to the houses at all times for there
was nothing that the New England
woman hated so much as to have a
mouse in the house. Not only were cats
welcome in all farmhouses but most
houses were constructed with special
reference to cat convenience. In many
of the houses I have seen there were
"cat holes" beside almost every door
which allowed the cat access to every
room in the house at all hours. Over
every hole was a sort of swinging cover
which shut up the hole except when the
cat was passing thru. It did not take
the average New England cat long to
discover how to work these cat holes
and many times have I been awakened
in the night by the family cat jumping
on my bed after a trip outdoors in the
cold. Her contented song as she snug-
gled down under the warm bed clothes
was very pleasant to hear.

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ward, Sandy Creek, N. Y., writes: "8 years ago I pur-
chased your Corn Harvester. Would not take 4 times the
price of the machine if I could not get another one."
Clarence F. Huggins, Spearmore, Okla. "Works 5 times
better than I expected. Saved \$40 in labor this fall." Roy
Apple, Farmersville, Ohio: "I have used a corn shucker,
corn binder and 2 rowed machines, but your machine beats
them all and takes less twine of any machine I have ever
used." John F. Haag, Mayfield, Oklahoma. "Your har-
vester gave good satisfaction while using filling our Silo."
K. F. Ruegnitz, Otis, Colo. "Just received a letter from my
father saying he received the corn binder and he is cutting
corn and cane now. Says it works fine and that I can sell
lots of them next year." Write for free catalog showing
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PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kansas.

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MEANS ONE MAN LESS
Both belt and power presses.
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Lightning Rods Do Protect

Fire Gets Less Than 2 Percent of Houses So Equipped

BY FRANK M. CHASE

ONE of every five barn fires in the United States is caused by lightning. To the same source is attributed the annual destruction of eight and a half million dollars worth of property in this country, more than 3 per cent of our total fire loss. In Illinois the state fire marshal reports that lightning destroys more than a million dollars worth of property every year, adding that virtually all this loss could be avoided with lightning rods. During two recent years the marshal's office did not receive a report of a dollar's worth of fire loss from lightning where the buildings were properly rodged.

During eight years a number of insurance companies doing farm business in Iowa paid average annual claims of only \$16.15 a company on rodged buildings. On unrodged buildings these same companies paid average yearly losses of \$775.15 a company. The uninspected rods in this case proved 98.7 per cent efficient.

Rods Save Insurance.

For four years ended in 1912 a Michigan mutual fire insurance company which accepted as risks only rodged buildings after they had been approved by a company inspector, paid only \$32 for damages resulting from lightning. The total amount of risks carried by this company during the four years amounted to more than 55 million dollars. It was also found that the \$32 worth of damage was traceable to defects in the installation of the rods which had been overlooked by the inspector.

The efficiency of lightning rods has been so clearly demonstrated during recent years that almost all of the old-time prejudice against them has passed away. Some insurance companies now refuse to accept the fire risk on unrodged buildings. Others charge higher premiums for buildings not so protected. Within the last year an underwriters' association operating in New York state has doubled its discounts for buildings equipped with rods. This organization now allows for rodged buildings a discount of 10 per cent from the regular insurance rate when the contract runs for one year and 25 per cent for three-year contracts.

Unscrupulous agents and improper installation were the main causes of the dispute which lightning rods once suffered. A favorite trick of the kind of agents referred to was to contract with the farmer to install lightning rods upon his buildings for a certain sum of money, leading the farmer to believe that this amount covered both the charges for the material and its installation. But the money, the farmer discovered, was payment for installation only, the agent by one artifice or another having kept the farmer from reading the provision in the contract which referred to the cost of the material. After the rods were installed the farmer's attention was called to this provision, with the result that he was required to pay more than he expected to and perhaps an exorbitant price anyway. Then, as a cap to the unscrupulous actions of the agent, the lightning rods were often incorrectly installed, for this reason failing to protect the buildings. After being a target for such outrageous acts as these it is small wonder that the farmer came to have a contempt for the lightning rod agent.

Living Down the Past.

During the last few years some companies have taken many precautions to overcome the unsavory reputation created by unprincipled agents. At least one manufacturer who does a nationwide business, has dismissed all his traveling agents, depending entirely upon local dealers to sell his rods. This company also sends experts to instruct the local dealers in the proper installation of the rods. Their rods and their installation are also bonded, so that if they fail to protect the property on which they are placed the farmer may receive back their purchase price.

In preventing damage by lightning, lightning rods serve in two ways. It is estimated that 90 per cent of their value consists in preventing strokes by affording a path for the electricity of the

earth to escape readily into the air along the metal conductors, instead of permitting it to bunch up in the building, which is a poorer conductor than copper or iron and therefore does not allow the electricity to readily pass through. The remaining part of their usefulness lies in conducting to the ground the current from the lightning strokes that do come.

To insure proper operation of lightning rods they must be carefully installed. There are a few essential points that distinguish proper from improper rodging, which the farmer should see are regarded when having his buildings equipped. No one thing is more important than proper grounding. The cables themselves should extend into the ground to permanent moisture. If moist ground is found less than 10 feet below the surface of the earth, extend the rods down to that depth anyway, so as to insure against very dry seasons. There should be two ground connections for a building, at diagonal corners of the structure.

Inside Connections.

Metal systems, such as water or gas pipes, heat flues, barn door rails and hay carrier tracks should be joined to the lightning rod system, especially if they come within 6 feet of any part of the rodging. Metal systems inside the building should also be joined together, whether or not they are joined to the lightning rods. They should be joined as high in the building as possible. The connection between interior metal systems and the rodging should also be made at a high point. Otherwise electric charges induced by passing storms will be held at high places, thus making it easier for side flashes to occur. Metal roofs should be connected with the lightning rod cables at the corners where they run down to the ground. Never ground metal roofs from the ridge.

There is no set distance apart for the tops to be placed. In ordinary practice they are put from 20 to 30 feet from each other along a straight ridge, on or beside cupolas and chimneys, and at the juncture between the ridges of L-shaped buildings. Prominences of all kinds are especially liable to be heavily charged during storms, so should be protected with rods so far as it is feasible to do so. There is no special requirement as to the height of the tops. While most of them in use are about 4 feet long, tops are now being made and used that stand only a foot high.

Copper is now considered the best material for both tops and cables. As far as conducting the electrical current is concerned iron does as well as copper, but since iron rusts and copper does not, copper is regarded as the safer. Some insurance companies will not accept the risk on buildings rodged with iron conductors. The copper conductor may be in the form of the stranded or the flat cable. The flat cable is a more recent development in the lightning rod industry. Superiority is claimed for it because a cable in this form impedes the electrical current less than a circular, twisted cable of the same weight. The tops to go with copper cables should be of the same material, in the form of hollow, circular tubes, pointed at the upper ends and of the same weight as the conducting cable. No insulation should be allowed on any part of the lightning rod system.

Government to Buy Wheat

A 50-million-dollar corporation that will enable the government to purchase sufficient wheat to stabilize prices has been formed by the United States Food Administration. The determination of a fair basic price to be paid for wheat by the government lies in the hands of a committee headed by President H. A. Garfield of Williams college. It is expected by the Food Administration that this price, when agreed upon by the committee, will be maintained in private as well as in government transactions. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, is a member of this committee.

Lazy acres help the Germans.

IDEAL heating makes a home out of a house



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Any building old or new, in country or city, can be successfully heated with an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators. The economy of IDEAL heating outfits is known to all users. They cannot say enough about the great fuel savings, the splendid comfort, the lack of repairs, the little attention, the cleanliness, and the every-day good, solid service that they get from their IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators. They have made homes out of their houses.

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AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Department F5 Chicago



IDEAL Boiler fuel pots mix the air and coal gases as in a modern gas mantle, extracting ALL the heat from the fuel.

Feed the Fighters! Win the War! Harvest the Crops! Save the Yields!

On the battlefields of France and Flanders the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy.

While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop. A short harvest period requires the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

THE COMBINED FIGHTERS IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS AND THE COMBINED HARVESTERS IN AMERICA WILL BRING THE ALLIED VICTORY NEARER

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior of Canada and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been conserved, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED

Canada wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to take care of its 13 Million Acre Wheat Field

One cent a mile railway fare from the International Boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary. High wages, good board, comfortable lodgings.

An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States.


AS SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbor in harvesting his; in this way do your bit in helping "Win the War."

For particulars as to routes, identification cards and place where employment may be had, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

GEO. A. COOK, Canadian Government Agent, 2012 MAIN ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Has every new improvement. New steel beater and wide spreading V-rake pulverizes and tears the manure to shreds. Patented roller-feed. Spreader is easier handled with two horses than others with three and four. Patented automatic stop and uniform clean-out push-board make spreading easier and more thorough. Tongue is of pressed steel—indestructible. Adjustable from 4 to 24 loads per acre. Has double chain drive direct from rear wheels.

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There is a Galloway engine for any farm work, from the light 13 1/4 h.p. pump engine to the light work 4 h.p. 6 h.p.—the heavy duty 9 h.p. and 12 h.p.—to the big 16 h.p. Mogul engine for the toughest job you have. And I make them all in my own factories.

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The Galloway Tractor is the peer of all. No breaks, no frills—but an honest built tractor for tractor work. Has pull tractor—25 anti-friction bearings—21 sets to 35% less than others. Hyatt roller and ball bearings.

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Plows, discs, harrows, hauls, threshes, saws, grinds, chisels, grades, roads, fills ditches, pulls three 14-inch bottoms 8 to 9 inches deep in clover or timothy sod. Driver has control at all times. Does anything a 12-horse team or 20 h. p. engine will do.

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A story of the building of this great canal; 36 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid with a 3-cmo. subscription to the Household at 12c. The Household is a big story magazine of from 30 to 32 pages monthly. Address: The Household, Dept. A-5, Topeka, Kansas

Queer Iroquois Customs

Why the Indian Myth Tellers never Related Their Stories to Boys and Girls in the Summer Time



WHEN the Iroquois Indians related their beautiful myths and legends, it was done according to ancient law and custom, not in the haphazard way that tales are told to boys and girls of modern days. Wherever an Iroquois settlement was found, there also was the recognized story-teller who held that honored office until he passed away, when the post was filled by his son or by some other member of the tribe who had been prepared thru long training for the place.

These stories and traditions are very beautiful in the Indian language, enriched as they are with poetical phrases and quaint figures of speech for which we have no exact translation, and much is lost from them when they appear in English.

The tasks of the official story-teller were light in the summer time. Winter was the favorite season for myth-telling, for the relating of legends, for the reiterating of historic deeds, both true and imaginary. In summer the Indians were supposed to be busy with their crops and their hunting. Story-telling—so they thought—would make them lazy, would take their minds off their work, would prevent them from gathering together the needful food for winter days. It would make them dreamy and shiftless.

Then, there was also another reason. The "little people," or wood fairies, did not approve of story-telling in the summer, either. The squirrels and woodchucks and beavers and a host of other animals had all they could do to lay in enough provisions to provide for the cold weather. It was a waste of precious time for them to hear the Indians relating tales in summer. It was not good for them to hear man boasting of his own power over them, nor of their quick wit and cunning in their occasional triumphs over man. That was all very well in the winter, perhaps, but not in the summer, when they would become discouraged on the one hand, or unduly elated on the other, and so forget their work. Everyone stops to listen to a good story whether he be Indian or furry squirrel or fox, and wastes time not only while the story is in progress, but after it is finished in living over again all its exciting details. If stories were told in the summer, the birds would never get ready to go south, they would not rear their families, there would be no food laid aside for the earth burrowers, no heavy coats for the fur-wearers, and the world's work would just stop, that's all! So, the "little people" objected to story-telling in summer and the Iroquois Indians respected this command for the most part. If they disobeyed? If they forgot? O, then, awful things were likely to happen. The "little people" sent bees to sting the story-teller's lips, or snakes to crawl upon him while he slept. He was punished for his disobedience or forgetfulness in some way, and any Indian child could have told a host of things that had happened right in his own tribe when the little people were not obeyed.

In the winter it was all very different, says a writer in the Sunday School Advocate. There was time and to spare then. The few animals that were about were sleepy and a little bored and wished

to be entertained. The corn was gathered, and what little work there was to do could easily be done by the Indians while they listened to the wonder tales. While they made their arrows, mended their traps, or smoked, the official story-teller would begin to speak—and it was not long until he had a good-sized audience, for no matter how often the stories were told, they were forever new to their hearers. Sometimes the official story-teller would feel in the mood to tell a good tale, and then he would call out, "Ha-nio!" and back would come the quick answer from many throats, "Heh!" which means just about what your "Please! Please!" means when you beg for a story.

It is not always polite to interrupt when a person is telling a story, as you know, but the story-teller among the Iroquois did not like it at all if once in a while his listeners did not cry out, "Hah!" in appreciation, as a sign that they were all ears and were missing nothing and were much interested. If he did not hear an exclamation occasionally then the story-teller would look about him in a very hurt way and ask what was the trouble. Were they displeased with the story or with the story-teller?

No matter how long a story was, nor how tired a listener might be, it was very rude indeed to fall asleep, and it was a bad sign for the sleeper. Something dreadful was sure to happen to him, some evil would befall him before very long. The best thing to do was to keep wide awake and listen and call, "Hah!" once in a while when the story-teller was on duty. Sometimes, however, one of the listeners was called away from the group of necessity, to attend to some work, or to run an errand for the chief. When that happened he respectfully asked to be excused and received permission to go. If he wished to hear the remainder of the tale, however, he must be sure to say, "Si-ga-hah." That meant that the story was "tied" and that he could hear the finish at another time when the story-teller was at leisure and in the mood. Otherwise, he had to hear the entire story all over again in order to get the last of it.

The Housekeeper

The frugal snail, with forest of repose,
Carries his house with him wherever he goes;
Peeps out—and if there comes a shower of rain,
Retreats to his small domicile again.
Touch but a tip of him, a horn—'tis well—
He curls up in his sanctuary shell.
He's his own landlord, his own tenant; stay
Long as he will, he dreads no quarter day.
Himself he boards and lodges; both invites
And feasts himself; sleeps with himself o' nights.
He spares the upholsterer trouble to procure
Chattels; himself is in his own furniture.
And his sole riches. Wherever he roams,
Knock when you will—he's sure to be at home.
—Charles Lamb.

Eyes Front, Boys!

It is a great thing to cultivate the "habit of success"—the habit of completing what you undertake, of seeing a thing thru. The boy who leaves high school at the end of the third year does not lose 25 per cent of his course, but something like 40 per cent of it.

Because of the great destruction of educated men in the war, the world's need of educated men in the years im-

mediately before us will be greater than ever. The world must be rebuilt; engineers will be needed to build it. New forms and policies of government must be devised; men liberally educated are the only ones who will be able to grasp the problems in all their fullness. Economic strife will be severe, only the trained mind will be able to win. Every American boy, if he wishes to help his country, who has a chance to complete high school and go on to college or technical school should take advantage of his opportunity and make the most of himself.

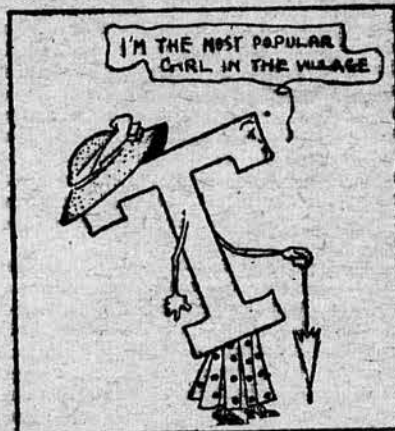
Eyes front! It is difficult to go quietly about ordinary business when the nation is waging the greatest war in history. Every boy should learn the first thing the man drafted for military duty has to learn—to do the day's task even if he does not see its relation to the great objects of the war.—The American Boy.

Do You Know the Secret?

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.
"Push," said the Button.
"Never to be led," said the Penon.
"Be up-to-date," said the Calendar.
"Always keep cool," said the Ice.
"Do business on tick," said the Clock.
"Never lose your head," said the Barrel.
"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.
"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.
"Make light of everything," said the Fire.
"Make much of small things," said the Microscope.
"Never do anything off-hand," said the Glove.
"Spend much time in reflection," said the Mirror.
"Get a good pull with the ring," said the Doorbell.
"Be sharp in your dealings," said the Knife.
"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.
"Do the work you are suited for," said the Flue.

Something Everyone Has

Here is an article of wearing apparel. Can you guess what it is? When you have it send your answer to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The first five persons sending in correct answers will receive a package of postcards.



Teh anagrams in the August 11 issue are: 1, Mount Fairweather; 2, Springfield; 3, New Hampshire; 4, Central America; 5, Cape Farewell; 6, Corpus Christi Bay; 7, Gulf of Saint Lawrence; 8, Rhode Island; 9, Aleutian Islands; 10, San Domingo; 11, Gulf of California; 12, Newfoundland.

Flies Do not Like Blue

Scientists have discovered recently that the only light flies see well is white. Their eyes do not see violet and indigo at all; the vibrations of the blue and green rays are disagreeable to them, and red has the effect of darkness. Yellow alone of all the colored rays is tolerable.

The Arabs have long known that flies fear or hate blue so many of their houses are light blue. If a room has blue window panes the flies therein become as inactive as if it were dark. If a slat of a window blind be opened to let in a ray of white light the flies will rush toward it and go out thru the blind. Blue is a good color for summer, as it keeps out a large part of the heat rays and makes a room cool. In Japan they hang curtains of blue glass beads mixed with tubes of painted bamboo at the entrances to butchers' and pastry cooks' shops. These let the air in while the flies go out thru the chinks between the beads, but do not re-enter.

Strong vinegar will remove stains made by rusty wire screens on window glass.

You put a lid on waste every time you seal a preserving jar.

There is Money in Flowers

Selling Plants on Commission Will Add to Your Income

BY MRS. LELIA MUNSELL

THERE was a tap on the window pane and Mrs. McNally looked up from stirring the soil about her thrifty, blooming plants to see her well to do neighbor, Mrs. Hale, looking admiringly at the mass of blossoms. "Come in," she cried cordially, and ran to open the door.

"How do you do it?" asked Mrs. Hale enviously, as she bent to inhale the



fragrance of a beautiful cluster. "And you have so many flowers in the yard all summer and fall, too."

Mrs. McNally smiled. "I have always loved flowers and studied their habits, but I think one reason for my success is that I order my bulbs and seeds from a reliable house. I have ordered from the same house for years."

"Why can't I order from that same house?" demanded Mrs. Hale.

"You can, of course. I'd be glad to show you their catalog." And in a short time the two women had made out a list of \$10 worth of house plants for Mrs. Hale.

"Now if you like," offered Mrs. McNally, when the list was complete, "I will order these for you. They know my name and may be a little more prompt, perhaps." Mrs. Hale gladly accepted this courteous offer. The order was promptly acknowledged, and with the acknowledgment came a check to Mrs. McNally for \$2. "Your commission," she letter said.

To say that Mrs. McNally was surprised is putting it mildly. She carried the money to Mrs. Hale, who positively refused it. "Of course I won't take it," she said. "You spent an hour over that catalog with me, and you had the trouble of writing out the order. If I had sent the order myself I should have had to pay catalog prices. You are entitled to it, and I shall consider it money well spent if I can have such flowers as you have. Besides," she added, "I shall feel freer to call upon you for advice and help in caring for my plants if you keep it."

Thus urged, Mrs. McNally took her \$2 back home. She could not help wondering if Mrs. Hale guessed how much it meant to her. There were so many places where money was needed in the McNally family, and she had been cudgeling her brain for some time for a means of adding to the family income without leaving home. Here was a way opened. Perhaps there were others in the little town who would like help in selecting a collection of house plants, and suggestions as to their care and culture. She wrote to the house thanking them for the commission and asking if they would consider paying commission on all orders she might procure for them. They answered promptly that they would be glad to do so, and suggested that she might also handle cut flowers from their greenhouses on the same plan, as there was no greenhouse in her town.

Advertising Helped.

"I am going to use my \$2 in advertising," Mrs. McNally told her husband when that letter came, and she inserted a modest advertisement in the home paper to the effect that she would be glad to consult with any one who wished to order plants from a reliable house, and to help and advise in the care of the plants after they were received. She also said that any one desiring cut flowers could order thru her.

The advertisement brought quick returns. That very week a club of young persons were giving a dance. The manager called her up and gave her an order for \$25 worth of cut flowers. "I was

certainly glad to see your ad," he told her. "They held me responsible for getting flowers and I didn't know where to order them." It was a little late in the season for house plants but there were a few orders, and Mrs. McNally took real pleasure in helping in the selection and in making suggestions for the potting and care of the plants after they were received. Her own success with flowers of all kinds enabled her to give practical advice, which always brought good results when followed carefully. The success of those who ordered thru her and profited by her experience brought her more orders constantly.

In the spring she rented a window in a down-town store and held a two days' sale of plants and shrubs. She did so well at this sale that she repeated it in the fall with house plants and bulbs, and decided to make it a regular biennial event thereafter.

Orders for cut flowers continued to come in and as the smallest as well as the largest was handled in a satisfactory manner, every order was an advertisement for her. People ordered flowers who had never thought of using them before, not because they could not afford them, but because it was too much bother to attend to the ordering themselves, and she found her business growing beyond her expectations. Her account book showed a very substantial amount to her credit at the end of the year, and the work had not taken her away from her home except for the four days she held her down-town sales.

"I have enjoyed it," she declared, "and I have made money. I recommend the plan to any woman who lives in a small town where there is no greenhouse, and who wants to add to her income."

Don't Forget to Register

Show your patriotism next Wednesday, September 5, by going into town and registering at the headquarters of the Women's committee of the Council of National Defense. The object of the registration is to obtain a list of the women of the state with the service they can best perform for the nation if need arises. The registration cards will show whether the signer is trained in the work she chooses or desires to take training to fit herself for the work, and whether she is free to leave home or can serve her country best by remaining where she is.

There is nothing compulsory about this registration. It is purely a voluntary service, but it is an important one, not only for the nation, but for the women themselves. As more and more men are called into the army and navy, there will be an ever increased demand for women to fill the vacant places in the industrial world. Women who must be self supporting may find in this registration a means of obtaining a paying position, while women who can afford to give their services free will have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts are not being wasted or duplicated but are turned in the direction where they will do most good.

The Woman's committee of the Council of National Defense plans to have the women in every state registered as soon as possible. The importance of this step may be seen when the women of England and France, after three years of war work that has excited the admiration of the world, are now having national registration for service. The registration in every state is done under the direction of the state organization. Kansas has been especially well organized and several other states have written to Mrs. D. W. Mulvane of Topeka, the state chairman, for the Kansas plan. The Kansas plan of organization includes a chairman with an executive committee of five members in every one of the 105 counties of the state and a captain and five lieutenants for each of the 3,000 voting precincts. Cards will be sent to every county chairman to be distributed to the precinct captains for registration day.

It is desired that all housewives sign the pledge card of the food administration on registration day also, altho it is not compulsory. Women who sign do not obligate themselves to undergo any hardships but merely promise to carry out the directions and advice of

the food administrator in their homes. All who sign these cards will receive valuable pamphlets in regard to food conservation. There will be a window card and a service button for signers of the food pledge cards. While there are no fees charged, women who wish to help the work may contribute 10 cents when they register. The fund thus obtained will go toward paying for printing the cards and the other expense of the registration.

Use Left-over Cereals

Cooked cereal left over from breakfast is frequently wasted because few persons care for it cold and most housewives do not know how to serve it in other ways. The United States Department of Agriculture suggests combining the cereal with left-over meat ground or chopped fine. Place alternate layers of the cereal cut or mashed into bits, and the meat in a buttered baking dish. Make the top layer of dry bread crumbs, dot it with bits of butter, and if the mixture seems too dry, pour enough sweet milk over it to moisten it. Bake in the oven until the crumbs are browned and the mixture is heated thru.

Scalloped fish and hominy is another economical dish recommended by the Department. Place in a baking dish alternate layers of boiled hominy seasoned to taste and minced fish mixed with a sauce made by thickening sweet milk with a little flour rubbed to a paste with butter, and cooking it until it thickens. Add salt and pepper as desired. Cover the top with bread crumbs and brown in a hot oven. Left-over cooked fish of any sort may be used, as may dried or salt fish.

Don't Sweeten Dishwater

A woman dishwasher who has followed that occupation for 35 years, writing from Coffeyville, raises an interesting point on waste. She says: "I wonder if anyone could estimate the amount of sugar that is washed out of tea and coffee cups. I have washed dishes for 35 years and am astonished to find so many persons who put sugar in their tea and coffee and never drink it, but let it go into the dishwater. After one meal I saved the sugar from 38 cups and I had 2 cups of undissolved sugar. Just estimate the amount from half the population of the world and find out how many tons of sugar go to waste daily."

Ready Now for Fall

A patent leather belt adds a pretty finish to the little girl's dress shown in 8431. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Ladies' dress 8430 is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure.

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inches waist measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price, 10 cents each.

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Important Announcement

See page 19

Patriotic Pillow Top

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See page 19

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Sorrow Has Come to Cloud

Poultry Club Girls Have Lost Their County Leader

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

CLOUD county girls have had a great sorrow. They have lost their county leader, Leona Peltier, who died of typhoid fever August 16. All the Capper Poultry Club girls knew Leona from her cheery letters that were published on our page. Leona was one of the very first girls to show Poultry Club pep. Maybe you remember how she wrote away back in March when the club was only a few weeks old. "The Poultry Club is like crackerjack. The more you have, the more you want."



Leona Peltier

Cloud county girls live far apart and all have been extra busy this summer so it was difficult to get them together for a meeting. Leona became a bit discouraged at times, just as the other county leaders do, but she never once gave up. She always wrote that she was going to keep right at it until the girls could be together and sure enough, we were all together at the picnic in July. I wish you all could have been with Leona that day. Her papa had had badges printed for the girls and Leona brought them to the picnic for her county members. She made friends with all of them but she was not too busy playing to take time to help her mother care for the little baby sister Virginia. Leona went to the club meeting at Esther Teasley's just three weeks before she had to leave us, and she remembered to go by for Effie Merritt so Effie could have a way to go. Her July reports were sent in on time the first week in August. She remembered her Poultry Club friends at the last and wished them good luck in their work.

I'm glad we have all had the privilege of knowing Leona and I am sure that her spirit will still live in the Capper Poultry Club to encourage the girls and help them put all their hearts into the

after dinner and then the boys went to look at Wallace's pigs and the girls went with Miss McCabe, the county superintendent who was a guest at the picnic, to visit a sewing club of girls near them. The tall girl in the picture is Laura McAllister. Elsie Wright is standing beside her and then come Frances Jones and Marjorie Smith. I'm sorry you can't see their faces better. The picture was taken in too much shade.

Make Early Layers of the Pullets

The nation is confronted with a serious shortage of laying hens, and farmers should do their part in solving one phase of the food supply problem by hatching more chicks than usual this season.

Because of the high feed prices farmers sold hens last fall that ordinarily would have been retained for breeding purposes and egg production. The low egg production this spring has been due to the shortage in laying stock and to the failure on the part of poultry raisers to feed their hens adequately.

Reports from the largest egg buyer in Kansas show that the egg production is from 20 to 40 per cent lower than it was a year ago, and last year's production was below normal. The government reports 38 per cent less eggs on cold storage April 1 than at that time last year.

Give the laying hens more feed. They should have a good feed of grain at night and all the sour milk they can use during the day. The farmer should use the cheapest grain feed he has, whether corn, kafir or feterita.

It is too common a practice on the Kansas farms to let the hens shift for themselves during the spring and summer, or, at most, to throw them a little grain. Birds fed in this way seldom give a profitable production the following fall and winter. The most serious shortage will come next November, December and January unless precautionary measures are taken.

Keep on hatching until the first of July and have an abundance of young chicks to help bolster up the food shortage. Well fed chicks will weigh 3 pounds in 15 to 17 weeks, and this is a profitable time to put them on the market. It gives a larger carcass for food and is just as profitable for the farmer. A 3-pound chick will eat 8 to 10 pounds of feed in addition to what it picks up on the farm. There is, therefore, money in them even at the high price of feed.

The pullets should be well fed so that they will be ready to lay before cold weather. Caution should be taken not to develop small breeds too early, for pullets laying before September 15 may molt in the fall, and thus lose three months of egg production.

The most economical feed for Kansas is corn, kafir, milo or oats, together with a mash of 3 pounds of wheat bran, 1 pound of shorts, fed in a hopper and kept before them all the time. Give them all the sour milk they can drink. If pullets are fed in this way they will be profitable for egg production next fall and winter.

K. S. A. C.

Ross M. Sherwood.

Food Agents are Appointed

Men drafted for agricultural activities in Kansas—emergency food agents—are being sent to the front. Since the passage of the food production bill by Congress, emergency food agents have been appointed and have reported for duty. Many other counties are following in line and will soon be ready for the appointment of leaders. All nine of the special agents are Kansas men—practical farmers who are familiar with Kansas conditions. Here is a list of the newly appointed agents together with the towns from which they come: Cowley county, E. E. Isaac, Haddam; Hodgeman county, N. L. Rucker, Burdette; Finney county, Charles E. Cassel, Tribune; Ford county, John V. Hepler, Manhattan; Ness county, W. J. Yeoman, Lacrosse; Kingman county, H. L. Hildewein, Hays; Rush county, L. E. Willoughby, Grainfield; Stevens county, R. F. Hagans, Utica; and Seward county, L. C. Christie, Nickerson.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

Whole Milk is a Real Food

Protein in Dairy Products Easily Digestible

BY E. B. HART

MILK is a perfect or complete food. By that I mean that, as the sole article of diet, it will efficiently support growth and reproduction. There are but few single articles of diet that will do this. Eggs will do it, but cornmeal or oatmeal will not. There are experiments on record where milk used as the sole article of diet over a long time has failed to nourish completely either calves or rats; but these failures we interpret as due to intestinal putrefaction, caused by the use of the heavy protein diet and the tendency for milk when used alone to produce constipation. As soon as some bulk is given the diet thru the addition of "roughage" to serve as a mechanical factor, milk becomes chemically a perfect food. Nature, after many trials and probably failures, finally produced in milk a secretion of superior character; but in what respect is it superior to most other articles of food? Why is it especially important in the nutrition of all young, be they human baby, the farm calf or the farm pig?

Five Factors.

We recognize today the necessity of five factors in the diet for complete nutrition. These are: good proteins, suitable ash mixture, sufficient energy and two chemical substances of unknown character, belonging to the class of materials called "vitamines." A sixth, but abnormal factor, sometimes creeps in with the diet of natural foods and is in the nature of toxicity or poison. For example, cottonseed meal, altho a natural foodstuff and in extended use, is known to contain a toxic substance, and consequently this product must be used with care. Milk contains all the five factors mentioned above, and none, so far as we know, of the sixth; and it contains these five factors in suitable proportions. Cornmeal may contain all the normal factors of nutrition, but they are either too low in quantity or too poor in character. Milk contains them in proportions adequate for rapid growth, and that is why it is a superior food. In fact, we today use milk as the yard stick of nutritive efficiency. In experimental work its ash mixture generally is taken as the standard.

The failure of swine to grow on cornmeal alone or cornmeal fortified with a concentrate like gluten feed, is primarily due to its low and poor ash content. This was known to Henry many years ago. Poor proteins are also a factor in the cornmeal diet, but a poor ash mixture is the principal one. Suppose we make ash additions to a cornmeal-gluten feed ration in such proportions as to make the total ash similar to that of milk, then what happens? We get growth at a fair rate. It will not be at a maximum rate, because the corn grain proteins are not good enough to accomplish that.

Use Skimmilk.

If the cornmeal is supplemented with skimmilk, then, as has been demonstrated so abundantly in practice, growth at a rapid rate becomes possible. The reason for this lies in the improvement of the ash and the introduction of better proteins. These matters are known to practice, but only lately have we gained understanding. Once understanding comes, then teachers can insist that these practices become universal, if good results are to be obtained; and when poor results occur, the reason for them can be better understood. Milk, with its abundance of calcium and phosphorus, also makes possible a rapid skeleton development. These two elements are laid down in the bone tissue as calcium phosphate and give rigidity and strength to this tissue.

We are learning that the members of this important class of food substances differ among themselves in nutritive value. A pound of protein from cornmeal is not adequate to a pound of protein from milk in making new growth. This is probably the most important fact in a practical sense that farmers will have to recognize in future. The building units from the proteins of our cereal grains are not so well suited as those from milk for rapid construction of the protein struc-

ture of animals. It is precisely in this direction that nature produced an important result, when the mammary gland constructs from the blood stream the proteins for the nutrition of the young. If the cereal grain proteins are used as the sole source of proteins for a growing pig, they will show an efficiency of less than 30 per cent, while the proteins of milk will reach 65 per cent. In other words, but 30 per cent of a pound of proteins from the corn kernel would be stored away, while 65 per cent of those from milk would be held up by the animal. In altering the 30 per cent from the cereal grains, 70 per cent was wasted because it did not fit well into the growing structure of the young; but only 35 per cent was wasted when we used milk proteins for a growing pig or growing calf. Such results are very significant and make it clear why milk in any form either whole, skimmed, as buttermilk, or even the manufactured products, such as cheese, becomes a superior article in the ration or diets of growing animals and for human consumption.

Crimson Rambler is Persistent

Crimson Rambler, owned by the estate of Geo. F. Stone, Littleton, Mass., has made a new world record by completing her ninth Advanced Registry record. Crimson Rambler 21109, A. R. 61, was bred, owned and tested by the late G. F. Stone. She was born March 28, 1904 and began test as a 2-year-old August 22, 1906, and her ninth cumulative Advanced Registry record closed April 14, 1917, making her the Champion Cumulative Ayrshire cow of the World.

The following table illustrates her persistency. Abnormal yearly records count for little when compared with the work of Crimson Rambler, whose nine A. R. records average 10,372 pounds milk, 375 pounds butterfat made under normal farm conditions.

Date of Record	Pounds Milk	Pounds Fat.	
First Record	1906	7,988	277.56
Second Record	1907	8,001	305.21
Third Record	1909	9,036	329.91
Fourth Record	1910	10,346	383.61
Fifth Record	1911	12,776	433.95
Sixth Record	1912	11,299	398.79
Seventh Record	1913	11,509	401.91
Eighth Record	1914	11,865	442.55
Ninth Record	1916	10,525	401.17

Nine years Cumulative Record—9 calves..... 93,345 3,369.66
Average for nine years record—1 calf..... 10,372 374.90

Crimson Rambler is a strong rugged cow of the old red type of Ayrshire, a sure breeder and easy keeper.

Don't Butcher the Untried Bull

A bull that has been given good care along with moderate use should retain his vigor up to 10 or 12 years old. However, there are very few bulls kept on one farm until they are this old. It usually happens that a bull is used for two years—that is, until his first daughter is old enough to breed. He then is offered for sale, and too often he goes to the butcher before anything is known as to his real value.

To retain a bull in the herd longer than two years, of course, necessitates the keeping of another bull. Even under these conditions it is desirable to keep a bull longer. If he is a proved bull he should be kept for mating with those cows that are not too closely related to him and the untied bull, if such is used, should be mated only with those cows that are closely related to the proved sire. The cows mated with the untied bull should be limited in number until he has proved his worth.

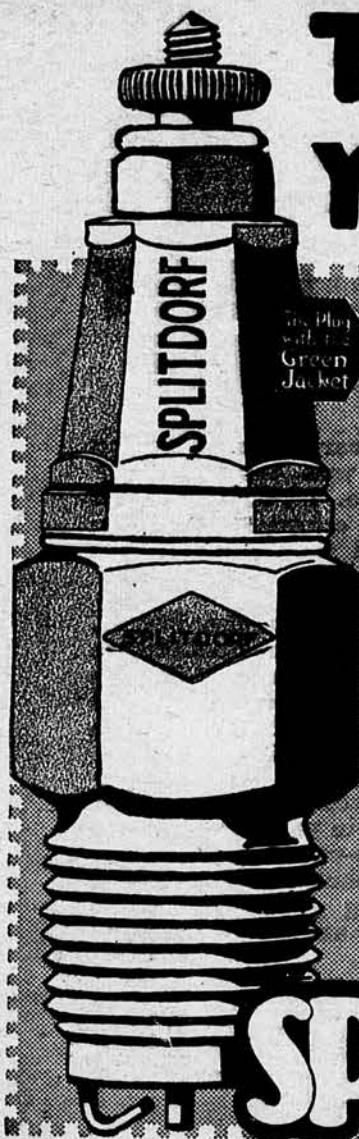
Sweet Roxana Wins Notice

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This above all—To thine ownself be true; And it must follow, as night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man.—Shakespeare.

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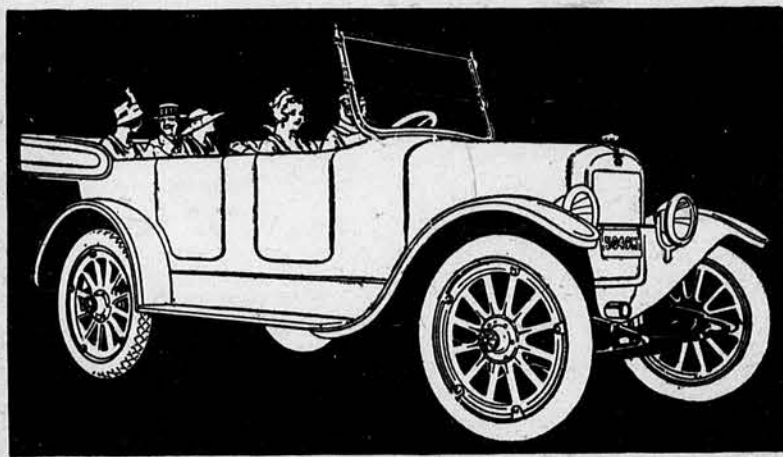
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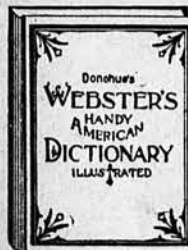
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So We May All Have Bread

Herbert Hoover Talked on Food Problems at Chicago

BY MARCO MORROW

HERBERT C. HOOVER, the 6-foot American upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of feeding the world while the war endures, talked for two hours last Saturday to the editors and publishers of 126 farm papers. If the farm paper editors are able to get his message to the farmers of America as Mr. Hoover delivered it; if they can pass on the impression he made upon them, we will hear no more opposition to food control and no more complaint about "dictatorship." If there is anything that Herbert Hoover is not, it is a "dictator." Compulsion, force, arbitrary "price fixing" are the last things he has in mind. The function of his office is administrative, not dictatorial. Co-ordination and co-operation to effect ends for the common good is the only object of his department. His aim is to stimulate patriotism and voluntary action. He seeks to eliminate the horrible wastes of ordinary methods of distribution, to prevent all speculation in food products; and to make it impossible for any one class to profit at the expense of another class through abnormal conditions brought about by the war.

No one who heard him could doubt his honesty of purpose, his fundamental sincerity and his ability and his grasp of the situation. He will do the job—if tactless admirers, fool newspapers and disloyal citizens do not undermine his usefulness. And the guess of the farm paper men who heard him is that he will prove himself bigger than fool friends and traitorous foes.

Hoover's Problem.

His job is to feed a world that is short of available food. That means the stimulation of production and the conservation of supplies. Patriotism may be depended upon to a certain extent—but the producer cannot be expected to work for nothing. The world must have bread and meat at a price which it can afford to pay, but the producer also must be considered: it is Hoover's job to keep up the price of wheat—up to the point that will encourage the greatest possible production.

Wheat growers and other producers must grasp that idea. Australia now has 180 million bushels of wheat piled up on her docks with another 100 millions in sight. India has 100 million bushels, and no one knows how much Russia has. These vast stores are unavailable so long as the U-boats of the Huns maintain their activity, and we must provide food without counting upon them. But should the war end within a few months the price of wheat would go down to 60 or 70 cents. The fixing of a price is wholly in the interest of the producer. The wheat grower is assured by the United States a minimum price of \$2 a bushel for the 1918 crop—no matter what the condition of the world's markets.

The Farmer's Patriotism.

The price for the 1917 crop is to be made by a committee of representatives of the growers. Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, is a member of this committee, and Mr. Hoover has nothing whatever to do with it. He has made no suggestions to the committee. "My duty," said Mr. Hoover in an interview, "is simply to see that the farmer realizes a fair price, whatever that may be, and to see that the consumer obtains his bread without the speculative profits in between the farmer and the consumer, which were maintained over the first half of this present year.

"I assume the farmer no more wants to bleed the consumer by obtaining more than a fair price than he wants to be bled by the producers of food and other commodities who are also being asked to maintain fair prices.

"It is of primary consideration that the country must have intense production of all commodities and that the farmer must receive just returns for his effort."

"Price Fixing."

Mr. Hoover reiterated, time and time again, that he has no power to fix prices. There is nothing compulsory about it. Under the food bill, the gov-

ernment simply names the price at which it will buy wheat, and at which it will sell to the allies and to millers. No one is compelled to take that price. But to prevent speculation no independent buyer will be allowed to hold wheat in a public elevator for more than 30 days. So the speculator has a slim chance of gouging a famished public.

The food bill provides that the government may purchase corn as well as wheat, but Mr. Hoover confided to the editors that he expects the packers voluntarily to name a price for hogs covering a period of several months which will automatically determine the price of corn.

More Livestock.

One of the most significant points of Mr. Hoover's address was the idea of a radical change in the nature of our agricultural exports after the war—a situation which we cannot too quickly recognize and face. Europe has to a large degree in the past raised its own meat and imported its bread. But its livestock has been so depleted in the last three years that it will in the future raise grain instead of fodder and depend upon us for meat. We must count upon a greatly increased production of animal food and an ultimate decrease of our exports of bread and fodder grains.

Mr. Hoover is no alarmist. He painted no pictures of a German fleet bombarding New York or of the Kaiser annexing the United States. But he made it very clear that the German idea is the "mastery of the world." They have been preparing for that for more than 40 years, and this war for America is a war of self-defense if there ever was one. But the economic problems confronting us and with which Mr. Hoover is grappling

The Truthful Brewers

We are not afraid of the whole truth. Brewers and distillers of Peoria alone consume the entire surplus corn crop of Iowa and Illinois, after feeding and seeding.—National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, 1916 Manual.

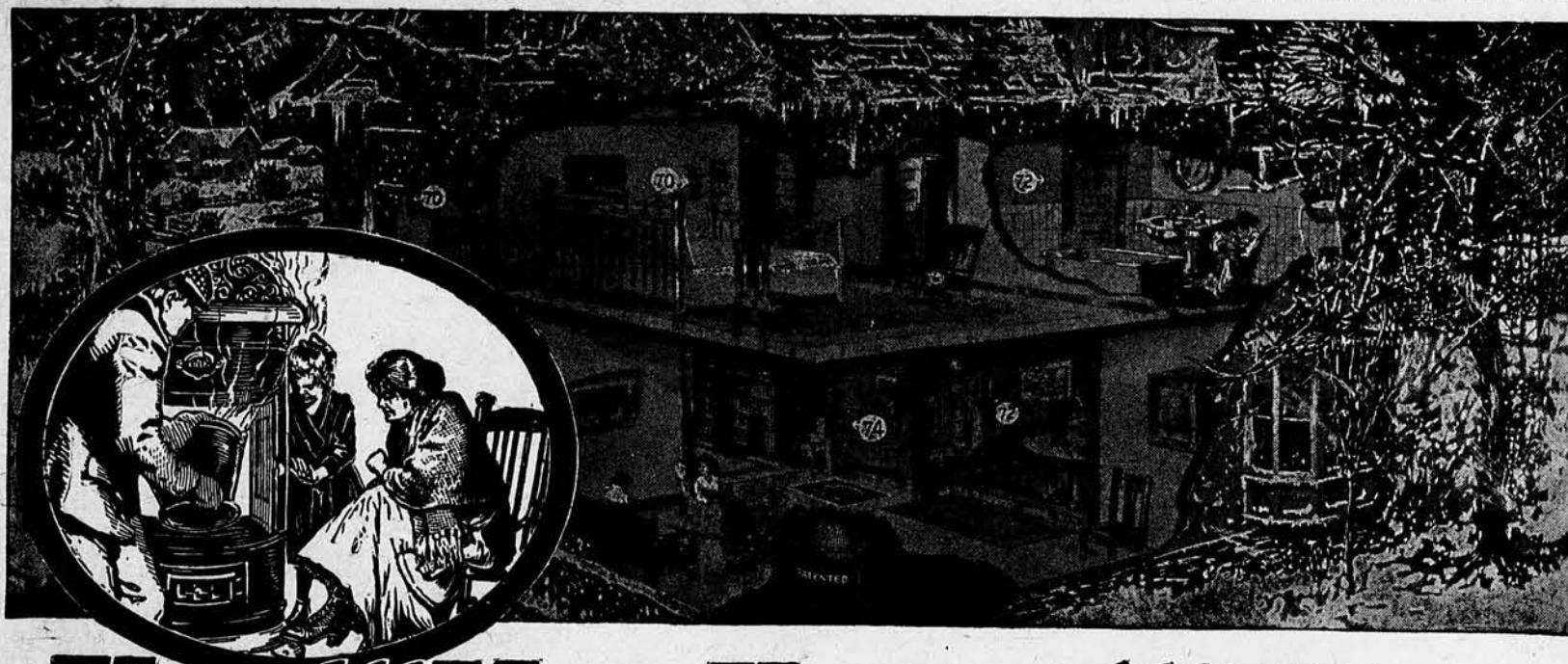
Any argument that is advanced along the lines of conservation of food and that takes as its foundation the necessity of Prohibition to save the use of grain now being wasted in distillation, is an unfounded argument.—Mida's Criterion of the Liquor and Wine Interests, May, 1917.

would have arisen whether the United States entered the war or not; they are the result of world conditions.

The whole tenor of the address was an appeal for that co-operation and good will which a loyal people can be depended upon to give, if they only grasp the situation.

The Logical Man

If, at this time, we were asked the question, Who will be the next United States Senator elected from Kansas? without even hesitating, we would say Gov. Arthur Capper. And why? Because, we consider him the logical man at this particular time to fill this very important position. The fact that Capper had 102,000 majority last year, when he made his second race for governor, and while President Wilson carried Kansas over Hughes, proves to our satisfaction that Capper has the confidence of the citizens of his state. Capper is not only a popular man at home, but has a nation-wide reputation for the many big things that he has accomplished. The people of Kansas believe in Governor Capper, and are ready when the time comes to show their loyalty and appreciation by making him United States senator. He is a man that plays no favorites, and always stands for the right and just. With Capper in Washington Kansas could be justly proud of its two United States Senators.—Harveyville Monitor.



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Why not use *all* of your house instead of only one or two rooms heated with stoves, while the cold bars you from the rest of your home?

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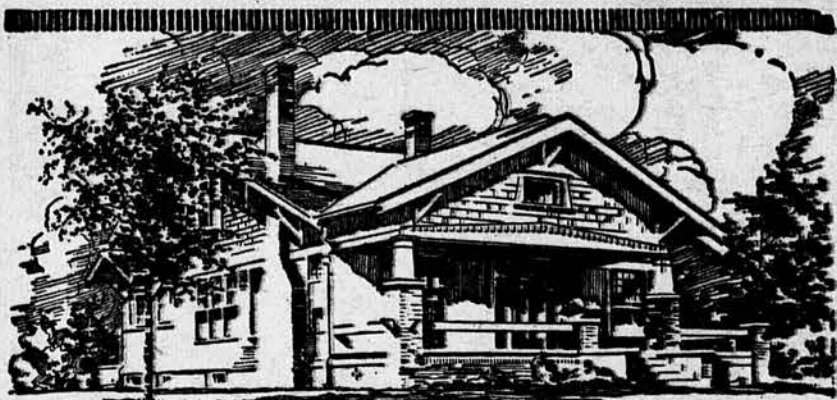
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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Camp Diseases.

I have a brother 22 years old, who is drafted and I suppose will go to Fort Riley September 5. Every day I think of something new to tell him about how to take care of himself. But there are so many possibilities and some of them from all I hear are so very terrible that I am scared. I would be so grateful if you would write a piece that would be helpful to such boys as my brother. If I cut it out and paste it on something and say "the doctor wrote that" he will pay more attention than he ever will to anything that I tell him.

BIG SISTER.

Your brother will get good attention when he goes to camp. He will have doctors at every hand, or at least at every arm. Despite all the attention that will be given him, however, a great deal will depend upon his own good sense and decency. Proper eating and drinking are just as important in army work as anywhere. The reason a soldier's teeth are examined so carefully is that good digestion may be made certain. But a boy may have indigestion despite the best teeth nature ever produced if he neglects to put them to proper use. It is important that every good habit that has been learned at home be continued with special care when home opportunities are gone. Ample time will be given every soldier for proper attention to affairs of personal hygiene.

On the other hand there will be no coddling allowed. Soldiers do not break ranks and run for shelter whenever it begins to rain. It is not considered necessary to their health that they be protected from the elements; it is desired rather that they become accustomed to them. Every physician understands that there is no danger in wet clothing so long as the wearer is active, and that a vigorous man may reach a state of health in which he may even sleep in wet clothes with impunity. It is not well for the young soldier to be foolhardy, however, and he should change from his wet clothing at the first opportunity.

Considering how very important are the feet, the soldier must always give them special attention. They should be bathed once a day, oftener if necessary. Frequent changes of hose should be made, and the man should arrange to have a dry pair of shoes ready for any emergency. These matters are things that the soldier can arrange for himself but will require a little forethought. Foot troubles are so important that the slightest sore place should be reported and receive attention without delay.

Sick call is sounded every morning, and an opportunity is given to every man to report his ailments. It is not desirable to bother the medical officer with complaints of an imaginary nature, but it is perfectly proper for any man to ask questions about health matters of which he is in doubt, and it is a much better plan than to neglect troubles that may impair his fitness for duty. It is just as harmful for a soldier to be taking a lot of medicine as for a private citizen. The man who finds the change of life and habits produces constipation and other ailments will profit by spending a little loose change in adding to his diet such fruit and other articles as he knows will usually be helpful to him. There is no reason for a young man of clean habits to begin the habitual cigarette smoking that seems to be so greatly in favor. It will be a step toward demoralization.

Rheumatism of the Feet.

I am a rather heavy built woman of 42. I have always enjoyed perfect health until a year or so ago when I first began to notice rheumatism in the feet. It has increased until I am no longer able to do a good day's work. I get up in the morning feeling pretty well but by the time I have been on my feet an hour the aching begins and before the day is half done I am in agony. Ironing is just plain torture, or anything that makes me stand in one spot. My feet don't swell much. I have no fever. My appetite is good when I'm not in too much pain to eat.

FARMER'S WIFE.

I am glad to be able to tell this writer that her trouble may be relieved. It is not rheumatism, but weakfoot or flatfoot. Until recent years it was quite the rule to diagnose this trouble as rheumatism. Victims of it took gallons of anti-rheumatic medicine without relieving anything but their pocketbooks. I remember a street-car man who limped into my office one day with an expression of agony on his heavy features. He

either had to get relief from that rheumatism or quit his job. A pair of arch supporters gave him such a quick cure that he came in to see me repeatedly just to tell me how deeply grateful he was.

But arch supporters are not the best means of curing flatfoot, especially in young persons. They give relief, but don't strengthen the muscles. For this you need systematic exercises. Sometimes as a preliminary, in severe cases, it pays to give the foot a complete rest for two weeks or more by enclosing it in a plaster bandage.

The exercises to be used are those that will use the flexing and rotating muscles of the foot. To begin with the patient sits down, clasps the sole of the right foot with his left hand and firmly moves the foot to its limit of flexion, extension, and then as far in and out as possible. As much force as can be borne without pain should be used, and the manipulation repeated 30 times.

A second exercise is to stand with great toes touching and heels separated about 12 inches. Then rise on the toes and press out slowly about 50 times.

Another is to walk forward and backward 50 steps, keeping the feet parallel and the weight of the body resting on the outer side of the foot. Patients with flatfoot sometimes do this involuntarily, for the relief it gives them. Another quite general exercise that may be practiced at any time is to walk a few yards without allowing the heel quite to reach the ground, just as a person with a sore heel might do.

These exercises serve to strengthen the muscles of the feet so that the natural arch may be restored and the supports discarded.

I have a neighbor whose sister died of cancer of the breast. Cancer never broke into an open sore. She is undecided about wearing the sister's clothing. Some of it is quite good, and she hates to burn it up unless there is danger to herself in wearing it. Might cancer be contracted in that way?

MRS. W. D.

The evidence at present is rather against the contagious character of cancer, even in open cases. The matter is still open to debate, however. I am quite sure that the disease could not be contracted by wearing ordinary garments that have not come in close contact with the skin. Underclothing and sheets can be rendered absolutely safe by boiling.

I have been wondering if you cannot give me some advice that will help me to become a mother. We have been married three years this month and still we are childless. We both love children and would give anything for a child of our own. The only thing I can think of is that I have a bad position of the womb, and doctors say that the uterus should be dilated.

HOPEFUL.

I think you may well be hopeful, for a repair of the defects you mention may be just what is needed to help you to motherhood. Dilatation of the uterus to be effective is a surgical operation that needs a general anesthetic. When properly done, it is often effective in overcoming sterility and also in relieving the pain at the monthly periods common to women suffering from a narrow uterine canal.

Our baby is 15 months old and has been more or less constipated all her life. She is fat, tho' small for her age—20 pounds. She has been raised on the bottle and still has it; does not care to drink from a cup. She eats graham mush and oatmeal cooked in a double boiler 3 or 4 hours, and graham crackers and stewed prunes. We give 2 teaspoonfuls of castor oil but with no results. We give her water injections for relief. We hope we have given you enough details for you to give us some advice.

E. E. D.

Now that the hot weather is past you can give a 15 months old baby a more liberal diet. In addition to the cereal she may have some bread or zwieback. She may have chicken or mutton broth but no meat. You may give her gelatin, cornstarch pudding, custard, apple sauce well cooked, and in another month or two, she may have a little potato preferably baked. These things will help to overcome the constipation. You should break her of the bottle habit and teach her to drink from a cup. Never give castor oil for constipation. Its primary effect is laxative, but its secondary result is to increase the constipation. See that the baby gets plenty of water to drink.

Perhaps the briefest funeral oration ever delivered was that of an old negro of Mississippi over the body of another of his race who had borne a very bad reputation. Lifting his hat and looking down upon the coffin, the old fellow said in solemn funeral tones: "Sam Vicer, you is gone. We hopes yo' is gone whar we 'spects you hain't."

Better Dairying for Leavenworth

The distribution of 100 2-year-old Holstein heifers costing \$11,000 to farmers and stockmen of Leavenworth county was the principal event at the "get acquainted" picnic held August 23 at Association Park at Leavenworth. A novel method of deciding the ownership of the stock was arranged by Otto H. Wulfekuhler, president of the Wulfekuhler State Bank of Leavenworth, who purchased the herd and in turn distributed the animals to dairymen throughout the county. The best animals of the herd went at less than \$125.

As each man drew the number corresponding to that designating the heifer, he gave his note to Mr. Wulfekuhler due in eight months at 6 per cent. The only other provision of the contracts was that next spring the entire herd including cows and calves should be assembled and sold at auction, the present owner retaining possession of his animal only by bidding.

With each animal went a livestock insurance policy written by the Capital Livestock Insurance company of Topeka. Every farmer or stockman participating in the deal assumes no risk of loss, and as every heifer will be fresh within three months, the increase seems certain to net dairymen a profit.

While the livestock event attracted the greater portion of the attention, other features of the "get acquainted" picnic were important. The county farm bureau, the Federated Canning clubs of Leavenworth county and the Commercial club united in the movement to get together, exchange ideas and listen to addresses on farm topics, dairy and poultry interests.

The Wulfekuhler plan of developing the dairy industry began in Leavenworth county several months ago, having as a nucleus a small group of men of Mr. Wulfekuhler's acquaintance, and has now grown to a nation-wide organization. Much enthusiasm was apparent regarding the unique method of distributing the Holsteins and the fact that every purchaser realized he had a "sure thing." There was a splendid display of cream cheese made by a farm woman of Leavenworth county, and an exhibit by the American School of Poultry Husbandry. Special attention was given to the display of the products of the farm prepared by Mrs. Tom Quisenberry. This consisted of 35 food dishes prepared from eggs and chickens. They were all cooked and set out as if for serving.

I. N. Chapman, county farm agent, is rendering the farmers of Leavenworth county effective service in organizing clubs, encouraging an increased grain acreage and assisting in the general conservation of all farm products.

Help in Food Conservation

Several Farmers Bulletins have been prepared with the special object of helping in the effort to get better food for farm families. All were written with the rural needs in view. They should be in the library of every Kansas farmer. Any or all of the following publications may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- No.
34—Meats: Composition.
203—Canned Fruits, Preserves and Jellies.
256—Preparation of Vegetables for Table.
363—The Use of Milk as Food.
375—Care of Food in the Home.
413—Care of Milk and Its Use in the Home.
521—Canning Tomatoes at Home and in Club Work.
559—Use of Corn, Kafir, and Cowpeas in the Home.
644—Manufacture and Use of Unfermented Grape Juice.
717—Food for Young Children.
293—Use of Fruit as Food.
817—How to Select Foods.
771—Homemade Fireless Cookers and Their Use.
824—How to Select Foods—Foods Rich in Protein.
121—Beans, Peas and Other Legumes as Food.
249—Cereal Breakfast Foods.
291—Evaporation of Apples.
359—Canning Vegetables in the Home.
391—Economic Use of Meat in the Home.
487—Cheese and Its Use in the Diet.
565—Cornmeal as a Food and Ways of Using It.
653—Honey and Its Use in the Home.
712—School Lunches.
841—Drying Fruits and Vegetables in the Home.
807—Bread and Bread Making.
808—How to Select Foods—What the Body Needs.
853—Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables.

Knew the Species.—Danny the Dip—"What did yer git in that house?"
Clem the Climber—"Nothin', a lawyer lives there."

Danny the Dip—"Gee, that was a close shave! Did yer lose anything?"—The Lamb.



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G. Washington



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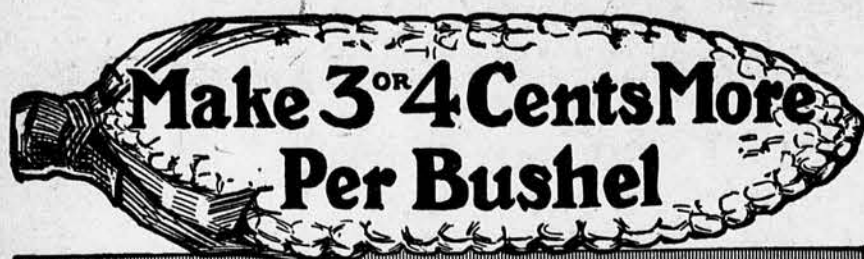
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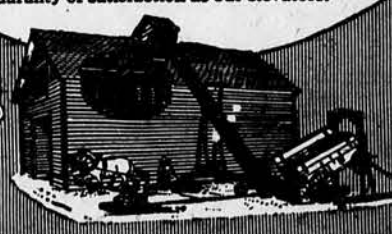
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You cannot get this class of matter first hand in any other paper. To keep posted you should read the stockgrower's favorite newspaper every week.

Please ask us for two recent issues of The Gazette and a copy of our catalog of the best books for the stockman's library. We shall be glad to send without charge if you will ask for them.

The subscription price of The Gazette is as follows:

To all points in the United States and possessions: One year, \$1.50; two years, \$2.50; three years, \$3.25; five years, \$5. To all points in Canada: One year, \$2.75; two years, \$5; three years, \$7; five years, \$11. Foreign, \$4 per annum.

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Preparing for Winter Wheat

In view of the failure of much of our corn crop farmers are becoming interested in the campaign for a big wheat acreage. I wish you would give me all the information possible in this matter as to variety, fertilizer, rate of seeding, time of seeding, and how best to handle our land now in corn.

Coffey Co. F. H. B.
It is my opinion that on the soils formed from sandstone and shale you can well afford to use a light application of commercial fertilizer on your wheat. I would not advise a heavy application: 75 to 100 pounds an acre of steamed bone meal or 100 to 125 pounds of a complete fertilizer such as Swift or Armour's "Grain Grower" would be satisfactory. A fertilizer of this kind gives the wheat a more vigorous start in the fall and usually enables it to stand winter weather better than when seeded without fertilizer. On some of the limestone soils in your section commercial fertilizers have not proved profitable.

The time to seed wheat will depend on weather conditions and on the danger of fly damage. It is my understanding that there is very little likelihood of damage from fly in your territory this fall. In that event, I would advise seeding between September 20 and October 1. On bottom land and very fertile upland soft wheat such as Fulcaster, Mediterranean, or Harvest Queen probably would give better results than hard varieties. On thinner types of upland, hard wheat such as Kharkof and Turkey Red would give the best results. Since the kernels of hard wheat are smaller than those of soft wheat, it usually is possible to get along with a little smaller quantity of seed of hard wheat to the acre. Under ordinary circumstances I would advise seeding about 1½ bushels of soft wheat and 1¼ bushels of hard wheat, but if the ground is well prepared and if the wheat is seeded before September 25, it is often possible to reduce the quantity of wheat mentioned by 1 peck to the acre without reducing the yield.

Perhaps the best land you will have for wheat this fall will be the corn ground on which the corn burns up and ripens prematurely. If such corn could be harvested and placed in the silo or in the shock, the ground will be in ideal condition. Such ground should be double-disked as soon as possible after removing the corn and perhaps disked or harrowed again immediately before seeding.

Under ordinary conditions wheat or oats ground plowed early in the summer and kept thoroly worked makes the best seedbed for wheat.

K. S. A. C.

L. E. Call.

More Livestock at Topeka

If anything additional was needed to make a livestock exhibit bigger the war has supplied the need so far as the Kansas Free Fair, to be held in Topeka September 10 to 15, is concerned. Every department is going to bulge out over some other department. W. J. Cody, superintendent of the swine and sheep departments, is already begging for more space.

"It has now reached a point," said Superintendent Cody, "where the question is, not will we have a big show? That part of it is settled. The question now is to provide quarters for the overflow exhibits. The reservations for pens are far in excess of the reservation at this time in 1915 or 1916, which indicates that it will be necessary to provide additional quarters in both the sheep and swine departments. The best known herds of swine in the corn belt are entered and have made reservations. In the sheep department the leading flocks will be represented and at this time probably the biggest sheep and swine show ever seen in Kansas is indicated."

Twenty-dollar hogs have revived interest in swine all over the country and particularly in the corn belt. The Kansas Free Fair draws from practically all of the corn belt. Thousands of farmers who had almost ceased raising hogs have begun and are beginning again. They are looking for the best breeding stock and at no place will they find a better opportunity for making comparisons than at the Kansas Free Fair.

The rising value of good horses, due to the war both directly and indirectly has encouraged owners of purebreds who have never shown before to show their horses at fairs this year. That is the statement of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the state livestock registry board and superintendent of the horse department of the Kansas Free Fair.

Dr. McCampbell adds that due to this and other causes the prospects for a high class horse exhibit are the best ever. "In

fact," said Dr. McCampbell, "the horse department will offer a more interesting exhibit than in any of the years past." The Kansas Free Fair has accommodations in one building alone for 300 draft horses. It is a new brick and cement building of attractive design, modern in every way with big, comfortable stalls. The indications are that every stall will be taken.

Thomas Owen, superintendent of the poultry department of the Kansas Free Fair, has just one fear. His fear is that the newly created Junior Poultry department will "swamp" his department. "The outlook for entries to the regular classes in the poultry department is fully up to that of last year," said Superintendent Owen, "and the Junior department is more than enthusiastic." The poultry department will be open to entries later than most of the other stock departments of the Kansas Free Fair. Entries may be made until 6 o'clock the evening of September 8, the Saturday before the fair opens.

Wheat Farming in Anderson

What variety of wheat do you consider best for prairie upland in Anderson county? Would it be possible to obtain seed wheat from the college? What can you tell me in regard to a variety of hard wheat called Marvelous? The local miller says it is a bran wheat and does not make good flour. Do you think the use of commercial fertilizer has any effect on the control of bugs and Hessian fly in wheat fields?

Anderson Co. H. L. N.

I have at hand your letter of August 6 regarding wheat. Ordinarily, soft varieties give better results in your section than hard varieties. Such soft varieties as Fulcaster, Mediterranean, Harvest Queen, Currell and Fultz are all good varieties for your section. It would not be possible to obtain seed of these varieties from this institution, but I believe that county agent Roy M. Phillips of Garnett would be able to put you in touch with farmers in your county who have good seed for sale. County Agent O. C. Hagans of Paola, also will know farmers in Miami county who have good seed.

The Marvelous variety of wheat is a soft variety. It was developed in the Eastern part of the United States, and has been sold under the names of "Miracle," "Marvelous" and "Multiplier." It

Coal at Three Times a Reasonable Price

From his five years' experience as president of a coal company and his several years' experience as receiver of a railroad, Governor Goodrich of Indiana declared before the Interstate Commerce committee of the Senate recently, that he was in a position to know that \$1.30 covered the cost of coal at the mine. Including all items such as appropriations for deficiency funds, for replacement of capital, etc., he said the operators had told him that \$1.48 would cover the cost. "Taking their own figures," said Governor Goodrich, \$1.75 a ton would be a reasonable price.

As the consumer in the Middle West is paying \$5.75 to \$6.75 a ton for soft coal, he is being stung for a good big margin over 200 per cent of a "reasonable price" for the coal God made for all the people.

has not been so high a yielding variety in our variety tests in Eastern Kansas as the Fulcaster. It has given fairly good results, however. From a milling standpoint I think it compares favorably with other soft wheats.

Commercial fertilizers may indirectly affect chinch bugs and Hessian fly. Where commercial fertilizers are needed and benefit the wheat, they enable the wheat to stool more and to develop a stronger plant than where they are not used. The fact that the plant is stronger and more vigorous enables it to successfully combat the insect damage.

In the case of chinch bug damage, we always find that the damage is less where the wheat is rank and vigorous, and in case of fly the stronger the plant the more it stools and consequently the more shoots escape the damage. I would say therefore that while commercial fertilizers do not directly repel insects, they may benefit by increasing the strength and vigor of the plant.

K. S. A. C.

L. E. Call.

In a horse a poor appetite generally suggests some weakness.

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Buy Your Haynes Now—for \$1595!

MANY light sixes have advanced in price. Some cars, formerly in the \$1200 class, now cost as much as a high-powered Haynes.

"America's Greatest Light Six," the Haynes, may still be had at the old prices. We have not as yet fully consumed the materials for which we contracted in 1916. Haynes foresight is *your* gain.

But do not delay. We hardly know what we shall have to pay when new contracts are made. We use only the best qualities of materials in Haynes cars. And such grades are in greatest demand to fill government orders.

So a Haynes now, at old prices, is a wonderful investment. Even at \$200 more it would be a splendid buy. But you are not asked to pay an advance.

Order your Haynes—*now!* Enjoy its speed-range of one to sixty miles per hour on high gear—its **GREATER PULLING POWER**, on

hills, through deep sand, mud or snow, and at moderate speeds, than is possessed by any other six-cylinder engine of comparable bore and stroke! Enjoy its marvelous getaway which gives you 30-mile speed in $7\frac{1}{2}$ seconds from a standing start.

Enjoy its roominess, its easy-riding comfort on rough country roads, and the admiration which its possession means.

All this is yours—in a Haynes—for $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per mile, including gas, tires, oil and repairs. 1200 Haynes owners have reported this unparalleled economy. Most small cars cost more than a Haynes to operate.

Long life is also yours. Some Haynes cars are still on the road after 150,000 and 200,000 miles of service. Many Haynes "Light Sixes," basically the same as the one you will get, have exceeded 40,000 miles and continue in A-1 running order.

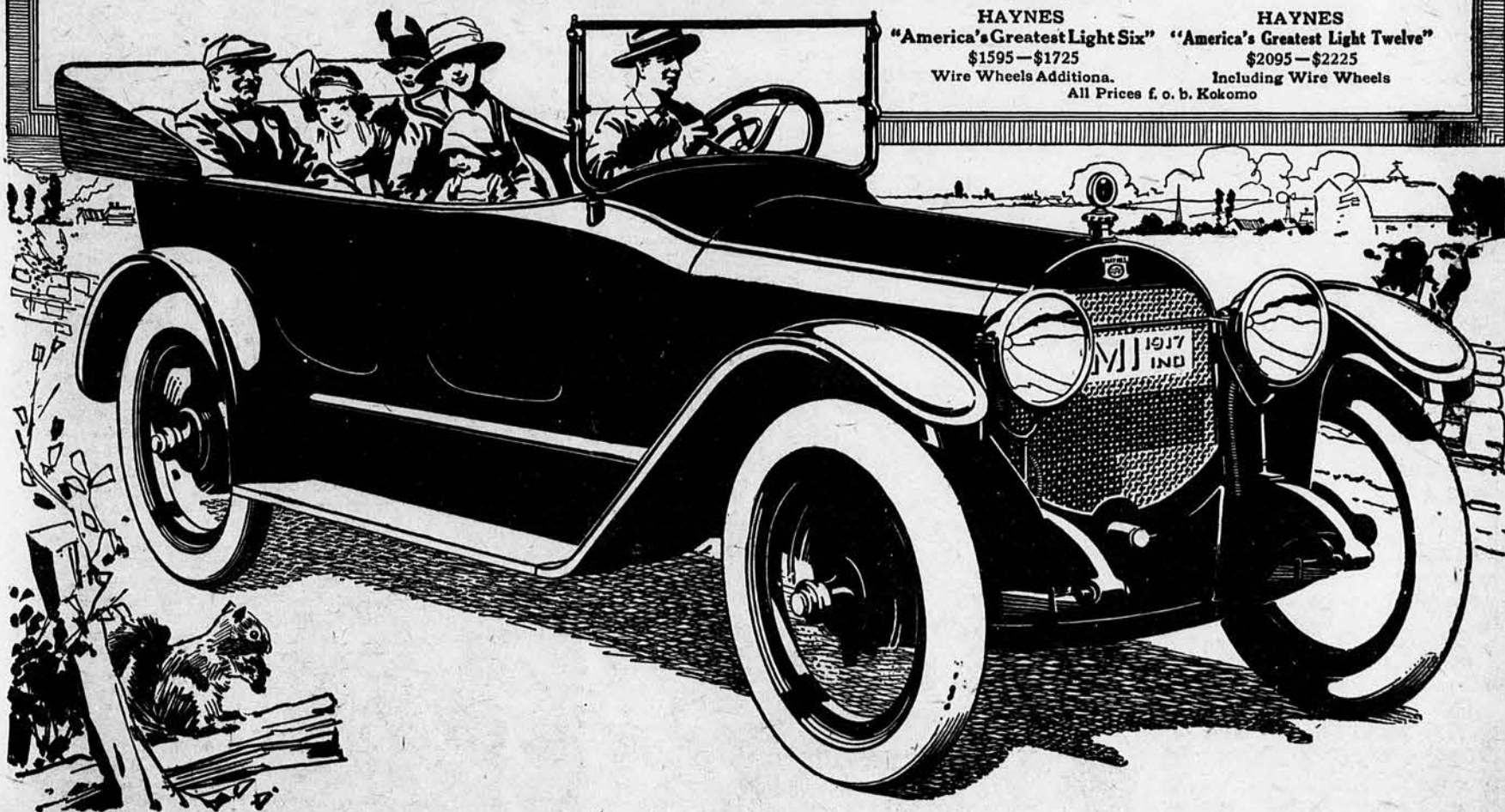
The Haynes is *quality* through and through. That has been its reputation for nearly a quarter century.

So secure your Haynes without further delay. Pay only the old prices. No investment offers you more *dollar for dollar value*, or greater enjoyment at so little for upkeep, than does a purchase of a Haynes *right now!*

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HAYNES	HAYNES
"America's Greatest Light Six"	"America's Greatest Light Twelve"
\$1595—\$1725	\$2095—\$2225
Wire Wheels Additional.	Including Wire Wheels
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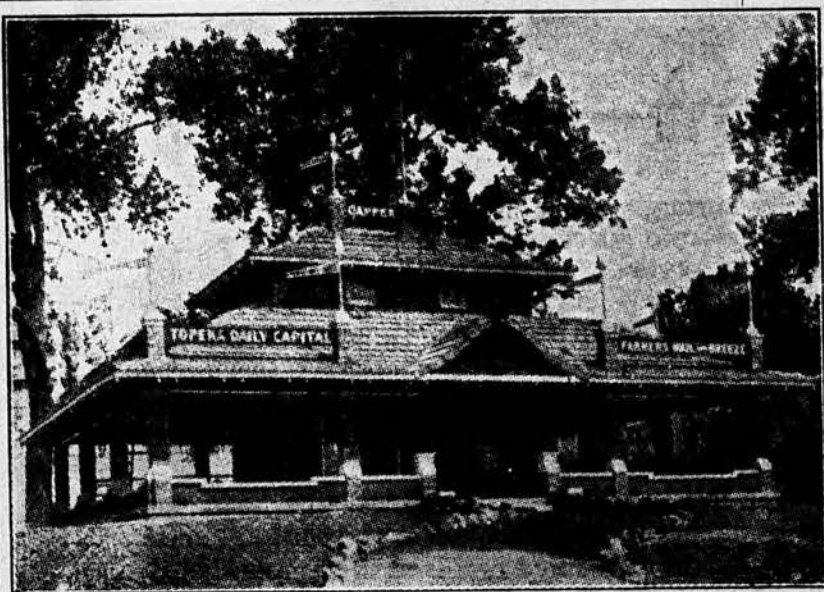


17th ANNUAL Kansas State Fair HUTCHINSON SEPTEMBER 15-22, 1917

This Fair is conducted under the control of the State Board of Agriculture for the good and growth of Kansas and, as such, touches all the varied industries of the people. The Federal Government will make a display which will be a leading feature. It is the natural meeting place of the breeder and buyer. It is the place where everybody meets everybody else.

This is the big all-round old fashioned Agricultural and Livestock event of the Great Southwest. Educational, Inspirational and Entertaining. Great entertainment day and night—something doing every minute. Be an exhibitor or a visitor or both. \$40,000 in Prizes. All good roads lead to the State Fair. Send for catalog or information.

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The Kansas Free Fair, Topeka September 10-11-12-13-14-15

Readers and friends of the Farmers Mail and Breeze attending the Big Free Fair at Topeka are cordially invited to make their headquarters at the Capper Pavilion in the center of the fair grounds. For your convenience you will find comfortable chairs, large, shady verandas, telephones, checking stand, rest rooms for men and women, iced running water, writing desks, papers and magazines. There is no charge for this service. Make yourself at home. You will be welcome and you will find courteous attendants who will be at your service whenever you wish.

You Are Cordially Invited To Inspect Our Mammoth Printing Plant

You will also be welcomed at the Capper down-town building where guides will be provided to show you all the many interesting processes entering into the making of newspapers and magazines. The latch string is out at both places.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze Arthur Capper, Publisher Topeka, Kansas

Free To You

Girls this is absolutely the most beautiful wrist watch you have ever seen. It is just a fraction smaller than a half dollar, and for neatness and attractiveness it can't be beat. The case is made of pure nickel and will never wear out or tarnish. Stem wind and stem set. Genuine 10 ligne, Swiss cylinder movement that will give satisfaction. Soft leather adjustable wristband. Of course you can only get a slight idea of its real beauty and value by this picture, but it is the cutest little watch you ever saw, and one that any lady or girl would be mighty proud to wear.



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I am going to give away thousands of these fine wrist watches FREE and POSTPAID. Be the first in your locality to have one—just send me your name and address and I will send you postpaid, 16 packages of high-grade Patriotic Post Cards to give away FREE on my big, liberal 25c offer. A couple of hours easy work among your closest friends brings this fine wrist watch to you. Don't miss this opportunity. Write me TODAY. A post card will do—just say, send me the post cards I want to earn a fine wrist watch.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, 112 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

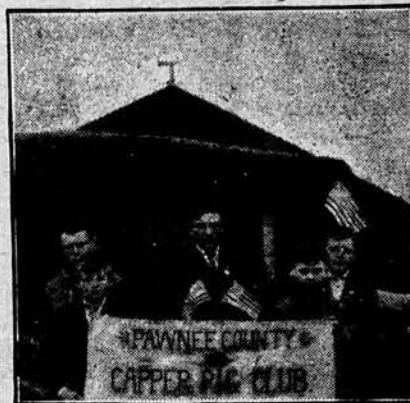
Here Are the Pep-Leaders

Instead of a list of 10 clubs I should have space for at least twice that number. As time for the big meeting to be held at Topeka September 11-12-13 approaches, county leaders are showing more spirit than ever before. In giving the standing of clubs in the pep trophy race, tho, I must take into consideration the interest that is shown by all the members. The county leader cannot do it all. In the 10 counties given here every member is showing a genuine interest in the club work. There are some changes in the standing this time. This doesn't mean that the 10 clubs given here will be the 10 highest when the contest closes. There still is plenty of time for other clubs in the race to get out in front.

County.	Leader.	Postoffice.
Lincoln.....	Phillip Ackerman.	Lincoln
Atchison.....	William Brun.	Muscotah
Clay.....	Dan Vasey.	Oakhill
Miami.....	Clark Jenkins.	Paola
Comanche.....	Arthur Barlow.	Coldwater
Lyon.....	Harvey Stewart.	Americus
Republic.....	Lester Whitla.	Belleville
Rawlins.....	Karl Franke.	Herndon
Neosho.....	Kenneth Sherrill.	Brownell
Marion.....	Edward Blank.	Marion

Philip Ackerman's club still leads and unless more club spirit is shown by other clubs, Philip has an excellent chance to win the trophy. If I was figuring percentage as if this was the standing of baseball teams, I would give Philip a 10-point lead. This is an advantage, but many a baseball pennant has been won thru hard fighting by some club which made a determined effort late in the season. It is still possible for clubs not listed in the 10 here to win the pep trophy. Every club of the 10 has more than a fighting chance.

I am too busy getting ready for the big doings to talk much this week. Every boy who comes to Topeka is going to be shown the best time he ever had. As letters telling just what can be expected



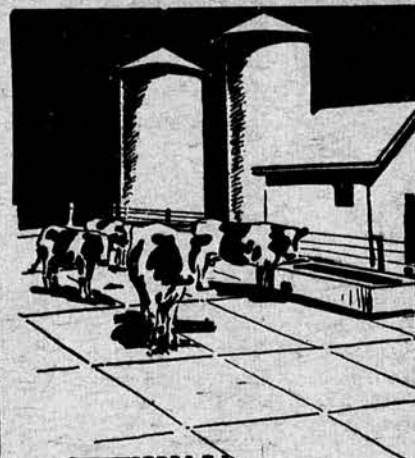
Left to Right, Back: Carl Bauer, Ralph Kline, Bruce Mather. Front: Paul Buck, Edward Mather.

will be sent to all boys notifying me that they are coming, it is not necessary to say more here. A good many of the boys are expecting to enter pigs.

One of the liveliest county leaders in the club is Ralph Kline of Larned, Pawnee county. Ralph's entry for the pep trophy made a late start, but they are doing good work now. The boys have had a number of meetings and have had some mighty good times. They are planning to come to the fair for Ralph remembers his visit here last year with a great deal of pleasure. Ralph was the Pawnee county representative last year and cleared more than \$125 profit. He has a Duroc sow and pigs entered again this year and we expect Pawnee county to show up well in competition for the county prize. Ralph is 14 years old. As a director of the Duroc club he is doing good work to boost his breed. When the boys had their meeting on July 10 they took a sight-seeing trip and they had a sign to show everybody what it was all about. Ralph's partners are Bruce Mather, 10; Paul Buck, 11; Edward Mather, 10; and Carl Bauer, 13. Edward and Carl have Spotted Polands and Paul and Bruce have Durocs.

Efficiency is the Watchword

During the campaign, Governor Capper, in every speech, told how he had appointed a grain inspector who was a Democrat because he had taken the department when it was running behind every month and turned it into a revenue paying department by good business management. Now he has followed it up by reappointing the same inspector as a business proposition.—Abilene Reflector.



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SAVING feed is important on the farm of today. A Feeding Floor has become one of the most useful farm improvements—it saves its entire cost in one year. It means the prevention of all waste—and waste at the present prices of feed, is inexcusable. A concrete feeding floor, watering trough, and hog wallow are essentials on every modern farm.

Your livestock will have full protection against disease if you build of concrete. Concrete is sanitary. It is reasonable in initial cost. Above all, it does not decay or deteriorate.

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Our nursery supply house having imported from Holland a large number of fall planting bulbs, we are able to give our readers one of the best bargains in Tulips ever offered—the finest varieties obtainable. Now is the time to plant the bulbs for spring flowers.

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More Alfalfa for Republic

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW

We sowed 4 acres of alfalfa last week which was put in just in time to catch a rain and is sprouting nice. It should be able to get a pretty good start before frost now. Four acres was sown last spring also, and it pulled thru the dry weather and is doing splendidly. Quite a lot of seed is forming on it so we will leave it as long as possible before mowing. About 8 acres more of this legume will be sown next spring. That will give us plenty of hay and pasture and will use all our rough land.

While it was yet too wet to work in the field we thought it was a good time to clean out the well that is used for the house. The water had been tasting bad for some time, and about a month ago I went down in it to see if anything had worked its way in and had drowned, but could find nothing but some roots that had grown out into the water. These I pulled out thinking they might have been the cause, but as the water still tasted bad we decided to give it a thoro cleaning. About 6 inches of mud which had become stagnant was taken out. It took the water about 15 hours to run back in enough for the pump to catch it, but now we have fine water again.

That was the first time this well has been cleaned out good since we have been living here. The stock well at the windmill was cleaned out about a month ago, and 6 feet of mud was taken out. But it is in a low place where there is a chance for an overflow when heavy rains fall, and the mud had washed in. With this 6 feet of mud removed it gave us a larger water capacity.

Good Pastures in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE

The recent rains have provided abundant stock water and have started the grass in nice shape, and as a result but few carloads of grass steers are being shipped. For a time it appeared as if a great number of men who had paid high prices for cattle last fall were sure to lose a great deal of money by having to sell on a falling market. Conditions have now righted themselves so it will be possible to hold the stuff as long as desired.

A tremendous seed crop of alfalfa is now being harvested. The dry weather helped to produce the largest crop of this valuable seed we have ever seen. The frequent showers, while somewhat damaging to the hay part of the crop, did not seem to injure the seed to any great extent.

All of the threshing of alfalfa seed here is done by an ordinary grain separator, and while, if conditions are exactly right and the separator man knows how to handle his machine, a very good job of threshing may be done the result is never exactly satisfactory either to the machine owner or to the farmer, for there is sure to be some seed left in the straw when threshed in this manner. Several seasons ago we chanced to learn of an instance where a stack of alfalfa straw, which had been threshed thru a well adjusted new grain separator, was then run thru a regular clover huller, and more seed was obtained from the second threshing than from the first.

Kafir and cane are beginning to head, and if frost holds off as long as usual there will be a great amount of these grains available for feed and seed. Of course it may seem early to some farmers to make mention of frost but with kafir and cane it is something to be reckoned with, especially in a season such as this one is proving to be. Never but once, since we can remember, has a killing frost occurred earlier than September 20, and about that date as a rule we can, in this county, expect a frost of some nature. If it is not a killing one at that time the rule is that growing stuff will have three more weeks in which to mature, and some of the kafir this year will need the extra three weeks.

The day of cheap labor is past, and farmers who are having to hire extra help this fall are having to pay at the rate of \$2 a day for it. Sometimes they do not get very good service at that. With foodstuffs, and all other commodities soaring in price this is

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Studebaker uses only the highest grade materials throughout their car, including chrome-nickel and vanadium steels, genuine hand-buffed leather and other materials of the highest quality.

A year ago Studebaker made huge purchases and placed long-term contracts for materials, making it possible to continue the present low prices while other manufacturers of cars in the Studebaker class have already advanced their prices.

But the popular demand for Studebaker cars is rapidly exhausting the materials purchased at old prices, and therefore, prices of all models will have to be increased on September 15th.

It is an invariable Studebaker policy to subordinate price to quality—quality must always be maintained.

You will probably never have another opportunity to buy, for so little money, such a powerful, durable, accessible, roomy and comfortable car.

Every Studebaker car is guaranteed for a full year from date of purchase.

BUY NOW—SAVE MONEY

Four-Cylinder Models

	Present Prices	Prices Sept. 15
Roadster . . .	\$ 985	\$1025
Touring Car . .	985	1050
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Six-Cylinder Models

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Roadster . . .	\$1250	\$1335
Touring Car . .	1250	1385
Touring Sedan . .	1700	1850
Coupe . . .	1750	1850
Limousine . . .	2600	2750

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

perhaps none too high when one gets good help, but in many instances to board and lodge some of the help would be giving them far more than they earn. Every year is teaching the farmer the advisability of farming just what he can himself tend, but of course there are some jobs such as threshing and silo filling where he requires outside help, and it is at that time that he gets a taste of outside help as it really is.

Hogs continue to soar in price but despite this fact the local buyers find it a difficult matter to get a carload of fat ones for shipment and then only seem able to do so by advertising that they will ship on a certain date. The pig crop last spring was very light here, which may account in a great measure for the scarcity, but we also believe the assurance of future high prices is causing many men to hold out all the gilts and sows that are fit for breeding purposes. One thing is sure and that is that hogs at \$19 on the hoof mean high priced pork when bought over the counter.

When Blanching the Celery

The blanching of celery is done successfully with either paper, boards or earth. Paper or boards are only used in warm weather when there is no danger of a freeze. Earth can be used successfully when the weather gets cool, but if used during the hot weather it is almost certain to rust the celery.

Celery should have level culture until it is large enough to blanch. If banked while growing it grows very slender stalks, while if it is left until large without earthing up it will make much larger bunches. To keep celery from rusting after it is banked with earth, observe these cautions: While the ground is warm never put any earth to the celery while the foliage is wet; after the ground gets cold there is very little danger of rusting by banking at any time.

Blight is a disease which affects the leaves and causes the stems to look rusty, and if there is any blight on your celery at the time you bank for blanch-

ing you are almost sure to see much more of it when it is taken out; in fact, it sometimes works so fast under cover as to make the crop almost worthless. To prevent this see that there is no blight, and the only safe way to avoid it is to give the field a thoro spraying with Bordeaux mixture.—Ohio Farmer.

A Governor with Backbone

Governor Capper of Kansas is a man who merits the praise he is getting. He is fearless and he is intelligent. Recently the supreme court rendered a decision favoring the railroads in a bridge matter. The decision met with universal indignation but no one knew what to do. Governor Capper took the matter up with the war department and protested vehemently. He did not care for the face of the judiciary, neither did he care for the vengeance of the corporations; he simply wanted to do his duty and did it.

That is the kind of an official every state needs.—Ft. Smith, Ark., Times-Record.



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Price 75c

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Every Ford car is an advertisement for the efficiency of Champion Spark Plugs. They have been standard Ford equipment since 1911.

Their durability, dependability and ability are responsible for their use by the largest manufacturers of motor cars in the world.

The vital importance of the tiny jet of flame, which issues from the plug, cannot be over-emphasized.

Because the spark plug is so important, avoid the risk of substitutes by making sure they say Champion on the porcelain as well as on the box. You can get Champion Spark Plugs everywhere.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio.



There is a Champion Spark Plug designed for every type of stationary engine, tractor, motorcycle and automobile.

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The War Department furnishes us all needed additional equipment to handle the great classes of young men and women now enrolling.

Graduates are guaranteed immediate appointment with the Signal Service or, if preferred, with the railroads.

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All Crops are Growing Well Now

Gray County—We have had three fine rains in 10 days that totaled 10 inches. Feed crops, corn, kafir and cane have taken on new life and we hope to have a fair crop after all. Work is being rushed on wheat land, but little seed wheat is in the county. Pastures green again and stock doing well. —A. E. Alexander, Aug. 26.

Washington County—There has been plenty of rain, but this vicinity is badly in need of moisture. Corn prospects improving. In part of county rain came in time. Farmers plowing for wheat and putting up hay. —Mrs. H. A. Birdsley, Aug. 24.

Hamilton County—Recent rains insure plenty of feed for stock and prospects for a good yield of dry land grains and broomcorn are very good. Stock is in fine condition. A good many horses and mules for sale but no buyers. War prices prevail. Land sells fairly well. Corn \$2.80; butter 40c; eggs 38c. —W. H. Brown, Aug. 25.

Wilson County—Crops and pasture have improved since last report. Most of the ground in good condition for fallowing for wheat. Prices on cattle and hogs are high. —S. Canty, Aug. 25.

Pawnee County—We are enjoying fine summer weather and corn and feed crops are doing splendid. Third cutting of alfalfa being put up. Flies are bad. Farmers buying seed wheat at from \$2.25 to \$2.80. Butter 35c; eggs 26c. —C. E. Chesterman, Aug. 25.

Douglas County—Too much rain and weather entirely too cool for corn. Shock threshing done but not much stacked yet. The best yield of wheat and oats Douglas county has grown for years is selling from the machine. Plowing nearly finished and ground in much better condition than last year. Alfalfa hay \$16. —O. L. Cox, Aug. 25.

Trego County—Good rains have revived all vegetation. Feed crops generally good and pastures splendid. Wheat where yielded is good and fertile. Farmers busy preparing land for wheat. Kafir and feterita will make good yields. Wheat \$2.75; corn prices lower than last reported, \$1.60; oats 75c; hogs 18c; butter 30c; butterfat 37c; eggs 28c. —W. F. Cross, Aug. 26.

Comanche County—All early corn a failure, but late crop looking well. Everyone busy working wheat ground and a large acreage will be seeded. Pastures green and stock doing well. Help is scarce and poor when found. —S. A. DeLair, Aug. 25.

Marion County—Plowing delayed due to recent rains. Pastures good and stock improving. Fourth alfalfa crop good. Plenty of corn for feed. —Jac. H. Dyck, Aug. 24.

Montgomery County—We have had 3 inches of rain this month. The fourth crop of alfalfa will be the heaviest of the season. Plowing for wheat well advanced and the acreage will be large. Pastures fine. —Mrs. J. W. Elkenberry, Aug. 25.

Scott County—Rains have improved all crops and late feed coming fine. Wheat land being plowed and the usual amount will be sown. A great many Russian thistles were stacked before the rains came. —J. M. Helfrick, Aug. 25.

Decatur County—Wheat ground prepared, but owing to scarcity of seed the acreage will be greatly reduced this year. Good rains have revived pastures and insure plenty of feed. Some farmers in the county are building silos. Government interference has upset grain markets. —G. A. Jern, Aug. 26.

Marshall County—We are having ideal growing weather with a nice rain now and then. Corn, our main crop here, is a little late due to dry weather and will require a late fall to mature well. The yield is estimated as high as 75 bushels an acre. Millet doing nicely and promises a good crop. Third alfalfa cutting will make a big crop of hay. Plowing for wheat. Prices on grains lower. The war promises to be a prosperous one. —C. A. Kjellberg, Aug. 25.

Pottawatomie County—Corn showing up well since our recent rains. Wheat ground in fine condition, but not much being plowed because of high price of seed and uncertainty of next year's prices. Pastures greening up wonderfully. —S. L. Knapp, Aug. 24.

Kearny County—All forage crops growing rapidly now. Pastures good and stock in fine condition. Will be a large acreage of wheat put out if we can get the seed. Eggs 25c; butterfat 38c. —A. M. Long, Aug. 24.

Sherman County—Good rains since August 13 will make lots of corn, millet, cane and some prairie hay with an immense amount of this forage for cattle. Threshing has been hindered by heavy rains. Farmers preparing ground for winter wheat, and I think intend to buy their own seed. Some wanted the aid wheat, others objected to the terms. —J. B. Moore, Aug. 25.

McPherson County—Kafir heading; corn silking and both will produce considerable grain and feed with late frost. Wheat ground will be prepared in a few days. Wheat acreage will be 50 per cent smaller than last year. —John Ostlund, Aug. 23.

Pratt County—A great deal of the corn was too far gone to make a crop after the rains came. Kafir and other sorghum crops are greatly improved. Wheat ground plowed or listed and some have begun sledding down the ridges. Stock doing well. —J. L. Phelps, Aug. 25.

Clay County—I reported a short time ago that the corn was gone, but the recent rains have given us half a crop. Little wheat will be sown. —H. H. Wright, Aug. 25.

Ford County—Fine growing weather with plenty of rain. Some fields of corn will make a light crop. Feed crops and pasture much improved. Farmers getting wheat ground ready and a large acreage will be sown, if seed can be obtained. —John Zurbuchen, Aug. 24.

A Good Enrollment This Year

Preparations for a heavy enrollment of students in the Kansas State Agricultural college next month are being made by Miss Jessie McDowell Machir, registrar. Registration of students will start Monday morning, September 10, at 9 o'clock. Classes will meet Wednesday afternoon. A decrease in the upper classes is anticipated, due to war conditions, but indications point to at least the usual number of freshmen.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Grade All Grain This Year

By H. W. Watkins

This Measure Advised To Secure Greatest Yield To Meet Situation.

It is no longer news to tell the farmer that his services will be as necessary in winning the war as the services of the fighting men. He has been told this so many times and in so many different ways that every farmer is now entirely impressed with the importance of making every acre pay the highest possible returns in crop yield.

It is now largely a question of methods. Wheat is the mainstay of the food market. Kansas farmers are planning to plant ten million acres of winter wheat. This is more than ever was planted in this state before. This gigantic acreage will be an important factor in meeting the national crisis—if the right kind of wheat is planted.

Plump grain must be planted if you expect to send plump grains to the thrasher. The wheat you put into your ground must be all wheat, not some wheat mixed with a little rye, a great many weed seeds and much rubbish. You know from experience what the mill will pay for a wheat shipment that is part wheat and the rest rye, rubbish and weeds. "As ye sow so shall ye reap." If you plant that kind of seed that is exactly the kind of harvest you will reap.

The Lesson of Corn Farming.

In the early days the experiment station officials, farm paper editors and other educators had an uphill job trying to convince the farmer that it would pay him to test his seed corn. Farmers had been accustomed to "looking it over" and selecting the ears by guess. They were working hard for a living and had no time for experiments. So the corn tester was let alone except for a few progressive farmers who are always willing to try anything which indicates a possibility of increasing crop yields.

You know what the story was. Fields planted to tested corn showed better germination, more full hills and larger healthier ears. In many cases the yield was doubled by the simple process of testing the seed corn. Today the seed corn tester is as much a part of the modern farmer's equipment as the tractor or the cultivator.

The same thing is true of wheat. It is just as important to test your seed wheat. You will get better, stronger stools with a consequent heavier yield of good high grade grain. Oats, alfalfa, rye and other grains can also be graded very profitably but in view of the tremendous wheat planting contemplated in Kansas this article is dealing mainly with the grading of wheat. However, whatever may be said here is, generally speaking, equally applicable to other grains.

Clean Wheat Needed.

Millers have been so much troubled with dirty wheat that in Minnesota they have contemplated asking the legislature to pass a law requiring farmers to use screens on their threshing machines and compelling separator men to pass an examination which would show that they understood the value of clean wheat. This dirt does nobody any good and causes the farmer loss all along the line. He has to pay the thrasher for threshing it, has to haul it to town and there

has to suffer loss because he cannot obtain from the miller top price for wheat which does not come up to grade.

You lose at both ends of the line. You do not get as good a price at the mill and when this ungraded seed is planted, you do not get the heavy yield you have a right to expect. Even the substitution of drilling for broadcasting cannot be expected to accomplish everything. You cannot hope to take out of your ground what you have failed to put into it.

This is especially true this year when the other wheat areas of the world are war-torn and the entire world is depending on America for food.

A Practical Machine for Grain Grading.

There was a time when the farmer had to put up with these annoyances and losses because there was no way of avoiding them. But since the invention of the Watkins Grain Grader and Cleaner there is no more reason for planting the wrong

kind of grain than there is for failing to harrow.

This machine has 17 riddles and screens and will handle any kind of grain from corn to millet. It takes rye out of wheat and experience has shown that it will actually extract cockerel. The operation is simple. All you have to do is put the grain in at one end, turn the crank and it comes out at the other end in three grades, small, medium and large. The dirt and weed seeds go into a fourth compartment.

This method of separation makes the handling of your grain an easy matter. The large plump seeds, the wheat that weighs 60 pounds per bushel—can be used for seed with a certainty of securing a higher yield than would be possible under the old hit-and-miss plan. The second grade seeds, the medium sized grains, can go to market and command a good price, and the little dwarf grains can be used for feed. Thus nothing goes to waste and NOTHING IS PUT TO THE WRONG USE.

The machine can be handled by a boy and operates very rapidly. Actual experience shows that a speed of 35 bushels of any grain per hour may be attained without in any way straining the mechanism or unduly tiring the operator. A

season's supply of seed grain could readily be graded in one rainy afternoon.

One Farmer's Increased Profit.

An actual increase of 95c per bushel besides the money he received for the rye which he separated ought to be proof enough of the value of grain grading, and that is what D. G. Russel of Nash, Okla., secured.

Mr. Russel had a crop of wheat which averaged a good percentage of rye and when he took it to market, the elevator man wanted to reduce the price 25 cents a bushel on account of the rye being mixed with the wheat. Mr. Russel did not like the idea of seeing his season's hard work going to waste in this way so he ran his wheat through his Watkins Grader. This graded wheat sold at the Elevator for \$2.60 a bushel and in addition he received a higher price for the 4½ bushels of rye or more than he was at first offered for the rye and the wheat mixed.

This one experience paid for the machine and everything else he made during the rest of the season was clear profit. Could any stronger argument be advanced to prove the desirability of carefully grading all grains?—Advertisement.

Plant
60 lb. Per
BUSHEL
WHEAT



Means Big Crops

Same Land—Same Labor—Why Not Get It?

You have to work just as hard to raise a poor grain crop as a good one. It takes just as much land, just as much cultivation, just as big a threshing bill. The only difference is that you receive less money when you drive to market.

Plant wheat that runs 60 lbs. to the bushel and you'll have yields that will pay. No use paying the seedsman for this seed wheat. You can grade it yourself right on your own farm from your own crop. Then you know you have seed that is suited to your own climate and soil. You know that every grain is plump and healthy.

You test your seed corn and graft your orchards. You watch your herd for "boarder" cows. Why not search your bins for "slacker" wheat? Find it and kick it out with a

WATKINS GRAIN GRADER

\$42.50 FREIGHT PREPAID

cleans and grades 35 bushels an hour, that at present war-time wheat prices will bring you increased yield enough to pay for itself on less than four acres—isn't that the kind of machine you want working for you on your farm?

Sorts Any Grain Into Three Grades—Takes Out Weed Seeds, Too

With each Watkins Seed Grader and Cleaner we furnish 17 riddles and screens, enough to accurately grade any kind of grain from seed corn to the finest millet, flax or alfalfa. Here at last is a machine that will:

- Take rye from wheat.
- Take cockerel from wheat.
- Take wild oats from tame oats.
- Take out any kind of weed seeds.

At one operation it separates the grain into three grades, feeding grain, market grain and the large plump grain for seed. Besides paying for it many times over by the increased yield on your own farm you can make BIG MONEY EASILY grading ordinary grain and selling it to your neighbors at top prices for seed. They'd rather buy from you than from a seed house because they know your seed will grow on their soil—it's acclimated.

SPECIAL 10 DAY OFFER—ORDER NOW—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—PREPAID

You have no time to lose if you expect to grade your fall sowing of wheat. By ordering at once you should have your machine in 10 days. If you prefer to inspect the machine before paying for it, send us only \$5 cash and we will ship machine sending prepaid bill of lading to your bank. If you find the machine as represented pay the bank the balance and take machine home with you. If not satisfied in every particular return at our expense and money will be refunded. Get your order in today. Grade your wheat. It will pay you a hundred fold.

WATKINS MFG. CO.,
240 S. Wichita St., Wichita, Kansas

SEND THIS BLANK AND A \$5 BILL

Watkins Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kansas

Gentlemen: Please ship me one of your Watkins Grain Graders, freight prepaid, subject to inspection and acceptance at my freight station, for which I enclose \$5 to show good faith. If satisfactory I agree to pay the balance of \$37.50, upon receipt of prepaid bill of lading from my bank. Otherwise machine to be returned at your expense and my money refunded.

Name.....
Address.....
Nearest freight office.....
My Bank is the



Bring Our Stove Exhibit to Your Door

Mail a postal for our new book showing full line of Kalamazoo products. Get wholesale prices—learn how hundreds of thousands have saved money getting "A Kalamazoo Direct to You."

Write Today High-priced fuel makes Kalamazoo savings bigger than ever this year. Get your new stove now and save more in fuel bills. Quick shipment—big stocks—no waiting. We pay the freight. Cash or easy payments—30 days' trial. Ask for Catalog No. 341.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., MFRS., KALAMAZOO, MICH. We manufacture Stoves, Ranges, Gas Ranges, Furnaces, Kitchen Cabinets, Tables.



Get My New Concrete Mixer Offer

I want ten men in every county right now to accept my special co-operative offer. It will help you obtain a Sheldon Batch Mixer at little or no cost. Let me tell you about it. You probably need a mixer for concreting on your place—most farmers do. The Sheldon is the ideal mixer for the farm. Light and easily portable, durable, low-priced. You'll find it will prove a mighty good investment. Write for special offer.

Sheldon Batch Mixers \$11.50 Up

MAKE BIG MONEY Concreting in Your Section. You can easily earn \$5 to \$20 a day with a Sheldon Batch Mixer. Our customers are doing it right now. The jobs go to the man with a Sheldon Mixer every time. Saves labor of 1 to 4 men, according to size of job. Or, if you buy a machine for your own use, you can make many times its cost in a season by renting it to neighbors.

Improve Your Farm Build your own silo, tanks, troughs, floors, foundations, buildings, etc., out of concrete with a Sheldon Batch Mixer. Will pay for itself on first small job. Beats hand mixing a mile. And, it's a lot cheaper too. Takes the backache out of concrete. Makes possible those many small improvements on the farm that you wouldn't do without. Improvements which will add many dollars to the value of your land. Write today for catalog and special offer. Geo. C. Sheldon, Pres. SHELDON MANUFACTURING CO., Box 7630 Nehawka, Neb.

FREE PLANS



International OIL-PRODUCTS EXPOSITION
(Day Farming Congress)

PEORIA DISTRICT FAIR

THE Biggest Agricultural and Industrial Exposition to be held anywhere in the world in 1917. Foreign countries and our own states are contributing to its splendor. It is a liberal education, as well as good, wholesome enjoyment. COME EARLY AND STAY THROUGH.

SEPT. 18-29 PEORIA, ILLINOIS

KANSAS FREE FAIR

TOPEKA, SEPT. 10-11-12-13-14-15, 1917

SIX BIG DAYS AT THE BIG FREE FAIR. The gates stand open day and night. The beautiful 86-acre fair ground, all of the 24 permanent buildings and every exhibit is open and free to everybody. No admission charged except races and shows.

MAMMOTH LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS

The new Agricultural Hall will be crowded with exhibits of the farm, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, the Junior and Home Made departments. A big display by Mother and Daughter Canning Club, Culinary, Art and Textile exhibitors. Ten barns devoted to livestock.

24 HORSE RACES

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons will be devoted to harness and running races. \$7,500 in purses. Kansas Derby.

THE BIG FREE FAIR

AUTO RACES

Fred Horey, the world's champion, will defend his title in a match race for a purse of \$1,000.00 on Saturday.

30 BIG SHOWS

BATTLE IN SKIES

The Con T. Kennedy Shows will furnish the amusement on Sunflower Trail where there will be 30 clean and entertaining Coney Island Shows and the Big Night Spectacle The Siege of Verdun and The Battle in Skies.

KATHERINE STINSON—CHAMPION WOMAN FLYER

Katherine Stinson, champion woman flyer, is only 20 years old, but is famed as a flyer. She loops-the-loop, flies upside-down, does the death drop. Miss Stinson will fly on Saturday, "Katherine Stinson day," and will race Fred Horey the auto champion.

PEOPLE'S PAVILION—AN EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

In the People's Pavilion, under the auspices of the Kansas Council of Defense, lectures and demonstrations in food conservation and production will be held daily and each day a Mother and Daughter Canning Club will give a canning demonstration.

\$30,000—IN PREMIUMS—\$30,000

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for September 9. The Benefits of Total Abstinence. Dan. 1.

Golden Text. Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the king's dainties, nor with the wine which he drank. Daniel 1:8.

It is queer how a name synonymous in Jewish religious traditions with a hateful captivity is responsible for much of the civilization of our modern life. The world's debt to Babylonia is greater than we are accustomed to think, for her genius was original and the things she gave to the ancient world have been handed down to us.

Situated in a climate both temperate and healthy, its soil was fertile and productive, while rich pasture lands covered the hills and plains. Babylon, the capital of Babylonia, was more like a province than just a city, and of all the capitals the world has ever known, it was the greatest in the definite enclosure of its walls. It was laid out in a huge square surrounded by a wall 300 feet high and 80 feet broad.

Thru the city ran the river Euphrates with its bridges and gay colored boats and the wharves for landing places of pleasure or commerce. The houses were from two to four stories high, the public buildings and palaces were enormous and the park-like enclosure of Nebuchadnezzar's palace grounds were 7 miles in circumference. Everything was on a gigantic scale in this empire of pomp, magnificence and splendor of life. Its commerce was both foreign and domestic, and the mass of people was engaged in this art or in the work of agriculture. The cutting and carving of precious stones was an exquisitely important industry, and the manufacture of carpets and muslins very extensive. Their pottery, bronze and metal work were excellent. Color enamelling on bricks held the place of our painting, but there is no evidence of any sculpture work.

Their order of worship was conducted with great ceremony and employed images of wood, stone or metal. Every shrine had at least one idol. The temple was the most magnificent building in the whole city and covered an area of 30 acres. Its most important feature was a central tower rising in seven stages to the height of nearly 600 feet. At the summit was a shrine, and the ascent to this was on the outside by steps leading from one stage to the next. These stages represented the Seven Spheres of the old Chaldean Astronomy: thus the first was Saturn and was black in color, the second was orange and allotted to Jupiter, Mars, the third stage, was blood red, and the fourth, representing the Sun, was covered with thin plates of gold. Next came Venus, pale yellow, while Mercury, a brilliant blue, came sixth. The seventh and last, or the Moon stage, was covered with silver and melted away into the bright glimmer of the sky. Somewhere within the temple near the base of the tower was a second shrine for those who could not climb to the summit for worship. The tower also was used as a lookout, and from its height the world's first astrologers had a special place for their observation of the heavens and the reading of the stars.

One of the main articles of food was the date, which grew in great quantities, while vegetables like melons and cucumbers also were used. Grains were grown and wheat bread was eaten.

At Judah's captivity, Daniel, a young Hebrew youth of noble birth, was thrown into this vast self-indulgent superstitious community. Together with three other companions they faced all the perils of the soft luxury of the king's palace. Again and again thruout the ages it is proved that nothing can be so corrupt as to entirely obliterate purity.

In all temperance lessons one must consider that there are other things besides alcohol. One can be just as intemperate with thoughts as with a glass of wine. To me Daniel proves a theory that no matter how wicked the world may seem to be there are those who can and do keep the evil out of their lives, and to that ancient power of unrivalled Babylon, for all its seeming evil, we owe the influence of modern culture. For from those days came the earliest knowledge of the stars, the alphabet, the water-clock, the science of grammar and a system of law.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Cartledge,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,
1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

REDIBILT CORN CRIB



8x12x10 ft. \$75
8x16x10 ft. 85
8x20x10 ft. 99
HEN HOUSES
10x16x8 ft. \$69
6x10x7 ft. 49
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9x15x9 ft. \$99
10x20x9 ft. 129
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6x7x6 ft. \$25
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15x20' 3r. \$175
All strong bolted panels. Painted inside and out.
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ARTISTIC HOMES, a 1024-page plan book, \$1
HERBERT C. CHIVERS, ARCHITECT, ST. LOUIS

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Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.



\$16.00 Sweep Feed \$21.00 Salvaged Steel Wind Mill.
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.
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410 E. Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

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You have an opportunity NOW of saving a great deal of money on your magazines. Practically getting some magazines for nothing. All subscriptions are for one year. If you are already a subscriber to any or all the magazines in the club, we will have subscriptions extended for one year from present date of expiration.

Capper's Weekly.....	\$.50	OUR SPECIAL PRICE \$1.50
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Farmers Mail and Breeze.....	1.00	
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We will quote you on request a low price on any combination of magazines you wish, provided Capper's Weekly is included. Accept this offer at once as it may not appear again.
Capper's Weekly, Club Dpt. 4, Topeka, Kan.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze

Hard or Soft Wheat?

I had some smooth wheat on Oswego silt land that made 27 bushels an acre. Is this land better adapted for bearded wheat than smooth wheat? This land is 5 miles east of Osage City. A neighbor of mine had bearded wheat and it made 42 bushels an acre against my 27 bushels of smooth wheat. But a good part of his land was slope land which is somewhat stronger than mine. My land tho is new land and in good condition. Is it advisable to mix the smooth and bearded wheat half and half to sow? The wheat that I raised is as large and plump a berry as I have seen anywhere. Osage Co. A. L. O.

You are in a section where both hard and soft wheat may be grown successfully. As to which of these types of wheat gives best results depends on seasonal conditions. If the season is wet and the winter mild, soft wheat usually outyields the hard, bearded wheat. If the season is dry and the winter cold and severe, hard wheat usually outyields the soft.

It is ordinarily my advice to farmers in your section to sow soft varieties on the lower lying or more fertile areas and to sow hard wheat on the higher, less fertile fields. If next year was to be a season such as the past year has been, I would advise you to plant hard wheat, but if it should be wet like the season of 1915, a soft variety would be much better. Taking everything into consideration, the Oswego silt loam which is in a fairly high state of fertility is better adapted to hard than to soft varieties. L. E. Call.

K. S. A. C.

Pictures Help Make Sales

By means of good photographs I found it possible to sell poultry, livestock and farm machinery, which otherwise could not have been disposed of so readily.

About the time my sales advertising appears in farm papers I make some good photographs of my livestock and when prospective purchasers send me letters answering the advertising, making inquiry about specific stock, I send them photographs of the animals they are interested in.

This can be done at a small expense and invariably gets results. Frequently a farmer answers several sales advertisements and on receipt of letters from breeders describing their surplus stock he is in doubt as to which animal will suit him best. If a photograph is sent

Have you used a camera as a business help on the farm? A prize of \$1 will be paid for the best letter telling how a camera has been used to make money by a farmer or some member of his family. This letter should be sent within the next few days to The Editor.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
Topeka, Kansas.

showing the animal, it will very often induce him to buy.

I find it is easy to get good photographs of my stock with an ordinary camera, and stocking up with plenty of clear good prints costs little. Considering results obtained this plan is a good one.

This same plan has been worked with profit in disposing of second hand machinery and my wife gets equally good results in selling poultry breeding stock.

Another satisfaction in making pictures is that I have a picture album showing various farm buildings and livestock.

This becomes interesting as the years pass, owing to the improvement that we make every year. I find that by photographing growing crops to show results obtained from certain methods, pictures always can be sold to the farm papers accompanied by a story of the productivity and yields. If I ever want to sell my farm I know that the photographs I have made from time to time will be a valuable help in making a sale.

W. T. L.

More Fires in Dry Weather

The statistics kept by the state fire marshal show that fire losses in Kansas are nearly always high in dry weather and low in wet, rainy weather. In other words hot, dry weather breeds fire. August is usually very hot and quite dry in Kansas. It is therefore a bad month for fire. Were it not for the fact that warm weather eliminates the heating stove and other heating apparatus as a fire hazard, August no doubt would have the heaviest fire losses of the year.

The danger of a fire spreading and

developing into a conflagration is particularly great at a time when roofs, sheds, frame walls and all combustible building material are dry and parched. At such times shingle roofs in particular are like tinder. A spark from a kitchen stove, a passing train, or from running machinery, or a match or cigarette thrown down carelessly may start a blaze that will result in the destruction of an entire town. The flames once started are almost impossible to control.

On the farm any one of the same causes may result in just as complete a ruin so far as the buildings on the one farm are concerned, and it sometimes happens in a high wind that embers are carried from one farm to another even tho they are separated by a quarter section of land.

Beware of fire in dry weather.

Safe in War as in Peace

Governor Capper will go before the people with a long record as a private citizen, without spot or blemish, and his four years' stewardship as the governor of the state, and upon these records he will rest his claims to the office that is the biggest that can be given by a state to one of her citizens. The overwhelming vote of confidence Kansas gave to Governor Capper in 1916 showed in what esteem the people hold him, and he has not only proved himself worthy of the vote he received, but of every trust and confidence the voters have placed in him.—Lawrence Gazette.

Kansas Farmers to Peoria

Much interest is being taken among Kansas farmers in the International Soil Products exposition, which will be held September 18 to 29 at Peoria, Ill. Most of the Kansas men will attend while the International Farm congress is in session, which will be from September 25 to 28. About \$20,000 in prizes will be given for the best exhibits. Kansas has won first place in the last two years for the best state crops exhibit, and it expects to do this again. A premium list can be obtained on application to the International Soil Products exposition, Peoria, Ill.

A New Book on Alfalfa

Field Management of Alfalfa, a new book on the growing of this legume, has just been issued. This was written by A. M. TenEyck, formerly professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college, and well known to the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It is written largely from the viewpoint of Kansas conditions, as Mr. TenEyck had a great deal of experience with the crop here. This book will be sent free to readers on application to the Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company, Rockford, Ill.

Catty.—Gwendolyn—"I hear that Fanny Forty-odd is to be married. Who is the happy man?"

Grace—"Why, her father."—Puck.

Why Doesn't It Act?

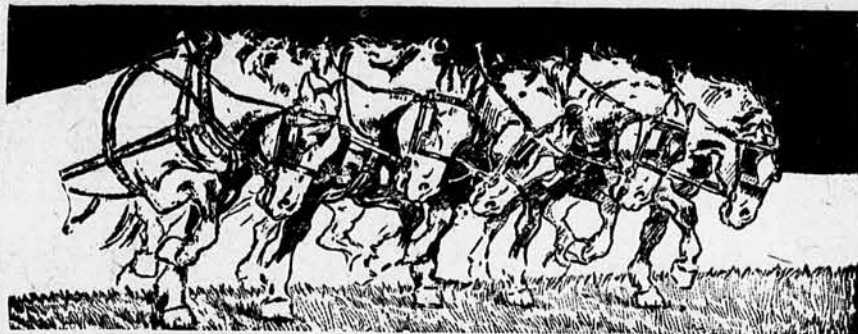
Hoover in his letter tells the President that speculators have been exploiting both the producer and consumer—something everybody knows to be true.

We have a Department of Justice. Why doesn't this department prevent or punish the exploiters? There are laws enough. We do not need the Food law to invoke the Sherman law nor the Clayton law.

Hoover tells the President the administration itself has been more remiss than Congress in dealing with the food pirates.

Congress has sought means to clothe men with unusual powers. The administration with ample powers has done nothing, nor has any other administration done anything.

Why doesn't the Department of Justice "jump" the big law breakers and put them behind the bars? Why doesn't it enforce the laws passed by the people to correct these abuses? It has ample machinery for getting at facts. Why doesn't it act?



Powerful as Five Horses Costs Less than Four Horses

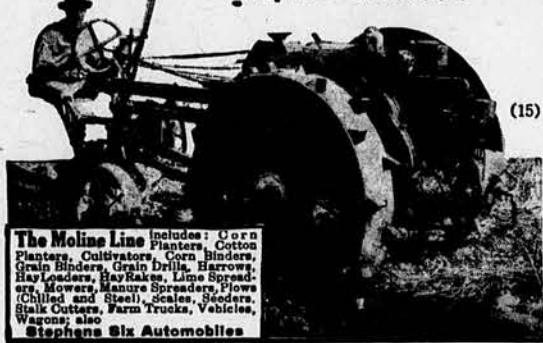
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Wheat Prices Stay Up Well

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

Cattle receipts in Kansas City last week 62,000, the preceding week 59,000, same week last year 73,000. Prices were lower Monday, but good fleshy steers recovered 25 cents and now sell as high as any time, top last week \$14.50, middle grades and butcher stock 25 to 50 cents lower than the preceding week. Hogs last week 24,000, the preceding week 23,000, same week last year 38,000. The market is most erratic, closing around \$2 below best time Tuesday, top \$18.25. Sheep last week 12,000, the preceding week 14,000, same week last year 21,000. Lambs are stronger, Idaho \$16.65.

The right kind of steers would bring \$15. Kansas pasture steers sold up to \$13.45, most of the weighty pasture steers \$11 to \$12.50, as high as any time this year. Lighter steers sell downwards to \$9, and Oklahoma steers this week ranged from \$7 to \$10.50. Oregon steers sold the first of the week at \$11 to \$12.50 for heavy ones, lighter Oregon and Idaho steers at \$9 to \$10.50, a train of California steers weighing 377 pounds at \$10.35. Best heavy cows sold at \$8 to \$10.25, medium and light cows \$6.50 to \$7.50. Oregon and California cows at \$6.55 to \$8.50. Veals are stronger, best \$12.50.

More buyers were in Kansas City last week, and prices were steady after the first of the week, stock steers at \$6.50 to \$8.50, feeders \$8 to \$10.50, fleshy steers up to \$12. The yards were well cleared for the week.

The decline in hog prices from the high point Tuesday was sudden and violent. Two loads of heavy hogs sold at \$18.25 Saturday, 25 cents above the top in Chicago. However, few hogs sold above \$17.75, bulk of sales \$16.75 to \$17.50. Receipts were light, especially after the market reversed. There seems to be a great desire to buy immune stock hogs.

A shipment of 1917 head of Idaho lambs arrived Saturday and 1,300 of them sold to packers at \$16.65, 75 pounds average, balance to feeder buyers at \$16.20, 66 pounds average. Plain native spring lambs sell around \$16.25, and choice feeding lambs weighing 55 pounds would bring \$16.75. Breeding ewes are worth \$12 to \$15, feeding ewes \$6.50 to \$8.50, old fat ewes to killers \$8.50 to \$10. Much larger receipts of every class could be used here to advantage.

Receipts of horses and mules in the last seven days were 878 head, compared with 470 in the preceding week and 1,673 a year ago.

Horses—
 Drafters, 1,700 pounds up.....\$200@250
 Drafters, fair to good.....160@200
 Chunks.....155@200
 Southerners, fair to good.....65@145
Mules—
 13.2 to 14.2 hands.....\$65@110
 14.2 to 15.2 hands.....90@150
 15.2 to 16 hands.....145@200
 16 to 16.2 hands.....175@250

Active milling competition for wheat boosted carlot prices 10 to 15 cents last week in the face of semi-official assurances from Washington that the price to be fixed for government purchases is almost certain to be below the level recently prevailing. The willingness of millers to pay \$2.38 to \$2.60 for hard wheat and \$2.25 to \$2.31 for red wheat when government purchases and redistribution will begin within a few days at a price expected to be \$2.25 or less, shows how urgent is the milling demand for wheat. The market weakened at the close yesterday, especially for red wheat.

The new winter wheat crop has been moving six weeks and has barely sufficed to supply current milling demands. Little of the new crop has been taken for export. The end of August finds almost empty elevators at market centers. The visible supply of wheat is slightly more than 5 million bushels, the smallest on record, and only about a sixth of the 10-year average for this time of year. It was 10 times as much a year ago, the largest on record for the end of August.

Arrivals at primary markets up to date since July 1 have been little over a third as much as a year ago and far short of the movement of previous years. There has not been enough movement up to date to meet the current needs of mills, so there is evidence of a reduced consumption of flour throughout the country. Available stocks of flour, as well as of wheat, are smaller than for many years, and little over half those of a year ago.

Carlot prices of corn moved up 10 to 14 cents. Arrivals were so small that a limited urgent demand sufficed to advance quotations. The week's arrivals were a little larger in Kansas City, the total at three markets was smaller than the preceding week or a year ago. Evidently farmers are not disposed to let go of the small remnant of last year's harvest until this year's crop is considered safe from frost.

There were reports a week ago that Southern states already are gathering their big crop—the largest ever produced—but it had no effect in holding carlot prices down.

New corn futures rallied 2 to 3 cents, mainly on covering short sales, following the preceding week's slump, but the advance was not sustained.

The crop outlook is maintaining its promise for a high record harvest. The fact that much of the crop is one to two weeks behind a normal growth causes some solicitude over possible frost damage.

So far as moisture is concerned, there is plenty to carry the crop thru to maturity, except in limited areas in Southern Iowa, Northern Missouri, portions of Illinois, Indiana and the Northwest, where more will be needed.

Some remarkable stories of revived corn that was given up as ruined two weeks ago and is now promising a good yield are coming from Central and Western Kansas.

Oats are finally moving to market in volume proportionate to the big crop. Primary points received almost as much last week as a year ago. Active demand is keeping prices about steady. Exports of oats for the week were about 2½ million bushels. Foreign governments are expected to be large buyers throughout the year.

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

NESS COUNTY

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

WHEAT MEANS MONEY

Here is your chance to get 160 acres in Rush County, Kan. Wheat land all ready for sowing; rented, share to purchaser. Price \$6400. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

A Bargain 158 1/2 acres, 3 1/2 miles from good town of 1,000 people, with high school, good school house on the land. 7 room house, good barn, plenty of water; on state automobile road. A splendid farm. Price \$7200; \$1,000 cash, bal. from 1 to 15 years at low rate of interest. Why rent? Send for views of this farm. The Allen County Inv. Co., Iola, Kan.

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more. E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

1920 ACRES, LANE COUNTY. Highly improved; 750 a. cult. bottom land; living water. Good alfalfa land, timber. 1 1/2 mile town. \$25.00 per acre. Good terms. F. C. Watkins, Ness City, Kansas.

WHEAT LAND. Take a tip, buy it now. 160, all cultivated, \$2,650 cash. 320 at \$5,500. Other bargains. Send for list. Buy now. Buxton & Rutherford, Ute, Ness Co., Kan.

60 ACRES 1 MILE S. E. MORAN, KAN. 20 a. in orchard and small fruit; 40 acres in corn. Good 7 room house, good barn and outbuildings. Fenced hog tight. An ideal little farm. Write for terms. D. A. Spafford, Moran, Kan.

80 ACRES IN OSAGE CO., KANSAS. 4 miles from Olivet, 7 miles from Osage City; 70 acres cultivation, 10 a. pasture, plenty of good water, house of 6 rooms, barn 36x36, other outbuildings; R. F. D. phone, close to school. Price \$50 per a. \$1700 will handle it. The Eastern Kansas Land Company, Quenemo, Kan.

OKLAHOMA

LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

Oklahoma Lands For bargains in wheat, corn and alfalfa lands, write to P. F. Lau, Perry, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

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

WOULD YOU BUY 140 A., 6 mi. from McAlester on terms for \$4500, if we show you \$4500 crop on farm? If so, write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

360 ACRES SECOND PASTURE LAND. 80 cultivated, 5 1/2 miles Oakwood; fenced, small improvements. Splendid stock and grain proposition. Price \$5000. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

TEXAS

100,000 ACRES, IN 200 TRACTS. In Texas North Panhandle, the coming stock-farming country. Sell your high priced lands and buy ten times as much rich virgin soil for the same money. Good terms. E. C. Shindler, Dalhart, Texas.

WHEAT LANDS, 36,000 acres on sale, South Plains of Texas, near town on Santa Fe Railway. Shallow water, proved stock farming country. \$20 to \$30 per acre. Easier terms than those of Farm Loan Banks. Address P. E. Boesen, Sudan, Texas.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA FARM PRODUCTION for 1915 lacked only a tenth of one per cent equaling highest ever recorded by the Government Service. For 1916 crops, the farmers received more money still, and for 1917 the production will likely be the greatest yet, with the highest prices ever received. Wouldn't you like to share in such returns? Get State Bulletins of Immigration Department, Capitol E-3, Pierre, S. D.

ARKANSAS

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

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

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

160 A. RICH BOTTOM land, 150 a. cleared. \$10 a. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

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

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

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

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

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

HOMESTEADS: Timber and cut over lands \$3 per acre up. Improved farms \$5 per acre up. Unlimited free stock range, fine water, no malaria, no crop failures. Write me for particulars. O. O. Smith, Everton, Ark.

Farm For Sale

I have a first and second creek bottom farm for sale, containing 227 1/2 acres, located within half a mile of a station on the M. & N. A. railroad. There is a church and school house at this station, and three-fourths of a mile of another small town, on same road, with churches and school house, several general stores, and good neighborhood. Has three houses on the place, each one has a well, barns and outhouses. The main residence has two wells, one at the horse lot and one at the house. The buildings are only in a fair state of repairs. Nice grove in front of the houses, consisting of walnut, hickory and oak. This is a good creek bottom land, about 150 acres in cultivation. Grows fine cotton and corn and has about 5 acres of Lezpedeza. This place is only eight miles from Searcy, county seat of White County. For quick sale will take \$25.00 per acre, one-third cash, other on terms at 6%. Harry Neelly, Searcy, Arkansas.

FARM LANDS

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

LAND OFFERINGS ALONG THE KANSAS City Southern Railway contains a list of improved and unimproved lands for sale at all stations of this Railway in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas together with valuable information concerning the towns and country in which they are located. Write for a copy to Immigration Bureau, No. 303 K. C. S. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI

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

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

FOR LAND SAKES! If you want to buy land write Carlisle, Willow Springs, Mo.

GOOD CROPS here. 40 a. valley farm \$1000. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

GOOD Missouri farms. Write for prices and descriptions. Andy Steward, Flemington, Mo.

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

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

FOR STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS Southwest Missouri and bumper crop, write Wm. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

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

FOR SALE. 360 acres, Bates County, Missouri; well improved. Price \$50 per acre. Terms. No trade. Address W. H. Beach, 315 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BUY A HOME in the Ozark country of Mo. where drouths are not so frequent. I can sell you farms improved at from \$20 to \$40 per acre. Come and see me, or write to J. M. Ragland, Conway, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS. Where corn is king, no better grain and blue grass section. Excellent schools and colleges. Healthful climate. Farms described and priced. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Box 1, Fulton, Mo.

OZARK FARMS. 160 acres, 4 miles railroad. All fenced. 60 a. in cult., bal. timber; five room house, barn, 3 good springs. Price \$2400. Terms. Other bargains. Write for list. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

Blue Grass Ranch 700 Acres

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

COLORADO

BUY LANDS EASTERN COLORADO where crops are good this year. Closing out our lands. Deal direct. Prices right. Levan, Mortgage Company, 410 First National Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

OUR FARMS NEED YOU

We own more than 10,000 acres of rich irrigated lands located from one to four miles from the towns of Crowley, Ordway, and Sugar City, Colorado.

These Farms Are For Sale--But

if you are a renter and unable to make a cash payment, in addition to improving and preparing your lands for crops, then The Twin Lakes Land & Water Company will sell you an irrigated farm without a cash payment and allow you credit on your purchase price for plowing your land for immediate crops. But you must improve and farm the land. The Twin Lakes Land & Water Company, Pueblo, Colorado.

NEW MEXICO

ANY SIZE FARM sold on ten years' time. Located in the real heart of the West, and in the actual bread-pan of the United States. Grain, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, dairying, poultry and prosperity. Write W. W. White, Clovis, N. M.

WISCONSIN

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

Do You Want a Farm In a Safe Crop Country?

The home of timothy, clover and good crops. 200 farms in south Central Wisconsin for sale to settlers on very easy terms. No cut-over timber land. We plow the land and furnish milk cows. Write owners today. Peddie Land Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE, book free. See us before buying. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

KANSAS wheat lands for sale or exchange. V. E. West, Dighton, Lane County, Kansas.

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

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

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

WE SELL and exchange land and merchandise in all parts of the United States. Evans & Lakew, Humansville, Mo.

FOR TRADE: 240 a. five miles from county seat Hodgeman Co. Improved; 100 a. cultivation. \$27 per acre. Good terms. Other bargains. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

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

SUBURBAN HOME ADJOINING IOLA, Kan. 34 a. rich bottom land; some timber, orchard, good house, barn, well, electric lights, gas and oil lease; rock road. \$5000. Would trade for western land. J. S. Taylor, Fowler, Colo.

TRADES

Write for new farm list. Fred Ochiltree, St. Joe, Mo.

Cheap Productive Farm Land in the Rain Belt



Of Northeastern Colorado

The above is an actual photograph taken July 22, 1917, on the farm of Mr. Sell. Mr. Sell had been a renter in Sangamon County, Illinois, for 20 years. The High priced rent which he was obliged to pay out there, hardly more than made a living for him and his family. After seeing some of our advertisements in this paper during the summer of 1916, he decided to come out and investigate our country. Mr. Sell arrived at Akron the 23rd of October, 1916, and after driving through the country for two days, he was convinced that it was the only place for a man with small means and a large family, to locate. Mr. Sell bought a half section from us at that time, paying \$25.00 per acre. He put the same in wheat, and the 1917 crop will more than pay for the land, to say nothing about the increase in price which he can get. Mr. Sell, we are satisfied would not care to return to Illinois to live under any consideration. What this man has done, others can do. If you will come out, we will only be too year. With wheat prices at \$2.50 per bushel, can you beat it? We are selling such productive land from \$16.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Our land is located close to the main line of the C. B. & Q. R. R. from Chicago to Denver. You can buy land today that will make you rich in a few years. Where else can you be assured of increasing your capital from 400% to 500% within a few years with absolutely no danger of loss? This same land we are offering today from \$16.00 to \$35.00 per acre only a few years ago could be bought at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. This is an opportunity you may never have again. Write us at once for booklet, excursion rates, and make arrangements to see our Ideal Colorado land before winter.

CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, AKRON, COLORADO

HORSES.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION.
Black; sure. Good jack; black, mealy points. Quick and sure. At hard time prices.
W. F. Teague, Collyer, Kansas.

MULEFOOT HOGS.

Knox Knoll Mulefoots

Just weaned. A sturdy, blocky bunch of pigs with lots of length and depth. Boars and gilts to suit. Price and catalog on request. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS by Kaw Valley Chief. Four years selling Hampshires and not one dissatisfied customer. R. T. WRIGHT, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE—Quality—Breeding
Bred gilts and spring pigs either sex. Herd headed by son of the \$600 Paulsen's Model. F. S. Wompe, Frankfort, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 1677, Pat. May 14, 1909. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy.
WALTER SHAW, R. 2, WICHITA, KANSAS
Phone 3818, Derby, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Burt Chellis, Gypsum, Kan.
Registered Spotted Poland Chinas at farmers prices. Popular blood lines. Write at once. Address as above.

Immune Big Type Poland Chinas

Guaranteed in every way. 75 extra good spring pigs, boars and gilts, no relation; a few good fall gilts bred for September farrow and a few good fall boars. Best of big type breeding. Prices right. ED. SNEEY, HUME, MISSOURI

MYERSDALE FARM POLANDS

Grant Joe, by Big Joe, and Myersdale King, by King of All, in service. Fall Sale, October 7.
Harry E. Myers, Gardner, Kansas

Fairview Poland Chinas

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

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

February boars ready for service, also some fine April boars priced cheap in order to make room for fall farrowing. H. A. Shehl, Route 3, Westmoreland, Kan.

Townview Polands

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

Old Original Spotted Polands

Spring pigs in pairs and trios, not related. All immune. Pedigrees with everything and I guarantee to please you. Reasonable prices. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

Big Type Spotted Polands

Boars ready for service. Spring pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios unrelated. They have not only size but quality and from large litters. THOS. WEDDLE, R. 2, WICHITA, KAN.

Money-Making Polands

Am offering an extra good bunch of spring boars that are bred right and grown for breeding purposes. J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

Courtland Herd Poland Chinas

10 Days Special Sale
Top spring pigs, pairs, trios or herds; bred gilts. All inquiries answered. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. A. McIntosh & Sons, Courtland, Kansas

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

Missouri's Best Polands

Real Herd Boar Prospects and Show Gilts
100 head, including boars and gilts by The Mint, Caldwell's Big Bob, Frazier's Timm, 10 fall gilts, by The Mint, out of Big Bob Wonder sows, to farrow next month and two fall boars, same breeding. Come and see them.
Joe Young RICHARDS, Joe Sheehy, MISSOURI.

VON FORELL BROS.

POLAND CHINAS
40 big strong spring boars. Mostly sired by ORPHAN SURE. Few by JUMBO BOB, great son of the grand champion, Cladwell's Big Bob. Special prices during September.

VonForell Bros., Chester, Neb.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 123 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Percheron Horses.

Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Oct. 4—Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 6—Russell District Stockman's Ass'n, Johnson Workman, Sec'y, Russell, Kan.
Oct. 8—E. M. Halse, Russell, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 16—Neb. Holstein Breeders, So. Omaha. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 22—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 6—Russell District Stockman's Ass'n, Johnson Workman, Sec'y, Russell, Kan.
Oct. 8—E. M. Halse, Russell, Kan.
Nov. 19—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 23—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Sept. 4—Honnell & Rigdon, Everest, Kan.
Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.
Dec. 12—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle.

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

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 11—J. J. Willis, Platte City, Mo.
Nov. 6—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 1—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Oct. 8—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 12—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 24—Lapland Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.

Oct. 29—Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Oct. 30—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.

Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 22—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, (night sale), Overton, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 26—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb.
Jan. 31—F. H. Preston, Burchard, Neb.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 6—R. Wilde & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.

Feb. 8—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 12—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 21—Gilliam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
Feb. 22—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

Oct. 12—Kansas Asso., Geo. W. Ela, Sec'y. Sale at Valley Falls.
Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 5—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Feb. 9—R. C. Pollard, Nehawka, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. S. Barnard, Nelson, Neb.
Oct. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 24—Lapland Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 24—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Oct. 30—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Glos, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 1—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.
Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.

Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Nov. 6—J. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan.
Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.

Nov. 14—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 23—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.
Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.

Feb. 6—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 7—Von Forell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9—John Naimen, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 9—J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.
Feb. 21—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan.
March 2—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., a well known

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

SOUTHARD'S MONARCH HEREFORDS

50 choice young cows, with calves at foot and rebred to the famous Southard herd bulls and priced to interest farmers.

AUCTION SALE, OCTOBER 6, 1917

100 cows and 25 bulls—the greatest variety of breeding and the very highest quality cattle that will be offered at auction this season. For particulars address J. O. SOUTHARD, Owner, COMISKEY, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords

Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 14 months old, weighing 900 pounds. Also extra good Percheron stud colts. JIMORA E. GIDKON, EMMETT, KAN.

Clear View Hereford Farm

2 BULLS 1 two-year-old and 1 yearling. Both good calves. Priced to sell.
C. E. Dieffenbaugh, Manager, Talmage, Kansas

Registered Herefords

Ten big, thick fleshed cows 2 to 5 yrs. Seven well grown bulls 7 to 14 mos. All priced to sell.
Fred O. Peterson, R. R. 5, Lawrence, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

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

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed immune. Choice September gilts bred to farrow in September. March boars and gilts weighing 100 to 125 pounds. Price \$25 to \$30 each for choice stock. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.

Annual Sales at Sabetha, Kan.
Boar and Gilt Sale—Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale—Feb. 7
All tops reserved for these sales.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Pigs of either sex for sale. Our annual exhibit will be in barn 3 at Topeka fair.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Outstanding Herd Boars

By Pathfinder, King's Col. Educator, King the Col. Fancy Victor, Highland Chief, Companion, Pal's Giant and Educator, out of sows by Unsell's Defender, Premier Gano, Proud Advance, Golden Model.
McNULTY & JOHNS, STRASBURG, MO.

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

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

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

10 good tried sows bred for fall litters; they have raised spring litters and are a little thin and priced at a low figure considering real value. Also spring pigs, all immune.
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

Bred Sows—Bred Gilts

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

Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval

Pigs, either sex, February and March farrow. Pairs, trios and herds, not related.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Grandview Herd Durocs

125 springs to select from. Sired by many leading boars of the breed. Many by our great line bred KING THE COL. boar, COL. SENSATION. See our exhibit at Nebraska State Fair.
Farley & Harley, Aurora, Neb.

Registered Shropshire Sheep

We have about 300 registered Shropshire ewes and rams for sale, priced from \$15 to \$35, from one to as many as you want. All buyers met at train. Call or write us.
J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

Percheron—Belgian—Shire**Stallions and Mares**

Two, three, four and five year stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings.
I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal to herd sires that weigh 2300 and 2400 lbs. each on the scales.

For a remarkably high-class stallion or the choicest and heaviest class of young brood mares it will pay you to come here, where you also have the advantage of large selection. As a producer of the best specimens with size, substance and soundness, this herd has no superior in the world.
Lovers of good horses enjoy a day at my farm.

Fred Chandler

Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chyrton, Iowa

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Conqueror's Knight No. 43880, a good individual. Weight, 1900 pounds. Color, roan. Guaranteed to be a breeder. Priced right. W. J. Welsner, Route 1, Ogden, Kansas

Shorthorn Bargains

A fine lot of Scotch topped cows and heifers with calves at foot or in calf to the great breeding bulls, Symphony's Last and White Chief. Price \$180. Also a few bulls of serviceable age, \$140. H. C. GRANER, LANCASTER, KAN.

SHORTHORN BULLS**Private Sale**

A few good bulls, 12 to 14 months old. Priced very reasonably.
A few splendid fall calves, Scotch and Scotch topped. Reds and roans. Very choice.
Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe.

C. W. TAYLOR,
Abilene, Dickinson, County, Kansas

Stunkel's Shorthorns**Scotch and Scotch Topped**

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

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas

Park Place Shorthorns

Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2987 or Market 3708.
PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

C.A. Cowan & Son**Athol, Kansas**

Breeders of Shorthorns with real size and quality.
We offer 5 bulls from 10 to 15 months old, sired by Pioneer, a grandson Avondale and White Hall Sultan. 12 bulls from 6 to 8 months by Middlesex King, by Middlesex Archer, a full brother to Captain Archer. Reds and roans. Out of big cows.
C.A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan., (Smith County)

GUERNSEY CATTLE.**For Sale**

14 extra good dairy cows. One registered Guernsey bull.
CARNAGEY, BELTON, MISSOURI

GUERNSEYS

For next 30 days will offer Guernsey bull calves subject to prior sale at \$100 each f. o. b. Kansas City. Have few females at reasonable prices.

Overland Guernsey Farm

Overland Park Kansas

Sheep Registered Shropshires**Registered Hampshires****BEST OF BREEDING.**

Rams and ewes; one or a car load. Oldest and largest flocks in Kansas. Also Jersey cattle and Percheron mares.

F. B. CORNELL, M. D., Nickerson, Kansas



LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cremo 22nd. A great 17 months old herd bull for sale. Cows and heifers. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled heifers, Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1800 lbs each. Poland China hogs. Haileron & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest STANDARD. Polled Durham Bulls. Write for prices on breeding stock. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

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

Polled Durham Bulls and Shorthorn Bulls

7 that are polled and 7 with horns, 5 to 10 months old. Sired by The Baron, a big 2250 pound bull. Polled bulls out of Polled cows. Must sell at once because of short feed crop.
T. S. SHAW, Glade, Rooks County, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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

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

ANGUS CATTLE

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan.
Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.

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

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

For Sale: Registered Holstein Heifer calves 3 to 5 mos. old. Bull calves, 1 mo. to 2 yrs. old. Also milk cows. Bock's Dairy, Route 9, Wichita, Kansas

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

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers, 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Braeburn Holsteins

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old. \$20, crated for shipment. BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

Why Tredico Parathene De Gola Should Please

Because of A.R.O. dam whose record also indicates persistency. He has growth that will distinguish him anywhere.
His sire's dam made 812 lbs. butter.
His sire is getting good individuals.
His sire's sire's nine daughters average as hardly \$r. 2 yr. olds, 390.2 lbs. of fat.
His sire has two A.R.O. daughters of three-fourths the same blood that are fine ones.
GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS

60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale

Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Kordyke Pontiac Artis, and King Walker. Most of the heifers are out of A.R.O. dams and the majority of our cows have A.R.O. records. They are priced right. Also a few young bulls out of A.R.O. dams.
Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.

Shorthorn breeder of Atchison county. On account of the drouth in that section Mr. Graner will have to break up some of his pasture which compels him to sell some of his Shorthorn cows just in their prime and some very desirable heifers which he intended to keep. These cows and heifers have calves at foot or are in calf to one of his great breeding bulls Symphony's Last or White Chief. He also has a few good bulls ready for service. He will sell these cattle at prices that will enable the buyers to make money on them. If you want Shorthorns you can save money by getting in touch with Mr. Graner.—Advertisement.

Smith County Shorthorns.

C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan., are well known Smith county Shorthorn breeders. At the head of the present herd is one of the best bulls ever owned in North Central Kansas. He is recorded as Mistletoe King and was sired by Mistletoe Archer, a full brother to Captain Archer. His dam was Sweet Mistletoe. He is 2 years old and a great bull that will likely be shown at some of the big shows next season. The Cowans are offering a few very choice bulls for immediate sale. Their advertisement starts in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They have five bulls 10 to 12 months old sired by Pioneer, a great bull formerly in the herd that was sold to a prominent Norton county breeder. He was a grandson of Avondale and White Hall Sultan. They also offer 12 bulls from 6 to 8 months old sired by Mistletoe King. They are reds and roans and out of big cows with splendid quality. There are few better herds of breeding cows in the state than the Cowan herd altho it is not as large in numbers. Feed is going to be scarce in Smith county this winter and they desire to sell these bulls at once. Better write them today.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

R. C. Pollard, the big Hampshire specialist, at Nebraska, Neb., authorizes us to claim February 9 as the date for his big annual bred sow sale. Mr. Pollard has about 80 breeding sows in the herd, headed by the three noted boars, Nebraska Lad, Iowa Giant and Wickfield Lad. Watch this paper for full particulars. Application for catalog can be made at any time. Mention this paper.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Harry E. Myers of Gardner, Kan., is growing a lot of fine young boars and gilts for his fall sale. At the head of the Myers herd is the great boar Grant Joe by Big Joe, dam Miss Wonder B, by A. Wonder. This boar is one of the very best individuals in the state and is proving a great breeder. Another boar used in the herd is Myersdale King, by King of All, out of an A. Wonder dam. The sows of the Myers herd are fine individuals of the very best breeding. The spring pigs have been well cared for and show worlds of size and quality. We will have more to say of this herd in later issues.—Advertisement.

Poland China Herd Stock.

J. R. Young of Richards, Mo., is offering some strictly high class herd stock in Poland Chinas. His offering includes boars and gilts by Caldwell's Big Bob, A. Monarch, Big Bob Wonder, Frazier's Timm, Golden Gate King, King Joe and The Mint. The Caldwell's Big Bob litter is out of a sensational sow for which Mr. Young paid \$325. It will be seen by the foregoing that the leading big type boars are represented in this offering. The Mint is Mr. Young's herd boar and he is without doubt one of the greatest breeding boars of the age as his pigs are among the very best on the Young farms. In addition to the spring pigs Mr. Young has 10 fall gilts of 1916 farrow sired by The Mint, out of Big Bob Wonder, A's Mid-night and Expansive sows. These gilts are bred to farrow next month. They are bred to Smooth Bob, the phenomenal young boar by Big Bob, out of a dam by Smooth Big Bone. They will weigh around 300 pounds and are priced cheap. He also has two fall boars the same breeding of the fall gilts. These boars are show and herd boar prospects that are hard to equal. If you can use any of this offering, write Mr. Young at once and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

Chester Whites Spring pigs ready to ship. Write for catalog.
White Eagle Farm, Woodland, Missouri

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

50 Pure Bred O. I. C. Pigs Sows and boars \$10 each.
HARRY HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

O. I. C. Registered Pigs for sale, either sex. Ready for service.
Harold C. McConnell, Russell, Kansas

WESTERN HERD CHESTER WHITES
75 Spring pigs at bargain. 100 September pigs at \$10 each. Write immediately. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kansas

Big Mid-Summer Sale

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

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

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

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

O. I. C.'s. FOR SALE

Sold farm and clovering out entire herd to be turned in 30 days.
A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

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

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

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

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

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

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

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Breeders of Purebred Holsteins

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

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

Oakwood Stock Farm Holsteins
Salina, Kansas

We have for sale 350 head of Holsteins consisting of yearlings, 2-year-olds and matured cows. We recently added 100 very choice ones to this herd. These cattle are acclimated and tuberculin tested. A large number of them are nearly purebred; about 150 of the 2-year-old heifers will freshen this fall. Some cows fresh now and others will freshen in 40 days. Also 20 head of registered cows and heifers and a number of registered bulls, 1 and 2-year-olds. Write or wire for information. We will sell 25 head of splendid 2 and 3-year-old heifers at the Salina Fair and Festival on Thursday, Sept. 6 at 10 a. m.

M. E. PECK & SON, SALINA, KANSAS

We Guarantee Them To Be As Represented.

Eshelman's Holsteins Abilene, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

Canary Paul Fobes Homestead

heads our herd of 150 head of Holstein cattle. His dam is the first cow in the world to make three records all above thirty-three pounds of butter in 7 days. Bull calves sired by him and from great producing and A. R. O. cows for sale. Can also spare a few good grade cows and heifers. All stock tuberculin tested.

Stubbs Farm, Mark Abilgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

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

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

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

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also this herd before you buy.
O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.

Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Assn. of Kansas. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

High Grade Holstein Heifers

10 two-year-old heifers that will freshen soon. Bred to good registered bull. Also a 10 months old registered bull for sale. Address J. H. GREGORY, WOODSTON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CALVES

25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.
CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

Build at \$200 to \$500 Saving! "Mill to Owner"—Guaranteed Costs

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It will cost less to build now, in comparison with prices on all other necessities, than any time in years. Farm products are bringing 50% to 100% more—yet we can still quote prices on building material only 10% to 15% above a year ago. Conditions after war must force prices up. Take advantage of present situation.

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There never was a better time than now to build your home. In 1914, with corn at 62c, it took 2424 bushels to pay for this house. Today, with corn at \$2.00, it takes only 751 bushels. It now costs you less of your crop than ever before.

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Jap-a-Top Slate, Surfaced Diamond, Point Roofing. In Red or Green. Permanent and beautiful. Per square, \$3.00; Straight Edge, \$2.35; Shingles, \$5.50 per square.

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"Quality" Paints have a surface covering capacity of 250 to 300 square feet per gallon and are backed by our ironclad guarantee of full measure and highest quality; 28 colors. In 25-gallon 1-2 barrels, at \$1.83 per gallon; 5-gallon kits, \$1.90 per gallon; 1-gallon cans, \$1.95 per can; 1/2-gallon cans, \$1.15 per can; 1-quart cans, 60c per can.

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Complete barns from \$396.00 up. Send today for Barn Plan Book. Shows Plans and Barn Interior Equipment, etc.

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Makes two rooms into one. Pine or Oak Pedestals with Leaded Glass Doors. Prices include glazing and hardware. As low as \$11.50 up to \$32.75.



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Write me about your home-plans and ideas. My entire time is yours—just to help you get the kind of a home you want and will most enjoy. I have studied the homes of thousands of American women, and can give you practical, common-sense suggestions about kitchens, living-rooms, bedrooms, etc., that will save you money and mistakes. There is no charge for this service. Just tell me approximately what you want to spend and I will write you personally.

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