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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



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Coop

Forage Crops for Hogs

FORAGE crops in feeding and fitting hogs for market are almost a necessity where a large number of hogs are kept on the farm. Hog raisers everywhere are interested greatly in reducing feeding costs. All realize that fattening on grain alone is expensive and unwise. While excellent corn can be grown in Kansas, pork can be produced most profitably under a system that permits the hogs to harvest a large portion of their feed in the form of green forage.

By John W. Wilkinson
Associate Editor

green stalks. The pigs relish chewing the stalks for the sweetness in them, but leave enough saccharine matter in the fiber to make it attractive to cattle. As this fiber is very indigestible it causes fatal results to cattle.

"Wherever situated, no farmer is rightly prepared to raise hogs profitably in any considerable numbers," says F. D. Coburn, ex-secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, "unless well provided with pasture and grass or facilities for providing acceptable substitutes. In the economical growing of pork there is no more important factor to be considered than that of pasture. Range in pasture affords growing animals the exercise so necessary to health and proper development; and the succulent grasses, while rich in muscle and bone-forming materials tend to prevent disease and to counteract the heating and fever-imparting properties of corn. This latter quality, and exercise, annually save many thousands of dollars to hog raisers in the United States, yet the loss that results every day to farmers who do not act upon the fact that the hog is, in his normal condition, a ranging and grass-eating animal, is still enormous. Because the hog is tractable and uncomplaining his keeper often does not realize that an effort to maintain him wholly upon the more concentrated and heating feeds is as unnatural and unprofitable as it would be to keep horses or cows in the same manner. A further and very important consideration in favor of grass or forage for swine in summer is its small cost, which as compared with grain feeding, is merely nominal."

Most hog raisers prefer to have their brood sows bred so as to give one litter of pigs in the early fall, and a second one late in spring. Under good management such a distribution of breeding will not be difficult. The fall litter should be carried thru the winter and spring largely on crops that may be grazed and brought to maturity during the late summer and fall, when the hogs are a year old or more, on matured crops which the hogs are permitted to harvest for themselves. The spring litter can be maintained largely on green crops until some time about August 1, and then marketed when 6 to 8 months old with more grain and concentrated feed than received by the first litter. Toward the close of the fattening period grain will be required to "harden off" the flesh of the hogs. Exclusive feeding on grain for three or four weeks at the end of the fattening period will produce pork equal to that of hogs fed exclusively on grain thruout the entire fattening period.

Plan a Succession of Crops

Kansas farmers should plan such a succession of pastures and forage crops as will enable the hogs to have green feed and abundant range from early spring until late in the fall. Young forage has the greatest feeding value. No one crop fulfills all the pasture requirements for the whole feeding season. Some crops are good for early pastures; while others are adapted for midsummer use only. The supply of pasture or pasture substitutes should, in fact, be considered and planned one or two years in advance of the time of its actual need. A forage should be chosen which is not only palatable, but which produces either a large yield to be used within a few weeks, or a continuous growth for a long season, even while being pastured. The young tender growth of all forage is more palatable and nutritious than are the woody stems. To insure the best results any crop should be pastured so as to induce a continuous growth of new shoots. To prevent the pigs from rooting up the ground too much it may be best to put rings in their noses, but it is desirable to avoid ringing pigs whenever possible, for to some degree the operation checks their growth for several days.

Sweet sorghums make a very good forage for hogs early in the summer, but the results are better when this forage is cut and carried to the hogs than when the hogs are permitted to graze on it in the field. Cattle should not have access to the yards where swine are given the



Alfalfa and bluegrass are among the best crops for early spring pasture. In Eastern Kansas bluegrass will supply green feed as soon as the snow melts off. There is no better forage for the spring litter. It also supplies forage for the fall pigs at a time when nearly all other succulent feed is lacking. The permanency of the pasture and the firmness of the sod make this crop one of the very best to be pastured year after year. Alfalfa provides more feed to the acre for hogs than any other forage crop. It is very palatable and highly nutritious, and after the first season it will stand continuous pasturing. Close grazing will destroy many of the plants and permit the growth of weeds. An acre of alfalfa will carry from 12 to 18 hogs according to their size and the grain ration used.

Second only to alfalfa in feeding value for summer use is Dwarf Essex rape. It is a wonderful emergency crop that may be planted from early spring until the end of the first week in August. If seeded well early in the spring it will be ready for pasturing about June 1, and will carry as many pigs to the acre as will alfalfa. Some stockmen seed oats and rape together, using 1 bushel of oats and 5 pounds of rape to the acre. Rye when sown somewhat early in the fall makes an excellent substitute for grass early the following spring. Rye is especially good as a late fall and early spring forage for hogs. Seeded in the corn stubble or following small grains it provides plenty of green feed when other crops may not be available. In favorable seasons it may be pastured during the entire winter, but some farmers use it chiefly as an early spring pasture until the last week in April. It may then be plowed up and followed by rape or other crops.

Sweet clover is another crop that has wonderful possibilities as an emergency forage for swine, especially in those sections where other legumes are grown with difficulty. If seeded in the spring without a nurse crop, using 10 to 15 pounds of seed to the acre, it may be pastured from May until late in the fall. However, it is not particularly relished by swine. On account of the woody character of the second year's growth, sweet clover is of little value as a hog pasture after the first season.

A Few Good Legumes

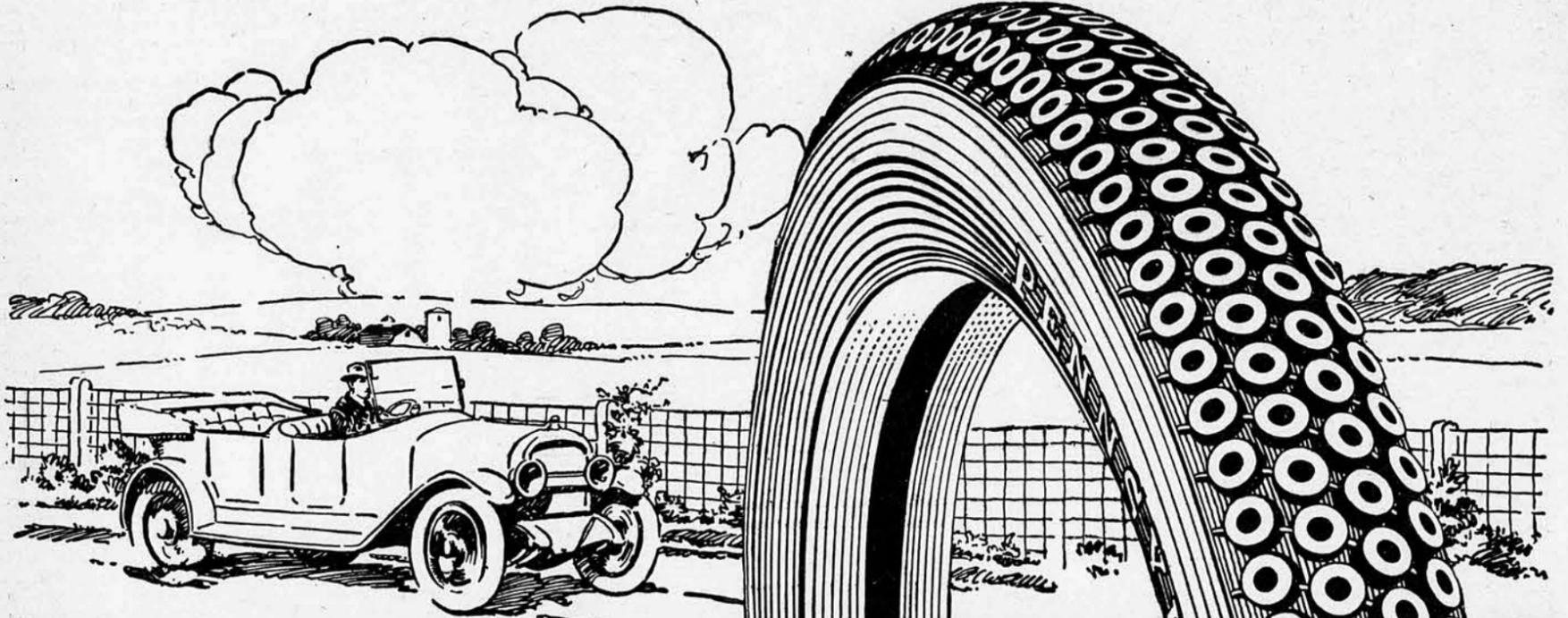
For mature forage for the fattening period cowpeas, soybeans, and peanuts are easily the leaders. Peanuts make a most excellent hog feed, but the area of Kansas adapted to their culture is small. The Spanish peanut is the variety usually grown. This crop may be planted any time in the spring after danger of frost has passed. Cowpeas make a very good forage crop for hogs. This legume often is planted in corn at the last plowing for fertilizing the soil, and also for making hay. At the Kansas Experiment station cowpeas planted with corn at the last cultivation increased the yield of the corn in which the cowpeas were planted by more than 3½ bushels an acre as an average for five years. When cowpeas are planted with corn, hogs may be permitted to harvest both crops if portable fences are used. Many farmers plant cowpeas after oats or wheat for a second crop the same year. Cowpeas planted at the Kansas Experiment station as a catch crop between crops of wheat in continuous wheat growing increased the yield of wheat 4½ bushels an acre as an average for five years. Soybeans also make a valuable forage crop for hogs and may be handled in the same way as cowpeas.

However, the cowpeas are a better crop than soybeans. They are more sure of making a stand, make a ranker growth and produce a larger yield of forage.

For late spring and early summer use, oats and Canadian field peas make an excellent combination. Rape can be used to follow the oats and peas, thus giving a succession of crops, and insuring an abundance of forage in the season when the supply is normally inadequate.

Kansas farmers should grow more forage crops. They reduce the amount of grain and supplementary feeds necessary to produce pork.





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Meet Your County Partner

Get Together Meetings are Fine for Club Folks

BY E. H. WHITMAN, Assistant Manager

IT WOULD be hard to find a jollier, happier lot of Capper Pig Club boys, poultry club girls, and club friends than gathered recently at the home of Frank White, county leader of Shawnee, for a joint meeting of the Osage and Shawnee clubs. Numerous difficulties had to be overcome by many who attended, but the total attendance was 24, and the amount of pep on hand just couldn't be measured. Of course, the important part of any pig club meeting is the dinner, and the meal prepared by Mrs. White and the poultry club girls was well worthy of the serious attention given it by the hungry boys and their dads.

We didn't let fun interfere with a business session. Every club member gave a report of the breed of sow entered in the contest, number of pigs in the litter, and the feed and care being given them. The girls did their full share by giving several recitations, and one of the dads, Sherman Wilson, let us have the benefit of the knowledge he has gained from long years of hog raising. The practical part of his advice came when we went out to look at the fine Durocs which Frank and his father have in the father and son contest. Frank has eight husky pigs, while Mr. White has four.

Then came a ball game. It was the first time either the Osage or Shawnee team had played together, but the boys put up a real game. A couple of home runs by the two captains gave the fielders a lot of excitement. Osage came out victorious by a score of 7 to 5. When I told Mr. Case about the game, he regretted more than ever that business had made it necessary for him to be away from the office when the meeting was held.

Here are Election Results

The breed club election this year was an exceptionally interesting one. In several instances the voting was very close and necessitated several recounts of ballots. Verne Landreth, St. John, Stafford county, won the presidency of the Duroc Jersey club by a slight majority. The vice-president of the club is J. C. Stewart, Americus, Lyon county. Verne Jones, Clay Center, Clay county, is the secretary for 1918, with Everett Ingersoll, Overbrook, Osage county, as his assistant. The directors are: P. J. Paulsen, Concordia, Cloud county; Clarence Kiefer, Whiting, Atchison county; Kenneth Thorp, Winfield, Cowley county.

E. M. Simpson, Clyde, Cloud county, has the honor of being elected president of the Poland China breed club. The vice-president is Vernon Olson, Brookville, Saline county. Karl Franke, Herndon, Rawlins county, won the secretaryship from Lester Stout, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, by a very small margin, so Lester will act as assistant. Here are the directors: Lester Whittle, Belleville, Republic county; A. U. Jenkins, Paola, Miami county; Lawrence Houghton, Severy, Greenwood county.

The officers of the Spotted Poland China breed club are: Lester Alexander, Sublette, Haskell county; vice-president, Simeon Linnell, Almena, Norton county; secretary-treasurer, Harold Ireland, Bronson, Bourbon county; assistant-secretary, Richard Stumbo, Weir, Cherokee county; directors, G. F. Mather, Burdett, Pawnee county; Mervyn Spencer, Tescott, Ottawa county; Myles Stewart, Colby, Thomas county.

Here are the officers of the Chester White club: President, Paul Studdard, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county; vice-president, Nathaniel Cowan, Lucas, Russell county; secretary-treasurer, Lloyd Garrison, Glade, Phillips county; assistant-secretary, Marion Bratton, Lisle, Mo., Miami county; directors, W. T. Lumb, Manhattan, Riley county; S. A. Raichart, Bird City, Cheyenne county; Jay Baugh, Kinsley, Edwards county.

Hampshire breed club officers are: President, Andrew Brunberg, Manhattan, Riley county; vice-president, Edward Peacock, Blue Rapids, Marshall county; secretary-treasurer, Theodore Graham, Peabody, Harvey county; assistant-secretary, Edward Erierson, Fowler, Ford county; di-

rectors, John Wingert, Emporia, Lyon county; Kenneth Crosser, Chetopa, Labette county; Warren Mills, Mullinville, Kiowa county.

The number of boys having Berkshire sows entered in the contest is so small that no election was held, the contest manager appointing the officers for 1918. Charles Phelps, Jr., Stockton, Rooks county, will be president; Ernest Casey, Burlington, Coffey county, vice-president; Roy A. Nance, Niotaze, Chatauqua county, secretary-treasurer; Osborn Kershner, Paola, Miami county, assistant-secretary. The directors are Bruce Mather, Burdett, Pawnee county; and Arthur Woodruff, Manhattan, Riley county.

County leaders and their teams certainly are going strong. We find that, out of 90 leaders appointed in counties having three or more members, only seven have failed to try honestly for a good meeting. That's a fine showing, isn't it? Reports of good meetings come in every day. Rush county, Raymond Baldwin leader, held its first meeting recently. There are only three members in the county, and one of them was unable to attend the meeting, but Raymond and Clarence Reinhardt had a fine time. Raymond rode 40 miles to and from the meeting, while Clarence came by train.

Pep and More Pep

Another county which reports its first meeting is Harvey, Ted Graham county leader. "It certainly is hot and dry here now, but it isn't too hot for Harvey county pep," writes Glenn Gilchrist. Harvey has only five active members and all were present at Ted's home, except Glenn, who had to plow corn. In the afternoon, tho, the boys went to Glenn's home and elected him president of the county club and Cecil Mack secretary. Cecil also is to report meetings and other club news to the Newton papers, while Willard Truax will handle the Peabody news end.

Mitchell county has had its third meeting. Six members were present and reported a total of 116 miles traveled. At the business meeting a motion was made and carried to hold a publicity meeting for the purpose of giving the friends of club members information about the contest work. Each club member is to bring two friends. Clark county also is on the job, even if this is a busy time. The pig club team met recently with the poultry club girls for one of the best meetings they have had. The girls gave an interesting program, then all played games and enjoyed refreshments.

Ford County Leader Edward Friesen believes in keeping things stirred up all the time. Three Ford county club members, two Meade county pig club boys, two Meade county poultry club girls, and three visitors got together at the home of Gerhard Schlicting for a good time June 12. "We looked at Gerhard's pigs, then we went down to the creek where we boys fixed up an old boat while the girls prepared dinner. Soon odors began to float our way that made our stomachs turn over. We couldn't stand it no longer, so we made a rush for the table." After dinner came games, a boat ride, and all the fun they could crowd into an afternoon.

The second meeting of the Rice

county club was held June 18, at Melvin Jung's home. Only one boy was missing. Levin Swenson, leader, promises us a picture soon. While we're talking about pictures, let me suggest that more pictures be taken at county meetings, especially when a complete membership is present. We want to use these pictures in the club stories.

It seems as if the meetings, good times, and letters written by club members to one another and to the contest manager bind Capper Pig Club boys into one big family. For that reason, we all sympathize when any club member meets with misfortune. Neil Morris of Riley county will sustain no loss in life greater than he suffered in the recent death of his mother, and I'm sure every boy who reads this will sympathize sincerely with him. The Riley county club showed a fine spirit in sending a well-selected bouquet of flowers.

As I have mentioned before, every club member in counties having three or more members must attend at least one meeting a month during June, July and August. If you simply cannot attend, send your excuse to your county leader. He will keep these excuses for his year's report to be given next December, and your promptness in writing may help your county win the pep trophy. Of course, if your county leader has failed to call a meeting, you cannot be expected to attend, but in the very few cases where leaders have failed, boys will be appointed who will get down to business at once.

Kansas at Harvest Time

BY FRANK M. CHASE

(Editor's Note.—This is the first of a series of articles about Kansas that will be written for the Farmers Mail and Breeze by Frank M. Chase who recently joined the staff of editors for the Capper Farm papers. Mr. Chase is a graduate of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin and has had valuable training and experience along agricultural and journalistic lines.)

HARVEST time is the best season in which to see Kansas, many told me as I packed my grip and went out to see the state. No preconceived notions concerning Kansas hampered me as I set out on my journey. Furthermore, what I saw surpassed all my expectations. It is all magnificent. If I may say what appealed to me as the most magnificent was not so much the wonderful fields of wheat or the beautiful expanses of alfalfa as the patriotic spirit of the Kansas farmers who are translating into reality the increased agricultural production urged by our government authorities.

Crop reports from numerous sources tell us that the wheat acreage has been increased. Answers to my questions asked the farmers indicated that this was true. What the people have not heard much about, however, is the way in which they have done it. My observations have resulted in giving the credit to two things—determination and tractors. Determination accounts for a large part of the increased exertion of the necessary manpower, as the hired help problems of the farmer have not been solved. They were unsolved before the war, and it is more unlikely that they will be solved while it continues. But determination alone cannot do the great tasks set for farmers in these times. There is a limit to human endurance, and the gap between this limit and the wartime production of wheat, so far as Kansas is concerned, is being filled by tractors.

"More wheat is needed; this crop can be handled practically entirely by tractors if necessary; feed for horses is high-priced and men to drive them cannot be had. Tractors are the only way out."

This seems to have been the reasoning process of hundreds of tractor buyers the last year. This accounts for the increased tractor sales in Kansas and for the increased wheat production that will keep the allies safely in the battle line for another year. When questioned closely some of the tractor owners who know will tell you that tractor field work costs a little more to the acre than that done by horses, but they will also say that by the tractors alone are they enabled to "do things." This is the sensible view. It would have been cheaper, for the moment at least, for the United States to remain at peace, but to make war was the necessary thing to do.

Plans for working the tractors to the limit are being made and put into operation. Day-and-night running of the machines for both harvesting and plowing will be done where tractor operators are available; where not, I found that the farm manager was planning to work as late at night as he could stand it. They did this in putting in the crop last summer and fall, and if need be they will work later this year. Custom work, too, will be done by many, often by men who would rather not do it but who consent to outside work because of the needs of the day. In Lyon county, for instance, the county agent working with the state council of defense, made a tractor survey, listing the names of all tractor owners who were willing to do custom work, and the names of the farmers wishing it and the amount. With the results of this survey available there will be no excuse for an idle tractor in Lyon county this summer. Owners who have listed their tractors for no outside work or for very little, will be called upon to revise their estimates of what they can do or give reasons for not doing more.

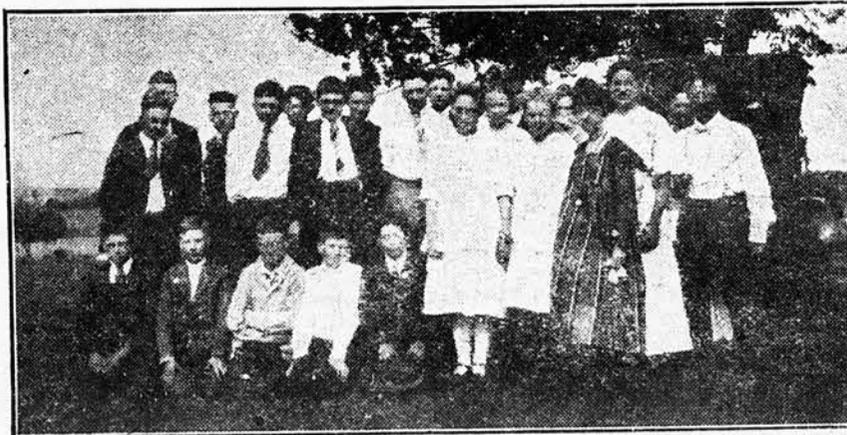
In getting the threshermen to agree to thresh the wheat on the bottom lands first, Lyon county has pursued another patriotic policy which might well be carried out wherever wheat is raised and there is danger of floods. Farmers on the uplands may well have their threshing delayed a few days for such a reason. Their wheat would still be on their farms even if a heavy rain fell, but an overflowed Neosho might carry the wheat of the lowland farmers to a place where it could help only the kaiser.

Thus far I have written much of tractors, but from my observations on this trip I believe that Kansas is going to reckon with mules in the future more largely than it has in the past. On some of the farms where I found the most enthusiasm for tractors mules were being raised, largely for the profit which the owners believe to be in these animals. I have an idea that these men are looking forward to the time when the present bloody struggle will be over and Kansas farmers will take up a more diversified system of farming than they have yet known. As much as I believe in tractors I am not yet ready to admit that the farmer with a wide diversity of crops can farm entirely with machine power, at least with the machinery that has already been perfected. Of course, I look for them to continue to do the big jobs and the heavy work as they are now doing, except to an increased extent.

Wool Permits Required

Government wool regulations require that all country dealers have a permit to operate. This permit may be obtained from the Wool Division of the War Industries Board. To expedite movements of wool dealers in country districts and distributing centers may operate immediately, in accordance with certain regulations, pending action on the application for the permit.

The Government requires, as a guard against profiteering, that books of all approved dealers shall at all times be open to government inspection. If it is found that the country dealer's gross profit for the season's business is in excess of 13 1/2 cents a pound, then such excess profits shall be disposed of as the government may decide.



It was a Peppy Bunch of 24 Capper Pig Club and Poultry Club Members who were at the Osage-Shawnee Meeting.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Flying to Berlin

Within a few months an attempt will be made to fly across the Atlantic. If this experiment demonstrates, as I have no doubt it will, that it can be done, by next summer great fleets of air ships will be sailing from this country to Europe. This will mean first, that ship space will be saved, which will be a most important item. Second and most important, if these huge bombing planes can cross the Atlantic with their own power they can fly easily from France to Berlin and return. There will be no part of Germany that cannot be reached by these far flying machines. They will bring war and terror home to the German people and the German government as it never has been brought before. We have been disappointed so much in the matter of air ships that it is not well to predict too confidently when the flyers will be able to cross the Atlantic with their own wings and their own power but there is no question that it will be done and in the comparatively near future. Just now people are only interested in the airplane with reference to the part it is playing and will play in the war, but after the war is over one of the great peace industries will be the building of airplanes. In 10 years from now traveling by air ship will have become so common that the man or woman who never has taken a ride in one will be looked upon as something of a curiosity.

Americans Getting Together

There is a most important movement on foot in Washington. The purpose of it is to unite the American republics which have already declared war on Germany and those which probably will soon declare war, so that they may all contribute of their man power and financial resources to the carrying on of the war. The South American republics which have already lined up with the United States against Germany have indicated that they are willing to contribute men and other resources but they lack the means to do this. The proposition is to back-up these governments with the financial power of the United States. Soldiers may be brought to the United States for training and sent from here to Europe or they may be trained at home and United States ships sent there to carry them over. South America has enormous possibilities in undeveloped resources. Brazil alone if her resources were fully developed would be capable of feeding almost half the world. There is also very considerable man power in these South American republics. Brazil has a population of approximately 20 million people. So far as man power is concerned it should be able to raise an army of 2 million. Unaided, however, in all probability, it neither can arm and equip nor send over seas a tenth part of that number. With the help of the United States a large and effective army can be organized. Cuba can if necessary, supply one hundred thousand soldiers and I can testify from personal observation that the Cubans when properly drilled and equipped make fine appearing soldiers. If Argentine joins the allies, it can supply half a million men, provided the necessary equipment and ships can be found. I am not looking for great armies to be sent to Europe from South or Central America, but I am glad to see the movement organized because it means a closer union between the United States and our neighbors in South and Central America. We have talked a great deal about closer relations with these South American countries in the past, but the fact is that until now we have not succeeded in getting next to them. They have distrusted us and, perhaps, with considerable reason. They have felt that they could not compete with us in trade or in driving a bargain and have believed that our interest in them was the interest of the exploiter. Furthermore the people of the United States, especially the business men who desired trade with South America have not taken into account the disposition of those people. Our Americans have assumed that they knew much better what the people of South America needed than the South Americans knew themselves.

In other words they attempted to impose American ideas on these Spanish-American people, which policy naturally did not work. These South American people are not very progressive nor enterpris-

ing according to our ideas, but they are proud and sensitive. They want to do things their own way and why not give them the privilege? If a clothing man tells you that you have little or no sense about the kind of clothes you ought to wear and insists on your dressing according to his fancy, he wouldn't get very far with you, altho as a matter of fact his ideas about dress may be superior to yours. If he was diplomatic, he might bring you around to his viewpoint so that you would become convinced that you make a better appearance dressed as he suggested than according to your own ideas but you don't relish being treated as if you were a fool and he a superior being. Furthermore it is a question whether our United States methods are adapted to Latin America. If we can get the notion into their heads that we really desire to be their partner and friend and not a self-appointed guardian whose object is to rob them of their estate, we will be ready to do business with South America.

Supply Will Be Exhausted

As a war measure the distilling of whisky has been stopped by the government. Statisticians estimate that at the present rate of consumption the stocks of whisky on hand will be drunk up within the next 18 months and unless the government grants a new right, or rather restores the old right to distill, the sale of whisky over the bar will cease automatically, and this regardless of whether the prohibition amendment to the Constitution by that time has been adopted or not. The stopping of distilling had the effect to increase greatly the price of whisky on hand so that distillers and wholesalers with large stocks when the order went into effect have made large fortunes. The cost of drinks has gone from 15 cents, or two for a quarter to 20 and 25 cents a drink and as a result patronage has fallen off. Furthermore, the saloon keepers complain that notwithstanding the higher price charged for drinks they are not making as much money as in former years because the number of drinkers is fewer and those who do drink insist on taking bigger drinks and, perhaps, fewer of them, than they did before. At the same time the cost of the whisky to the saloon keeper has more than doubled. Hundreds of saloons in all the leading cities are quitting business because the keepers claim they cannot make it pay. Recently a leading saloon keeper in Chicago advised that the saloons quit the sale of whisky and beer, fit the saloons up as club rooms where men could meet; play pool and billiards and where only soft drinks would be served. He was advocating this as a cold blooded business proposition rather than as a reformer. He believes that the end of the whisky and beer saloon is near at hand and is preparing for a change. There is little doubt now that the amendment to the United States Constitution will be ratified by the requisite number of states within the next two years. It is certain that more than 30 states will ratify it within a year and it only requires 36 states to make it a part of the Constitution. John Barleycorn is nearly on his last legs in the United States. He already has reached the place where he has no friends who really dare to stand up and fight for him in the open.

Why Spare the Brewers?

Some time ago we had it on no less an authority than Mr. Hoover that the amount of barley alone, used by the brewers of the United States would be sufficient to make 6 million loaves of bread a day.

That I believe is as much bread as the entire civilian population of France is eating at this time, but let us assume that 6 million loaves a day are only sufficient to feed half the civilian population of France, would it not be vastly better that it should be so used than to be brewed into beer? Suppose that we, for time being, drop the moral question involved in the sale of beer. Suppose for the purposes of the argument we admit that people may drink beer in large quantities without harm, it must at least be admitted that they can get along without beer. To say the very least the people who do not drink beer at all are as healthy as those who do. I think the evidence is conclusive that steady beer drinking does harm

to the drinkers and that they will not stand the physical strain that non beer drinkers are able to stand. I think that there is no question but beer drinkers are more susceptible to disease than abstainers, but I will let that pass and simply stand on the admitted fact that beer is not necessary to the human race.

We are asked to cut short our consumption of bread. Most of the people loyally are obeying that request. What we ask is that the grain now used in the making of beer be turned into bread. The reasons given for not doing so as given by both President Wilson and Mr. Hoover are trivial. They are not valid reasons. We are forced to the conclusion that the President thinks he must have the support of the brewers. He apparently has been, I regret to say, opposed to prohibition legislation whenever it was an issue and there are millions of people who are sore about his attitude. Every bushel of grain used by distillers and brewers ought to be ground into flour and turned into bread to feed the people of the allied nations in Europe who are needing bread instead of being used to make whisky and beer. Why favor the distillers and brewers? I think their loyalty in most cases is doubtful anyway.

European Nations Will Vanish

W. S. Sinclair of Oakwood, Okla., writes me he has been studying the prophecies for many years and since the beginning of this war he has been convinced that when it has ended there will be little or nothing left of the governments of Europe. To prove his contention he sends me some leaves of the Bible taken from the Book of Ezekiel, relating to the downfall of Nebuchadnezzar, with verses marked. I confess that I do not see the application to the present war, but Mr. Sinclair does, which is sufficient, at least so far as he is concerned.

Has the Tide Turned?

It is not safe to rely on reports from Europe. I do not think that the men sending the reports are deliberate liars but I do think that they are guessing a good deal. Within 24 hours of each other will come reports that Hindenburg practically has exhausted his reserves and that he has vast reserves still untouched, ready to hurl against the allied Western front. Somewhere between these extremes is the truth, but where? As this is written the news from the Italian front looks especially encouraging to the allies but it is not time yet to talk about a great Italian victory. I do believe, however, that the internal situation in Austria is serious. I come to this conclusion as much from the fact that the reports about discontent in the dual monarchy are not denied either from Vienna or Berlin as from reading the reports themselves.

I believe that the tide has turned and that the situation in Austria will grow worse very rapidly. What will be the effect on Germany supposing that Austria-Hungary does go to pieces somewhat after the fashion of Russia? I do not think it would end the war at once, because I believe that the Hohenzollerns will fight on just as long as they can get the German army to stand by them and consent to be led to slaughter. The defeat of Germany means the end of the Hohenzollern dynasty and Kaiser William knows it. He therefore has everything to win and nothing to lose by fighting on. The sacrifice of German lives will not deter him. He would sacrifice 2 million more of them if that would save his throne. But unless we have been entirely wrong in our estimate of the German character and German psychology the collapse of Austria will be followed by profound depression and despair in Germany. The German armies may fight on but the heart will be taken out of them. Once the German morale begins to break it will break fast.

If within the next few weeks there should be a great allied victory on the Italian front the German government will begin to sue for peace. A separate peace will be offered to France on such terms as the Kaiser believes France will accept. It will be offered in terms of soothing flattery and accompanied by lies concerning the purposes of Great Britain and the United States. I shall not be surprised if there is a threat ac-

companying it; the threat of annihilation of all French soldiers and civilians in the power of Germany unless the terms offered are accepted. That would be in keeping with the policy of the savage Hun. In substance the peace offer is likely to be something like this: "France, you have carried the burden of this war. You have lost tremendously in men and territory and property. We propose if you will make a separate peace to give back to you all the territory we have taken. We will restore the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine. We will promise you a reasonable indemnity to help restore the cities and villages destroyed. We will agree to the most favorable trade relations after the war. If however, you refuse we will destroy such of your people as are now in our power. You cannot even up on this because we have more French soldiers and civilians in our power than you have of Germans. You know from past experience what German frightfulness is. We will make past German frightfulness seem tame and merciful compared with the frightfulness we will deal out to you if our generous offer is not accepted." I am looking for something like that to be offered to France but I scarcely think the offer will be accepted. France has learned that no promises made by the German government can be trusted. Neither do I think that when the offer is rejected, that the frightfulness will follow, for the reason that I believe with the certainty of defeat there will come to Germany the panic of fear.

Universal Military Training

I am not a particular admirer of John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, but it must be said for him that he has brains, and also that he is sometimes right. On March 29 Senator Williams made a speech in the U. S. Senate on the subject of universal military training after the war is ended. An amendment was proposed to the military bill providing that all male persons who attain the age of 18 shall be subjected to a military training of not less than six months.

In opposition to this amendment Senator Williams said in part:

If we lose this war; if Germany wins this war; or if a patched up peace is made, amounting simply to an armistice, and not a lasting and enduring peace, then it goes without saying that we as a nation must become and must remain armed cap-a-pie indefinitely. We will have had full notice of Germany's intention to make a world conquest and to exercise world dominion, and we would be fools, indeed, if we did not prepare to prevent that, when "the next war breaks out—the next war" concerning which the Prussian Junkerthum and the military caste already are talking in Germany, and for which they already are making their plans. I have seen some very extensive plans for "the next war." Prussia has made up her mind that unless she is whipped she will regard the next peace as an armistice for further preparation for further world-conquest.

Now, Mr. President, if she wins, of course, we must remain in arms, cap-a-pie, no matter what it costs the people in the subtraction of money from education and progress and industry. If we have self-respect we must remain armed. But if upon the other hand we win the war, as I rather imagine we shall sooner or later, then we shall hope to rid the American people of the menace of universal military conscription, a curse, altho it may at times be the less of two evils, but in itself a curse to civilization, to nationality, to progress, to humanity, and to education. Speaking for myself, one of the reasons why I am so ardently in favor of waging this war to a successful termination is that I hope to put an end not only to the menace and threat of universal military compulsory service in the United States, but to put an end to it all over the world.

Mr. President, if we win this war, it will be a most unfortunate thing to have upon the statute books a national pledge for universal military compulsory service, for which we are neither prepared by our past history nor invited by our ideals as to the future. A nation which lives in peace times under universal military compulsory service is a nation of slaves to exactly that extent.

Now, there are two ways of having peace. One is to let Germany dominate the world and give us instead of the old Pax Romana a new Pax Teutonica, where none of us dare complain, and where all that any of us dare to do will be efficient in making a living for himself. That is one way. Another way is to whip Germany, to whip the Teutonic Junkerbund, to whip the military caste and the House of Hohenzollern, if possible; and then to be able to say to the entire world, "The world is not only safe for democracy but it is safe for liberty. It is safe for progress; it is safe for individual initiative; and not only is it safe for democracy but we have made democracy safe for the world, which is a bigger job than making the world safe for democracy."

Mr. President, to put upon the statute books a sort of a pledge that no matter how this war comes out we people of these United States are going to sink to the level of Prussians and Austrians and Bulgarians, to the level of the condition of the continent of Europe, living in armed camps, one against the other, suspecting one another every day, prepared to pounce upon one another every week, I say is going too far. I repeat it is a very unfortunate thing that this great question which must be left to be determined upon the battlefield—if we win to be determined in one way and if we lose to be determined in another way—should be presented now to this body with the danger and peril of misunderstanding in every vote that is cast.

I for one am not prepared to pledge myself that these United States will become an armed camp with universal compulsory military service, subtracting the resources and the money and the manhood of the nation from progress and peace and civilization for all time to come.

America stands upon a plane of civilization and progress and enlightenment and liberty unequalled by any other part of this world in the past or present. She has risen very largely to that level because she has prepared in peace for more peace rather than spending her energies in peace preparing for war. We, like our English cousins across the water have found that our past policies left us unprepared for Prussian efficiency when the war came, but, like them we, too, may say, as they ought to say, that we are glad of the fact that hitherto during the ages that have gone ringing down toward eternity we have devoted our energies

to peace and civilization and humanity and progress, and not to war.

We have thus far in France and Flanders proved that in spite of our unpreparedness, in spite of the fact that we had to muddle thru as best we could, we are still the peers, if not the superiors of men who have been raised under a military caste, and who have had no thought except for the next war. The thing to do now is to win this war and, if we win this war, to put an end, not only here but all over the world even in Prussia itself, to universal compulsory military service, to make mankind recognize the common fatherhood of God, and the common brotherhood of man, and to begin thinking about helping one another as the common children of God, entitled to the heritage God has given us. Whenever you turn a people into an armed camp, you at once give them the ambition to provoke war in order to show how well prepared they are for it. Fight this war out; resort to compulsory military universal service in order to defeat compulsory military service all over the world forever. Resort to war in order to put an end to war. As far as we can see, between a universal Teutonic law, while living forever in a state of suspicion and hostility toward the whole world, thinking about somebody's throat that you want to cut and national disaster there is, to my mind, very little choice.

Shall you rise to the level of Americanism? Have not those boys risen to it "over there?" Have not these boys in the training camps risen to it?

All we have to do, Mr. President, is to obey the injunction of Charles Kingsley—those of us who are not fit for service—and that is "to hold our hearts up higher for those who are fighting afar," and not to forget while we are doing this, under the strain of circumstance, the traditions and ideals of the American Republic and of American democracy—a republic and a democracy whose every salient, keystone strength has consisted in the fact that they were constantly and always preparing during peace for still better and more enduring peace.

Truthful James

"Speaking of city farmers," remarked Truthful James, "there was Augustus De Hoven of New York who got weary of the noise and bustle and grind of city life as he said and decided to buy a farm where he might enjoy restful quiet and rural delight. That was the way he spoke about it which led me to think that he might be of a poetic temperament.

There may have been men in the world who knew less about farming and farm life than Augustus, but I never met one, but that fact didn't keep the notion out of his head that he could show the farmer yaps a number of improvements in the cultivation of the soil and the raising of stock. It is evident that some unholy "galoot" had worked Augustus, in other words, stuffed his mind with a large number of things which were not true but he made Augustus believe them. I found out that the man who got next to Augustus was one Bill Terwilleger, who didn't know much about real farming but he had enough imagination for four or five men of his size.

"The trouble with the farmers, Augustus," said Bill confidentially, "is that they can't use any brains in their work. That's the reason I am glad you have made up your mind to devote yourself to agricultural pursuits. You have brains and you will show the jays a number of points they never dreamed of before." Then Bill went on and fed glucose to Augustus De Hoven until the latter swelled up like a poisoned pup. He concluded that Bill was really one of the most discerning men he ever had met in his life. "Of course," he replied to Bill's bunch, "I don't pretend to have the technique of farming as you may say, down to a fine point, but I have made something of a study of the theory, still I am willing to listen to any suggestions you have to make gathered from your own experience on a farm." Bill had made him believe that he, Bill, was a practical farmer who left the farm because he wished to get where he could associate with men of brains like Augustus.

"Well," said Bill, "of course I am willing to give you any information I may have that will help you in selecting a farm. Don't let some smooth real estate agent put anything over you. For instance, do not buy a farm unless it has a number of dogwood trees on it." "I cannot remember," said Augustus, "that in my works on forestry anything is said about this dogwood tree. Describe it." "The dogwood tree," said Bill, "is, perhaps, the most peculiar tree that grows. Why no more attention has been paid to it by writers on forestry I cannot imagine. The bark of the dogwood tree on a still night can be heard plainly for a mile. A few dogwood trees scattered about the place will keep off all wolves, bears, wild cats, chicken hawks and crows. Each dogwood tree on account of its bark is worth hundreds of dollars to a farmer. You might think that the bark of these trees would annoy you at night, but in a very short time you become accustomed to the noise and feel disturbed if you do not hear it. At one time all the dogwood trees on my place shed their bark and as a result the place was silent for several nights. I couldn't sleep at all until they began to take on their new bark.

"Then again," said Bill, "just to show you how brains will help out, it was so all-fired dry out in that part of Kansas where I was located that the farmers were not raising anything. I planted a field of potatoes. Those yaps laughed at me; said that any man was a fool who tried to raise potatoes in that country. I showed 'em something. Beside every row of potatoes I planted a row of onions. The onions brought the water to the eyes of the potatoes and irrigated the field so that I raised a big crop of potatoes and onions at the same time. I suppose," continued Bill, "that you have heard of this fellow Burbank. He has done some pretty fair stunts in the way of

plant grafting, but I worked a combination that made his best look like 30 cents. I grafted the milk weed on the strawberry vine and raised the finest crop of strawberries and cream that you ever saw. Another great producer of vegetable milk," continued Bill, "is the cultivated cowslip. By scattering over the cowslip the pollen from the wings of the butterfly the flow of milk and output of butter is increased greatly. I have often tapped a bunch of cowslips and got several gallons of milk equal to the best Jersey milk. I also made a great success in crossing the cat bird with the channel cat fish. The flesh of the offspring had a taste somewhat like the wild fowl and somewhat like the fish. It could live either in the water or could fly up into the trees where it filled the air with the melody of its song."

Augustus De Hoven listened to the talk of Bill and then went out to buy a farm. He insisted that he must have first a tract of land on which there were a number of dogwood trees so that the bark would scare away the wolves and other animals, also that he desired to hire a man to help who understood grafting the milk weed on the strawberry vine and stated that he intended to fill the ponds on the place he wished to purchase with some of the breed of fish or fowl, resulting from a cross of the channel cat fish and the cat bird. When it came to this the real estate man who was trying to sell De Hoven the land went to the phone and called up the probate judge; said that he had a man who had escaped from some asylum and was evidently incurably insane. Well, they arrested Augustus De Hoven and put him in jail as a man too dangerous to be permitted to run at large. It was all his relatives and friends could do to get him turned loose. When it finally dawned on Augustus that Bill Terwilleger had stuffed him, he got a gun and went hunting for Bill, but learned that Bill had moved to California.

Common Man's Struggle With the Profiteer

From a Recent Address by Governor Capper to the
Topeka Trades and Labor Council

All of us possibly feel more or less that we are martyrs to the increased cost of living. But really and truly, how much do we know about it compared to some others? Not as much, I am sure, as the \$2 a day man in the city, with a family to support, and the small-salaried clerk or bookkeeper with a wife and children. In most of the big industries, men are not working today for the old wages. But these two classes of men are being paid little more than they were getting six or 10 years ago, when groceries and clothing cost less than half of what they cost now.

Imagine having to spend \$5 for shoes once a month for every school child in the family, when a man's salary is only \$2 a day. That is about as long as a \$5 pair of shoes now will last the average school child. How much can such a man's family have left for house rent, or for sickness, or for the rainy day we always are warned about and are sure to meet sooner or later, with everything we need to eat and wear costing double, or more than double, what it cost three or four years ago? They will have nothing left, nothing at all. That \$2 a day will not and does not cover the commonest living expenses, because it long has ceased to be a living wage.

But this man and his family must live, and they must have a roof over their heads. Yet they cannot make that meager salary stretch, for instead of stretching, it is constantly becoming smaller as prices for living rise. So what they do, and must do, is to economize on their stomachs and backs. They have to live on the cheapest and poorest kind of food, and they have to get along with as few new clothes as possible, or no new clothes. Imagine what the families of these small wage-earners must have endured last winter, the worst we have had in 50 years.

The man of small wages is the man hit hardest by the high prices. His wages have not increased with the cost of living. He is not being paid what he rightfully earns, and is rightfully entitled to receive. He is not getting a living wage. And no man gets what rightfully belongs to him who does not get a fair day's living for an honest day's work, no matter what that work may be. Every dollar that any man is underpaid costs this country much more than some other man mistakenly thinks he is saving by under-paying him. It is impossible to make money by starving people. Even this man's employer would get more and better work out of him if he paid him living wages. A farmer does not skimp the feed of his work team. He knows better.

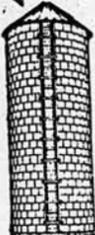
The trouble is, many of us cannot see beyond the dollar that is right in front of us. The profiteer may be hurting you and me, but he is slaying these men and their families by inches. We must stop the profiteering first and then we must help these men to get their economic rights—a fair day's wages for an honest day's work. Every man is entitled to it. And his welfare means our own good.

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Soft Wheat. Corn Is Clean. Motor Trucks Save Time. Grangers Buy Fuel. The Hay Conference. Threshing Prices Vary. Minimum Wheat Price.

Wheat harvest began in Coffey county during the week of June 10 to June 15. The wheat cut was of the soft variety of which a considerable acreage still is grown along the Neosho river. Before wheat became so scarce last fall soft wheat was discounted in price about 10 cents a bushel here but when the shortage of wheat developed everything that looked like wheat brought the same price. Flour made from soft wheat is very desirable for pastry and biscuit but is not so good for bread. It is grown because it will stand more wet weather, especially wet winter weather, than the hard variety and some wheat raisers figure that every year is going to bring the looked for wet season.

Men who have traveled over the county tell me that the upland wheat is going to be almost as good this year as that raised on the bottom. Usually the bottom produces from 30 to 50 per cent more wheat than the upland but it seems that the dry spell in May damaged wheat in bottom fields more than it did that grown on the upland. It is all of better than normal promise, however, and should be of fine quality if we are given good harvest weather.

Our work on the farm during the past week has consisted for the most part in going over the corn the second time. As all our corn was checked it follows that we were crossing the rows and we are most heartily sick of the "bump, bump, bump," as the cultivator strikes the furrows of each row made during the first time over the corn. The corn is clean and growing well and the soil still has plenty of moisture altho we have had no rain for 10 days. I finished the last field this morning; most of the corn is knee high and was not planted until May 10. This is a very good growth for but a little over a month from the time of planting.

The main event of the week on this farm was the purchase of a motor truck. A Studebaker car which had run but 9,000 miles was wrecked last winter at this place. The engine was not damaged and the dealer who took it in trade on a new car fixed it up with truck gear and body. Not long ago he began to do considerable heavy hauling and as we were interested in the truck proposition we watched it closely. So well did it perform that we bought it this week and within a few hours had it at work. The first job was coal hauling and it brought 3,540 pounds of coal home from the siding 6 miles away in just 35 minutes running time and did it easily. We then put it to work hauling corn to the mill at Burlington, 12 miles away, and returning brought back a load of lumber. Two trips a day were made easily and one could make three trips if a load was hauled but one way. It seems to have good power and makes 12 miles an hour on the road loaded with 3,000 to 3,500 pounds. The former owner hauled 70 bushels of wheat at a trip with it but the trips were short. For a trip as long as 12 miles about 3,000 pounds makes a fair load.

This truck proposition seems to be interesting many farmers who live miles from market and who have much hauling to do. The oil man at Burlington has a 300-gallon tank mounted on a Ford chassis and he has run this to date 28,000 miles with no trouble and the truck seems as good as ever. A farm owner living near Waverly told me this week that he hired his baled hay hauled by the owner of a converted Ford truck and that he hauled 2 tons at a load. It does not seem possible that an old motor car can be converted into such a powerful machine for hauling but the reason is, it is geared back so that immense power is developed. Some have asked if these trucks could not be used to pull farm machinery such as grain harvesters but I think

they would not be a success at such work. They are made to run on the road and the rubber tires would not have traction in the average plowed field. If the fields were solid as the road no doubt they would pull farm machinery successfully but most fields would not provide good footing for the wheels of a truck.

The Grangers of this locality laid in their winter supply of fuel this week as well as a supply for the threshing engines. Some time ago we tried to get a supply from McAlester, Okla., but while the mines would book our order they would give no assurance of early shipment. We did not care to stand the monthly raise in price while waiting, or the 25 per cent increase in freight rates on June 25 so we ordered two cars of other coal, one from Southern Kansas and one from Missouri. The Southern Kansas coal cost us \$4.80 a ton and the shrink in weight and the Missouri coal \$5.75 and shrink. The average shrink in such cases usually runs from 10 to 15 cents a ton. The car which came in today was from Missouri and contained 49 tons which will go far toward filling the neighborhood coal bins especially as much wood is burned here. We went for one load early this morning with the truck and got back in time to haul two big loads of ear corn to Burlington for a neighbor and bring him back a load of coal on each return trip.

A number went from this neighborhood to the conference of hay men at Yates Center. They report the schedule of prices to be paid in the hay business this summer as being much increased. The prices which were recommended at that conference have no force in law, of course, but they will no doubt be followed by the majority of those in the hay business in the counties of Coffey, Woodson, Wilson, Anderson and Lyon. A baling charge of \$5 a ton was recommended where the man doing the baling mowed, raked, swept in and baled the hay and provided everything and boarded the hands. For those who supply part of the hands or who mow and rake the hay for the baler the following piece work charges were recommended: mowing, 95 cents a ton; raking, 50 cents, sweeping, 50 cents; pitching to baler, 80 cents; tying and piling bales, 80 cents; use of baling machinery \$1 a ton; gasoline, where power baler is used, 10 cents a ton; wire, 35 cents a ton. This piece work figures up to the \$5 a ton recommended. While these prices are much higher than those prevailing last year there will be no complaint if the price of hay remains at the present level.

The threshers in neighboring counties also have met with interested persons and have fixed their 1918 schedule of prices. In Coffey county it was recommended that 8 cents a bushel be charged for threshing wheat and 4 cents for oats. In Lyon county the price was fixed at 8 cents for wheat, 5 cents for oats and 10 cents for rye. Why it should be worth 1 cent a bushel more for threshing oats in Lyon than in Coffey county I am unable to say for conditions are exactly the same. Where these prices obtain the farmer provides all the help but the regular machine men and in addition supplies the fuel.

I note in the Manchester, Okla., Journal that the conference of threshers there allowed 20 cents a bushel for threshing shock wheat, the farmer providing no help except that needed in taking away the grain. The machine owner boards all the hands but the farmer is expected to provide feed for the teams used in hauling in the shocked grain. For stack threshing a charge of 14 cents a bushel was allowed, the machine owner providing and boarding all the help except that engaged in hauling away the wheat. These are all increased prices and must come out of the wheat grower unless the food administration sees fit to allow an increase over the fixed minimum price to cover this.

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FARM ENGINEERING

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

SOME folks let their bulls run at large and become a public nuisance. Why not put them to work? By using a tread mill the bull could be used to pump water, turn the separator, grind the grain, saw wood, do the washing, and turn the grindstone. The bull may be made to save the gasoline that Uncle Sam needs, and many a dollar you need. The bull will be a happier animal with a much more genial disposition, and if he does all these jobs he will be kept out of mischief.

What power can be developed by the bull in a tread mill? If an 8-foot tread mill is set so that one end is 2 feet higher than the other, animals of different weights, and walking at the rate of 2 miles an hour, will produce the following horsepower:

Weight	Horsepower
800 pounds.....	1.07
1,000 pounds.....	1.33
1,200 pounds.....	1.60
1,600 pounds.....	2.13
2,000 pounds.....	2.66

Some of the tread mills are made so that two or more animals can be placed in it. Under the conditions specified an animal generates more power than if used on a sweep, and for this reason it may be overworked. This can be regulated by reducing the incline of the mill.

Do not have an idle stallion or bull. Make both earn their living by saving you a great deal of hard work. It will pay in many other ways, too.—Wyoming Farm Bulletin.

Keep the Oil Clean.

One reason that some engine operators never have success with even the best of oils is that they give absolutely no attention to the matter of keeping the oil clean. If we stop to think a minute, we can readily see the importance of keeping all foreign material out of the lubricant; for the purpose of the lubricant is to act as a smooth film between the bearing surfaces, and any grit or grime certainly is going to impair the smoothness. Many a good lubricant has been condemned unjustly because thru carelessness gritty material had gotten into it.

The average engine operator, when he renews his oil supply, usually pours into the receptacle the required quantity of oil, with no regard as to whether the orifice is clean or surrounded by a layer of dust and dirt a sixteenth of an inch thick. The oil goes in and the dirt with it, and the two are then pumped around to all the points that are needing lubrication. Such carelessness is almost criminal—after the maker of the engine has taken such pains to make the bearing surfaces as smooth as possible, and the oil refinery has made every effort to purify the oil and remove all trace of foreign matter. A well known oil-expert recently stated that because of the constantly and rapidly increasing use of mechanical power, and because of the already apparent shortage of lubricating oils, our lubricants will soon be almost priceless—then we'll have to be careful.

The extra oil should be kept in a tight container, and the openings should be carefully wiped clean of dust when any oil is put in or taken out. Funnels with fine screens are very effective, and should be used. Oil holes, cups, and any openings thru which oils are poured, should always be wiped carefully before any oil is poured thru them and kept closed as tight as practicable when the machine is running.

Best Tractor Lugs

The tractor that I have, has no extra equipment in the way of lugs, but in order to get the best use out of it I feel I ought to have it fitted with some extra lugs. What kind had I better get, and how many of them?
T. L. C.

Answer:

The lug proposition is rather an important one, and has not been appreciated fully by tractor users. Many tractors are wasting considerable power thru slippage of its drivers—the engine is delivering the power but it does not get to the plow. The kind of lugs to get depends upon

the kind of work you expect to do. The drive should be as smooth as possible for running on roads; there are special road lugs made which admit of good traction yet do not shake and jar the machine to pieces. There are also special sand lugs, which are blunt chisel-shaped, and ice-lugs, which are conical in shape. Then, too, there are special extension lugs which have come into use recently, and are giving excellent service.

It is difficult to say how many lugs to apply. As a rough rule we might say that there should be a lug in each foot of the rim of the driver; this might be increased or diminished as the type of work being done required,

The Coming Tractor Show

The leading business men of Salina, Kan., forgot the hot weather in their excitement over the official, word received last week that Salina had been chosen for the national tractor demonstration. The date is the week of July 29 to August 3. From 50,000 to 60,000 visitors are expected—more than have ever attended any previous tractor demonstration and more than Salina has entertained at any gathering in the past. The decision is a compliment to the energy of the chamber of commerce, which has worked two years for the "meet," and a tribute to the rapidly developing importance of Salina as a leading agriculture center.

Plans are already under way to handle the mammoth crowds. Forty acres for the headquarters tents and 80 acres to park the many thousands of automobiles expected, have been set aside. The center of action will be 4 miles from the heart of town but near the Missouri Pacific tracks, on which shuttle trains will be run frequently at a low fare. More than 2,000 acres are available for plowing demonstrations. This is a larger field than has been had at former meets and a wider range of work and more tractors will be shown. The Salina tractor meet will be a big step forward in increased food stuff production. The farm yield average to the man in the Mid-West is high—the highest in the world, but the acre yield is not as high as in other countries. The better farmers are striving to continue their wholesale methods with a shortage of farm labor and at the same time to increase the yield to the acre. It is imperative therefore that they plow better, and cover their broad acres quickly. The tractor has become an economic necessity. The horse, so efficient on the smaller farms of the East, must be supplemented now by a greater power just as hand tools were supplemented generations ago by the horse. For this reason farmers will be vitally interested in the Salina tractor show.

In 1916 there were held in the Mid-West eight meets. This year Salina has the only one. Many prominent manufacturers from the East, agricultural experts from many states and various other men will come to Salina this year. It is predicted by Hugh McVey, advertising counselor, and R. W. Mitchell, southwestern manager of the Capper Publications, who visited Salina last week, that the event will be a very distinct step forward in Mid-West farming practices for the reason that here the great show would have the "elbow room" it had lacked at Fremont, Neb. A. E. Hildebrand will be manager of the big-tractor show at Salina. He has been field marshal of all the tractor demonstrations that have been held within the last five years. Tractor men are to be congratulated on being able to induce Mr. Hildebrand to act as manager of the coming big tractor demonstration, and under his leadership it will be a great success.

Salina business men are confident that they will be able to take care of the big crowds that will attend the tractor meet. Blaine Miller, manager of the Lamar hotel, is heading a movement to supply rooms in a systematic way for the thousands of guests. W. W. Watson, president of the chamber of commerce, is the center around which all the forces are rallying.

You may look for that farm to prosper where dairying is made a business instead of a chore.

Only a slacker could stand idly on the sidewalk and criticize as the army of workers marches by.

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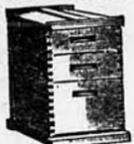
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With the Home Makers

How to Can Fruits by the Cold-Pack Method

BY STELLA G. NASH

THE STEPS in the cold-pack method of fruit canning are: 1, get the canner and its accessories ready; 2, prepare the jars and covers and test the rubbers; 3, select sound products; 4, rinse the products by pouring water over; 5, cull, seed, pit or stem; 6, pack immediately in hot jars; 7, put rubbers in place; 8, add boiling hot sirup or water; 9, put tops in place; 10, partly tighten tops; 11, sterilize; 12, remove jars from canner, and do not expose to cold drafts; 13, examine rubbers; 14, tighten covers; 15, invert to test the joints and cool; 16, wrap to keep out the light; 17, store in a cool, dry place.

Place the canner and equipment in the logical order of their use. Perhaps the arrangement that would meet the demands of most kitchens would be to have the sirup pan, the hot-dip pan and the canner upon the stove, with the worktable running parallel to it.

Look over the jars to see that there are no cracks and run your finger around the edge of the top to see that there are no flaws. If the Mason jar top has any white powder on the inside, throw it away. If it passes inspection, screw it down in place without the rubber until it comes in contact with the glass neck, and attempt to insert your thumb nail between the top and the glass.

If this can be done more easily in one place than in others, the top is defective. Remove the top, put the rubber in place, and again screw down the lid until it catches reasonably tight. Pull the rubber from position at all points. If it returns to position at any point the top is warped and should be discarded.

Be sure you get the very best grade of rubbers. Test the rubbers by stretching. If small pinholes appear, the quality of rubber is poor. A rubber that is hard and dry is useless. A good rubber should stand considerable pulling without losing its shape.

Wash the jars in soap and water and rinse in boiling water. Dip the rubbers in hot water a moment or two before using. Use only sound fruit and after hulling, seeding, stemming, or skinning it, place it in a strainer and rinse by pouring cold water over it. Pack from the strainer into hot jars or cans without crushing, using a big spoon or ladle. Put the rubbers in place, then fill the jars with hot sirup or water. Put the tops in place and partly tighten. Sterilize for the length of time given in the ta-

ble below, remove the jars from the canner, tighten the covers, invert to cool, test the joints and set away.

The consistency of the sirup used in canning fruits depends upon the amounts of sugar and water used, or upon the length of time it is boiled. What is called "thin" sirup may be made by mixing 3 cups of sugar and 2 cups of water and heating until the sugar is dissolved.

Medium thin sirup—boil the same amount of sugar and water 4 minutes.

Medium thick sirup—boil the sugar and water until it will pile up over the edge of the spoon when it is tipped.

Thick sirup—boil until the mixture forms a ball in the spoon. This is used for preserves.

The kinds of sirup to use in canning various fruits are as follows: apricots, medium thick sirup; black-



berries, medium thin; blueberries, medium thin; cherries, medium thin if sour, thin if sweet; currants, medium thin; dewberries, medium thin; gooseberries, medium thick; grapes, medium thin; huckleberries, medium thin; peaches, medium thin; plums, if sweet use thin or medium, if sour medium thick; raspberries, medium thin; rhubarb, medium thin; strawberries, medium thick; apples, thin; pears, thin; pineapples, thin or medium; quinces, thin. Can apples for pies without sugar.

Corn sirup may be used as a partial substitute for sugar in canning fruit, and a writer in the Country Gentleman says there is no difference whatever in the taste of the fruit when it is used. The following table gives the amount of corn sirup, sugar and water which may be used for every 5 pounds of the various fruits.

	Corn Sirup Cups	Sugar Pounds	Water Pints
Sour apples	1 1/2	1 1/2	3
Apricots	1 1/2	1 1/2	1
Berries	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sour cherries	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sweet cherries	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Currants	1	3	1
Green gooseberries	1	3	1
Peaches	1 1/2	1 1/2	1
Pears	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pineapples	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Plums	1 1/2	2	1
Quinces	1 1/2	1 1/2	3

All fruits may be canned in hot water instead of sirup by the cold-pack method, so there will be no excuse for housewives not saving the fruit this year even though the sugar is scarce. Home canners who do their fruit canning without sugar will find it of advantage to open the jars a few hours before

serving and add a sugar sirup rather than the sugar itself at that time. This will enable the sirup to penetrate the body of the fruit more thoroly and in this way will add much to the flavor.

The usual recipes for cold-pack canning may be followed, but the time requirements for sterilization should be increased about 15 per cent, when water is added instead of sirup.

Fruit juices may be bottled for future use. Pour the juice into ordinary hot jars, hot bottles or tin cans and handle the same as the fruit, sterilizing 15 minutes in a hot-water outfit, 10 minutes in a water seal, 8 minutes under 5 pounds steam pressure or 5 minutes under 10 pounds pressure.

Young Beets Best for Canning

The most satisfactory pack for beets in canning is to grade them into three or four sizes. Young, tender beets 1 inch in diameter are best, while those between 1 and 2 inches in diameter may be canned whole with good results. Larger beets should be sliced or quartered in order to use all the space in the jars. Older beets fade more than those which are young and tender.

After the beets are pulled the tops should be cut off, leaving about 1 inch of the stem. Do not remove the tails until the beets are ready to pack in the jars. Wash thoroly, scrubbing with a vegetable brush if necessary. Blanch in boiling water for about 5 minutes or until the skin is loosened. Plunge for a moment into cold water and remove the skins by scraping rather than cutting. Cut off the tails and the remainder of the stem, being careful not to cut into the beet itself.

Pack the beets in the jars, add boiling water and a level teaspoon of salt for each quart, put the rubbers in position and partially tighten the tops of the jars. Sterilize in a hot-water canner for 90 minutes, in a water-seal canner for 80 minutes, in a steam pressure canner for 60 minutes, or in a pressure cooker for 40 minutes. Remove from the canning outfit and tighten the covers.

Can the tops of the beets for greens, sterilizing them 120 minutes in a hot-water canner, 90 minutes in a water-seal, 60 minutes in a steam-pressure outfit, or 40 minutes in a pressure cooker.

Clothes for Boys and Girls

Dress 8845 is in the popular jumper style which looks so well on young school girls. It may be made of lawn, voile, or tissue gingham. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.



Dress 8838 is in one piece and hangs straight from the shoulders; there is an inset panel at the front. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Boys' overalls 8827 have a seam at the center front and the opening is at the sides. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

COLD PACK TIME TABLE FOR FRUITS

KINDS	Scald or blanch	Hot water bath outfits at 212°	Water seal outfits at 214°	Steam pressure 5 to 10 pounds	Pressure cooker 10 to 15 pounds
Apricots	1-2	16	12	10	5
Blackberries		16	12	10	5
Blueberries		16	12	10	5
Cherries		16	12	10	5
Currants		16	12	10	5
Dewberries		16	12	10	5
Figs	1-2	16	12	10	5
Gooseberries	1-2	16	12	10	5
Grapes		16	12	10	5
Huckleberries	1-2	16	12	10	5
Peaches	1-2	16	12	10	5
Plums		16	12	10	5
Raspberries		16	12	10	5
Strawberries		16	12	10	5
Citrus fruits	1-2	12	8	6	4
Fruits without sugar sirup		30	20	12	10
Apples	1 1/2	20	12	8	6
Pears	1 1/2	20	12	8	6
Quinces	1 1/2	20	12	8	6
Windfall apples (pie filling)		12	10	8	5
Quartered apples (salad)		16	10	8	5
Whole apples, pared and cored		15	10	8	5
Apple sirup		15	10	8	5
Fruit juices					
Preserves, after preparation and filling		20	15	10	

Young Kansans at Work

Just Around the Corner.

BY MARION DAVIS

MAY sat on the terrace with dolly in her arms, feeling very lonely and disconsolate, altho it was a warm morning and Myrtle Avenue was bright and pleasant. She had just come to live in the house on the terrace and she had not yet made the acquaintance of any little girls in the neighborhood. May sighed.



"I wish I knew someone to play with," she said for the dozenth time, "or that I had someone to talk to."

As if in answer to her wish, an old gentleman who walked very slowly with his hands clasped behind him, came down the street.

"Good morning, little girl," he said, smiling pleasantly.

"I haven't anyone to play with," May said half to herself, without returning his greeting.

"Now isn't that too bad," replied the old gentleman sympathetically. "Have all your little friends gone walking and left you alone?"

This seemed such a funny thing to ask that May laughed and felt happier.

As the old man walked down the street, she watched him until he turned the corner. The street seemed more quiet than ever and May began to think how nice it would be to take a little walk. Claspng dolly close, she started slowly toward the corner.

"I won't go far," she told her conscience. "Just around the corner."

Just around the corner she saw a squirrel in a tree and stopped to watch him. On the next corner there were some flowers blooming, and so she walked on and on. On one corner was a big house with a wide veranda. The lawn was crowded with small square tables and above them were strung gaily colored Japanese lanterns. Certainly there was going to be a party here, May thought. At the house on the next corner, two little girls in white dresses and a little boy in a sailor suit were sitting in a yellow basket phaeton, drawn by two Shetland ponies. May stood watching a little wistfully as they rode away down the street. What fun they must have!

The morning was growing very hot and May was tired from her long walk.

"I guess I'll go home now," she thought, and looked about her.

But everything seemed very strange and she could not be sure which way she should go.

"It was around this corner," she decided and walked bravely on.

Here there was a hill so steep and high that the houses away up at the top looked like doll houses. She walked up a step at a time for she was growing very tired and just a wee bit frightened. When she reached the top she went down and down on the other side. Still home seemed as far away as ever.

"I wish I hadn't come," she said as she walked a long.

As she crossed the street she saw a pretty green cottage; a man was raking the lawn and a yellow collie sat on the steps and watched him. Just then the man looked up and May's heart gave a glad bound. It was the old gentleman of the morning. In her joy May ran into the yard.

"Why, hello!" exclaimed her friend. "Whom have we here?"

"I want to go home, but can't," May said.

"Why can't you?" asked the old gentleman.

"I don't know where I live," the little girl returned.

"You don't know where you live?" The old man spoke as if he were cross but May saw that his eyes twinkled pleasantly and she came close and took his hand.

"You will take me home, won't you?" she asked.

"Not far from here there is a white cottage on a terrace and on that terrace there was a little girl this morning holding a dolly. Suppose we go and see if she is there now."

"Why, that's me," said May, forgetting in her delight to use good grammar.

"Let's go and see if the little girl is there," returned her friend, "and if she isn't we'll put her back where she belongs."

Soon they were walking up the street together, the collie following gravely. The old gentleman said such strange things that May could not be certain whether he was in earnest or not, but she thought him one of the nicest persons she knew.

As they walked along, it was surprising how the houses grew more and more familiar; at last they turned a corner and the white cottage was in plain view.

"There it is! There it is!" May cried, clapping her hands joyfully. "I'm not lost any more and it was so kind of you to bring me home."

"Let us hope you will never be lost again," said the old gentleman so solemnly that May was quite impressed. When they reached the terrace, he removed his hat and taking May's hand helped her gallantly up the steps, bowing very low as he did so, just as if she were a grown-up lady and not a little girl.

"Never take a walk again unless you are sure you know the way," he cautioned. "Now remember."

"I will," May promised and she meant it. She waited until her friend had walked away and turned the corner for the second time that morning and then she went into the house and told mother all about it.

We are to have a school of canning and drying this week. Mr. Hall, state club leader, is conducting one school in each county where clubs are organized that desire instruction. We feel especially fortunate to have this work done here. It happens, however, to be the week of our harvest—an unusually busy time for farm men and farm women. The women who have had previous training and whose stock of canned goods is not short will find it easiest to attend. If we had canned new potatoes with our peas, we should be able to get everything needed for a good meal from cans—except bread, butter and cream. These articles do not require much preparation. No one needs to make a great ado over cooking for harvest hands. Plenty of well cooked, plain food pleases most of them best and is what they need. We are hoping enough will realize this fact to make our school a big success.

One drawback to a live interest in learning drying methods is the fact that the sun has about dried up most of the early garden stuff. So much rain followed by such intense heat has baked the ground and yellowed the leaves of peas and beans. We gave our garden a good cultivation after the last rain so many things are not suffering yet. Peas, however, are poorly filled and beans are looking sick.

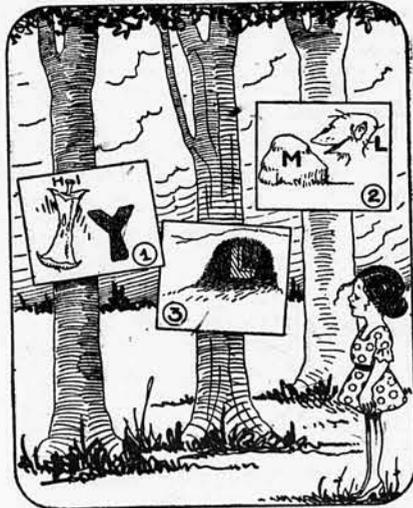
We are glad to learn that all dealers who sell eggs to other than local trade are to candle them. It has long seemed an injustice to the one who furnished sterile eggs—clean, frequently gathered and kept cool—that he should receive a price much below the regular market price. Dealers who do not candle are obliged to make good on their losses somewhere. They get it from the ones who furnish good eggs. We remember the Oklahoma dealers candled eggs, four years ago, even in our smallest grocery. Whether one received 7 cents a dozen for them or 5 depended on whether the eggs were first or second class. A fertile egg would become second class in a day in the hottest weather. Here it is not so difficult to keep eggs cool. If we market all the roosters we ought to have only first-class eggs. We believe the candling is a good, strong inducement for all to furnish only the best.

What are the names of these three trees? If you can guess them, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of postcards will be awarded the first five boys and girls sending correct answers.

The answer to the puzzle in the June 15 issue is: 1, Helena; 2, Quito; 3, Tripoli; 4, Canary; 5, Capetown; 6, New Guinea. The prize winners are Forest Richardson, Oakland, Kan.; Harry Van Neste, Lawrence, Kan.; Beulah Stover, Coats, Kan.; Helen Horst, Peabody, Kan.; Mabel McNary, Chanute, Kan.

A TREE PUZZLE

BY WALTER WELLMAN



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Welcoming Iowa Visitors

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County.

About the first of the month we wrote to some Iowa relatives who were planning to visit us that they would better come while the weather was fine and before harvest. They drove down in their big car as soon as they could. We treated them to 100 degrees in the shade most of the time. It was difficult to convince them that this was not our usual brand of June weather.

The mother of two growing girls had some good ideas that she applied in making their clothes. Most of the skirts were cut princess fashion. When new they have a fairly wide tuck around the waist line. In this tuck are two rows of stitching about three-fourths inch apart. When the first lengthening is needed the upper stitch-

ing is ripped out. As the need for more length comes in time, the other stitching is removed. Dresses are made with a wide hem. On the underside of the hem, a tuck is run before the hem is stitched. This tuck will give a little extra length when taken out and the wide hem more when needed.

The Sunday schools in Rural and Sarcoxie townships had one of their two yearly all-day meetings and basket dinners June 16. It has usually been our custom to spread the lunch on cloths on the grass. Last year, so many pieces of silver were misplaced and so much work required to get belongings to each owner that we tried another plan this year. Two benches were brought out of the school house, cloths spread on them and food arranged in order: sandwiches, meats, salads and pickles, pies and cakes. This scheme enables people to sit comfortably wherever they wish. The mother of small children can prepare a plate for them and not be required to keep "passing." We'd like to suggest that in all such gatherings those who attend with only empty dinner baskets be charged a small sum and the proceeds turned over to the Red Cross.

We are to have a school of canning and drying this week. Mr. Hall, state club leader, is conducting one school in each county where clubs are organized that desire instruction. We feel especially fortunate to have this work done here. It happens, however, to be the week of our harvest—an unusually busy time for farm men and farm women. The women who have had previous training and whose stock of canned goods is not short will find it easiest to attend. If we had canned new potatoes with our peas, we should be able to get everything needed for a good meal from cans—except bread, butter and cream. These articles do not require much preparation. No one needs to make a great ado over cooking for harvest hands. Plenty of well cooked, plain food pleases most of them best and is what they need. We are hoping enough will realize this fact to make our school a big success.

One drawback to a live interest in learning drying methods is the fact that the sun has about dried up most of the early garden stuff. So much rain followed by such intense heat has baked the ground and yellowed the leaves of peas and beans. We gave our garden a good cultivation after the last rain so many things are not suffering yet. Peas, however, are poorly filled and beans are looking sick.

We are glad to learn that all dealers who sell eggs to other than local trade are to candle them. It has long seemed an injustice to the one who furnished sterile eggs—clean, frequently gathered and kept cool—that he should receive a price much below the regular market price. Dealers who do not candle are obliged to make good on their losses somewhere. They get it from the ones who furnish good eggs. We remember the Oklahoma dealers candled eggs, four years ago, even in our smallest grocery. Whether one received 7 cents a dozen for them or 5 depended on whether the eggs were first or second class. A fertile egg would become second class in a day in the hottest weather. Here it is not so difficult to keep eggs cool. If we market all the roosters we ought to have only first-class eggs. We believe the candling is a good, strong inducement for all to furnish only the best.

Can You Make Honey Cake?

One of our readers wishes a good recipe for honey cake. Can any of the good cooks in the Farmers Mail and Breeze family help her out? If you have such a recipe, send it to the Editor of the Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

One Dollar for a Letter

How do you plan your meals this hot weather so as to spend the least possible time over the hot stove? What are you cooking for threshers? What sort of desserts do you serve? Write a letter to the Editor of the Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., telling all about your hot-weather meals and any new hot-weather drinks you may know of. There will be a prize of \$1 for each of the two best letters received by July 15.

UNION MADE

KEY OVERALLS

BUY "KEY OVERALLS"

If they do not give you absolute satisfaction, take them back and get your money or a new pair free.

Boy's overalls like-men's.

Should your dealer be out of your size, write

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The Flag of Distinction

Every Home, Club, Sunday School, Church or Business House furnishing a boy for Uncle Sam should honor him by displaying the Service Flag officially adopted by the United States Government. The flags are 12x18 inches in size. Sewed cotton flag cloth—cotton heading and teeth grommets.

For the next few days we will send one of these flags free and postpaid for one 3-year subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$2.00. Orders are filled with flags with a single star. If more than one star is wanted add 10 cents for each extra star.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Ks. Gentlemen—Enclosed, find \$2.00 for which send Farmers Mail and Breeze three years, with a service flag free as premium.

Name.....
Address.....

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Keeps the Young Folks on the Farm

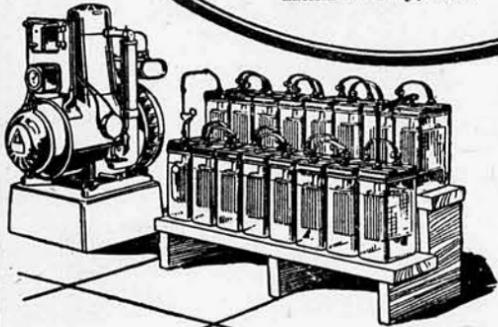
Delco-Light by supplying plenty of clean economical electric light and furnishing Electric Power to pump water and operate small machines, makes the home a better and more enjoyable place to live. It gives the young folks the advantages and comforts that formerly attracted them to the city.

Delco-Light is a complete electric light and power plant for farms and suburban homes. Easy to operate, economical, very efficient.

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*Gravely lasts so much longer it costs
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F. B. Gravely Tobacco Company
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Scenes of Prosperity

are common in Western Canada. The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15. to \$30. per acre—get \$2. a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

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and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming** as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

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2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent.

**160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE**



TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Copyright Violation

Mr. A writes a short story and sells it to a leading magazine which prints it. Several years after Mr. A sees the same story under a different title and with the names of the characters changed, printed in another magazine by a different author. Is there any law bearing on this? F. S.

If the story was copyrighted the publishing of it with merely a change of title and names of characters would be a violation of the copyright and the magazine which reprinted the story can be prosecuted for infringement of copyright. Unless A, the author, had the story copyrighted in his name, which is scarcely probable, he has no recourse. Having sold the story he has parted with all interest in it. If the magazine which bought the story had it copyrighted it can bring suit for infringement.

Breaks His Promise

A firm advertised an article offering to give 30 days trial. If not satisfactory the article was to be returned and the money refunded. The article not proving satisfactory I returned it and asked the return of my money. The firm wanted to send another article in place of the one I had tried but would not return the money. Can the firm be reported to the U. S. authorities for using the mails to defraud? F. J. B.

It is a close question whether the firm has violated that law, but I would report the concern to the U. S. Attorney anyway.

Dependency Claim

A has three boys; one is in France; one to be drafted in this fall and one is in class 4. Neither one is supporting A but A is getting old and needs support. Will the boys have to support him?
2. Is he entitled to any support from the government? If so what steps must he take? S. W.

If the father is really dependent on his sons the government will allow him \$10 a month for himself and \$10 a month for his wife. He should make his application to the Bureau of War Risks, Washington, D. C.

Rural Route Trouble

A lives 1 1/2 miles from his R. F. D. route. One Sunday this spring, A was at the box and after getting his mail out he deposited a letter for mailing. The next day he found the box empty and put on a lock and gave the substitute carrier a key. A few days afterward A was told that the key he had given the substitute carrier was missing and if he wished to keep a lock on his box he

must provide another key. He was told this by the inspector in charge of the route. A claims that the loss of the key was no fault of his and that the substitute carrier should be held responsible. Is there any appeal from the decision of the inspector? A READER.

Yes. You can take the matter up with the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., but I think that it will be considerably cheaper and less trouble to get another key.

Rights of the Road

Is an automobile on a Kansas highway when driving thru a herd of cattle or other stock required to slow down? If the car was going at the rate of 20 miles an hour or better and a mare should be frightened and be injured or killed as a consequence, will the driver or owner of the automobile be liable for damages? READER.

In this state the law requires that in meeting animals on the road, such as a herd of cattle, the driver of the automobile shall slow down to 8 miles an hour. If he is meeting a horse and the driver of the horse shall give a sign that the animal is frightened, the driver of the automobile is required to stop until the horse is driven past. A violation of these provisions of the law subjects the auto driver to a fine of not to exceed \$50.

Save the Shattered Wheat

Many thousand bushels of wheat may be saved during this harvest season at a very slight expense and no great trouble by substituting wagons having tight bottoms, or boxes, for the open kinds commonly used, according to farm management specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Every farmer knows that in hauling the bundles of grain from the piles or shocks to the stack or separator there is always more or less shattering of grain which finds its way to the bottom of the wagon and is lost thru an open bed. If these farmers knew that approximately 2 1/2 bushels of valuable wheat is lost a day from every wagon in this manner, there would be few of the common hay-rack wagons in use, department specialists say.

Add Freight to Wheat

Hoover advises wheat prices will be marked up to compensate farmers for the advance in freight charges to take effect next Monday. As the price farmers received for wheat is based on the freight from the shipping point to the Kansas City market, it is necessary to advance the price of wheat to compensate the increase in rates. Wheat growers will get the same amount of profit they did before the increase went into effect.

Farmers should post themselves on the government grade regulations, to protect themselves against unscrupulous buyers.

Seed for Western Kansas

A committee representing the Kansas board of agriculture and the state council of defense is in Washington to see what the government will do to assist Western Kansas wheat farmers to obtain seed and maintain a normal acreage if not increase their acreage of wheat, this fall. Due to their losses the last few years, the state or the government must supply the seed. A telegram from J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, declares the seed needed will be available in plenty of time, and urges farmers to go ahead with their preparation of ground, with the assurance they will get the seed.

Secretary Winslow Dies

Charles M. Winslow, secretary of the National Ayrshire Breeders' association, died of acute indigestion Saturday, June 8, at Brandon, Vermont. Mr. Winslow was born February 10, 1841. He is survived by his wife Elizabeth Hamilton Winslow of Brandon, Vt., and one son, Charles G. Winslow, electrical engineer for the Michigan Central Railway at Detroit, Mich.

Corn Best for Silage

As a means for preserving crops the silo is somewhat limited. A few crops may be made into silage successfully, and it is evident that others may be added to the list as a better understanding of storing them in the silo is acquired. Corn is the most common and generally the best crop for the silo in Missouri, according to the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

Put Into Practice

Conservation means
the use of foods re-
quiring less sugar,
less fuel, and the
minimum of wheat.

Grape-Nuts

requires NO SUGAR,
NO FUEL, less milk
or cream than
other cereals, and
is part BARLEY.
It's a concentrated,
nourishing, eco-
nomical and deli-
cious food. TRY IT!



The Answer to the Farm Labor Shortage



THE farm labor situation is serious. And little relief is in sight. The new draft will take more men. More horses and mules must go. But, in the face of these handicaps *production must be increased*—and it can be if you adopt the right means.

The Cleveland Tractor has shown the way on thousands of farms. It has successfully replaced muscle with machinery. It has proved itself the modern "Man-of-all-Work."

The Cleveland Tractor plows as much ground as *three* good 3-horse teams and three men—eight to ten acres a day.

It actually does the work *better*. And it harrows. It plants. It reaps. It cuts ensilage, fills silos, turns saws, hauls manure spreaders and road machinery, drags logs, and does the hundred and one chores that mechanical power can do about the farm. It delivers 12 horsepower at the drawbar and 20 horsepower at the pulley. But it weighs less than 3200 pounds. The

Cleveland Tractor

travels on its own tracks, like the giant "tanks" on the battlefields of Europe, and will go practically anywhere. With 600 square inches of traction surface constantly on the ground, it goes through mud, sand, clay and gumbo without miring, floundering or packing the soil.

It steers easily—by the power of its own engine,—and will turn in a twelve-foot circle. It is so small that it can readily be operated under and among small fruit trees. It requires less housing space than a horse.

Rollin H. White, the well-known engineer, designed the Cleveland Tractor. It is built under his supervision—from the best materials. Gears and tracks are protected from dirt and mud, and are specially built for long service.

Let this modern "Man-of-all-Work" fill the gaps on *your* farm. Let it help you produce larger crops, with less help—and incidentally make greater profits for you. Write us now for detailed information and the name of the nearest Cleveland dealer.

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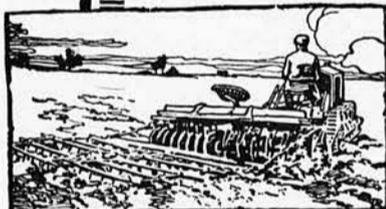
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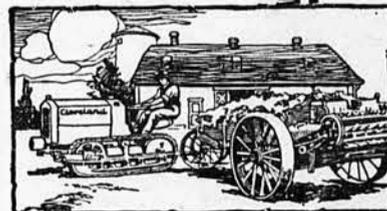
Planting



Orchard Work



Reaping



Hauling

Farming With Tractors

BY SOME OF THE OWNERS

Perhaps, one of the best ways of meeting the labor shortage on farms this year will be thru the use of tractors. Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who have tried tractors in any of their farm work are urged to send in their experiences for publication in this column. Don't delay in sending us your report, but mail us today a letter for use in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

My Tractor Experience
BY A. M. NUNN

Desiring to cultivate more land than I had been cultivating in the old way, and desiring to operate my threshing machine with less expense than I was then doing with steam, I purchased a tractor. It was a 20 horsepower, draw-bar, standard make and cost \$2500.

My first experience in operating the tractor, began with the threshing season, when I installed it instead of the steam engine. From the first it was a disappointment. Altho I had a company expert to start me out, I could get but little satisfaction out of the thing. At times it worked fairly well, but generally it was out of time. Words fail me when I try to tell of the awful time we had in cranking it; often we would be hours on the job.

Finally I was obliged to return to the steam engine in order to fill my threshing contracts. I then put the tractor to plowing, only to meet with the same discouragement I had encountered when threshing with it. From time to time I had the assistance of proficient—so-called—mechanics, but to no avail. With great difficulty and expense I managed to plow about 200 acres, exactly 400 short of what I had hoped to plow with this engine.

The next year, determined not to

give up, and confident that persistent effort would sooner or later locate the trouble, I hired another mechanic and we set to work. Almost at once this mechanic found out what was wrong. After it was pointed out to me it seemed amazingly simple. It was merely this: the pin in the gear-wheel that drives the magneto had been sheared and this kept throwing the engine out of time. We might have found out this condition sooner, had it not been that the gear-wheel was so tight on the shaft that it would not shake the pin, except when the engine was in motion.

A new pin was obtained and to facilitate cranking, a new magneto which had an impulse starter was also installed. From that time the tractor was a success, except in threshing. It lost power when slowed down to the proper speed for pulling the threshing machine.

I used ten disk plows and averaged 12 acres a day good plowing. In binding I used three machines successfully, with this tractor.

If you contemplate purchasing a tractor, by all means get the best obtainable—a standard make that has been thoroly tested.

State Purchases Tractors

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Several of the larger midwestern states have been considering seriously the purchase of tractors to be lent to their farmers, under schemes of control of varying details, to aid in the increase of food production that is now necessary and to be of some assistance in overcoming the threatened labor shortage; but it is rather surprising to find that a comparatively small eastern state, with agriculture far from being its most important industry, already has taken up the proposition. Massachusetts, whose area is only one-tenth that of Kansas, has taken an option on 1,000 small tractors of a well known make, and they will be used to the widest extent.

A number of these machines already have been delivered and are in use; while many more are en route. The control of these machines is vested in the state board of agriculture, though they are not for its exclusive operation; some are for sale at cost, and if preferred can be purchased ready equipped with the desired farm machinery. State owned tractors will be sent to districts where at least 100 acres are available, and it is proposed to do all the soil preparation work necessary for seeding, for \$5 an acre, which is less than it would cost the farmer to do it himself. Following the soil preparation machines, the state plans to provide seeders, drills, reapers, binders, potato diggers, and threshers; most of these will be horse drawn machines, and in some cases operators will be supplied if desired.

From indications, the project is going to be a successful one. Numbers of communities are organizing to take advantage of the aid offered by the state, and one small town, to be sure of it, immediately reported 1,200 acres ready for a dozen tractors. Of course the larger farmers will obtain the greatest benefit, but there is no reason why a community of small farmers may not co-operate and get almost equal benefit. The state has appropriated \$100,000 as a guarantee of its support, and in return all it asks is that the farmers conscientiously exert their best efforts in doing all the planting they can.

Tractor He Did Not Like

The men who do not like tractors are usually loudest in their complaint against them, but you seldom hear of a man who does not like his tractor and yet fails to complain about it. W. C. Epperson, of Reno county, Kansas, is one of the latter kind of men. He is going to get another tractor which he thinks will suit him better, but he maintains that his old one has paid for itself, so he is not grumbling. Last year he plowed 60 acres of hard ground in five days. At about the

same season, tho with the soil in good condition for plowing eight of his mules could plow but 11 acres a day. This comparison indicates his principal reasons for believing in tractors; they save man-power and mule-feed.

Economical Tractor Operation

The cost of repairs for the 12-25 tractor owned by J. C. Epperson, of Reno county, Kansas, has not exceeded \$60 in the three years that he has used it. He uses it for the plowing and disking on the 550 acres which he operates, and for filling a silo and for grinding. When plowing is being done the tractor is used until late at night, Mr. Epperson's boys sometimes keeping it going until midnight. Practically all of the Epperson farm is now devoted to wheat, and considering the large acreage to be plowed and disked his tractor is undoubtedly operating very economically.

Kansas Has the Wheat

This year Kansas will do her "bit" for the allies by producing the second biggest wheat yield known in the state. The total yield of winter and spring wheat will not be far from 100 million bushels, if all the reports sent out are reliable. Secretary J. C. Mohler of the Kansas state board of agriculture in his latest report states that Kansas will harvest 97,554,376 bushels of winter wheat and 368,766 acres of spring wheat, making a total of 97,922,465 bushels for the state's entire production this year. The only time this yield ever was exceeded was in 1914 when a crop of 180 million bushels was harvested.

The amount of winter wheat in Kansas is estimated at 6,654,686 acres and the average production at 14.66 bushels an acre. The amount of spring wheat is about 32,766 acres and the average acre yield approximately 11.2 bushels. About 61 per cent of this year's spring wheat crop is found in seven northwestern counties, practically half of the winter wheat crop is in a block of counties in the south-central part of the state. In this block of counties on the north are Hays, Ellis, Abilene and Dickinson, and on the south are Cowley, Comanche, Winfield and Cowley. The highest acre yields are reported from the eastern third of the state in which Chase county leads with an average of 24 bushels.

The intense heat of last week caught much of the wheat in the milk stage and cut the yield considerably thru the shrinkage of the grain. The weather was excellent for harvesting and saving the wheat in the best possible condition, and should it continue farmers within a few days will have a large amount of the wheat in the shock and the stack.

Prompt measures were taken in every community to meet any labor shortage that might be found. Residents of towns and cities responded loyally to every call for help that was made by farmers. This has made it possible to save practically all of the grain and has reduced the loss to a minimum. Kansas stands this year at the head of the list of all the wheat producing states.

A Warning to Profiteers

The cry of wool shortage became a prolonged howl a few months ago. Finally a St. Louis newspaper man started a little investigation of his own. What he found was that every wool warehouse was loaded down with wool. It was an inspired shortage, so far as the supply was concerned; the wool handlers were getting ready to "clean up." The government, seeing that a holdup and exploitation of the product was otherwise inevitable, sometime later took over all stocks of wool and fixed a maximum price.

Because they have been and are profiteered so unmercifully many consumers now are "raving back." They are wearing old hats, worn-out shoes repaired again-and-again, made-over dresses and "patched pants." They are buying only the absolute necessities from day to day.

It is in this way that the price-gougers are killing the goose that lays their golden eggs.

The Farmer: "You seem to get what you want—good wages, short hours. I notice, also, that those chaps in Washington listen when you speak, while I get turned down."

The Workingman: "Yes, and you always will be turned down until you farmers are organized as a body."



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The Farm Journal

See
Special
Offer
Below

No Question Any Longer—Farmers Must Organize

If farmers are to continue to get the profits that are their right—"A Good Living and 10%"—they must organize. Farmers must organize for good as Germany has organized for evil. Read The Farm Journal for July. Read

How Two Men on 160 Acres Grew More Wheat with Less Labor

Out in Kansas a farmer's son, dissatisfied with the state average of 14 bushels of wheat to the acre, boosted it on the home farm to an average of 40 bushels to the acre. Read how he did it, in the July issue of The Farm Journal, and get the five principles of success that will show how your income, too, may be increased. This practical, helpful article is typical of how The Farm Journal is aiding farmers everywhere to make "A Good Living and 10%"—and more—on their own farms.



5c Extra for Her Butter
A simple little kink that brought this farm wife more money—you can do it also.

Tricks in Running a Tractor
Proper Props for Orchard Crops
Clean Swine Topped the Market
Canning by Cold-Pack Method

Save Gasoline by Harnessing the Wind
Cold Shipments Bring Cold Cash
More Work, Less Effort in Cultivating
Sheep Instead of Cows

How Can I, a Farmer, Get My Right Classification in the Draft?

An interview by our Washington correspondent with Gen. Crowder—facts that affect you or your boy or your neighbors' boys. Read The Farm Journal—the draft articles are just part of The Farm Journal's service to keep you posted on the labor situation.

All in the July Issue! Get It! 27 Big Articles!
The only farm paper with a million circulation—"Cream, Not Skimmed Milk." Fifty cents now, for full 18 months. Subscribe! See Special Offer below.

You can have April, May and June FREE—complete information on the Farm Labor, Draft and Furlough situation to date. See Special Offer!

The Farm Journal

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SPECIAL OFFER!
Send 50c for from now until Dec., 1920, and we will send you APRIL, MAY and JUNE NUMBERS FREE—money back any time you ask.

(3438)

WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Regarding Other Doctors

I am sending you copies of two prescriptions that my doctor has been giving me. I don't think the stuff has done me a bit of good and I wouldn't wonder if one killed the other so the doctor could keep me down sick, and paying bills. I should like you to tell me about them.

I am sorry for "All In" but that is about as far as I can go with him. I run this column for the purpose of helping folks, especially those who are so unfortunate as to be far removed from that great blessing—the family doctor. I have criticised some doctors in this column, and I have no hesitation in doing so where some good purpose can be served, and no one be hurt in so doing. Here, for instance, comes a woman writing that her doctor prescribes certain tablets "to be taken only during the dark of the moon." She wants to know if that is scientific medicine and honesty compels me to tell her that it is not 20th Century science. But even at that the old doctor who cherishes such delusions may be a good hand with the babies and excellent at fractures. Certainly I would not have the presumption to review a prescription given by the doctor whom you in your intelligence chose to wait upon your family, and from hundreds of miles away, never even seeing the patient, say just how it can be corrected. Your business is to use your own intelligence in choosing the best doctor available, the one who studies and reads and works and is a good citizen with Christian principles and sound common sense. He will not be 100 per cent perfect, but give him credit for doing his best. Don't cherish absurd ideas about the efforts he makes to keep you sick. Every doctor knows that such a course would soon wreck his practice. The doctor is just as eager to get you off his hands by the Good Health route as you are to go. Give him credit for good intentions; cheer up a little, look at the bright side of the world, and you probably will find that after all you have not been All In.

Queer Ideas

Our doctor has been treating me for bad tonsils for quite a while. They don't get any better, and some of my friends say I should have them removed. The doctor agrees except that he now says he does not believe in removing the whole tonsil as it will shorten a life 20 years. Please say if this is so.

The best authorities practice the complete removal of diseased tonsils. If not entirely removed the part remaining may cause as much trouble as the whole tonsil. It is not considered advisable to take away the tonsils of children less than 5 years old. In an adult no harm whatever follows the enucleation.

Superfluous Hair

I have many superfluous hairs on my chin and they are getting more numerous all the time. For some time I have pulled them out, but they come in again. Can you tell me how to get rid of them?

MARY JANE.

I am sorry to have to tell you that unless you are prepared to spend a small fortune upon the process of having the objectionable hairs removed by an electric needle, you would better prepare to make the best of them. The electric treatment is safe, but it is very expensive because each hair must be treated separately, the operator inserting his needle to the follicle and then applying the electric current. No other treatment at present known does much more than aggravate the condition.

Birth Registration

I have heard an effort is making to get everyone born in Kansas to have a registration of birth, no matter when born. Please tell how to do this.

A KANSAN.

The state board of health has now arranged for the filing of birth certificates antedating the Kansas law. It will accept a certificate showing the name, sex, date, place, residence, full name of father and maiden name of mother, and a certificate by the attending physician or midwife. If the signature of the attending physician cannot be obtained, the board will accept the certificate of reputable persons who may have definite knowledge of the birth. This certificate will be filed with the vital statistics department of the board, and these records are

maintained forever. Many cases are known in Kansas where failure to have definite birth records has prevented inheritances, and in a few cases has prevented the payment of claims.

Following the close of the great war hundreds of claims of various kinds will appear, and in many of these a demand will be made for a certificate of birth. If this certificate were on file with the Kansas board of health it could be had in a few minutes. If it is not on file, the claimant would be required to go to considerable effort and expense to supply the proper proofs. This service and the records are available to any native Kansan. It is hoped that all will avail themselves of the opportunity to fix a permanent record of their birth.

Treatment for Appendicitis

Why do doctors say not to give salts or castor oil in case appendicitis is threatened? Our 10 year old boy had it. The doctor said not to give any cathartic, but some of the neighbors thought we ought to have given castor oil, and one of them whose sister is a nurse was quite angry because we did not give salts. Our boy got well, but we want to know about this.

M. L. S.

There is a very good reason indeed for leaving the bowels alone when appendicitis threatens. Inflammation already exists and with it there is usually a constipation that is conservative. Nature is trying to set the bowel at

rest. To break this up by the massive doses of cathartics necessary in the paralyzed state of the bowel is very dangerous, aggravates the inflammation and precipitates disaster.

Miscellaneous

Orphan Boy:

I am sorry I am unable to give you a full and complete answer in this column. You are right in making very earnest efforts to break away from your bad habits. I suggest that you buy one of the many books for young people, such as "What a Boy Ought to Know," or "From Youth into Manhood." If you are near a large town the librarian will help you; otherwise go to the village bookstore and ask the manager to order the books for you.

Charles Dillon to Lecture

Charles Dillon, managing editor of the Capper Farm Papers, formerly professor of industrial journalism in the Kansas State Agricultural college, at Manhattan, Kan., has been engaged to give 36 lectures next winter at Washburn college in Topeka, Kan., on "Journalism in America." The series will cover the entire subject, historically, with James Melvin Lee's history as a text, and will include also a view of the methods of the newspapers and

trade journals of the present. The students will be required to keep note books accurately and in the last half of the year will have assignments much as in a regular course. Two credits will be given for the work. The lectures will be given weekly without interfering with Mr. Dillion's duties in the Capper plant.

Tractors Harvest Wheat

Wheat cutting in Wilson county was completed last week and the crop is far better than the average. There seems to have been no shortage of help in the cutting. With the advent of the tractor the farmer can do more work in a day than formerly and with the aid of a searchlight in the front of the tractor he is able to cut his wheat after dark, thus almost tripling the amount of a day's cutting compared with the binder drawn by horses.

The Neodesha business men's organization assisted materially in supplying help for the farmers and the merchants used their autos in hauling men to the farms where they were to work.

The man who does his thinking out loud usually does a lot of useless talking.

Take what you eat; eat what you take.

Plow Earlier and Deeper with the



Plowing—The Next Big Job

SUMMER Plowing, with its heat, flies, mosquitoes, and long hours, is a big job. How long it takes you, and how much it takes out of you, depends on what power you use to pull the plows.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS
BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for July 7th. Beginning the Christian Life. John 1:35-51. Acts 16:13-34.

Golden Text. He that will, let him take the water of life freely. Rev. 22:17.

Just as there is in the beginning of all things a summons to awake, the beginning of a Christian life is an awakening to better things.

The name Christian, from very early times was the distinctive title of the followers of Jesus, but it is very unlikely that the name was adopted originally by the Christians themselves. Rather its origin lies in the hatred of the Jews and the oriental habit of nicknaming the followers of any master. The first reference to the name came when Paul and Barnabas, standing in the market place at Antioch, told their story of Christ and the name catching the fancy of the non-Christian Gentiles, they used the term Christian as a convenient method of designating the followers of a new belief.

Originating in this casual way the name took deep root in the human speech and within the space of a single generation became wide-spread. Thus while the original meaning of the name meant merely a follower of Christ, it has this historical significance. It marked the distinct emergence of Christianity from Judaism and the recognition of its right to a separate place among the religions of the world. Until the new beginning at Antioch it had been held by outsiders as merely a Jewish sect. From that time people began to realize that it was not a religion of book or a dogma, an idea or an institution but a faith that centered in a person.

When the word Christian became a definite designation of the followers of Christ, the word Christianity naturally followed to denote the faith which Christians profess. This must be viewed under two aspects—for while it is a great fact of universal history it is also a personal experience and while it is a revelation from above it is a something effected from within ourselves. Quite naturally the Christian religion clothed itself in outward forms but it must never be confused or identified with the forms it has taken. Notwithstanding the fact that Christianity was, and is related to all ethnic faiths and in many Pagan beliefs we find its anticipation and there is in Judaism a definite and divine preparation for it thru the law and prophecy, priesthood and sacrifices. All these contributed directly to this result. But with all these connections with the past, Christianity was a religion absolutely new and the Pagan faiths instead of really explaining its origin, reveal more the world's great need of it.

Very soon in the early church there came that inevitable crisis which decided that though Judaism had been the cradle of Christianity, it was not to be its nursing-mother, for Christianity was not a mere spiritualized Judaism but a religion, new and universal, acknowledging alike Jew and Gentile and Greek and seeing in Christ, Himself the "all in all". He who came into the world to save it from sin brought the revelation of God and the redemption of mankind, giving in Christianity the religion of perfected character.

As a personal experience three distinct principles of character enter. Faith is the foundation, then obedience and overspreading them, rules love. Sometimes one fails to grasp the idea that Christianity while being a religious life is also meant to be our social life. You can no more really separate the two than you can separate faith and obedience, which are like the roots and flowers and fruit of a tree. Growing in opposite directions there is no opposition, only united strength. Jesus set the standard of attainment "Ye shall be perfect" and this holds equally for society, pure and world-wide as well as for the personal purity of individuals. His kingdom is ruled by the three requisites of personal Christianity, Faith, Obedience and Love.

Long ago Christ made the beginning for our Christian lives, but we also must make a beginning for God never forces the citadel of the human heart.

He stands and knocks and waits until the door is opened before He will enter in and take possession, and the key that unlocks is the desire for the faith of the Christian religion.

Busy Times on the Farm
BY W. H. COLE

Wheat harvesting for the year has been completed on our farm. It has been a good many years since as perfect harvesting conditions have prevailed thruout the cutting season as this year. The only possible objection that could be made was the oppressive heat on several afternoons. But aside from that everything was ideal. The ground was smooth and afforded perfect traction for the binder drive wheel so that there was no lost motion to tire the horses and it made our 7-foot machine a very light load for the four horses which we had hitched to it. The grain also stood up straight and with not too much straw which made it possible to do an excellent job of binding on the grain. There will be some good bundles to handle at threshing time. The condition of the ground and grain made it possible to save the grain without the loss of scarcely a head.

For the first time in many years we cut wheat on Sunday. We did not cut that day because the grain was over-ripe or going down but conditions were ideal for cutting and with a hungry world clamoring for breadstuff we felt no religious scruples against cutting that day so that none would be lost. Then too with a large acreage of rapidly ripening oats staring us in the face we took the position of the man with the ox in the ditch on the Sabbath day. The old scriptural injunction regarding the ox in the ditch is all right provided it is not overworked but too frequently it happens that people purposely shove him into the ditch on Saturday in order that they may be able to spend Sunday pulling him out.

Since the cutting has been completed we have been spending the time in laying-by the corn. Or we might more properly say that the forenoons have been used for that purpose. The afternoons are too hot to work the horses in the tall corn so we work them in the kafir where they can get more air. The corn mentioned is some that was planted during the first week in April and is as tall as the horse's back and some of it is showing signs of getting ready to tassel. In laying it by we are using a one row four shovel cultivator to which four horses are attached. The machine is not set to cultivate very deeply, as the number of horses would indicate, but the ground is very dry and hard which, together with the heat, necessitates the use of plenty of horsepower. But we are doing a good job of both cultivating and weed killing while we are working in the corn and then in the afternoons the same four horses are attached to the two row shovel cultivator and do just as good work in the kafir. A good rain would be much appreciated but the dry spell has its advantages if it is not too long continued. It is an excellent time to get rid of weeds and grass.

We had a rousing War Savings Stamp meeting at our schoolhouse—Centennial—one night recently and the results were so very satisfactory that we record them with a great amount of pride. Of course there are other just as loyal communities thruout the land but we don't live in them so we just "toot our horn" for our neighborhood which is what any loyal American is justified in doing. There is scarcely an individual in the community but what bought liberally of Liberty Bonds and when the recent Red Cross Drive came we "went over the top" with 100 per cent the first day. So when the stamp drive was started we really did not know how the folks would "take to it." We feared that they would feel that they were pumped almost dry. But the War Savings Stamp meeting was well advertised and held and it was found that the quota of the district was \$1700 and the neighborhood tendered its respects to the kaiser by subscribing for \$2000 worth of stamps. There was not a voter in the district but what oversubscribed his quota.

So long as the boys are at the front, difficulties are to be subdued, impossibilities to be trampled down.

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- "The Sammy Lock Kiss."
- "Every Little Girlie."
- "I'm Goin' Back to the U. S. A."
- "Our Country, Our Home, Our Flag."

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A Story of Two Happy Girls

Profits from Chickens Pay for Education

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

EVERY good story should have a heroine. The one I am going to tell you has two heroines, so I hope it will please you doubly well.

The events of the story happened in the year 1924. No, I didn't mean 1824, for this is a tale of the future. Perhaps you are one of its heroines.

Mary Ellen had just entered college, and, oh, dear, there were so many things to think about! Had she made the wisest choice of studies? Were her class cards properly made out? How about conflicts? She must hurry to the co-operative store to buy her books. Perhaps she would find the supply exhausted. Then she must wait and fall behind the rest of the class.

Despite all of these worries she had time and interest enough to watch the other students who hurried thru the hall, all as busy as she. Who was that bright-eyed, fluffy-haired girl who



Three Clay County Girls.

turned to look at her a second time as they passed each other? Surely she had seen that face somewhere before. Why, certainly, she remembered now. Books purchased, she hurried to her room and taking a gaily covered scrapbook from her study table, she turned its pages rapidly and, sure enough, gazing out from one of them were those clear, bright eyes. There could be no mistake about it. That was the same fluffy hair, too.

Mary Ellen at once became absorbed in the reading matter of this particular page. Susan of the bright eyes and fluffy hair had been one of the most successful raisers of purebred chickens in the poultry club contest four years before. And how interesting! Here on this very page she told that she was saving her profits from her chickens to pay for her education.

You may depend upon it, half a minute hadn't elapsed before Mary Ellen had sought the student directory and to her joy found Susan's name entered in the freshman class of the year before. Only another half minute passed before she found her telephone number. Then a joyous conversation ensued.

"To be sure, I was a member of the poultry club," Susan replied. "That's how I happened to be here in school. My chickens are educating me." She laughed merrily. "I got my start in the poultry club. You, too? Well, now, isn't that just too fine for anything! Yes, I remember passing you in the corridor this morning. You know I turned around and looked at you a second time and thought 'Where have I seen that girl before?' It was only your picture I had seen. What's your address? 420 Maryland? If you're not busy I'm coming over this very minute."

Thus began a friendship that was to prove delightful to the two girls thruout their college days.

Interesting When You're Grown

Are you making a scrapbook of the Capper Poultry club stories in the Farmers Mail and Breeze? Many of the members are. One original girl wrote me a few days ago that she is not only pasting the stories in hers, but she is writing in the book other things about the club which she wishes to remember when she grows up.

In sending reports of county meetings reporters should always make them as complete as possible. Lack of space will probably prevent my using the complete report but I am delighted to have all the news about the club meetings.

Club girls in Greenwood county have chosen Mrs. G. R. Greenwood

Anna's mother for their reporter. Their June meeting was held at Anna's home. Anna, with one of her older sisters acting as chauffeur, went to town to get the girls, and a big piece of ice "to help keep cool." Then they spent the time looking at the chickens and getting acquainted until dinner when a wartime menu was served. After dinner the girls amused themselves outdoors for a while and then held their business meeting. They gave a short program, consisting of patriotic songs, instrumental music, recitations and short talks about poultry.

Meade county girls attended the intercounty poultry and pig club meeting in Ford county. "My two brothers and I started from home at 10 o'clock," Agnes Wells writes. "We stopped for Lila Kinsinger and took her with us. We reached the grove at noon." A picnic dinner, of course, was one of the good parts of the event.

Lenore Rosiska, reporter for the Clay county club, was hostess at the June meeting. The program combined patriotic selections and readings on poultry. Each girl gave a report of the number of chickens in her contest flock, showing that the five girls have a total of 458 little chickens. Lenore recently gave a sitting of her purebred contest eggs to the Red Cross society. They brought \$1.75. "The more I care for my chickens, the gladder I am that I joined the club," Lenore writes.

As the Linn county club has a small membership, Mrs. C. F. Horton, Hazel's mother, invited several other girls to attend the last meeting, making a dozen altogether. You may be sure they had a fine time. Mrs. Horton explained the rules of the club and invited the visiting girls to join next year. These officers were elected: president, Alice Burge; secretary, Mrs. E. A. Burge; reporter, Mrs. Horton. The following program was given: Song, "America"; reading, "The Flag Goes By," Alice Burge; reading, "The Happy Family," Elva Howerton; solo, "Long Boy," Carl Horton; readings by Elsie, Pearl and Mabel Morrell; piano solo, Edna Clark; reading, "Your Flag and My Flag," Leona Rogers; reading, "The Judgment Day," Hazel Horton; solo, "What Will We Do with Him?" Carl Horton; piano solo, "The Clatter," Hazel Horton.

Will Hold Big Picnic

"I can scarcely wait until the Fourth of July," Velma Bilhimer, county leader of Hodgeman county, wrote. "for we are going to have a big meeting and picnic then at the creek." All of the 10 girls of the club attended the June meeting. Officers were elected and then plans were made for the July meeting.

The Miami county club met with Myrtle Collins, county leader. The girls did not give a program but enjoyed a general good time.

Here are several points which I should like to have poultry club girls remember: Always place your name on your report; in giving a report of a meeting do not forget to state the date; keep the records of the chickens of your farm flock and contest pen in a safe place so that you will have them at the end of the year when you make out your annual reports; if you cannot attend a county meeting during June, July or August send a written excuse signed by one of your parents to the county leader.

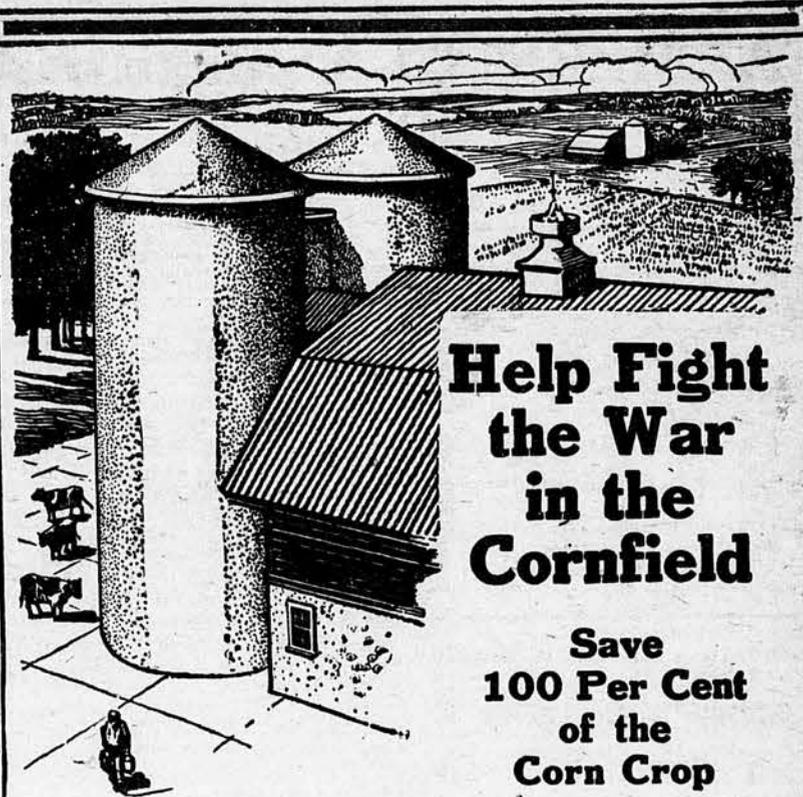
The three girls of Clay county shown in the picture used in this issue are Lenore Rosiska, Margaret Todd and Lois Long.

Extracts from Letters

The other girls are telling how they are spending their money from their chickens so I will tell how I am spending mine. I am taking elocution lessons.—Hazel Horton, Blue Mound, Linn county.

I can scarcely wait for the Farmers Mail and Breeze to come every week so that I can read the poultry club news. I like to read the extracts from letters which the girls have written.—Gail Gardner, Fredonia, Wilson county.

My pullets have laid 490 eggs since February 26. I enjoy reading our poultry club page in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Myrtle Cassidy, Monument, Logan county.



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BLACK AMBER AND RED ORANGE CANE seed. High germination test. Well matured. \$3 per bu. in 2 bu. lots. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

EXTRA FANCY PURE ORANGE CANE seed. K. S. A. C. germination test 94. Price \$4.50 per hundred, sacked, F. O. B. our station. Casebler Elevator Co., McLouth, Kan.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS, RECLEANED Orange, Black Amber, 5 1/2; red top Sumac cane seed, 7; white or red kafir, 5 1/2; feterita, 6; Dorso, 8 cents per pound. Express paid to any point in Kansas or Oklahoma. Seamless bags 60c, jute bags 35c. The L. C. Adam Mer. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR SALE, TOM WATSON WATERMELON seed at \$1.50 per pound. Saved from selected 100 lb. melons like those which took grand champion Blue Ribbon at Wichita Exposition and Wheat Show last fall. Please remit postage with order. S. H. Shaver, Wichita, Kan., Route 7, Box 92.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 99% pure, good germination, \$8.50 per bushel. Order early. Freight is slow. George Bowman, Logan, Kan.

LANDS.

TO TRADE FOR RANCH—GOOD 220 ACRE farm in Elk county, Kan. Box 77, Argonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD 80 ACRE FARM. Write owner, Fred Carwell, Route 4, Parsons, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL EIGHTY, \$2,000, PROSPECT well, improved, fine water, ideal location. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan.

80 ACRES, NEW MEXICO, IRRIGABLE, cheap; mild winters; get your home now; long terms; non-resident owner. Hodges, 119 Helman street, San Antonio, Texas.

A BARGAIN, 960 ACRE IMPROVED RANCH on Beaver Creek, Wichita county, Kansas. 200 acres fine bottom land. Quick sale \$13.50 per acre. Address E. Sowers, Leoti, Kan.

FOR SALE SMALL AND LARGE RIVER bottom farms 3 to 6 miles from Emporia, Kan. Also ranches in Chase county, Kan. Write or see me for terms and prices. H. F. Hoel, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED FARM to rent on shares. Three in family. Want to put on some wheat this fall and want place near good school. Can furnish references. J. J. Tracy, Camp Funston, Kansas, care Funston, Barber Co.

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

FOR SALE.

OIL BURNING BIG BULL TRACTOR. Good condition. Price \$400. Alf. Blackmur, Peabody, Kan.

FOR SALE—HOT AIR HEATING PLANT, 10 room capacity. Like new. P. S. Mitchell, Iola, Kan.

FOR SALE, ONE BIG 1916 BULL TRAC- tor, in good condition, \$400. Harold Blood, Route 3, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 HORSE STEAM TRACTOR \$450. Several gas tractors \$250 up. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

1916 BULL TRACTOR, NEVER BEEN used. New Case tractor plow, both for sale cheap. Chas. Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

WELL DRILL FOR SALE, ARMSTRONG, combined bable and jetting rig with 8-16 new Avery tractor. Price \$1500. E. U. Howe, Hanston, Kan.

FOR SALE—BIG THRESHING OUTFIT, Advance engine, Case separator. Run 60 days. Good as new. Price \$2,500. R. G. Rycroft, Greenfield, Okla.

FOR SALE—TWO HEADERS, 32 INCH steel Case separator, 1 set of 8 bottom self lift plows, all good as new. Will sell cheap for cash or bankable note. R. H. Pennington, Montezuma, Kan.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF Mansop Campbell fanning mills and graders for sale, \$30 F. O. B. Loubsburg. All new mills and in first class condition. Interstate Merc. Co., Loubsburg, Kan.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE FOR SMALL TRACTOR— one steel gray imported Percheron stallion, 7 years old, sound, weight 1906, broke to work harness. One large Missouri jack, 7 years old, sound. M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER, ONE MAN—ONE horse—one row. Self gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for 23 years. Only \$25 with fodder binder. Free catalogue showing picture of harvester. Process-Corn Harvester Mfg. Co., Salina, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, (HERE- fords preferred) or horses, slightly used Big Bull tractor, arranged with double manifold, uses either gasoline or kerosene. With tractor, new Case two bottom 14 inch plow. J. H. Goetzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

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

18 HORSE ADVANCE COMPOUND ENGINE with 32 in. Advance separator ready to thresh. 21 horse Advance with 36 in. Rumely separator ready to thresh. Choice of complete outfit, \$1,750. Threshed just two short seasons. Terms given. Louis Masopust, Ellsworth, Kan.

35-70 HORSE POWER REEVES STEAM tractor, Canadian type boiler. This machine is in excellent shape having just been thoroughly overhauled and can be seen at Newton, Kansas. An excellent machine for threshing, grading roads and rock crushing. Price \$2,500, f. o. b., Newton, Kansas. Address R. Sutherland & Co., 818 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

FARMERS WANT THRESHERMEN TO handle bumper wheat crop at Lorraine, Kansas. 12c per bushel with cook shack. Apply to Will Heltschmidt, Lorraine, Kan.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WITH OWN help. Must be experienced in dairying and general farming. Will furnish everything including registered and grade Holsteins, horses, machinery, and hogs. Sell all the milk wholesale at good price. Have beautiful home and surroundings. Cannot devote my time to the farm and will give a reliable man a splendid proposition. Located in Kansas. Address "Dairy," care Mail and Breeze.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

PATENTS.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL- ity should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

WANTED, NEW IDEAS—WRITE FOR list of Patent Buyers and Inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Our four books free. Patents advertised free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WHY PAY MORE FOR YOUR OILS AND grease when you can buy direct from us and save the middleman profit? We sell to consumer only. Prompt and careful attention given all orders. Our stock of Auto. Tractor, Gas Engine, Red Engine, Steam Cylinder and Harvester Oils is complete. Write for prices. The Reliable Regal Brand. Chanute Oil Products Co., Chanute, Kan.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 25 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

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

Big Crops for Kansas

Kansas will have big crops this year. The wheat crop will be the second largest ever known in the state and may reach 100 million bushels. Good rains fell over a large part of the state on Sunday, June 23, that will be of great benefit to corn, pastures and all late crops. Last week preceding the rain the weather was very hot and some crops were injured, but favorable weather now will insure good yields.

According to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, Kansas planted 7,064,103 acres to corn this year, and its condition is much better now than it was in June of last year. Its condition is estimated at 82 per cent of the normal. The kafirs will run from 73.6 per cent to 75.7 per cent of the normal.

The first cutting of alfalfa made about 1 million tons, or an average of almost a ton an acre on 1,131,373 acres. The quality was good and practically all of it was saved. The estimated potato acreage is 66,416 and its condition at 77.6 per cent of the normal. Pastures are good in nearly all of the "bluestem" counties, but in the northeastern and a few counties in the western part of the state they will range from poor to fair. The prairie hay averaged .926 tons an acre. Oats were damaged considerably by hot weather.

Pawnee County—Weather is very warm, and we need rain badly. Some damage to wheat, oats and barley has been caused by excessive heat. Harvest will keep us busy for a couple of weeks. A few farmers are binding grain this week, but straw is almost too short to bind well. Flies are bothering stock. Corn is excellent. Cream 38c; butter 30c; eggs 20c; corn, mixed \$1.30; oats 90c.—C. E. Chesterman, June 22.

Douglas County—Farmers are busy cutting wheat, and the crop is ripening very rapidly. Potatoes have been cut badly by the drought. Help is scarce.—O. L. Cox, June 18.

Scott County—Barley and oats are heading. There is little wheat in the county. Grass is good and stock are doing well. Large crop of sorghum has been planted. All crops are late.—J. M. Helfrick, June 18.

Harper County—Weather is dry and windy. Wheat harvest has begun and the quantity as well as the quality is excellent. Oats will make a fair crop. We will have plenty of help for harvest, at 40 cents an hour, single handed, with board. Everyone is busy.—H. E. Henderson, June 16.

Rooks County—Wheat has been damaged by extreme hot weather. Corn crop is doing well. Harvest began June 24.—C. O. Thomas, June 24.

Marshall County—Dry weather ripened the wheat a little too fast and in many fields the yield will be light. Corn has been plowed the second time. It is free of weeds and in

good condition. Second alfalfa cutting must wait until we have a good rain.—C. A. Kjellberg, June 22.

Blaine County—Wheat cutting has begun and will show a fair yield. Oats will be short and light on account of the excessive heat. Early planted potatoes are practically gone.—S. L. Knapp, June 20.

Graham County—All small grains have been damaged by the hot dry weather. Corn is excellent. The seed wheat proposition is looming up before the farmer with no seed in sight. Many will need assistance if only a normal crop is sown. Livestock is doing well on good pasture.—C. L. Kobler, June 22.

Sheridan County—All crops need rain. Some farmers are mowing wheat and barley for feed. Corn will make a fair crop. Cream 43c; eggs 28c; corn and other feedstuffs too high to buy.—R. E. Patterson, June 20.

Kingman County—Wheat harvest is well under way. Some early oats has been cut, but that late planted will not be cut until after wheat harvest. No scarcity of harvest hands. Second crop of alfalfa will be ready to cut in a short time.—H. H. Rodman, June 17.

Republic County—The extreme dry, hot weather has cut the oats yield considerably. Pastures are short and stock water is becoming scarce. Farmers are harvesting barley and early oats. Corn is clean, shows good color and is growing fast.—E. L. Shepard, June 20.

Coffey County—We had 107 degree weather on June 11. Corn is going to market at \$1.30 to \$1.50. Crops are making excellent growth; wheat is ripening and harvest has begun. Prairie grass is showing up well and some farmers are cutting and baling hay. Flies are bad.—A. T. Stewart, June 16.

Sumner County—Wheat harvest is progressing rapidly, and there is lots of good wheat in the county. Early oats are ripe and being cut. Corn and kafir need rain. Oats 44c; corn \$1.50; eggs 22c; butterfat 42c.—E. L. Stocking, June 15.

Ottawa County—Early wheat is well filled, but late crop will be very light due to dry weather. We have had no rain this month. Corn is well cultivated and clean. Oats will be cut short. Rye is cut and the crop was an excellent one.—W. S. Wakefield, June 21.

Trego County—Hot, dry weather has cut the wheat very much. Late crop suffered the most damage. Oats and barley has been damaged considerably. Harvest will begin June 24. Pastures need rain. Corn is a good crop where the fields are clean.—C. C. Cross, June 21.

Doniphan County—No rain since May 31. Extreme, hot weather has caused wheat to ripen prematurely. Oats were damaged by drought. Pastures are not showing up well. Wheat harvest has begun.—C. Culp, Jr., June 22.

Dickinson County—Corn is holding out well during the hot weather. Harvest is keeping us busy. Wheat crop is good and the upland will produce about 20 bushels an acre. Oats crop will be light.—F. M. Lorson, June 22.

Stevens County—Wheat is ripening rapidly and some farmers are cutting. We are expecting about 20 bushels an acre. Crops generally are clean, and most fields show a good stand. Pastures are fine.—Monroe Traver, June 22.

Lyon County—We have nearly completed the wheat harvest. Potatoes and gardens are needing rain. Oats will be ready to harvest July 1. Stock is doing well on pastures. Flies are very bad. We will have good apples, where orchards were sprayed.—E. R. Griffith, June 23.

Jackson County—Weather is very warm, and the wheat is ripening too fast. Gardens need rain. About one-half of the wheat crop has been cut. Corn will make a fair crop. Second alfalfa crop will be light. Oats is ready to cut.—F. O. Grubbs, June 22.

The Week's Market Report

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

Wheat—Official fixed prices. Corn—No. 1 mixed, sales \$1.58; No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.57@1.59, sales \$1.57 1/2; nearly white, \$1.78@1.80; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.50@1.54, sales \$1.50; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.45@1.48; sample mixed, sales \$1.12@1.25; No. 1 white, sales \$1.83; No. 2 white, nominally \$1.80@1.83, sales \$1.81@1.82; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.70@1.73, sales \$1.70@1.72; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.55@1.60, sales \$1.65; sample white, sales \$0c@1.35; No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.60@1.62; No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.52@1.57, sales \$1.52; No. 4 yellow, nominally \$1.48@1.52.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 78c; No. 3 white, nominally 77 1/2c, sales 77 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 76 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 74 1/2c@75c; Sales 75c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 74 1/2c; No. 2 red, nominally 75 1/2c, sales 75c; No. 3 red, nominally 74 1/2c.

Kafir—No. 2 white, nominally \$2.70@2.75; No. 3 nominally \$2.67@2.70.

Milo—No. 2, nominally \$2.70@2.75; No. 3, nominally \$2.67@2.70, sales \$2.70.

Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.70@1.85.

Barley—No. 4, nominally 90c@1.10, sales 95c.

Bran—Nominally \$1.65@1.85.

Shorts—Nominally \$2.08@2.10.

Corn crop—Nominally \$2.98@3.07.

Hogs—Bulk, \$16.25@16.45; heavy, \$16.35@16.50; packers and butchers, \$16.25@16.45; light, \$16.20@16.40; pigs, \$16.25@16.75.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$16.75@17.69; western dressed beef steers, \$13.00@16.50; western steers, \$14.00@17.50; southern steers, \$8.50@15.50; cows, \$6.75@13.50; heifers, \$8.00@14.00; stockers and feeders, \$7.00@14.00; bulls, \$8.00@11.50; calves, \$7.50@14.25.

Sheep—Lambs, \$16.00@19.25; yearlings, \$14.00@17.00; wethers, \$12.00@15.00; ewes, \$10.00@14.00; stockers and feeders, \$6.75@15.50.

Hay—New alfalfa, choice, \$21.00@21.50; No. 1, \$19.50@20.50; standard, \$18.00@19.00; No. 2, \$12.00@15.50; No. 3, \$7.00@11.50.

Prairie, choice, \$13.00@19.00; No. 1, \$16.00@17.70; No. 2, \$13.00@15.50; No. 3, \$6.00@12.50. Lowland prairie \$4.00@10.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$3.00@14.00. Clover, mixed, \$15.50; No. 1, \$19.00@19.50; No. 1, \$15.00@18.00; No. 2, \$8.50@14.50. Clover, No. 1, \$13.00@14.00; No. 2, \$8.00@12.50. Straw, \$5.00@6.00.

Know just what every cow is doing. This is the only safe way to run the dairy business.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will be glad to run free notices of farmers who wish to buy farm machinery, or who have machinery for sale or trade. There is a machinery shortage and it is essential that the best possible use should be made of the equipment available.

For sale: One four cylinder, 45 horsepower homemade tractor, ideal belt power. Price \$125. Stants Bros., Hope, Kan.

For sale: One 7-foot cut, Deering Grain Binder; and one No. 7 Birdsell, Clover and Alfalfa huller with self-feeder. All in good condition. A. M. Dull, R. 3, Washington, Kan.

Wanted: A canvas sheet to use with my threshing outfit, and also a drive belt. A. U. Johnson, Parsons, Kan.

For sale: Twentieth Century Farm Horse Ford tractor attachment that has been used very little. Price \$175. Walter E. Kaesler, Hatton, Kan.

For sale: One 28-inch new Racine separator in good condition. Price \$600. Geo. H. Lutz, Fowler, Kan.

For sale or trade: One new Liberty tractor attachment. It can be attached to any make of motor car. Will exchange for two bottom plows, a binder or a two row lister. F. J. Pospicil, Lincolnville, Kan.

For sale or trade: A Big Bull tractor with latest equipment for burning oil. I will trade for a Ford car or a pair of young mules. W. C. Epperson, R. 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

For sale: One Reeves 16 horsepower steam engine and one 33x50 Peerless separator in good condition. J. A. Quanz, Glade, Kan.

For sale: One Big Bull tractor in good running order and one J. I. Case three bottom 14 inch engine plow. C. L. Hull, Tyrone, Kan.

For sale: One six horsepower Fairbanks gas engine and saw rig. Price \$80. J. A. Chaffin, Glade, Kan.

Wanted: A four bottom 14-inch engine plow with an automatic shift. I. C. Shannon, Lebanon, Kan.

For sale: One 22-45 Hart Parr Oil tractor and one two section, 14 disk Emerson plow. Price \$750. Floyd Kelly, Tyrone, Okla.

For sale: An Avery 42-inch separator, a 40 horsepower Gaar-Scott engine and a cook shack.—D. B. Speck, R. 1, Oakley, Kan.

For sale: One Avery tractor 40-80 horsepower just equipped with McQuay-Harris never leak rings. Price \$900. W. H. Baxter, Gorham, Kan.

For sale or trade: An Edison Home graphophone that plays 2 and 4 minute records. This and 200 records I desire to trade for a gas engine four to six horsepower. Lloyd Kelley, Council Grove, Kan.

Wanted to buy: A four disk tractor plow, also a small separator with not more than 30-inch cylinder. State price and condition. Clarence Nelson, Smolan, Kan.

For sale: One 36-75 Case steam tractor in good condition, also two sets of four bottoms each Moline plows. Sam J. Lutz, Gardner, Col.

To Prevent Harvest Fires

Keep your machinery in repair, well lubricated and provided with an air clarifier and a good spark arrester. Hot boxes and hot carbon cause 30 per cent of grain fires.

Always have at hand on the harvester at least two good chemical fire extinguishers. They keep little fires from growing up.

Don't smoke in the fields. Tobacco may be satisfying, but it's hot.

Break up big fields by cutting hay strips at intervals while grain is green. These give you a chance to fight and confine fire to a small area.

Plow several furrows around your grain field as a fire break. Your

neighbor may not be as careful as you are.

Help organize your community and install fire fighting equipment at convenient points. Get ready now. After a fire starts it's too late.

Guard your wheat and oats stacks against incendiary fires that may be started by evil minded persons. Plow several furrows around your stacks.

SALE NOTES

BY T. W. MORSE

Every line of business recruits some notables from other lines of work. In the Shorthorn cattle business a comparatively recent recruit is George Stallings, better known as owner of the Boston "Braves."

Here is a "fieldnote" in which I am bound to take considerable stock. It predicts a successful career for a Duroc Jersey breeder in Marshall county, Kan. His name is A. L. Breeding.

Regents of the Nebraska University have demanded the resignations of three instructors named Luckey, Hopt and Persinger. They may consider themselves Luckey that they have not been "Hopt" on by Pershing "er" some regular fighter who might have been rough with them, instead of just being asked to resign.

"Bill" Hartnett, who in Shorthorn cattle circles, facetiously has been called the "wild Irishman from the Argentine," lately arrived from England bringing with him an importation of 33 cattle of his favorite breed, bought on orders from breeders of this country.

Close around Kansas City are 35 or more herds (large and small) of registered Hereford cattle. The cattle in these herds at current prices and the farms on which they are kept represent a total valuation of 5 million dollars. Did you get that; 5 million dollars? Which suggests, possibly, one of the ways in which the secretary of the Hereford record association, located at Kansas City, earns the salary paid him by the breeders who have put North America ahead of the remainder of the world in Hereford production.

Fred Reppert, famous livestock auctioneer, may be in the same "awful fix" as some of the millers, who toward the close of the fiscal year sold flour to the government at a loss to keep from showing profits in excess of those permitted under the Food Administration's order. The plan to which "Colonel" Reppert has resorted provides for his selling livestock only four days a week. As this leaves him two days a week for buying Liberty Bonds, giving to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other lines of war work requiring large sums of money it is believed his income can be kept within such bounds as he may have decided upon.

Tractor Provides the Power

"The first time that I ever had power enough ahead of the disk to satisfy me was this spring when I used the tractor," said A. T. Heinig, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, when he was asked about its use. Satisfactory experience in both disking and plowing this spring has served to somewhat reconvert Mr. Heinig to tractors. Previous to this year he had a tractor, of a make different from that of the machine used in the spring, which he could not operate successfully. The tractor he now uses was purchased by his brother for work on the roads, but as his brother went into military service Mr. Heinig decided to make the best use possible of the tractor. With many other farmers he believes that the tractor can be and should be used extensively as a war measure but that it is not yet sufficiently perfected for general farm work under normal conditions.

Kansas Meat Production

Kansas pastures are now carrying the largest number of beef cattle in the history of the state—approximately 3 million head. There has been a steady gain in the size and numbers of the

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

Special Notice

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

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

IMP. 160, 4 1/2 miles, 2-5 of 70 acres wheat, \$60 per a. until July. Terms. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

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

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

I HAVE several good farms for sale cheap, in German Catholic settlement. Crops looking fine. Will bear inspection. Jake Brown, Olpe, Kan.

SMALL RANCHES in Lyon county, 880 acres, 4 miles Santa Fe, smooth land, highly improved, only \$50 per acre. 1300 acres best blue stem pasture \$40. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

160 A. 4 1/2 miles town. Modern 8 room house; barn, etc. 100 a. cultivation, remainder grass, rich black land. Write for description and free booklet. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

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

4 A. adjoining McAlester, city 15,000. 300 ft. from \$40,000 ward school. All level, dry black bottom land, fine for fruit, poultry and gardening. \$110 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

240 ACRES improved farm. 200 acres in cultivation. Priced at \$18,000 if taken at once. Wheat this year will make twenty bushel. The Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

PRICE \$6000 320 acres 1/2 mile from switch (new elevator building). All choice farm land. 5 1/2 miles from Hugoton, \$2400 cash, balance easy terms. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE 333 a. farm, three miles from town, six room house. Hog house, stone barn, cave, good water. About 50 a. creek bottom, 50 a. upland, balance pasture. Will pasture 50 head of stock. Must sell by Sept. 1st. Price \$16,000. Terms. Owner, J. Elaine Fagerberg, Olsburg, Kan.

FOR SALE—Ranch of 1120 acres in Montgomery Co. 200 a. bottom land, good improvements, everlasting water. Clear and no lease, but can lease for oil for \$5 per a. Price \$30 per a. Would accept smaller farm on deal. Good oil prospects. Eli A. Baum, Burden, Kan.

LYON COUNTY, BARGAINS. 760 A. Imp. 100 a. bottom, 300 cult., \$35,000. 320 a. Imp. 50 a. bottom, 100 cult. Spring watered, \$50 per acre. 160 A. Imp. on National Auto road, 70 a. cult., \$50 per acre. Near towns. Good terms. No trades. Write E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas

960 ACRE RANCH \$12.50 per acre—1/4 cash, balance long easy terms, 6%. Small improvements. Possession immediately. 3 1/2 miles from town. Well grassed pasture, no waste land, some farm land. Write owners. GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kansas

FINE FARM HOME 120 acres 1/2 mile good railroad town, 4 year high school; all good smooth tillable land; 50 acres blue grass; 50 acres wheat; remainder timothy and clover; 2 story 8 room house; good barn; other out buildings; city water system; fine location; possession September 1st. Price \$100 per acre. Good terms. Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kan.

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

small herds on the farms, which are not included in the pasture estimate. The figures for these come from pasture owners, and others whose chief business is in this line. Estimates as to the number of hogs on the farms of the state run as high as 3 1/2 million, a big gain over last year.

Kansas Map to Readers

We have arranged to furnish readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze with a Big Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county;

160 ACRES, only 3 miles from Olpe, Kan., good improvements, land lays good. At only \$8,000. Reasonable terms. For quick sale. The owner says get the cash. The Southeast section in Grand county, Kan. All grass. At only \$8.50 per acre. John J. Wieland, Room 15 Kress Bldg., Emporia, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE

120 acres located 2 1/2 miles of a good railroad town. Good 8 room house, nice blue grass yard, shade trees, good barn, hen house, hog house, cattle barn, 40 acres fenced hog tight and in alfalfa. This is all good black limestone soil, all can be cultivated. There is 30 acres in fine blue grass pasture. Price \$70 per acre, terms if wanted. Dodsworth Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

MISSOURI

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

HOMES IN MISSOURI. The land of opportunities. Buy now. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

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

FORTY clover, grain and stock farms. Limestone soil. Fine 240 acre grain farm. W. E. Taylor, Aldrich, Polk County, Mo.

POLK CO., real bargains, in grain, stock, clover farms with fine flowing springs. W. M. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

BLUE GRASS, Corn and clover farms. 60 ml. south of Kansas City. Best buy you can make. Write me. Parish Real Estate Exchange, Adrian, Mo.

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

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

COLORADO

IT IS A PRIVILEGE to live in Colorado. Let me locate you now before prices advance further. Have some splendid wheat, bean, potato and beet land to offer. Write for list. I. L. Rosenbaum, Orchard, Colo.

OKLAHOMA

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

FARMS The best buy today is Oklahoma farms. 320 a. of creek bottom; improvements fair; fine corn, wheat and alfalfa land; 260 a. in cultivation; all can be cultivated; only \$50 per acre. A. B. Armstrong, Guthrie, Okla.

ARKANSAS

480 ACRES 8 mile Leslie, main road, 50 cultivation, bal. timber, 2 buildings, fine water \$2150. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

CHOICE HOMES and lands Western Arkansas, Logan county, including the famous Pettit Jean Valley. No overflow, no drought, no failure of crops. Write for free list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

1500 ACRE river bottom plantation, 1000 cleared, 20 houses, produced over \$40,000 last year. Price \$90,000, and \$25,000 cash will handle deal. Write for particulars and list. F. S. Horton, Hope, Ark.

BUY a home, beautiful Ozarks, along the Frisco; fertile soil, springs, creeks, small rivers, healthy; fruit, stock, grain farms; easy payments; prices right. Mitchell & Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE or trade, stock of general merchandise doing a good business. Will take 40 or 80 acres. O. C. PAXON, Meriden, Kan.

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

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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

HOMER T. RULE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCED: Mall & Breeze, fieldman and breeders for whom I have sold.

HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

A. A. Hendrickson, Columbus, Kan. C. E. Walters, Skedee, Okla. A. W. Cies, Chillicothe, Mo. W. B. Carpenter, Kansas City, Mo. Livestock and real estate auctioneers; also instructors in MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Largest in world—818 Walnut St., K. C., Mo.

HORSES.

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm Percherons and Herefords Two stallions, one coming 3, one coming 2; also one yearling of my own breeding; are good ones. Can show sire and dam. Also have a number of good bulls from 10 to 12 mo. old; can spare a few heifers bred to my herd bull, Dominator, a son of Domino. Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS. O. I. C. BOAR PIGS FOR SALE. H. M. Schoepflin, Quenemo, Kan.

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

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

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

Kansas Herd Chester Whites 12 September boars and 25 gilts same age. Very choice and as good as you ever saw. Most of them by Don Wildwood and gilts bred if desired to the champion Don Keokuk. Don't delay if you want them. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. D. 5, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

MOSER'S BIG TYPE DUROCS A few extra good fall boars for sale. Bred gilt sale in July. F. J. MOSER, COFF, KANSAS

LONGVIEW STOCK FARM Special offer on Duroc Jersey pigs, either sex and vaccinated. Papers with each pig. Popular blood lines. S. H. LENBERT & SONS, HOPE, KANSAS. R. D. 2

Excellent Tried Sows and Choice Gilts Bred for fall farrow. These are either bred to or sired by King's Colored I Am or Crimson Gano. These tried sows are real brood sows. All priced to sell. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

Albin's Big Type Durocs Herd headers, Golden Model and Defender breeding. Boars and gilts of March farrow, best of breeding \$25 each. Two outstanding yearling boars at \$100 each. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS

Gwinnell Durocs Herd boars—Grand Wonder 6th. Gano's Masterpiece II, Orion Illustration II. 400 SPRING PIGS—400 For Sale—Sows bred for August and September farrow. Boar sale in October. Bred sow sale in February. F. E. GWIN & SONS, Morrowville, Kan.

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

BOARS

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



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

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 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. T. W. Morse, special assignments, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., 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.

July 25—L. Lauterbach & Son, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 14—L. H. Ernst and L. Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.

Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Aug. 6—J. A. Reedy, Lincoln, Neb. B. S. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., Mgr.

Oct. 9—B. R. Thompson, Garrison, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle.

Sept. 5—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 22—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 23—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.

Oct. 24—Miller & Son, Chester, Neb.

Oct. 29—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 29—Hill & King, Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 30—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Oct. 31—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Oct. 31—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.

Nov. 12—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.

Nov. 20—Ed. H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.

Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Jan. 30—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Feb. 12—J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 2—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

July 26—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.

Aug. 5—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Aug. 6—Ahrens Bros., Columbus, Neb.

Aug. 7—Ed M. Kern, Stanton, Neb.

Sept. 4—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Oct. 17—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb.

Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 19—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 24—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Oct. 25—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.

Oct. 26—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

Nov. 9—F. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

Nov. 15—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.

Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.

Nov. 19—D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night sale.)

Jan. 22—J. O. Honeycut, Marysville, Kan.

Jan. 23—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.

Jan. 27—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.

Feb. 4—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 5—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Feb. 6—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 17—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., and Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan., at Clay Center.

Feb. 18—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Feb. 19—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Feb. 21—Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.

Feb. 22—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

Feb. 23—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Nov. 7—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Feb. 1—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

A. E. Whitzel, of Sterling, Kan., has a card announcement in the Red Polled section of Farmers Mail and Breeze which should interest any of our readers wanting bulls of this breed. Mr. Whitzel is one of the leading farmers of Rice county. He specializes in Registered Red Polled cattle, and pure bred yellow seed corn. Note Mr. Whitzel's advertisement in this issue and if interested write him mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Albin's Duroc Jerseys.

Will Albin, of Saffordville, Kan., is offering richly bred Duroc Jersey boars and gilts of March farrow, at \$25 each. This is a bargain price for the kind of breeding and individuals Mr. Albin has for sale. He also has two outstanding yearling boars which he is pricing at \$100 each. Mr. Albin has been breeding Durocs for eight years. In laying his foundation, he bought breeding stock from the best herds of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Golden Model, Grand Model 8th; Great Wonder I Am; Col. Uneda; Rajah and Defender breeding is represented in his herd. Note Mr. Albin's advertisement in this issue and if interested in his offering write him mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Ernest Fear, Bala, Kan., Riley county, advertises, in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, 20 Duroc Jersey gilts, that were yearlings in April and May. They are by Iowa Improver and out of Junior Orion Cherry King sows. They are bred to farrow the last of August and the first of September. They are a choice lot of young sows, weighing better than 300 pounds, in just splendid breeding form. They are bred, and safely passed over, to Watt's Orion, a grandson of Orion Cherry King. Frankly, this is one of the best lots of young brood sows I have seen offered for sale this season. The breeding is right; it is intensely Orion Cherry King breeding and the Fear herd is

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Gilts

Special Private Sale for 30 Days

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

Ernest Fear, Bala, Riley County, Kan.

Eshelman's Duroc Boars

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

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

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

DUROC-JERSEY HERD BOARS

For sale, the mature boar ORION COL. Can't use him longer in herd. Also 8 selected fall boars, sired by him, and 50 spring pigs, boars and gilts. Reasonable prices. Inspection invited. R. C. BEACHLER, MAHASKA, KANSAS

Defender-Pathfinder

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

Blue Ribbon Durocs

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

Otey's Durocs

Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2d, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd. Fifteen gilts bred for summer and fall litters for sale. Write or come and see them. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

Trumbo's Durocs

Herd Boars, Constructor and Constructor Jr. 234259, first prize boar at Kansas State Fair 1917. Immuned boars ready for service \$35 to \$60 each. Write today. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

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

BAZANT'S FAMOUS SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS



The big bone, Big litter mortgage lifters of your fathers. The proven profitable hog for the farmer.

Special 30 days private sale

250 March pigs for sale just weaned, Pairs and trios not related. Pigs shipped on approval to responsible parties. 40 two and three-year-old sows in my herd weighing from 500 to 700 will challenge any like number in any herd for size and quality.

R. J. BAZANT, NARKA, KAN. Sunnyside Farm Republic County

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

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

Wooddell's Durocs

Eight cherry red fall boars for sale. I want to move these out at once, therefore you may expect an attractive price. Youm for better Durocs. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Jones Sells on Approval

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

TWO BIG SALES

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

Durocs of Size and Quality

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Special prices on boars and bred gilts, from Crimson Wonder, Golden Model, Illustrators and Defender breeding. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Large Type Polands

Baby pigs, sows, bred or open. Priced for quick sale. Fashionable blood lines. Howard R. Ames, Byars, Okla.

Spotted Poland Boars

Have a few extra-quality boars for sale. Budweiser stock. Fine condition. Write A. J. Blake, Oak Hill, Kan.

WEANED PIGS

Thrifty, growtly and descended from A Wonder; Big Hadley and Perfect Tecumseh. \$15 each. E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS.

Old Original Spotted Polands

12 fall and spring gilts bred to farrow in September. Also choice spring boars. Big Public Sale Oct. 2. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

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

Perfection Spotted Polands

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

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7738. 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

Mar. Boars

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



For Sale
 30 head yearling Shropshire ewes. Price \$18. Also 2 year old Percheron mare and yearling stud from imported stock. Priced to sell.
Ernest Shoebottom, Fairbury, Neb.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and 20 boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

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

Howell's Hampshires
 Fall boars and gilts, spring pigs, grand sire, the undefeated Messenger Boy.
F. T. HOWELL, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

Hampshires on Approval
 Choice 200 pound Sept. boars and gilts. Breeding the gilts now. Send the money after you get your hogs. Farmers prices.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed.
WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan., WICHITA, KAN.

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

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm
 Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.
MALOREN & GARRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS

RED POLLED BULLS
 Two grandsons of Banker, year old, ready for service. Priced for quick sale. A. E. WHITZEL, Sterling, Kan.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
SHORTHORN BULLS Very close serviceable Shorthorn bulls for a limited time.
FRANK H. YEAGER, BAZAAR, KANSAS

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

Elmwood Shorthorns
 2 bulls for sale, one a 2 year old and a good sire, and one 10 mo. old. Come or write. R. E. Halley, Wilsey, Kansas

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

Shorthorn Business
 The 1918 receipts at this office will run approximately four times as much as in 1914. 25% above those of last year. Transfers in March were 50% greater than in March, 1917. \$200,000 will be offered as Shorthorn prizes during 1918.
 The Shorthorn is the breed for you.
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N
 13 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago, Ill.

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

Shorthorn Bulls
 20 choice young bulls
 10 to 20 months old.
 Sired by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th.
 All in good condition and priced to sell.
W. F. BLEAM & SONS,
 BLOOMINGTON, Osborne County, KANSAS

one of the best in the west. Ernest Fear is one of the fellows that does just what he agrees to do and you can buy these magnificent young sows at very reasonable prices. You can trust him to handle them and prepare them for shipment with the utmost care. Look up the advertisement and write him today. He has about 20 spring pigs that simply can't be beat. He has already sold one at a good price that will be shown this season and one of the most prominent breeders in the west has selected a gilt from this herd that will be shown in the big shows this fall. Now is the time to buy these yearling sows.—Advertisement.

D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan., is a breeder of Duroc Jerseys at that place visited last Wednesday. We were invited out to the Ryan home for dinner and sampled the first fried chicken of the season and Mrs. Ryan assured us she would have "killed" two or three more if she had known we liked fried chicken so well. Mr. Ryan has a nice crop of spring pigs and they are doing nicely. His herd boar, Critic's Orion, by Buck's Orion is a big smooth yearling with great stretch, bone and a nice high back. The dams of the spring pigs are of splendid breeding and quality. Mr. Ryan will sell boars and gilts in Centralia Nov. 19. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Live Wire Duroc Breeders.
 Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan., proprietor of the Limestone herd of Duroc Jerseys, is out with a neat little folder which tells all about his herd and many other things of general interest to Duroc Jersey breeders. It is free for the asking and you better have him send you one if you have not already received it. Mr. Coad raised 250 spring pigs. He bought the highest priced gilt sold in Kansas at auction last winter and he is a live wire. His neighbor breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Roy Humes, is president of the Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders association. They are in the big bred sow sale circuit with the Gwinn and Guy Zimmerman at Morrowville. All these sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Spotted Poland China Gilts.
 Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., Riley county, is, as readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze know, a pioneer Kansas breeder of big Spotted Poland Chinas. I visited his herd last Tuesday and he has a wonderful crop of spring pigs. Big, stretchy fellows that have loads of bone and they are surely the kind that gets big. And they should be that kind you will readily agree when you see the three big herd boars, Spotted Tom, Spotted Chief and American Pride, in service in Mr. Carlson's herd. At present he offers some nice fall and spring gilts, bred for September farrow. He has claimed Oct. 2, as the date of his big public sale that will be held on his farm at Cleburne. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Jersey Cattle Dispersal.
 B. R. Thompson, Garrison, Kan., Riley county, will disperse his herd of registered Jersey cattle Oct. 9. The sale will be held at his farm just north of Garrison and 30 head will be sold. His two year old herd bull will be in this sale unless he can find a buyer for him right away. He has two more cows to breed and would prefer to sell him at once as he will be through with him then. He will be priced right. He is good size and a good individual. The Thompson herd of registered Jersey cattle needs no introduction, among those familiar with Jersey cattle affairs. The herd was developed and most of the fine individuals grown on Mr. Thompson's farm. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time. Garrison is 16 miles north of Manhattan. Write him about the herd bull.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa
 BY JESSE R. JOHNSON
 J. A. Reedy, Jersey cattle breeder of Lincoln, Neb., authorizes us to claim Aug. 6, as the date for his dispersion sale. On the above date he will sell about 80 head of registered cattle, consisting of about 70 females, 40 cows in milk, a great line of heifers, bred and open and some bulls including his two great herd bulls, Imp. Euterpeon and Violas Grey Fox, a bull descended from the noted world's record cow Jacoba Irene. Watch this paper for later announcement.—Advertisement.

Nebraska August Duroc Sales
 Readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze, who are interested in the best Durocs that grow, should so arrange their work as to be able to attend the big Duroc Jersey sale circuit to be held in Nebraska, starting Monday, Aug. 5, and ending Wednesday, Aug. 7. W. M. Putman & Son opens the circuit at Tecumseh, Neb., followed by Ahrens Bros. at Columbus. Ed. Kern closes at Stanton on the 7th. Nearly two hundred animals will sell in the three days sales. They are the tops from three of Nebraska's leading herds and parties looking for herd boars will find sires selling on this circuit good enough to head any herd in the land and there will be sows and gilts with blood lines back of them and mated to boars of sufficient merit to produce litters worth \$5,000. This is about the best opportunity to buy at the top that Kansas breeders have ever had. Sows bred for fall litters are almost certain to save big litters. Remember they are bred to as good boars as the breed has ever produced. Plan to attend the big circuit. Write at once to each party for big illustrated catalog. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

TESTIMONIALS.
 Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.
 Gentlemen:—Kindly discontinue my ad in regard to Holstein calves which I instructed you to run in your paper until ordered discontinued. I am getting more orders than I can fill.—Yours very truly, Jas. W. Magee, Breeder of Holstein Cattle. Chanute, Kan., May 15, 1918.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.
 Gentlemen:—We would be pleased to have our copy changed. We are practically sold out of fall gilts but have some boars left. Among our spring litters are some of the best prospects we have ever raised. The Mail and Breeze has brought us lots of inquiries this spring. Have had to return several checks.—Yours very truly, P. L. Ware & Son, Breeders of Poland Chinas. Paola, Kan., May 6, 1918.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
June and July Holstein Bargains

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

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

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM
 Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas.
 1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.
Blue Ribbon Holsteins 3 bred heifers and a registered bull \$325
 On account of several of our men going to the harvest fields we will make very special prices on 30 heavy milking cows. These cows are good individuals and giving a nice flow of milk. Our prices for next 20 days will be considerably less than such cows are worth. Come at once if you want these bargains.
LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas
 Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

Maplewood Farm Holstein Special
 We have decided to sell 20 of our purebred registered heifers. Two years old or coming two. The kind that you always find at Maplewood Farm. They are bred to freshen in the fall and winter. We are short of pasture and will sell them at reasonable prices. Come to see them at once.
MOTT BROS., HERINGTON, KANSAS

The Best Bargain You Will Ever Get
 8 registered Holstein cows all young, some have official records, and 2 heifers, priced to sell quickly.
C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
PRIME HEREFORDS
 Headed by the 2,500 pound Anxiety-March-On bull, Enoch 3rd. Herd bull for sale, account of heifers nearing breeding age; also young bulls and females.
F. S. JACKSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Blue Ribbon Herefords
 10 bulls, 10 months old at \$150 each, for quick sales. Popular breeding and choice individuals.
Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.
 (Wabaunsee County)

For Sale
 18 head richly bred 3 and 4 year old Hereford cows; calving now. A few very desirable young bulls. Must sell; have no pasture.
Fred O. Peterson
 R. F. D. No. 5, Lawrence, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.
JERSEY BULL high grade, ready for service and priced to sell.
O. L. HITE, ROUTE 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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

For Quick Sale, One 16 Months Old
 registered Jersey bull for \$175. Should sell for much more. A descendant of the famous nobility bull owned by the State of Oklahoma. Any inquiries cheerfully answered. Address C. B. Achenback, Chanute, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE. SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Park Place Shorthorns
 Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls.
PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

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EVERY FARMER AND EVERY BOY AND GIRL
 Can make money raising Shorthorns if they follow the plan laid down by our Beginners' Department. If interested in Shorthorns send your name today outlining your condition and let us give you the benefit of our experience that has helped many to gain both profit and pleasure. Fill out coupon attached.
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 Kindly enroll me for one of your souvenirs of your Shorthorn Beginners' Department. I am interested in Shorthorns. State age, class you are most interested in
 Name _____
 Address _____



THE SANDUSKY TRACTOR

"THE LITTLE FELLOW WITH THE BIG PULL"

How Will You Meet the Labor Shortage?

Farm help has always been a serious problem. Today it is far more so. The "boys going to the front" is no longer a dream—it is a grave and serious reality. While this condition is serious for the manufacturer, it is far more so for the farmer. When we stop producing food stuffs, everything stops.

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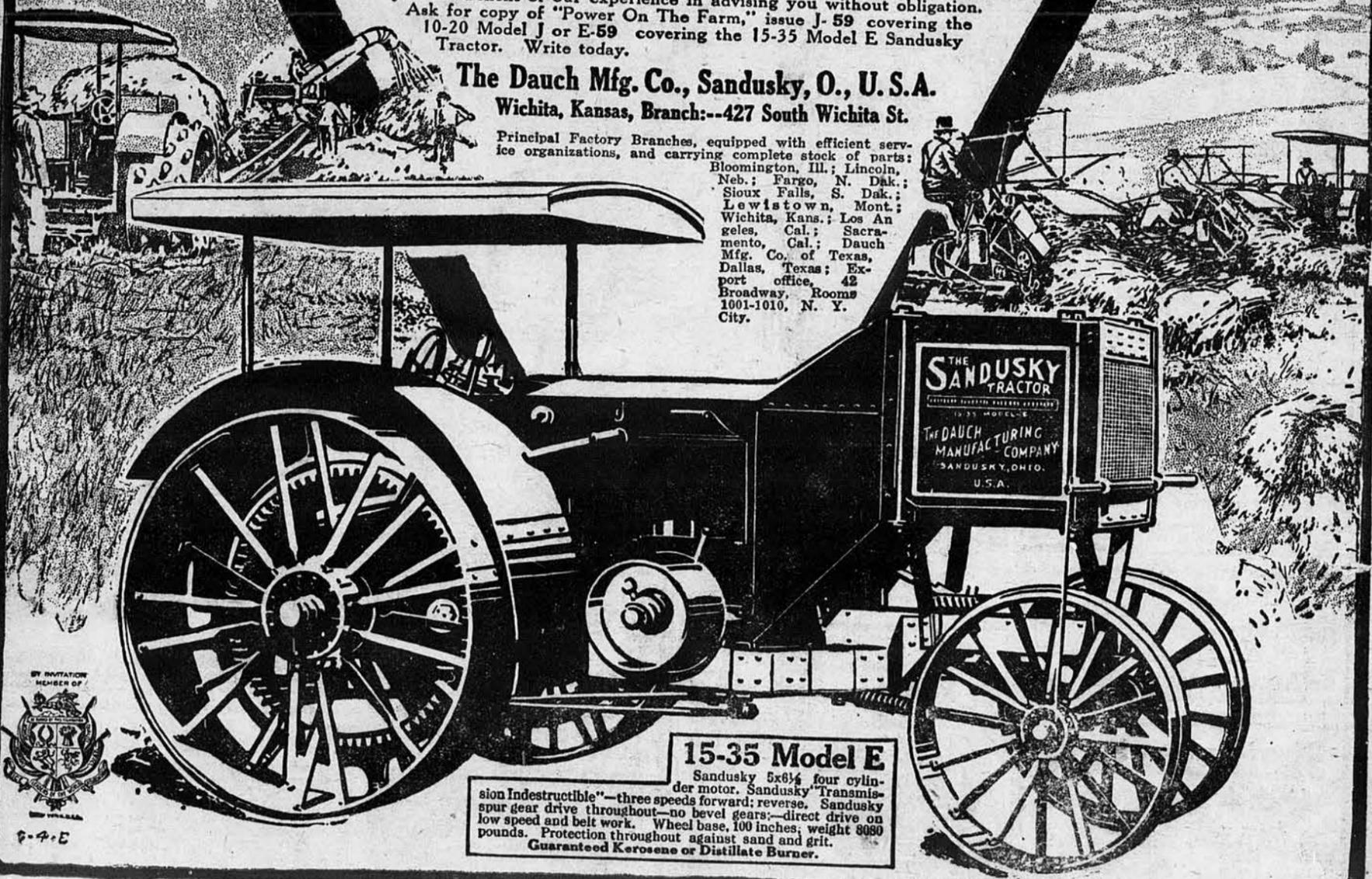
By plowing early and deep, thoroughly preparing your seed bed and planting on time—all single handed with a Sandusky Tractor, you will produce bigger and better crops, serve your country and make more money. There is no good reason why you should not fortify yourself with a good farm tractor. If you do not have the ready money available, your banker will help you, providing you are considering a good, tested and guaranteed machine, adapted to your needs and backed by a reliable manufacturer with a reputation for standing behind his product.

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When buying a Sandusky Tractor you take no chances. We demonstrate its adaptability to your work, personally instruct you in its operation and care, and then back each machine, whether purchased direct or thru a Dealer's Sales Room and Service Station, with the only Guaranteed Free Tractor Service plan in existence. Write us today fully outlining your local conditions and requirements. Give your acreage under cultivation and to be cleared, crops, per cent of grades encountered on the farm and road, belt work, etc. We will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in advising you without obligation. Ask for copy of "Power On The Farm," issue J-59 covering the 10-20 Model J or E-59 covering the 15-35 Model E Sandusky Tractor. Write today.

The Dauch Mfg. Co., Sandusky, O., U.S.A.
Wichita, Kansas, Branch:--427 South Wichita St.

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Bloomington, Ill.; Lincoln, Neb.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Lewistown, Mont.; Wichita, Kans.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Sacramento, Cal.; Dauch Mfg. Co. of Texas, Dallas, Texas; Export office, 42 Broadway, Rooms 1001-1010, N. Y. City.



15-35 Model E

Sandusky 5x6 1/4 four cylinder motor. Sandusky Transmission Indestructible—three speeds forward; reverse. Sandusky spur gear drive throughout—no bevel gears—direct drive on low speed and belt work. Wheel base, 100 inches, weight 8080 pounds. Protection throughout against sand and grit. Guaranteed Kerosene or Distillate Burner.

