

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

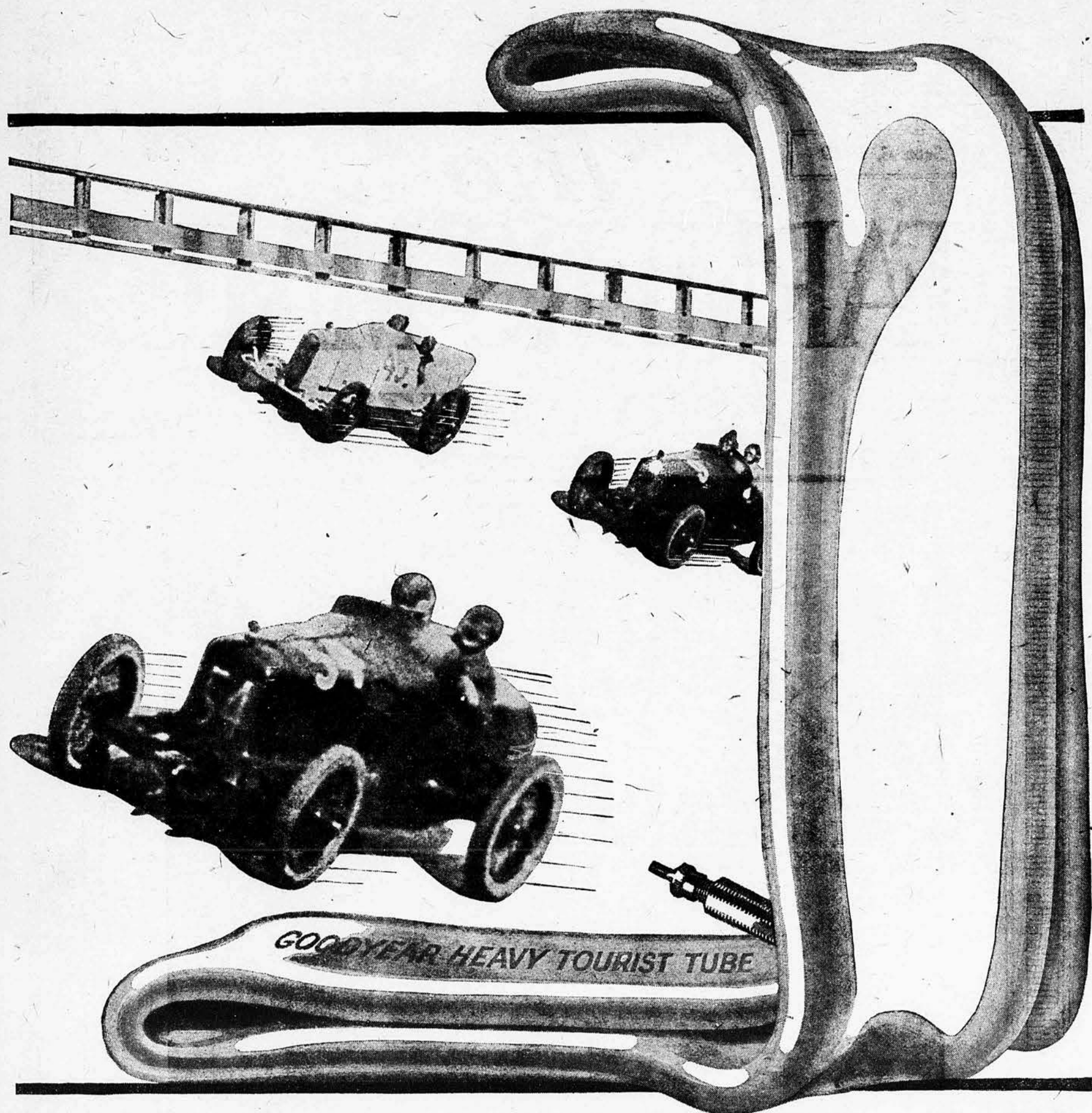
Sept. 6, 1919

Vol. 49, No. 36

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Buster Entertains at Luncheon



Think What the *Tube* Has to Do

ALMOST everyone knows, now, that Goodyear Cords are the first choice of the race driver.

For all important track records, from one mile to six hundred miles, have been established by cars shod with Goodyear Tires.

But we wonder how many people realize that this fact is one of the most emphatic endorsements possible for Goodyear Tubes?

No tire, not even a Goodyear Cord, could stand the terrific punishment inflicted by scorching speed unless the tube which it enclosed was irreproachably made.

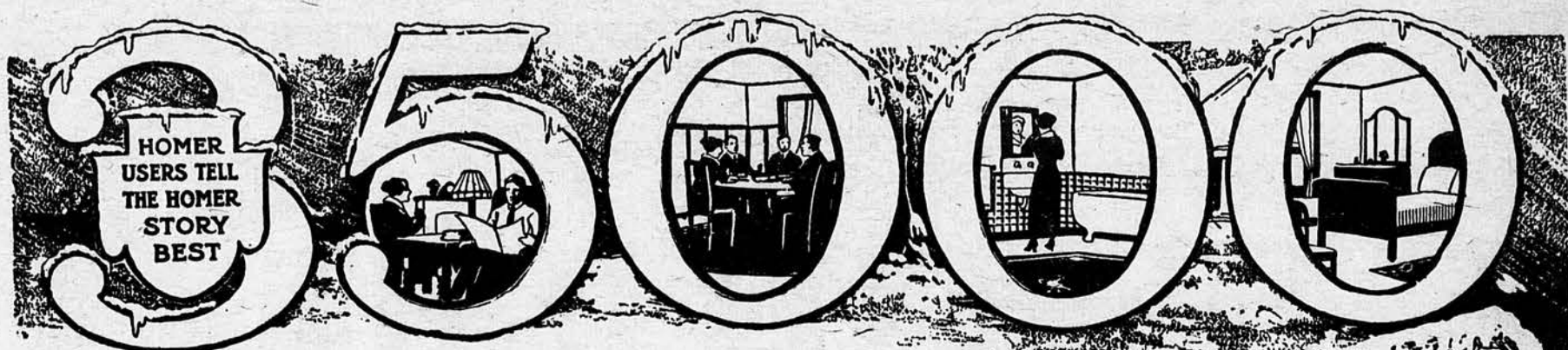
Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are made of purest rubber—grey gum strips *built up layer-upon-layer* many plies thick, then welded inseparably together into an integral mass.

They are of even heavier construction than usually used in racing tires.

Because of their longer life and their unfailing retention of air, they undeniably do give much protection to casings.

This being true, isn't it essential that *your* tires have the benefit of the finest tubes you can buy? More Goodyear Tubes are used than any other kind.

GOODYEAR  AKRON



35,000 Homer Users Advise You to Install a Homer Pipeless Furnace

If you want to keep your house warmer this winter with less fuel, less bother, without dirt or dust, heed the advice of the 35,000 Homer users and install a Homer Pipeless Furnace now.

Come and look over our shoulder as we open the day's mail and see for yourself the genuine enthusiasm, over Homer Heat, expressed in Homer users' own words. These letters may help to solve your own heating problem.

Harve Baxter up in Windsor, Wis., signs this one:

"For twelve years have tried to heat my house with one of the best 'old style pipe furnaces' made, and last winter was the first time the house was evenly heated in all rooms, and your furnace did not use half as much coal as the pipe furnace costing me over three times as much money to install."

Here's an interesting letter from Edwin Stoughton in Kalamazoo, Mich.:

"We have had the pleasure of using one of your furnaces for the last four years, and we bless the day you sold it to us."

"We heat five rooms to an 85 degree temperature, and we use on an average 4 1/4 tons of gas coke per year."

Here's one from way down in New Jersey. S. J. Ridgway of Tuckerton writes:

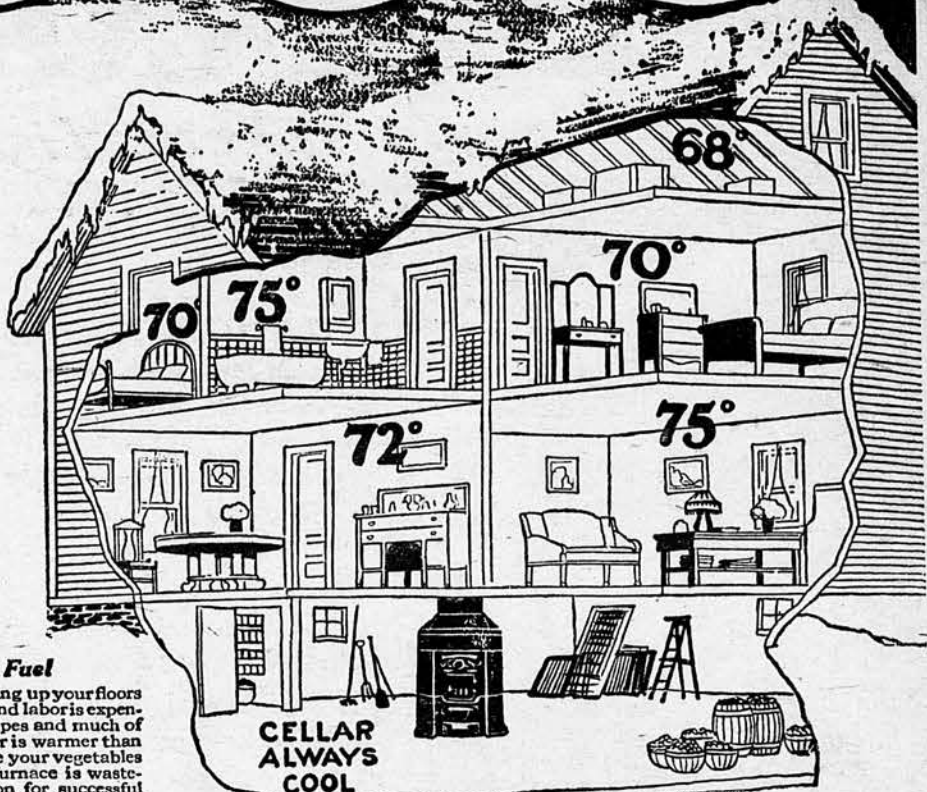
"I was using three stoves and only heating four rooms. Since installing one of your furnaces I have heated the whole house of eleven rooms with less coal and had no trouble in keeping the temperature from seventy to eighty degrees without forcing the heater."

No More Messy Stoves

Why put up with the bother and inconveniences of dirty, messy stoves that require constant attention. When you install a Homer Pipeless Furnace you rid yourself forever of this disagreeable bother, dust, and dirt. You keep your rooms and walls, your furniture, curtains and drapes free from smoke, ashes and dirt—and at the same time you and your family enjoy plenty of uniform heat with less trouble and at less cost.

Pipe Furnaces Waste Fuel

Installing a pipe furnace means tearing up your floors and walls—the installation takes days, and labor is expensive—the heat must travel through pipes and much of it never reaches your rooms—your cellar is warmer than the upstairs rooms and you cannot store your vegetables or fruits there. And the average pipe furnace is wasteful of fuel and requires close attention for successful operation.



HOMER

ORIGINAL PATENTED
PIPELESS FURNACE

**It Heats—It Ventilates—It Satisfies—
Less Price—Less Fuel—More Heat—No
Pipes—No Flues—No Dirt—No Dust**

Ten years ago, Mr. S. D. Strong, president of the Homer Furnace Company, offered the public the first patented pipeless furnace. Today there are more Homers in use than all other Pipeless Furnaces combined. No stronger confidence in a furnace can be expressed than by the universal adoption of the Homer and the Homer pipeless heating principle.

The Homer Furnace heats and ventilates through one combination register. Its design is based on sound laws of nature.

In the great outdoors warm air rises and cool air, being heavier, descends. And so it is with Homer heat.

Perfect Circulation

On leaving the center section of the register the warm air rises, spreads out and is deflected by the walls and ceilings. The steady flow of warm and pure air fills every corner and nook of the house and forces the return air back through the outer portion of the register to the furnace, where it is heated again. Our famous Thermo-Seal Inner Lining insures this circulation.

Saves 30% to 50% of Fuel

The Homer is the great saver of fuel, because it is designed and constructed to use the maximum amount of heat generated by the fire.

The Homer radiator, with its long travel, supplies more heat in the hot air chamber and sends less up the chimney. And because the Homer water pan furnishes the right amount of moisture you will not need so great a temperature to keep your house comfortable, for moist air heats more thoroughly than dry air.

These features mean that you will save with your Homer a third to a half the fuel other systems would require to maintain.

Lasts a Life-Time

THE HOMER is made by the original pipeless furnace men. From the ash pit to the combination register, it is the production of expert workmen and honest material. That is why we are able to guarantee the lasting qualities of the Homer.

The Homer is made to last a lifetime. It will burn hard or soft coal, coke or wood or slack—in fact any fuel, and deliver the maximum amount of heat.

The Homer cast parts are made of

special Strokel iron. It was selected because of its excellent heat withstanding qualities and its ability to stand the severest breaking tests.

Homer Cleanliness

The Homer does away with useless pipes. It will remove the ever present objections to stoves in living rooms—the smoke pipes, the carrying of fuel and ashes through the house. No dirt, no dust, no pipes, no flues—cleanliness assured.

Homer Convenience

Because it is simple in design and operation, the Homer is convenient to manage. Any woman can run it easily and successfully. The draft controls are operated from the rooms above. There is nothing complicated about the Homer.

Cool and Roomy Cellar

The Homer is the first furnace that sends all the heat to the living rooms and keeps the cellar permanently cool. It can be set up in your cold storage cellar without danger of injuring vegetables.

It is suitable to any cellar of six feet depth or more. It can be operated in a space six feet square.

Why the Homer Pipeless Furnace Leads

- 1 It heats and ventilates the whole house, keeping the rooms filled with pure, moist warm air.
- 2 It is the only furnace equipped with the Thermo-Seal Inner Lining, which insures a perfect circulation throughout the entire house whenever there is a fire in the Homer.
- 3 It burns any fuel satisfactorily—hard or soft coal, coke, wood or slack.
- 4 It delivers more heat with less fuel.
- 5 It heats the entire house through one combination register.
- 6 It does not interfere with cold storage because it keeps the basement cool.
- 7 It can be installed in one day's time—no tearing out the walls or disturbing the plaster.
- 8 It costs but little more to install than an ordinary stove.
- 9 All cast parts are made of guaranteed Strokel Iron.
- 10 It is the Original Patented Pipeless Furnace.

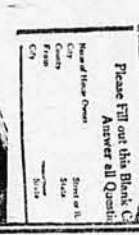
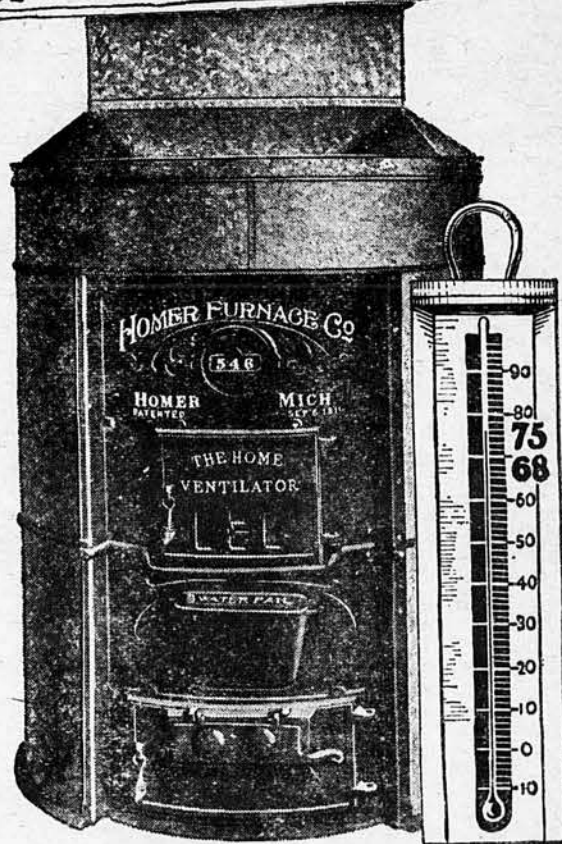
One Day to Install

The Homer is as easy to set up as an ordinary stove. The Homer Furnace Man cuts a square hole in your floor for the register, connects the register to the furnace, runs the smoke pipe to the chimney, and the Homer is ready to fire. There is no need of muzzing up your house or disturbing your walls and plaster. The whole operation takes only a few hours.

The Homer Guarantee Protects You

We guarantee that the Homer Furnace when properly installed will heat to a temperature of seventy (70) degrees any house, store, church or one-room school-house, during the heating season if installed in accordance with the guarantee.

The Homer Furnace Company further guarantees for a period of five years from date of installation to replace any casting used in connection with said furnace (except grate and shaker) if said casting is shown to be defective.



Dept. M-9

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

County and State _____

HOMER FURNACE CO., HOMER, MICH.

It Will Pay You to Send the Coupon Right Away

HOMER FURNACE COMPANY Dept. M-9 HOMER, MICHIGAN

Open winter last year means a long, cold winter is coming. Now is the time for you to find out how Homer heat will solve your heating problem—how it will bring greater warmth and comfort into your home this winter with a big saving in fuel and time. The coupon will bring you information about right heating that will be of immense value to you whether you install a Homer Pipeless Furnace or not.



DELCO-LIGHT

is The Electric Light and Power Plant for you to install



LIGHTS the HOUSE



RUNS the WASHER



Delco-Light is Air Cooled: More than 4,000 Delco-Light plants were used by the United States Government in war work. One reason Delco-Light was *specified by the Government* for this service was because it is *air cooled*. There is no water to carry—no freezing in winter—no boiling in summer—just efficient simplicity.

Direct Connected: The engine and generator are built as one compact unit. The engine is *direct connected* to the electric generator.

Simple: Delco-Light is self-starting and stops automatically when the battery is fully charged. There is only one place to oil. There are no grease cups with which to bother. No belt adjustments. A 12-year old boy can care for your Delco-Light.

Durable: Only the highest grades of materials are used—from the best procurable ball and roller bearings, through every detail of manufacture—to the crank-shaft, which is drop-forged steel.

Dependable: Delco-Light is endorsed by over 75,000 satisfied users. The plant that operated so satisfactorily during the severest tests under war conditions—certainly may be depended upon for every-day use in your home or barn.

Efficient: Delco-Light runs on kerosene, gasoline or gas. You get four times as much light per gallon of kerosene when used for fuel in Delco-Light as when you burn that same fuel in coal oil lamps.

Send for your copy of our new catalog showing how Delco-Light pays for itself by the work that it does.

ARNOLD & LONG
Delco-Light Distributors
133 N. Market St., Wichita, Kan.

R. E. PARSONS
Delco-Light Distributor
1322 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.



LIGHTS the BARN



PUMPS the WATER



OPERATES MACHINES



MAKES NIGHT CHORES EASY

Over 75,000 Satisfied users endorse Delco-Light

Electricity for the Farm and Home

Better Lighting and Better Equipment Will Be Made Possible Everywhere Thru the Installation of Small Power Plants

By Clifford Moreau Harger

ELECTRICITY today is revolutionizing every branch of work and industry. One of the rapidly developing additions to the comfort and convenience of the farm wife in Central Kansas is the use of electric current in the farm home. It is well known that the difficulty of getting help on the farm is most serious when applied to the house. This means that the wife and daughters are compelled to do the work themselves and it means a weary day. There are many simple and very satisfactory small outfits for the electric lighting of farm homes now on the market that can be installed at comparatively small expense. Many farmers who have received good prices for their wheat and other farm products during the past two years are planning to spend a part of their surplus profits in better equipment for their homes. The matter of providing better light for the home will be one of the first needs to be considered. When farmers are convinced that electricity is not such a mysterious thing as many persons imagine it to be and are shown how easy it is to install and operate a small electric lighting outfit, there will be no question about their wanting to have such equipment. Hundreds of farmers are anxious to have their homes lighted in a better and more satisfactory way.

Many farmers in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri live close to some of the large electric power plants and can arrange very easily to get connection with them and get their current from such sources if they so desire. The extension of nearly 3,000 miles of wire over 700 miles of transmission lines, reaching to 54 towns and to 400 farms, as is the history of one united system, has given an opportunity for the farmer's wife to avoid some of the drudgery of her place.

"We had decided to sell out and move to town," explained a farm wife, in Dickinson county, Kan., "because I could not get help. We brought two different women from an employment bureau and neither stayed two weeks. So we were doing all our own work—and I could not stand it. Trying the installation of electricity seemed to be the only way out, so we decided to give it a trial."

She showed me over her house and the farm yard. The line was built along the road especially to serve about a dozen farms. At the farmyard was a transformer and the wires led into the house. "It cost \$400 to install it," she explained, "and about \$50 to wire the house. We put the system everywhere it was needed from the back porch to the bedrooms. Then I began to figure on what I could get to save me steps and labor. This was one extra job I undertook, tho," she added, pointing to the water tank set high on a tower. "We used to pump the water by the windmill and a gasoline engine—mostly by the latter. When it was necessary to run the engine the men folks had to start it and it kept them busy, coming from the fields and watching the level of the water. Now it is my job. When I see the gauge shows the water is low, I turn this switch and start the motor of the pump, and that is all that's necessary."

"Of course, the heaviest work of the woman on a farm is the washing. We got an electric washing machine and wringer and I can do the work with less than half the labor formerly required. Then there are electric irons for the ironing for the city folks have nothing on us now in this respect."

Probably the use of current appeals to this end of farm work more than any other and the fact that there is a 24-hour current makes this and other appliances of great helpfulness.

"Then," went on my hostess, "the sewing—how I used to hate the everlasting running of a sewing machine, but now see what I have." A motor driven machine stood in the living room. It, too, is of value to the farm wife. On the dining room sideboard stood an electric toaster and an electric percolator. "They take care of part of the breakfast," explained she. "We have changed our breakfasts somewhat since getting these and do not eat so much fried stuff and it seems to me that this is better for all of us."

The floor was covered by a rug instead of the old fashioned carpet

and as I was looking at it my hostess noted the glance. "That is another thing worth while," she added. "Sweeping is a big job on the farm—somehow there is so much dirt gets into the house as we have no sidewalks and pavements, you know. Well, we painted the floors and got some rugs and a vacuum cleaner. Some day we'll put in hardwood floors. With the vacuum cleaner my back-breaking sweeping days are over—it saves me another big slice of work."

This was not a fancy farm house, just a plain Kansas farm place, comfortable and roomy. The addition of the labor saving machinery had been substituted for other things that took more labor.

"I've spent most of my life turning handles and working with brooms and washboards," laughed the hostess, "and I thought there could be nothing to help me, but this is different. Why I even curl my hair with an electric curling iron. We have water in every room of the house and if we only had gas I would not care whether there was a servant on earth or not."

All this cost money but not so much as one would think. The fixtures in the house cost not over \$200, which is a small amount considering the saving of steps and muscle. The farm also had current at the barn where it lighted the buildings, ran the feed grinder and the ensilage cutter, and did other things that made outdoor life easier. But the woman in the house probably got more real benefit from the innovation than did the farmer himself—for she has most of the work to do herself and as she says, it is difficult to get help.

What does it cost? The bills for the past three months were produced. They covered all the current used for house and barn. One was for \$4.80, one for \$5.60, when ensilage cutting was going on, and one for \$4.05. The farm probably had \$800 invested in motors and fixtures. The family thought it was a good investment.

"At least," said the hostess, "we are going to stay on the farm for I find that I can get along with a small portion of the work I used to do." There are 400 others with similar equipment and over 100 applicants waiting for connections. This indicates that the housewives see a new vision.

"Not many years ago," says Arthur Groesbeck of the Rocky Ford Milling and Power Company of Manhattan, Kan., "I was visiting an old college friend on his 'up-to-the-minute' farm in Chautauqua County, New York. The farm was about 3½ miles out of the county seat and was the show place of all the country 'round."

"This man actually lighted his house and cow-barn with electric lights, and it was so unusual that it provided a live topic of conversation to the neighbors for all the long winter evenings of one entire season."

"Nowadays what a change has come to pass. Take it out here in Central Kansas in the 11 counties served by The United Light and Power System, the farmer who doesn't use electricity on his farm either isn't near one of the company's transmission lines or he's like so many farmers back East—just in a rut, following in the footsteps of pa and grandpa."

Thanks to our telephones, rural free delivery and the Kansas State Agricultural college extension work, these old type farmers are few and far between. Co-operation is a valuable lesson learned by our farmers in Central Kansas. Continually confronted by a shortage of labor, they turn to co-operation and their right-hand man, Electricity, to help them in their harvest—to help them in the hundred everyday tasks of the farm.

"Electric power for threshing has its distinct advantages."

"During the harvest season, just pick up your local paper and read how this man lost his wheat and that man his separator, and so on down a long line of losses by fire. Records kept in the office of The United Light and Power System show that one of their portable motor outfits threshed 8,814 bushels of wheat in 21 days at a cost of \$361.18 or a little more than 4 cents a bushel."

"According to newspaper reports, steam threshing has cost from 12 cents to 20 cents a bushel this summer. The United Light and Power System finds that electric threshing has averaged about 4¼ cents a bushel."

Houses Scarce



This House is Lighted with Electricity

same old story—houses simply can't be found. And the same sad word is spoken everywhere I chance to roam; from Topeka to Hoboken folks are hunting for a home.

When they're sick and tired of chasing, when their souls with woe are filled, maybe they will do some bracing; maybe they'll decide to build. Rents are higher now than ever, and the prices won't slump back, and that man is really clever who will build himself a shack. "But the cost!" I hear men yawning; and they put up thoughtless roars, for they never have been shopping at the modern lumber stores. Building goods today are cheaper than all other goods you buy; all commodities are steeper—ask the lumber dealer nigh.

Monied men are often questing for gold bricks, and dern the price; always ready for investing in blue sky and pickled ice. If they'd build a lot of houses they might dwell in Easy street, where the catwampus browses, and the dingbat's song is sweet. Every time they'd build a dwelling crowds would come, and still increase, crying, clamoring and yelling, begging for a five-year lease.

There's no better proposition than this thing of building homes, and the fact should find position in the plutocratic domes. And the man with modest bundle should be renting nevermore; he should take his wad and trundle to the lumber dealer's store. There should be a boom in building such as we have never seen; palaces with ornate gilding, modest homes, all painted green.

WALT MASON.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
Farm Beliefs.....Harley Hatch
Dairying.....Frank M. Chase

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

ADVERTISING RATE

60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000

Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher.

T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

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

OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS

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

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

There Must be a Scaling Down

THERE must be a scaling down of bonded indebtedness in the world before there can be anything like economic peace. Here is what is going to occur unless all the experience of the past provides no criterion for the future. Prices will fall, especially the price of farmers' products. There will be a struggle to maintain prices of manufactured articles and wages of labor, but they too will fall. Unless bonded debts are scaled down, however, they will enhance while other prices decline.

In effect the burden of debt will in all probability be doubled, that is to say it will take, perhaps, twice as much labor, and twice as much of the products of the farm to wipe out a debt as it does at present. At that the United States is far better off than the other nations where they are borrowing, not to pay off the principal of old loans but to pay the interest of old loans. Unless that is stopped credit shortly will give way and the banking system of the world will break down.

I have said a number of times that all this might have been avoided so far as the United States is concerned, but the policy of paying as we went and refusing to issue long time interest bearing bonds was not followed. The United States is solvent. It might be able to take care of its enormous burden of debt if we were freed entirely from the burdens of other nations. However, we cannot be freed from these burdens. The trade of the world is interlocked. If credit breaks down in Europe it necessarily affects this country.

I do not believe that it is possible for Europe to carry its burden of debt and rebuild its industrial system. If the governments undertake to do so the burden will be so heavy that revolution will likely result. It would be better for the holders of European securities to get 50 cents or even 25 cents on the dollar than to risk revolution which would mean the wiping out of their bonds entirely.

More Talk Than Action

The people are looking to Congress to do the impossible. Everybody wants some kind of a law and some government action that will reduce the price of what he has to buy and keep up the price of what he has to sell. That never has been done and never will be done.

The world at present is suffering from an overproduction of talk and an underproduction of the things that are necessary for men to live upon and also from a most extravagant and inefficient system of distribution. The statement was made the other day in Congress by Congressman Clyde C. Kelly of Pennsylvania that it costs from two to 10 times as much to distribute food stuffs to the consumer as to raise them. In the decade from 1870 to 1880 there were as many as 3.2 per cent of the citizens of the United States engaged in distribution and during the decade from 1900 to 1910 there were 6.2 per cent of the population engaged in the business of distribution. The percentage has no doubt increased since the last census figures were put out, so that at present every 15 persons in the United States have to support another person whose business it is to carry things to them, or carry away the things they have produced. The tremendous cost of distribution, which of course includes the profits of profiteers, shows that we have a great deal to learn.

E. A. Calvin of the Cotton States Advisory Marketing Board, recently testified before the Senate Committee, investigating the high cost of living, as to some of his personal experiences in finding out the difference between the price received by the producer and the price paid by the consumer: Potatoes for which the producer received \$1.50 sold to the consumer for \$4.50. Onions that brought the producer 5 cents a pound, cost the consumer 20 cents a pound. Tomatoes that brought the producer less than 5 cents a pound sold to the consumer at 20 to 35 cents a pound. Cabbage brought 2½ cents a pound to the man who toiled to raise it and fought the worms to save it, but the consumer paid 12½ cents a pound for that same cabbage.

A barrel of flour will make 400 loaves of 12 ounces each. Those loaves will sell for \$40 to the consumers. The producer receives \$9 for the wheat from which the flour is made that is baked into

the bread. Sweet corn sold under a contract to a canning company for \$18 a ton in the husk. That ton of corn cost the consumers in cans \$216.

The retailers say that they are not making unreasonable profits. The manufacturers say the same thing. Whether they are or not the fact remains that there is no sense in the cost of distribution being from three to 10 times the cost of production.

What is the remedy? I think it is intelligent co-operation. Cut out unnecessary motion. Bring the producer and consumer together and stop hauling the raw product hundreds and even thousands of miles to be manufactured and then hauled back in the form of the finished or manufactured product and sold to the original producers at from three to 10 times the price they received for the raw product.

There has been much talk about cutting out the middleman. I have been hearing it and reading it for the last 20 years, but there are more middlemen today than there were when the talk began and the difference between what the producer received and what the consumer pays is greater than ever. Have the leaders of business and thought in this country sense enough to solve the problem? If they have, they haven't proved it up to date.

Living Costs and the Farmer

Prices are coming down we are told. How will that affect the farmer who is the original producer? My opinion is he will get it where Mary wore the beads. His products will suffer a greater decline in prices than the output of any other class. I have watched the farming business for a good many years. The farmer has always been most prosperous in times of inflated prices. He has always had the least degree of prosperity when prices were universally low. When he can pay his mortgages and his taxes with cheap dollars is his time of greatest prosperity. When dollars are difficult to get and of high purchasing value he finds it takes as many of them to pay the interest on his mortgage or the principal, or to pay his taxes as when they were plentiful and of small purchasing power. If the present era of high prices and inflation of currency is followed, as it probably will be, by a general depression in prices and great contraction of the currency, the prices of land will decline and there will be hard times among the farmers, especially those who are in debt.

The Race Problem

Your editorial of a late issue had a good historical account of the American negro. As I do not suppose you intended to cover every contingency there probably are some things you do not advocate you did not mention. Within the last few weeks there has been more race trouble than at any other time in the history of the country—even Washington, the seat of government, not being exempt. I do not know whether an adverse administration is responsible for it or not; if so, I do not know what particular reason to assign. Under the existing circumstances I should rather assign it to foreign enemy agitation.

It has been my lot to live in different places where I have had occasion to observe extremes. I do not believe in any equalization or amalgamation of the two races. Really I do not believe there is any redemption for a white woman or a white man who marries a negro man or a negro woman. Still I believe in courteous and moderate treatment which is not generally observed.

I am a Southerner by the width of the Ohio River. In the river town where I lived there was about one-third negro population. As it used to be, if one negro killed another, there was not much said about it, if a white man killed a negro not much was said about it, but if a negro killed a white man he was invariably hanged by a mob. A good many Southerners like the negroes quite well, but always with due regard for the distinction that prevails. Later I lived for some time in a town in Northern Indiana. The negroes there were insolent as a result of having rather been honored. While they were holding a protracted meeting in rather a small church, the good old white Quakers of the vicinity were very insistent upon

crowding in and praying for their success. At one of the meetings the exalted negro preacher rose in the height of his glory and said they would have to ask the Caucasian race to stay at home; that the church was small and that they had no more room than they needed for their own color.

Later I went into military quarters at several places in the South. There in Georgia the negroes crowded around our swill barrels to get what we had to throw away, the same as the Cubans did while we were over there. In Cuba the stricken condition came as a result of the war; over here a deplorable condition still extant in time of peace.

In some of the Southern cities the negro population largely outnumbers the white but as a rule they have no representation in proportion to their numbers. They congregate in districts of their own. They should have their own police and mail carriers. A few white families always living in negro districts, who would try to roar loud enough to attract the attention of the South should be told, either to receive their mail from a negro carrier, or get out of there.

Kansas is a cosmopolitan people, and no worse than some other states for not having a separate coach law. I suppose there are separate schools where the population will justify it, and where it does not, I don't suppose they are deprived of the advantage, yet in some places out here I have seen too much of a tendency to equalize; in other places a very moderate distinction, and where I live, the other extreme, a persistent determination to ostracize. During the 15 years I have been carrying the mail I have never handled a negro's mail that I know. Of course, more than likely I have delivered and collected mail sent from and addressed to negroes, but during that time a negro family has never happened to live on my rural route, and the town will not permit of negroes living here.

Udall, Kan.

H. C. Hall.

The Irish Question

Writing from Westphalia, Kan., H. M. Nichols expresses his opinion on the Irish question from a climatic standpoint.

"Ireland is a moist, cool country without extremes of heat or cold. The climate is conducive to the propagation of men noted for their excess of physical and nervous energy. Since the time of Brian Boru, the last king of Ireland, over 1,000 years ago, who fought 25 battles with the Danes and was then killed by some Danish stragglers, the Irish people are mainly descendants of the Celts and the Danes. The Celt was a big, square-jawed man of unreasoning courage. The Dane was noted for his adventurous character and strong body. The mixture of these two races constitutes the Irishman of today. He is met wherever men can meet on the earth, but like the people of every other nation he has his limitations. One of these is a lack of mental courage, as is evidenced by the fact that he has never departed to any extent from the religious faith of 800 years ago, and still believes in the infallibility of priest and pope.

"Another phase of Irish affairs came up during the rule of Oliver Cromwell when, after warring with the people of Ulster, he settled Ulster, a Northern province with 700 English soldiers; and then entered the Protestant Irishman. The Protestant Irishman of today is somewhat commingled and intermarried with the Catholic Irishman and the climate has also marked him and made him just as strong, just as courageous as the Catholic, and I am forced to admit, just as unreasoning and with the same strong faith in the preachers and kings and queens who happen to rule him as the other man. The British parliament is composed of 108 Irish members, 112 Scotch members and 130 English members. If these 108 Irish members would sincerely work together for the good of Ireland there is no limit to what they could obtain for Ireland. But what do we see? We see during this war with Germany these 108 Irish members voting to put conscription on the Scotch, English and Welsh but refusing to apply it to Ireland.

"We see within the last 18 months an Irish commission of all Irishmen, appointed to get up a plan of government for Ireland, breaking up in a disagreement after sitting seven months over a question of how to divide the customs duties between the different districts of the country.

"We see these 108 members voting on every ques-

tion concerning the war in England and virtually ruling the whole British empire, but not willing to take the same medicine for themselves. It would be an analogous case if the state of Kansas had refused to submit to the draft and the various other regulations of the late war.

"Will Ireland gain or lose by splitting off from the British federation? We will suppose for argument sake that they do split off, and that a war arises between Ireland and England in which Ireland whips England. Right away the Irish will move the seat of government over to London and the same state of affairs will exist again.

"Thousands of Irishmen leave Ireland every year and go to England and marry English girls. Their children do not call themselves Irish. They call themselves English and these same children are determined that Ireland shall remain British as long as they can keep it so. The children of Irish mingled with the people of other nations, rule the world. Witness in our own country, Jackson, Grant, Arthur, McKinley and Wilson all of Scotch-Irish descent; Lord Kitchener, Lord Roberts and Wellington, all part Irish. The Irish emigrate from Ireland, never immigrate to Ireland. The Irish men seem to be capable of ruling other nations but Ireland is not capable of ruling herself."

Mr. Nichols is wrong in my opinion to this extent. The Irish are capable of running a government, but just so long as they are bitterly divided on the question of religion they will not rule Ireland. But even if Northern and Southern Irishmen were able to agree it is my opinion that Ireland has a far brighter future as part of the great British empire than as a separate nation.

Successful Mutual Insurance

My attention has been called to the record made by the mutual hail insurance company organized by the members of the Farmers' Union with headquarters at Salina. This organization, during the last year, wrote more than 3 million dollars worth of insurance at an original cost to the insured of \$175,000. The old line companies would have charged for the same amount of insurance \$200,000 or more, a saving to the insured of more than \$25,000. This, however, is not the principal saving effected. After putting 10 per cent of the premiums collected into the reserve fund the Farmers Union Mutual returns to the insured 35 per cent of the premiums. The showing made this year is the best in the history of the organization but it has not failed for four years to return a part of the premiums to the insured after paying losses.

The membership of the company is confined to the Farmers Union. The overhead expenses of the organization are very small; the only salaried officer I understand, being the secretary, who has up until now been receiving \$2,400 a year, but this by vote of the policy holders has been raised to \$3,000.

Annuities to Ex-Presidents

Andy Carnegie after all did not die a poor man. Still it must be said he managed to give away quite a lot of mazuma (slang for dough.) In his last will he provided an annuity of \$10,000 for ex-President Taft, and to the widows of the late ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Cleveland. Speaking of this bequest the Kansas City Star says editorially:

The Carnegie bequests to Mr. Taft and to the widows of two other ex-Presidents ought to remind the country of its own neglect of those who have served it in its highest office. Ex-Presidents of the United States and their families ought not to be dependent upon private benevolence for the means of supporting a proper dignity.

Mr. Cleveland, it is well known, retired to private life a poor man. His later years were freed from anxiety only by a trusteeship bestowed by Mr. Ryan. General Grant's business disasters darkened the close of his life, and Mr. Roosevelt altho in the enjoyment of more private means than they, was compelled to add to his income by literary work to keep his home estate intact and maintain his family. Mr. Taft has lived by his law lectures at Yale and by editorial work.

Honorable as these circumstances are to them, they are not such as the country can extract much honor from. We like to think of the office of President of the United States as the highest in the world, and irrespective of who occupies it he ought not to leave it under the necessity of making a new career for himself, usually late in life, in order to get the means of livelihood. The presidency should carry with it honorable provision for life, and provisions for the lives of the widows of Presidents. It is a reflection upon the nation that the benevolence of a private individual should supply that which should be a charge upon the national justice if not gratitude.

It would be peculiarly fitting at this time if a Republican Congress should make such a provision to apply to ex-Presidents and their widows, and of course to President Wilson at the expiration of his term.

I have seldom read an editorial that contained less sense and more bunc than the foregoing. Congress has in the past provided for the widows of ex-Presidents quite liberal pensions, and I presume will continue to do so in the future. If these widows have not other means of support there is no objection to granting them a reasonable pension, but why grant an ex-President a large pension while he is alive? While he is in the White House the President receives a salary of \$75,000 a year. He also has a liberal allowance to cover traveling and other expenses. There is no reason why he should not save a very comfortable fortune in the course of two terms or even one term. The fact that he has been President of the United States instead of diminishing his earning power,

greatly increases it. It may be true that Cleveland went out of office a comparatively poor man, but there were all kinds of opportunities awaiting him. No one ever heard that the wolf of want was howling round his door after he left the Presidency.

General Grant was victimized by scoundrels but even at that he was enabled by his writing to leave his widow a comfortable fortune in addition to the pension granted her by Congress. I have not the slightest doubt that Taft has been able to earn a comfortable living with less effort since he retired from the office of President than he was before. Roosevelt commanded whatever price he chose to ask for his writings, largely because of the worldwide fame he acquired while President. This talk of maintaining ex-Presidents in idleness and luxury smacks of royalty.

It is true that the office of President of the United States is the most honorable and important in the world, but when the President retires from that office he ought to become simply a private citizen of the Republic entitled to no greater favors than any other honorable citizen. If, when he retires, he is incapacitated from earning a living and has no means on which to live, I would have no objection to Congress granting him a pension, but so long as he is physically and mentally competent to earn his living he is neither entitled to nor should he receive any special favors at the hands of Congress.

The Camel's Head

I presume most of our readers have read the old Arabian fable of the camel which insisted on putting its head inside its master's tent. The master goodnaturedly yielded but as soon as the camel got his head inside he pushed his whole body in and crowded his master out of the tent.

At the instigation of the military clique at Washington there has been introduced the compulsory military training bill, which will require every American boy of 19 to take six months' military training. To get the bill thru, the advocates will, if necessary, consent to reduce the period of compulsory training to three months. What they want is to get the head of the military camel into the tent, with the intention of getting the whole body in later. So far as I am personally concerned, if Congress passes a compulsory military training law, I should prefer that it provide for two years' compulsory service rather than six months or three months, for I know the passage of a two-year law would so rouse public sentiment that very few if any of the members who cast their votes for such a measure could ever go back to Congress, while it is possible that the people may be deceived into believing that a law providing for only a short period of military training will do no harm.

There will be an attempt also to sugar-coat this compulsory military training with a promise that the boys are to be given a fine industrial and educational training along with the military. Do not be deceived. The men who are pushing this are the regular army men who believe in our Prussian system. What they want is not to build up a great army of educated, independent, self reliant men, but an army of heel clickers and saluters between whom and the commissioned officers a great gulf will be fixed. They want an army of 2 million men, which will call for a hundred thousand commissioned officers with varying degree of autocratic power, uniformed idlers supported at government expense.

The whole scheme makes me so warm under my neck band that it is difficult to write about it calmly. If the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze do not believe in it, and I think very few of them do, I want you to help defeat the bill. Write to your member of Congress and to both of your Senators. Maybe you cannot write very well and maybe your spelling is a trifle uncertain and erratic. No matter; you do not need to write a long letter and it is not essential that your spelling and capitalization be strictly accurate. Write this much: "I want you to vote against that compulsory military training bill." Sign your name, put the letter in an envelope, make three copies of it; send one each to your Senators. If you live in Kansas your Senators are Charles Curtis and Arthur Capper. Your member of the House depends on the county in which you live. If you live in Shawnee, Jefferson, Jackson, Brown, Nemaha, Doniphan, Atchison or Leavenworth counties your Congressman is D. R. Anthony. If you live in Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas, Franklin, Miami, Linn, or Bourbon your Congressman is Ed. C. Little. If you live in the Fourth Congressional district your Congressman is Homer Hoch. If you live in the Third district your Congressman is P. P. Campbell; if in the Fifth, your Congressman is James C. Strong; if in the Sixth, Hayes B. White; if in the Seventh, J. N. Tinscher; if in the eighth, W. A. Ayers.

The Next War

"There may be a worse war than the one just finished within 10 years," writes Edward Lind of Athol, Kan., "but Germany will be one of the last nations to get into it. Nothing has ever been gained by fighting, unless possibly liberty, and I am sorry to say that in the next war the United States will be fighting against liberty, equality and human brotherhood."

Possibly Mr. Lind's guess about the future is as

good as any other person's guess concerning the next war, if there is to be a next war. But I can think of no reason why he should predict that in the next war the United States will be fighting against liberty, equality and human brotherhood. Our government is not perfect by any means and its acts are not always above criticism, but its record is so much better than that of any other nation that there is scarcely a comparison.

We have not exploited the nations with which we have warred; in fact they have always been the gainers. Even the war with Mexico from 1846 to 1848, while instigated by the slave power and therefore an unjustified and unrighteous war, resulted in advantage to Mexico. No other nation in the history of the world ever acted with such generosity as the United States displayed toward conquered Spain.

I have long been in favor of getting out of the Philippines, but there is no doubt our rule in those islands has been beneficial. Of all the nations which sent troops to China during the Boxer troubles, the United States was the only one that acted a generous and disinterested part.

Halt the Profiteer On the Shoe Prices

RECENTLY I wrote to the editor of a great trade journal asking for an explanation of the enormous advance in the cost of shoes when the labor of making them had risen only \$1 a pair and shoe clerks' wages not more than 15 per cent. The editor explained in a four column article that it was the army and the world's need of shoes that had done it. And it was a most carefully prepared article. It had to be, for it whitewashed everybody in the trade, including the packers, who control hides and leather. But as an explanation it was a complete fizzle.

The facts are the war buried not less than 20 millions of the world's shoe-wearing population. At least several hundred other million Europeans are as yet more concerned about getting something to put in their stomachs than looking for a chance to buy \$10 to \$15 shoes to put on their feet. Our 4 million army has shrunk to a million or less, and about everybody in America who is fortunate enough to own a pair or two of old shoes is wearing them unto the second or third re-soling or patching. But like John Brown's body, the price of shoes goes marching on. The increase since March 1 of this year is greater than for the whole time of the war. During this same time the price of hides has advanced 40 to 75 per cent.

It looks as if Whittier's "barefoot boy with cheeks of tan" would have to keep going barefooted this year until his tan turned blue with cold. This is going to be true with hundreds of families, even in some families that always have been well clothed heretofore. Unless something is done to bring the price of shoes and leather somewhere within the reach of the average growing family before cold weather gets here, and the same thing applies to the plainest kind of clothing and to fuel, we are going to go from bad to worse conditions.

I find a much better explanation of what is the matter with the price of shoes in the financial statements of the Central Leather company. This concern was organized in 1905. It never paid a dividend on its common stock until 1915. Its shares once sold for less than \$12. They are now worth \$130 or 1,000 per cent more. Now the Central Leather company not only declares regular dividends on 6 or 7 million dollars' worth of business a year, but often is obliged to declare extra dividends. Even with these efforts to unburden itself of profits, at the end of last year it had a sufficient surplus on hand to have paid another extra dividend and that of 75 per cent.

Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather company, and Hollis B. Scates, president of the Massachusetts Retail Shoe Merchants association, place most of the blame for the advance in shoe prices on the skyrocketing of skins and hides by the packers.

A retail shoe dealer writes me of his efforts to hold down prices by selling shoes at cost price, plus a reasonable profit and says if tanner, packer and manufacturer would co-operate, prices would not be nearly so high. Not all dealers are profiteering, nor all jobbers and manufacturers. It is the comparatively few who are making the trouble, but there are enough of them to make it seem general. Unless we can stop those who are profiteering in shoes and clothing, as well as in food and fuel, before the rigors of winter set in, there is no telling what the consequences may be.

No halfway measures are going to suffice. Be sure of that. Let's have no glossing over of the plain and obvious facts that safety and well-being for everyone lies only in fully realizing and facing the situation as it is and doing his utmost sincerely and earnestly to remedy it. This is not a job for a few public spirited citizens, the state government or the national government alone, it must be everybody's job, if we are to succeed.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Young Kansans at Work and Play

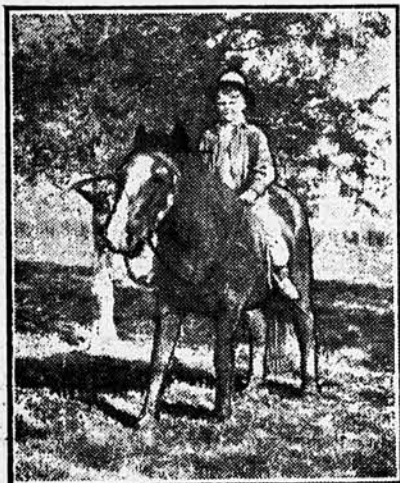
Boys and Girls on the Farm Know How to Have Real Fun; Their Pets Also Bring Them Good Profits



Oh, You Pie and Cake and Sandwiches! There's Nothing Like the "Eats" at a Sunday School Picnic, Clay County.



Lady Waterloo and Sultana Waterloo Will Send Jay and Harold Stegalla, Two Jackson County Boys, Thru College.



Ready for a Morning Canter, Allen Gentzler, Doniphan County.



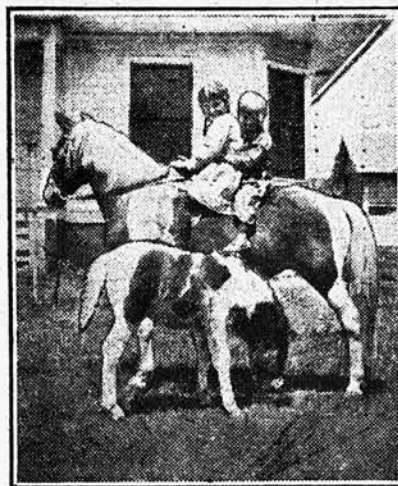
Cheerful and Bright, They're Real Harvey Countyans—All of Them, from Big Brother, Down to Little Sister



Gobble! Gobble! Watch Out for Me and My Bourbon Red. R. B. Moore.



In Haskell County. The Young Van Metres. Ready for the Picture. One, Two, Three! Look Pleasant.



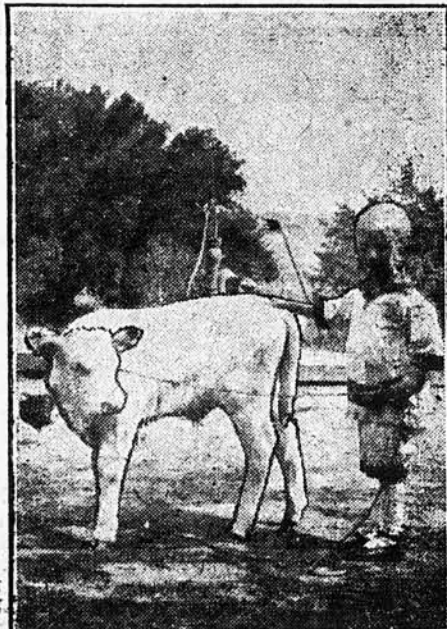
This is Great Fun for the Dandliker Children, Nemaha County.



Jennie "Thomas" Likes Breakfast Fed in This Way Fully as Much as Howard, Butler County.



Not Much Bigger Than Flies on These Huge Hens are the Wakefield Boys, But They're Not Afraid



A Calf Makes a Good Pet and Playmate Thinks Master Ball, Webber, Kan.

Farm Letters Fresh From the Field

Rural Folks Discuss Tractors, Motor Trucks, Seeding Wheat, High Cost of Living and Other Very Important Subjects

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are urged to make free use of its columns to discuss schools, good roads, rural improvement, compulsory military training, government ownership and control of railroads, unsatisfactory livestock shipping service, the League of Nations as a means of obtaining a permanent peace, and dairy farming. Also send us suggestions for best methods of storing, for regulating the margins of middlemen, and for obtaining better methods of marketing farm products. Address all letters intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Indorses Prohibition

I appreciate the good work which Senator Capper is doing for the people of the United States and especially his work for prohibition.

J. E. Stites.

Bowling Springs, Ark.

Tractors are Labor Savers

Our crops this year have shown again that it pays to plow in August or early in the fall. This increases the fertility of the soil. On many farms it is difficult to plow in the fall, because that is the busiest season of the year and teams are needed for other work. Then, too, the ground is usually too dry to work because of the hot weather and drouths. But since the tractor is being used so extensively, these difficulties have been eliminated. The tractor is indeed a great labor saver on the farm.

L. Dykstra.

Broomfield, Colo.

Daylight Saving Law

We are glad that Senator Capper did all he could to get the so-called Daylight Saving law repealed despite the President's veto. Every one in this neighborhood is tired of it. We farmers have lost a great deal by it and the sooner the change is made the better it will suit everyone.

I should think the President would favor the farmer in this act as we must put in long hours and need the time. I am for Senator Capper and hope that I will live to see him have the same seat as President Wilson has now. May God bless him is my wish.

Clyde, O.

John Barnholt.

Wants Sugar Prices Reduced

I have no doubt that Senator Capper will be surprised at my appealing to him for aid and information instead of my own Virginia Senator. I have been reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze for some time and I find that Senator Capper fights the battles for his constituents in Kansas. It seems that a great many of the Senators of different states are not catering to the sentiment of the people.

There seems to be all kinds of profiteering and fault finding and dissatis-

faction among the people. I would be very glad to know what the occasion is for the shortage of sugar at the present time. Most of the papers state there is plenty of sugar but we cannot get any from anywhere. Please tell me what you think is the cause of it. My opinion, which might be a very erroneous one, is that the brokers have bought up all the sugar and are holding it from the consumers for higher prices.

D. R. McGhee.

East Radford, Va.

Be Careful About Seed

Many millions of dollars are wasted yearly because seed is not treated against smut and other diseases. Also the idea that inferior seed will answer the purpose very well is a wrong one. The best is none too good. It is a good law that obliges the seed dealer to specify on the label the percentage of weed seeds contained in a sack of seed. If you are in doubt about the condition of seed, send a sample to the experiment station of your state and they will tell you about the quality. The results will more than pay for the effort.

L. Dykstra.

Broomfield, Col.

Likes Collective Bargaining

I want to express appreciation for Senator Capper's effort to pass law, protecting farmers' organizations in collective bargaining. We hope that he will succeed in getting enacted such laws as will justly protect them as now do other forms of labor. For years I have taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze to keep in touch with good farming ideas and with Kansas agricultural interest. Few agricultural laws for the entire country are so valuable as the one on collective bargaining.

F. Gillum Cromer.

Dayton, O.

Praises Farm Paper

I endorse every word in Senator Capper's message to the readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze. We have read some of his good articles, especially those on political subjects. We also showed them to our friends and think the magazine splendid for all farmers whether young or old.

I am one of many who have seen the sin of strong drink and have fought against it all my life and hope to be able to help stamp it out. I have heard a number say since Denver went dry it was marvelous the difference about the stock yards and all over the city. Those who said this were formerly drinkers, and friends of the saloon.

Mrs. A. C. McCorkle.

Denver, Colo.

Wheat Profits are Small

I would like to tell you what the profit of one man was who planted 13 acres of wheat last fall, and hired all the work done. The seeding cost him \$39, the seed \$30, threshing and haul-

ing \$111.70, cutting and shocking \$55, and taxes and interest \$66. His total expense was \$301.70. The field yielded 171 bushels of wheat, and the farmer received \$325.22 for it. Figure the profit, and its smallness will surprise you.

C. L. Williams.

Castleton, Kan.

What a Soldier Thinks

It makes my "red blood" boil when I read the small carping criticism of some persons about Senator Capper. I have known him all my life and have followed his career from its smallest beginning and I do not believe there is a more sincere man in the state of Kansas. Of course he may have made mistakes, but then, who has not made some mistakes?

No public official can please everybody, and the principle I believe Senator Capper follows is to obey the dictates of his conscience no matter whether the decision is a popular one or not. Maybe we need a few knockers in Kansas to relieve the monotony that would prevail if everybody was a "booster." However, some persons are more inclined to believe the evil they hear of public officials than they do of the good.

I don't think for a moment that Senator Capper is worrying about these little "busy-bodies," but I want to get this matter of my mind, and feel better even now for having done so.

Ft. Riley, Kan.

H. D. B.

Uses a Motor Truck

I purchased a truck last July and it was at the time of my Poland China hog sale last November that I found it of the most value to me. The sale was held in town, 10½ miles from my farm and the truck surely came in handy for moving the hogs. It took about a fourth as long as it would have taken to haul them in wagons and they made the trip in much better condition than if they had been jostled around in a wagon for two or three hours. Then when I have a hog to ship, or when I buy one, and am busy at home it does not take very much time for the trip.

Last winter I had three loads of hogs to market with the shipping association. The roads were sloppy and muddy from melting snow, the water running down some of the hills in regular streams, and before I started I was a little afraid I might have trouble, for there are hills. But I went right along without any trouble at all. If one puts on a good pair of heavy chains and there is a solid footing underneath the truck will go thru almost any kind of mud, but I have been stuck in the mud. One day last fall I was hauling a load of hogs and had to cross a bad mud hole where the creek had overflowed. There was no bottom to the hole. I found out afterwards that the motor cars had been sticking in there too so I did not hold anything

against the motor truck on that score. I have had practically no expense except for gasoline. Of course it takes more gasoline to pull the truck with a big load of corn or wheat than it does to run the touring car. I should say that about 10 miles to a gallon of gasoline would be a fair average. Of course when the roads are muddy it requires more fuel.

Whether the truck would be a paying investment to the man who lives close to town and has not much hauling, there may be some doubt but as long as I live a reasonable distance from town and have much hauling I will not try to get along without one.

J. D. Shank.

Mankato, Kan.

Finds Sweet Clover Profitable

I have been a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for several years and it has been a great help to me in solving farm problems. I would like to give my experience in growing Sweet clover, which may help other Kansas farmers. I disk corn ground, sow clover seed early and harrow it into the soil. Everyone who has a native or wild grass pasture should sow about one-half of it in Sweet clover. My pasture was picked down until I sowed Sweet clover, and now it is at least 6 inches deep with thick grass. Not only that, but it has come in thick with Kentucky bluegrass and last year I found some White clover growing in low wet places, and this year it has spread over a much larger space.

Everyone knows that grazed Kansas ground needs a rest, and clover will give it that rest. When clover is large enough to make shade, the ground will stand dry weather better and that means you will not have to feed high-priced hay or corn fodder in August and September when Kansas is usually dry.

I always sow clover with an end-gate seeder, going around the field, which will sow the seed more even than going back and forth. If the seed leaks down the stem in the bottom of the seeder, wrap a stout twine well around the stem. I sow 10 or 15 pounds of seed to an acre. If weeds get started, cut them early.

Clover will stand all the grazing after May 1 that grass will stand. A great many farmers do not sow clover because they say horses do not like it, but cattle like it, and that will leave all the more for them. Horses like a little of it, however, even if they have the best of grass.

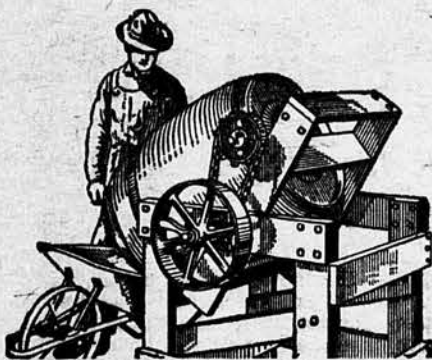
W. L. Fogo.

Burr Oak, Kan.

If the people of two or three rural school districts want a consolidated rural school equipped with apparatus and land for agricultural training they may have it. The people of most any community may get what they want if they will work together and keep everlastingly at it.



Early Deep Plowing, Proper Preparation of the Seedbed, Careful Selection of Purebred Seed, Planting at the Right Time, Top Dressing with Straw and Good Judicious Management Make an Excellent Growth of Wheat Like This Possible in Every Good Grain Growing Section.



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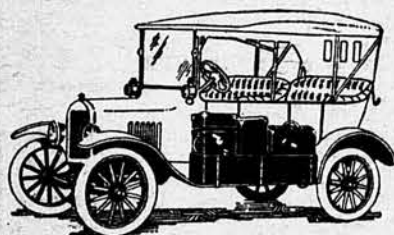
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Washington Comment By Senator Capper

WHILE I have known and unhesitatingly asserted for a number of years that the farmer's viewpoint received scant consideration from the national government, I never was so impressed by that fact as I have been since coming to Washington. There is little enough consideration of it in Congress, but in the executive departments there is even less. The fact that President Wilson twice vetoed the "Daylight Wasting law," and that House and Senate had to pass it over his veto, is a direct reflection of the general lack of consideration of the farmer in government departments.

Unfair to Farmers

Another evidence is afforded by the attitude in regard to the high cost of living. The suggestion is advanced by everyone who has not come from the agricultural sections of the country and is unfamiliar with the high machinery costs, the high labor costs, and the unfair regulations of Julius Barnes and his United States Grain Corporation, that the price of farm products shall be cut right in two, in the fatuous belief that this will materially lower the cost of living. Practically everybody in the East actually believes that farmers are getting \$2.26 a bushel for their wheat, because the government fixed that as the basic price. They know nothing about, and apparently care nothing about, the reductions due to the freight rates from the farmer's station to Chicago, or to whatever base market his prices are fixed from, nor the reductions due to the unfair grading and discount system and the allowances enforced by the Grain Corporation, to say nothing whatever about the outrageous wages the farmer must pay to harvest and threshing hands before his wheat is ready for market. All they see and know is the government basic price of \$2.26, to which they attribute the high cost of living.

Real Price of Wheat

In this connection it is interesting to note just what are the facts. I know of farmers who have received as little as \$1.35 a bushel for wheat. This, of course, was of poor quality. But the prices received by most farmers who have written to me show that \$1.90 is about the average price farmers in Kansas are receiving with occasional variations between that price and \$2.00, with now and then a rare report of as high as \$2.05 a bushel, which is some difference from the government fixed price of \$2.26.

Just how little the cost of living would be affected if the amount the farmer is receiving for wheat and other farm products were lowered still more may be illustrated by the case of five of the farmers who came to Washington to see the President in regard to the government attitude toward farm problems. The five of them paid \$11 for one meal for the party of five, which is an exceedingly modest price, as Washington hotel prices run. The dinner consisted of steak, potatoes, corn, bread and butter and coffee—no dessert. Of this \$11 the producer of the food, the farmer, received about the following: Beef, 2 pounds, 36 cents; potatoes, 13 cents; bread, 2 cents; butter, 7 cents; coffee, cream, and sugar, 4 cents; corn, 20 cents, making a total of 82 cents. This is about 7 per cent of the total. Yet the general Eastern view is to cut the farmer's prices about in the middle, so that they would save 3½ per cent, or about 41 cents on every \$11 worth of restaurant food. I get so impatient with this sort of suggested economy that I find it difficult to discuss it in moderate terms.

Meat Prices Not Reduced

The fact that this attitude is reflected by practically all government departments and bureaus, from the President on down, and by the general public of the East, means that there will have to be a long campaign of education—in spite of all that we Senators and Representatives who do know the farmer's problems can do—before the farmer will get a square deal in

Congress and the government departments. This present tendency is, without any doubt whatever, to raise the prices on everything the farmer has to buy, and to force down the prices on all the products he has to sell. If the railroads raise their rates, as is threatened, the farmer's livestock and grain and other products, will have to carry that load, too.

Hog prices went down last week and cattle prices are to follow; yet there has been no corresponding drop in the price of meats. Attorney General Palmer confessed there had been no slump in food prices, but expressed himself as well pleased with results of his anti-profiteering campaign thus far. "We hope the public will begin to reap the benefit of our efforts before long," the Attorney General is quoted as saying. It is violating no confidence to say that the public joins the Attorney General in that hope, even if it has become somewhat faint-hearted thru long deferred fulfillment. Meanwhile the farmer gets less for his hogs and his cattle.

Must Wipe Out Militarism

Secretary Baker, from having been an avowed pacifist before the war, has become one of the Administration's most aggressive militarists. It was exposed in the House last week when it was shown that the War Department was planning to send soldiers to do police duty in Silesia without the consent of Congress. In addition the Secretary asked legislation permitting him to spend 8 million dollars more to acquire new camp sites and improve them, \$1,850,000 being asked for the acquisition of ground and for construction at one camp alone, Camp Knox, Ky. Yet most of us supposed the war was over, and the government would soon be in the business of disposing of military camp sites instead of acquiring more. But, worst of all, Samuel T. Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate General of the army, and who was practically driven out of the service and into the private practice of law, because of his exposure of cruelties practiced on soldiers under the martial law system, testified that when he first made formal report on these outrages, the report "never got beyond" General Crowder. Immediately afterwards, he said, he was relieved from all duties relating to military justice, "with the knowledge, if not the suggestion of Secretary Baker." Ansell testified that since the armistice, army punishments, especially in camps in this country, became more severe. At Camp Dix in particular, he said, punishments were "shocking." "Between the treatment of the cases of officers and the enlisted men there is a world-wide difference," Ansell testified. It is apparent that this obsolete, vicious courtmartial system that has fastened itself on our army will have to be rooted out, or it will become more difficult than ever to get young men for even the moderate-size army that will be needed in time of peace. I hope the bill providing for our peacetime military establishment will eliminate every vestige of Prussianism from our army and make impossible the continuance of the vicious caste system in our army.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Champion Mule Brings \$850

The gray mare mule, which was grand champion mule at the recent Missouri State Fair, was sold in the Jones sale at Warrensburg, Mo., for \$850. Her team mate, a horse mule sold for \$450. The top on a span of mules was \$1,125.

The world today has no resemblance to that of Washington's time. His farewell address was good advice when given, but fits present conditions about as well as a threshing floor and flail would a North Dakota farm.

INSTANT LICE KILLER

DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

**For Use
On Your Poultry**

Seize the hen and dust Instant Louse Killer into the feathers. The handy sifting top can make it convenient to use. Sprinkle it in the nests, on the roosts and floors. Put Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath occasionally—your hens will do the rest. This means louse prevention.

FOR STOCK

With one hand stroke the hair the wrong way, with the other sift in the Louse Killer. Especially good for lousy colts.

GUARANTEED. The dealer will refund your money if it does not do as claimed.

1 lb. 30c, 2½ lbs. 60c (except in Canada)

Dr. HESS & CLARK
Ashland Ohio

Great Hog Profits

MILKOLINE FOR HOGS

2¢ A GALLON

Hustles Heavy Hogs to Market

Cuts your feeding costs. Have bigger pigs, fatter hogs. Get them ready for market in far less time. You can do it. Prove at our risk that Milkoline is the surest farm money maker known.

Guaranteed Trial Offer We will ship you ten gallons, half a barrel, or a barrel. Take 80 days—feed half to your hogs and poultry. If not absolutely satisfied return the unused part and we will refund every cent you paid us—no charge for the half you used.

Milkoline has a base of Pure Modified Buttermilk to which essential fats and acids are added. Milkoline comes in condensed form. Will keep indefinitely in any climate. Will not mould, sour or rot. Files will not come near it.

2c a Gallon For feeding mix one part Milkoline with 50 parts water or milk and feed with your usual grain feeds. It helps keep hogs healthy, their appetites keen and makes more pork per bushel of grain. Stop buying buttermilk of uncertain quality. Use Milkoline and you will always be sure of uniform acidity, and at a cost of 2c a gallon or less when fed as directed. Many users say Milkoline saves them one-third on feed bills because it makes their hogs and poultry assimilate all their feed.

1400% Profit W. H. Graham, Middleton, Mo., writes that he got an extra \$420 worth of pork from \$30 worth of Milkoline in a sixty day feed. He made an actual test of this lot of hogs in comparison with another bunch. We could quote hundreds of testimonials, but the best proof is that we legally guarantee Milkoline to be satisfactory or refund your money, (you are the judge) and refer you to S. W. Blvd. Bank of Kansas City, Mo., and R. G. Dunn & Co., MILKOLINE is just as good for Poultry as for Hogs.

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15 " " " 1.10 per gal.	16.50
20 " " " 1.00 per gal.	20.00
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30 " " " .80 per gal.	24.00
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941 Hickory Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Farm Meet at Kansas City

International Congress and Exposition Opens September 24

By John W. Wilkinson

KANSAS CITY is the gateway to the West and is an ideal location for a great farm convention such as the International Farm Congress and the International Soil Products Exposition which will be held there September 24 to October 4. This wonderful meeting of the farmers and stockmen of the world will be held in the great Kansas City Convention Hall in Kansas City, Mo. The International Soil Products Exposition is held annually in connection with the International Farm Congress.

Twelve years of ever increasing success have demonstrated clearly that this is the greatest exposition of soil products in the world. In it every year are displayed the results of modern scientific farming in many parts of the United States as well as in many foreign countries. All who attend find many object lessons which exert a tremendous influence toward better farming. The result of the research work of experiment stations both in the United States and in foreign countries will be shown at the exposition in concrete and tangible form. The exposition this year will be standardized in every way possible. The latest and most improved farm implements and machinery will be displayed and demonstrated here. Progressive farmers can afford to travel hundreds of miles to attend a big farm meeting of this kind where there is so much to

merce are putting forth every effort possible to make the exposition a thoroughly representative affair. Among the members of the administrative board are W. I. Drummond of Enid, Okla., who is chairman of the board of governors; George A. Smith, president of the International Farm Congress; Charles Dillon, managing editor of the Capper Farm Press of Topeka, Kan.; W. R. Motherwell, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada; Jewell Mayes, secretary of the state board of agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.; W. E. Taylor, Moline, Ill.; J. B. Case, Kansas City, Mo.; George R. Le Baron, El Paso, Tex.; H. J. Waters, managing editor Kansas City Weekly Star; Frank M. Byrne, Faulkton, S. D.; and S. O. Bennion, Independence, Mo.

Will Canada Win Again?

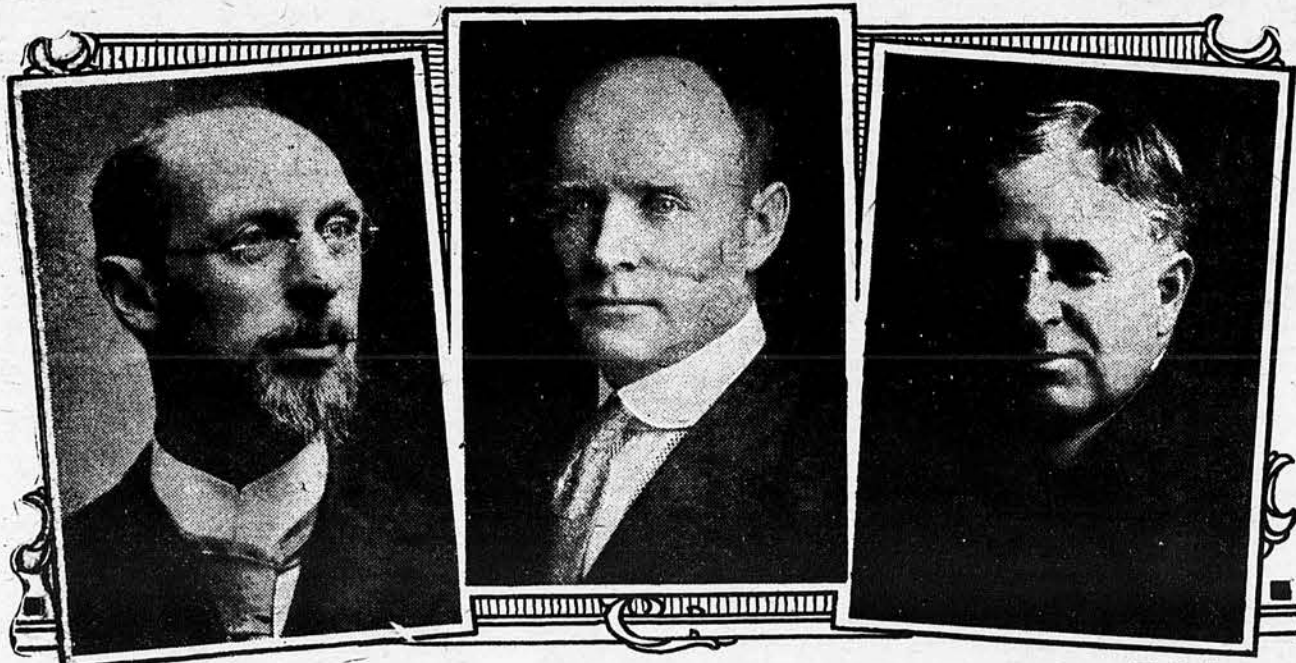
The past year has been one of unprecedented production along all lines. Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Missouri and other Western states have startled the world with their records in wheat production, and all of them will have exhibits at Kansas City of unusual excellence and merit. The necessary appropriations have been made and trained experts have been chosen to prepare these exhibits. All will vie with each other to see who will be the champion wheat grower of the world this year. All are wondering whether the honors will go to Canada this year

interest. These will be held from September 25 to September 27 in the Kansas City Convention Hall. Before this meeting will be discussed many of the serious problems with which farmers are confronted today. This year the controversy between packers and livestock men will be the subject of a debate of an unusual kind. A packer of national reputation will present his side of the case, while leading stockmen and farmers will discuss their side of this great question.

"The board of governors extends an urgent invitation to all farmers and stockmen to attend these sessions," announces W. I. Drummond, chairman of the board and managing director of the International Farm Congress, "and every one who can be present should make plans to come. The entire setting is inspiring and a wonderful revelation of our development. Through no other agency can the real interests of producers be so well advanced, and the influence of the International Farm Congress is made stronger by every farmer who attends its meetings and takes part in its program and shows an interest in its work."

Sixty Silver Trophy Cups

The International Soil Products Exposition, held under the direction of the International Farm Congress each year brings together the best exhibits of the food products of the nation. The



Officials of the International Farm Congress: George Albert Smith of Salt Lake City, President; W. I. Drummond, Enid, Okla., Chairman Board of Governors; and Charles Dillon, Member Executive Committee for Kansas.

be seen and learned. Practical farmers will take a prominent part in all meetings and altogether these sessions will mark the acme of agricultural achievement.

Wide Range of Exhibits

The scope of the International Farm Congress and Soil Products Exposition is broad, its purpose comprehensive, and its objects definite. Education is the keynote and it comprehends a great deal more than a mere formal exhibit of grains, fruits and vegetables. All industry is based upon the soil, and most industrial development and equipment are products of the soil. Therefore the exposition this year will include not only exhibits of agricultural products and livestock, but also an astonishingly wide range of industrial and commercial exhibits.

The International Farm Congress now is recognized as the annual milestone which marks the progress of agricultural and industrial achievement. The Great International War which interfered with all meetings of an international nature for the past three years has closed and this year there will be nothing to prevent foreign nations from sending exhibits and special delegates to the International Farm Congress. The management and the Kansas City Chamber of Com-

merce for the sixth consecutive time, or whether Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska or some other Western state will stop the winning streak of Seager Wheeler and Samuel Larcombe, the two Canadians who have been winning sweepstakes on wheat at the International Soil Products Exposition so long that it has become a habit with them. A determined effort will be made by many prominent wheat growers in the United States to keep the trophies and prizes in this country this year. Kansas exhibitors as well as Missourians, Nebraskans, Oklahomans and North Dakotans have evinced a strong desire to stop the consecutive run of the Canadians, and the competition in the wheat section will be unusually strong and of great interest this year. Kanred wheat, the result of many years of experiment at the Kansas State Agricultural college will be entered by a number of growers from Kansas and Nebraska. This wheat has outyielded and outweighed nearly every other variety grown in these states. The race for the \$1,020 sweepstakes prize on wheat certainly will be an interesting one. Other big prizes offered for other farm products will insure a large and valuable collection of exhibits.

The sessions of the International Farm Congress also will be of great

valuable silver trophy cups awarded every year for agricultural exhibits have no equal and are highly prized. Some of these cups are of immense size, measure nearly 4 feet in height and cost \$500 a piece. There are about 60 of these cups of various sizes and values.

Recognition of the work of the Boys' and Girls' clubs throughout the nation will be given by the International Farm Congress which will award cash and trophy prizes costing more than \$1,000 for the best exhibits at the Soil Products Exposition. Since there is not room enough for exhibits of individual clubs, collective displays by members of their corn, kafir, vegetables, and other crops will be made by states after competition in the state has singled out the most worthy of the entries.

Nations, provinces and states will enter many excellent exhibits in the special contest arranged for that purpose. In this contest Kansas has been a winner on two different occasions and has tied for first place once in the last four years. Nebraska has been the second most consistent winner, with a victory and a tie with the Sunflower state. The records show the following winners for the years indicated: Oregon in 1913; Arizona,

(Continued on Page 38.)

\$3.29 For This Stunning Serge Skirt



Made of the finest grade Wool MIXTURE

Don't Send a Penny

but write today for the biggest value of the year. Every skirt is made with the minutest care so as to insure to our customers perfect fit, and shipped direct from factory. We save you the middleman's profit. Why pay \$8 or \$10 for a skirt not near so good?

This stunning skirt represents the keynote in fashion; absolutely the latest thing for the season. It is distinguished for its exceptional combination of style, individuality and durability. Has 2 beautiful lined novelty side pockets, trimmed with buttons. Skirt gracefully gathered at back with double stitching so as to make hips extra full.

Colors: Black, Navy and Taupe. Sizes: 22 inches to 40 inches waist, 34 to 42 inches in length.

Extra sizes in waist 32 to 40 inches, 35c extra. **SEND NO MONEY**—Pay only on arrival. We ship at our expense on your approval. If after examination you are not convinced that our factory-to-wear plan saves you big money, return it to us at our expense and your money will be refunded in double-quick time. It will cost you nothing to be convinced—the risk is ours.

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pay for a large cabinet Thierlyola as shown above—other models for less. Records included FREE. Payments so small you can have no excuse for not having a phonograph. Special discounts if you pay cash after trial or send cash with order.

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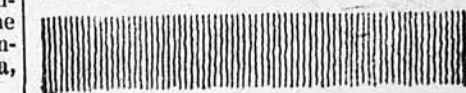
Send today for the most amazing array of phonograph value ever offered direct to phonograph buyers. A dozen handsome new styles of Thierlyolas, beautifully illustrated in the new Thierlyola Phonograph Catalog, free with Order Blank. Prices, etc., if you just mail this coupon or send a postal card.

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Kansas Needs More Silos

Livestock Must Have Plenty of Succulent Feed

BY G. C. GIBBONS

UNEXPECTED conditions have arisen this year to make the farmer turn to other ways of producing farm profits. The harvest labor conditions were enough to discourage even the most resourceful farmer, with labor prices ranging from 60 cents an hour to \$1.50 an hour and a scarcity of men even at those prices, with a class of labor usually which railroaded on the job from beginning to end, wheat lodged so badly that headers could not get it and when the header could cut it the elevator could not handle it. Even now with harvest over, thousands of acres are either uncut or only half cut because of the fallen wheat, which condition left in many cases more than half the crop on the ground. But that is not the most discouraging part.

The threshing reports bring news of a yield that causes farmers grave concern. When one has put forth Herculean efforts, borrowed money and strained every resource to produce wheat in answer to the government's call and then learns that the yield scarcely will pay for the harvest, then it is time something is being done to prevent such a recurrence. And that is what is taking place in many sections of Western Kansas today.

Solves Labor Problems

The silo is regarded now as a possible way to solve the problem before the Western Kansas farmer today. The poor wheat yields together with the low prices produced by poor quality wheat and the grading often received when wheat is sold, will cause the farmer to turn his ground to other uses next year. It is doubtful whether the wheat acreage put out this fall in Western Kansas will be more than one-half of last year's acreage. The unplanted ground will lie idle this winter and will be available for row crops next spring. The call then for silo capacity will be greater than ever before and farmers will plant more row crops, conserve more feed and grow more livestock as a result. When the farmer thinks of a silo, one of the first things he will take into consideration will be the location. This situation should be viewed from two angles, first from the viewpoint of handiness in feeding out in the winter and secondly, location in respect to filling. It should be borne in mind in building a silo or planting silage crops that closeness of one to the other is very desirable. Silage filling is usually an expensive process for two reasons. The team labor required to haul the heavy green crop often is lacking and the work comes at the time of year when there is very little available man labor.

Records kept on silo filling at the Fort Hays Experiment station in 1918 show that the cost a ton in silo filling increased directly with the distance of the field from the silo. The lowest cost a ton was \$1.41. In this case the fields from which the silage was obtained was located on either side of the silos and the haul was not more than a quarter of a mile in any instance. Another silo located approximately one-half mile from the field

cost \$1.71 a ton for filling while a third one cost \$2.42 a ton to fill, the haul in this instance being over a mile at all times.

It makes very little difference as to the kind of silo the farmer builds. The day is past when there is any question of silage keeping in any properly constructed silo. The pit silo is no doubt the most available one for the farmer with small means. The usual excuse offered against it is finding a satisfactory lift to empty the pit. When pit silos are mentioned it brings to mind one I saw on the Saline River in Gove county. The owner had dug a pit silo in hard, blue shale and had not even plastered it with cement. The natural walls seemed watertight, however, and kept the silage in good condition altho it was filled with whole bundles uncut by a silage cutter. It is a wonder that the silage kept in this manner for it is very hard to exclude air in silage put in in this way, and that is the all important thing to observe. Silage well packed and free from air and water seepage will keep indefinitely.

There is a great diversity of opinion among farmers as to the most practicable and economical type of silo. C. G. Cochran, banker, stockman and farmer of Western Kansas is an advocate of the upright silo. He has built six with a total tonnage of 1,500 tons.

Of the upright silo Mr. Cochran says, "I prefer the upright silo because it is easier to feed out, however, there is one thing to watch in building upright silos—don't build them too high. We have three silos 57 feet in height and it is too expensive a process to provide power to fill them. I have nothing against the pit silo but I do think that if the farmer can afford the upright he will find it easier to empty that kind than the pit silo." W. J. Madden of Hays, who is also an extensive ranchman in Western Kansas, presents the argument in favor of the pit silo in this manner.

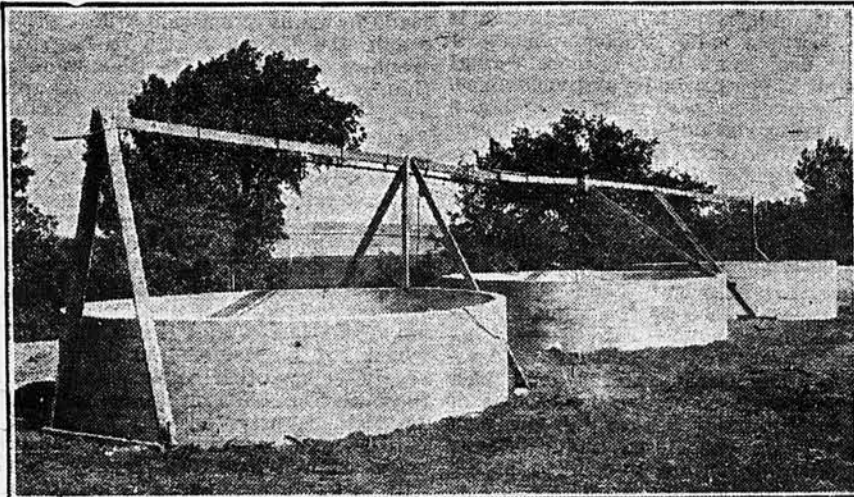
He says, "The pit silo is more easily emptied than the upright. My pits are built in a row and a track runs above them. A small engine is used on the lift and a boy, mind you, is used to drive a mule and pull the bucket to the feed rack to which the track runs. The same boy pulls out the pin which releases the bottom and the silage drops right into the feed bunks.

"The silage is only touched once, and," continued Mr. Madden, "my pit silos only cost me \$125 each where upright silos will cost me three times that, and what's more, I've never had moldy silage."

Conserves Feed

When the farmer has a good supply of silage as winter feed he can utilize more easily his wheat straw which, as a rule, rots or is burned. Feeding experiments at the Fort Hays Experiment station show that when cattle are fed a good amount of silage and 1 pound to 1½ pounds of cottonseed cake they will eat a great deal of straw and will actually go thru the winter and show a gain.

(Continued on Page 38.)



Here is a Battery of Pit Silos on the Farm of W. J. Madden in Western Kansas That Have Proved Very Economical and Satisfactory in Every Way.



The Winchester Pattern. 220 pellets out of a possible 481, or 74% of the shot charge, evenly distributed; no birds get through

How big a bag will you bring back?

THE difference between a bulging bag and a lean one is often a question of gun and shells and not of shooting skill.

Make sure you have the right game-getting combination—shells that kill when the aim is true, and a gun that enables the shell to make its best pattern.

Good shell patterns are either *allowed* or *prevented* by the character of the gun barrel—the chamber, bore and choke.

Faulty chambering even more than faulty choking tends to mash and “ball” the shot, making pellets fall short or fly wide.

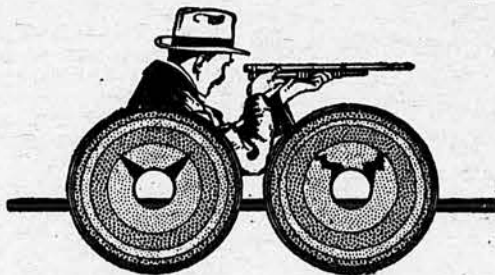
And if a gun is faulty in its most vital part, the chamber, the chances are that the bore is also carelessly made.

From chamber to choke, the barrels of the famous Winchester Repeaters are bored to make the shell throw its highest pattern. They are free from shot-jamming defects. They let the shell do its full work.

“Line” test the barrel

Point a Winchester barrel toward the light and look through the bore.

It looks like a highly polished mirror. Not a false shadow throughout the bore. Sight through the bore at a horizontal black line on the window. This line will throw a “V” shadow in the bore. Tilt the barrel till the point of the “V” touches



The “Line” test

Perfect bore of Winchester barrel revealed under “Line” test.

Irregularities revealed in inferior shotgun barrel under “Line” test.

the muzzle. The perfect “V” shows absence of irregularities.

This is the “Line” test of a perfect bore. No faulty barrel can pass this test—the “V” will be distorted.

What means

This mark on a Winchester barrel means that the gun has passed the “Winchester Provisional and Definitive

Proof” test, having been fired many times for smooth action and accuracy, and strength-tested by firing 25 to 40 per cent excess loads. This stamp stands for Winchester’s guarantee of quality, with 50 years of the best gun-making reputation behind it.

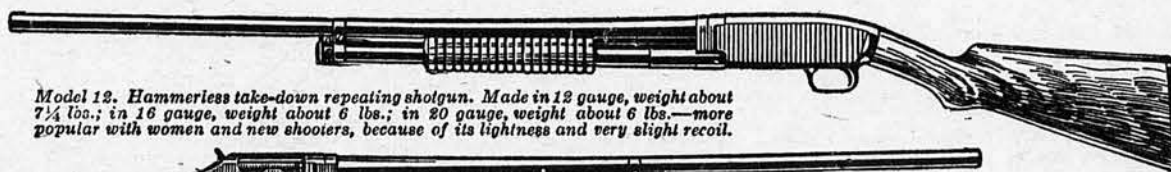
Your dealer will show you Winchester Guns and Ammunition

Before you take to the woods this Fall, get your dealer to show you a Winchester Repeater—Model 97 for hammer action; Model 12 for hammerless. Put one to your shoulder, try its balance, see how beautifully it handles. Your sportsman’s instinct will tell you it’s the best weapon you could choose. Leading hardware and sporting goods dealers in every community carry Winchester Arms and Ammunition. They will be glad to assist you in selecting the gun best suited to your needs. Upon request, we will mail you, free of charge, the complete catalog of Winchester guns and loaded shells.

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The chamber, bore and muzzle choke of all Winchester Shotguns are *reamed* to micrometer measurements for the particular Winchester Shells they are meant to shoot. You will get the highest and most uniform pattern results by shooting Winchester shells in Winchester guns. The two are made for each other.



Model 12. Hammerless take-down repeating shotgun. Made in 12 gauge, weight about 7¼ lbs.; in 16 gauge, weight about 6 lbs.; in 20 gauge, weight about 6 lbs.—more popular with women and new shooters, because of its lightness and very slight recoil.



Model 97. Take-down repeating shotgun. Made in 12 gauge, weight about 7¼ lbs.; in 16 gauge, weight about 7½ lbs. The favorite with shooters who prefer a slide forearm repeating shotgun with a hammer.

WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition

CUSHMAN

Light Weight All-Purpose Farm Motors

Weigh Only One-Fourth as Much

as ordinary farm engines, but run even more steadily and quietly, because of perfect balance and accurate Throttling Governor.

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They are also very durable—in fact, the Cushman service record on American farms, where 50,000 of them are at work, justifies our claim that they are the most durable farm engines in the world, because of actual superiority in design, material and construction.

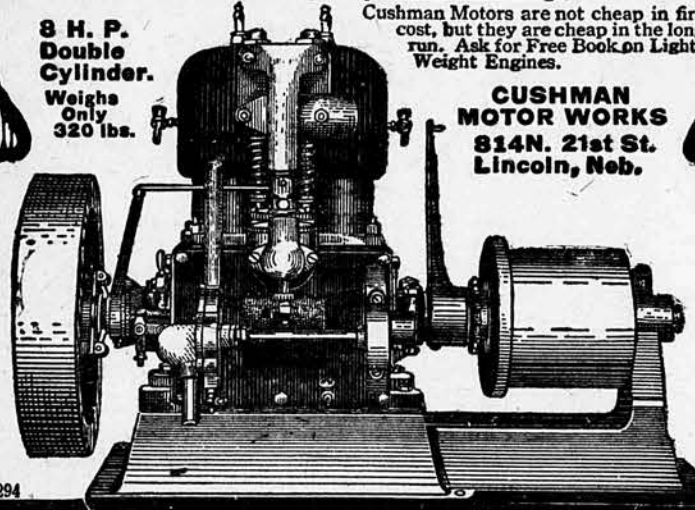
Double Cylinder Motors — 8, 15 and 20 H. P.

Give a service the tractor cannot give, and no other farm engine compares with them in equipment. Two cylinders give very steady power. They do not wear unevenly and lose compression. Every running part protected from dust and properly lubricated. Equipped with Throttling Governor, Carburetor, Friction Clutch Pulley and Water Circulating Pump without extra charge.

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\$10,000.00 Awarded For Farm Products

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SEPT. 29 — OCT. 11th
WICHITA, KANSAS

Water Works for the Home

Household Conveniences Needed on Modern Farms

BY C. E. JABLOW
Farm Engineering Editor

WHEN a system of running water is planned for the farm home and other farm buildings, the matter of plumbing has to be considered. The outlay for the system may be from a few dollars to a considerable amount, depending upon the convenience and the appearance desired.

The simplest arrangement that has been suggested, is one that has a barrel or tank set at an elevation above the point where the water is to be used and the water piped to a single faucet. This may be elaborated upon as much as desired. With this arrangement in which gravity alone is depended upon to give the desired pressure, the barrel should be placed above any point where water is likely to be desired at any future date.

If in addition to running water, a system is provided to carry off the waste, the convenience of the system then will be appreciated and it will be discovered that the water consumption probably will amount to a great deal more than original estimates. When only one barrel is used it may need filling too often and two or more barrels set at the same elevation with a pipe connecting them at the bottom will be found more satisfactory.

The essentials of proper plumbing are the following: Sanitation, convenience, accessibility. The system should be frost proof and capable of being drained completely. The term plumbing as used here refers to both the water supply system and also the drainage or sewer system.

Make the System Sanitary

In order that the system be sanitary, the water storage, whether it be barrels or other containers, should be well covered to keep out dust and other contaminating influences. The supply pipes should be exposed, close to the wall, but not so close as to preclude cleaning around them. Holes in the floors, ceiling or walls should be of a size just to fit the pipe if possible. If larger, the pipe should always be provided with floor plates to cover completely the holes and thereby help to keep out mice. The floor plates are an addition at any time. In this connection it may be said that at times the plumber will drill holes in the floor and afterwards discover an error in his calculations and leave the holes open. These, of course, should be plugged.

Drains should be connected to the soil pipe thru traps that prevent the escape of objectionable gases into the house and also usually provide access for inspection of the drain.

Save Material and Labor

It is desirable to group as closely as convenient all the fixtures that are installed in the house. This can be done most readily if the bath room occupies a location approximately over the kitchen fixtures or in adjoining rooms on the same floor. The soil pipe, which is usually 4-inch cast iron pipe, should extend under the first floor and from there thru the roof and remain

open at the top, to serve as a vent and to a certain extent, prevent siphoning and emptying the traps. In some cities, ordinances require that the top of traps be vented, but as the farm home does not discharge into a community sewer, this additional expense is not justified for such an installation.

If your plumbing is to be installed in a house that is already finished, no particular difficulty need be encountered, but it will undoubtedly be found necessary to expose the soil pipe. This will not be especially unsightly, and is done many times. If the house is under construction, the soil pipe may be placed in a partition. The only requirement to accomplish this is to replace two of the ordinary 2 by 4 inch studs with 2 by 6 inch material.

Convenient Fixtures

Regarding the convenience of your installation, much will depend upon the number and kind of fixtures that you select. In the kitchen, a porcelain enameled, cast iron sink usually is provided in which hot or cold water may be had. The hot water is supplied from the hot water tank, usually also installed in the kitchen close to the range and connected thereto by the water front in the fire box. In a furnace heated house, this hot water tank also may be connected very simply, to the furnace in addition to the range.

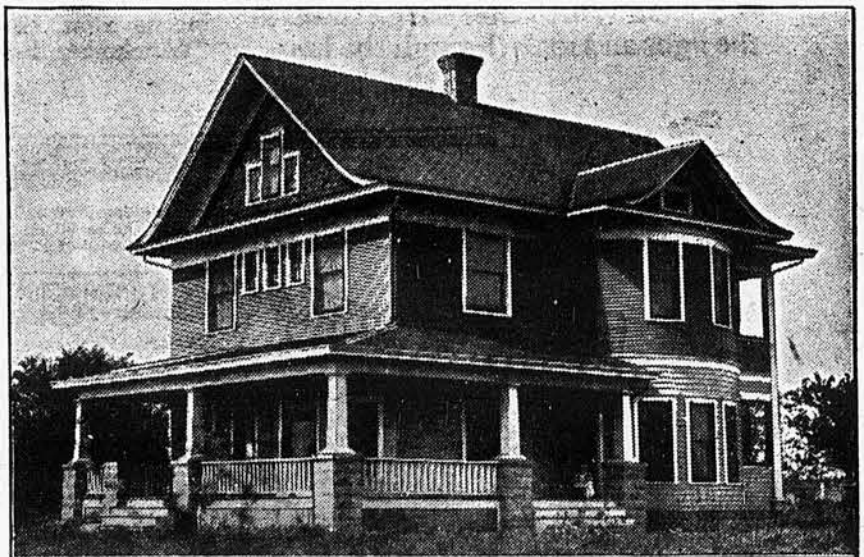
The kitchen sink can be had in a number of different designs and sizes. A sink with back and drain board all in one piece will be found most desirable. The back can be had extending across one end for a corner installation and also extending the full length of the dish drain. These parts sometimes are added to a plain sink but the results are not equal to the one in which the whole is cast integral.

The bathroom fixtures usually include the bath tub, lavatory and water-closet. The first two usually are made in the porcelain enameled iron, while the last named is in nearly every case of solid porcelain. The bathtub can be had in varying lengths, but 5 feet will be found to be a satisfactory length.

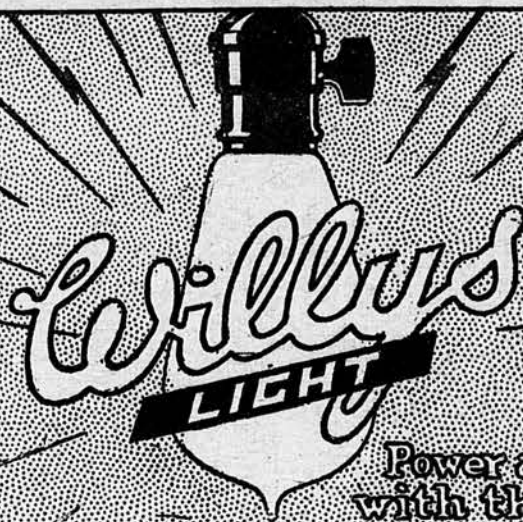
The water-closet may have either a high or low flush tank. When the tank is placed at an elevation above the closet, the water is delivered with considerable force and therefore may be more economical in its consumption of water than the tank placed low down or just on top of the closet. In favor of the low tank can be mentioned its greater accessibility for repairs. To a certain extent, it also is less noisy during the flushing interval.

Naturally our common sense tells us to place our water pipes where repairs can be made without tearing out a portion of floor or wall, but often this advantage is sacrificed to make the walls and rooms more attractive. I do not say that this ought not to be done. On the con-

(Continued on Page 38.)



Every Good Farm Should Have a Comfortable Home Supplied with Water Works and Other Necessary Modern Household Conveniences.



Power and Light
with the Quiet Knight ★

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The Electric Auto-Lite Corporation saw the great possibilities of service to the farmer in this invention and concentrated its resources, experience and ability upon a thoroughly dependable electric light and power plant that would completely meet the farmer's peculiar need.

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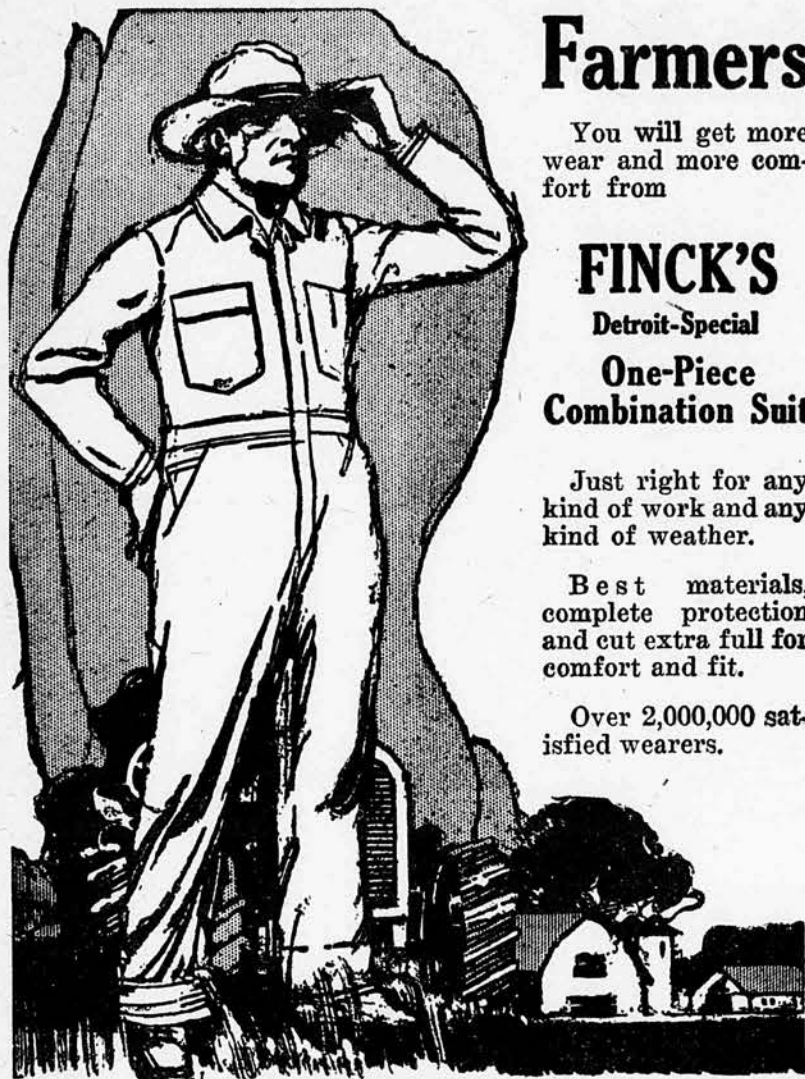
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FARE AND A HALF FOR ROUND TRIP ON ALL RAILROADS

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze no doubt will be pleased to learn that Doctor Lerrigo is to become medical adviser to the entire Capper Farm Press beginning this month. Letters addressed to him in care of the paper will be delivered promptly, and answers will be returned when necessary stamps are enclosed. In addition to his service as medical counselor Doctor Lerrigo will write for the Capper Farm Press seasonable articles covering the great questions of the day as pertaining to health and human living generally. Make him your friend. Write to him. His advice may be followed safely.

Going to the Hospital

I am advised to go to a hospital for an operation. I dread it very much. Part of my dread may be due to the fact that I have never even been inside of a large hospital, do not know how they treat you, what one must do, what the regulations are, what to take with me, or how much it will cost. If you will tell me about these matters perhaps I can go in a more cheerful spirit. MRS. L. L. S.

Yes, the point of view makes all the difference in the world. We doctors have learned in recent years that a patient who faces an illness or a surgical operation, in a brave spirit, without fear of the outcome, or worry about material affairs, has a much better chance to get thru nicely. So it is well worth while to divest the hospital of all its terrors, most of which are imaginary. I have a surgeon friend who tries to have his prospective patients visit the hospital and get acquainted with the nurses beforehand, for the moral effect.

How They Treat You

They treat you very well, indeed. My mind goes back thru a practice of 29 years as I try to call to mind complaints that have been made by patients in hospitals about harsh treatment. I cannot recall one single complaint. There have been complaints of neglect and of carelessness, but never of ill-will or lack of good nature. Most of the girls who wait on you in the average Western hospital are not graduates but merely nurses in training. They are usually young, fresh from home circles, and lively, kind and sympathetic. Their chief faults are likely to be lack of thoroughness, forgetfulness, and such of the heedless mannerisms of young girls as their insufficient training still permits to exist. Your protection against this lies with your attending physician, who will visit you every day, and with whom you must not hesitate to discuss every detail that affects you. A word from him will usually set matters right. There are hospitals in our large cities where the attending nurses are all graduate nurses. The price is higher but probably not more so than it is worth. In a serious case it is always possible in any hospital to employ a graduate nurse for special duty as long as it is necessary. Special nurses must be paid as an "extra."

What One Must Do

The most essential thing for a patient in a hospital to do is to keep as cheerful as possible, cause as little trouble as is consistent with getting proper care, and resolve to get well without worrying about the "whys," "wherefores" and "whens." There are few operative cases in which there is not a day or two of distress. The wise physician knows how to alleviate the agony of these days. But it is surprising how soon the distress is over, even in very serious cases. The second or third day usually finds the patient improving; able to rest comfortably; able to see a few friends; able to take a new interest in life and to realize the new joy of knowing that the dreadful operation is all over and the only thing now is to get well. You stay quietly

in bed, you read a little, you see a little company, you doze a great deal. Your doctor comes in about 9 or 10 o'clock. Perhaps he doesn't do much but say "hello!" Perhaps he dresses the operative wound; perhaps he orders some treatment. Your nurse waits on you, and you find after a few hours that the things over which you shuddered in anticipation are the merest commonplaces in this great emergency.

The Regulations

Every hospital makes its own regulations. Often they look very formidable but always they are flexible. In some hospitals patients who are able may visit from room to room or from ward to ward. In others patients may not leave their room without an attendant. Visiting hours are usually in the afternoon and evening. Generally more restrictions are placed on the visits that may be paid to patients in wards than to those in private rooms, the difference being due to the fact that visitors to a ward disturb other patients while visiting their own. In urgent cases there is no time of the day or night when members of the family are excluded.

What to Take

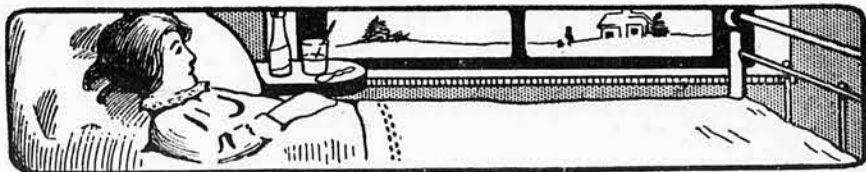
Take only the essentials. This includes personal toilet articles, the clothing you wear on entering the hospital, and whatever clothing you are accustomed to use for night wear. If you have been accustomed to pajamas, take them, if used to a nightgown take that. Bear in mind that there is a difference between a hospital, artificially heated and a cold bedroom such as you may have used for sleeping. But even a hospital gets cool at night when the fires are low and the windows wide open. It is well to have a bathrobe and a dressing sack for yourself when you begin to sit up. But don't overburden yourself. You can obtain extra things as you need them and can have things laundered.

How Much Will It Cost?

The question of cost differs widely with varying localities, management, and quality of accommodations. Prices are about 25 per cent higher now than two years ago. The average price for an average room in an average hospital used to be \$15 a week; now it is \$18 to \$20. The price of a room includes food and ordinary nursing. Ordinary nursing means that you get such care as the nurse on the floor can give you in common with some eight or 10 other patients. A special nurse, who gives her whole time to you, may be obtained for \$20 to \$30 a week extra. The rate for a bed in the general ward is from \$10 to \$12 a week. These wards frequently contain only eight to 10 beds. Often there are two-bed wards in which the rates are a little higher, perhaps \$14 a week.

The most important extra is the fee for use of operating room and administration of anesthetic. This is usually \$12. Other extra fees will be from \$2 to \$6 for materials used in surgical dressings, fee covering the actual cost of medicines supplied, fees for special nursing, massage, or any form of special treatment, fees for X-ray work, if any; and miscellaneous items such as laundry and use of electric fan. Roughly speaking one might expect to pay for hospital fees, in an ordinary surgical operation a total of \$50 to \$75.

A 13-year-old Champaign county, Illinois, farm boy had been cutting weeds all morning under the eye of his father, and hadn't enjoyed it very much. "Mom," he said, as he sat down to dinner. "When I grow up I'm going to learn to be county adviser, and gee, won't I have fun bossing dad around!" —Prairie Farmer.



Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Corn Will Make 15 Bushels.
Hog Feeds Are Entirely Too High.
Farm Labor Is Very Scarce.
Cleaning Up Weeds and Sunflowers.
Rye and Oats Make Good Feed.
Prairie Hay Yields are Good.**

OUR CORN crop seems likely to be a small one altho there are localities in this county where corn looks well. On this farm I see no reason to change my former estimate of 12 to 15 bushels to the acre for corn; what kafir will make is more in doubt but my estimate now is 15 bushels. This is but a small yield but it will provide plenty of poultry feed for the next year. There also will be enough corn to fatten the hogs we have on hand and when they are gone we shall not attempt to raise any more until we have a crib full of corn in sight.

We now have only 24 head of hogs on this farm. Of these we shall sell 18 head just as soon as they can be made to weigh 200 pounds. We shall keep six head or just enough to say that we are not out of hogs. It seems that consumers are determined to have cheaper foodstuffs, and the brunt of the fight has fallen on hogs with the result that prices have fallen \$2 a hundred in the last 10 days. Corn is going to be too high for us to continue in the hog game and we shall close out the business until corn is plentiful again and until we can feed hogs at a profit without the consumer thinking he is being robbed by the feeder. If a man was getting the profits he might stand being called a robber but when he is making nothing and is then called a robber it is time to be going out of business.

A trip to Topeka during the last week disclosed town and city streets filled with people. There seems to be jobs in plenty in the city for all at good wages and short hours. There is virtually no help to be obtained in the country altho wages are good. Farming hours are longer and the work is harder, as a rule, than city work and the worker is at all times exposed to the weather. I suppose labor cannot be blamed for seeking the line of least resistance. If I were looking for a job I should take the one offered by the city for 38 years of farming has taught me that farming is hard work, even tho much of it is done by machinery. I am wondering how long it will be before things equalize themselves; how long it will be until the high cost of living will hold men on the farm; until the farm worker will have become of as much consequence as the railroad man and have as much to say as to the wages he shall receive.

The Topeka trip disclosed dry conditions along the whole way, from the time we took the train at Madison until we arrived home again. Corn looks much greener than one would think, when we consider that it was the 58th day of almost continuous dry weather. The fodder will be good and there will be a great deal of corn, too, and kafir is going to make more grain in proportion than corn. We are fortunate, however, that our cultivated acreage was nearly all in wheat and oats. Because of this, 1919 will be considered as a prosperous year for eastern Kansas rather than one of short crops. From what I saw along the way I should judge that August 25 would see nearly all the shocked grain safely threshed. A few stack yards are to be seen but on the whole I should not think that more than 20 per cent of the entire small grain crop was stacked.

They say that one always can find good, even in a bad situation, and the good of this prolonged dry spell is that it made possible the saving of a big small grain crop which would have been badly damaged had we been given even a normal rainfall during August. On the whole, I don't know but what a generous moisture supply during the summer would have destroyed more small grain than it would have made corn. Never since I have lived in Kansas was small grain in the shock in so poor a condition to stand moisture as it was this year, but the moisture

did not come and most of the grain is now safely in the bin.

The hay baler which we were expecting the first of the week was delayed and we found ourselves with two days which could be used for the odd jobs which always provide work on the farm. On one of the days we took scythe and hoe and went over the stubble fields looking for cockleburrs and sunflowers. We found some of both and think we made good wages by killing all we could find. No doubt some escaped us; there are always enough left to provide seed for another year. To the best of my knowledge no burs had gone to seed on the field where we found the most plants for at least three years. On one field we knew the burs to be few so we hitched up a team to an open buggy and drove over it; by so doing they were easily found and it saved much leg action. One sees but few fields badly infested with cockleburrs now but when we do see one it is a warning as to what may happen to us if we do not chop down every bur we find on the farm. Fortunately, some of the worst infested farms in this county have been sold of late to men who will not let them be infested with burs but a little time.

Another job for the week was to buy a load of rye from a neighbor at \$1.50 a bushel, bring it home and mix it with oats, half and half, and then take it to the mill to be made into hog feed. It cost us \$1.80 for the grinding, aside from the hauling, but that was cheaper than we could grind rye altho we have a good farm mill with a 5-horse engine for power. With our mill we can grind almost anything but rye; that seems the hardest of all grains to reduce to a fineness suitable for hog feeding. For that reason we took our rye and oats mixture to the mill. We are feeding 1½ bushels of this ground mixture twice a day to 18 head of shotes and they are doing well on it. Next week we shall open the fence and let them in to 2 acres of rather light, weedy corn,

and let them finish it up in addition to the ground feed. That, with the addition of about 100 bushels of new corn from the main field ought to terminate our hog feeding operations for the year.

Two more days of sunshine ought to see the last of our prairie hay in the bale. It is making about 30 per cent more hay than the same ground did last year and the total production will not be far from 1 ton to the acre. It has stood about two weeks longer than it should but as the field is naturally moist it has not dried badly and has a good color in the bale. We have more hay in store now than in any year since 1914. This is because of two good alfalfa crops harvested and which rather crowded us out of barn room for the baled prairie hay. The market for hay is a little better than it has been for the last month and I do not look for any additional decline in price as fodder crops are going to be very light, owing mainly to the small acreage altho the dry weather helped shorten them. On the present Kansas City market good prairie hay would bring \$20 which means about \$14 to \$15 here. Where the hay owner hires all the work done from mowing the grass to putting it in the bale the charge is \$6 a ton; hauling is about 50 cents a ton a mile which makes another charge of about \$2.50 for the average farm. So it will be seen that if the land owner hires the work all done, little will be left him as income from the land. And if land is to advance in price to \$100 an acre, goodness knows that the owner will need an income of some kind.

Annex for American Royal

The International Farm Congress and the American Royal Livestock Show have signed a contract for the erection of a temporary building on the Southeast corner of Thirteenth and Central streets, Kansas City, Mo. The building will be 165 by 200 feet and will be used as an annex to Convention Hall. The annex will be used entirely for stabling livestock entered in the show while all judging will take place in Convention Hall. It has been decided definitely that the American Royal Livestock Show will open Saturday, November 15, instead of November 17 as previously announced, and will close November 22.

PERFECT GRAIN STAND GUARANTEED

CLEAN SEED INSURES SUCCESS

BY W. W. BURGESS

You can guarantee a perfect stand of wheat, oats, alfalfa or any other grain or grass by planting perfect seed free from dirt, chaff and weed seed.

The triple service Simplex Mill, made by a large and well known Kansas City manufacturer, cleans, grades and separates all in one operation. It is fully equipped with screens and riddles made especially for the seed problems of this section—wheat, oats, rye, corn, barley, peas, beans, flax, alfalfa, millet, timothy, clover, broomcorn, kafir, grasses, etc.

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for coffee?



GOOD plumbing is not a luxury, meant just for a few. It's a real home necessity, and needed in the farm home more than almost anywhere else.

Think of the convenience of having a completely equipped bathroom—clean, sanitary wash-stands with hot and cold water at the turn of a faucet. Enjoy a restful tub bath or shower after a hard day's work. Have the toilet indoors—more convenient, and more sanitary.

Make work easier and more pleasant in the kitchen with a "Standard" one-piece sink.

Take the drudgery out of washday with "Standard" enameled laundry tubs. These are conveniences which every woman wants.

Once you have these life's necessities installed in your home you will wonder how you ever got along without them. They mean so much in home comfort, family health and saving in work that it's to your interest to have them installed as soon as possible.

You can get "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for any kind of home from the small cottage to the large mansion. And in a variety of designs at a wide range of prices. All built with that high quality which has made the "Standard" Green and Gold Labels the guide to good plumbing everywhere.

Forty-four years' manufacturing experience are back of the name "Standard" on plumbing fixtures. Write us for special booklet, "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Farm Home," illustrated in four colors and showing many styles of fixtures. You will find it a big help when you make your selection.

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For Our Young Readers

Brother Doesn't Carry Wood for the Fireless Cooker

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

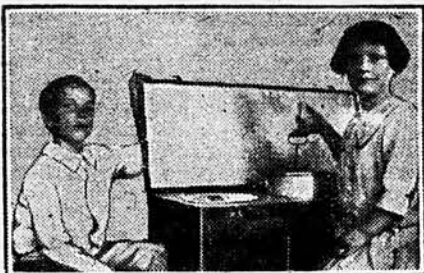
THE CHILDREN think there's nothing quite so good as a meal cooked in the fireless cooker," announced Mrs. Grant Jackson, of Jackson county, as she poured the steaming hot contents of an aluminum container into a wide vegetable dish.

I had been looking around for preparations for the evening meal, for I had just arrived on the 5:30 train and I was tired and as hungry as a bear, and it didn't seem as if there was going to be anything to eat for a long time. Then 7-year-old Ralph opened the fireless cooker and Dorothy assisted mother in putting the meal on the table.

"What I like about our fireless cooker," Ralph began with boy-like frankness, "is that I don't have to carry fuel when mother uses the cooker."

Dorothy is always thinking about mother's comfort and she added:

"It saves mother a lot of work, too. When she's had a busy day it's nice to



Ralph and Dorothy Like the Cooker.

open the cooker in the evening and have a warm meal without standing by the hot fire to cook it."

Then we sat down at the table on the screened-in porch. How delicious the vegetable dish was! Tomatoes, onions and okra, sliced and cooked together, seasoned most appetizingly with paprika. And the chicken! I'm sure you boys and girls never tasted anything better, and yet Mrs. Jackson told me it was an old hen.

"But it has such fine flavor!" I exclaimed.

"Oh, that's our Dorothy's idea," she returned. "She likes onions, so she said 'Mother, let's bind some very thin slices of onion to its sides. I know that will give it fine flavor.' You wouldn't suspect that the good taste is due to onion, would you? You remember how I used to dislike onions before I was married and how you and brother once smeared raw onion all over my plate on April Fool's Day, before I came into the dining room?"

Oh, yes, I remembered. Mrs. Jackson and I laughed over the joke, and Ralph and Dorothy and father joined in the laugh. Then we continued to enjoy the good meal, which included the best potatoes I've ever tasted, besides the combination vegetable dish and chicken. And last came cherry pie, which was baked in the fireless cooker.

Now you'd like to hear about how some other young folks help their mothers with the cooking. Here's an interesting letter from Sylvia Rice of Agricola, Kan.

"Mother and I have success with our fireless cooker," she says. "Sundays we put in the meats and vegetables and go to church. When we come back, our dinner is nicely cooked, and there's no danger of fire, either. Mother finds the fireless cooker very handy. No matter how long one leaves things in it they will not burn. We heat the stones and put them in first. In the large hole we put the meat and potatoes. Sometimes we put snap beans in one side and a custard in the other."

And here's a letter from Nina Sherwood of Republic county:

"We use our fireless cooker for chicken more than for anything else. When the chicken is ready to cook, we set the radiator on the stove and then set the chicken on top of it, letting both heat together. We fry the chicken until it is a golden brown and then we put it into the fireless cooker and close

the cooker securely. We leave it there for about two hours. When we take it out it is so good and tender that it just about falls all to pieces. Wouldn't you like a piece of it?"

Doris Dewey of Belleville, Kan., knows more about preparing a meal than many girls older than 13 years.

"I have helped my mother prepare things for the fireless cooker, so I will tell you how to get a meal ready for it," she offers. "We have had our cooker for several years and have had great success with it. We have cooked chicken, beef, light bread, vegetables and other things in it. First, you must put the meal on the stove with a couple of irons for cooking. Get the meat heated well; then set on one of the irons. If meat is put in in the evening, it will be fine and tender for dinner the next day. If things are arranged right, one can cook a whole meal in the fireless cooker. Here is a sample meal for this time of the year: a vegetable stew, fried chicken, and baked apples, in three spaces. This would make a very nice meal combined with bread, butter and jelly, which all good cooks generally have on hand. We have cooked dried navy beans and like them much better than when cooked on top of the stove. They must be parboiled and put into the cooker while hot. There are a great many other things which can be cooked to advantage in the fireless cooker."

New Building Will Interest You

BY L. C. WILLIAMS

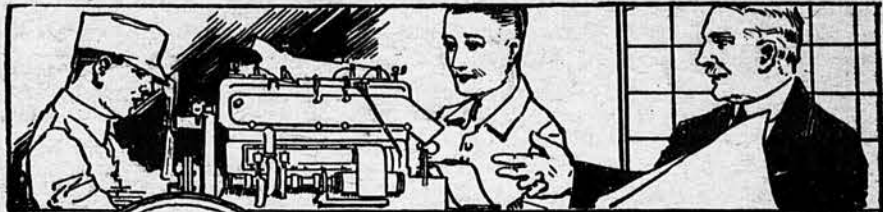
The visitors at the Kansas Free Fair this year will find many excellent improvements to attract their attention, but the thing that will please the boys and girls most is the big new building, 50 by 100 feet, that will house their exhibits.

This building will be filled from floor to ceiling with canned fruits and vegetables that will make your mouth water, with samples of corn that will open your eyes wide in amazement, with vegetables that will put to shame the colored pictures in the garden seed catalogs, with bread as light as elder-down, with home made dresses that will be the envy of every girl on the grounds—and that is not all. Out in the swine barn Johnny's shote will be grunting away as pigs will, thinking of the blue ribbon that he is soon to win, and if any rooster in the Poultry Pavilion thinks he can out-crow the ones sent in by the boys and girls, just let him try.

If some night, after the chores are done, when you are looking thru your Kansas Free Fair catalog (of course you have one, if not, write to Phil Eastman, Secretary Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan., and he will send you one) you'll turn to page 138, Department P, you will find at once what it is that is interesting so many boys and girls right now, and while you are reading about the prizes offered for the best pigs, it is highly probable that Johnny Jones of Shawnee county, age 15, and William Smith, age 12, of Rice county are reading that same page and trying to decide just when their pigs should start for the fair and which prize they will take. They are both planning to bring home the bacon. Oh, yes, and Mary Johnson of Ottawa county, a sewing club member, will stop basting in the sleeves of that new dress long enough to look in the catalog for the 25th time just to see what the first prize on a school dress is.

So it goes. The watchword among the boys and girls is "preparedness." They made such an excellent record at the fair last year with their jars of canned products, with their pigs, with their poultry, with their samples of corn, and with their bread and sewing that the exhibit space had to be enlarged to accommodate it; now they are out to smash that record.

America is another name for Opportunity. Our whole history appears like a last effort of Divine Providence in behalf of the human race.—Emerson.



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room and board is less than the tuition fee alone at other schools. Graduation from our course fits you to reach out for something bigger than just a motor mechanic's position and salary. Our Motor Department is under the direction of H. D. Lloyd, a man known by practically every motor mechanic and garage man. He has signed his name to more than 15,000 diplomas of automobile and tractor students, who received their education under the direction of this Remarkable Teacher. He is conceded by all to be the best in America. Ask your local garage man about him and show him Prof. Lloyd's picture above. Prof. Lloyd has surrounded himself with a splendid corps of teachers, each a specialist in his particular department.

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"I often have reason to be proud of my M.S.A.S. course; and others will too, if they take advantage of your splendid system of instruction. May the Success of the Good Old M.S.A.S. be equal to Her high standards of efficiency."—L. H. RAINS, Blythe, Calif.

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Women's Department

Stella Gertrude Nash, Editor

THE CHILD who is early taught to keep his belongings in order has a good start in life. A few children are instinctively orderly and when quite young feel a responsibility for the care of everything which is really their own. The one who is not orderly by nature should be so carefully trained by the mother that orderly habits will very early become second nature. No training could be of more value to him or result in more satisfaction to those with whom he will associate thru life.

I have in mind the case of a little boy who had in his make-up no semblance of order. His parents trained him fairly well along other lines but they never seemed to feel the need of training him into orderly habits. When he was tired of his playthings his older sister picked them up and put them away. He threw his hat and coat down any place it seemed convenient and the whole family "turned out" to help hunt them when needed. When he got thru with any article he left it wherever he finished using it.

He kept on living in that way without remonstrance until at the age of 22 he married one of the finest girls it has ever been my good fortune to know. She had been taught by a good mother the value of having a place for everything and everything in its place and from the first her husband's slovenly habits were a great trial to her. During their first year together she picked up after him constantly and kept not only her own but his belongings in order. It was comparatively easy when there were no children but when the additional burden of caring for several small children was put upon her it became really very hard. She knew that no home worthy of the name could be kept together long without being kept in reasonable order and as she thought it was too late in life for her husband to begin the formation of a habit foreign to his nature, she took the only course that seemed open for her and continued putting back in place the various things he used about the house and grounds and kept their home clean and comfortable. But it left no time for rest or recreation. This brave and patient woman fairly worked herself into an early grave while her mother-in-law, upon whom the blame rightly rested, thinks that it was a strange dispensation of providence that "took John's good wife away and left him helpless with those babies."

I do not say that it is wise or right or necessary for a woman under similar circumstances to work herself to death. There ought to be some other solution for the woman who loves cleanliness and order and other desirable things. But I do say that the woman who neglects to train her children into orderly habits is laying up sorrow for those children and for every person with whom they may become closely associated.

Pearl Chenoweth.
Decatur Co., Kansas.

Don't Forget the Birthdays

Do not drop the habit of observing birthdays. The observance need not require extra time or effort but let the day be a little different, the dinner a trifle more festive and the honored member given extra attention. Have some little surprise for the children on their birthdays. Give them a chance to do something for you when your own birthday draws near. Let all work together to make daddy forget his cares for the holiday meal of his natal day.

Mrs. B. B. King.
Neosho Co., Kansas.

Every 50 seconds a life is lost in the United States from ignorance or neglect of ordinary preventive measures: one person out of seven needs medical treatment of some kind.

The most sensible clothes for school children are those which will give the maximum of service and will require the minimum of attention on the part of the mother to keep them presentable. For girls for fall and spring wear, nothing can approach good gingham in durability, daintiness and moderate cost. The writer well remembers when the word "gingham" conjured up a vision of mammoth check plaids or stripes of rainbow hues which required unusual grit on the part of the girl to wear. Now, however, gingham in all of the daintiest shades and modest designs are to be had. Sailor suits, middie suits or one-piece plain dresses are in excellent taste and can be easily laundered by the girl herself.

Cloth tams are usually becoming and serve as head coverings for school girls better than anything yet tried. It is a mistake, however, to use black velvet tams, as they soon look dingy. Black sateen bloomers and gingham undershirts have been found best for school wear. Common sense shoes, not dainty pumps or oxfords, nor yet the unwieldy heavy shoes, should be worn as the feet must be comfortable if the child is to do good work.

Nothing can excel navy wool serge for dresses for the coldest, winter weather. In a good quality and simply made, the dresses may be laundered. For winter coats, smooth, hard surface goods, such as whipcord, should be chosen, instead of astrakhan, broadcloth or other soft materials.

The choice of clothing for boys is limited. In most rural communities boys wear bib overalls and gingham shirts which are quite satisfactory. For winter, serge suits have found favor, with mackinaws for outer coats. The stocking cap is a favorite for winter with Southern Kansas boys. Most boys are partial to the high top laced and buckled shoes and for wet and snowy weather rubber boots or high top arc-tics are employed. Grey wool skirts will be found most satisfactory. Ask a boy which he prefers, gloves or mittens. He will invariably choose the gloves.

Lilly Bowers Crampton.
Cowley Co., Kansas.

Set Colors before Cutting

I prefer black and white checked gingham dresses for school because the colors are so durable, but children usually like bright colors and they should be allowed their choice if it is a reasonable one. All colors must be set before the dresses are cut out. To set the colors for black, red and pink use hot salt water, 1 cup of salt to 1 gallon of water. Allow the goods to remain in the water about 30 minutes. Nearly any color can be set in this way. I have used it on beautiful plaid gingham with good success. Blue is set with alum, 1 tablespoon to 1 gallon of hot water.

I think a wool skirt and middies are very sensible garments for a grown girl. I recently saw two pretty little school dresses, one pink the other blue percale, both trimmed with single fattening.

Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

One-Piece Dresses are Favorites

Dresses in one piece, or with a high waist and skirt sewed together, with a belt, preferably buttoned in front so she can dress herself are best for school girls. The dresses should not be too dark unless they are brightened with flat trimming such as piping or braid or edging. I think a child enjoys a pretty dress and takes pride in keeping it clean. Blue gingham is pretty piped in red. A very serviceable dress is one made of black and white checked gingham or galatea, buttoned

in front, with belt, collar and pockets trimmed or piped in red. Another one is gray piped in red or blue. If the belt is sewed to the dress, it will not get lost.

If the petticoats are made to slip over the head there are no buttons to sew on and no buttonholes to make and the little girl can dress herself in the morning when mother's time is taken up with so many other things. Many little girls wear black bloomers made of galatea which wears so much better than sateen, or they may be made of the same material as the dresses.

I think it much better for girls to wear gingham dresses during cold weather, rather than a woolen dress as a woolen dress soils so easily and is so difficult to keep looking neat and clean. They may wear a woolen slip, with sleeves underneath their dress. They will look fresh and dainty then in their neatly washed and ironed dresses and the woolen slip need not be cleaned so often. These slips as well as the winter petticoats can all be made out of mother's cast-off winter dresses and skirts.

For the boys I would make neat little play suits of galatea or kindergartner cloth, or let them wear blouses made of the same material and overalls. Make the suits neat and plain and of a color that will not soil easily.

Mrs. B. J. Schmidt.
Barton Co., Kansas.

What About Thresher Meals?

BY LILIAN HUGHES

The day is passing when the farmer's wife must plan months ahead for the time when she will have threshers for meals. She will not have to spend two or three days in a broiling hot kitchen in the hottest part of the summer cooking for several men.

The reason for this is the growing popularity of the one-man threshing machines and the tractor. The trusty tractor with which men have been plowing their fields and dragging the roads makes a fine engine when standing out by the barn, belted to a "baby" separator. This new machine is smaller than the little separators which have been tried out in previous years and not found practicable because they still required a big gasoline engine.

It takes four or five men, including the pitchers in the fields, to thresh the new way; this in comparison with from 12 to 20 the old way. But the neighborly spirit aroused when the men co-operate and "thresh around" and the hospitality of the women at such times are valuable attributes to the community life. And the mouth-watering meals; the-kind town people don't know anything about, or if they chance to, never cease to marvel at. A whole ham, a dozen fries; a half bushel of potatoes, innumerable kinds of cakes and pies, a tub of lemonade!

Then, too, it takes twice as long to thresh with the individual separator as with the large one. On the other hand, the farmer will be helped by the shortening of the threshing season, the farmer's wife sees a great difference in having "two extra for supper tonight" from the dreaded prospect of "threshers tomorrow," not to speak of the deliverance to the sturdy little water carriers. Perhaps these desirable conditions will outweigh the arguments against the new era.

Theory aside, the fact remains that a number of farmers in Nemaha county, Kansas, purchased "one-man" threshing machines this season, liked them, and are passing on the news of their experience. Popularity seems to have set in and by next July every

farmer may have the fever for an individual separator. If so, their wives may then send into town for a "cold smack" for supper instead of overheating themselves in a steaming kitchen from 4 in the morning until 9 at night, cooking for threshers.

No Laundering of Centerpieces

Housewives who wish to save work in laundering may do so by obtaining centerpieces, luncheon sets and table covers made of leather substitutes. These need only be wiped off with a damp cloth when they are soiled. They are water-proof, dust-proof and stain-proof, are very durable and will not crack.

Leather substitutes are obtainable in practically all standard grains and colors of leather and thus a great variety of effects can be obtained. It is possible to paint or to emboss pretty designs upon the leather substitute and this combination makes a luncheon set or centerpiece very attractive.

The leather substitute centerpieces may be obtained with a fleecy napped back that protects the table from being scarred and acts as a polisher for its surface. As the cost is not high and the labor saved is considerable, these leather substitute articles are certain to become popular with busy housewives.

The Middie Suit Comes First

Dresses are the most important part of getting ready for school. I think there is nothing to surpass the middie suit as a universal children's dress. It is becoming to nearly every child and gives the growing girl a chance to exercise. There is dressiness in the ties and still the effect of simplicity is produced.

Have the skirts of heavy material so the girl will need no petticoat except in cold weather. She will need bloomers. I was formerly a teacher and know that nothing in dress helps out a child's neatness and freedom more than bloomers. She must reach up most of the time she is at the board and her little dress keeps slipping up. She is hampered on the playground also unless she has bloomers over her drawers. Black is best for bloomers except when worn with a white skirt. They need washing as often as white ones, however, so be sure to make them of strong washable sateen.

Skirts can often be made of kindi, denim or some cast-off skirt of an older person. Shepherd's check makes good wash skirts and good winter middies. Fadeless fleece-lined calico is also good for winter and percale, gingham, Indianhead and linen for fall and spring.

Don't have the children put on their shoes as long as it is warm unless they have far to walk in the hot sun. Try to have clean stockings every day as they get dusty and sticky and cause much discomfort.

Mrs. T. H. Adamson.
Montgomery Co., Kansas.

Something to Think About

A questionnaire is being sent to Kansas housewives by the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Here are some of the questions:

Is your kitchen provided with a water system?

If not, how far do you carry water? There are 5,280 feet in a mile. How many miles do you carry water in a year?

How long does it take to get a bucket of water?

At 35 cents an hour, what is this worth in a year?

How many feet are there between your cooking table and stove?

Between dining table and sink?

Between your supply closet and cooking table, if these are not together?

How many miles do you walk in your kitchen in a year. Estimate nearly.



Making Most of Honeymooning

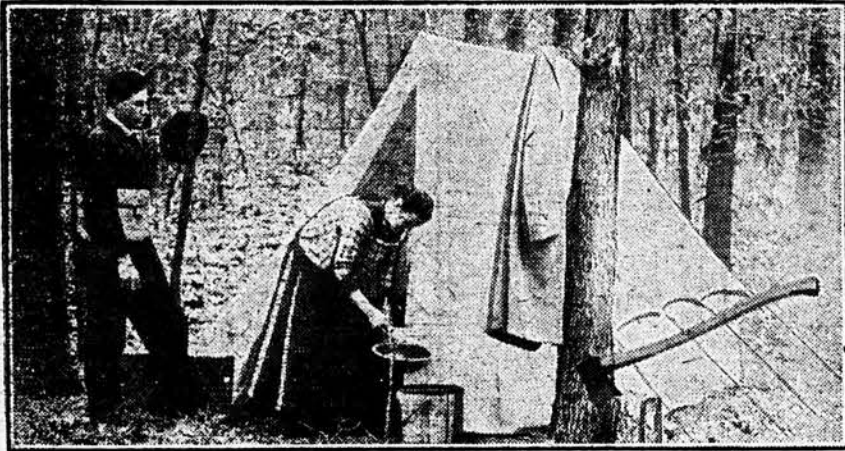
When I married a few years ago, mother was ill and husband and I could not take a bridal tour but we wished an outing of some kind. Husband had taken a course in photography and so between waiting on mother and doing the housework, he taught me to make pictures. There was much beautiful scenery on my father's farm and we made many pictures of it. We also made pictures of the farm animals and chickens.

Then a beautiful thought struck us. We would go on a camping expedition and make photographs for others and earn a little money. So in September when mother had fully recovered, we took a pair of my father's mules, a wagon and camping outfit, camera and photo supplies and a tent, and went away back into the woods, as far from any town as we could get. We pitched

help his father. There was a large family of small children and little if any ready money. He quit school and helped his father cut and haul cord wood.

The rural teacher offered to tutor the boy in high school subjects, saying that it would do her good also as she needed to review the work. That spring he went to town, took the examinations and passed. A few years later the teacher felt well repaid when she was invited to see this boy graduate from a well known college. Today he is the most up-to-date farmer in his community and is a representative in the legislature.

A certain boy worked his way thru high school by helping a hotel man with his office work. He went to the state university feeling sure that he could work his way without any help. He looked around for something to do. There was a small book store near the



our tent in a grove on the bank of a clear rippling stream, on the public road and put a sign on a tree by the road. Several persons stopped the first day and our fame soon spread abroad. We made good pictures and charged reasonable prices and got all the work we could do. We stayed two weeks and when we balanced our accounts we found we had averaged \$9 a day clear of expense. We never shall forget the delightful time we had.

I am sending a picture of our tent and husband and me taken on our camping trip. Sadie.

Arkansas.

To Swat the Flies

Since the common house fly does more toward carrying typhoid fever and other dread diseases than any other one thing, it behooves us to keep our home free from this pest. It takes less time and work to keep the flies out of the house with a "swatter" than anything else.



To make the fly "swatter" shown in the illustration, turn over a narrow hem on three sides of a piece of screen wire about 7 inches square and hammer it down smooth.

Next turn over two corners where the handle is to be to give it strength. The handle is made from a narrow strip of thin board and should be about 18 inches long. Split one end the broad way about 2 inches, insert the screen and tack with small nails. It is easy to get the fly with this swatter for it does not disturb the air about it. John L. Hodell.

There's Always a Way

Just because a boy's father cannot afford to pay his expenses at college is no excuse for his not going. A boy with the will and determination to get an education can earn enough money to pay his expenses.

One country boy spoke to the men at the creamery in his home town about wishing to go to high school. He was offered work in the creamery and for four years he worked there and went to high school. Now he is going to the agricultural college.

Another boy living on a farm, most of which was uncleared land, wished a good education. He found work as a printer's devil, and went to high school. He was getting along fine when a visit home convinced him that it was his duty to stay at home and

campus run by an old man who was in the habit of closing it when he went to meals. The young student pointed out to the man that he lost his best business at that time as those were the hours when the most of the students would drop in to buy books or stationery. The result of the talk was that the boy was hired by the man to stay in the store while the man was out to meals. He also helped clean a tea-room every Saturday.

For Those Who Wait

Mothers, sisters and sweethearts who have known what it is to await the homeward-bound fighting men will appreciate this poem by G. Ethel Martyr published in the Sydney Bulletin.

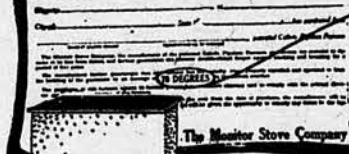
I think it surely must have been the trees That told the news that he was coming home. For I had whispered it but yestereve Beneath the stars, and when the drowsy breeze Stirred in the branches and began to roam The garden thru, it wakened, I believe, The twittering birds to sing it, till the bees Heard it and hummed it to each dreamy flower. So that they oped their buds, and gave their scent, A sweet thank-offering. So when I went To tell the sun, at morning's earliest hour, He laughed for very joy, and said "I know"; And such a flashing look of light he gave That all the trees were tinged with palest gold. And every morning he will greet me so, And he will choose some sadder tree and wave His magic wand above it, and its old Dull robe of green will change; its leaves will glow With light imprisoned and with light around. The while we talk together, and the sun Will say, "Another happy day's begun. For yesterday, his good ship, eastward bound, I passed as I went westward, and the sea Was calm and all was well, and he is now A whole night nearer home." And all the while The yellowing light will touch each leafy tree To richer hues, until the mountain's brow Shuts out the broad sun's warm and kindly smile. So, when my lover comes at last to me, There will be gold on gold above his head, And gold around; the trees their wealth will bring, And offer it as to some warrior king, Strewing with gold the very path he'll tread.

Make a Slip-on Comfort Cover

Ripping comforts to wash them always was a dreaded task until I made covers that could be slipped on and off. Having on hand some blankets that were worn thin, I decided to use them for comforts by placing the cotton between the blankets; then tying thoroly and sewing up the sides. I sewed the old covers together to make a slip-on cover and tied it along the edges and thru the center in several places. It will be an easy matter to rip off the cover, rewash and slip back on to tie. Colorado. Mrs. Oliver Gerkin.

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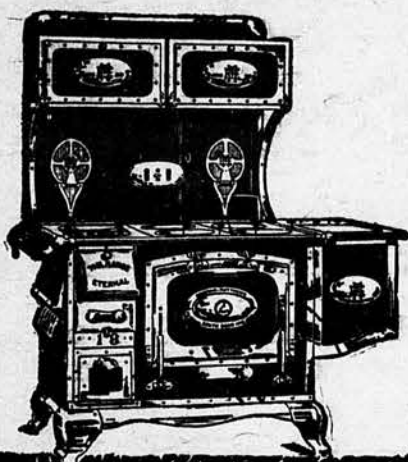
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FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

The one who travels across country thinks as much of the roads as he does of the surroundings. In our cross country trip from Jefferson county, Kansas to Crawford county, Iowa, the roads seemed to improve with each mile of the journey. They were better in Shawnee county than in Jefferson and still better in Brown county. The Washington Highway or King's Trail except where it was being worked was an excellent road to Omaha. The White Pole road to Pottawatomie county, Iowa, was probably the best marked road we traveled and the best continuous stretch of good road.

It was our pleasure to attend a church dinner in Brown county. This was purely social; the church families had put their Sunday dinners together. This was served cafeteria style. The trays, silver and plates were on tables, the salads were on another, the jellies, platters of chicken, fruits, pies, cakes, iced tea, melons and other things were grouped together in tempting order. The effect of the whole was to make the congregation seem like a big, church family.

To Kansans whose corn was suffering from dry weather and heat, the corn south of Omaha looked exceedingly well. The Iowa crop is doubtless better. The happy corn growers told us that their wheat had been a failure some of it not being worth the cutting. It seems that the extreme heat we had while harvesting came while their wheat was filling out and it didn't fill. Wheat failure, however, has not had a lowering effect on the price of land. There seems to be a land boom in Iowa and Wisconsin. We saw Iowa farms that had old buildings on them changing hands at \$350 and \$375 an acre. There were others for which owners had refused \$400 an acre.

These notes are being written in Lafayette county, Wisconsin. Those who have visited this state know that the southwest part of the state is distinctly a dairy section. Cheeses of various kinds and scents are made. The most strong in odor, the limberger, is the only kind of foreign cheese that contains the butterfat of the milk. From the Swiss and brick cheese factories immense quantities of butterfat are taken and shipped to Chicago.

There are many who think of this county with its extremely crooked river, the Pecatonica, as a pearl fishing district. The writer can well remember when clams were thick along the river edge and thicker in shallow water. They were little used except for bait for fishing. Then a foreigner who seemed to have a mysterious source of wealth let a taste for Green county beer get the better of him. In his unguarded state he told how many pearls he had found in a small river nearby. Immediately many started cutting open the unnoticed clams. The beginners were ignorant of pearl values and pearl locations in the shells. They first looked into the muscles where the rough muscle pearls are generally found. Hundreds of clams were thrown away without accurate search for pearls being made. When later the fishers learned that they should look in the lip of the shell, these piles of wasted clams were overhauled and many good pearls found. The rough muscle pearls were

considered of little value. It was not for months that they found that the rough pearls had considerable value for stickpins, pendants and other jewelry. The first pearls were practically given away to pearl buyers. Others found later were sold nearer to their real values if anything so small may be worth \$1,000 and more.

The season is later here but rain in sufficient quantities has helped as well to put gardens in their prime at this time. We helped today in picking 2 or 3 bushels of tomatoes and several dozens of ears of corn. The corn is being dried to take the place of that which we usually can but failed to do this year. Most of it is the shoe peg corn, as some call it. The kernels are irregular and of remarkable depth. We find the war and the thrift induced by it have had much the same effects in the homes here. Drying and canning are big side lines in almost every home.

New Dress Pattern

9409—Child's Nightgown. Sizes 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
9150—Ladies' Dress. The gathered skirt is two-gored. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.



9369—Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Skirt. The closing is under the deep tuck at center back. Sizes 16, 18 years and 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

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

Delicious Pear Honey

Select pears not too ripe, peel and grind thru a food chopper. Use 1 cup of pears to 1 cup of sugar and boil until clear, no longer or they will become red. This will keep in jars without sealing. Mrs. J. G. Towns.

Harper Co., Kansas.

There was a man in our town,
And he was very wise,
He helped to keep the typhoid down
By swatting all the flies.
—N. C. Bulletin.

Does System in Housework Save Time?

HERE ARE the subjects for the October letters: Do you think there is any advantage in having a definite schedule for farm home work? If so, suggest a schedule. What conveniences would you consider if you were building a new farm home? How would you arrange the rooms? If you know of a country home that comes up to your ideals, describe it and if possible send a picture of it. Do you think a farm woman should be a member of a club? If you are a member of one tell about it and the work it is doing. Give a suggestion for a good club program or a series of programs. What labor savers do you have in your home that you think would help other women?

Two dollars will go to the writer of the best letter and \$1 to each of the next two best. Address letters and photographs to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by September 23.

September prize winners are Lily Bowers Crampton, Cowley Co., Kansas; M. L. Carbiener, Colorado; and Mrs. T. H. Adamson, Montgomery Co., Kansas.



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OVERLAND SHOE CO.
Factory D-1 RACINE, WIS.

Capper Poultry Club

Rice County Girls are There with the Pep

BY LUCILE ELLIS
Assistant Secretary

We are a happy crowd,
We raise our voices loud
Because we're glad;
The near or far away
Our thoughts will ever stray
To those we meet today.

THIS PRETTY song was sung by the Rice county poultry club girls at their July meeting in Hutchins grove near Sterling. It is sung to the tune of America. The Rice county Capper Poultry club girls with the members of their families and the Capper Pig club boys and their families attended this big picnic.

A crowd of 55 sat down to the delicious picnic dinner. They say the fried chicken served was a little better than ordinary fried chicken because the chickens were all purebred. Besides the chicken there were a lot of other good things to eat. After finishing dinner the poultry club girls gave a program of songs and yells. Here is the second verse of the song given above:

Long may our friendship last,
Off thinking of the past
Of Capper Clubs.
We are so glad we're here
With friends and parents dear,
We'll sing our songs of cheer
Of Capper Clubs

You may be sure the mothers were not left out of the program. Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith and Mrs. C. A. Stone each gave a reading. Another interesting feature of the program was a discussion of poultry troubles. Some very good remedies were suggested for various poultry diseases. One of the events enjoyed most by the boys and girls was a tug-of-war between the pig club boys and poultry club girls, in which the girls won out. They were presented with a fine cake which they generously shared with the defeated boys. The program finished with games for both old and young.

The girls shown in the picture are members of the Rice county poultry club, with the exception of Grace Stone, Ruth Stone's little sister. Reading from left to right are: First row—Marjorie Smith, Jennie Enders, Grace Stone, Mabel Kelley, Pauline Griffin, Myrtle Edgar. Second row—Edna Waggoner, Claire Donnelly, Mary Selfridge, Ruth Stone.

So many fine meetings have been held that I can't begin to tell about all of them. I am sure, tho, that you will be interested in these reports of meetings which were sent to me. Many others have been received but there is not space for them this time.

Our seventh meeting was held with the pig club boys at the home of Thelma Tilson. In the forenoon we played games. At noon the mothers of the Capper Pig and Poultry club members served a basket dinner. We had lots of good things to eat. After dinner we held our business meeting with eight members present. Our leader explained the new report blanks to us and read us a piece about the work done this year by the poultry club girls. I read an article entitled "Winning the Final Contest."—Ruby Newingham, Cloud county.

There were 16 present at our July meeting. We met at Alice Hansen's, then went to Stockton to the chautauqua. We had dinner on the lawn at the library. It surely was fine. We had our banners and club ribbons.—Elma Evans, Rooks county.

We had a fine meeting at Hazel Taylor's home. All of the members were present and that made our meeting interesting. We girls all wore our uniforms and our club colors. We ate our dinner at the creek and took some pictures. Including our guests, there were about 40 present. We are staring at that pep trophy with eyes wide open.—Lydia Deinlein, Butler county.

Seven poultry club girls and five pig club boys met together at the home of Roena Love. We held our business meeting before dinner. At 2 o'clock we had a fine dinner served cafeteria style. After dinner the poultry club girls, pig club boys and the dads all went to Hutchinson. Altogether there were 40 persons at our meeting.—Bessie Taylor, Reno county.

We had a very fine time at our second meeting which was held at Nina Sherwood's home. My, that was a good dinner! After dinner we held our business meeting. Then we went for a ride and picked flowers. After we came home we worked on our banner.—Agnes Neubauer, Republic county.

Six of the girls were present at the meeting with Hazel Patton and we had some visitors, too. Ice cream and lemon ice were served, which tasted very good.—Mary Rush, Dickinson county.

Our last meeting was held at the home of our county leaders, Helen and Merlyn Andrew. At our business meeting we talked about coming to Topeka and of course we are all looking forward to our annual state club meeting as the greatest occasion of the season. We had an excellent program and the club members decided that it would be a good plan for the fathers and mothers to give the program at the next meeting. After the program the young folks played games and dainty refreshments, consisting of ice cream and cake, were served.—Edyth Brown, Johnson county.

We held our second meeting at the home of Cora Fink. We certainly had a dandy time. Cora served us a nice lunch, consisting of potato salad, sandwiches, pickles, fruit salad and two kinds of cookies. We had a fine business meeting and also had our pictures taken.—Cynthia Cooper, Gove county.

We had a nice day for our picnic and had a good time. The Marlowe Minstrel band was here and played for us, then we had a program of our own. There were about 125 present. We had lots of good things to eat.—Lillian Brun, Atchison county.

Officers for our state county leader organization have been elected. They

(Continued on Page 39.)



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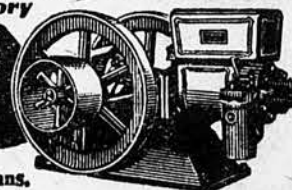
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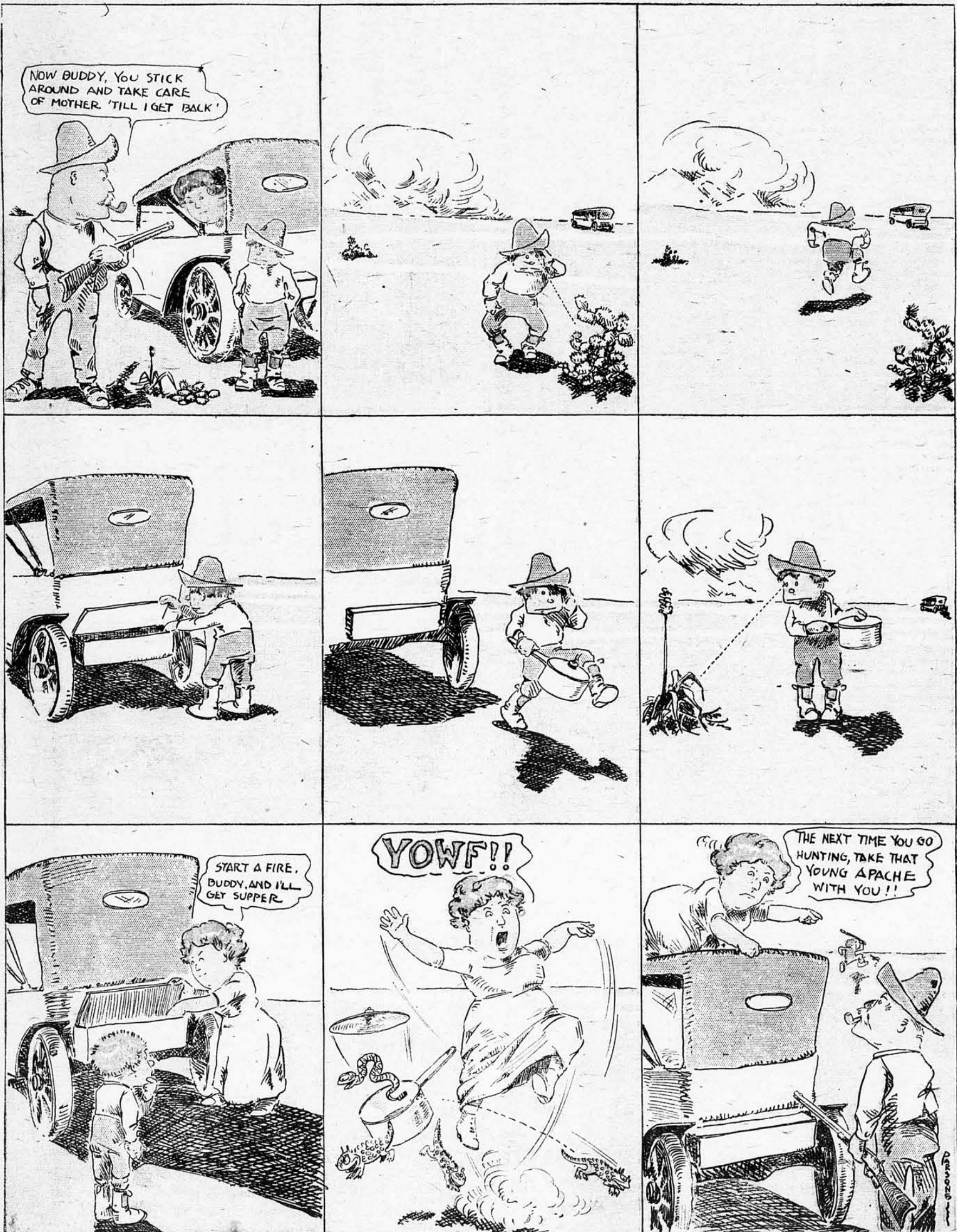


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Build Up Farm Dairy Herd

The West Needs More Good Purebred Milk Cows

BY W. W. SWETT

DAIRY farming consists in more than producing milk; it includes the raising of heifers to replace animals in the herd that must be discarded because of failure to breed, old age, sickness or death. The dairy farmer who pays the greatest attention to the raising of calves is usually the most successful.

According to recent reports there are more than 23 million dairy cows in the United States. The average productive life of the dairy cow is not more than six years, which means that the farmer with 12 cows must have two heifers coming into milk every year to maintain the number of animals in his herd. It means also that the whole number of cows in the United States must be replaced every six years and that approximately 4 million must come into maturity each year in order to maintain the number of cows in the United States. This number does not provide for increasing the total to meet the demands of the ever growing population of the country. Not only is this population increasing, but a knowledge of the value of dairy products has brought about a greater consumption, the demands for which must be met in some way.

When Most Productive

The cow does not usually become productive until she is at least 2 years old. The number of unproductive dairy heifers to be maintained in an immature condition is approximately 8 millions. It costs about \$70 for feed to raise a dairy heifer until she is 2 years old. This means that the farmer with 12 cows must of necessity raise two heifers each year, or that he must at all times have on hand four unproductive heifers. At \$70 a head for cost of feed alone, this represents an investment of \$280, simply to insure maintenance of the number of animals in the herd. The dairy industry in the United States has approximately 560 million dollars invested in these unproductive animals. Regardless of the cost, the dairy business must be maintained and these heifers must be raised.

There are two methods of replacing animals discarded from the herd; one is to buy heifers or mature cows on the open market, and the other is to raise the heifer calves which are dropped in the herd. The former method requires perhaps less effort and less time and attention on the part of the dairyman, but it has serious drawbacks.

First, it is expensive; particularly, because the good cows, which are the desirable ones, are not for sale except at very high prices, while the undesirable ones, or "culls," are on the market at a much lower figure. It is understood readily that the man who goes to the trouble of raising his heifers to sell, does so only when he can realize a profit. The buyer pays, therefore, the actual expense of raising the heifer, plus some profit. Even after going to all the expense and

trouble of searching out the heifers, transporting them to his farm and paying a good price for the privilege, the farmer is almost sure to find that some of them are unprofitable and must be disposed of. In addition, when cows are purchased there is always serious danger of introducing diseases such as tuberculosis or contagious abortion. A fact even more important is that the dairy farmer should be interested in his work with the idea of making improvement and progress, and he should consider dairy farming as a breeding proposition with great possibilities for improving his herd. Also, he should realize that whenever the practice of buying rather than raising heifers is followed, the production of the herd is low and there never is much tendency for it to increase.

Ration for Dairy Calves

On farms selling whole milk, it may be found advantageous to raise the calves for the dairy herd on calf meal instead of whole milk. The meal or gruel is added to the ration in increasing amounts beginning when the calf is 2 weeks old. A feeding plan which will work out fairly well with calves of average size is presented in Station Circular 88 of the University of Missouri. The feeds used are whole milk, calf meal, grain and hay. Calves receive whole milk until they are 2 weeks old. For the next week the quantity of milk is reduced and a pound of gruel added. In the fourth week the calves receive 9 pounds of milk, 3 pounds of gruel, a little grain and some coarse hay or alfalfa. From 30 days to six weeks the ration consists of 6 pounds each of milk and gruel together with a little grain and hay. The milk is then discontinued and the calves receive 12 pounds of gruel, a half pound of grain and a small amount of alfalfa hay. When 2 months old the calves are getting 14 pounds of gruel, 1 pound of grain and have free access to alfalfa hay. The gruel is discontinued after the fourth month, and the grain is gradually increased until by six months the calves are getting 4½ pounds of grain and all the alfalfa hay they will eat.

Gruel feeding may be continued after the fourth month if desirable or it may be discontinued the third month and the calf be put on a hay and grain ration according to a plan which is described later in this circular.

Remember that calves will probably be less fat and smooth when fed on calf meals than when fed on milk. However, they should be of practically the same size and in a good thrifty condition. Milk is preferable as a feed and at equal costs should be given in preference to substitutes. The use of calf meal is valuable only when the selling price of milk makes the use of milk prohibitive.

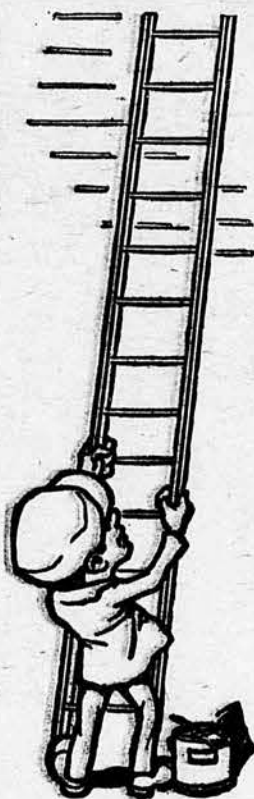
All of the precautions to be followed in feeding whole or skim milk must be observed when using calf meals.

(Continued on Page 38.)



Farmers Must Build up the Dairy Herds. The West Needs More Good Milk Cows. The Best Calves Must be Saved Every Year.

Lowe's



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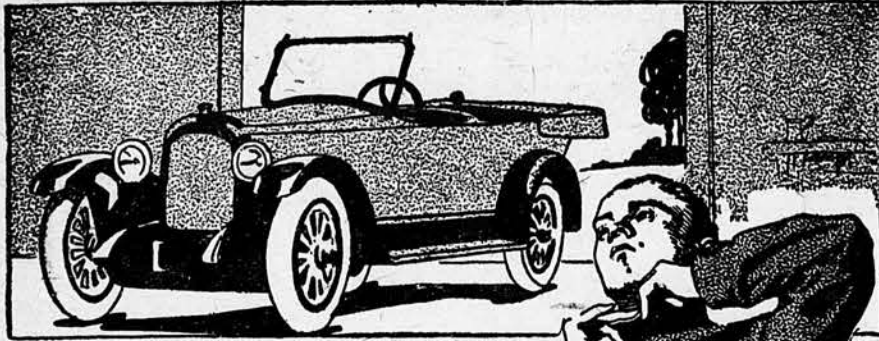
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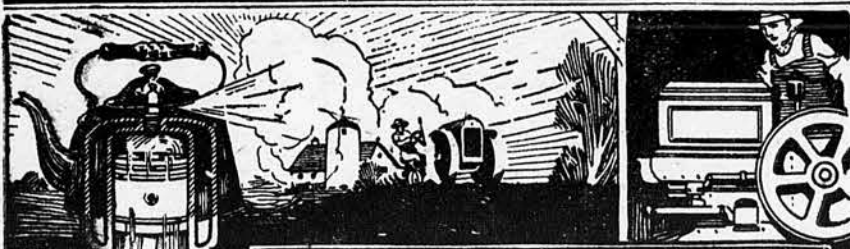
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Used in top groove only of pistons to control excess oil, with McQuay-Norris Leak-Proof Piston Rings in lower grooves to insure maximum compression and fuel economy.



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

NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.



RAISE RABBITS LARGE PROFITS

Quickly made. We supply stock and show you where to market all you raise for \$3 to \$5 each. Get our beautiful illustrated book. COMMON SENSE RABBIT RAISING & Prospects tells how 10¢ 64 page rabbit magazine 10¢ both 15¢ NONS FREE. STALL'S OUTDOOR ENTERPRISE. PRICE 60¢, 724 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Rural Life is Not All Joy

Farmers are Trimmed on Every Thing But the Price of Wheat is Held Down to the Lowest Limit

THAT THE city dweller is not alone the sufferer from present conditions and that the farmer is not traveling any path of roses is a fact the Agricultural Committee of the Senate is endeavoring to impress upon the non-farming class. To that end Senators Gronna, Curtis and Capper have issued a statement in which they set forth the concern felt by the farmers over the prevailing high prices and general unrest. They realize, the committee points out, that profiteers who pyramid upon farm production try to lay the blame for excessive prices upon the original producer, altho manipulation of a system of grades and standards has not only reduced the farmer's income but cut him off from a free market.

Present Farm Conditions

The statement on the agricultural situation follows:

"This statement to the public is made as the result of a settled conviction that city people should be told the plain unvarnished truth with respect to agriculture. The Senators and Representatives whose names are subscribed to this statement feel the need of presenting the farmers' viewpoint and urging their claims, believing that grave injustice is being done the farmer and may continue to accumulate and seriously injure not only agriculture but the entire nation as well. We believe that it is axiomatic that agriculture is the root of this nation's well-being. It is our privilege to have been closely associated with the farming industry. We have received thousands of letters and telegrams from farmers telling us of this season's shattered expectations of a bumper crop of wheat and reciting the effect of drouth, insect and disease, as well as ungathered and ruined crops because of lack of labor. Moreover, we are in daily touch with the representatives of the great farm organizations of this country, maintaining offices here at Washington and whose testimony augments and corroborates the facts as presented to us by our constituents. In co-operation with the accredited representatives of these great 'self-help' movements of farmers, we shall expect to issue additional statements from time to time.

"The persons who own farms are concerned deeply in the unrest manifest now in the serious protests against the high price of the necessities of life. While entirely sympathetic with the hardships which present prices cause the people of the city, farmers individually and thru their organizations are no less concerned with their own economic situation and with the questions of production of the raw materials of food and clothing. The effect of the present agitation must be seen from the point of view of the producer in order to be understood. There is danger that city interests, by reason of their predominance in number and organization, may take unwise steps without understanding the almost self-evident result of such unreasoning acts as might ruin the farmer and seriously reduce farm production in the immediate future.

Profiteers to be Punished

"The powerful machinery of the government is now being set in motion to apprehend and bring to justice those who are guilty of conspiracy to restrain trade and obtain undue profits. But it must be remembered that this drive is now coming at a time when the great staple products of the farm are going to market and that in selling the wheat crop, for instance, the farmer is selling his entire season's labor. This is an experience with which the farmer is very familiar and he instinctively connects it with the interests which in the past have pyramided their profits upon his production at the beginning of the marketing season. Julius H. Barnes, of the United States Grain Corporation, openly states his policy to resell wheat, curtail our foreign shipments and 'use the resale of wheat to help control the domestic market price against further advances.' The result of such policy together with the manipulation of a system of grades and standards has

been to reduce materially the farmers' income and to deny him access to a free market where he can get actual cost of production. It has placed the city consumer in a position where he is now eating bread produced by the labor of the men, women and children of the farms of this country when they have not been able to count their time as a proper charge in making up the cost sheet of production. We believe city people should know that the average annual labor income of the farmer, including that of his wife and children as shown by the last Federal census was only \$318.22. They should know that owing to manipulation in administering the grades and standards, together with the damage done by hot weather to the maturing crops, the winter wheat producers are receiving as low as \$1.15 a bushel for their wheat—not the \$2.15 which Mr. Barnes gives as a theoretical average, and that this year's crop may average not over \$1.50 a bushel net. In the production of wheat as in other crops, labor enters in the last analysis as the chief item of cost and city people should realize that the effort being made by the authority of the government to restrict or still further reduce the price at the farm must inevitably lead to denying the farmer living wages.

New Wheat Standards Needed

"What has been said in detail relative to the wheat situation applies in general to every farm product, and, while we again express our approval of every reasonable effort to reduce the cost of necessities, we wish also to emphasize that care must be taken to safeguard the farmer's labor costs. "We, at this time, shall insist on a change in the wheat standards, so as not to penalize every grower of wheat. Hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat have been shriveled by extreme heat this season, which, under the present grading and discount rules, may not average the producer \$1.50 a bushel. Authoritative investigators have found such wheat to be of the highest milling value and it is unthinkable that farmers should sustain a loss of from 50 to 75 cents a bushel by reason of the arbitrary standards that have been established. This wheat, in large measure, will go into the production of the best patent flours and be sold to the consuming public at prices based on No. 1 wheat. The producers are thereby defrauded and the consumers receive no benefit."

"ASLE J. GRONNA,
Chairman.
"ARTHUR CAPPER,
"CHARLES CURTIS,
and others."

Hereford Herd Transfer

John S. Gilmore, Fredonia, Kan., has purchased the F. J. Engleman Hereford herd for approximately \$20,000. This herd consists of 32 cows, 17 calves and a herd bull, Don Actor, all line bred Anxieties.

Have you seen the bargains this week on The Farmers Classified Page?

School Clothes \$68

Last week a daddy of four children all needing outfits for school, took his 9-year-old son to the store, paid \$8 for a pair of shoes for him, then bought him a cap, a suit and an overcoat at a total of \$60, a very moderate outlay for these times and nothing extra good in it. He figures the least he can possibly clothe his four children for a year is now about \$500. A boy of 9 will wear out almost one pair of shoes a month, as every father and mother knows.

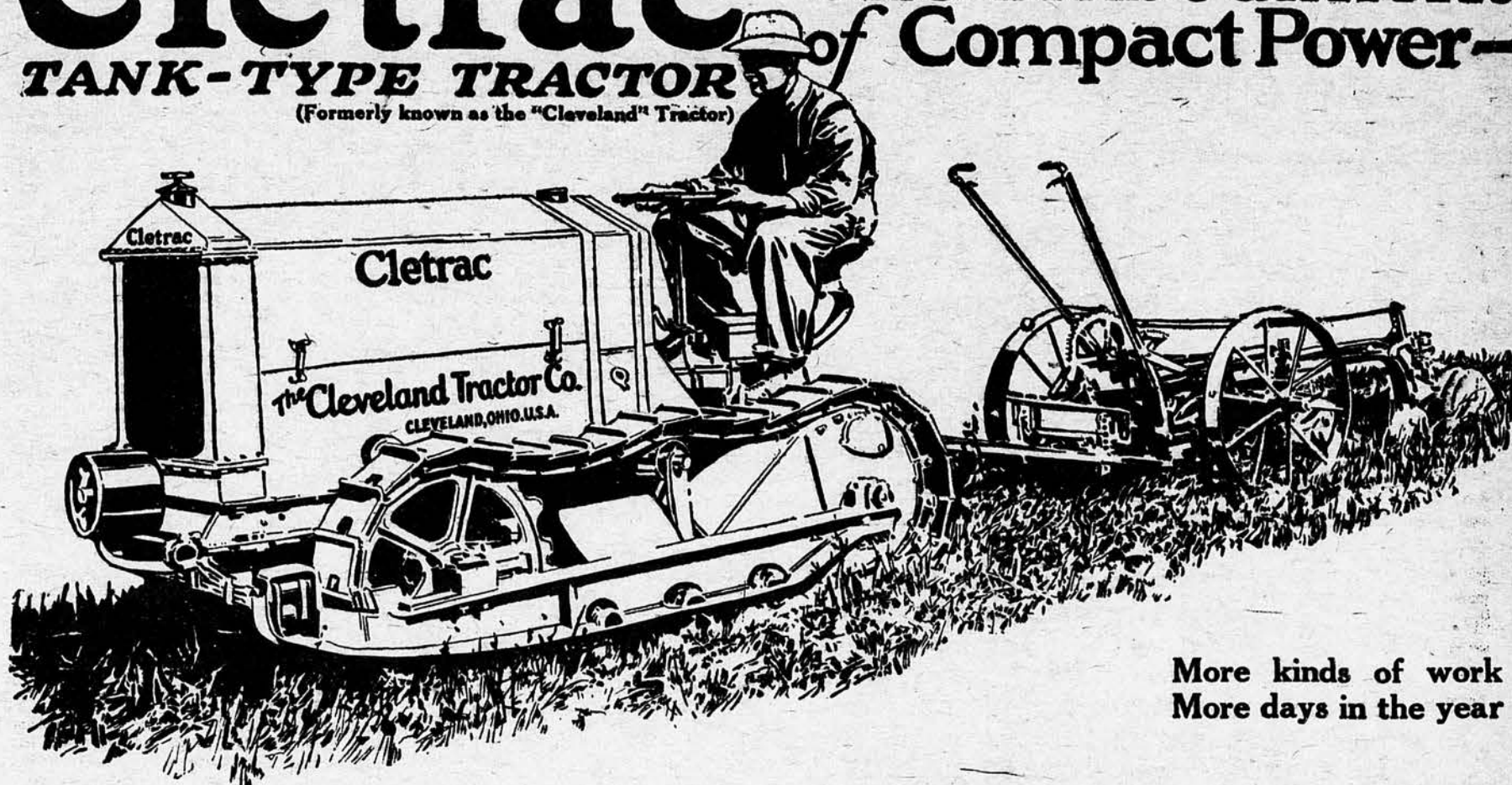
It is the folks who work for wages who rear the most children. This has been true of all times and is so yet. Is it much wonder then that news of strikes fills the papers. Prices were the first to rise and they must be the first to come down.

Cletrac

The Embodiment of Compact Power—

TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

(Formerly known as the "Cleveland" Tractor)



More kinds of work
More days in the year

THE Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor is only 96 inches long, 52 inches high and 50 inches wide. *But in spite of its small size it will do the work of six horses or mules—and has a speed of from forty to fifty per cent greater than the average tractor.*

It is the embodiment of compact power. It produces food but consumes none of it. It never gets tired. Unaffected by heat. It works all day—and all night too if necessary.

More kinds of work, more days

It does better, quicker, cheaper work—and does it *twelve months in the year.*

Plowing is *only the beginning* of its work. It harrows, plants and reaps, binds, threshes and hauls, grades, saws, and fills silos, spreads manure, digs potatoes and does practically all the other jobs formerly done by animal and stationary power.

Can be used on the seed bed

Because of its distinctive tracklaying construction the Cletrac is specially adapted to seed bed work. Eight hundred square inches of traction surface enable it to go over soft plowed ground or moist or sandy surfaces *without sinking in and without packing down the soil*—two invaluable assets not found in the ordinary tractor—two assets essential in the proper preparation of the seed bed.

Ideal for orchard and hill work

The tank-type construction of the Cletrac gives it a tremendous advantage in doing side hill work, or in climbing steep grades.

Its small size and short turning radius enable it to go under and among small trees and are largely responsible for its pronounced preference among orchard owners. A million farmers and orchardists can profitably use the Cletrac twelve months in the year.

An economical tractor—burns kerosene

The Cletrac operates on a surprisingly small amount of gasoline, distillate or kerosene, but is specially designed to use kerosene. It takes less space in your barn than a horse. It eats only when it works.

Sales and Service go together

Our sales and service organizations go hand in hand. Wherever you can get the Cletrac you can get genuine Cletrac service backed up by the strength and reputation of The Cleveland Tractor Company.

Early ordering is essential, as we cannot promise prompt delivery very far ahead. See your Cletrac dealer *now*, or write us for information. We have a very interesting booklet "*Selecting Your Tractor*" that will give you much valuable information on tractor farming. Write for your copy *today.*

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19045 Euclid Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio

Largest producers of tank-type tractors in the world

Feeding the Millions

INCREASING the food supply of the world is the most vital problem which man must solve. The burden of this solution rests heavily upon the shoulders of the farmers of America.

The service rendered by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in producing fuel and lubricants for the economical and efficient operation of farm machinery has made it possible for the farmer to cultivate a greater acreage, produce larger crops, and get them to market at least expense.

By maintaining its comprehensive system of distribution, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) makes it possible for the farmer to get his requirements of petroleum products easily, regularly and quickly.

By virtue of this complete service on the part of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), he may, literally, "make hay while the sun shines."

He is independent of the health or endurance of horses. He can plow, cultivate or harvest when these tasks should be done. He can have a complete cycle of activity, operating even by shifts, if necessary. He can plan his operations on a definite schedule to produce a steady, constant supply of farm products for you and your family.

Thus is illustrated how you benefit by the service rendered by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) to the farmer. These are benefits accruing to the world at large which accentuate the usefulness of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) as a public servant, and emphasize how completely it discharges its obligation as such.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1780

A Man's Part in Home Life

How Our Editor Makes His Wife's Vacation Restful

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

YES, MRS. DILLON and the children will miss me the rest of the summer—especially Mrs. Dillon. I imagine if there's one thing a woman enjoys more than anything else, it is to lie in bed until breakfast time without a thought of what she shall prepare for the morning meal. I've been the cook every morning at Faraway Lodge for the last six weeks."

The face of Charles Dillon, managing editor of the Capper Farm Press, wore an expression of pride, as he paused for a moment before continuing to tell us about his vacation days. I knew he was thinking of those two stalwart boys and that little daughter, lithe and graceful as a fairy, whom he had left at the summer camp with his wife. I doubted whether he could be more pleased if he had written the greatest story of his life, and was receiving commendation from every part of the United States than in the thought of the love and esteem which every member of his family gives him. That's Charles Dillon, the home man.

When Mr. Dillon returns from a trip—business or otherwise—we folks in the office have come to look for a treat in the narration of things of interest he has seen or heard. Serious in part are these talks, but sooner or later the fun comes, for our managing editor, with his keen sense of humor, never misses the funny side of any situation. "What did you cook, Mr. Dillon?" I asked. A woman always is interested when a man begins to tell of his ability to cook.

"The truth is those breakfasts were rather elaborate meals," our managing editor returned. "Mrs. Dillon thought them a little too elaborate, and I'll admit that I did lie awake at night sometimes planning them. But if it was difficult for me who had it to do for only a month, what must it be for the mother who has the subject to mull over every day, month after month and year after year? It doesn't matter how much help you have, the head of the house must decide, finally, what the family is to eat. I don't believe many men give this a thought. Also, I doubt whether many women realize that their husbands have something to do during the day besides discuss politics and smoke. Getting the money isn't always easy.

"I shouldn't care to pose as a marvel, and I shouldn't like to be thought an egotist when I talk about a man's part in the general management of the home. There's always that danger. For my part, I've never thought I lost a bit of dignity by doing any work in the house that my wife had to do. I've never thought it a very heart-breaking job to wash the dishes occasionally or dry them after a hot day. It was about as hot at home as down town, and my work must have been a lot more interesting than Mrs. Dillon's. To put on an apron for an hour was a novelty for me that didn't hurt. I know men in Kansas City and Topeka, men who have incomes very much larger than mine, who think it no especial sacrifice to do a little work in the kitchen occasionally.

"But I started to tell you about the breakfasts. When I begin to talk about man's place in the home I'm like some ministers: I mention the text

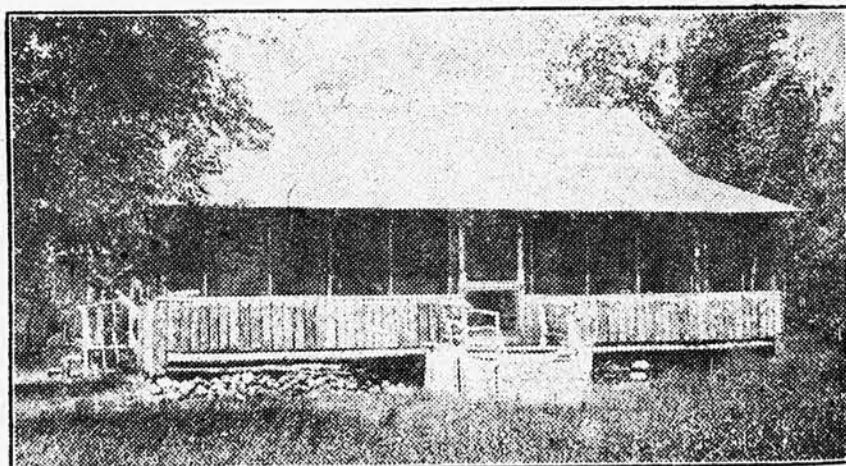
and then talk about everything else. It started—in this case—by Mrs. Dillon's casual observation that in going to the North Woods on our 'vacation' she had a change of scene, but the same or more work with fewer conveniences. I'd noticed it in other years, but it was partly her own fault. She didn't think I knew anything about getting a meal, simply because she never had let me show her. But one day when there was illness in the camp I got the dinner, and she took notice. I shall never forget how she and the children laughed at me for putting blueberries in the baked fish. We had a big pike that day, and as I knew the whole outfit were tired of fried fish I baked this one—a beauty, weighing about 6 pounds. There wasn't anything lying around for stuffing or dressing, or whatever it is, so I broke up a lot of crackers and put them and some fresh blueberries inside, and shut Mr. Fish together again with some fine bass line. Then I made a pan of baking powder biscuits, had mashed potatoes, milk gravy, sliced onions—you can eat all the onions you want in the woods, thank goodness—and coffee with Jersey cream. I didn't see any one hanging back from the table. I noticed mother and all the children taking their full share.

"That emergency dinner established a precedent that qualified me for this summer's vacation. It was the original plan to send Mrs. Dillon to a certain resort, but she had never been separated from us, and we didn't want her to go. So I agreed that if she'd go to our place up in Northern Minnesota, I'd get all the breakfasts while I was there, and any other meals she'd let me get. The children added their agreement to this, and it was settled.

"That wasn't much to brag about, I know, but I'll bet 30 cents that mother never enjoyed herself more than for the 34 days I was in camp. As we were out for a rest we didn't get up early unless we intended to go some distance on a hunt or picnic. I used to turn out about 7 o'clock, start the fire and get the coffee going. I had to grind this the night before because if I did it in the morning the racket would wake the whole crowd, and I like to do my cooking alone. Then I'd look into the big icebox and grocery cabinet and the pantry, and try to scheme up something we hadn't had. Sometimes we'd have hot cakes, eggs boiled or poached or shirred or scrambled, toast or biscuits, and occasionally bacon or fish. The family doesn't care much for meat at breakfast. But it didn't matter what I had for them; every morning they went thru the same process. After everything was ready I'd wake the outfit, and presently they'd come trooping in to the kitchen, where we always eat in the morning, and then begin to exclaim and praise what I'd prepared. It was worth the work a hundred times over. Most men like to be praised, I think. I know I do. I'd have cooked until the cows came home if the folks would eat and say pleasant things and marvel over my wonderful skill.

"The candid truth about it all is just this: There wasn't anything won-

(Continued on Page 39.)



Where Father Finds Real Diversion in Practicing Camp Cookery on the Children and Mother.

Plan to Make Fall Gardens

Every Farm Should Have Some Late Vegetables

BY J. T. ROSA

REAL home gardeners will not stop at producing a crop of spring and summer vegetables, but will follow up the good work with a fresh supply for the fall. This makes the garden more nearly efficient. Do not permit good land to stand idle so that fresh vegetables have to be bought from market.

Many of the best spring vegetables that disappear because of the summer heat can be grown again in the cool fall season. Leaf lettuce, head lettuce and Chinese cabbage are salad crops that can be planted late in the season, while the Chinese cabbage is, perhaps, the most satisfactory of all at this season. Beets planted now may be counted on for greens at least, while small sized roots of the best quality will be produced if frost does not come too soon. But the seed should be soaked in water over night before planting to insure germination if the soil is dry. Scotch kale, collards, and spinach, planted now will produce an abundance of green stuff that is available in the tenderest and best condition from after the first frost until everything is cleaned up by a hard freeze.

Some Good Root Crops

The winter radishes and globe-shaped varieties of white turnips will serve for "quantify production" of an easily storable root crop for winter production.

The market growers in the lower corn belt have found that turnips sowed toward the last week in August or the first week in September are probably one of the surest crops, as this late planting largely escapes the ravages of insects. This crop comes on after the hot dry weather is over, and develops to perfection in the cool days of October, especially if there is plenty of moisture about that time.

Plant Winter Onions

During September, there should be a "winter onion" bed started at one side of the garden. Sets of the multiplier type are very satisfactory, while the top-set type and potato onion are also desirable. Most gardeners make the mistake of planting the sets of these winter onions too shallow. The top of the bulb should be 2 or 3 inches below the surface, in fact, a good way to plant them is in the bottom of a small furrow, the soil of which has been enriched with rotten manure and finely prepared. Shortly after planting, the onion bed should receive a heavy mulch of straw or manure, which is left in place until the harvesting period is completed the following spring. The long, slender white necked, bunching-onions are a treat to almost everyone in the early spring days, before other fresh vegetables are available. To insure the supply, plan and prepare the onion bed now.

Prepare the Hotbed Now

Early in the fall, the hotbed and frames should be renovated and gotten ready for such early winter crops as leaf lettuce, Chinese cabbage, radishes and onion sets. These will be available when the outdoor supply is gone, until after the holidays. Clumps of roots of rhubarb and parsley also can be forced to advantage in the hotbed. For early winter work in the frames the double glass sash are quite an advantage—or a double layer of single glass sash may be used.

Save Vegetable Seeds

BY J. T. ROSA

The home gardener who finds it difficult to get seeds of his favorite varieties of vegetables can save certain kinds of seeds to advantage in his own garden. Saving seed at home makes it certain that the gardener will have high quality seed at small cost, and a variety that has been found satisfactory for the locality. Of course there are some kinds of seed that will always have to be purchased from a seedsman or specialist, but many kinds can be saved just as well at home.

Very satisfactory tomato seeds can be saved in this way. One should select well developed, smooth, solid, ripe fruits, preferably from plants which have borne the best crop during the

early part of the season, and which are vigorous and healthy. The tomatoes should be placed in the sun until they soften and become watery inside, when the seeds separate readily from the pulp. The tomatoes can be broken and washed out in a bucket of water. If left a few days to ferment the pulp separates from the seed. The water and pulp can be drained off and the clean seeds rewashed, then spread on a paper and dried in the sun. When thoroughly dried they can be placed in an envelope and saved for next spring planting.

Seeds of eggplant, cucumbers, muskmelons, watermelons, squash and pumpkins can be saved in a similar way. In selecting seeds of any of these vegetables remember it is best to get them not only from a good fruit but from the plant which is vigorous and healthy, and which has borne the best general crop. Usually, the earlier in the season this class of seed is saved, the greater will be their viability and vigor of growth when planted.

Seeds of all sorts of beans, peas, and okra are shelled dry from their pods. It is only necessary to leave on the plants sufficient pods to produce seed to become ripe and dry. Even if the pods look thoroughly dry, however, the seeds should be dried in the sun for a few days before they are stored for winter. New seeds often contain water, which slowly comes out even after the seeds look dry. If put away before they are fully dried out, they are likely to mold. Cabbage, cauliflower, celery, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions and salsify are biennials. That is the plants produce their seed crops the second year. To secure next season's seed crop healthy specimens of these plants should be selected this fall. Select the best developed plants or roots, which may be stored over winter in a place where they will not freeze. They can be planted in the garden as soon as danger of severe frost is over in the spring. As soon as their seeds are ripe they can be threshed from the pods, dried and stored for the following season.

These suggestions are not made to discourage the grower from patronizing reputable seedsmen. It often happens that you can obtain satisfactory seeds from reputable seedsmen with less trouble than you can save them yourself. The seedsmen as a rule buy from specialists who are expert in growing seeds and in selecting from the best stock. The seedsmen have the facilities for separating and storing seeds properly and cheaply. Some growers, however, take peculiar interest in saving their own garden seeds from those plants which prove to be especially good producers and this is a very good practice in most cases. Often the children of the family become interested in growing seeds from the best plants in the garden. Where for any reason it is desirable to grow your own seeds it is a thoroughly feasible thing to do from most of the common vegetables.

Kansas Map to Readers

We have arranged to furnish readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze with a Big Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county, also name of the county seat of each county; it shows the location of all the towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, 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 postpaid to all who send \$1 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

Do you know what the orange was originally? A pear-shaped fruit not much larger than a cherry. Its evolution is due to 12 centuries of cultivation.

PRINCE ALBERT



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PLAY the smokegame with Prince Albert if you're hunting for tobacco that will cheer your smoke-appetite! For, with Prince Albert, you've got a new idea on the pipe question that frees you from stung tongue and dry throat worries! Made by our exclusive patented process, Prince Albert is free from bite and parch and hands you about the biggest lot of smokefun that ever was!

Prince Albert is a pippin of a pipe tobacco; it certainly does beat the band! And, what you're going to find out pretty quick thousands of men discovered as long as ten years ago when P. A. started a smoke revolution!

Get the idea that P. A. is simply everything that any man ever longed for in tobacco! You never will be willing to figure up the pleasure you've missed once you get that Prince Albert quality flavor and quality satisfaction! You'll talk kind words every time you fire up!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

"I Cut 27 Cords of Wood a Day"

—says Noah Digge, of Jacksonville, North Carolina, "with my Ottawa Log Saw under unfavorable conditions, and in 62 hours I sold and delivered \$75 worth."

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Has two sets of spindles on combination axle—side spindles for straight ahead moving on the road; and end spindles for moving sideways along the log from cut to cut. No stopping the engine and no lifting.



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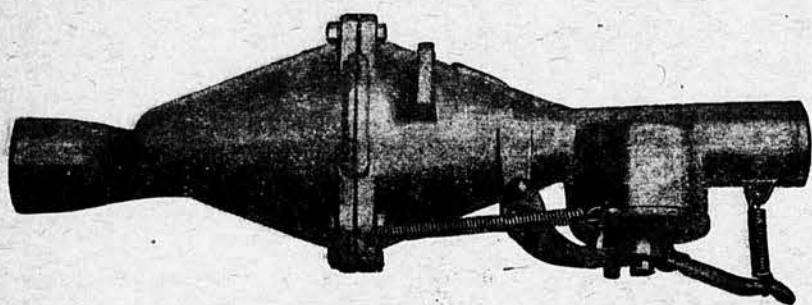
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It won't rattle; it won't clog up, it won't blow out.

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Before You Buy a Silo.
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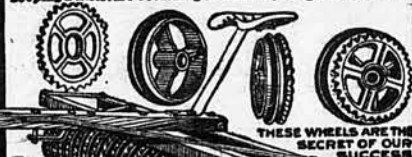
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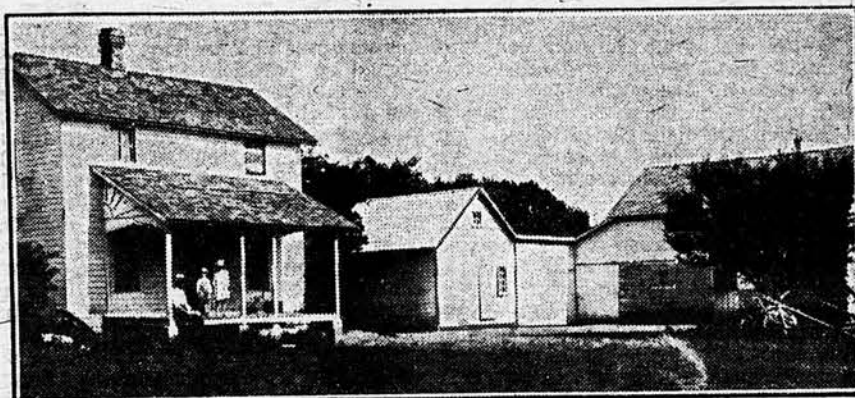
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Ask your dealer or county agent. If he can't help you get Inspected seed, write for list of growers, quoting prices on bushels or carlots, to the ass'n sec'y.
J. W. Nicolson, East Lansing, Michigan

10 Patriotic Cards 10c We will send 10 lovely colored post cards postpaid for 10 cents in stamps or silver.
NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 20, Topeka, Kan.

Give the Renter a Chance

Stock Share Plan Pays Well on the Aye Ranch

BY H. A. MOORE



This is one of the Tenant Homes on the Aye Ranch Near Manhattan, Kan. The Buildings are Arranged Conveniently and are Substantial.

STOCK-SHARE renting is not common in Kansas, but on the Aye ranch 12 miles southeast of Manhattan, Kan., this system has been in operation for 25 years. The Aye ranch, owned by M. C. Aye and William M. Aye, consists of 8,000 acres of rolling land. The cultivated bottom lands provide enough feed for the cattle, while the uplands are used for pasturing. The ranch varies from 1½ to 2½ miles in width and is 6 miles in length. Six renters with their families live on the ranch, care for the crops and feed the cattle. Several thousand head of cattle are marketed every year.

Stock-share renting as practiced upon this ranch is purely a partnership affair. The Aye brothers provide capital for half the cattle, half the working stock, half the seed for planting the crops, half the twine and threshing bill. The renters provide the other half of the investment, and the labor necessary to farm the land and feed the cattle.

There is no rent upon the land. The tenants exchange their labor for the use of the land. When the crops or cattle are marketed the net profits are divided equally between the Aye brothers and the renters. There is an exception to the above plan when the new renter is unable to supply his half of the capital. In such a case, the Aye brothers will, if the renter is known to be honest, provide the entire capital.

According to the Aye brothers, this system of renting has been a marked success for both themselves and for their renters. Of the many renters who have farmed on the Aye ranch, only two have not been able to save enough money to purchase a farm, and most of them in less than seven years' time. In fact many of the well-to-do farmers in Riley county began as renters on the Aye ranch. That this system has been a profitable one for the owners is evidenced by the fact that the Aye brothers enlarged their original ranch of a few hundred acres to its present size of 8,000.

But in addition to being a financial success, the Aye brothers believe that partnership renting has a stronger point in that it does away with many causes for discord between the owner and renter and brings about a desirable harmonious relationship.

Co-operation is the Only Way

"Co-operation is the only way in which the renter and owner can get the most benefit from the farm and from their work," said M. C. Aye. "This system of division, of saying 'this is my shock, and that's your shock,' and 'this is my stack and that's your stack' is wrong.

"The natural tendency of any man is to look out for himself, sometimes to the detriment of the other. The renter

is likely to get all he can out of the crops, and frequently the owner is interested only in exacting as much rent as possible. Consequently they are often pulling against each other.

"In partnership renting, or stock-share, which is the same thing, the interests of the owner and the renter are inseparably bound together. It is to the interest of the renter to manage the farm wisely, to feed the stock carefully, to make the best use of the grain and pasture land.

Renting on Shares

"On the other hand, the owner will be willing to supply needed barns, or granaries, or make improvements that will increase the usefulness of the farm; and he will have a better farm and get more use out of his surplus capital if he invests it in this manner.

"When our cattle or crops are marketed the net profits are divided equally. There is no possibility of ill feeling in this method of division because dollars cannot be divided with unfairness."

Both the Aye brothers are experienced cattle men, and the renters who go into partnership with them receive the benefit of this experience. Mr. Aye pointed out that in partnership renting the young renter would always have the advice of the older and more experienced owner to guide him.

The Aye brothers were renters 35 years ago. M. C. Aye rented a stock-share farm in Ohio for 12 years. Here he learned the difficulties which surround the life of the renter. He determined that if he ever owned a farm he would work out a system of renting which would be fair to both owner and renter, and it would be patterned after the stock-share plan.

When Mr. Aye and his brother came to Kansas and purchased a few hundred acres of land, his ideal of partnership renting was put into effect, and it has been operating with success for 25 years. The Aye brothers are thorough advocates of the partnership plan of renting and hope to see it practiced on many other Kansas farms.

Both brothers are well along in years and have practically retired from active management of the ranch. William M. Aye has turned his half over to his son, Malcolm Aye, and M. C. Aye is training his son-in-law, J. J. Smiley, to continue the stock-share plan on the ranch.

A system of sheep farming that is to be continuously successful cannot ignore either wool or mutton. In many cases the two products will be worthy of equal consideration. In others either one may be emphasized according to the peculiarities of conditions, management, and marketing.



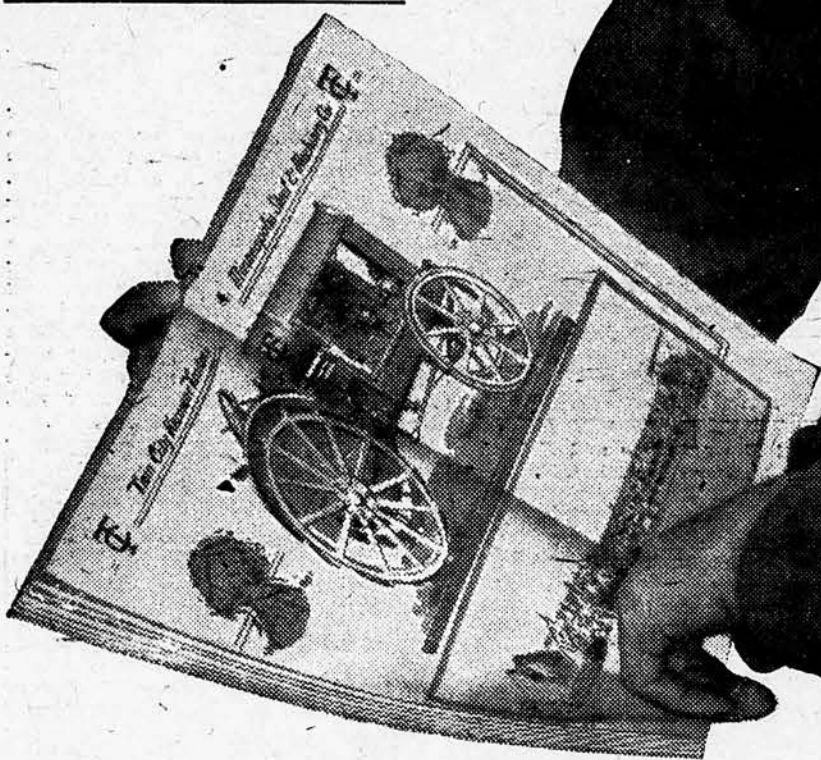
Some of the Hereford Cattle on the Aye Ranch. Purebred Cattle Have Been Found to be the Most Profitable in Every Way.

See the Twin City Tractor Line At the Fair

The full Twin City Line, including the "12-20" Tractor and the new All-Steel Thresher, will be demonstrated at the

**Kansas State Fair
At Hutchinson
Sept. 13-20**

**State Fair Exposition
At Oklahoma City
Sept. 20-27**



"The work is the important thing, Dad!"

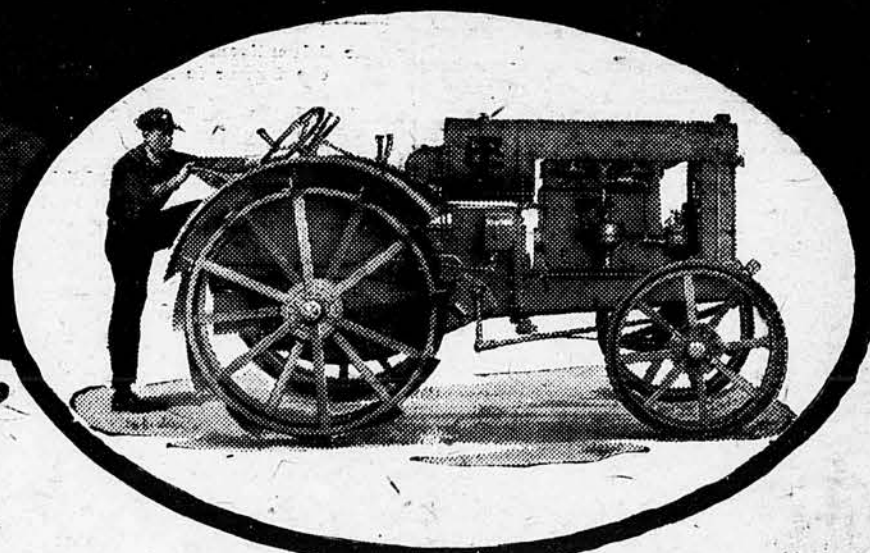
**"Then let's get the Twin City 12-20
and be certain"**

That's the way to look at it—from the standpoint of the *work* a tractor has to do.

Get a tractor that will do the work—that is simple to operate; quickly and easily accessible.

**The TWIN CITY 12-20 Is Built to Meet
the Work—Not to Meet a Price**

It has stood the gaff of every farm and field strain put upon it. On every job from hauling 3-bottom plows in heavy soil to every type of belt work, it has proved that it is made for the emergency load as well as the constant everyday strain.



These Features Show Its Quality

The 16-valve engine, valve-in-head type. This is the only application of this powerful type of engine to tractor work.

The counterbalanced crankshaft is another unusual advantage.

The ignition is Bosch High Tension Magneto.

The transmission is dust-proof, sliding spur-gear type, has two forward speeds, direct drive on both.

Designed by some of America's foremost engineers. Manufactured complete in one of the largest tractor plants in the world. Write today for complete particulars, Catalog and our Booklet, "The Factory Behind the Tractor."

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

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

BRANCHES—Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Ia.; Fargo, N. D.; Great Falls, Mont.; Peoria, Ill.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Spokane, Wash.; Wichita, Kan.; Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatchewan; Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

EXPORT—154 Nassau St., New York City.

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TWIN CITY

12-20 Kerosene Tractor with 16-valve engine

NO MONEY DOWN



Sold on Farm
Credit
Plan

Nothing to Pay Until 60 Days After Arrival

GREATEST
Famous Majestic Engines
We want you to see without cost of advance payment. No deposit, no C. O. D. or references. If you keep it, make that payment 60 days after arrival. If you don't, we will pay freight both ways.

Compare Point for Point deal more. Jacket-hopper water cooled. Perfect lubrication. Perfectly balanced flywheel. Order before delivery. Increasing costs will soon force an advance in price. Get your money's worth now. Free Book 20. Write today. Write quick. Write for it. The Hartman Co., 4000 North Street, Dept. 1000 Chicago.

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Free Book
Get our wonderful free booklet, "How to Breed Live Stock". Reveals valuable information on the breeding and feeding of horses, cattle, swine and sheep. Shows pictures of breeding organs. Also describes our wonderful home-study course in Animal Breeding, Sterility, Diseases - Prevention, Contagious Abortion, Artificial Breeding, Systems of Breeding, etc., all taught in detail. Write today for free booklet and learn how to master scientific breeding at home. We have brought the school to the breeder. Get our free booklet. Write today. Just mail your order. NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ANIMAL BREEDING, Pleasant Hill, Ohio, Dept. 149.

Woodmanse Windmills

Years of Service Without Oiling
Fifty years' success on thousands of farms proves the superiority of Woodmanse Windmills. The Woodmanse runs for years without attention, because simply and strongly built, and fitted with **Impregnated Oilless Bearings** which require no oiling. Other distinctive advantages are Internal Noiseless Gear, Ball Bearing Turn Table, Automatic Governor. Every Woodmanse Mill shipped ready to set on the tower—no extras to buy. If you have water to pump make sure of trouble-proof power with the Woodmanse. Send for illustrated catalog and circulars today.

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PREMO Film Packs
Developed 25c.
Mail us your exposed Film Pack. We develop twelve exposures, sizes 4 x 5 or 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 and smaller, for 25c. Prints on Velox Paper at reasonable prices if desired. The best grade of work.

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626 Sixteenth St., DENVER, COLO.

INSTALL AN IDEAL KING FURNACE IN YOUR HOME

IDEAL KING—the pipeless furnace—does away with cellar and wall pipes requiring only one hole in the floor. Thousands in use during the last 30 years testify to the clean, economical and even heat this furnace produces. Most appropriate for the farm—write for our catalog!

KANSAS CITY FURNACE CO.,
2429 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
"Furnace Builders for Thirty Years."

Make Money Fast

With this AUTO POWER TRANSMITTER
This easily attached, governor, controlled transmitter converts any Ford into 8 H.P. work engine for feed grinding, wood sawing, pumping, running cream separator, etc., in 15 minutes. Can't injure car or tires. Attractive price—money back guarantee. County agents make \$2,000 a year or better. Write quick.

ANDREW MOTOR CO., 857 Muskego Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Make Money With Poultry

Proper Advertising Helps to Sell Products

BY CHESLA SHERLOCK

GREATER production will not increase the farm income unless a wider distribution and market is found for them. The man who can expand successfully the demand for the products he already produces is the man who can expand successfully the amount of products produced.

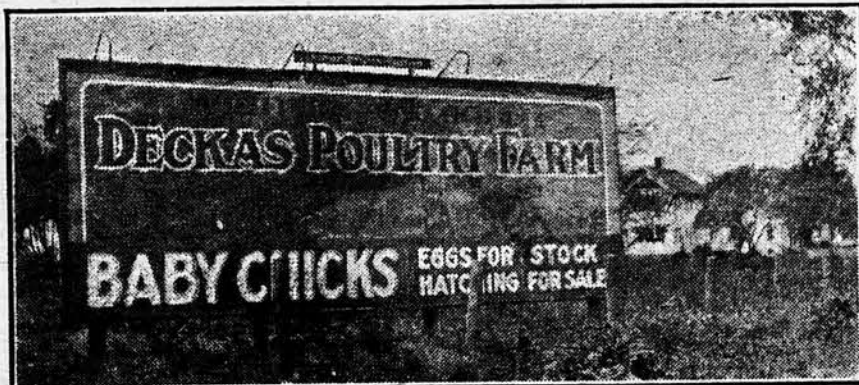
Enlarging the farm market can be accomplished only by advertising and by pleasing the trade thus gained. The farm which is situated on a main traveled highway has a gold mine right at its door, but this does not say that it is impossible for any farm to advertise successfully which is not situated on a main traveled highway.

An Iowa farmer began to advertise spring fries and eggs for hatching a few years ago by means of a small but neat sign board. From this meager beginning has grown his present poultry business. He found the demand so

prove a big drawing card. In the fall, potatoes, pumpkins, popcorn, country sausage, bacon, home cured hams and dozens of other products would create an ever increasing market for your products.

The fact that you are not on a main traveled road should not discourage you for people travel on all roads now and once they see your sign they will remember it and come back when they want to buy something. If you are willing to ship city people produce by parcel post, say so. Tell them to leave their order and have it delivered by Uncle Sam. A constant flow of advertising ammunition like this will soon sell the surplus and put money in your pocket.

Judicious advertising in local newspapers and farm journals also will help to build up outside trade when there is not enough local demand to take



The Advertisement on This Sign Board Brought Many Orders and Helped the Owner to Build Up a Profitable Poultry Business for Himself.

great and the work so congenial that he now devotes his whole time to poultry keeping.

"The successful sign board," he says, "must follow the principles laid down by successful advertisers. It must contain a message, tell people what you have, and it must convey that message in a glance. A hopeless jumble of words is confusing to the modern motorist who travels at a good rate of speed. So you must convey the general idea by a glance, which means that your central thought should be in large, bold letters."

This farmer has been so successful that he now maintains a large sign board near the highway that passes his farm. Where a smaller sign board would be more practicable a good way is to have a number of signs made to use at different seasons of the year and to sell different farm products.

During the early spring, a sign offering eggs for hatching, baby chicks, and the like would be serviceable. Later spring fries would cause many motorists to stop.

During small fruit season, a sign could replace the baby chick sign and still later when larger fruit came into demand, a sign featuring orchard products would not fail to make many a sale.

Butter, buttermilk, cottage cheese, cream and other dairy products would

care of the poultry and poultry products to be marketed. Let the consumers know that you have something to sell. It is the only way.

Is Your Silo Ready?

To keep silage in good condition the air must be shut out and the moisture retained. The silo walls, therefore, should be both air and water tight. All other farm buildings require a certain amount of care and repair and so does the silo. By painting the wooden stave silo on the outside with a good grade of paint and using some preservative such as creosote on the inside, the wood should last many years, remain waterproof and in good condition, according to A. C. Ragsdale, of the University of Missouri.

The interiors of all concrete silos require waterproofing with a cement wash or some waterproofing compound at the time of construction and usually every few years afterward. This fills up the pores, sealing the wall so that it will be air tight. One of the cheapest methods of waterproofing the silo is simply to use a creamy paste of cement applied over the entire inside surface, with a white wash brush.

New Directory of Game Officials

The twentieth annual directory of officials and organizations concerned with the protection of birds and game in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, revised by the Bureau of Biological Survey to August 1, 1919, has just been published as Department Circular 63 by the United States Department of Agriculture. It presents in convenient form the addresses of persons from whom information may be obtained concerning game laws. It also shows the date of establishment of each state commission or wardenship, the changes which have occurred in such offices since last year, and the publications issued by game officials.

During the year legislative changes affecting the administration of the game laws occurred in Idaho and Indiana. Idaho created a department of law enforcement with a fish and game bureau under its jurisdiction; and Indiana, a department of conservation with a division of fish and game, which also was authorized specially to encourage and assist in the organization of game protective associations throughout the state.

Greatest Egg Producer

Mrs. Butler writes: "Please send me another box of 'TWO for ONE.' I am now getting 119 eggs instead of 11." All poultry owners can do as well. Now is the time to insure yourself a big egg supply for the coming winter, when they will be selling at 75c to \$1.00 a dozen. Give your hens "TWO for ONE," the scientific tonic composed of every beneficial ingredient known to poultry experts. A few cents spent this way will double your egg profits.

Send \$1.00 to the Kinsella Co., 3406 Le Moyne Bldg., Chicago, for a trial box of this wonderful tonic, or \$2.00 for a full season's supply. It makes every chicken you own a greater money maker. Your order also entitles you to a FREE entry in our \$5,000.00 egg-laying contest. You can double your profits and win a big cash prize besides. Order today and we will send you full particulars of contest which are enclosed in every box of "TWO for ONE."

GET MORE EGGS; SAVE FEED

Higher prices for eggs this winter will make big profits for those who know how and what grain mixtures to feed. Improper methods mean big loss. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry made a thousand hens in the American Egg Laying Contest lay 200 to 304 eggs each in a year. Another big flock cleared for him \$6.15 per hen in nine months. His methods are explained in a new bulletin, "How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed." Get this bulletin, free, by writing Quisenberry today, addressing care American Poultry School, Box 332, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

Business Education

Bookkeeping, Accounting, Auditing, Gregg Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, English, Letter Writing, Dictaphone, Adding, Listing and Calculating Machines.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 1.
IOLA Business College
Iola, Kan.

CHANUTE Business College
Chanute, Kan.

EGG-O-LATUM KEEPS EGGS ONE YEAR

It costs only one cent per dozen eggs to use Egg-o-latium. There is no other expense. Eggs are kept in carton or box in cellar. Eggs may be boiled, poached or used in any other way, just like fresh eggs. Simply rubbed on the eggs a dozen per minute. A 50c jar is sufficient for 50 dozen eggs. At Drug, Seed and Poultry Supply Stores or postpaid.

Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. 407, Omaha, Neb.

NO CARBON—MORE POWER—LESS FUEL



"NO-LEAK-O"
OIL SEALING
PISTON RING
Price 50c Up
On market 5 years. Over 10,000,000 in use. Every oil burner, gas engine, tractor, etc., needs it. Don't buy a new engine without it. "NO-LEAK-O" makes good when others fail. Made in U.S.A. Write for booklet. Order from nearest jobber or write direct. Department 5.

NO-LEAK-O PISTON RING CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
Beware of Imitations—all is not gold that glitters.

American Fence

Full gauge wires; full weight; full length rolls. Superior quality galvanizing, proof against hardest weather conditions. Special Book Sent Free. Dealers Everywhere.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK

FARM FENCE

19 CENTS A ROD for a 36-inch Hog Fence; 27¢ a rod for 47-in. 38 styles Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fences. Low prices Barbed Wire. **FACTORY TO USER DIRECT.** Sold on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Write for free catalog now. **INTERLOCKING FENCE CO.** Box 125 MORTON, ILL.

Tire Agent

We want one exclusive representative in each locality to use and sell the new Mellinger Extra-Ply, hand made tires. Guarantee Bond for 6000 Miles. (No seconds). Shipped prepaid on approval. Sample sections furnished. Do not buy until you get our Special Direct. Prices. Write for our Special Direct. **MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO.** Kansas City, Mo. 927 Oak St.

CORN HARVESTER

One man, one horse, one row binder, sold direct to farmers for 25 years. Only \$25, with fodder binder, shipped by express to every state. Free Catalogue showing pictures of Harvester. **CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kan.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



Baled 43 TONS in 10 Hours!

We claim only 2 1/2 tons per hour with only 4 men—but one user baled 43 tons in 10 hours! And you need not choke it to get big capacity! Think of it! 2 men saved! No bale ties—just straight wire! No blocks! No one needed on feed table or for back wiring. That's what the Blockless Thresher Press means to you!

Save \$100 or More Now!
Yes, sir! Save \$100 to \$200 or more quick on price. Get my startling offer. This is the year for hay and straw profits! Make big money baling your own and for your neighbors. Your Blockless Thresher Press will make as much money as acres of extra land!

BOOK FREE Get the Thresher Press book free by sending your name on a post card or in a letter now. Let me show you what others say. Let me quote your amazing, eye opening price to you on the style machine you want. Do not miss the facts and rock-bottom prices. Send your name now.

WILLIAM A. SEYMOUR, General Manager
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19 Ottawa Street Leavenworth, Kansas

Atlas RED WOOD Tanks

Outlast steel tanks and cost less money. Ask anyone that knows about the lasting quality of California Redwood, and you will be convinced it's poor business judgment to buy tanks that rot and rust in a few years. Shipment from Omaha or Kansas City. For prices address

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HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

This is a Passenger, 4 cylinder, 37 H. P. BUSH Car—Timken Bearings—Willard Batteries—2 Unit Starting & Ign.—116-inch wheel base. Write at once for the best Automobile Offer in existence—Don't wait—Cars guaranteed or money back.

BUSH Address J. H. Bush, President, Dept. K-63
MOTOR CO., Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois

HOW TO BUILD A FARM POWER HOUSE

Expert advice every farmer should have on arranging pulleys and belts, line shafting and governors; how to install gas engines for greatest power, floor plans, full instructions how to build. Blue Prints (free for any plan you select). Complete, easy to understand, very valuable. Write today. If you send us your name. Write today.

Cedar Rapids Foundry & Machine Co.,
Dept. 502 Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Fool The Batter, Boys!

Baseball Curver Free

Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves with curver.

OUR OFFER: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great family story magazine, The Household, containing from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Send us 10c for a three months' subscription and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. Address

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. C2, Topeka, Kan.

The Midnight Marriage

A fascinating tale of love and romance; thrilling scenes; startling climaxes. To quickly introduce our popular monthly magazine, The Household, containing from 20 to 32 pages of short stories, serials and special departments we will send this book free with a 3-months subscription to the Household at 10 cents. Address

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24 Complete Novels, Novelettes and Stories FREE

To introduce the Household into thousands of homes, where it is not now received, we will send this fine collection of reading matter free and postpaid to all who accept our exceedingly liberal offer below. Here are a few titles, there are 14 others just as good:

Fate's Loom..... Charles Garvice
Tide of Moaning Bar.... Barnett Huldah..... Marion Harland
Lost Diamond..... C. M. Braeme
The Spectre Reveals..... Southworth
The Green Ledger..... M. E. Braddon
Barbara..... The Duchess
Circumstantial Evidence..... Victor Heirress of Arne..... C. M. Braeme
Eve Holly's Heart..... Mary Dallas
Quartermaster's Story..... Haggard

Special 20-Day Free Offer
This assortment of 24 novels and stories sent free and postpaid to all who send us 25 cents to pay for a yearly subscription to the Household, a story magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly.

—Mail the Coupon. You Must Hurry.

THIS COUPON GOOD 20 DAYS ONLY
The Household, Dept. 11, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find 25 cents for which please send me The Household for the term of one year and mail the 24 Novels free and postpaid.

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Postoffice

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A Good Livestock Record Plan

The words "Pedigreed-Registered" in an advertisement were the first cause of curiosity which later disclosed a system of registration which might well be copied in many points by the association's dealing with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

The advertisement was one of many which appear in a rabbit magazine. After first noticing the words "Pedigreed-Registered," a closer scrutiny of the advertisements showed that many breeders were advertising pedigreed rabbits while a less number were advertising stock which was pedigreed and registered. Further inquiry as to the difference between pedigreed stock and pedigreed-registered stock disclosed a system, used in relation to these pets (which are fast becoming commercial animals) that adds value and significance to the fact of registration and insures the superiority which should go with registration. For instance, the breeders of Flemish Giants (which are a strictly meat breed) working under the National Association have adopted a standard of perfection. This standard emphasizes the utility points of size—(combining length, breadth and frame) and absolute freedom from disease. To facilitate inspection the United States is divided into many separate districts, each district having one or more official registrars. These registrars are appointed only after they have proved themselves competent to judge rabbits of the breed in question. It is the duty of these registrars to inspect such purebred rabbits as breeders may wish to have registered. The first requirement is absolute freedom from disease, next, they must be free from all disqualifications, which include deformities and certain characteristics which are a distinct reversion to undesirable ancestral traits. If the animal is free from disease and disqualifications, it is then weighed, to see that it comes up to the weight requirements of the breed which in this case is not less than 9 pounds for a male under 6 months old, 10 pounds for a female under 6 months old, 11 pounds for a mature male and 13 pounds for a mature female.

If the animal comes up to all of these requirements the pedigree is then sworn to by the breeder and the animal registered, the registration number being tattooed in the right ear and corresponding with the number on the registration papers.

This system while it allows the use of purebred animals which do not fully come up to the standard of the breed, prohibits their sale at prices of animals which will meet the standards of the breed. Such a system if applied to other lines of livestock would largely do away with the "purebred scrub." It is true that it would take some time to establish such a system, but the United States could be divided into such registration districts and competent registrars in all breeds could be used. The additional cost of such a system would be taken care of easily were the low registration fees now enforced raised in proportion to the fee which rabbit breeders have proved themselves willing to pay (\$1 a head). It is true that registrars might prove dishonest and unreliable but the same system should be used as is used by the small stock breeders. Whenever complaints of dishonest registration are proved against any registrar, he is expelled from the association and all living animals which he has registered are withdrawn from the registration books until they have been reinspected and re-recorded without extra cost to their owners.

In this organization (frequently thought of entirely apart from utility purposes) there is a system which would be worthy of adoption by associations recording our more important farm animals.

Our Three Best Offers

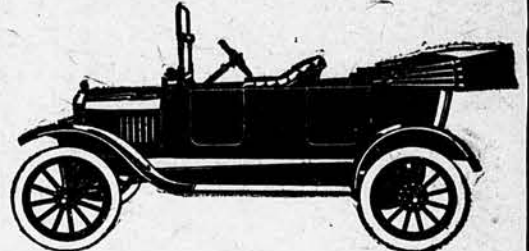
One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription \$2.00.

The proper adjustment of the threshing machine may mean several more bushels of grain to credit to your field.

BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE!

\$1500.00
In Prizes
Given Away
FREE



FORD TOURING CAR "FIRST GRAND PRIZE"

A brand new, fully equipped Ford Touring Car—absolutely FREE and ALL FREIGHT CHARGES PAID will be given as first grand prize in this club. See offer below—Solve puzzle and send coupon TODAY.

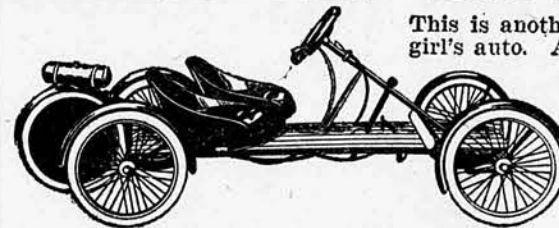
CULVER RACER "SECOND GRAND PRIZE"



Not A Toy

but a real gasoline automobile. Built especially for boys and girls. Will run 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline. Specifications and full information will be sent you when we receive your list of words and coupon. Write TODAY.

AMERICAN FLYER "THIRD GRAND PRIZE"



This is another dandy little boy's and girl's auto. Any child can run it. No complicated parts and the very little auto that every boy and girl should have. Make out your list of words—send coupon and get full information about it TODAY.



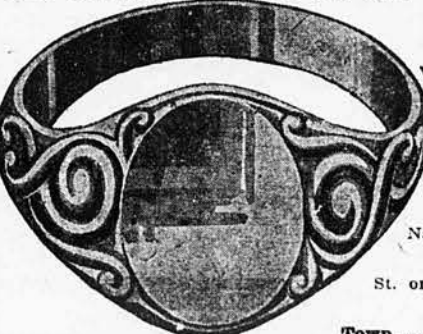
Fred
A beautiful Shetland pony, 4 years old—well broke, perfectly gentle, coal black with white feet, mane and tail will be given as 4th grand prize. Send coupon below—QUICK.

**A N O E O Y R S
T F L M I M R A
O O A I N M T O
M O F I A E B L
Y A P B I N O H
G N O S A A O T
T A A C R B O Y
A R M N A N T W**

How Many Words Can You Make?

This is a very interesting puzzle. It is not so hard either—just requires a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For instance, the letter "Y" appears three times, so in all your words you must not use "Y" more than three times. If you use "Y" twice in one word and once in another, you cannot use "Y" in any other word, as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. Remember each word you send in must be one that can be found in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. SEE OFFER BELOW.

OUR OFFER We are conducting this word contest in connection with a big introductory offer. In addition to the grand prizes listed here, we will give away many more. Gold watches, wrist watches, kodaks, gold pieces, etc. We give 100 votes towards the grand prizes for each word you make. We also give 25,000 votes for joining the club. All you have to do to join the club is to distribute 4 packages of beautifully colored high grade post cards on our special offer—it's easy—many do it in an hour's time. EVERY CLUB MEMBER REWARDED. We also give every member a genuine gold filled signet ring, FREE AND POSTPAID just for promptness in joining the club. Send your list of words and coupon TODAY—QUICK.



Bobbie Maxwell, Mgr.
410 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

I enclose herewith my list of words. Please send me the four packages of post cards and full information about your club.

Name

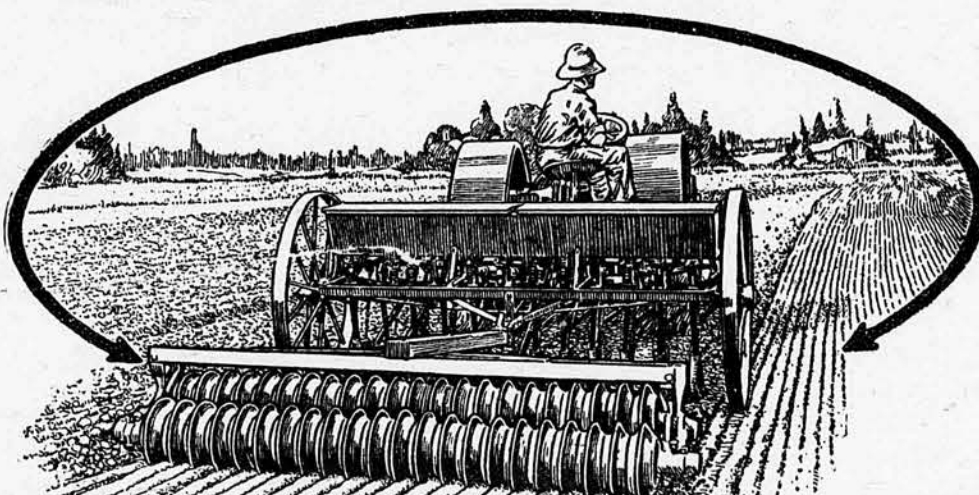
St. or R. F. D.

Town..... State

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TRADE MARK REG.

It Cultivates—It Packs



Culti-Pack After The Drill

Culti-Pack your soil after the grain drill or seeder. You can pull the Culti-Packer and seeder with a tractor at almost no extra cost—or you can pull them separately with horses.

Here are five things you will gain by so doing:

1. Quicker germination especially in dry weather, due to firming of soil about seed, and the moisture-saving mulch on top.
2. Saving of seed by increasing the percentage of seed which sprout.
3. Fewer weeds because the crop will get an early start and choke out the weeds (which are unevenly planted).
4. Less crusting of soil on account of the ridged condition in which it is left.
5. Better root development due to the fine, compact, moist bed of soil. These and hundreds of other soil facts are illustrated and described by leading soil experts in our 56-page book, "Soil Sense."

Ask your dealer for a copy.

CULTI-PACKERS for sale by your local implement dealer.

The Dunham Company, Suburb of Cleveland, Berea, Ohio

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Pedigreed Dog

A sells B a bred female collie, bred to A's dog. Two months after B demands pedigree and certificate for slut, which A sends by mail, but refuses to send breeding certificate. Of course B cannot register pedigree puppies without a breeding certificate. Can B compel A to send certificate? F. B.

It depends on what kind of contract B had with A at time of sale. If B bought the slut with an assurance on the part of A that she had been bred to this dog, that became a part of the consideration and B would have an action for damages against A if the certificate was not provided.

Title to Real Estate

Does a man have any more right to real estate bought in his own name after marriage than he would have if the wife signed the deed?

Does the wife have any greater right in property where both husband and wife signed the deed than where it is only signed by the husband? Supposing in both cases the real estate is purchased with money earned and saved since their marriage.

H. J. N.

Your question is not clear. A deed signed by the husband and not by the wife would not convey a good title. If you mean to ask whether a deed made to husband and wife jointly would convey as much interest to the husband as if he were alone named as grantee in the deed, I would answer no. Neither would the wife have as great an interest in the real estate if the deed was made to husband as she would have if made to her husband and herself jointly. The fact that the purchase money had accumulated since marriage would not affect her title or the husband's title unless it was expressed in the deed of conveyance that the title passed to them jointly.

Transfer of Improvements

1. We sold our farm a year ago but retained possession one year after sale. During the year I bought a feed grinder and installed it on the farm. Can the purchaser of the farm retain this grinder?

2. We had a bath tub in the house when we sold the farm. There was no plumbing except a pipe leading from the tub thru the floor and out to the outside of the house. Can he hold the bath tub?

3. We had a hay fork and track in the barn when we sold farm. Can I take the fork?

The contract says that he is to get all the permanent improvements. I understand that to mean buildings, windmill, fence and the like. Am I right? R. C. P.

1. You have a right to remove the feed grinder. It is not a permanent improvement and besides was not on the farm at the time of sale.

2. The purchaser has a right to retain the bath tub as he had reason to believe that it was a fixture in the house at the time of purchase.

3. I think you have a right to remove the hay fork but not the track.

The courts have not been entirely clear as to what constitute permanent improvements. Usually buildings, fences, and other improvements attached to the soil are regarded as permanent improvements.

Railroad Right-of-Way

Who has the right to the wild hay grown on railroad right-of-way? Alton, Kan. H. A. S.

In some cases the railroads have the fee title to the right-of-way; in that case whatever is produced on the land embraced in such right-of-way belongs to the railroad. In case the right-of-way is acquired by appropriation under the law of eminent domain, the railroad gets only what is called an easement, that is, the right to operate a railroad. The fee still remains in the original landowner and he has a right to do anything with the right-of-way which does not interfere with the operation of the railroad. The railroad has the right to fence up the right-of-way, and in that event the owner of the fee title would not have the right to break thru the fence or drive stock upon the right-of-way, for the reason that it would, or at least might interfere with the operation of the road. If the landowner cannot go on the right-of-way to cut the grass without interfering with the operation of the road then he has no right to do so, but if he can cut the grass without interfering with the operation of the road he has that right.

Fast eating will carry a man along the road of life swiftly; and he will arrive at the end soon.

Extra Profit This Fall

You can make big money during your spare time. Big hay crops mean big business for balers. Most every farm will have a surplus crop to market and needs it baled to make the largest profit. The...

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Will do the job quicker and easier. Write for Free Book on the business of baling with the Baler for Business. Shows big money for you. Address either office.

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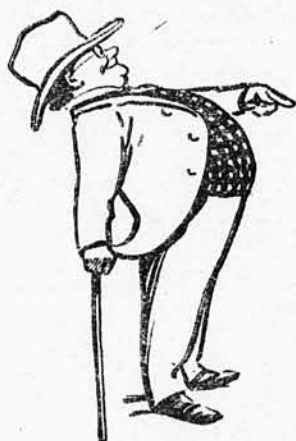
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says the Good Judge



Wise tobacco chewers long since got over the big-chew idea. A little chew of this real quality tobacco gives them better satisfaction and they find their chewing costs even less.

With this class of tobacco, you don't need a fresh chew so often and you find you're saving part of your tobacco money.

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RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco
W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

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WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

It takes Brains to recognize a Good Tractor

WHEN you build a tractor to be sold on the basis of the service it gives, it has got to be sold to a man of brains.

Appearances speak for themselves.

Anybody can tell what a Tractor looks like—whether it has three wheels or four, whether the engine is upright or horizontal, whether its gears are enclosed or at the mercy of sand or gravel.

But it takes brains to get at the facts—to look into tractors instead of merely at them.

More and more, the farmers of this country are looking for the facts which determine the serviceability, economy and long life of a tractor.

And they are finding them in the G-O type of tractor—the four-wheel, four-cylinder type, towards which the whole industry is tending. There are no tracks or sprockets in the G-O Tractor to become filled with sand or to use up power in overcoming friction.

They are finding them in the G-O driving mechanism—an exclusive feature which cannot be duplicated or imitated. With the G-O friction drive, there is no possibility of stripping gears, because they are always in mesh. The speed of the tractor can be changed while in motion. It can be adjusted to any kind of work either in the field or at the belt—there are six speeds forward and six reverse.

They are finding them in the G-O construction—so simple that anyone can keep it running strong and true. Every part is accessible. Every gear is enclosed in dust-proof casings—runs in oil. The driving wheels are independently controlled, making it easy to turn short, plow close to corners or pull out of any hole.

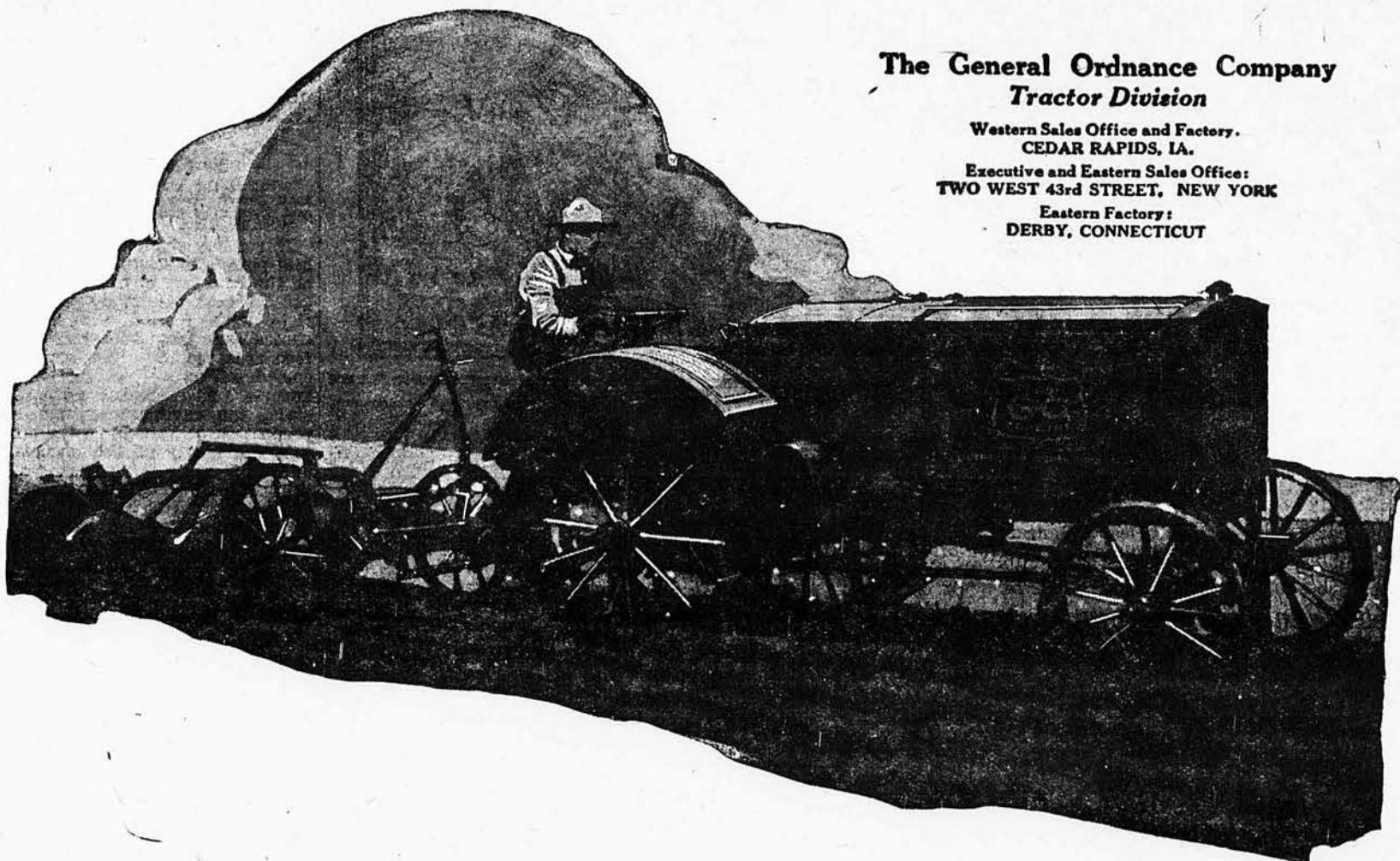
The man of brains, who is looking for more facts—for facts about the company behind the G-O Tractor, its resources, its guarantee, and its idea of tractor service—can get them without obligation by addressing any of the offices below.

The General Ordnance Company Tractor Division

Western Sales Office and Factory.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Executive and Eastern Sales Office:
TWO WEST 43rd STREET, NEW YORK

Eastern Factory:
DERBY, CONNECTICUT





Time Lost Means High Cost!

Cut both—this Bulletin tells how

Eight horses idle or away from work in the field—eight bags of feed—eight chances of sickness that lays a horse off for days—four hired men—and an hour or so of time. Figure the cost!

And then see how much you could save with one MASTER Truck—a farmer's truck built by men who understand farm needs and farm conditions.

Strong, powerful, well-built—oversize throughout. Designed and constructed by master truck builders of over 16 years' experience—yet so simple your boys can operate it.

MASTER TRUCKS

Hard knocks, rough roads, abuse, bad weather, overloads—MASTER Trucks meet them all and keep going. They're built to withstand them—to give sure, satisfactory service in spite of them. They're built of the best standard parts that money can buy. Get our new Bulletin—FREE—"THE MASTER TRUCK ON THE FARM."

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FARM QUESTIONS

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

Old Ladies' Home

Will you please inform me thru your paper where I can address an Old Ladies' Home? **SUBSCRIBER.**
Fort Morgan, Colo.

There is an Old Ladies' Home in Topeka. I think you are required to pay about \$300 down, which gives you a life membership and also entitles you to free care and board during the remainder of your life. This was planned especially for Kansas women, but I suppose you could be received on the same terms as anyone living in the state. I think there is also an institution in Colorado Springs or Denver of the same kind.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Crop Rotations for Potatoes

I grow potatoes for my principal crop and would like to have you suggest a good crop rotation for me to follow. My farm is in the Kaw valley.
Oakland, Kan.

The following rotations have been used with satisfactory results: Wheat, clover or alfalfa, and potatoes; wheat or oats, clover or alfalfa, and then potatoes. Sometimes corn and soybeans are substituted for the clover or alfalfa. Cowpeas, or corn and cowpeas also are substituted for the alfalfa with good results. The season and the location of the land are factors that must be considered in determining the crops to be used in the rotation.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Origin of Irish Potatoes

I would like to know something about the origin of the common potato. Did it come from Ireland to this country and get the name of Irish potato for that reason?
Nickerson, Kan.

The Irish potato is a native of South and North America. It is thought to have come originally from Peru, and was cultivated by the Indians. However, the plant in its wild state was quite different from the improved plant we have today. It was introduced at a very early date into Ireland and became a general and favorite article of diet with the Irish. These potatoes were often the principal and practically the only vegetable used in most of Ireland and the English for this reason facetiously nicknamed them Irish potatoes.

J. W. Wilkinson.

To Select Seed Corn

What is the safest and best way to select seed corn? Is shelled corn that is plump and firm all right for seed purposes?
Wichita, Kan.

Never buy shelled corn for seed. The best plan is to select seed not in the bin or the crib but in the field. You will get the best results by going thru the field with a sack and selecting the choice ears from the choice stalks before frost comes. The stalk must be considered as well as the ear and the kernels. The number of ears to the stalk, the earliness or maturity, the proportion of kernels to the amount of cob, the purity of the kernels, length and uniformity of ears and many other things must be considered. These points can be learned best in the field. Very prolific varieties are best adapted to regions having heavy rainfall.

J. W. Wilkinson.

To Dry a Cow

We are having difficulty in trying to dry our cow. How can this be done?
Waldron, Ark.

You can dry up your cow by gradually reducing the number of milkings and giving the animal 2 teaspoons of fluid extract of belladonna in the feed three times daily. It may be necessary to continue the medicine for a week. Sometimes it will cause a cow to go temporarily blind but this will disappear as the use of the medicine is discontinued. If blindness is observed no medicine should be given.

Blood sweating is a peculiar disease occasionally observed in horses. These animals are usually otherwise perfectly healthy. So far no medicine has been found that will control the trouble. The condition usually im-

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"The School of Actual Experience"

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Do away with coal and wood

proves during cold weather but shows a tendency to return the next summer.

A bone spavin cannot be cured. That is the spavin cannot be removed tho by treatment the lameness may be caused to disappear in some cases. The treatment consists in "firing," and as this is a dangerous operation it should be attempted only by a competent graduate veterinarian. Following the firing the animal should be placed in a single stall and kept in a standing position for six to eight weeks. The purpose of this is to keep the leg as quiet as possible and therefore the operation should never be performed during the fly season. Also the chance of obtaining recovery is not nearly so good in old animals as in young ones.

Wind puffs are very difficult to remove. You might try clipping the hair from puffs and then applying once daily with a stiff bristle brush, a mixture of 4 drams of camphor, 4 drams of iodine and 4 ounces of alcohol. If this blisters the part too much the medicine should be applied much less frequently. R. R. Dykstra.

Manhattan, Kan.

Pedigreed Wheat

I have been told that the Kansas State Agricultural college has developed a pedigree seed wheat that is a wonderful producing variety. Please tell me whether this kind of wheat will produce well in my part of the state. I have some bottom land that I want to put into wheat and I would like to have you tell me what variety should be seeded on this ground. How should seed wheat be treated to prevent smut? Burlington, Kan. READER.

Your reference to pedigree seed wheat refers, I think, to the new variety of wheat being distributed by this institution and known as Kanred. This variety is a hard winter wheat and is suited to all sections of the state where hard winter wheat does well. I would be inclined to favor a soft wheat for your county, particularly on bottom land. Possibly on upland the hard wheat would do the better.

If it has been your experience that the hard wheat does well, I am very certain that this new variety, Kanred, would be well adapted to your conditions. We will have a limited supply of this seed for sale, or you can get almost any quantity you desire thru the county agent, at Emporia, Kansas. For your bottom land, I would recommend Fulcaster, which is a bearded soft wheat, or Harvest Queen, which is a beardless soft wheat. I believe the Fulcaster will give you a little better yield than the Harvest Queen, but of course it is not quite so convenient to handle because of the beards.

I would recommend that you treat your seed wheat that contains smut with formalin. S. C. Salmon.

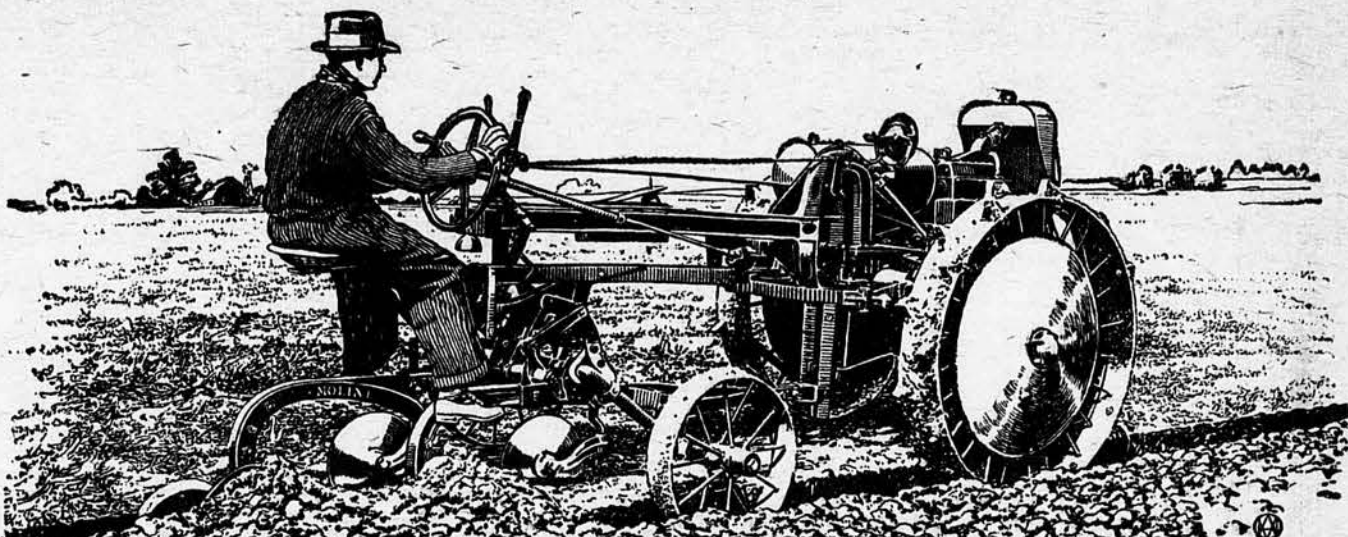
Positions for Cow Testers

I have heard that there was a demand for cow testers in some counties of Kansas. Please give a list of these counties and tell me what wages are paid for this work. Also tell me where I can get a list of the persons wanting to employ cow testers. Salina, Kan. F. C. H.

There is a very-urgent need for men interested in dairying, to take charge of cow testing associations in several Kansas counties. At the present time there are in operation in Kansas 13 cow testing associations located in the counties of Saline, Dickinson, Morris, Sedgwick, Kingman, Harper, Montgomery, Labette, Jackson, Leavenworth, Bourbon and Shawnee. The last named has two associations. Four other counties are organized and are waiting for a man to take charge. Some of the men now in charge of associations are anxious to enter school again in the fall, and they must be replaced with competent men.

It is the duty of a tester for a cow testing association to spend one day of every month with each member of the association. While at the different farms, he weighs the feed and milk, and tests the milk for butter fat by the Babcock method. The tester should also be competent to advise the dairymen in regard to feeding and caring for their herds. These positions pay \$65 a month and expenses, and they give one an excellent opportunity to get experience and study the methods used on the different farms.

The dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college is anxious to get in touch with high school graduates who have had farm experience, or dairymen who care to take up this work. Anyone interested should write to W. E. Peterson, dairy department, Manhattan, Kan. J. B. Fitch.



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You buy a tractor to make money. The more money a tractor or implement will make for you the more you are willing to pay for it.

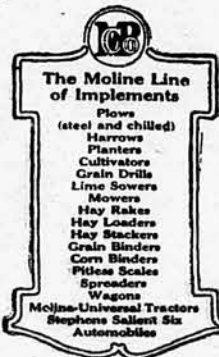
Consider then what a tractor will make for you in dollars and cents—how much man power it saves, how many horses it displaces, and the more and better work it will do. That is the way to buy a tractor—the purchase price alone should not influence you.

When you buy a Moline-Universal Tractor you get one of the finest power plants on wheels. You get a completely equipped tractor, with self starter, electric governor, electric lights, belt pulley, power lift gang plow—everything you need.

You not only buy a quality tractor, but a complete system of power farming. The Moline-Universal enables you to do all farm work including cultivating. One man operates both tractor and implement from the seat of the implement.

Actual figures from over 200 farms in 37 states show that the Moline System of Power farming saves an average of 1½ men and 5 horses per farm.

Figure what such a saving will mean to you. Considered from this point of view the Moline-Universal is the lowest priced tractor made. Thousands of farmers are proving this every day. Write us today for full information. It's free on request.



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80x3	\$6.00	\$1.80	34x4	\$8.25	\$3.50
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82x3 1/2	6.50	2.50	36x4 1/2	10.00	4.25
81x4	7.50	3.00	36x4 1/2	10.50	4.35
82x4	7.75	3.25	36x5	11.25	4.55
83x4	8.00	3.50	37x5	11.75	4.80

State whether S. S., C. I. or N. S. Send \$2.00 deposit per tire, balance C. O. D., subject to examination. 5% off for cash in full with order.

Write at once. Supply your immediate needs and future needs now while you can get the benefit of these low prices. Remember we guarantee you perfect satisfaction.

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Manufacturers of Ro-San Rolling Bath Tubs and Washstands—No Plumbing Required.



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Water Works for the Home

(Continued from Page 14.)

trary there are times when the pipes should be out of view. If this is thought desirable, however, all precautions possible should be taken to see that the job is done in as good a manner as possible.

The entire system should be frost proof. The importance of this may not be appreciated, but it should be remembered that below a certain freezing temperature water expands. If enclosed in iron pipe, a force is set up that is almost irresistible and causes the pipe to burst. Upon the return of thawing weather, a new and very undesirable outlet is provided for the water. Frozen pipes besides causing no end of annoyance, when the leaks come, eliminate the convenience of the system for days and actual danger may be present if a range fire is started in a house connected up for hot water.

To prevent to a great extent the worry incident to frozen pipes, carefully lay all the pipe directly exposed to the weather. If the piping is next to, or inside of, an inside wall, freezing is not as likely as where the fixtures are attached to an outside wall.

A cutoff and drain cock should be installed in the lowest part of the system above the frost line so that in extremely cold weather the entire sys-

tem can be emptied. In order that the pipes be completely emptied, all of the faucets should be opened. This method of protection may be very inconvenient in the system depending upon gravity for the flow, as all the water in storage will have to be wasted. This difficulty is not encountered in either of the systems that will now be discussed briefly.

In the gravity system the first location for the storage tank for a house supply, that suggests itself, is the attic. Unless special attention is given to the construction of the building, it may be found that on account of the considerable weight, sagging or settling may take place and actually endanger the occupants of the house.

The Air Pressure System

The air-pressure system eliminates the overhead storage and makes use of air pressure to deliver the water where wanted. Two methods are in use to accomplish this. In one scheme an iron tank is provided for the storage of air and water. In pumping the water into this tank a cushion of air is compressed on top of the water, and when a faucet is opened this expands and drives the water thru the pipes. In this system some of the air is absorbed by the water and therefore to maintain a cushion of air a small air pump may be provided or the water pump, if bought especially

for this purpose, can be made to perform this pumping of air. The tank for this outfit is placed in the basement or it can be buried under ground at a depth sufficient to prevent freezing. In the latter form of installation only the dished end of the tank often is permitted to project into the basement. By this method floor space is saved in the basement.

The other method of using air for forcing water thru the pipes consists of an air pump, an air storage tank and one or more water pumps operated by the compressed air. This method makes it possible to use a much smaller tank than in the former plan and there is less danger of freezing. This method also has the advantage of making it possible to deliver from any source of supply, the only requisite being that the air be piped to a pump located wherever the water supply is. I believe that, while this system can be made to give entire satisfaction, the expense of operation will be above any other plan.

With the gravity or with the water and air tank in the basement, some form of force pump must be provided. This can be driven in any one of a number of ways. It can be operated by hand; by an electric motor, if this source of energy is available; or by an internal combustion engine. The latter engine can be adapted for any liquid or gaseous fuel.

In the gravity system, since the pump is at a different elevation from the tank, it will be necessary to provide a float with a cord reaching to an indicator which can be read from the ground. In addition to this, as an extra precaution, it will be wise to provide an overflow that will carry off the water and prevent ruining the plastering, if the tank is in the house. The next thing that the farmer should be interested in is the disposal of the waste water and sewage that would be the result of such an installation as has been described. Such a discussion will be reserved for a later article.

Kansas Needs More Silos

(Continued from Page 12.)

Again referring to the Fort Hays Experiment station records, we find that putting feed into the silo in the fall instead of shocking it in the field will provide almost twice as much feed. This experiment showed that while it took 1 acre of feed in the form of fodder to feed a cow for 100 days it took only .56 acres in the form of silage to keep the cow in the same condition for the same period.

Mr. Madden in concluding his remarks about silage says of it as a feed, "The good thing about silage is it is just as good four years from now as it is today. We will feed our alfalfa stacks in preference to opening a silo, for alfalfa will deteriorate, and a stack of alfalfa is not worth much as feed after standing a year or more. Then, too, there is no fire risk on silage, don't forget that."

The labor problem probably can be solved on the larger farms and ranches where a large crew of men are employed but the average farmer is not so fortunate. Co-operation among farmers is necessary to solve the problem. The silage cutter of ordinary size will cut all the silage three or four farmers will put up. This cutter can be owned co-operatively and with the combined labor of these owners the silage crop can be gotten in in reasonable time for all.

Farm Meet at Kansas City

(Continued from Page 11.)

1914; Kansas, 1916; Nebraska, 1917; and in 1918 Kansas and Nebraska tied for first place.

The score card in the state exhibit contest will cover 1,500 points distributed in the following way: Corn in the ear, 100; threshed wheat, 100; grain sorghums, threshed and in the head, 75; threshed oats, 50; threshed barley, 25; threshed rye, 25; forage crops in the sheaf, 50; small grains in the sheaf, 50; native grasses, 50; tame grasses, including clovers and millet, 50; alfalfa in the bale and sheaf, 50; potatoes, Irish and sweet, 50; all other root crops, 25; squashes, melons, and pumpkins, 50; garden products, 50; fruit, 100; all crops not listed, 100; number of varieties, 100; comprehensiveness and artistic general display, 150; educational value, 150; neatness and accuracy of labels, 50.

Many interesting and valuable county exhibits also will be sent from many of the states. Especially strong competition is expected among counties from the Western states. Prizes in this contest aggregate \$2,250. The state score card of 1,500 points will be used also as a basis for awarding the county prizes. F. J. Wilmarth of Kansas City, Mo., is director of space and concessions and all exhibitors should get in touch with him as early as possible in order to get satisfactory assignments.

Kansas City has made every possible arrangement to provide ample accommodations for all visitors who attend the International Farm Congress. Its many excellent hotels and restaurants will make this an easy undertaking. Farmers, stockmen, and business men everywhere should make their plans to attend this convention which will be the biggest and most representative farm meeting of the year.

From Horses to Herefords

Lee Costello a horse and mule man of Kansas City, Mo., recently purchased from D. J. Griffith for \$137,000 a 9,000 acre ranch on the Smoky Hill River, Wallace county, Kansas. Mr. Costello intends to use this as a home for a top herd of Hereford cattle.

A satisfied cow probably is a satisfactory cow.



Champion
Dependable Spark Plugs

Are Equipment on All Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engines

FAIRBANKS-MORSE famous "Z" kerosene engines for the farm are now equipped with Champion Dependable Spark Plugs.

These sturdy, economical engines are making work easier for more than 250,000 farmers. Ranging in size from 1½ horsepower to 15 horsepower, they are adapted to countless power jobs. They run cream separators, milking machines and washers. They operate electric light plants and water systems. There is hardly a power need that is not met fully and capably by one of the reliable Fairbanks-Morse "Z" kerosene engines.

Fairbanks Morse "Z" engines hold an enviable reputation for performance, economy and quality. The choice of Champion Dependable Spark Plugs as standard equipment for this line of engines, means still another important step in insuring their satisfactory operation under all conditions.

Champion Dependable Spark Plugs have proved their worth in all weather and in all climates on every type of internal combustion engine. Their adoption by Fairbanks-Morse is but one more proof of the high esteem in which they are held.

Champion AS 14
Price \$1.00

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
Champion Spark Plug Company, of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario

Asks Huge Road Fund

After-the-war problems and a resume of 1919 legislation were discussed at a session of the eleventh annual governors' conference in Salt Lake City last week. Twenty governors expressed their willingness to sign individually, but not as the governors' conference, a resolution prepared by Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas, directed to Congress, asking that the federal government make an additional appropriation of 400 million dollars for the building of roads, to be expended by the states within the next five years. The resolution provides that states will be required to contribute dollar for dollar in the road building, but in states where, because of sparse population or other difficulties, road building under the proposed program becomes a burden, there may be given authority to expend a large sum of federal money.

Discussing educational legislation, Governor Robertson of Oklahoma, declared that there is something fundamentally wrong with the common school system of the country.

"The states are making the universities the base of the educational pyramid and the common school the apex, when the procedure should be vice versa," he said. "The common schools are not meeting the requirements of the people."

A Hare Puzzle

See if you can guess the answer to this puzzle. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct answers. The time



of answering will be judged by the postmark on your letter.

Solution August 23 puzzle—An ice puzzle: 1, dice; 2, caprice; 3, contrivance; 4, armistice; 5, advice; 6, edifice. The prize winners: Dorothy Snider, Ada Miller, Ruth Gillen, Emmett Jones, Eugene Stewart, Robert Cunningham.

Build Up Farm Dairy Herd

(Continued from Page 25.)

1—Do not overfeed. 2—Give feed in a clean wholesome condition. 3—Have all utensils scrupulously clean. 4—Feed regularly and in small quantities. 5—Always feed at a temperature of 95 to 100 degrees F. Use a thermometer—do not use your finger. 6—Give the calf water to drink. 7—Be regular in everything. 8—Give the calves exercise in the open air during good weather, but do not expose them during cold, rainy weather. 9—Provide clean, well-lighted pens with plenty of bedding. 10—Whenever possible give each calf a separate pen and limit the feed of each animal. If a separate pen is not possible, stanchions must be used. Especially is this true when raising calves without skimmilk.

Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 23.)

are: president, Lenore Rosiska; secretary-treasurer, Lillian Brun; vice president, Ruth Wheeler; assistant secretary, Letha Emery; directors, Naomi Moore and Hazel Horton.

We still have some breed club stationery from last year's club in the Rhode Island, Orpington, Wyandotte and Leghorn breed clubs. This may be purchased at the rate of 35 sheets for 10 cents.

Some interesting facts were disclosed when the Capper Poultry club records for 1919 were checked over recently. Of course we knew that the girls and their mothers in the club had been gathering a lot of eggs and that a large number of chickens were

hatched but it was a surprise to find just how many. The total egg record for this year's Capper Poultry club up to July 1, is 238,533. Quite a large number, isn't it? The number of chickens hatched was found to be 31,368. A great many of these chickens will be listed in the sale catalog which we expect to get out this fall. All stock listed in this catalog will be purebred. The catalog always has been an excellent salesman for the club members, but this year it will be larger and better than ever. In 1918, the girls received orders for chickens long after their supply was exhausted.

"Your daughter plays some very robust pieces." "She's got a young man in the parlor," growled her father, "and that loud music is to drown the sound of me washing the dishes."

A Man's Part in Home Life

(Continued from Page 28.)

derful about it. It was merely a man's chance to help out a little in a way that interested him; it gave him an opportunity to practice camp cookery on a group of perfectly helpless children and their equally helpless mother. It gave novelty to the summer's outing. It imposed no nervous strain on me. It was a real diversion for father, and I suspect it was a rest for the mother for 34 mornings. How many mothers would like to lie abed in the morning for a month and not be called until breakfast was ready? How many would like to be freed from the responsibility of planning a month's meals? I suppose it would sound queer, but I'd like to trade places for

a month: let mother earn the living. Well, that's getting in too deep, I suppose. But, I don't know. One month isn't much, but I doubt whether I'd be much of a success planning meals year after year. You can't feed a family on ready-made things and biscuits and eggs and fish for ever and ever. And that's all I know."

Western Kansas has more feed in sight and will carry fully a normal supply of cattle the coming year, in the opinion of Eli Cole, Ellis, Kan., who sold 100 Hereford steers and cows on the Kansas City yards July 28. Mr. Cole handles Herefords exclusively. he reports, because of their greater adaptability to the periods of severe weather which often develop in that part of Kansas.—Hereford Journal.

AN OPEN LETTER

to those who have not secured immediate delivery of their new 1920 Haynes cars

By A. G. SEIBERLING, Vice-President and General Manager
The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Ind., U. S. A.

IT is a matter of great regret to us that thousands of people have been unable to get immediate delivery of the new 1920 Haynes. The fact that we have succeeded in increasing production to the point where we may soon be on a greater delivery basis is encouraging to us. But we feel that an explanation is due all of the good friends of the Haynes who have waited so patiently and so expectantly for their cars.

During the war our plant was converted into one to serve our government. Our engineers and designers went ahead with their work and produced the new 1920 Haynes. Its tremendous appeal at the opening of the year is a matter of history, and orders continued to come from all parts of this country as well as from abroad.

Our dealers have done their best to take care of their patrons. We realize, however, that even when the situation was understood everyone who ordered a new Haynes was more and more anxious to receive it.

We could not "rush" production. Even had it been mechanically possible there remained the fact that no Haynes is allowed to leave our plant until it has satisfied the rigid inspection tests of our engineers and designers.

Each Haynes car must exemplify the four essential factors of character—beauty, strength, power and comfort—before it can go to its future owner. This extra care on our part is a tangible benefit to the owner, but we know how anybody feels about it when he has ordered a fine new car and cannot get it.

But the orders continue to come in. The new 1920 Haynes is actually an advance model. It is what, in ordinary times, would have been expected of this organization next January. Naturally, every time one is driven from a Haynes dealer's establishment it awak-

ens in the mind of every beholder the desire to own one. Thus the orders show no indication of abatement.

We are doubling the capacity of our plant; we have increased our production. Those who have waited have profited, because they are getting Haynes cars which are wonderfully improved.

The new 1920 Haynes, therefore, is a car worth waiting a little while for. Whether it is the seven-passenger touring car, the four-door, four-passenger roadster, the seven-passenger limousine, the seven-passenger sedan or the four-passenger coupe, we know that it comes fully up to the Haynes standard of a car of character.

Our earnest recommendation is that you place your reservation with your Haynes dealer now. You may have to wait a short time before receiving your car, but the value of your investment will more than offset the slight delay.

We have promised your dealer to do our best to fill his orders with the least possible loss of time, and that every car we send him shall measure fully up to the standards created and perfected by the Haynes organization in all the twenty-six years since Elwood Haynes thrilled this country with his invention—America's First Car.

A. G. Seiberling

The Haynes, AMERICA'S FIRST CAR, now exhibited by the government at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., was invented, designed and built by Elwood Haynes, in 1893.



1893—THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR—1919



Prices For Wheat Advance

New Grain-Grading Rules Offer Encouragement

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

MORE WHEAT is being purchased by the United States Grain Corporation on tenders on the open market in Kansas City than at any other time since the beginning of the new crop movement from the Southwest. This does not indicate a broadening demand for the bread grain on the part of the government agency, but a lessened call from domestic buyers. With the reduced demand from mills, dealers are tendering the grain to the Federal organization. The wheat is being taken at the government guaranteed price under the provisions of the Lever Act whereby the United States Grain Corporation is obliged to accept all wheat offered it at the fixed minimum figures.

Stocks of wheat owned by the government agency in Kansas City now amount to 7 million bushels, compared with total supplies of wheat in elevators on this market aggregating 12 million bushels. But only a comparatively small percentage of the wheat owned by the Grain Corporation was purchased on the open market, the bulk representing tenders on so-called

warehouse receipts by elevator operators. This grain is bought on the open market by the elevators, their mixed with other wheat, and the portion not desired is officially inspected and tendered to the government agency. The elevator operators doubtless pay a higher price than the minimum level for some of the grain, but they profit in the mixing process and the accruing storage charges.

In connection with the government's activity in making purchases of wheat, farmers should be gratified over the outcome of a New York conference of Grain Corporation officials and representatives of producers, which resulted in the reframing of the scale of discounts on the cheaper grades of wheat. This new scale went into effect September 2. It provides for a discount of only 3 cents for No. 3 wheat under the No. 2 grade, which is an advance of 1 cent over the scale previously in effect. Instead of No. 3 hard or red winter wheat selling at a minimum price of \$2.11 a bushel on the Kansas City Board of Trade, the price now is \$2.12. No. 4 wheat, which previously

sold on its merits, now has a minimum figure of 4 cents a bushel under No. 3, and No. 5 wheat is 4 cents under No. 4. A discount of 3 cents a bushel is provided on wheat conforming to the specifications of No. 5 or better, except for a deficiency in test weight. There will be a 3-cent discount for each one-pound deficiency. Wheat grading below No. 5 for reasons other than the deficiency in test weight now sells on its merits. Other discounts are provided for smutty wheat, ranging from 2 cents to higher, depending on the degree of the smut, 2 cents for garlicky wheat, and 2 to 5 cents for mixed wheat.

The discounts, according to officials of the United States Grain Corporation, are being reframed "on a basis calculated to give the producer the benefit of every doubt as to the value of the light weight wheat in order to protect so far as possible those growers in wide sections that have suffered unfavorable crop developments in the production of an unusual quantity of low grade wheat." A considerable amount of low grade wheat was harvested in the Southwest, but the bulk of the poorer grain will come from the spring wheat territory of the Northwest, only a small quantity of the spring wheat grading better than No. 3.

With domestic demand for flour comparatively light and millers generally having accumulated a consider-

able stock of wheat, less interest was displayed in the trade in the bread grain the past week. Wheat is moving to market freely; in fact, stocks in Kansas City elevators are becoming so burdensome and traffic congested to the extent that the grain control committee was forced to restore the blanket permit system for loading wheat for Kansas City. But the reinstatement of the permit system will have little effect upon the general movement to Kansas City. A total of 310 cars daily are allowed the carriers in loading wheat for Kansas City, and while the arrivals have recently averaged about 500 cars, a considerable quantity of this grain represents purchases by mills of the Northwest and East, and does not count, therefore, in the shipments to the leading Southwestern market. Shippers need only apply, as heretofore, to their local rail agents when cars are desired.

Northwestern Millers Buy Heavily

Because of the presence of much light weight and shrunken wheat in the spring wheat territory, Northwestern millers are expected to be heavy buyers of heavy test winter wheat throughout the season. Some of the Northwestern flour producers are buying the heavy test Nebraska wheat, but advices from the spring wheat belt indicate the grain is not giving the satisfaction of the prime Kansas product. The heavy test wheat is taken to be used as a blend with the light test spring wheat.

Premiums on dark hard wheat in Kansas City ranged from 5 to 15 cents a bushel over the government guaranteed figure, showing a loss of as much as 7 cents compared with the preceding week. Hard wheat, selling at \$2.20 to \$2.27 for No. 1, \$2.16 to \$2.25 for No. 2, \$2.12 to \$2.20 for No. 3, and \$2.08 to \$2.15 for No. 4, declined 1 to 7 cents a bushel, the premiums being narrowed to 1 to 10 cents over the minimum figures. Most of the red wheat sold at the government prices, with occasional cars 1 cent above this basis. Demand for red wheat was particularly quiet, and most of the grain held in Kansas City elevators is of this variety.

Corn Declines 17 Cents

That corn had reached its highest price on the old crop is the general belief expressed in market circles. An easier car situation in the Central states enabled producers to load corn more freely, but no corresponding increase in the demand has been witnessed. Farmers are feeding low grade wheat on a comparatively large scale, and green and immature corn is being fed as a substitute for old corn. Naturally, this tends to reduce the demand for carlot offerings, and lately much corn has been diverted from Kansas City to Indiana and other Northern markets because of absence of buying strength in the Southwest. Another important factor in the reduced demand for corn is the radical break in the hog market. When asked to explain the decline of as much as 31 cents a bushel in cash corn since July 25, when a top of \$2.10 was recorded in Kansas City, dealers generally point to the changed position of pork animals. Cash corn declined 10 to 17 cents a bushel the past week in Kansas City.

Liberal quantities of new corn are being offered Kansas City dealers from Texas, and small quantities already have been purchased. But Texas sellers are unwilling to follow the trend of cash prices here, and in the past few days, the discounts have been insignificant. So far as its ultimate effect on the Kansas City market is concerned, Texas corn is of little significance. The dealers of the Lone Star state offer the early grain each year, and each year the speculative interests employ this fact to club the price of futures, and, occasionally, the cash market. Texas corn, however, is infested with weevil, similar to the product of Argentine, and requires immediate feeding. The Lone Star state probably will become a buyer of corn in Kansas City before the close of 1919.

Continued absence of export demand, due doubtless to the adverse foreign exchange position, enlarged movement of the new grain from the country, light carlot inquiry and extreme weakness in corn, contributed to the downward tendency of oats. Cash oats in Kansas City, selling at 67 to 70 cents a bushel, show a decline of

Reap Additional Profits By Spreading Straw

Why waste the most valuable by-product of your farm?

Every ton of straw has an actual cash value of from \$2.00 to \$5.00 as a commercial fertilizer. But straw has many other assets that make it even more valuable when used as mulch. Its value as a protector of crops against winterkill and drying up is beyond calculation. It is your best insurance of big yields. It's a soil mellowing, a valuable source of humus and a reservoir of moisture. One ton will absorb two tons of water, besides what soaks in the ground. An even mulch of straw prevents soil-blowing and "patchy" spots. It will hold a protecting blanket of snow on wheat.

State experimental stations and the results of hundreds of Eagle Straw Spreader users, prove that straw spreading with an "Eagle" will net

\$5.00 to \$25.00 More Per Acre Per Year

Four times as many "Eagles" are in use today as there were two years ago. Wherever one has gone, many have followed. Use the coupon in the corner for the free booklet, giving the full facts about straw spreading and the Eagle Straw Spreader.

The Eagle Manufacturing Company
110 Railroad Avenue Morton, Illinois
Manufacturers of the Kramer Rotary Harrow

Spreads Even as a Carpet

A continuous golden carpet of straw eight feet wide appears to unroll from the Eagle Straw Spreader. It takes the backache out of mulching, and instead of the usual three or four acres per day, the "Eagle" covers as much as

Twenty Acres Per Day

It runs on its own wheels; nothing to install—just hitch to any wagon. Large adjustable hopper makes pitching easy; no lifting or spilling. An endless belt of boards with teeth drag the straw away from the wagon, while eleven kickers toss the surplus straw back toward the wagon. Geared both sides; pulls straight. Gears run slow, not over 25 revolutions per minute. Very light draft. Works perfectly in a high wind. Adjustable to spread any desired quantity. Handles straw in any condition—dry, wet, bunched or rotted. Fully guaranteed.

Get Our Free Book

Gives you valuable facts about straw spreading and the Eagle Straw Spreader. Take a big step forward in thrift farming by filling out coupon below and mailing today.



The Eagle Mfg. Co.
110 Railroad Ave., Morton, Ill.
Please send me full information in regard to your Eagle Straw Spreader.

Name.....

Address.....

EAGLE STRAW SPREADER

4 to 5 cents compared with the close in the preceding week. Stocks of oats in Kansas City increased more than 50,000 bushels and now are well above the 1 million bushel mark.

Hay is one of the few feed commodities not yielding to bear pressure. While agitation over high living costs and general belief that prices have reached their peak are restraining influences in the hay market, close students of the trade manifest a bullish attitude regarding prices. Further slight advances were scored on alfalfa, with a strong tone in other grades. Surplus supplies of alfalfa in Oklahoma and New Mexico, which states have supplied the bulk of the requirements from the Southeast have been practically depleted, with the result that Kansas will be called upon to meet a large proportion of the needs of the Southern belt. A heavy feeding demand for hay prevails from all sections.

Bran and shorts have displayed a strong tone, the lighter offal feed selling at \$38 to \$39 a ton, in carlots, and gray shorts up to \$59 in Kansas City. There is a slightly freer movement of millfeed, but a keen demand prevails for immediate shipment, particularly from the East and South.

Wheat Grading is Unfair

Farmers, as represented by the crop correspondents reporting to the Kansas state board of agriculture this month, are divided by a vote of 323 to 235 on the question of the fairness of the Federal wheat grades and discounts. The majority don't like the present system.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, recently issued a summary of his investigation into the feeling over the state. Many insist the discounts on No. 2 and No. 3 grades are too heavy.

"That there exists quite a difference of opinion among the farmers themselves is indicated by the fact that the board's reporters in most of the counties are divided on the question," Mr. Mohler said.

"In only a few counties have those reporting been unanimous in their replies. In 10 counties, the correspondents reporting are all of one mind, that the grades are unjust; in six other counties reporters are equally certain in their belief that the grades are just.

"Considering the matter of discounts, as scheduled by the United States Grain Corporation, of the 604 reporters expressing themselves, 367 say the discounts are not reasonable and fair, and 237 have no fault to find. A digest of 271 replies to the effect that the government discounts are unjust to the farmer, shows that 124 are of the opinion that the discounts on No. 2 and No. 3 are too great and do not represent fairly the difference between these grades and No. 1, either in food value or milling value; about 52 believe the discounts are too great because millers use these grades freely in making standard flour that sells at a high price. Thirty-two state that local buyers grade unfairly because of the discounts. Seventeen assert that discounts would be less on an open market, while the other 43 are divided among seven different reasons for their opposition to the government discounts."

The Kansas Free Fair

Visitors to the Kansas Free Fair will be assisted in finding rooms even if the Topeka Chamber of Commerce is forced to put up a large tent, in order to provide suitable lodging quarters. A. L. Oliger, secretary, said last week that unless more rooms are listed it is likely that hundreds of Kansas Free Fair visitors will have to "double up." The tent idea is receiving serious attention at the hands of the room committee. At present there is less than sufficient housing facilities for the Topeka population. Suddenly increase that population 100 per cent and it is easy to comprehend the problem that confronts the fair management and the Topeka Chamber of Commerce.

When to Harvest Silage Corn

Corn that is to be used for silage should be as nearly mature as possible without becoming so dry that it will not pack firmly and ferment properly. Corn cut at the same stage as that at which it would have been cut for fodder has

made good silage. This stage is indicated by browning of lower leaves and denting of kernels. Some farmers prefer to cut their corn at a slightly greener stage. Corn that is much drier than this will require considerable water to make it pack well. Green corn invariably will produce an acid or sour silage. Furthermore, the feeding value of corn increases as it approaches maturity. Silage from green corn is neither so palatable nor so nutritious as that from the more nearly mature crop. Sorghum should be cut for silage when the seed is well matured.

Pork for 11 Cents

Interesting results in hog feeding were reported recently by R. C. Marriott at a demonstration meeting on his farm near Pleasant Hill, Mo. He fed his hogs corn, gluten feed, tankage, and the University of Missouri hog remedy in four self-feeders, and gave them the run of a bluegrass pasture. When ready for the market, Mr. Marriott's records showed that he had pro-

duced his pork at a cost of 11 cents a pound. His neighbor, just across the road, had fed a similar lot of hogs in drylot, using corn and oats, and had produced his pork at a cost of a little more than 16 cents a pound. The county agent reports that 10 in 13 Cass county farmers who started hog-feeding demonstrations are continuing to keep proper records of their work and more interesting data should result.

Tuberculosis Conference

Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry has issued the call for the first conference ever held in this country for the exclusive study of tuberculosis in animals. The conference will be held in connection with the National Dairy Show in Chicago, October 6 to 8. Plans will be made to work out uniform methods of conducting a campaign against the disease in various states.

Sheep raising does not require expensive equipment or heavy labor.

Big Supply of Wool Stocks

Manufacturers and dealers held more wool on June 30, 1919, than at any time since quarterly woolstock reports have been issued by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. The report shows a total of 674 million pounds, grease equivalent, on hand June 30. Compared with stocks on March 31 of this year dealers on June 30 held 170 million pounds more grease wool, 15 million pounds more scoured wool, and 4 million pounds more pulled wool. On June 30 manufacturers held 75 million pounds more grease wool, 3 million pounds more scoured wool and 5 million more pounds of pulled wool than on March 31.

Total stocks on June 30, 1919, in pounds by class, were: grease wool 455,834,958; scoured 60,626,923; pulled 32,439,943; tops 14,637,444; and noils 12,406,916.

There is money in good sheep—and very little in any other breed.

Threatening the Livestock Industry with Disaster

EVERY farmer and producer has a vital personal interest in legislative measures such as have been introduced in Congress. These bills appear to be directed solely against the packers and cold storage interests. In reality they threaten the welfare of the whole livestock industry. In curbing one branch of the industry they would "hog-tie" another of equal importance.

Your livestock—your interests are affected, Mr. Producer.

The prosperity of livestock growers is dependent upon a steady, dependable market. Your stock must proceed to the ultimate market without interference, like logs floating down stream to the sawmills. Anything that causes a log jam in the flood stream will result in serious loss to the producer, because a jammed stream means cattle eating their heads off and food spoiling enroute.

One measure would take from the packers the refrigerator cars now operated so economically and effectively. As now managed—available when needed—these cars afford a successful distributing system for farm products. They clear the packing house coolers—limited in capacity to about three days' production of meat. Operate these refrigerator cars on a less effective basis and meat would pile up in the coolers; plants would be compelled to slow down and buying would become spasmodic. Government operation of railroads has not been so efficient or economical as to

warrant its extension to refrigerator cars or other branches of the packing industry.

The proposed law forbidding the packers any voice in the management of stockyards would not be in the interest of producers, who are directly concerned in maintaining the economy and efficiency of these receiving and holding stations for stock. Increased costs would fall on producers.

Time limits on meat products, butter and eggs in cold storage would cause another jam in the market stream. Beef and pork used in canning and sausage are now stored in seasons when there are heavy runs of stock until they can be used—an accommodation to producers.

Numerous more or less drastic measures affecting the marketing of food have been proposed in Congress and farmers and livestock raisers should beware lest misguided friends exchange the substance for the shadow.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totalling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance or 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.

KANSAS

GOOD LAND, good terms, some trades. Lee Schesser, Prairie View, Kansas.

LAND BARGAINS—Write for my large list. Jess Kiser, Garden City, Kansas.

NORTHEAST Kansas farms for sale. Write for list. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—2 sec. in Logan Co., Kan. Address Box 202, Russell Springs, Kan.

IF YOU WANT a good dairy, stock or grain farm write W. H. Newby, Tonganoxie, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED farms, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

MUST SELL—Good improved Kansas 80, in oil field. Time, part in trade. J. M. Wilson, Roy, New Mexico.

BARGAINS. Bargains in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. R. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Faxon, Meriden, Kansas.

DAIRY, STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS, close to markets for all farm products. Bainum & Dolan, Fort Scott, Kansas.

WE DON'T OWN THE WORLD, we sell it. Write for farm list and pictures. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

WRITE for our free list of eastern Kansas farms and ranches for sale. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

FOR SALE. Fall River and Verdigris river valley lands. Also some extra good stock farms and ranches. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.

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

FOR SALE or trade for good land. A telephone exch. and business building. Good income. For terms address Box 121, Sycamore, Kansas.

A BARGAIN, 480 acres fine smooth land 1/2 mile from Leoti, Wichita county, Kansas. Price \$20 per acre. Address E. O. Sowers, Leoti, Kansas.

42 ACRES, improved, close to town, good crops, livestock, machinery, all with farm. If interested investigate. J. L. Johnson, Route 2, Dwight, Kansas.

640 ACRES, unimproved, all level, fine section of land, corn on adjoining land will make 30 bushels per acre. \$16. Delbert Symes, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

80 ACRES, highly improved, abundance of soft water, some timber, running water in pasture, 50 acres in cultivation. Price \$70 a. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kansas.

160 ACRES about 1/2 bottom land; don't overflow, fine modern home and dandy good barn, other good out buildings. Everlasting water. Write for further particulars to H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

100 ACRE FARM, 3 miles east on Seward road, 1/2 mile north after crossing second bridge; well improved; possession this fall if desired. Mrs. Geo. Kungle, Rt. 16, Tecumseh, Kansas.

120 ACRES, five room house, cellar, cistern, grove, barn and outbuildings, 6 a. hog fenced, 20 a. meadow, 25 a. pasture, 70 a. cultivation, all hog fenced, on good road. Price \$80 per a. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

480 A. ALL SMOOTH, all tillable, 300 in wild grass, balance in cult., 10 room house, large barn, 6 ml. of town, 1 ml. to school. Must sell \$75 per acre, a snap. Severns & Hettick, Williamsburg, Kan.

160 ACRES of level land two miles southeast of Healy, half in cultivation, priced at \$22.50 per acre. Will accept party bonds if desired. Write W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

GOOD 160 A. dark soil, 9 1/2 miles from R. town, south of Scott City. Price \$1600 if sold soon. Will show land. L. E. Webb, Owner, Jetmore, Kansas.

480 ACRES, highly improved, deep black soil, 160 acres farm land, 40 acres alfalfa, 280 pasture. Price \$80 per acre. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

NORTON AND GRAHAM COUNTY LANDS our specialty. If you want a home or an investment write us. Allen & Larson, Box 28, Lenora, Kansas.

TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE LAND, stock goods, residence, anything, anywhere, write Graham's National Exchange, Eldorado, Kan.

80 ACRES fine tillable upland, highly improved, well located, Leavenworth county, proposed rock road. \$10,000. Corn Belt Farms Company, 706-8 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

720 ACRES, well improved, 100 ml. S. W. Kansas City, 18 Parsons, 2 ml. station, oil and gas all around, not leased. 143 a. wheat, 80 a. oats, 100 a. corn, 220 a. pasture, 160 a. meadow, abundance water, living stream, valley land, all tillable. None better in Kansas. Carry \$30,000 or more 5%. Price \$115 per acre. Taylor & Millikan, Dodge City, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 110 acres broke, all creek bottom, 2 sets of improvements, 30 acres alfalfa, well located, a real snap, best in County. Price \$80 per acre. Write for description. G. W. Meyer, Fredonia, Kansas.

160 ACRE WHEAT FARM, Rush county, all under cultivation, close to market, rented, no improvements. Is a bargain at \$7,000. Also well improved farms. Write for descriptions. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

IMPROVED QUARTER, 3 miles town. Easy terms. House, barn, well fenced, etc. 70 acres in crop, share goes \$800 cash, balance to suit. No trades. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

WE HAVE the most complete list of Franklin Co., Kansas, farms at attractive prices. One of the best improved bottom farms in Franklin Co., 230 acres at \$135 per acre. Bridwell-Gilley-Pember, Ottawa, Kansas.

HALF SECTION, ten miles north of Brownell, Kansas, half under cult., good shade trees, improvement fair. \$30 per acre. Also good sec. in same neighborhood, running water, \$20. Herbert & Norcross, Ellis, Kan.

WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS. Write me for prices of land in the famous Sharon Springs district, shallow water and sub-irrigated farms. G. G. Immell, Real Estate Broker, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

640 ACRES nicely improved, 280 acres in cultivation, balance good grass pasture, three-fourths level land. Plenty good water, shallow. \$15 per acre, terms, no trade. J. E. Cramer, Dighton, Kansas.

320 ACRES, smooth wheat land, 3 ml. from good town. Half in cult., balance buffalo grass. Imp. good, but not new. Possession at once. Price \$25 per acre, half cash. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, 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.

CASH FOR FARM. Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

1800 A. RANCH, imp., 800 a. cult., bal. pasture, all farm land and level. Abundance of water for irrigation, \$15 a. E. F. Whiteman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

A GOOD BARGAIN. 160 acres. Rush County, Kansas, lying about 5 miles from good railroad town and market, under cultivation, best of soil, always rented. \$3,000. Best of terms. Write Schutte & Newman, LaCrosse, Kansas.

FOR SALE. Sec. of land in Russell Co. All in grass. 400 a. can be plowed. Plenty water, all fenced. Mortgage \$9,000 runs 3 years at 6%. Priced \$22,000. Cheapest land in Russell Co. Address Lock Box 6, Bunker Hill, Kansas.

RANCH BARGAIN: 640 acres, improved, smooth, school across road, in well settled community. Well watered, fine grass. \$25 acre, easy terms, six per cent. Other lands, free map, list and literature. F. T. McIninch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL 80 acre farm, 1 ml. Ottawa, splendid improvements. Choice property. Write for description of this or any size tract interested in. Free booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

ONE OF THE VERY BEST grain and stock ranches in Osborne county, 7 ml. Luray, Kan. 720 a. all fenced. 220 a. good farm land, 400 a. pasture. Plenty water. Well improved and modern. \$50 a. Possession when sold. J. R. Whitson, Luray, Kan.

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

158 1/2 ACRES second bottom, well improved on good road, young orchard, plenty of shade, 1 mile to trading point, 5 ml. from Valley Falls, Kansas. Never-failing soft water. Can get possession Sept. 1. Price \$24,000, will carry back \$10,000 at 6%. Farms of all sizes for sale. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kansas.

TWO FRANKLIN CO., KAN., BARGAINS. 165 acres, fair improvements. All good land; 3 miles railroad town; 30 acres pasture; 20 acres timothy and clover; remainder wheat and oats. Possession any time. Price \$80.00 per acre.

80 acres, 1/2 mile railroad station, 6 miles Ottawa, Kansas; 8 acres alfalfa; 60 acres choice alfalfa land; 7 room house; big barn; lots of fruit. Special bargain price for 30 days. Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kansas.

Solomon River Valley Alfalfa Farm. 320 acres good improvements, good land, on highway and mail route. Price \$50 per acre. Write for full description. It's a snap. E. E. JETER, LENORA, KANSAS.

MONEY MAKING FARMS. Well improved farms in this locality, any size, from \$60.00 to \$150.00 per acre. These are prices that will please you after you have bought. No expense to you while here investigating. KLINGBERG & SKINNER, Osage City, Kansas.

KANSAS

GOVE COUNTY, KANSAS, barley is paying double the price of the land it grew on this year. Will raise more corn than Mitchell, Lincoln and Ellsworth counties combined. Better buy some of this land. I sell it. Harry Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

440 ACRES, fair improvements, 240 a. cultivated, balance pasture and timber, 140 a. bottom land, 30 a. alfalfa, 3 1/2 ml. good town, 1/4 ml. to school. \$90 per acre. 160 acres, fair improvements, 80 a. cult., balance grass, 20 a. alfalfa, bargain, \$65 a. Richards & Moore, White City, Kansas.

120 ACRES, 4 ml. from good town, land all lays well and in high state of cultivation. Black limestone soil, close to school. New, nice and complete set of imp., lots of fruit. An ideal home in every way. \$100 per acre. We have 40s, 80s, 160s and larger. Write for descriptive circular. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

1440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 840 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$50 per acre. 800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$50 per acre. John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE. 160 acres, 2 miles railroad town, 28 acres alfalfa, 60 acres wheat, 30 acres pasture, balance spring crops. Good 5 room house, barn, wagon scales, cattle shed, other outbuildings. 80 acres fenced hog tight and cross fenced. Price \$85 per acre. Terms if wanted. Dodsorth Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

140 ACRES, extra choice highly improved creek bottom farm, \$5,000 ins. on bldgs.; 8 room house, large barn; 30 a. fine alfalfa; school 1/4 mile. Price \$136. 240 acres creek bottom farm, all in cult., very best corn, wheat, alfalfa land; 5 room house, large barn, good wells, 4 miles out. Price \$100. Ed F. Milner, Hartford, Kansas.

320 ACRES, only 6 miles from Emporia, fair improvements, only about 65 acres in cultivation, balance good pasture and meadow. Price only \$65.00 per acre.

160 acres, two miles from small town in Lyon county, 10 miles from Emporia, fine improvements, 80 acres in pasture and meadow, the balance in cultivation. Price \$85.00 per acre. 40 acres, only 3 miles from center of Emporia, good improvements, some alfalfa, 10 acres pasture, near school, fine fruit and shade trees. Price \$4,500.00. Stants & Hedrick, Emporia, Kansas.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually. Interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS. 80 acres, improved, 9 ml. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms. 80 acres, improved, 5 ml. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms.

160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 ml. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms. The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

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

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

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.

LISTEN, dandy 120 acre farm, \$2900; dandy 400 acres \$10. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

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

SAY, FOLKS—Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo., has honest to goodness homes in Livingston Co. Write.

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FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

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

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

80 ACRES, improved, 20 a. bottom, 3 miles railroad, \$2,000, \$300 down. 40 acres \$500, \$200 down. Other bargains, get list. Tom King, Weaubleau, 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.

SOUTH MISSOURI. Is the place to invest in real estate. We have farms, ranches and timber land. Write for list. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

400 ACRE FARM, Vernon Co., Mo. 3 1/2 ml. R. town, improved, 240 a. second bottom. Black fertile soil, belongs to heirs, must sell now. Price \$50 per acre. W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.

COLORADO

30,000 ACRES choice raw or imp. Lincoln Co., Colorado lands. Bargains, easy terms. See J. L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

820 A. IMP. 90 a. cult. Balance plow land. Good school, good water. \$30 a. W. O. Tuttle, Stratton, Colo.

Irrigated and non-irrigated lands in southeastern Colo., lowest prices, write for list. McMurry & Pinkham, Holly, Colorado.

FOR SALE—640 acres good stock land with running water, near Holly, Colorado. William Irving, 7 Couch St., Taunton, Mass.

COLORADO FARMS and ranches, \$5 to \$30 per acre. Write for particulars. Hollingsworth Land Co., Arriba, Lincoln County, Colo.

FOR SALE—160 acres. Good irrigated farm, producing fine crops. Price \$110 per acre. The Charles E. Gibson Co., Alamosa, Colo.

WRITE the J. H. Rouze Realty Co., Burlington, Colorado, for prices of land, in the famous Burlington district. 500 families wanted.

EASTERN COLORADO. Irrigated farms. Any size, ranches and upland farms. Write for list. C. A. Qulmbly, Granada, Colorado.

WE SELL LAND in East end of Kiowa Co., Colorado and West end of Greeley Co., Kansas, cheap. Kella & Kean, Towner, Colorado.

IRRIGATED small tracts and farms produce sure and paying crops. We have them at Rocky Ford, Colo. Write. Wm. C. Steele, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

C. L. PAXTON, the live wire real estate man. Relinquishments and deeded land for sale. In alfalfa and fruit district. 18 miles east of Pueblo. Box 15, Boone, Colo.

COLORADO LAND, Lincoln Co. Imp. and unimproved, 160 to 2,500 a. at \$15 to \$55 a. Write for descriptive list. M. H. Yerrick, Bovina, Colo.

IMP. AND UNIMPROVED farms and ranches in eastern Colo. Wheat, corn, barley and potatoes, on long and easy terms. Write for list. Frank Rich, Haswell, Colo.

40 BUSHEL WHEAT LAND, \$40 per acre. In the famous Burlington district, the garden spot of Colorado. Agents wanted. Write for our confidential proposition. Bentley Land Company, Burlington, Colo.

FARMS where one crop pays for the land. Fine climate, good schools and roads, \$20 per acre; raise wheat, oats, corn and stock; good markets. J. J. Ramsey, Calhan, Colo.

84 1/2 ACRES, well improved, paid water right, 3 miles of Fowler, 1/4 ml. school. Best irrigated farm in Colorado. \$26,000. Good dry land farms cheap. Ed Devine, Fowler, Colo.

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I BUY AND SELL my own farms and ranches. Can save you money by buying direct. Good farms, John town, best of climate. Pure soft water, best of terms to responsible parties. W. H. Harper, Simla, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO and western Kansas land. Buy direct. Prices from \$10 to \$30 on easy terms. Agents wanted. Write for my confidential proposition. F. L. Hammitt, Towner, Colo.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED land for sale. Do you want a home of your own, where you can grow good crops of corn, wheat, alfalfa and other forage plants? Write to The Western Realty Company, Eads, Colo., for information. H. A. Long, Manager.

EASTERN COLORADO FARM LAND. Washington, Yuma, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kiowa and Prowers counties, \$15 to \$100 per acre. Wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit, sure crops, 320 acres, improved must be sold by September. Write us for particulars. C. C. Annable Land Co., Otis, Colo., Eads, Colo.

HASWELL DISTRICT of eastern Colorado, the garden spot of the state. We own our own land and guarantee delivery. If you have never seen this district, which is largely shallow water, by all means look it over before buying elsewhere. Write us. CHARLTON-HOWELL LAND CO., Haswell, Colorado.

Best Lands

The best closest priced lands in Kiowa and Cheyenne counties, Colo. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, raw and improved, \$17 to \$35 per acre. Best climate, soil. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline & Sons, Brandon, Colo.

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

ARKANSAS

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

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

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

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas.

Leaders in farm and town property.

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS. Unusual bargains in low priced farms with comfortable buildings for \$10 to \$40 per acre on good terms. Send for copy of farm bulletin with descriptions of over fifty farms. Stuart Land Company, DeQueen, Arkansas.

ARKANSAS

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

BUY A FARM in the great fruit and farming country of northwest Arkansas where land is cheap and terms are reasonable. For free literature and list of farms, write J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

WE CAN SHOW YOU corn making fifty bushels on \$40 land. Fine fruit and berries. Ideal dairy country. Splendid water and climate. We have large list of bargains. Write Bank of Alpena, Alpena Pass, Ark.

TEXAS.

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Texas.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

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WRITE US what kind of a farm you want. Our land is in Northeastern Okla. where markets, schools, rainfall and social conditions are good. We can please you.

Huling & Huling, Bartlesville, Okla.

FINE FARMING LAND northwest Texas. \$25 per acre. Best terms in the world. Improved farms around Oklahoma City where you sure have market for everything that is grown from soil. \$50 to \$100 per acre. Terms. W. S. McCoy, 315 Liberty National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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in every town in Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and southern Minnesota, to bring land buyers to northeastern Colorado. We are located 112 miles east of Denver, on the main line of the C. B. & Q. from Chicago to Denver. Wheat is yielding from 12 to 32 bushels per acre. A square deal assured to both solicitors and buyers. For particulars, write the WAGNER REALTY COMPANY, Akron, Colorado.

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From Virginia to Texas the south is more prosperous and promising than ever in its history. Land values are lower today than they will be again. NOW is the time to buy.

The U. S. Railroad Administration is prepared to furnish accurate information to home-seekers regarding opportunities in the south.

Name the state you want to learn about.

Address J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Agricultural Section U. S. Railroad Administration, Room 707, Washington, D. C.

Kansas Corn Crop is Small

Wheat Acreage for Next Year Shows Decrease

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS has the smallest acreage of corn this year—that it has had since 1881. The August crop report recently issued by the state board of agriculture shows that there are 4,190,000 acres of corn in Kansas that will average 13.7 bushels to the acre. The total production this year will be the fifth smallest for the state in 45 years. Good rains fell in most of the counties of Kansas last week, but they came too late to benefit much of the crop. The rains, however, will give farmers a chance to start their plowing on fall wheat which was delayed on account of the dry weather in the first three weeks of the month.

Of the 784 correspondents reporting to the state board of agriculture 698 say that the acreage sown in wheat this fall will be decidedly smaller. Farmers everywhere are expecting to see a considerable decline in the price of wheat next year and as they anticipate no decline in the price of labor they believe that other crops may be more profitable than wheat. The total production of wheat this year is estimated at 150 million bushels, and the average acre yield is 13.7 bushels, the same as the acre yield for corn.

Returns from other crops indicate fairly satisfactory conditions. The second cutting of alfalfa averaged .85 of a ton to the acre, making a total of 1,056,000 tons of excellent hay. The third cut is averaging less than ½ of a ton. Every county in Eastern Kansas

and a few in Western Kansas will produce supplies of alfalfa seed.

Prairie hay will yield 1,186,000 tons, as against 694,000 tons last year. Pastures and stock water are in fairly good condition.

Sorghums are dry weather resisting plants. The result is that their average condition ranges from 24 to 32 points higher than the percentage condition of corn. There is a marked decrease in sorghum acreage this year. The total is 1,881,000 acres, or less by 40 per cent than in 1918. The sorghums include kafir, milo, feterita, cane and Sudan grass.

Only one-third as much broomcorn was planted this year as in 1918. The acreage is 20,384 and the condition 72 per cent.

The local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow:

Brown—Ground is too hard to plow. Threshing is completed and wheat averaged 18 bushels an acre and oats 22 bushels. Many farmers are buying tractors. Wheat is \$2; cream, 50c; eggs, 36c.—A. C. Dannenberg, Aug. 29.

Clay—Pastures and meadows are green but we need rain for plowing and the third crop of alfalfa. Home grown melons are good this year and sell for 2½ cents a pound. Hogs are \$15; poultry, 25c; country butter, 55c; creamery butter, 60c; butterfat, 56c; eggs, 33c.—P. R. Forslund, Aug. 30.

Crawford—Continued dry weather has cut the corn crop very short and made plowing for wheat late. Threshing is nearly completed and a very satisfactory yield is reported. Elevators are filled and very little wheat is being shipped to market.—H. F. Painter, Aug. 30.

Douglas—Good rains have fallen but were too late to benefit corn which is in poor condition. Silo filling will begin this week. Wheat acreage will be smaller than last year. Alfalfa is satisfactory. Fruit crops are large where orchards had good care.—O. L. Cox, Aug. 30.

Finney—Many farmers cut their feed because of the dry weather. Rowed crops are holding out well, but need rain badly. Wheat is not turning out as well as farmers expected, many fields yielding only 5 to 15 bushels an acre. Oats and barley yields are good. Cattle are in excellent condition. Eggs, 35c; butter, 50c; cream, 51c.—Max Engler, Aug. 28.

Gray—Soil is getting very dry to plow or list for wheat. Some farmers are disking, but very little ground has been prepared. Forty per cent of threshing is completed and the wheat yield is very uneven, many fields making as low as 3 to 5 bushels an acre. A great many heads are on the ground, cut by grasshoppers or hail. Much less wheat will be sown this fall.—A. E. Alexander, Aug. 29.

Jackson—Three inches of rain fell August 26, 27 and 28, which will benefit pastures and sorghums. Stock is in good condition and cattle bring good prices at public sales. A great deal of enthusiasm is shown in dairying. Grasshoppers have damaged some fields of alfalfa.—V. P. Taylor, Aug. 29.

Jefferson—One inch of rain fell August 25 after several weeks of dry weather. Not much ground can be plowed for wheat unless more rain falls. Pastures are dry. Third cutting of alfalfa was very light. Fall picnics and chautauquas are being held.—Z. G. Jones, Aug. 26.

Jewell—We have had no rain since July 4 except local showers. Only 1 per cent of fall plowing has been done, and farmers are wondering how to get their wheat sowed. Some are double disking and will sow without plowing. Prairie hay is in the stack and the quality is good. Threshing is one-half completed. Third crop of alfalfa will be light because of dry weather.—U. S. Godding, Aug. 30.

Labette—Shock threshing is completed. About the same amount of wheat will be planted as last year. We had good rains on August 21 which ended a five weeks' drought. Many public sales have been held recently and all stock except cattle brings good prices. Potatoes are worth \$2; cream, 57c; oats, 70c; eggs, 38c.—J. N. McLane, Aug. 30.

Linn—Threshing is still in progress. Nearly all wheat is of good quality and averages 16 bushels an acre. Oats made an excellent yield, both in quality and quantity. Farmers expect a large kafir crop. Hay crop is very good, but difficult to cure because we are having so much rain. Labor is scarce. Oil interest still continues. Cream is worth 55c; eggs, 36c; hens, 34c.—Mrs. O. J. Mitchell, Aug. 30.

Morton—Wheat is nearly all threshed and yields 8 to 30 bushels an acre. It tests good and sells for \$2. Growing crops need moisture. Corn is ready to cut. Broom corn pulling will begin next week. Butterfat sells for 53c; eggs, 30c; bran, \$2.13; shorts, \$2.90.—E. Rae Stillman, Aug. 29.

Norton—We have had excellent rains. Corn will average 25 bushels an acre and wheat 10 to 34 bushels. All feed crops will make large yields. About one-half of this year's wheat acreage will be sown this fall. Prairie hay is in good condition.—Sam Teaford, Aug. 30.

Phillips—Threshing is one-fourth completed and several threshing rigs have been shipped in from eastern counties. Corn and feed crops are maturing well. Some fields have been damaged by grasshoppers and the county commissioners have purchased a car of poisoned bran to try out this fall. Many public sales will be held this fall and all farm produce brings good prices.—A. D. Sutley, Aug. 30.

Saline—Most of corn has been cut for fodder or silage, and there will be no crop except on best land of earliest planting. Wheat is almost all threshed and yields 5 to 20 bushels an acre, and tests 50 to 60. Oats and barley yields are light. Fruit and berries have been injured by drought. Potato crop is poor. Much plowing is yet to be

done. Some farmers will disk and harrow for wheat as soon as we have a rain. Many cattle are going to market but prices are disappointing. Some hogs are dying from cholera. Wheat is \$2.08 for No. 1 grade and \$2.05 for No. 2; oats, 90c; barley, \$1.49 to \$1.50; butterfat, 57c; butter, 50c; eggs, 34c; hens, 25c; spring chickens, 27c.—J. P. Nelson, Aug. 30.

Rawlins—It has been very dry the past two months, but it rained in some parts of county during harvest. Threshing is progressing very rapidly. Wheat yields 10 to 35 bushels an acre. Corn and feed crops need rain badly. Many sales have been held and all produce sells well.—J. S. Skolant, Aug. 29.

Roos—Farmers are threshing and wheat is yielding 1 to 15 bushels an acre. Oats are good, some fields yielding as high as 60 bushels. Some corn is good, but other fields are burnt up. Silo filling will begin soon. Wheat sells for \$1.80 to \$1.99.—C. O. Thomas, Aug. 29.

Sherman—Threshing is progressing and much grain is going to market. Winter wheat is satisfactory but farmers are disappointed in spring wheat and barley. A good deal of hay is being made. Sorghum crops are being harvested and only a 40 per cent yield is expected. Corn crop is very poor. Grass is dried up and cattle are not selling well at public sales. Farmers are poisoning grasshoppers.—J. B. Moore, Aug. 30.

Stevens—Threshing is nearly completed. Wheat yields 6 to 30 bushels an acre and is of good quality. Spring wheat yields only 6 to 8 bushels. Farmers are preparing wheat ground, and because of dry weather and grasshoppers, much ground planted in spring crops will be put in wheat, so there will be much summer fallowing done this year.—Monroe Travers, Aug. 26.

Trego—It is too dry to plow and most of the ground will be disked. Threshing is progressing slowly. Average wheat yield is 15 bushels an acre. Corn is in good condition and is getting hard. Kafir and feterita are satisfactory. Wheat is \$1.75 to \$2; corn, \$2.20; oats, 92c; eggs, 34c; country butter, 50c; old hens, 22c.—C. C. Cross, Aug. 30.

Wichita—Dry weather still continues and is excellent for putting up feed. Stock is in excellent condition and many cattle are being shipped. Butterfat is 53c; potatoes, \$3 a bushel; eggs, 32c.—Edwin White, Aug. 30.

Woodson—Weather is excellent for early fall. Rain fell in some localities, making water for stock and moisture for plowing. Water is being carried in other places for stock, and pastures are poor. Farmers are baling hay and threshing. Wheat averages 15 to 25 bushels an acre. Very little plowing has been done in west part of county, and only 50 per cent of last year's acreage of wheat will be sown. Fifty-seven test wheat is selling at \$2; oats, 70c; potatoes, 33c a pound.—E. F. Opperman, Aug. 30.

Guernsey Population Increasing

Two Southeast Missouri counties, Cape Girardeau and Scott, declare that they have a greater Guernsey cattle population than any other similar area in the state. The county agent says: "July 1, 1919 bred Guernsey heifers were distributed at Egypt Mills to the members of the Guernsey Cow club. This makes a total of 42 Guernsey cows brought into the community during the year. The last 19 head distributed were imported from the Guernsey Islands. July 2, 45 head of imported Guernsey calves were distributed to the members of the boys' and girls' Guernsey Calf club. There are about 300 head of registered Guernseys in this section."

Ham and Bacon, a Feature

Pork on the hook will command as much interest as pork on the foot at the Fourth Annual National Swine Show and Exposition to be held at Des Moines, September 29 to October 4. The National Swine Show is planning one of the greatest exhibits of home cured ham and bacon that ever has been made. Fifteen premiums have been listed for each type of pork product. These range from \$40 as first premium for home cured hams down to \$5 which is the 15th money and from \$30 which is the first money for home cured bacon down to \$5 for the 15th.

A Basket of Peaches

Mrs. Earl Fry, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., bought a basket of peaches for \$3.66. In the bottom she found a note from a woman in Texas who had grown the peaches and sold them for 50 cents, asking to be informed what the consumer had to pay for them.

This establishes something of an alibi for the producer as a profiteer, altho he shouldn't need one. Most informed persons know farm stuff always doubles in price in transit. In this case the spread was 700 per cent.

Ought the peach woman to be encouraged to produce more fruit in order to cheapen the cost, or should profits come down a little? Increased production is a cure for high-cost living, but is not necessarily a cure for high prices.

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11.....	.88	3.08	27.....	2.16	7.56
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13.....	1.04	3.64	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.92	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	4.20	31.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.48	32.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.76	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	5.04	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	5.32	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	5.60	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.88	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	6.16	38.....	3.04	10.64
23.....	1.84	6.44	39.....	3.12	10.92
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PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, BLACK LANGSHANS, R. I. Reds, \$4.50 for 25; \$18 for 100. Pure bred to lay. White Leghorns, \$4 for 25; \$16 for 100. Odds and ends each hatch, \$15 for 100. Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Floyd P. Smith, Martinsburg, Mo.

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FINE THOROBBRED BLACK LANGSHANS. Extra layers. Cockerels April hatched from hens ten pounds, cockerels fifteen. Large cockerels, \$5; hens, \$4. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

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PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, March hatched, \$2. Early hatched Pekin ducks, \$2. Walter Schmidt, Sedgewick, Kan.

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PURE BRED SINGLE COMB LEGHORN cockerels and pullets and Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$2. Mrs. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-ERELS. These cockerels are from a line of layers having records of 282-288, and descendants of Lady Eglantine, 314 egg hen, official record. Mrs. H. F. Fosha, Riley, Kan.

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SHOW WINNERS BUFF ORPINGTON cocks and cockerels. Scarlet comb reds. Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Viola Branlie, Netawaka, Kan.

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GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES FOR sale. D. Lawver, R. 3, Weir, Kan.

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WE WANT TO BUY ALFALFA SEED. Send us samples and how much you want for it. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kansas.

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PURE EXTRACTED HONEY—60-LB. CAN, \$12.25; two, \$24. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colo.

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WANTED, MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON farm. State experience and wages wanted. In first letter. C. O. Baird, Burlington, Kan.

PRACTICAL FARMER WANTED TO work and manage 260 acre Indiana farm. Married man preferred who understands farming thoroughly. New 7-room, furnace heated home with all modern conveniences, and garage furnished, good income. State fully age, experience and salary wanted. A. G. Gelberling, The Haynes Automobile Co., Kokomo, Ind.

WANTED, A PRACTICAL MAN AS FOREMAN of a highly improved farm near Kansas City. Must also understand gas tractors. Must be a live and capable man and must have an even disposition. First class accommodations furnished for family. Answer fully giving age, experience, and references. "Foreman," Mail and Breeze.

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PLEATINGS. MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO HABIT.

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

WOMAN HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WOMAN OR GIRL TO ASSIST with house work. Good home and good treatment guaranteed. Box 44, Route 7 Tescott, Kan.

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WE ARE ANxious TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. In with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

MEN WANTED TO SELL GROCERIES. Selling experience not necessary. One of the world's largest grocers (capital over \$100,000.00) wants ambitious men in your locality to sell direct to consumer nationally known brands of an extensive line of groceries, paints, roofings, lubricating oils, stock foods, etc. Big line, easy sales. Values beat any competition. Earn big money. No experience or capital required. Complete sample outfit and free selling instructions start you. Long established, reliable house. Write today. John Sexton & Co., Dept. A, 352 W. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

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

STAMMERING.

DR. PIERSON'S SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL psychology. Stammering and other speech defects. Results permanent because natural. 2814 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

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.

Heavy Demand for Mules

Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep Show Sensational Declines

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

PRODUCERS of cattle, hogs and sheep are being hit hard by the depression engendered by agitation over high prices. The most sensational drop in hog prices in history has carried the market for porkers down to a level which means a reduction of fully \$10 a head on the average receipts from Kansas at the Kansas City stockyards. Cattle continue weak, and hundreds of grass steers purchased last spring for grazing in the state are losing the graziers \$10 to \$30 a head. The grass cattle showing profits are the exceptions, these being principally the steers and butcher stock purchased last fall at the low time and carried cheaply thru the winter. The weakness in sheep is not encouraging to the early buyers of feeding lambs.

Good Teams Bring \$720

Mules provide the brightest spot in the livestock market from the viewpoint of the producer in Kansas. Good mules never before sold so high. That market is experiencing a boom. The better grades of cotton feeding mules are \$50 a head—yes, \$50 each—higher than a year ago and in strong demand. Thirty-cent a pound cotton in the South, with corresponding prosperity for the planters of that section, explains the boom in mules of quality. Cotton feeding mules 15.1 to 15.3 hands high are quoted in Kansas City at \$225 to \$250 a head, these prices being on 3 to 6-year-olds, and those between 14.2 and 15 hands high are quoted from \$150 to \$200. Draft mules are quoted up to \$225 and \$300, and exceptional spans are even higher, one pair having sold in the past month at \$720 to dealers in the wholesale mule business. Fat cotton mules are worth as much as \$50 a head over the thin feeding class.

Callaway and Audrain counties, in Missouri, famous mule feeding districts in that state, are eager buyers of choice thin mules of the cotton class for feeding purposes. They made money fattening mules for market last season, so are eager buyers today. Also, the dealers of Kansas City are heavy buyers, for, with cotton remaining high, a heavy trade is anticipated with the South. Kentucky feeders are buying some, too.

When cotton is high, the planter spends his money on good mules. And the planters are so particular now about the mules purchased for working their land that mare mules are quoted at premiums of \$35 to \$50 a head over horse mules, as the former are usually smoother and choicer in quality. Mules standing 14.2 hands and less are in limited demand, being quoted from \$150 down. The smallest mules are quoted at \$60 to \$90. There was a time when the bulk of the mules going to the South was 14.2 to 15 hands high, but the cotton growers along with the others of that territory have more money and are insisting on better grades.

With the market for mules at the highest price in history and based partly on an abnormal market for cotton, this season promises to be an ideal one for the sale of these animals. Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa are the principal shippers to Kansas City's mule market, indicating that they are taking advantage of the high prices.

With the exception of choice draft horses weighing 1,700 to 1,800 pounds, the trade in horses is not so buoyant as the cotton mule market. The choicest draft horses can be sold readily in Kansas City at \$300 a head, being sought for shipment to the East and for export orders from Europe. Medium sized horses are slow, weights between 1,250 and 1,400 pounds being quoted at \$135 to \$160. The best Southerners, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, are in good demand at \$125 to \$165, while medium Southerners are quoted at \$65 to \$90 and the smallest, common sorts at \$15 to \$50. Farm mares weighing 1,200 to 1,300 pounds are quoted around \$175. Plain chunks weighing 1,000 to 1,300 pounds are quoted from \$110 to \$135. Unbroken mares of good size from South Dakota and Montana are selling in Kansas

City at \$75 to \$125 and the cheap, small range horses from Arizona and New Mexico rule between \$20 and \$35 a head.

"My community alone in Kansas faces a loss of \$30,000 on the hogs it is carrying in feedlots as a result of the slump on the market," G. W. McPherson of Holton, commented on the market when a top of only \$19.50, compared with \$23.40, the recent record for the year, was paid for hogs in Kansas City. "About 3,000 head are on feed around Holton. I have 80 head, and in the past month the market has broken so badly that we now face the necessity of selling at a price which will bring \$10 to the head less than the high time. I am feeding corn which cost \$2 a bushel, and ought to have a minimum of \$20 for my hogs at home to make a profit. It costs \$1 to deliver them to Kansas City. Except for agitation, the market would now be on a level considerably above \$20, we feel. The producer is not receiving fair consideration in the agitation over prices."

While the hog market closed last week with the top price at \$19.50, a recession of about \$4 from the high point in the past month, some fat sows and medium grades were as much as \$6 to \$7 a hundredweight lower. Prices slumped \$2.50 last week, one of the worst breaks in history, despite the fact that there was a decrease in receipts. "Too much price agitation," salesmen explained in reporting the drops in the prices. Pigs closed between \$16 and \$19, with a slow trade, and indications that the market ought to hold around the bottom figure or go even lower in view of the course of fat hogs. A temporary reaction may come in the market, but it is headed, so the most of the trade feels, for a lower basis in coming months.

Cattle Down 75 Cents

"Cattle continue weak," the comment made a week ago on the trade, still holds even if grassers have declined 25 cents to 75 cents a hundredweight in the meantime. Grassers predominate, and, with heavy receipts in prospect thru September and October, there is little room for optimism over the trade. The best corn-fed steers, which are in an abnormal position, were quoted about steady for the week, but other corn-feds and choice grassers were 25 cents to 50 cents lower and the bulk of the grassers 50 to 75 cents lower. Butcher cattle lost 50 to 75 cents, and calves, which are erratic, slumped \$1 to \$1.50. Most of the grassers from Kansas sold at \$10 to \$12, while cattle wintered in the state and carried on grass brought \$12.50 to \$15.50 at the close, these weighing 1,150 to 1,300 pounds. The \$10 to \$12 Kansas grassers, weighing 900 to 1,050 pounds, are \$2 to \$3 lower than a year ago. Cows closed largely at \$7 to \$7.50, being slow, and veal calves sold up to \$14.50 and down to \$8 and \$9 for the heavy grades. Prime corn-fed cows were quoted up to \$12, but very few are bringing this price.

Illinois, Iowa and Missouri were the best buyers of stocker and feeder cattle. While they made liberal purchases, this class of cattle accumulated on the yards, and it seems that, unless the agitation over prices halts and feeders are given more encouragement, stocker and feeder cattle will sell at lower figures. The better feeders sold between \$10.50 and \$13.50, stockers at \$8 to \$10.50 and stock calves at \$7.50 to \$12. Few sell at the high point. Stock cows sold at \$6 to \$8, the common grades being around \$6. Kansas were slow buyers of stocker and feeder cattle. Thus far their delay in making purchases is not proving unprofitable.

Lower Prices for Stock Cattle

"I expect to buy light stockers in October, which are now quoted around \$8 and \$8.50 at a price around \$7.50," said R. D. Henderson of Junction City, after selling 71 feeding steers, averaging 852 pounds, at \$10.10. These cattle cost Mr. Henderson \$8 last October, when they weighed 657 pounds. They were carried thru the winter on corn-stalks and damaged alfalfa, and grazed

when pastures became available. Except for dry weather, they would have made a better gain in weight on grass. "They made a little money," Mr. Henderson commented, "but would have sold \$1 higher three weeks ago. I believe that with more cattle to come, I will be able to restock more advantageously later in the season."

John C. Hough of Whitmore, Kan., purchased 30 cows, native Shorthorns, averaging about 900 pounds, at \$7 to run on grass and to feed out by Christmas. He has leased a pasture for the remainder of the season at \$2.25 a head. "Considering the price I paid, I think I have a fair chance to make these cows pay," he asserted.

Fat Sheep Decline 50 Cents

That the attitude of feeders toward the sheep market was well founded was reflected last week in the decline of \$1 to \$2.50 in fat lambs. Natives dropped \$2 to \$2.50. Fat sheep lost around 50 cents. Some feeders did not give attention to the drop in fat lambs and paid steady prices for the feeding stock, but with increased runs of thin offerings, these promise to be obtainable at lower quotations. The bulk of feeding lambs sold at \$13.75 to \$14.25, with those weighing 40 to 45 pounds selling at \$13 to \$13.50. The early top on Western fat lambs was \$17, and the close was around \$14.50. Fat ewes closed around \$8 to \$8.50, and culls were as low as \$3 to \$4. Breeding ewes continued in good demand at \$8.50 to \$15. The short-mouthed ewes closed at \$8 to \$9. Feeding ewes closed at \$6 to \$7, these prices being for broken-mouthed Westerns. As expected, receipts show a heavy increase.

There is not much use in starting on the right road unless you keep on moving. Save regularly and get ahead with your War Savings Stamp fund.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience
Write or Wire For Dates

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Hebron, Kansas.

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specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

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Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. GOODLAND, KAN.

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Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock

Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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Livestock Auctioneer. Get "Zim" to help make your sale.



SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD)

The best bunch of spring pigs I have ever raised, sired by Budweiser Boy, priced to move the next 30 days. Right in every way.

THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, Wichita, Kan.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

PIGS WANTED

A carload wanted. Wire or write. WILLCOX DAIRY, WILLCOX, ARIZ.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Spring pigs, serviceable boars, bred gilts. They have the bone, shape and spots. Everything registered and guaranteed. If you want something choice at a right price, write us. Speer & Rohrer, R. 2, Osawatomie, Kansas

Thrifty Big Boned Spotted Poland Chinas

Growthy gilts and well made young boars at plain business prices. We record in the Standard which means the ancestry of our stock is the best. We stand back of our representation. Inspection invited. For practical, prolific hogs, address, Wm. Hunt, Route 3, Osawatomie, Kansas.

Spotted Poland Specials

Special prices for the next thirty days on bred sows and gilts. Also on boar pigs weighing from 80 to 140. They are the heavy boned, well spotted kind and are guaranteed to please. Write your wants. CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Smooth Polands

Rist's Long Model, 1st prize senior yearling boar, Nebraska State Fair, heads our herd. Breeding stock of all ages for sale. Also seed wheat. Look up our herd at the state fair.

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

Big Type Polands

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob.

Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Big Type Poland China Spring Boars

For sale. Sired by McGath's Big Orphan and Captain Gerstale Jones. Also my herd boar and some spotted boars and gilts. E. H. W. Hartman, Valley Center, Kansas.

Poland China Pigs for Quick Sale

100 extra good big type Poland China pigs. Some outstanding prospects. Both sexes. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Best of breeding. Everything immune and guaranteed as represented. Prices right. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

BIG TYPE POLAND

weanling pigs, sired by Wonder King 2d, for sale at \$25 each. Have also a few good spring sow pigs sired by K's Wonder, for sale at \$35 each. Pedigrees furnished. HENRY S. VOTH, R. 2, GOESSEL, KAN.

BIG TYPE BLACK POLAND CHINA BOAR

pigs. Registered, cholera immune. \$30. Geo. J. Schoenhofner, Walnut, Kansas

REGISTERED POLANDS. Spring pigs for sale. Badley and Orange Elmo strains. Individuals, pairs or trios furnished. Leon Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Large Type Hampshires

A few choice spring boars and gilts, extra large and heavy boned, with the best of quality and breeding for sale. Pedigrees furnished.

ROBT. WEMPE, R. 2, SENECA, KANSAS.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

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

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

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

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE

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

Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

Doyle Park Shropshires

We are offering 4 sons and 12 grandsons of Senator Bibby, our imported Buttar ram. Also a number of good field rams. All recorded in the American Shropshire Registry Assn. Meet us at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KANSAS.

Shropshire Rams For Sale

Choice registered Shropshire rams from spring ram lambs up to 3 years old. Call or write for prices. E. BASINGER, MISSLER, MEADE CO., KANSAS.

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A fine lot of buck lambs of either breed for sale. All recorded.

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

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

HAMPSHIRE RAMS

A few good ones for sale

L. M. SHIVES, TYRONE, OKLAHOMA. REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP No better breeding flock in America than ones for sale. 50 rams, all ages, priced reasonable. J. C. Donaldson, Memphis, Mo.

Registered Shropshire Rams

Yearlings with the best of blood priced for immediate shipment.

E. E. Laughlin, Route 1, Rich Hill, Mo.



DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Home of John's Orion 42853a

Like his illustrious sire, Joe Orion 2nd, the greatest sow sire of the breed, John's Orion is also a great sire, and his many great sons and daughters over the country have done more to spread his fame than all of his show record. We have only to point to one of his sons, the giant John's Combination, who weighed 1010 pounds as a Senior, and who won first at 4 state fairs, to show that he reproduces his kind. Other illustrious sons are John's Success, John's Fancy, and Captain Orion, all great show and breeding boars. In the big shows of the east last year John's Orion sows produced many winners, among which at Ohio were the 1st and 2nd prize boars under 6 months, 2nd and 3rd prize gilts under 6 months, 1st prize litter, 2nd young herd, 3rd produce of dam, 3rd get of sire. Last winter a granddaughter sold for over \$2,000 in Ed Kern's record breaking sale. Another granddaughter topped I. J. Swain & Son's sale at over \$900.

Full yearling boars, good ones, by Ideal Pathfinder, Great Sensation, Cherry King Orion and one by old Pathfinder and out of the 750 pound top of our July sale. Dandy crop of spring pigs by John's Orion. Boar and gilt sale, Oct. 20 at Washington, Kan. Write at once if you need a herd boar.

GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

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

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

Why not come to headquarters? We have what you want at a price you can afford to pay.

SEARLE & SEARLE, R. 15, TECUMSEH, KAN.

Duroc Boars

From 2 to 11 months old; excellent lines of breeding. Priced for quick sale.

EDW. M. GREGORY, READING, KANSAS

DUROCS

4 fall gilts bred for last of October farrow to Great Wonder Model. A few exceptional quality spring boars.

HOMER DRAKE, ROUTE 3, STERLING, KANSAS.

GARRETT'S DUROCS.

March and April pigs in pairs or trios, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King.

R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Fall Sale—October 21

Leavenworth, Kan. Send for catalog. KANSAS HERD BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.

ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

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

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs.

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

LANE CO. HERD CHESTER WHITES

Good pigs for sale, either sex, write us for prices, breeding and full description. P. B. Smith & Sons, Healy, Kan.

Chester White Breeders

I will sell my senior yearling herd boar Buster B. by Wm. B. by Wm. A. See him at the Free Fair. C. H. COLE, NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.

Western Herd Chester Whites

100 fall pigs for sale in pairs or trios. Pedigree with each pig. Properly immunized.

F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE GILTS

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

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

REGISTERED PERCHERONS

For Sale. As I am leaving this part of the state soon I am offering some good registered Percherons at a bargain price. Pair of 1900 lb. 8-yr.-old mares, ton 6-yr.-old stallion, stallion and mare colts coming 2 yrs. old.

C. B. COOPER, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

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

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

PERCHERON SALE

I will sell 20 registered Percherons; stallions, mares and colts; young, serviceable and well bred; at public sale Oct. 15, 1919.

PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

MUST SELL

Percheron stallion, weighs ton; excellent individual; a sure breeder. R. B. Lake, Lake City, Kan.

FOR SALE—8 YR. REGISTERED

Percheron stallion, weighs ton; excellent individual; a sure breeder. R. B. Lake, Lake City, Kan.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS

MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Cows and Calves

Because we need the room we are offering 13 registered Hereford cows with splendid calves and bred again. If you are in the market for registered Hereford cows that will make you money investigate this.

Also seven yearling bulls, the kind that will make good on your farm. Act at once if you want these cows and calves.

Farm joins town.

Fred Peterson, Lawrence, Kan.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

CAPPER FARM PRESS

FOR BUYERS OR SELLERS.

When livestock of any kind is wanted, look thru our advertisements and mention this paper when writing advertisers. Also write this department direct, describing the livestock desired and we will be glad to help you locate it.

Those who have livestock for sale, will find advertising in these columns the most economical and effective means of locating buyers. When writing for rates always give number and description of animals for sale, and such other information as would attract the interest of prospective buyers if touched upon in the advertisement. You may need only a three line advertisement and it may be to your best interest to use a full page. Give us full particulars and you will get honest and competent advice.

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Assistant

TERRITORY MANAGERS

John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.

J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 2508 D St., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 300 Graphio Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

J. T. Hunter, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas, and S. W. Missouri, 7 1/2 So. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Horses.

Oct. 15—Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Holsteins.

Oct. 11-12—Consignment Sale, W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Ft. Scott, Kan.

Oct. 23—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.

Nov. 17-18—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.

Dec. 11-12—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Sept. 30—L. D. Cravens, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Oct. 6—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.

Oct. 15—B. W. Ringen, Sumnerfield, Kan.

Oct. 16—Brady, Manhattan, Kan., Sale Mgr.

Oct. 16—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale, Blue Rapids, Kansas. Guy Steele, Sec'y and Sales Mgr., Barnes, Kan.

Oct. 17—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Oct. 23—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Sept. 15—Kelly Brothers, Gardner, Kan., at Ottawa, Kan.

Oct. 23—V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan.

Oct. 24—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Nov. 4—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.

Nov. 6—Second Annual Sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr.

Nov. 11—Ernst & Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.

Nov. 12—Jefferson County Breeders' Ass'n sale, Fairbury, Neb.

Apr. 6—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Nov. 12—Kansas Ayrshire breeders sale, Topeka, Kan. Jas. W. Linn, Sec'y, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 1—C. M. Hettick & Sons, Corning, Kan.

Oct. 15—F. M. Harney & Son, Julian, Neb.

Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Oct. 22—Lauer, Merdinger & Arnold, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 25—J. F. Foley, Oroonoke, Kan., in Norton, Kan.

Nov. 1—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Jan. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.

Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Mch. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 15—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.

Oct. 20—C. W. Pross, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Oct. 21—Fern J. Moser, Sabatha, Kan.

Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

Nov. 7—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.

Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 28—H. E. Lambert, Overton, Neb.

Jan. 28—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.

Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.

Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.

Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.

Feb. 12—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Feb. 14—John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.

Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Feb. 15—C. W. Fosburg, Holdrege, Neb.

Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabatha, Kan.

Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 20—B. W. Conyers, Marlon, Kan.

Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.

Feb. 25—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Okla., Neb.

Feb. 26—Kempin Bros., and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.

Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Okla., Neb.

Feb. 27—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

Feb. 28—C. W. Johnston, Red Cloud, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Combination sale, W. J. O'Brien, Sales Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sheep.

Oct. 24—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Sale Reports

A carload of Hereford bulls was recently shipped to the Scott Ranching Company, Holbrook, Ariz., by G. L. Matthews, Kinsley, Kan.

Poland Sale at Springfield.

Fred R. Patton made his Poland China sale at Springfield, Mo., August 16. The sale consisted of a mixed offering of 36 young sows and gilts and about 20 young boars of April farrow. Henry Oberman of Monett, Mo., topped the sale by paying \$300 for a yearling by Bob Quality. The sows and gilts made an average of \$122.50 while the young boars were practically all sold to local farmers at an average of about \$40.

Billy Watson's Poland Sale.

Sixteen bred sows averaged.....\$112.00
Eight spring gilts averaged..... 62.50
Five spring boars averaged..... 38.50
Billy Watson & Sons' August 26 Poland China sale came off as advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze at Lincoln, Kan. Crop conditions are not good in that part of the state and the above averages are as good as was expected the morning of the sale. The offering was one of the best ever sold at auction in that part of the state and was presented in the best of breeding condition. Most of them went to breeders and farmers around Lincoln and Barnard which is the home of the Watson family and their splendid Poland China herd. Breeders and farmers were very complimentary and the offering was praised very highly by all present. Below is a list of the principal buyers:

BRED SOWS

Odessa, Ezra Warren, Clearwater, Kan., \$200
Odessa 2nd, C. Mason, Lincoln, 85
Orange Bud 2nd, Ray Miller, Victor, Kan., 110
Timm Giantess 2nd, Chas. Ryan, Lincoln 115
No. 6, Chas. Dillep, Hunter, Kan., 70
Black Lady, C. Mason, 70
No. 9, full gilt, Grant Crawford, Lincoln 80
No. 10, full gilt, E. J. Ryan, Lincoln, 70
Choice Orange, W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan., 170
Smooth Lady, A. W. Brumbaugh, Vesper, Kan., 125
Sam Mason, Lincoln, 80
No. 15, spring yearling, E. A. Osterman, Sylvan Grove, Kan., 70
No. 16, spring yearling, Ed Marshall, Lincoln, 86
No. 17, spring yearling, E. F. Deimer, Lincoln, 75
No. 18, spring yearling, C. Mason, 115
No. 19, spring yearling, Flint Sanders, Lincoln, 135
No. 20, spring yearling, Sam Mason, 100

GILTS

Nos. 24, 25 and 26 went to Alfred Lick, Hunter, at \$54 each.
Nos. 35 and 36 went to A. W. Masteller, Barnard, at \$27 each.

BOARS

No. 21, Flint Sanders, \$30.00
No. 22, J. C. Waddell, Hunter, 57.50
No. 23, Tom Shirley, Barnard, 40.00

Field Notes.

BY J. W. JOHNSON

A Percheron Bargain.

C. B. Cooper, Council Grove, Kansas, is moving away from that part of the state and is offering his registered Percherons at bargain prices. Look up his ad in this issue and get in touch with him at once as these horses will not be on the market long.—Advertisement.

Searle Durocs.

Those of our readers who raise Duroc Jersey hogs, either for market or breeding purposes, should look up the ad of Searle & Searle, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kansas. In order to make room, the Searles are just now offering some special values in spring boars, and both spring and fall gilts. This is one of the pioneer herds of the breed, and individuals selected from it will make good in any company. In writing, kindly mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Thirty Registered Holstein Heifers.

Thirty registered Holstein heifers in calf to Lord Kay Hengerveld Payne 217511 are advertised for sale by F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kansas. Mr. Searle has always used the greatest care in the selection of his herd bulls. He purchased his present herd bull at Bloomingdale Farms, Somerville, N. J. He is a grandson of Segis Payne Johanna, the 50-pound cow and his entire pedigree is full of the good ones. Look up Mr. Searle's ad and mention this paper when writing him.—Advertisement.

Spotted Poland Specials.

Carl F. Smith, Riley, Kansas, is offering Spotted Poland at bargain prices for the next thirty days. He needs the room and these hogs must go. He is pricing both bred sows and gilts and young boars. The sows are bred to his good herd boars and will put in the spotted Poland business quick. The boars are weighing from 80 to 140 pounds and are the big boned good kind. They are big enough right now for limited service. Write Mr. Smith your Spotted Poland needs and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

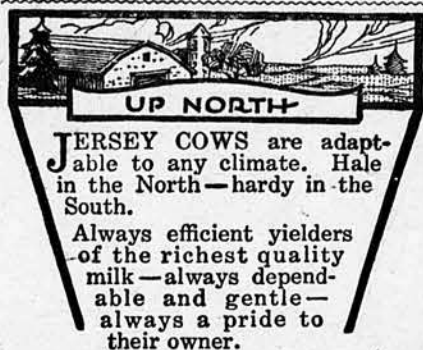
Choice Shorthorn Bulls.

I. T. Richardson, Emporia, Kansas, is developing a Shorthorn herd at Greenwood Farms. None of the breeding females are for sale nor are any of the young females that have been bred on the farm. There are, however, a few young bulls of the same choice breeding and individuality as the females which Mr. Richardson is keeping that he is offering for sale. This is your opportunity to secure a young bull at a price that could not be made were it not coming as surplus from a developing herd.—Advertisement.

Thrifty Spotted Poland.

Wm. Hunt, R. 3, Osawatimie, Kansas, is offering some real hogs from his herd of over 300 head. These spotted Poland are

JERSEY CATTLE.



JERSEY COWS are adaptable to any climate. Hale in the North—hardy in the South.

Always efficient yielders of the richest quality milk—always dependable and gentle—always a pride to their owner.

JERSEYS

Jerseys consume less feed than any other breed. Every dollar you put into Jersey feed doubles its value in the milk pail. Her milk averages 5.37% butter fat. Butter and cheese made from Jersey Milk is the best obtainable. Let us mail you free some interesting data and information about the Jersey Breed.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
322 1 West 23rd Street, New York



MINNESOTA JERSEY FARM

For Sale: Bull calves from 2 to 9 months old. Sired by grandsons of Gambo's Knight and Noble of Oaklands; out of good producing cows. Write for pedigrees and prices. Monroe Coleman, Owner, Sylvia, Kan.

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.

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Sensation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.

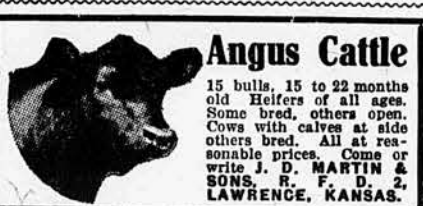
O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Carload Registered Jersey Females

For sale. Cows and heifers from a herd headed by a son of Golden Fern Linden. If you want something good come and see these Jerseys. L. G. BROWN, Wilson, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS
yearlings: Oakland's Sultan breeding; \$100 each. PERCY E. LILL, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Angus Cattle

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

Aberdeen Angus

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

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.
D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS
Twenty cows and heifers. Five bulls.
Alex Spang, Chanute, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see
E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

L. S. CREMO, RED POLLS

Eight bulls for sale from 12 to 18 months old. Also cows and heifers for sale.
ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

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

Registered Red Poll Cattle
CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL

for exchange. Weight 1650 lbs. A good breeder. A. ROLLET, R. 2, Box 25, Barnard, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS
Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.

all registered in the Standard registry which is a guarantee that they are bred right all the way back. Mr. Hunt has the hogs and would rather have you come and see them than to write but if you cannot visit the herd he will give you a square deal by mail and stand back of his representations.—Advertisement.

Best Grade Holstein Values.

Grade Holsteins of exceptional merit from one of the best working dairies of Missouri, are offered for sale by C. E. Driver, of Crescent, Missouri, whose advertisement appears in this paper. Mr. Driver is making the change from part grade and part registered to all registered. His grades carry many of the same crosses as his registered cattle and probably no better grade Holstein values can be found in the United States. Write him for sale list giving description and prices and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Kelly Bros.' Shorthorn Sale.

Kelly Brothers, Gardner, Kan., will hold their fall sale of Shorthorns at Ottawa, Kan., September 15, the Monday following the Topeka fair. The sale offering will comprise sixty head of good cattle, many of them pure Scotch and the remainder being representatives of good American families. There will be 20 cows with calves at foot and 25 cows close to calving. They are sired by and bred to good Scotch bulls. There are also 10 heifers sold open. The bulls that have been used in this herd are Lavender Stamp, Star Goods, Roan Model and Prince Valentine 4th. The cattle are in good condition and the offering should present many bargains. Write for a catalog and then be at the sale.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER.

The Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association have selected October 8 as a day for their fall combination sale. Further announcements will appear in due time in the columns.—Advertisement.

A. R. O. Bred Holstein Bulls.

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas, is starting his Holstein ad in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering young bulls from A. R. O. dams and sired by King Korndyke Veeman 7th. They are good individuals and bred right. Look up his ad.—Advertisement.

Horse Meat Inspected

On July 24 Congress passed an amendment to the regulation covering meat inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture, which provides for the inspection of horse meat and horse meat products. An appropriation of \$100,000 was made to carry on the work during the fiscal year ending June 1920. In accordance with this amendment, all horse meat must be conspicuously labeled or branded "horse meat" or "horse meat products" and must bear the stamp of the government inspector. A number of diseases are listed which, if present, will cause the carcass to be condemned. It is expected, as a result of this amendment, inferior horses throughout the entire country will be slaughtered for food, especially the smaller horses of the range countries which have been consuming such a large amount of forage crops that could have been better used for feeding cattle or sheep.

Long Hog Prices Continue

In spite of the fact that breeders and breed papers are lamenting the fact that reported extremely high sale prices are a detriment to the advancement of the breed and breed interests, each week brings out a still higher "top." The latest report is the featuring of the sale of the Poland China boar Evolution by Wm. E. Green, Algona, to a syndicate of breeders at Sheldon, Ia., for \$25,200 and just to show that all the high prices are not paid for boars, W. C. Gambel of Noblesville, Ind., reports the sale of Ellen Surprise for \$4,000.

Texas Fever Losses

Inspectors from the Kansas livestock commissioner's office report that they have located every one of the 5,000 head of cattle shipped into Kansas from Fort Worth, following a single dipping of oil. These cattle had been scattered over six counties in about 30 different pastures. It was soon found they were "ticky" and were spreading the dreaded Texas fever. For two weeks, every man connected with the livestock commissioner's office was on the go day and night but it is believed now that out of the 40,000 head of native cattle exposed or infected, the total loss will not exceed the 85 head which are already dead.

Dr. Macklin to Wisconsin

Dr. Theodore Macklin, who for the past four years has been professor of agricultural economics at the Kansas Agricultural college has resigned to accept an associate professorship in agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

60 PRODUCING SHORTHORNS

comprise the fall sale offering of

Kelly Brothers, Ottawa, Kansas

Monday, Sept. 15th

55 Females—5 Bulls

20 Cows with calves at foot and bred again.

25 Cows close to calving.

10 Open Heifers, all sired by and bred to good Scotch bulls including Lavender Stamp, a Cruickshank Lavender by Wooddale Stamp; Star Goods; Roan Model; and Prince Valentine 4th.



5 Bulls, including 2 tried sires of pure Scotch breeding—one Orange Blossom and one Marsh Violet. Others are good farm bulls.

All these cattle are in good condition and as an offering will present many bargains. Write for catalog mentioning the Mail and Breeze.

Kelly Brothers, Gardner, Kansas

Auctioneers—Rule, Burgess, Newcomb and Marshall.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Greenwood Farms are developing a herd of Shorthorn cattle and are offering a few choice young bulls at private sale.

We propose practical breeding Shorthorns combining character, quality and strong ancestry. No females for sale. A limited number of young bulls at prices sure to please.

Write me your needs or come and make your selection.

I. T. RICHARDSON, Emporia, Kan.

Golden Belt Shorthorns

Herd established 17 years. 150 head. 11 bulls from 12 to 18 months old. One two-year-old bull. All solid reds. Write for prices or visit herd.

GEO. CRAMER, Kanorado, (Sherman Co.), Kansas.

BULLS, RAMS, ENGINE

For Sale: Two registered Shorthorn bulls. 15 registered Shropshire yearling rams. One 12 horsepower gasoline engine, good as new, with pulley clutch. Priced for quick sale, \$300.

C. G. STALEY, MORAN, KANSAS

Registered Shorthorn Females For Sale. 9 cows with calves by sides. 2 yearling heifers and one dry cow. For prices address **MARY E. HOAGLAND & SON, CODELL, KANSAS**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

25 COWS — HOLSTEINS — 50 HEIFERS

I have 25 cows and 50 heifers, coming 2-year-olds, some of these will be fresh soon and all are due to freshen this fall. These are the large type, well marked and in good condition. Having sold my farm and going to move away these cows and heifers must be sold in the next fifteen days. This is your opportunity to buy some choice milk cows and heifers cheap. Don't delay, come at once.

HOPE PARK HOLSTEIN FARM, A. D. Martin, Prop., Hope, Kansas

LEWISMONTE FARMS HOLSTEINS

16 High Grade Springing Heifers. Also a few registered cows and calves. We are forced to dispose of some of our well bred grade heifers to make room for our young registered herd. These heifers are sired by an exceptionally well bred 27.8 pound grandson of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, and are from high producing dams. Write for our sale list giving full description and prices.

C. E. DRIVER, Lewismonte Farms, Crescent, Mo.

Holstein Heifers Wanted

Would like to hear from parties having 2 or 3-year-old Holstein heifers to freshen in Oct. or Nov. State particulars. C. R. PERSONS, R. 2, LaCygne, Kan.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES,
Write for our proposition.
Burr Oak Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, ready for service. Superior individual. Delivered in Kansas for \$100. O. S. Andrews, Greeley, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS for sale. Ready for service. J. A. Forth, Overbrook, Ks.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, 2 years old, good one, first check for \$175 gets him.
L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kansas.

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. SHORTHORN FEMALES, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, heifers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.



Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa R. R. Station, Willard on the Santa Fe on the Rock Island

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

I have for sale some splendid young bulls from A. R. O. dams, sired by King Korndyke Veeman 7th, a grandson of King Korndyke Saddle Vale, one of the greatest bulls in the Holstein breed. One two-fifths white and one nine-tenths white. About old enough for service.

PINEDALE STOCK FARM,
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

30 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

For sale by the **SUNFLOWER HERD**—Lord Kay Hengerveld Payne 217511 (son of the \$100,000 sire, King Pontiac Hengerveld Payne) heads the herd. He is individually perfect, and his nearest six dams average 35.08 lbs. in 7 days. 30 heifers bred to him for sale.
F. J. Searle, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kansas.



**Barn Book Free!
Write!**

Barn No. 421. Our Gothic Roof Barn. Simplest, strongest barn you can build. Has an unobstructed haymow. Lots of stall room. 50 different sizes. Delivered Price in Southwest, \$1180 and up. (Price proportionate in other states)

You and Your Hired Men Can Build This Barn!

ALL framing lumber is Ready-Cut. It comes to you ready for hammer and nails. No figuring, no sawing, no cutting to do—simply follow the plans and you can't go wrong. Thousands of farmers who couldn't get carpenters have done this—and **saved big money!** Don't let scarcity of skilled labor hold up your farm improvements. Gordon-Van Tine Ready Framed Barns can be easily and quickly put up by you and your hired men.

No Measuring Sawing, Fitting

All sawing, beveling and fitting of heavy timbers has been done for you at our mills, where materials are **ready-framed** to absolute accuracy. All measurements are adjusted, and heights, roof-pitches, etc., figured for you. Barns come to you **ready for putting together.** This immediately results in **big labor and time savings.**

Immediate Delivery Guaranteed

Right now there is a nation-wide lumber shortage. Most manufacturers cannot fill orders. Last season's cuttings were small and labor at the mills has been unusually hard to get. We foresaw these conditions and are prepared to make immediate shipments. Our enormous reserve stocks make this possible. Orders are coming very fast. **Order now and be safe.**

Buy Direct—at Wholesale Prices

Buying direct from our mills you have but **one profit** to pay. Plainly printed prices in our free Barn Book show how big the savings are. You buy direct from its pages—get wholesale prices on everything—satisfaction guaranteed by a million dollar concern. Money back if not satisfied.

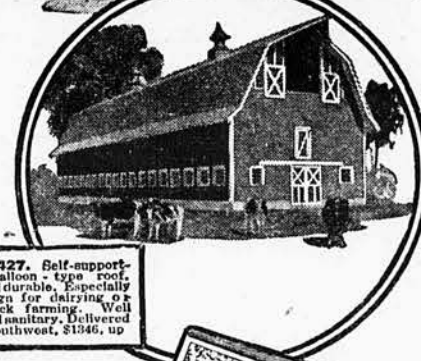
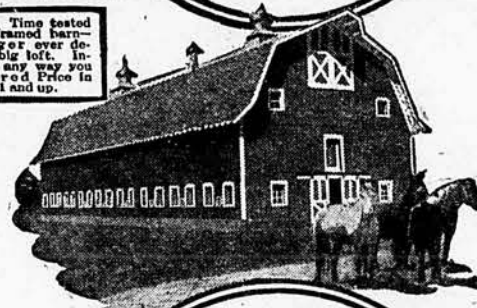
Barn Plans FREE

Our Barn Book pictures, describes and prices 654 kinds and sizes of farm buildings. Shows barns for dairying, mixed farming, cattle feeding, horse barns, gable, gothic, gambrel roof barns, etc. Also for Building Material Catalog and 200 Home Plans—big money-savers.

Delivery From Our Hattiesburg Plant

Lumber delivered from Plant near you at Hattiesburg, Miss. Saves freight. Enables us to deliver house or barn at **Rock Bottom Figures.** Comparisons will prove them lowest.

Barn No. 428. Time tested Shaver truss-framed barn—nothing stronger ever designed. Extra big loft. Interior arranged any way you want. Delivered Price in Southwest, \$1481 and up.



Barn No. 427. Self-supporting or Balloon-type roof. Strong and durable. Especially good design for dairying, mixed stock farming. Well lighted and sanitary. Delivered Price in Southwest, \$1346, up.

Gordon-Van Tine Co.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back

Established Over Half a Century

6993 Gordon Street

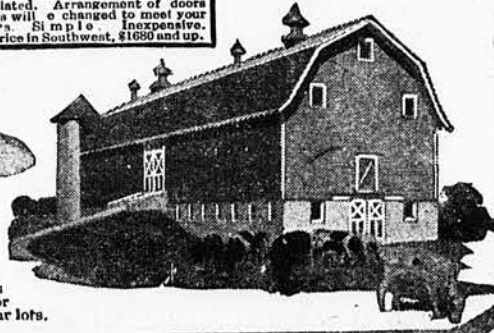
Davenport, Iowa

Other Mills and Shipping Points at St. Louis, Mo., Hattiesburg, Miss., and Chehalis, Wash.



Hog House No. 482. Warm, dry—lots of direct sunlight in pens. Safe and comfortable. Easily kept clean. Good looking and extra durable. Delivered Price in Southwest, \$570 and up.

Barn No. 429. If your location is favorable for a bank barn, this design offers good looks combined with life time durability. Easily ventilated. Arrangement of doors and windows will be changed to meet your requirements. Simple, inexpensive. Delivered Price in Southwest, \$1680 and up.



Prices quoted in this advertisement are for orders when amount to car lots.

Write Today!



Gordon-Van Tine Company

6993 Gordon Street, Davenport, Iowa

Please send me **free** the books checked below.

☐ Barn and Outbuilding Plan Book.

☐ Home Plan Book

☐ Building Material Catalog

I am most interested in.....

Name.....

Address.....