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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Patriotism and Poultry

"YOUR Country Needs You!" is a popular call these days. It is the "S. O. S." call of civilization and democracy against barbarism and autocracy.

BY RALPH SEARLE

It is a call which comes with no less force to the food producers, than to the flower of our American manhood which is soon to go to the trenches of France. In fact, those who are in best position to know, are almost a unit in declaring that the final outcome of this war hinges upon an adequate food supply for the allied countries.

Precisely what must be done to double the production of poultry and eggs between now and July 1, 1918, is the question receiving the serious consideration of every patriotic poultryman, from President Richards of the American Poultry association, to the man with only a dozen hens in his back yard. Here we have an immense manufacturing plant, if you please, producing, under normal conditions, about a billion dollars worth of food products a year. In attempting to double this output as quickly as possible, we shall be foolish indeed if we fail to profit by the experiences of other manufacturing concerns in filling huge war orders. One of the first and most important lessons learned by manufacturers in other industries was that there must be more personal efficiency. Not only were plants increased in size and more equipment added, but every workman learned the necessity of speeding up, of eliminating every unnecessary motion, of making every effort produce a maximum result. Little leaks here and there that scarcely were noticed during normal times, suddenly took on a more sinister aspect, and were regarded as serious menaces to the successful completion of the contract within the specified time.

Exactly so it is with the poultry industry. It is not necessary for us to hatch twice the number of chicks to double the poultry production of the country, although of course there must be a large increase in this respect. But, more and more, those who are giving the subject constant study, are coming to agree that the one big vital necessity in the present emergency is increased personal efficiency on the part of every poultry producer, man, woman, or child. Increased conservation must go hand-in-hand with increased production. Our old, careless, slipshod methods must be thrown into the discard, for they almost constitute treason in these days when every pound of food has more than a money value. One day last week I saw the remains of 130 chicks drowned during a rainstorm the previous night. These chicks represent the loss of 1,000 pounds of food that would otherwise have been available next winter. And it could have been prevented by 30 minutes' use of hammer and saw, and scrap lumber that was piled within a few yards of where the chicks drowned. The annual loss of chicks, due to carelessness in one form or another, is appalling, and represents a leak of millions of pounds of food that we can ill afford to spare at present.

In view of all the unusual circumstances and conditions which obtain at the present time, and which are likely to continue for from one to several years, let us, as patriotic poultry producers, consider diligently how we can improve our methods of poultry practice, until we reach the highest possible standard of efficiency in the production of two of the world's most valuable foods, poultry-meat and eggs. By the time these words are in print, the hatching season of 1917 will be past. So far as increased production relates to the increased available supply of poultry and eggs during the present year, there is nothing more to be said. The chicks are hatched. The problem now is, how to make the best possible use of them, how to reduce the mortality to a minimum, how to house, feed and manage them so as to produce the greatest possible number of pounds of human food at the least practicable cost.

And right here may we digress long enough to hazard the opinion that if this war is to be won by the

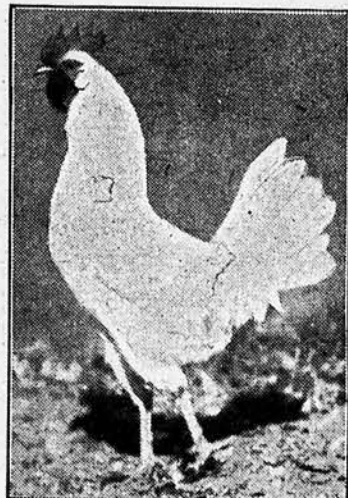
Allies, the patriotism of our food producers must be the real simon pure article. The dollars and cents we are to receive for our poultry and eggs

should be a secondary consideration. If our boys in khaki are willing to give their lives for the cause we love, surely we who are left behind should not spare our supreme efforts in producing the largest possible tonnage of food, especially when we know that if the food supply falls, our soldiers will sacrifice their lives in vain. Of course, circumstances alter cases. It is doubtful whether the poultryman who has to buy all the feed which his poultry consumes, can stay in the business of producing market poultry and eggs, and break even. While the prices of market poultry and eggs are higher than ever, they have not advanced in proportion to the advance in the prices of grain. But on the average general farm, conditions are more favorable. The farm flock on free range consumes hundreds of pounds of green feed, bugs and worms, with quantities of grain that otherwise would be wasted. Thus the cost of production is reduced materially. For this reason, it is to the general farmer, (or rather to his wife and children), that we must look for the bulk of our increase in poultry and eggs. The exclusive poultryman will have to help by producing more and better breeding stock than ever, stock that is not only strong in constitutional vigor, but that is bred for egg production and other utility qualities, and for which not less than twice the market price should be obtained.

During the last six weeks, owing to the attractive prices that have prevailed, thousands of farm hens have been thrown on the market. And, what is still worse, thousands of early hatched pullets weighing a pound and a half to two pounds, have been sold as broilers. This is not only poor business, but mighty poor patriotism, although it probably never occurred to the people who marketed these birds, that their patriotism was involved in the transaction. Surely it must give comfort to the enemy to know that thousands of cases of eggs which might have been used as food next winter, will never exist because hens that would have laid almost daily until September were marketed in May and June. It is predicted freely that fresh eggs will sell for a dollar a dozen in our cities next winter. This means that the people who need them worst will not be able to get them. Three-fourths of all the eggs laid next winter will be the product of pullets hatched between the middle of March and the first of May of this year. Considered from a strictly business standpoint, what a mistake it is to market a little two-pound pullet now, for the price of a dozen eggs she would lay next winter! From both a business and a patriotic standpoint, not one yearling hen or early hatched pullet should be sacrificed this summer, excepting, of course, those that are culls or otherwise undesirable.

The number of poultry raisers who heed this advice has been increasing rapidly during the last few years. But this year there should be no exceptions. The practice should be nation-wide. The male birds that were used during the hatching season should be sold, fricasseed, or penned up.

If you have never tried caponizing, this is the year to begin. By this simple operation which even a child can perform, the market value, as well as the food value of cockerels of the larger varieties can be more than doubled. This is true especially of the later hatched cockerels, those that could not be marketed as broilers before the latter part of June or the first of July. Enough cockerels should be caponized on every farm to furnish the bulk of the winter's meat supply. And when one considers that a 10-pound capon will sell next winter for \$2 or \$3 no further argument should be required to bring about their production in large numbers, where they can be matured under general farm conditions. Cockerels being raised for breeding purposes should have a run by themselves as soon as their combs begin to turn red.



TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Hunting Coyotes.

Is there a law providing that a person can dig out coyotes on another person's property?
Quinter, Kan.
No.

Place of Residence.

Suppose a man wishes to leave his usual place of residence to be gone three or four months and desires his wife to go with him and keep house for him and she refuses to do so. Would that be equivalent to desertion on the part of the wife?
E. B.
No.

Division of Land.

My mother died three years ago holding land in her own name. At her death she made a will leaving the land to us children in case father married again but the will was not recorded. Now father has married again. Can we children compel him to give us the land?
MRS. A. R.

Your father would inherit one-half of the land regardless of the will and you children would inherit the other half. The mere fact that the will was not recorded would make no difference.

A Life Estate.

My father and mother are dead. When my father died he left his estate as follows: to the other children he gave their several shares outright, but my part was willed to me during my life and the life of my wife, and at our death it was to go to the other children. All but one of them has quitclaimed to me. Does that one at the death of myself and wife get all the estate that father left to me?
SUBSCRIBER.

No, only that part which would have gone to him in case none of your brothers and sisters have parted with their right of reversion.

Name in a Deed.

If a single woman has two given names and writes the first name and the initial of the second into two deeds to real estate which she has had for about 20 years, but has for eight years dropped her first name and has been known only by her second name and now wants to change the name in the deeds, how can it be done?
P. Z.

She cannot change the name in the original deed. If it will be any advantage to the party to whom she made the original transfer of the property, or any satisfaction to her she can make affidavit that she is the same person who executed the deed and that she now uses only the second name of her original two.

Duty of Renter.

A rents his farm to B for one year, B putting it in wheat. The wheat will not yield an average of more than one bushel an acre. A wants the land put in spring crops but B will not do that. Has A the right to get some one else to put the land in spring crops or can B hold it and let it go to weeds?
F. J. W.

If B rented the land for cash he probably can hold it and cultivate the land or not as he may choose. If he rented it on the shares and there was a clause in the lease that required the land to be cultivated in a workmanlike manner and B refuses to do so A would have the right either to dispossess B or to enter upon the land and cultivate it himself or thru an agent.

Right of Garnishment.

A is working for B at \$1 a day. B holds a judgment against A. If A swears that it takes all of his wages to support his family can B collect 10 per cent of his wages?
W. D. B.

B can take 10 per cent of A's wages under the law passed by the legislature of 1913. That is the law, and I might also say is, in my judgment, an infernal outrage. It strikes me that a man who would try to collect part of the wages of a man who is supporting a family on \$1 a day must have a soul that would rattle around considerably if placed in the interior of a mustard seed. But that is the law.

Question of Wages.

A hires B to work for him at \$25 a month. He then offered A a team, buggy and harness for \$200. B to work it out. Nothing was said in regard to wages in case B quits or A discharges him. Could A be compelled to pay B what is coming to him in case he quits, or is fired by A, or will B lose his time?
FAITHFUL READER.

In the absence of any other contract B would be entitled to receive wages for the time he works at the rate of \$25 a month, as according to your statement he is simply hired at that rate with no definite duration of employment stated. Of course if A and B entered into a contract by the terms of which B was to work for a definite period, say one year, and then without

justification breaks his contract A would be entitled to withhold from his wages an amount sufficient to compensate him for damage caused by B's breach of contract. If A discharges B he would have to pay him for the time actually employed and if B can prove that he was discharged without cause he could collect damages from A in addition to his wages. I am unable to see how the trade of the team and buggy as mentioned by you has any particular bearing on the rights of either A or B.

Government Expenses.

Will you please inform me what are the daily running expenses of the government?
A SUBSCRIBER.

Owing to the present abnormal expenses incident to the war, it is impossible for me to answer that question. I see that Kitchen, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, estimated the other day that our expenses for the ensuing year probably will aggregate 5 billion dollars, which would be approximately \$13,700,000 a day.

The Wedding Ring.

My husband took a fancy ring to jewelers last fall, to have the set replaced. The jewelers asked a dollar for replacing the set but said they could not do the work that day. We paid the dollar that day and waited six weeks and then telephoned the jewelers. They said they had lost the address and could not mail the ring. I gave them my address and received a ring next day which I could not even recognize as mine. I called on them and they said that they had sent the ring to Kansas City to be repaired and that it was the same ring they had received from us. This was my wedding ring. Can I make them give me a ring similar to the one they got from me?
MRS. H. L. H.

If it is possible for the jewelers to replace the ring with another similar to it you can, perhaps, make them do so. That may be impossible, in which case you could only collect whatever damage their fault has caused you.

Crop Insurance.

I insured 100 acres of wheat June 8, 1916, with Mr. Elliott of Sabetha, Kan., agent for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., for \$5 an acre. The premium was \$40, payable in August, 1916. June 14, 1916, the field was struck by hail. June 15 I went to Sabetha and notified the agent. He replied that when the adjuster came he presumed he, the agent, would have to take him to the different places damaged and would bring him to my place. June 22 I asked Mr. Elliott if the adjuster had come and he said "not yet." So I told him that I would leave a strip so that he could see it, as harvest was coming on. I waited for a long time but as the adjuster did not come I had to harvest the wheat and finally I had to cut the strip I had left. When next I saw Mr. Elliott he said the adjuster had come and settled all losses but did not come to my place, as he told Mr. Elliott that I had not personally notified the company. Please advise me whether the company should settle for the damage or should I be compelled to bear the loss and pay the premium also.
J. B. J.
Copeland, Kansas.

In equity you are entitled to recover whatever damage you suffered up to \$5 an acre, but you will be bound by the terms of your contract. Your policy may explicitly provide the way in which notice of loss must be given to the company. If so the company can stand on that contract whatever it may be. When you notified the agent that you had suffered a partial loss of your crop from hail he should have informed you just how you should make out and present your claim. The probability is that the company is standing on its legal rights.

Lands in Western Kansas.

Having read so much in the Farmers Mail and Breeze about Western Kansas we sold our stock in Eastern Kansas and came out here, but so far have not been able to find anything. Maybe you could tell us if there is any land subject to homestead entry in Kansas, or where the Santa Fe land is located.
Moscow, Kan.
H. C. W.

There are a few tracts of land scattered about in Western Kansas subject to homestead, but I think few if any of them are worth homesteading. By writing the registers of the land offices at Topeka and Dodge City you can learn where these scattered tracts are to be found. Most of the lands held by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe are in Southwest Kansas along the branch line running from Dodge City to Elkhart. It seems to me that you should not have much difficulty in getting good land at moderate prices in any one of the following named counties in Southwest Kansas: Grant, Stanton, Haskell and Morton. Stanton is one of the few counties yet without a railroad. If you will address a letter to John Plummer, Johnson City, Kan., I think he can help you to get some good land without paying an exorbitant price. John, by the way, is not a real estate agent.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

A "Poor" Boy's Chance.

Wanting to gain some information on the subject of studying to be a physician and surgeon, I thought I would write and ask some questions as follows: Is it possible for a poor boy to study medicine? Does it require an education? What is the cost? How long does it require? Where is the school located? These are all the questions. Would like for you to give me all the information you can on that subject. Thanking you time and again.
C. T.

It is not so easy for the poor boy to get a medical education, but it is just as possible for the right kind of a poor boy as ever it was. He must start with a tremendous supply of grit and determination. I hesitate to name in one amount how much a medical education is estimated to cost nowadays. I fear that one look at the total would give the boy a fit of the trembles. But it is as well to bear in mind that the money is only paid in reasonable payments, the sum required for a year's tuition being the largest amount to be planked down at any one time.

Acquiring a medical education is a long process. Following the graded school must come a high school course and then two years of regular college work before the student even gains admission to the medical college. Then he studies for four years more and is graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He is not yet ready for general practice however, but must serve an internship of at least one and preferably two years in a general hospital.

The fees of medical colleges are much higher than formerly. When I went to college we paid \$65 a year and the very best colleges in the land charged only \$100. Now a big school like Columbia charges \$250 a year; Rush charges \$180. The lowest priced medical schools are those of the state universities, which fortunately possess the additional qualification of being among the best. The University of Kansas charges \$30 for each of the first two years, which are taken at Lawrence, and \$105 for each of the last two, taken at Rosedale. The University of Iowa charges \$85 a year for the four years. The University of Oklahoma charges only \$148 for the entire four years.

Formerly the college year was short. A student had six months a year in which he might devote his whole time to outside work. Now he is required to study 32 weeks exclusive of vacations, so he has little time for outside earning.

The bright side of the story is that poor boys still do manage to work their way thru colleges of medicine and when thru they have a worth-while foundation. Many of the best colleges stand willing to help by giving free scholarships. The thing for the boy to do who desires to study medicine is to pitch right into the studies now before him—rural school, high school or whatever they may be—and go ahead one year at a time, with confidence that he will win his way as he goes.

Miscellaneous Replies.

Mrs. I. S. B.:

I do not think you will get any real help from either of the medicines you mention. For external application and to assist in massage you may use olive oil. A pregnant woman gets much benefit from taking warm sitz bath every other day. It is especially valuable in the later months of pregnancy. Five minutes is long enough for it. You should take a great deal of rest, not only eight hours at night but also a nap in the afternoon. Be out in the open air taking mild exercise as much as possible, but avoid heavy lifting and all violent muscular strain. I suggest that you enroll as an expectant mother with Doctor Lydia DeVilbiss, Child Hygiene Dept., State Board of Health, Topeka.

C. D. A.

It is the misfortune of some women to be deprived as you are. Frequently the lack is remedied later in life, especially if an effort is made to encourage it. There is no medical treatment.

Get Your Doctor Again.

I had pneumonia nearly four years ago (my entire right lung being affected) which did not progress right, leaving my lung in a condition the doctor called "delayed resolution." For a while after being treated by the doctor the pain left my lung, but now I have it again under my right shoulder blade; at times such as when taking a deep breath, it extends under my arm; worse when I get quite tired. I am 26 years old, the mother of four children, the youngest 20 months old. Do you think I have reason to be worried about my condition, or have I not yet given my lung-time to get entirely healed? I spit up a thick mucous sometimes streaked with blood a little. Do not cough, except occasionally a slight hacking cough. Do you think I will get well without going to a doctor to be treated?
M. H.

You need your doctor so long as you

have such symptoms. Remember that "delayed resolution" means that the lung has not cleared up. You may be having a daily fever in which case you should be in bed. The doctor should have a chance to see if there is an abscess, a pleural effusion, or signs of tuberculosis. Don't forget that the important thing in treating any form of lung trouble is to get at it early and keep at it until recovery.

N. F. B.:

The lumps on your neck may be enlarged cervical glands. If the trouble is goitre the lump will move in the act of swallowing. Goitre is caused by excessive activity of the thyroid gland. It is one of the ailments that seems to "run in families" but it is not distinctly hereditary. A goitre sometimes yields to medical treatment, and only in extreme cases is there any need of surgery.

Mary:

I am sorry to say that your symptoms suggest pelvic peritonitis. It is a very serious condition requiring a great deal of rest and the very wisest of medical treatment. Do not keep struggling on. It may be disastrous. Get medical assistance.

J. M. Weak:

I cannot reply in this column but shall be glad to write you a personal letter if you send me a self-addressed envelope.

Storm Damage in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE

It has been a great many years since the elements have "gone wild" as they have been doing for a month or six weeks. Hardly a day passes but what some sort of a climatic disturbance takes place here or in sight. Farmers who have lived here for many years have, until this season, made their boasts that a damaging hail was unknown, but the hailstorms have followed one another in rapid succession this spring. On April 30 a heavy hailstorm badly damaged the wheat. On the night of June 4 the oats was almost eliminated, and the kafir and cane, which of course were small, were badly pounded into the ground. With all these misfortunes there still is ample cause to be thankful for the damage seems to be almost local and besides no cyclones have been mixed up with the storms here.

The second cutting of alfalfa is now being put up. This cutting is a great deal heavier than the first cutting but it still falls somewhat short of being an average crop, the reason being that the weather has been too cool for it to grow so rank as usual. We have had but few good growing days, and the nights have all been cool. However, the hay is of fine quality.

A recent motor car journey thru the western portion of the county revealed an unusual condition so far as crops are concerned. On the trip of 100 miles we did not see one field of corn that had so good a stand as we usually are able to get. The soil was in fine condition. Continued cold weather together with seed of untried germinative qualities were no doubt the leading factors which caused the fields to present their ragged appearance. The wheat and oats, excepting where the fields had been damaged by hail, showed up fine and will no doubt make a good yield. Several fields of rye were all headed out and looked very promising at a distance but a closer examination showed that there was absolutely nothing in the heads. A frost injured the crop at blooming time. Alfalfa and other crops showed up well. Cowley county should produce a good average crop after all. The mere fact that the corn is thin is no reason for worry.

Now that the alfalfa is again heavy with bloom and the wild flowers are more numerous the bees are very active. During May there was but little for the insects to work on and every little flower received many visits from the workers. It was no unusual sight to see three or four on a wild Verbena. In ordinary seasons there is an abundance of bee pasture in this locality from March 15 until frost, but the severe hailstorms damaged the flowers.

How to Make Prime Hay

A bulletin on "How to Make Prime Hay" has just been issued. This treatise was prepared by A. M. TenEyck, formerly of Kansas, who now is director of the Agricultural extension department of the Emerson-Brantingham Implement company, Rockford, Ill. A copy of this bulletin will be mailed free to any farmer who will write for it.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Farming in War Times

GOOD cultivation with corn in Kansas is much like success in life—it is largely a matter of keeping up the enthusiasm. That is true especially after the corn gets fairly well along, for there frequently is a temptation to lay by the crop too soon. Every man should use the best methods possible this year, for good work will pay, mighty well. The grain will sell at a high price next fall—and one can depend on the hogs or other animals produced from the corn selling well, also.

Corn yields are determined largely by the cultivation, and this work must be finished in the immediate future. There is a need especially for more work with a hoe and for cultivation on many fields with a small, one-horse cultivator after the corn is too tall for larger machines. While it is true that this late cultivation will not pay in all cases, it also is true that it usually has a very beneficial effect when rain has fallen and a crust has formed on the land. It is largely a matter of judgment of course in every individual case. Be sure the land is not ridged. This was urged especially in a letter recently from a successful corn grower.

"The nearer level and smooth that the land can be kept the better," said our friend. "Thorough cultivation is needed but the crop does not need deep cultivation. While corn does best in a soil that is deep and loose, the deepening and loosening of the soil should be done before the corn is planted, and the shallower the later cultivations can be kept the more satisfactory will be the results."

Corn has no large taproot, and it is largely a surface feeder. As a result a large number of the roots are near the surface. There is danger that these will be pruned away unless care is used on the last cultivation or two. You can tell about this easily if you will examine the trail the cultivator is making.

The moral sense of the modern world makes character a more important element than it used to be in the ideal of a cultivated man.—Charles W. Eliot.

Baby Beeves are Popular

The demand for small, high-quality cuts of meat and the increased cost of producing beef have combined to foster the rapid growth of the baby-beef industry in Kansas. Baby beeves may be described as well-fattened, finished animals, weighing from 900 to 1,200 pounds and marketed when between 14 and 20 months old. It takes less food to produce a pound of flesh with them than with mature cattle, they sell as high as the best of other fat cattle and markets for baby beeves have been very stable during the last 10 years. The young heifers sell as well as the steers, and the returns from the money invested in the production of such cattle come quicker. On the other hand, it takes more experience to succeed with baby beeves than with mature cattle, and a better grade of stock is required.

To Use the Waste

One of the striking facts in connection with corn belt agriculture is the enormous apparent waste of corn stover and, in some districts, of straw and other coarse fodder. Millions of acres of corn stover are permitted to stand in the field without any attempt to preserve it in a proper form. If this material could be preserved and used for producing meat on the farms it would add largely to the supply without greatly increasing the cost of our farm system.

Corn stover is a coarse roughage. It will, however, maintain animals in good condition during the winter season. The amount of corn stover wasted in the stalk fields of the Middle West would successfully maintain in a satisfactory manner millions of cattle during the five months' winter feeding period. This material is the one greatest asset in increasing the supply of meat products.

In using the cheaper materials for the production of livestock it will be necessary to modify somewhat our present systems of farming. It also will be necessary for us to emphasize the fact that a farmer's problem is not always to provide the most satisfactory conditions for animals, but a more fundamental problem is how most profitably to use all of the material resulting from the cultivation of the soil. If we consider his problem from this point of view, it may well happen that the most profitable methods of livestock production may not be those which produce a maximum growth of fat in a given period, but rather methods of production which will utilize the cheap, coarse products of the farm.

Missouri.

F. B. MUMFORD.

A Light Pig Crop

BY FRANK HOWARD

Two hundred and forty-eight breeders of purebred swine in the states covered by the Capper Farm Papers report 2,569 litters, or 22,091 pigs farrowed, with 15,630 pigs saved, and only 374 sows yet to farrow. This is an average of 8.4 pigs to the litter farrowed and 6.5 pigs to the litter saved. Several breeders reported not only a short pig crop in the hands of the breeders but in the farmers' hands as well. No breeder reported disease.

One hundred and twenty-eight Poland China breeders reported 1,273 litters, 10,587 pigs farrowed and 7,280 pigs saved; an average of 8.3 pigs to the litter farrowed and 6.1 pigs to the litter saved. Seventy-

one Duroc Jersey breeders reported 761 litters, 7,039 pigs farrowed and 4,883 pigs saved; an average of 9.2 pigs to the litter farrowed and 6.4 pigs to the litter saved. Twenty-two Chester White breeders reported 204 litters, 1,847 pigs farrowed and 1,328 pigs saved; an average of 9.1 pigs to the litter farrowed and 6.5 pigs to the litter saved. Fifteen Hampshire breeders reported 184 litters, 1,518 pigs farrowed and 1,184 pigs saved; an average of 8.3 pigs to the litter farrowed and 6.4 pigs to the litter saved. Nine Berkshire breeders reported 77 litters, 575 pigs farrowed and 529 pigs saved; an average of 7.5 pigs to the litter farrowed and 6.9 pigs to the litter saved. Two Tamworth breeders reported 45 litters, 325 pigs farrowed and 240 pigs saved; an average of 8.3 pigs to the litter farrowed and 6 pigs to the litter saved. One Yorkshire breeder reported 25 litters, 200 pigs farrowed and 180 pigs saved; an average of 8 pigs to the litter farrowed and 7.2 pigs to the litter saved.

This is the smallest number of pigs reported by breeders from these states for several years and with high priced hogs on the market should give the breeders good prices for all breeding stock.

Pit Silo Elevators

The pit silo has won a place on Western Kansas farms. The extremely few failures that have occurred have been traced to faulty construction. The most common objection made to the pit silo is the labor of getting the silage out of the silo. The man who does not have a pit silo, however, talks more about this than the man who has one.

Various hoists are used in pit silos, including a block and tackle, operated with horses or directly by hand. The hay track and carrier is a convenient form of hoist in use.

G. W. Howard of Thomas county started out to improve on other hoists commonly in use. He built a portable elevator in his silo which is operated by a 5 horse power gasoline engine. This engine is used for grinding feed as well as for operating the elevator. One man can operate this outfit and as much silage as is desired can be elevated for feeding without having to climb out of the silo.

Mr. Howard obtained most of the material for his elevator out of a junk pile and made it all himself at a cost of about \$12. With this outfit and good, well settled silage a ton of silage can be elevated every 15 minutes. The silo is located in one end of the barn, and silage is elevated to a pile on the barn floor or into a box operated on a hay track in the feed-way.

The silage elevator is made in sections, the first one being 14 feet long and the others 7 feet. It is similar in design to a grain elevator. The elevator box was made of inch boards 10 inches and 14 inches wide respectively. The elevator is suspended in one side of the pit silo and extends about 7 feet above the top. The shaft for the top pulley was made of 2½-inch gas pipe. The pulley, 27 inches in diameter, was made of wood. The small pulleys, 7 inches in diameter, also were made of wood. The shaft at the bottom of the elevator was made of 1½-inch gas pipe.

An old discarded separator belt was used and buckets attached to this were made of 22-gauge well casing. The sheets were cut in pieces 8 by 14 inches. The buckets are 8 by 5 inches when shaped. The shaping is done by clamping the cut sheets over a block of wood the proper size and bending into shape. These buckets are attached to the belt with stove bolts. The holes for bolts should be made near the top side of the buckets and washers must be used so the bolts will not pull thru the belt.

A small floor canvas is placed at the bottom of the elevator box and at right angles to it. The silage is thrown on this and is fed into the elevator. This feeder attachment is 2 feet long and is connected with the sprocket on the lower shaft by an endless chain.

While Mr. Howard has obtained satisfactory results with his silage elevator he would suggest a few changes to improve its efficiency. All pulleys were made of wood and shafts were made of gas pipe. Iron pulleys and solid shafts would give less trouble and better results. Some little trouble was encountered with the floor canvas on account of moisture in the silage causing it to shrink; then the drying out during the day made it difficult to prevent slipping. If this part could be made of material not affected by moisture better results would be obtained.

Hays, Kansas.

W. A. BOYS.

Fire, Waste and War

Five billion dollars in bonds is to be issued by the United States government for war purposes. At 3 per cent the interest on these bonds will amount to 150 million dollars. That is a big sum, yet it is only a little over half of the annual fire waste in this country. Preventable fires alone destroy enough property every year to pay the interest on the 5 billion dollar bond issue. If the war is to be won for democracy, waste must be eliminated and every resource conserved to meet the demands of war.

But that is not all. Much of the fire waste is in the food supply. With hundreds of German submarines sending thousands of tons of food to the bottom of the Atlantic every day, the food problem is going to be a mighty serious one for the United States and her allies during the next two or three years.

Every bushel of grain, every pound of meat, every box of canned goods destroyed by fire reduces the already depleted supply and helps to increase the price of what remains. The cost to the public thru these increased prices will be far greater than the direct cost of the food destroyed. It is not at all improbable that thru the actual destruction of goods and the increased prices resulting from that destruc-

tion, fire will cost the people of the United States a billion dollars during the next 12 months, without taking into consideration the cost of carrying on the insurance business and maintaining fire departments.

The war is on. Let every resource be conserved to meet the test of this final struggle for the triumph of democracy.

Use Care in Harvesting

Care in wheat harvesting is of more importance this year in Kansas than in any season in the memory of the present generation of farmers. The crop will start at a very high price—when a man wastes wheat of the crop of 1917 he will be wasting money rapidly. It will be possible, by the use of more care than usual, to get a higher proportion of the grain into the flour sack. There has been a considerable waste in past years on many Kansas farms, and both patriotism and the desire for profit require that this should be eliminated.

This care should start from the time the header or binder goes into the field. The ideal should be to get every head into the stack. There frequently is a great deal of careless waste in cutting the first round, in harvesting the backswath, and in dividing the field into a large number of "lands." Then there is a considerable tendency with many drivers of both headers and binders to "cut and kiver," in the effort to get over a large acreage in a day, and much standing wheat is left. It will be better this year to go a little slower and eliminate this loss.

A huge loss has come on many farms from the men who were shocking after the binder, or handling the barge with the headers. The owner should insist that the men who are shocking should gather up all loose plants and bind them together by hand if there is a considerable quantity—if not they can be placed in the shock loose and gathered up with the bundles. A good shocker easily can save more than his wages in grain that would be wasted by the average hand.

Probably the main losses, however, have come in inefficient work in the header barge. This is especially true if the wind is blowing rapidly, or if the teams on the header and barge are not working together well. When the heads go on the ground they are more likely to stay there than when a binder is used; as there usually is no one on the ground to take care of such waste. Careful attention to details will result in getting most of these heads into the wagon, where they belong.

Be Kind to the Horses

Care is needed in managing the horses during hot weather. This is of more importance than usual in 1917, for it is necessary that the maximum of work should be obtained. Kindness and some real attention will do much to aid in keeping the animals at the maximum of physical efficiency. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the state livestock registry board, issued some suggestions along this line a few days ago. Here they are:

1. Water frequently for the body of the work horse needs great quantities of water during hot work. Watering frequently overcomes the dangers that result from watering freely at long intervals.
2. Feed regularly a uniform ration both as to kind and amount. This practice lessens the danger of colic and of other digestive disturbances.
3. The daily allowance of grain should be fed in three equal feeds but only ¼ the daily allowance of hay should be fed in the morning, ½ at noon, and the remainder at night.
4. The grain portion of the daily ration should be increased in direct proportion to the severity of the work performed.
5. As a general guide for feeding work horses, one may suggest 1½ pounds of grain and 1 pound of hay for every 100 pounds live weight.
6. Allow the horse to stop in the shade for a few minutes whenever possible for a brief rest and a chance to breathe freely and deeply.
7. Watch the work horse carefully. Drooping ears, unsteadiness in gait, short, quick breathing, and a sudden ceasing to sweat are danger signals demanding prompt attention. They mean that the horse is getting too hot and that he must have shade, cooler air, and rest.
8. If the horse suffers a heat stroke, protect him from the sun, remove the harness, apply cold to the head—either water or ice—wash out his mouth and nostrils, and sponge his entire body with cold water.
9. Provide as cool a place as possible for the work horse at night for the horse that does not become thoroughly cooled off at night will be in poor condition to stand the heat and work of the next day.
10. Allow the work horse to rest on Sunday. Do not use him for a work horse during the week and for a buggy horse on Sunday.
11. A horse produces the greatest amount of net power from the feed and care provided when drawing a load at a moderate gait, hence greater and more efficient power and energy can be secured by increasing the load rather than the speed of the work horse.
12. Eliminate lice, worms, and flies for they may decrease the efficiency of the work horse 50 per cent and increase the feed bill 25 per cent.
13. Groom the work horse thoroughly. This will save feed and will increase the health, vigor, and power of the horse.
14. Clean the collar every time it is put on the horse and keep its bearing surface hard and smooth.
15. If possible sponge off the work horse, especially where the collar and other parts of the harness have left their marks when he comes in from work. Sponge out his mouth, nose, and eyes. Soak his feet thoroughly with cold water but do not turn the hose on his body or legs. Wash his shoulders every night for a few weeks with cold salt water.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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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. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrolyzed. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Air Navy

There is a probability that within a year the United States will expend a half billion dollars on military air ships. There will be 100,000 of them and the aviators to manage them will be trained here. My opinion is that this is the wisest thing this country can do. It is estimated that it is possible to construct 100,000 airplanes within a year and train 10,000 aviators. With this force of trained aviators the German airplanes could be driven out of the air field on the Western front. The German artillery could be blinded. A literal rain of bombs could be scattered among the German armies and ammunition trains. Great flocks of the armed birdmen could fly over the German cities where guns and munitions are being manufactured and destroy them. Seaplanes could hover over all parts of the ocean in the neighborhood of the English and French coasts and watch for the submarines. In short with this additional force of airplanes the war would be speedily won by the allies. The sooner the building of these planes begins on a gigantic scale the sooner will the victory come, and with the least possible loss of life. Already the building of these flyers is under way and it is hoped that within a short time the first 5,000 will be ready to be sent to Europe. That many will help but there ought to be 20 times that many. It must be remembered that there must be a great many more machines than men but there ought just as soon as possible to be a great army of trained flyers. There is no question about the record the American flyers will make when the opportunity is given them. Already among the most daring of the birdmen in France are the Americans who have gone there of their own free will to help France fight its battles.

Militarism

Having been a supporter of Mr. Bristow I have a right to criticize him now. In his recent criticism of the war Mr. Bristow is quoted as saying that this is a rich man's war, that the Morgans and other interests held two and a half or three billion dollars of allied paper and saw Russia crumbling, and the German forces concentrating on the West. Defeat of the allies meant that their loans would be worthless. They wanted and needed the great credit and support of this nation to make good those loans and win the war.

I am wondering if Mr. Bristow is willing to follow his own statement to its logical conclusion which is that without the participation of the United States the allies would have been defeated and Germany would have won. And apparently Mr. Bristow would have preferred that to our getting into the war. Leaving out of consideration any sympathy for Belgium or France and assuming for the sake of the argument that the British government is no better than that of Germany, even then as a mere selfish proposition every patriotic American citizen ought to be anxious that the allies shall win and that if it is necessary in order that they may win, that we take a hand then for our own safety for the future we should take a hand.

Now, I do not believe at all that as soon as it won the war Germany would start over here with an army and navy to whip us. That would not be the play. It would be to wait until conditions were ripe for the move. There would be a number of moves to be made before that could have any hope of success. Germany would make, if possible, an alliance with Japan, to send people to South America until there were enough of them virtually to control the leading republics there so that we could not rely on the friendship of those countries.

At that Germany could not whip us, but it could compel us for self preservation to do the very thing we have so bitterly condemned. We would be compelled for our own protection to become a military nation. We would not only have to adopt compulsory military service but we would have to build and maintain the greatest navy the world has ever known. In time the military idea would take possession of this people just as it has taken possession of the people of Germany. Militarism would be in the saddle, and rule by the people would end.

All this as a student of history and a man who has spent six years in the greatest legislative body in the world, J. L. Bristow ought to realize. There is only one hope of establishing a world wide peace with an international court and practical disarmament

and that is by the overthrow of the autocratic German government. We would better get in now than to have the burden of militarism fastened on us for an unlimited number of years and that is exactly what would have resulted in my opinion if Germany had won in this war. I have, therefore, little patience with the man who goes about grunting and snarling and talking about this being a rich man's war into which we have been forced in order to save the investments of Morgan and the other interests. In this case you can't separate the interests of Morgan and the big financial syndicates from the interests of the rest of us who hold no foreign bonds or other securities. Here is a case where we must either stand with Morgan or if Morgan loses his foreign investments on account of the defeat of the allies, we must reconcile ourselves to the giving up of some of our most cherished ideals and consent to the establishing of militarism in this country.

To Live Cheaply

I observe that quite a number of well meaning people, who never had to exercise real economy themselves, are getting busy telling poor people how they can reduce expenses. Lord love us! These people they are trying to instruct in economy know more about how to reduce living expenses than these would-be instructors will ever know. If the history of the world proves anything it proves that the most effective instructor in economy is necessity. When people haven't much they adapt themselves as a rule to their circumstances, not because they wish to but because they have to do it. They do not need any instructions and furthermore advice given by some fat, well-groomed, prosperous man or woman as to how they can live cheaply is not enthusiastically received by persons who have been forced to pare the living expenses to the bone by hard necessity.

Now, here is a suggestion for these fat paunched advocates of economy: let them take their own advice; let them live on dandelion greens and cut out the meat diet at least six days a week. Also let them do all their own work and then let them contribute all they can save to a common fund to be used in helping the poor in the way of caring for the children while the elders are at work, and also in furnishing means of employment at good wages. There seems to be a large surplus of advice in this country and a large per cent of it is worthless.

I notice that the U. S. Department of Agriculture or some man connected with it, solemnly advised the sending out of representatives of the department to teach the farmers' wives how to make cottage cheese. Can you beat it? If there is a farmer's wife in the United States who doesn't already know how to make cottage cheese she can get all the instruction necessary from one of the neighbor women in 10 minutes. But then that would not afford any salaried job for a government official.

Mr. Rambo's Inquiries

I should like to have answers to the following questions: Why is it that the government will not allow men and women free speech, free press and free assembly on the conscription act?

What right has a state court to pass on a national law?

What right has Congress to censor the press or any other means of getting the truth to the people?

Is this a government of the people, by the people or for the people or a government by a special few?

How much of the Civil War debt remains unpaid and who holds the bonds and what are the interest rates on the bonds?

How can the German military system be destroyed without organizing one that is more drastic?

What are the present signs of a world peace?

Who is financing Germany and Austria-Hungary?

What is the population of all the countries warring against Germany and Austria-Hungary?

What caused Armenia to get into the war game?

McDonald, Kansas. J. F. RAMBO.

I am going to assume that these questions are asked in good faith by Mr. Rambo and will answer them so far as I am able, in good faith. It is perfectly evident, or ought to be, that the same rule concerning free speech and free press cannot prevail during a state of war that prevails and rightly prevails during times of peace. There are in this country tens of thousands of persons who not only have no sympathy with the government but who would rejoice to see it destroyed. There are other tens of thousands who are not hostile to our government on general principles but who in the present

emergency are sympathetic with our enemies and who, if no effort were made to suppress them, would by their spoken and written word and by every act in their power hinder and cripple to the extent of their ability, our government. There always have been such persons. During the Civil War the gentle hearted, democratic Lincoln found it necessary to suppress free speech to a very considerable extent. He was most violently criticized, called a tyrant, and the question was asked in tragic tones if this had ceased to be a free people. The critics demanded to know why (just as Mr. Rambo asks now,) free speech was suppressed. To their criticism Mr. Lincoln made this overwhelming reply: "Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of the wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting father or brother or friend into a public meeting and there working upon his feelings until he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked administration of a contemptible government too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think in such a case to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but is, withal, a great mercy." I think the words of the immortal Lincoln come pretty nearly answering your question, Mr. Rambo. The critics of Lincoln did not stop the war but they did hinder its progress. They prolonged it and made it vastly more costly and bloody than it would have been if the people of the North had stood unitedly and loyally behind the President. The situation would have been still worse if every loud-mouthed blatherskite and every disloyal copperhead had retained an unlimited right of free speech!

We are at war and in a very serious war at that. The representatives of the people in Congress by a very large majority passed the conscription law. I was opposed to it, but it is the law of the land. Criticism of it now only tends to hinder the government, give aid to our enemies and prolong the war. It is in the interest of our country, in the interest of humanity that the critics be suppressed.

In answer to your second question: There are many cases in which the United States courts and the state courts have concurrent jurisdiction. What I have already said I think answers your third question.

Yes, thank God, this is a government of the people and a majority of the people today believe in sustaining the government. If that were not true the government would fall. Very many of those who make up this majority were originally opposed to getting into this war. Very many of them were opposed to conscription but when a course is determined upon they are in favor of sustaining their government. The men who are bitterly criticizing the government today are not in favor of a government by the people, which of course means a government by the majority. They want a government by the minority and demand the right to talk as they please, to write as they please and hinder the government as much as they please in spite of the majority.

The debt contracted during the Cleveland administration; the debt contracted during the Spanish-American war and the debt contracted in digging the Panama canal are all so mingled with the remnant of the debt contracted during the Civil War that it is impossible for me to answer your fifth question. The greater part of the bonds of the United States of all kinds are held by the banks.

Of course in order to destroy the German military system, it is necessary to organize a greater military force, but it does not follow that it shall be the same sort of a military force. The German military idea is that military force is the supreme purpose of a national existence while our idea is that a great military force is a deplorable necessity to be gotten rid of at the first practicable moment. When a bully, without provocation, attacks a peaceful citizen the citizen has the choice of fighting or running away. If he chooses to fight, he must organize himself into a superior fighting force to trim the bully, but his is the force of righteousness.

There are just at present, I regret to say, not many visible signs of a world peace nor will there be until German militarism is overthrown.

I do not know who is financing the governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Counting all of the nations nominally at war with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria,

their aggregate population is approximately 500 million, but Russia with 200 million population is doing nothing. Japan with 50 million people is doing nothing and the United States with 100 million population has not yet got started, so that the population of the nations which really are doing the fighting is approximately 150 millions or virtually the same as the aggregate population of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, with the great advantage in favor of Germany that it not only completely dominates its allies but is operating on interior lines which enables it to move its armies rapidly and easily from one front to the other as they are needed.

I do not believe that Mr. Rambo meant the tenth question as it was written. I think he must have meant America, instead of Armenia. Armenia, however, by the way, is one of the reasons why America is justified in getting into this war. The persecutions, the massacres, the horrible cruelties inflicted on that helpless people have been perpetrated with the sanction of the German government. German officers in many cases commanded the Turkish troops who massacred helpless women and children and tottering old men. In comparison with these massacres the atrocities formerly practiced by Geronimo and his band of Apaches seem tame, gentle, commonplace. Yes, Armenia is one reason why Germany should be overthrown.

But you meant to ask why we got into the war, Mr. Rambo. We got into it because we couldn't keep out of it. We got into it because the wrongs perpetrated by Germany cry to heaven for redress. We got into it because Germany has become the pirate of the seas and the mad dog among the nations on land. With jaws adrip with bloody foam, Germany rends whatever happens to be in its path and destroys without discrimination not only those who may be termed its legitimate foes but also those who have done no harm. The victory of Germany would be a most appalling calamity. It would be the triumph of a nation gone mad. It would mean that the United States must immediately prepare to become the most powerful military nation in the world for self defense. It would mean that we would be compelled to adopt the policy I most hate, and that it would mean that even a greater world conflagration than that we are now witnessing would sooner or later consume the civilization and the peoples of the world.

This is the reason, Mr. Rambo, why America is in this war.

The Good Natured Salesman

Fred R. Morgan whose brother is an Oklahoma Congressman, read before a gathering of traveling men recently a paper on the value of good nature. Of course this is not a new subject but it occurred to me that Mr. Morgan in that paper dressed up an old subject in rather new and attractive clothes. I take the liberty of quoting some of his advice to salesmen.

In his particular line it is necessary for the salesman to call from house to house, in other words to be a sort of peddler. It is not giving away any secret to say that by most housewives peddlers and book agents are not looked on with a great deal of favor and frequently they are not given much consideration. The peddler who can make himself generally popular is a genius and diplomat. Mr. Morgan tells how it can be done.

"Away back in the middle of the Eighteenth Century a poor suicide, whose name is unknown, left the following line on a table; it has proved to be the world's most famous proverb: 'He whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.' (Evidently Mr. Morgan is better versed in salesmanship than he is in ancient history. That was a proverb among the Greeks and Romans long before the beginning of the Christian era.—Ed.) "So if you want to lose 50 per cent. of your efficiency, just allow your good nature to be overthrown."

"Many times the things that tend to make us angry have a humorous side, and that is the side to see. The bee gets honey from the commonest herb. The spider sucks poison from the sweetest rose. Be a bee."

"Some people are born good natured, some acquire good nature and others can assume it so successfully that it will answer every purpose. If you have a good nature, all right; if you haven't one, get it, and if you can't get it, assume it."

"Some of the things that are conducive to good nature are good health, cleanliness, neatness, good clothing, regular habits, pleasant surroundings, intelligence and temperance."

"You could scarcely expect to be good natured and especially to have those with whom you are associated good natured, if you have not recently had a good bath. It would not be well for you to economize too much on soap and hydrant water. In fact I would recommend the reckless use of these commodities. Neatness in your dress can't be overestimated. If your taste is not good let some of your friends aid you along this line. Avoid anything in dress that would make you look dudish or sporty. Clothing can't be too good or fit too nicely. If you wear any jewelry it should be good jewelry. Don't wear a tie pin that looks like the ornament commonly used by harness makers in decorating the sides of a bridle."

"Regular habits and good nature are closely related. The person who sleeps two hours one night and 12 hours the next night; who eats six times one day and next day does not eat at all has not

good sense; and Dryden says, 'Good sense and good nature never separate.'

"Flattery is a dangerous commodity and should be handled with the same care that a physician would handle strychnine; but you will have to use some of it."

"Practice no deception as it will destroy any confidence customers may have in you. I sold a lady a bill of goods once and when I was ready to leave, she informed me that she would not have bought the goods had she not seen, from my watch charm that I was a Mason. I informed her that if that was her reason I would cancel the order, for I was not a Mason; that the design on my charm was a horse's head and not a square and compass."

"One of the most difficult things to do is to say goodbye and get out. In fact very few persons have attained any great distinction in this line. Even in a social way don't say good-bye more than once; don't keep putting on your hat and taking it off again; don't give any excuse for going, for the lady will presume that your business is excuse enough, and don't assume that your departure will cause the lady any great amount of grief, for the chances are that she will be glad when you are gone."

Uncle Sam

"Will you tell us," asks a reader, "how the term 'Uncle Sam' originated?"

During the War of 1812 Samuel Wilson was government inspector at Troy, N. Y. He was known among the local folk as "Uncle Sam Wilson." A number of casks of provisions purchased for the American army were sent to Troy. The casks were marked "U. S." to designate that they were United States property. Some local wit said that the letters "U. S." stood for Uncle Sam Wilson who represented the government. It wasn't much of a joke, and not even a very bright, original remark but it happened to stick and gradually "Uncle Sam" came to be a common designation for the government of the United States. I don't know what artist originated the caricature, the long, lank figure representing Uncle Sam.

The Skin Game

Writing from Coyville, Kan., S. A. Jemson says:

"I had occasion to be in Eureka, Kan., last week. It is the county seat of Greenwood county and a very nice, clean, prosperous little town with a beautiful country surrounding it, with waving fields of alfalfa, wheat and rye and many oil rigs in operation. But what put me to thinking most was a so called street fair, altho there was nothing fair about it, and it should have been called street gambling as that seemed to be the main attraction. There were six booths right along the sidewalk, all gamblers, of different kinds, mostly on the shell game order. As I stood there and watched one man after another step up and lose his hard earned dollars trying to win at another man's game, I wondered why such things were permitted to run in broad daylight on Main street almost within the shadow of the court house. This game is worked principally thru the third man, a man who always plays and wins and gets innocent suckers interested in the game, sometimes buying a chance for the sucker so as to get him started after which it is smooth sailing for the gambler. Now, what I should like to know is this: Is there no law to stop this kind of thing and if there is why is it not enforced?"

Section 3622, Chap. 28, General Statutes of Kansas, reads:

Every person who shall set up or keep any table or gambling device, commonly called ABC, faro bank, EO, roulette, equality, keno, wheel of fortune, or any kind of gambling device, adapted, devised and designed for the purpose of playing any game of chance for money or property, or shall induce, entice or permit any person to bet or play at or upon any such gaming table or gambling device, either on the side of or against the keeper thereof, or shall keep a place or room to be used as a place for playing any game of cards for money or property, or keep a common gaming house, or keep a house, room or place to which persons are accustomed to resort for the purpose of gambling shall on conviction be adjudged guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than five years.

There seems to be plenty of law to punish the gamblers. Why the officers did not enforce the law I of course cannot say.

Truthful James

"I notice," said Truthful James, "that man Flora of the government weather bureau is explaining the freaks of the cyclone. He says, as I gather from his remarks, that a kind of vacuum is created by the cyclone which takes the air pressure away from the outside of objects but doesn't interfere with the air on the inside and as the pressure from the inside is 15 pounds to the square inch and practically nothing on the outside, the building just naturally explodes. Now, as Frosty Flora has never so far as I have heard, ever been inside of a cyclone, my opinion is that he doesn't know anything about it. I have been watchin' cyclones now for more than 30 years and my opinion is that they don't work according to any rule. Once in a while, tho, there have been cases which seem to bear out this Frosty Flora theory. Take the case of Ezra Begum who was caught in a cyclone out in Central Kansas a good many years ago. Ezra was the most poorly nourished man so far as appearances went that I most ever saw. He was a hearty eater but his food didn't seem to afford him any more nourishment than the wheat passing thru a threshing machine. He was tall, about 6 feet 5 inches I should judge, and about a foot wide. When he was walking round Ezra looked like an animated mullein stalk with clothes hung on it. But when nature was puttin' the skin on

Ezra it appeared as if it had calculated that he would some time fill out and get to be a big man sideways as well as lengthways. It seemed to me that I never saw a man with as much skin that he didn't have any particular use for as Ezra. It just hung on him in folds and creases like an old fashioned seersucker coat hung on a pole. When the barber shaved Ezra he used to pull his ears back and pin them behind his head so as to stretch the skin on his jaws a bit."

"Well, as I was sayin', Ezra was unfortunate enough to get caught in the middle of a cyclone. He was sittin' in the house readin' when the cyclone came rippin' and tearin' along and caught him. And then something happened that seemed, as I have said, to bear out this Frosty Flora theory. You know the scientific fellers tell us that the atmospheric pressure is equal externally and internally and that otherwise we would all be either crushed or bust open. In Ezra's case the atmospheric pressure on the outside seemed to be suddenly relieved and all at once Ezra swelled out like a balloon. And then the cyclone started to carry him along. A neighbor who just missed the outer edge of the cyclone saw Ezra as he passed by. He said that Ezra looked like a man who would weigh about 500 pounds. There wasn't a wrinkle left. His skin was as tight as a drum and as a result all of his clothes had been ripped open at the seams. For some time before the cyclone Ezra had been raising a crop of whiskers on account of the trouble it was to shave his wrinkled skin. The inside pressure had forced all of the whiskers out by the roots and the neighbor said that Ez was mostly surrounded by flyin' hair. The cyclone carried him a matter of 5 miles and then dropped him just as if it had got tired of the joke it was playing and went on looking for other things to pick up. Ezra fell to the earth and bounced like a big rubber ball and then he began to shrink up like a punctured tire. In fifteen minutes after the cyclone dropped him he was as lean and skinny looking as ever but the cyclone had wrought some changes on him. For example his whiskers was all gone and his skin was cracked open in several places. Before the cyclone lifted him he had a fair-sized mouth but the pressure from the inside had split both cheeks from ear to ear. For some reason or other the cracks never healed and after that when Ezra yawned he uncovered all of his back teeth and his ears would lean forward as if they were going to fall into his mouth. Ezra himself said afterward that his enlarged mouth was a good deal of a humiliation to him, but that there was one compensating feature: he was fond of watermelons, and after the cyclone he could take at least twice as big a bite of watermelon at a time as he could before."

The Melting Pot

From a recent address by Arthur Capper, Governor of Kansas.

The love of country, the patriotic ardor, the thrill at the sight of the flag and the willing readiness to do and die for it, if need be, is not confined to our native sons, nor to those of us who can trace their ancestry back to the Mayflower. In proof of this I can cite you to a case in point that I believe has had no parallel. The incident happened last summer and stirred and moved me as have few experiences in my life. It happened at Pittsburg, in the Kansas coal fields. We are not accustomed, as you know, to think of Kansas as a part of America's great melting pot. Few of us realize how large a number of persons of foreign birth are residents of this state. I confess my eyes were opened to it on this occasion. When I reached Pittsburg, I was told some of the citizens of the town had arranged a public dinner. When they escorted me to the hall, I found it decorated with flags of many nations and filled with people of many nationalities. How many I did not know. But when all were seated there arose in turn from around the long table at which we sat, 31 men of foreign birth from as many countries. Each in turn greeted me in his native tongue, each displayed the flag of his native land and the Stars and Stripes, and each pledged allegiance to the country of his adoption—your country and mine. They stood and spoke, one after another, until 31 had spoken and made the same pledge, voluntarily and feelingly. Here were 31 nationalities from all parts of the globe, all loyal citizens, in one little city, in one state of the Union, and that state Kansas, most American of them all.

I don't believe anything like this ever happened before. These men had come to that dinner, not to see Arthur Capper, but to do honor to the representative of a government that means liberty, freedom, opportunity to them. No one can make me doubt that any one of these men who crossed the seas and found a new home in this land of liberty is not as loyal, as patriotic and as true as you and I. It is as one of them said to me that night. "Governor Capper," said he, in his carefully precise and correctly spoken English, "we can appreciate America more than you native-born Americans can, because we know what life is in a czar-ridden or emperor-ruled country. We know the difference! We know better than you ever can know what liberty means!"

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Here are the Boys With Pep

Take a Look at Ten Leading Clubs in the Trophy Race

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

PEP AND patriotism in ever increasing quantity are being shown by Capper Pig Club members. In fact, so intense is the interest in county club work that in a few instances I have found it necessary to caution county leaders about attempting to hold meetings too frequently. We must not neglect our farm work because of enthusiasm over the good times had thru membership in the Capper Club. But I'm mighty proud of the spirit shown. The work of our club in county organization has proved that boys can be trusted with leadership. No other club in the United States is conducted as ours is. Men assume that it takes a man to plan and direct club work. Perhaps it does but boys can be depended upon to carry the work on at home.

We now have 95 counties where county leaders are at work. In eighty of these counties meetings have been held with at least three boys present and at most of the meetings all five members of the county club were there. Regular monthly meetings are being held in more than 50 counties. In a number of the counties where the boys did not get together until this month all the members had been writing to one another for weeks and felt well acquainted when they did meet. In a few of the counties meetings were held, then the boys became busy at farm work and interest apparently lagged. But in at least 40 counties every boy has lined up with his county leader and is out to win that coveted pep trophy cup.

It wasn't an easy matter to select ten counties for leadership in this race. Numerous things had to be taken into consideration: Pep and ability to lead and organize shown by the county leader, interest by entire county club membership, distance traveled to county meetings, number of meetings held and quality of reports sent in. Well, here's the list. If your county club isn't named probably you know the reason why:

County.	Leader.	Postoffice.
Lincoln.....	Philip Ackerman	Lincoln
Comanche.....	Arthur Barlow	Coldwater
Atchison.....	William Brun	Muscotah
Clay.....	Dan Vasey	Oak Hill
Rawlins.....	Karl Franke	Herndon
Miami.....	Clark Jenkins	Paola
Lyon.....	Harvey Stewart	Americus
Seward.....	Alva Cain	Liberal
Clark.....	Arthur Salyer	Ashland
Ford.....	Carl Thomas	Spearville

Every section of the state is represented in this list. But if any section is showing an excess of pep it's the Western part. Out in the short grass country Capper Pig Club boys are making the folks in every neighborhood talk about their work.

If the pep trophy award closed July 1 there would be no question about where it would go. Lincoln county not only was one of the first to organize but John Philip Ackerman has been on the job ever since. This boy is a born leader. Philip might lose every pig in his contest litter but he still would be showing as much pep as if he had 12 pigs in the race. Lionel Holm of Lin-

coln county finally lost his one pig but he didn't quit. Not much. "I still want to stay in the club if you will let me," wrote Lionel, "for it wouldn't be fair to the other boys to quit." There you have the spirit of the Lincoln county club members not one of whom is over 14 years old. It's a toss up between Comanche and Atchison for second place. I couldn't ask for better or more loyal service. Clay county was late starting but is coming strong. And from fifth to tenth place you could cover the teams with a blanket in this race of ours. Every county has complete membership, every one of the 50 boys is determined to "work his head off" if necessary to win that \$25 trophy cup.

Now you fellows who are not named in the clubs listed here mustn't get discouraged. Remember that county club work has just begun. You still have six months to work in and some club that hasn't even been heard from may be the "dark horse" that will win. In making this award of course the work of the county leader will be given the most consideration, but the leader will be handicapped if every boy doesn't do his part. Only the names of boys who helped win will be engraved on the trophy. The name of no "slacker" in the county will be placed on the honor roll.

Clay county, right now, is exhibiting more pep than any other club in Kansas. The boys have had several meetings. In fact, they are so eager to get together that during these busy times "some of the dads" think they are a little too enthusiastic," according to Dan Vasey's mother who is acting secretary for Dan while he is laid up with a broken arm. Here is the way Dan wrote about one meeting: "We had our meeting at Dustin Avery's. I rode 13 miles across the country, horseback. Every chap was there. I got to Dustin's in time to go to the train with him to meet the other boys. We had more fun than you could shake a stick at. Dustin's mother had a fine dinner and his folks treated us like we were the governor or John F. Case. We are going to meet every two weeks."

Two weeks later Mrs. Avery wrote me that another meeting was held at Henry Chigbrow's. Dan went to Clay Center where he spent the night with Elmer Jones then Mr. Jones took all the boys to Morganville. "They had a great time," says Dan's mother, "they always do. The boys are very enthusiastic and Dan can't talk about anything else for three or four days after a meeting." Good times in Capper Pig Club work? Well, I rather think so.

The picture isn't very good but as Elmer Jones remarks, "It's better than none." Perhaps we can show you another picture later on. Dan Vasey, the county leader, is 11, Wallace Woerner is the same age, Dustin Avery is 13, Henry Chigbrow is 12 and Elmer Jones is 17. All the boys except Henry have Durocs; Henry has a Spotted Poland. They have 31 pigs in the contest.



The Clay County Club. Left to Right: Dan Vasey, Dustin Avery, Elmer Jones, Wallace Woerner, Henry Chigbrow. Notice Those Club Buttons.

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A Good Chance for the Wheat

Other Crops also are Doing Well in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH

THERE IS an excellent outlook for wheat in Coffey county. I had thought that perhaps the outlook for wheat in 1914 and in 1905 might have been a little better but farmers who have wheat say this prospect exceeds them all. No more rain is needed; in fact, a rain would now work an injury. Coffey is not commonly considered much of a wheat county as the acreage usually is small but this year the acreage is larger than usual. There is much more wheat than common on the uplands and it is all good.

Oats also promise a fine crop. The harvest of oats is not so close at hand as that of wheat and there is the menace of rust but with the dry week we have just had the chance for oats seems better than ever. Wheat will do to cut in about two weeks, which makes the beginning date about June 25, but if oats ripen properly it will be July 10 before the crop will do to cut.

We got up the alfalfa this week without rain altho at one time a heavy rain fell but a short distance north of this farm. The quality of the hay is the best we ever had. It is upland alfalfa and it is thick enough on the ground so it is not coarse. It was cut at almost the right time and we made sure it was fully cured before we put it in the barn. The first field was cut on Monday and we did not rake it until Wednesday. During that time the wind blew almost continually and no dew fell at night. The sun did not shine very bright and the hay just dried out by a slow process; this produced the finest quality; it is much better than if heavy dews had fallen and the sun had shown hot during the day.

We get the hay on the wagon with the hay loader, which will pitch hay faster than any four men. In fact, the team has to be driven slowly to allow two men to take care of the hay as fast as it comes. The loader will take hay from either swath or windrow but our hay is seldom heavy enough so that it pays to take it from the swath. We make the windrows rather small because it is easier for the men on the load. This hay loader cost us \$58 and this makes the 13th season we have used it. I cannot see but what it can be used for another 13 seasons and still be in good condition. We have never paid out a cent for repairs on the loader but have always kept it under cover when not in use.

We have the corn on this farm about one-third over the second time. We should have been further along had it not been for the alfalfa, but we can finish next week if the weather gives us a fair show. Corn is small for the time of year but it is clean in most fields and we still consider we have a good show for at least an average crop. It is the weather in July and August which makes corn in Kansas and given a fair stand of clean corn those two months could make us a big crop yet, even if it is small now. Kafir also is small, but like corn it is a July and August proposition. The kafir acreage is large and we are hoping for the best.

A friend writes from Winfield about killing dewberries and sprouts of all kinds. He says the best way to do it is to sow in alfalfa and keep the land well mowed. He says this will kill not only dewberry and blackberry vines but all kinds of tree sprouts and wild artichokes and Johnson grass as well. I am certain that the best way to handle the artichoke and Johnson grass proposition is to put the land in some crop which requires mowing two or three times during the summer. This is the best and easiest way to kill artichokes as we have found by personal experience. When we moved on this farm a large field near the house was covered with artichokes. We did not know what they were but a neighbor informed us and said that some fun awaited us when we tried to grow corn on the land. We found he was right and after three years of steady fighting with cultivators we seeded the land down and kept it mowed for two years. We have had scarcely any trouble with the artichokes since.

On the road to Madison there was, some years ago, a field badly infested with Johnson grass. In my travels along that road I noted the vain efforts of the owner to keep the grass down by cultivation, and it was not until he seeded the field to alfalfa that he seemed to be in shape to handle it. I noticed the Johnson grass was soon showing a feeble growth and the last time I passed the field the grass seemed to be about "all in." I have since been told that the continued mowing finished the pest. I had not thought of using the same plan on sprouts and vines but no doubt it will work just as our Winfield friend says. I am sure he will have the thanks of the Republic county inquirer and many others as well.

This has been the best spring in which to get a stand of all kinds of grass we have had for many years. Alfalfa especially is showing up splendidly and there are many early sown fields which will make a crop of hay this summer if we have even average weather. The alfalfa which was sown as late as May 15 is showing a fine stand and I see no reason why it should not do well. Up to this time the grass has not started much. Foxtail is the enemy of young alfalfa and kills more of our upland crop than all the dry and wet weather put together. I believe that is the way to get alfalfa started on our Eastern Kansas upland. Manure the land a year or so before sowing, then keep the land free from grass. Then about April 15 give it two diskings, sow 15 pounds of alfalfa seed broadcast and harrow it in and think the chances will be distinctly favorable.

I don't know what the rape is going to do in the hog pasture this year. We have never had oats stool and take possession of the land so much before. Usually rape will hold its own with oats but this year the oats seem to have the upper hand. The rape is there all right but it is small and the oats plants are still thickening up under the pasturing they are getting from the hogs. The sows with pigs running on this pasture get two ears of corn apiece every day with some sloop at noon and they are keeping in fine condition.

The week which ended June 9 was one of storms in many parts of Kansas but luckily for us none hit in this vicinity. On almost every day of that week we could see a storm on one side or the other but the weather authorities must have noted our 18 acres of alfalfa in the swath and windrow and so passed over us.

The storm which did so much damage near Topeka hit here in the form of a hard west wind which blew down several silos but aside from that did little damage. It was the kind of a wind which moves loose soil and for once we were glad that our farm has but little of that kind. On the higher land south of the creek there is a field which is somewhat sandy and here the corn was whipped but no soil was moved. It was almost the counterpart of this storm which brought us to Kansas. The wind didn't bring us along but the effects of it did. For several years the soil on our light sandy farm in Northern Nebraska had been blowing and we were becoming somewhat disgusted with it; the climax came when a storm like that of June 5 struck and inside of half an hour filled the lister ditches level full of sand on an 80-acre field of corn which was just nicely up. We said then if we could locate a farm with heavy soil in exchange for ours with the light soil we would move; we located it, moved and have never been sorry altho there are plenty of drawbacks attached to a heavy soil.

The hay business looks better and better since those three wet weeks and the recent price advances in Kansas City. Unless June should prove a wet month the tonnage of prairie hay here will be no more than an average but I think the quality is above normal. The crop seems to be freer from weeds than for several years; the grass is thick on the ground but if June is dry it will not grow very tall. Every nook and corner which grows grass will be cut this year.



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Dry the Fruit You Don't Can

Equipment, Homemade, is Cheap and Easily Operated

BY G. E. BRAY
K. S. A. C. Extension

THE PRESERVING of fruits by drying began long ago. The reason this method is not more fully appreciated probably is due to the inconvenient and unsanitary method employed ordinarily. The usual method of drying in the sun is undesirable, owing to the fact that fruit and vegetables attract flies, wasps and other insects. Also with the old way no convenient method is provided for gathering the partly dried fruits and vegetables.

Figure 1 suggests a simple tray which can be constructed easily and which will overcome these objections very largely. The tray is made of wood, over which



Fig. 1. Muslin drying tray with wire screen cover.

cheese cloth or muslin is stretched and securely fastened. A cover is also provided which fits closely over the tray and prevents insects from entering. For convenience these trays are made small. Suggestive outside dimensions for both tray and cover are 25 inches by 36 inches. To facilitate drying a number of these trays with covers should be constructed. When used they should be placed so that the air will come in contact with the fruit and vegetables both from the under and upper sides. In this way the fruits and vegetables are dried much more quickly than when exposed to the sun only.

Figure 1. Muslin drying tray with wire screen cover. It is possible also to dry fruits and vegetables over the cook stove. Ordinarily it is very inconvenient to have pans on top or near the stove as they are in the way in cooking. By the use of a rack with a set of trays, stove drying can be accomplished with much less difficulty. Figures 2 and 3 show clearly the method of constructing a rack and set of trays of this kind. The rack is raised sufficiently to permit cooking utensils being placed under it. It is recommended that the trays be 12 or 13 inches wide and the length made to correspond to the width of the stove on which it is to be placed. The fruit or vegetables placed on the under tray will, of course, become dry before the fruit or vegetables on the other trays. When the dried material from this tray is removed, the

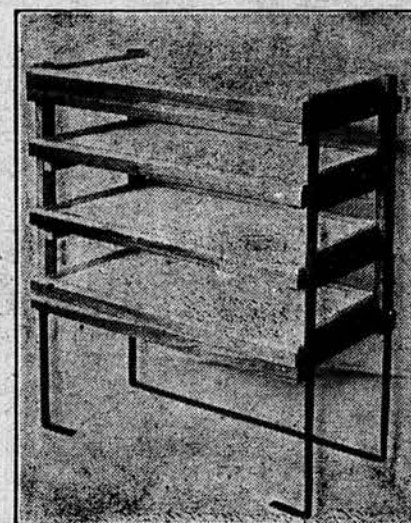


Fig. 2. Stove drying rack with trays in position.

other trays should be lowered one shelf and the fresh material placed in the tray at the top of the rack. By this method a large quantity of fruits and vegetables can be dried without requiring heat especially for the purpose.

Figure 3. Stove drying rack with trays removed to show construction. In addition to the articles suggested, the home-made dryer, Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7, is also recommended. This dryer is designed to utilize the heat of the sun as well as artificial heat, when necessary. By referring to Figure 4, it will be noticed that the top of the dryer is covered with a hotbed sash. In this way

the space in which the fruit and vegetables are placed is heated by the sun while it shines. In case it is desired to dry fruits or vegetables when the weather is cloudy or during the night arrangement is made for providing artificial heat. Incubator lamps, (Figure 7) are used for this purpose. The dryer is so constructed that the heat from the lamps produces a current of air which passes thru the dryer and carries off the moisture from the fruit or vegetables. Hotbed sash ordinarily are 3 feet wide by 6 feet long. The dryer, constructed as shown in Figure 4, is made for a sash of this size. In place of the hotbed sash, storm sash or ordinary window sash may be used. They should, of course, be rain-proof. It is possible that the panes of glass used on hotbed sash may not be lapped sufficiently to make it entirely rain-proof. If this is the case the joints where the panes of glass lap should be filled with putty. In order to make sash of any kind more durable, the sash frame, as well as the putty holding the glass in place, should be painted frequently. In many Kansas homes incubator lamps are used during



Fig. 3. Stove drying racks with trays removed to show construction.

the spring of the year. In this case the same incubator lamps can be used for supplying the artificial heat for drying, in case artificial heat is necessary. Incubator lamps are well adapted for this purpose as they give a steady reliable heat.

The approximate cost of material required for constructing these articles is:

Drying Tray.	
2 board feet of 3/4 in. by 4 1/2 in. lumber at 6 cents a foot.....	\$.12
3/4 yard of muslin at 17 cents a yard.....	.11
Total.....	\$.23
Cover for Drying Tray.	
2 board feet of 3/4 in. by 4 1/2 in. lumber at 6 cents a foot.....	\$.12
6 square feet of pearl wire screen at 4 cents a square foot.....	.24
Total.....	\$.36
Stove Drying Rack With Set of Trays.	
6 board feet of 3/4 in. by 6 in. lumber at 6 cents a foot.....	\$.36
1 yard muslin at 17 cents a yard.....	.17
Total.....	\$.53
Home-Made Dryer.	
30 board feet of 13-16 in. by 4 in. flooring at 6 cents a foot.....	\$1.80
28 board feet of 13-16 in. by 6 in. siding at 6 cents a foot.....	1.68
Hinges for lamp door.....	.25
Catch for lamp door.....	.10
Glass for lamp door.....	.15
Nails.....	.10
2 one-half lengths of 6 in. stove pipe at 15 cents each.....	.30
3 yards muslin at 17 cents a yard.....	.51
Total.....	\$4.89

The cost of a hotbed sash of the size used in making the dryer is \$2.80 at the present time. The cost of incubator lamps, when ordered special for this purpose, probably will be from \$1 to \$1.25. The cost of the sash and lamps is not included in the estimated cost of material suggested.

Figure 4. Home-made dryer with sash in position. A number of tests were made with the dryer with very satisfactory results. Potatoes, pumpkin, and spinach were completely dried in approximately 3 1/2 hours. Apples and corn were dried during a single night. It is estimated that the drying space will

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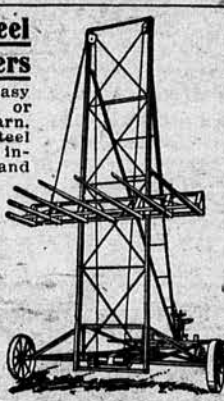
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THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. K-4, TOPEKA, KANSAS

provide for drying a bushel of apples at a time and from 3 to 5 batches can be dried in 24 hours.

According to the best authorities the drying of most fruits and vegetables should take place at a temperature of from 140 degrees to 160 degrees Fahrenheit. It is possible that a lower temperature would be preferable for beginning the drying process. During the test with the dryer we were able to obtain

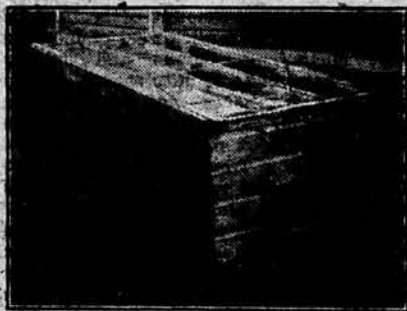


Fig. 4. Home-made dryer with sash in position.

a temperature of 170 degrees F. which indicates that ample heat can be provided. In fact, during the hottest part of the day it is probable that extra ventilation will be required in order to keep the temperature from becoming too hot.

Fruit and vegetables are prepared for drying in the suggested trays or dryer in the same manner as they would be prepared for drying in the sun by the old method. Corn may be prepared for drying by two methods. It is sometimes slightly cooked on the cob and then cut off and placed in the dryer; or it may be cut from the cob before cooking, warmed in the oven until the milk is set and the drying process completed in the dryer. It is recommended that wax beans be parboiled before they are



Fig. 5. Home-made dryer with sash removed showing drying tray in position.

dried in order to remove the strong flavor and to prepare them for drying more quickly. Some of the other vegetables can be cut in thin slices and dried or they can be cooked and then spread out in shallow pans and dried.

Figure 5. Home-made dryer with sash removed showing drying tray in position. Some of the fruits and vegetables which can be preserved by drying are: Apples, blackberries, cherries, currants, huckleberries, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, quinces, raspberries, cabbage, corn, citron, peas, peppers, pumpkins, spinach, squashes, sweet potatoes and wax beans. The fruits and vegeta-

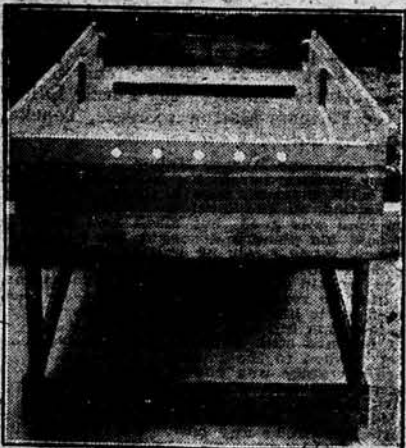


Fig. 6. Home-made dryer with front and elevated position of metal deflector.

bles more frequently dried in this section are apples, peaches, corn and pumpkin.

If it is desired to dry fruits and vegetables on a larger scale, it is possible on many farms to remodel some of the buildings already constructed for this purpose. The only requirements for successful drying are plenty of heat and

thorough ventilation. It is possible that the automobile can be housed in some of the other sheds on the farm and the garage utilized for drying purposes. The smoke house possibly can also be used for drying. In case these buildings are used, all that is necessary is to install an airtight heater for providing the heat with ventilators at the top of the buildings.

Breads from Corn and Kafir

Delicious and economical breads can be made by combining wheat flour with home-ground cornmeal or kafir meal. As these meals do not keep well in warm weather, it is an advantage to grind only small amounts at a time. A good coffee mill tight enough to grind rather finely may be used, or a small gristmill just for the purpose may be bought for something less than \$5. The flavor of the freshly ground meal is a wonderful improvement over that of meal bought after it has been stored several weeks. Corn or kafir for this purpose should be cleaned well before grinding. If it seems dusty it may be washed and then dried. Grind the meal several times if it is not fine enough after the first grinding. The recipes given here are sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletins No. 559 and No. 565.

Kafir Yeast Bread—Two cups of kafir meal, 2 cups of water, 2 tablespoons of sugar, 2 tablespoons of butter or lard, 3 teaspoons of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ yeast cake dissolved in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of lukewarm water, and wheat flour as needed. Mix the meal, sugar, salt and water together thoroughly and cook in a double boiler for an hour. Add the butter and cool. Stir in the yeast mixed with the water and add enough wheat flour to make a soft dough—about 1 cup. Knead the dough thoroughly on the molding board, then form it into a loaf and put it in a warm place to rise. When light, bake in a moderate oven.

Kafir Gems—One cup of kafir meal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of buttermilk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons of butter, 1 tablespoon of sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of ginger and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of soda. Cook the meal and buttermilk together in a double boiler for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or longer, add the butter and remove the mush from the stove. When it is cool, add the other ingredients, dissolving the soda in about a tablespoon of water. Bake in gem pans and serve hot.

Boston Brown Bread—One cup of cornmeal, 1 cup of rye meal, 1 cup of Graham flour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons of soda, 1 teaspoon of salt, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup molasses, 2 cups of sour milk or $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of sweet milk. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add the molasses and milk. Beat thoroughly and steam $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours in well buttered, covered molds. Baking powder cans may be used. Remove the covers and bake the bread long enough to dry the top. This may be made also with $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups each of cornmeal and rye meal and no Graham flour.

Corn Muffins with Dates—One cup of white cornmeal, 2 tablespoons of brown sugar, 1 teaspoon of salt, 2 tablespoons of butter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of milk, 1 cup of wheat flour, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 egg and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of dates cut in small pieces. Cook together the first five ingredients for 10 minutes in a double boiler. When cool, add the beaten egg, dates and flour sifted with the baking powder. Beat well and bake in muffin pans in a quick oven. The bread will keep in good condition longer if the dates are cooked with the cornmeal and other ingredients in the double boiler. Raisins may be used instead of dates. These muffins will be especially enjoyed by the children and make a pleasant change for the rest of the family as well.

Women Who Won Prizes

Many excellent letters were received in the economy contest recently held by the Women's page. The cash prizes were awarded to Mrs. M. K. Boody of Comanche county, Oklahoma, and Mrs. B. C. Moore of Ellis county, Kansas. Other prizes went to Mrs. Ira Kramer of Ness county, Mrs. Josephine Coffeen of Linn county and Mrs. John Fowler of Wilson county. Letters to the Women's page from readers are always welcome.

Fresh Fruit Tarts

Fresh fruit tarts are a delicious and easily made dessert for summer. Make the tart shells of pastry the same as for pies, baking them over inverted muffin

rings. Prick the shells to prevent blisters. A dozen or more can be baked at once and filled as needed, for the pastry will keep for several days or a week. Fill the tarts with crushed and sweetened strawberries, raspberries or any other fruit and top them with a little sweetened whipped cream. Sliced peaches are delicious this way also.

Clothes for Summer Days

Crepe de chine or striped or figured voile may be used for the dainty waist shown in No. 8139. The pattern is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Child's coat 8333 may be made of



serge, taffeta or broadcloth. The pattern is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years.

Misses' dress No. 8346 is cut in sizes 14 to 20 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.



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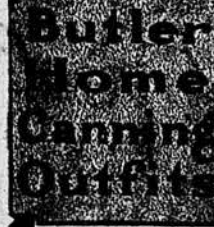
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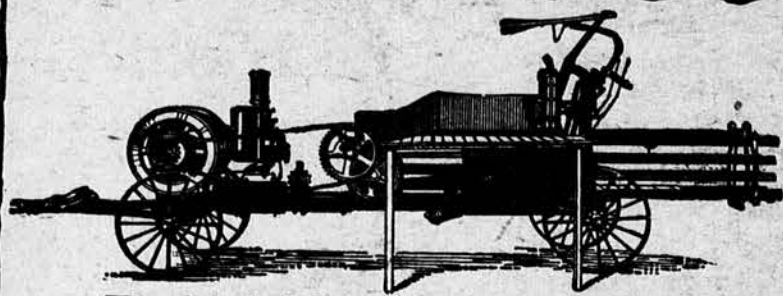


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Some of the popular features of International hay presses—the low bale chamber that saves time and labor in the tying of bales, the spring roller tucker that makes the bales smooth, the block setters, the end delivery of bales, the low step-over of the horse presses, the power economy of all the International presses—these are features you should know about before you buy a hay press.

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Girls Can Serve by Canning

Organize a Mother-Daughter Club in Your Community and See That No Food Stuffs are Wasted This Year

"DOUBLE your canning output" is the slogan for 1917 and it is the patriotic duty of every person to keep their eyes open for perishable surplus that someone else may overlook and to find a way of saving it. Enough for our own use will not be sufficient this year. We are expected to can and preserve every bit of surplus—some for ourselves and some for our country.

This gives the farm girl a chance to serve her country. She can be her mother's partner and make a business of canning. That's what the Mother-Daughter canning clubs are for. The Glenwood Mother-Daughter club of Bonner Springs, Kan., composed of 58 members, put up 9,838 quarts of food products, consisting of 4,520 quarts of fruit, 4,119 quarts of vegetables, 84 quarts of soup, 183 quarts of meat, and 932 quarts of jellies, jams and preserves, in 1916. The average cost a quart of all products

fruit in its fresh natural state, we decided to can it.

The first year, in our garden, we planted an extra amount of beets, sweet corn, tomatoes, cauliflower, peppers, celery, cucumbers, onions and cabbage. These were made up into sauces, catsups, pickles and relishes—not an ounce was plain canned. From ripe tomatoes I also made a delicious marmalade and sold it at 15 cents a 7-ounce glass. I bottled the catsups and relishes and sold them for 25 cents a pint bottle. The fruit I made into jams, jellies, marmalades and butters, and also bottled several hundred pints of cherry, wild grape, tame grape, raspberry and other juices. These were sweetened slightly and bottled while scalding hot to prevent fermentation.

After reserving a good supply for home use I sold nearly \$60 worth of fruit juices alone. Peaches, pears and cherries were plain canned, pickled and preserved. I used only glass cans and these goods averaged me 20 cents a pint above expenses. Apples were canned plain, spiced, and made into butter, also the apple juice was used as a foundation for most of my jellies of which I made a quantity.

From the melon patch I reaped a rich reward. I made watermelon preserves, cantaloupe and watermelon pickles, and from overripe—but not spoiled—cantaloupes I made a delicious butter, or marmalade. I combined the cooked pulp of two parts cantaloupe to one part peach pulp, then proceeded as with plain peach marmalade, and the result was a very pleasant surprise. The peaches used were perfectly good but slightly ill-formed or overripe and were of no use for marketing in any other way.

I used only pint and quart glass jars, 7-ounce jelly glasses, pint and half-pint bottles. Labels were plain white with a very narrow gold band around the edge with name, farm name and name of product neatly printed in the center.

Now, as to finding my customers: That was the easiest thing in the world. I made up several hundred tiny samples and delivered them, personally, at all of the apartment houses, good restaurants, cafes and hotels in the nearby towns. It took me the better part of two weeks to deliver these samples, with a printed circular giving the list of my products.

I took a great many orders on my first trips but most of them were received by mail. Delivery was made according to the wishes of the customer—by auto-truck route, by express or by fast freight. By midwinter I had but a small supply of assorted products left.

My venture was a decided success in every way. I hired little extra help as I did most of the canning when the regular fire was going and I was baking or preparing meals.

To Make You Think

See if you can guess the missing words in this puzzle. The number of dashes indicates the number of letters in each word. A package of postcards for each of the first five persons sending in correct answers. Address the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by July 7.

Some years ago Marcus Malley
Moved westward from the Mohawk
And with Clarissa, born a Carey,
He settled on the level
The land was good, but Mark had chills;
He sold his place and sought the
On new made roads by halting trains,
He jolted over boundless
Passed turbid streams and flashing fountains,
In time he reached the Rocky
Gaged with his resolute companion
On towering hill and wondrous
But forward still, with faith and hope,
They pushed to the Pacific
Here certainly was choice enough;
Forest or desert, glade or
Mark thought a certain claim might suit,
Beside a lone and lofty
Clarissa, firm as any post,
Declared they must be near the
A spot adapted to the grape
Allured them on a shelving
At last they chose a wave-washed highland,
Just off the shore, a fairy

The counties in the puzzle in the May 5 issue are: 1, Rush; 2, Grant; 3, Riley; 4, Cloud; 5, Elk; 6, Jewell; 7, Ford; 8, Gray; 9, Coffey; 10, Rice. Prize winners are: Lottie Serena, Earl Elarton, A. E. Holmes, Esther Greenlee, and Helen Lehr.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



A Canning Club Girl.

canned by this club was 14 cents, and the average profit a quart on all the food canned was 24 cents. The total value of the foodstuffs conserved by these women and girls was \$3,840.46, and the net profit they made on the output was \$2,462.24. There were no surplus vegetables and fruits in the Glenwood community last year as they were all canned. A large proportion of the food canned was waste products made available for use, such as windfall apples, and a large part of the time it took to put them up was time that would otherwise have been wasted or at least not immediately productive.

What the Glenwood community did any community can do. Get busy, girls, and see if you cannot interest the women and girls in your community in a Mother-Daughter canning club. Membership in this club is made in teams. Each team is composed of two members, the senior and junior. In many cases senior members are older sisters, or housewives who have no daughters, and the junior members are frequently sisters, nieces, neighbor girls, or even boys. The junior member of the team can be any girl or boy under 18 and the senior member can be any woman over 18. Each team must can and report on not less than 25 quarts of fruit and 25 quarts of vegetables representing not less than five varieties of each. Write to the state club leader, Otis Hall, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., for leaflets giving rules and blanks for enrollment, and organize a club in your community. If for some reason it is impossible to organize a club and you desire canning instructions for your own use write to Mr. Hall or the Department of Agriculture at Washington to send you a set of the N. R. series of canning leaflets.

Here's what one woman living on a small Michigan farm says in a letter to the Country Gentleman about how she makes use of hundreds of bushels of surplus fruits and vegetables that would otherwise be wasted or fed to the hogs:

"There were large gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry and currant patches, also a large apple and peach orchard, plum, pear and cherry trees and a small vineyard of purple grapes, and wild grapes and berries on our place and as it was impossible for us to market the

Another Page for Your Book A Bigger Yield From the Same Field.

Save These Pictures and Names of Club Members

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

IT'S LOTS of fun to open the Capper Poultry Club mail every morning. I wish you girls could read all the letters that come in. There are meetings and parties and monthly reports and all sorts of things going on. For a while every day somebody wrote about having the measles. I hoped the measles were all out of the way by this time, but just before I began talking to you this morning, there came a letter from Laura McAllister, leader of Rice county, and she has just been having them. She wrote, "I couldn't send the monthly report the first week this month as I was in bed with the measles. Elsie Wright and Madonna Kehoc haven't any report this month as they didn't begin record keeping until late



Leona Peltier

but they will have theirs next month. All the girls have all their little purebred chicks except myself. Our little pup killed one the other day, but that is better than losing all of them. We had a bad storm here not long ago and thought we shouldn't have any chicks left but only one was drowned. Marjory Smith's mother lost about 100 of her largest spring chicks. They live on the river and the water rose and came up into their brooder house." There, didn't I tell you the mail is interesting?

Clara Jeffreys, leader of Republic county, sends in a good report for May from her farm flock of 132 purebred Barred Rocks. The eggs sold brought \$29 and the feed cost \$2.00 so the month's profit was \$26.40. Lydia Juntz of Clark county has another excellent record. Her farm flock is a large one with 345 crossbred White Leghorn hens and pullets. The eggs sold came to \$103.48 and the feed was \$23.25 so the profit from eggs was \$80.23. Lydia and Gladys Pitman, the other girl in her county, are planning to get together and have their pictures taken for the Farmers Mail and Breeze soon.

Here is a good letter from Muriel Beck of Hodgeman county. "I am going to try to win a prize and I think it will be lots of fun. I have been trying to persuade papa to get all one breed of chickens. Cleo Etherton is another member of the Capper Poultry Club and lives just 2 1/2 miles from me. I visit her lots of times. I got my chickens from Cleo's mother as I like Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds better than our own Plymouth Rocks. I have a brother in the Pig Club and he tries to make fun of me but I don't care. I hope my chickens will do so well I can make fun of his pigs."

Doris Rorabaugh is county leader of Norton county. She writes that she thinks it would be fine for county leaders over the state to get acquainted and asks that some of them write to her. You'll be glad if you do write, girls, for I know you'll get some interesting letters in answer from Doris.

We have two pictures this time. The small one is Leona Peltier, Cloud county's live wire county leader. The other is Hope Williams of Sherman county with her purebred Rose Comb Rhode

Island Whites. There is a kitten in the picture, too. How many of you found it? The photograph Hope sent me showed another kitten up on the roof of the chicken house, but the artist had to cut it out to make the picture for the paper. I hope it won't be jealous of the other one.

More Club Members.

Here is a list of Capper Poultry Club members in counties where the membership is not complete. We have room for only half this time. The other counties will appear next week.

Name and Address	Age
ALLEN COUNTY	
Edith Wallace, R. 1, Geneva.....	12
Helen Bone, R. 1, Elsmore.....	11
Opal Heath, R. 1, Kincaid.....	18
BOURBON COUNTY	
Ava Whiteside, R. 7, Fort Scott.....	11
Golden Nichols, R. 1, Redfield.....	16
Anna Wunderly, R. 2, Redfield.....	12
Margaret Bean, R. 2, Mapleton.....	11
BUTLER COUNTY	
Myrtle Ruth, R. 1, Eldorado.....	11
CLARK COUNTY	
Lydia Juntz, Sika.....	16
Gladys Pitman, R. 2, Minneola.....	12
COMANCHE COUNTY	
Lavera Shoup, Protection.....	12
DONIPHAN COUNTY	
May Cotton, R. 1, White Cloud.....	17
May Foster, R. 1, Sparks.....	13
Mary Normile, R. 1, Heron.....	10
ELK COUNTY	
Clara Schneider, R. 5, Howard.....	10
Lidie Myers, R. 5, Howard.....	14
Ada B. Carter, Howard.....	10
FORD COUNTY	
Christena Duesing, R. 2, Spearville.....	9
FRANKLIN COUNTY	
Zelma Snyder, R. 1, Pomona.....	14
Louise Swain, R. 2, Ottawa.....	11
Alice Smith, R. 3, Pomona.....	11
GOVE COUNTY	
Margaret Stewart, R. 2, Grinnell.....	10
HARPER COUNTY	
Florence Hassinger, R. 3, Anthony.....	14
Emma Kate Rankin, R. 1, Anthony.....	14
HASKELL COUNTY	
Rose E. Taton, Satanta.....	15
HODGEMAN COUNTY	
Ida McClure, R. A, Jetmore.....	18
Frances Bell, R. A, Jetmore.....	12



Hope Williams of Sherman County.

Cleo H. Etherton, R. 3, Spearville.....	13
Muriel Beck, R. 3, Spearville.....	12
LANE COUNTY	
Ethel Cooling, Box 164, Healy.....	12
MEADE COUNTY	
Agnes Wells, Meade.....	16
MITCHELL COUNTY	
Winifred Dudley, R. 3, Glen Elder.....	10
Vada Hummel, R. 1, Glen Elder.....	12

Two Varieties on One Farm

My husband and I have been studying the poultry question for five years and we think we have it solved. We keep Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds; I like the one and "Imby" likes the other, so we keep them both. We find both are good winter layers. We are selling 10 to 12 dozen eggs a week now, when our neighbor has not gathered an egg for two or three months. In the spring of 1916 I got a few settings of purebred Rhode Island Red eggs and hatched my roosters for this year. This spring I will get some Plymouth Rock eggs of some one that keeps purebreds and raise my next year's roosters. This way I raise Reds one year and Plymouth Rocks the next. I will get a few that it will not be well to keep, but what of it, since one eats a lot and sells some? When you are thru hatching, kill or sell the old roosters; the hens will lay

until molting season, when they will slack up some. That doesn't hurt as they need a little rest and eggs are cheap at that time anyway. In October your pullets should be as large as the old hens if they are to lay that winter.

Give the chickens all the clean pure water, grit, and oyster shell they want, and feed them sparingly with new kafir. One should plant a rye patch close to the henhouse. Rye and a little kafir in the head is what makes our old hens lay those 50-cent eggs.

I didn't at first like the idea of doing away with the old roosters the first of June, but it now appears to be the proper thing to do as they are not needed any more and the eggs keep better. Many people will count on their pullets laying the first winter and sell their old stock but that is a mistake. Our hens do their best when 2 or 3 years old in winter.

Mrs. C. M. Colbert.

Arkansas City, Kan.

From any field that you have been manuring by the hand method you can get a bigger yield if you use the spreader method—and save much time and labor.

A good spreader tears up the manure into small particles and spreads it evenly. The manure goes farther. It can be worked well into the seed bed so that the plant roots get all of its valuable plant food. *Wasting manure is like wasting money—a good spreader makes every particle of manure count.* A Newton County, Ind., farmer testing the spreader and hand methods of applying manure on two ten-acre tracts found that the spreader method gave 120 more bushels of corn, 140 more bushels of oats and 9 more tons of clover.

The John Deere Spreader

The Spreader with the Beater On the Axle

has special capabilities for increasing your crop yields. Its exclusive features make it the ideal implement for the best method. Ask any owner of the John Deere Spreader about the way it increases crop yields and saves time and labor. After you have operated a John Deere Spreader of your own for a year, you will fully appreciate how much these gains really mean. You'll find that the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle more than pays for itself in one year from the gains it gets on even a fair-sized farm.

The beater on the axle construction eliminates all chains, clutches and scores of other trouble-making parts. Does away with half the types of castings otherwise necessary. Does away with adjustments. Puts upkeep at minimum. Makes the John Deere Spreader exceptionally long-lived. Beater is all steel—practically indestructible—runs on roller bearings, aiding light

draft. Beater teeth spirally arranged—tear up manure perfectly and distribute it evenly. Deliver manure close to the ground—wind does not affect spreading.

Revolving rake feeds manure to beater evenly, aiding in uniform distribution.

Shock-absorbing spring relieves spreader and horses of sudden strains.

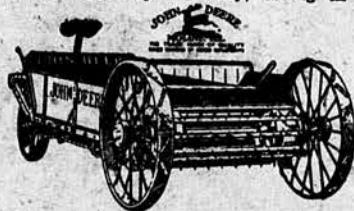
Spreader only high to top—easy to load. Big drive wheels—light draft. Ball-bearing apron drive—apron travel frictionless. Simple

gear attachment keeps weight of load from making apron race when spreading up hill.

Easy to operate—only two levers—one lever determines number of loads spread to the acre; the other starts and stops the spreading. It's so simple, a boy can operate it.

Wide-spread attachment for extra wide spreading.

Write for booklet on the John Deere Spreader.



How You Can Save Enough to Pay for an Elevator

Ask for our booklet "How to Build Corn-Cribs and Granaries." It shows how you can get increased capacity and still save enough on materials and labor on your new crib to pay for a

John Deere Inside Cup Elevator

Elevates All Kinds of Small Grain and Ear Corn

Start your engine or horses, and in four or five minutes' time the biggest load is elevated.

Saves from twenty to thirty minutes every load. Saves the hard labor of scooping. Makes it easier to get hired help.

The John Deere Inside Cup Elevator is simple in design. Any ordinary carpenter, or one familiar with carpenter tools, can install it.

Roller bearings reduce friction and wear. Elevator runs light.

Will last for years.

Grain cups made of heavy sheet steel, electrically welded. The elevator chain is tested to stand more than three times the load it will carry in actual service.

Operated by horses or engine.

Furnished in any desired height, in two-foot lengths.



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This book tells all about a full line of labor-saving farming implements. Tells how to

adjust and operate many of them. A practical farm implement encyclopedia. Worth dollars. Illustrates and describes the following machines: Walking and Riding Plows, Tractor Plows, Disc Plows, Disc Harrows, Spring Tooth and Spike Tooth Harrows, Corn and Cotton Planters and Drills, Listers, Alfalfa and Beet Tools, Grain Drills and Seeders, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Lister Cultivators, Mowers, Side Rakes, Loaders, Sweep Rakes and Stackers, Hay Presses, Grain and Corn Binders, Corn Cutters, Stalk Cutters, Kaffir Headers, Manure Spreaders, Portable and Inside Cup Elevators, Corn Shellers, Wagons, Farm Trucks and Buggies. This big book will be sent FREE if you state the implements in which you are interested and ask for Package X-120.

John Deere Said

in reviewing his career, that he felt most pride in the consciousness that he never produced an implement of poor quality.

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Prepare to store your grain on the farm where it will be available when most needed. Store it in Columbian Metal Grain Bins where there is absolutely no possibility of loss through damage by fire, rats or the elements and where shrinkage is less than 1 per cent. Put your grain into a Columbian Bin direct from the thresher and save teams for hauling and men for shoveling. Labor is scarce and food for feeding it high priced.

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Railroads are overburdened and will be unable to move all the grain that is thrown on the market at harvest time. Don't give the Speculator a chance to hoard your grain and later make a huge profit. Hold it—get the higher price yourself. It had far better represent an increased profit to you in return for your extra efforts than to the speculator as a result of his market manipulation. We hope wheat don't go to \$3.00 per bushel but if it does get that for yours. If the Government takes control it will only set a minimum and not the maximum price you shall receive.

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solves your farm storage problem. It protects your grain from loss. It prevents waste. It saves labor and time. It enables you to hold your grain for high prices. It is economical in cost. It will more than pay for itself the first season. Its first cost is its only cost—there is no upkeep expense. It is durable—built to last a lifetime.

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Missouri.

FARM ANSWERS

To Control the Beetles.

How can I control the beetles found on pumpkins and squashes? J. T. Crawford Co.

Protect the young plants with screens, if possible. Dusting with tobacco, lime or sulfur also is helpful. Apply arsenate of lead liberally, using 3 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water. Apply these treatments when the insects appear and repeat the applications until the pests are gone.

A Light for a Tractor.

What light should be used on a tractor for plowing at night? G. E. I. Oklahoma.

The safest and best lights for tractor plowing are electric lights. With such a system properly installed there is little trouble likely to arise, and good lights can be had, with practically no danger of fire. The use of a pocket search light is entirely safe for filling gas tanks. The college can supply you with the addresses of companies manufacturing electric lighting outfits for tractor plowing if you wish. K. S. A. C. W. H. SAUNDERS.

Shropshires are Adapted to Kansas.

Kindly tell me something of the history of the Shropshire breed of sheep. Lane Co. F. J. K.

The Shropshire breed originated principally in the counties of Shropshire and Stafford, England. In this part of England there was a huge grazing ground known as Morfe Common, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire. The native sheep of this place was used as the foundation stock for the development of the Shropshire breed. The animals were improved by crossing with Southdowns, Leicesters and Cotswolds, which were then well established breeds of mutton sheep. After many years of careful selection and breeding, the Shropshire breed was established. Today this breed is distributed widely over many of the civilized countries, especially those of Europe and America, and does well under a great variety of climatic conditions. Next to the Southdown, the Shropshire possesses the most extreme mutton type of any of the breeds. The rams will weigh about 225 pounds and the ewes 150 to 180 pounds. The typical Shropshire body is deep, fairly long and placed on rather short legs. The head is wide, the ears small and fine, and the face has a refined appearance, especially in the ewes, the neck is short and thick, and blends smoothly into the shoulders. The back and loin are wide and well covered, and the leg-of-mutton is thick and plump. The modern Shropshire is wooded to tip of the nose and on the legs to the toes. The fleece is fairly long and compact, and is considered as good as that of any of the mutton breeds. The rams will shear 10 to 15 pounds, and the ewes 7 to 12 pounds. The color of the face and legs is dark brown and the fleece is either a clear or a creamy white.

In all parts of Kansas the Shropshire is noted as a popular breed for the farmer. The popularity is due to the excellent combination of wool and mutton production, together with the prolificacy of the ewes. The lambs do not make as rapid gains as those of some other breeds, but they develop in frame and flesh at the same time, and when finished sell on the market as one of the most popular types for the butcher. Shropshire sheep, properly managed, are almost sure to be a success.

Tuberculosis in Hogs.

What should be done in fighting tuberculosis after it breaks out in a hog herd? Ness Co. F. B. W.

The first step to be taken in preventing the further spread of tuberculosis is to remove all affected animals, whether hogs or cattle from the premises, as these will serve as sources of infection so long as they are allowed to mingle with healthy animals. In dealing with affected herds of cattle it has been found best in most cases to apply the tuberculin test to the entire herd as a means of selecting the tuberculous animals, but with a drove of hogs in which tuberculosis has spread there can be no doubt that the best and surest method of procedure will in nearly every case be found in the slaughter of the entire drove as soon as they can be put in a marketable condition. They should be slaughtered at an abattoir under Federal inspection, so that proper disposal may be made of affected carcasses. A farm may be stocked rapidly with healthy swine after the total slaughter of a tuberculous lot. The early age at which the sow may be bred, and the plural number of her offspring are forceful arguments for the total destruction of every diseased drove of hogs and the breeding up in clean, healthy quarters of a sound, healthy drove in its stead.

As tuberculosis seldom attacks the hogs of a farm except thru tuberculous cattle, the tuberculin test should be applied to all of the cattle on the place, and all tuberculous animals among them should be isolated or destroyed at the time of disposing of the hogs.

In case the disease has only recently been introduced among the hogs it would be advisable to apply the tuberculin test to them so that the affected stages. By slaughtering only the reacting hogs and saving the healthy

ones the hog raiser may clean up his herd with as little loss as possible.

With the hogs all removed from the place and no tuberculous cattle remaining, attention should next be given to disinfecting the premises, so that no center of infection may be left to contaminate future purchases of livestock. The disinfection of pens and stables may be accomplished by thorough cleaning them, scrubbing the floors with hot water, brushing down all loose dust from the walls, and tearing out all woodwork which has become partly decayed. The interior of the pens or stables should then be covered carefully with a coating of lime wash containing 4 or 5 ounces of compound solution of cresol (U. S. P.) to every gallon of the lime wash. The yards should be cleaned carefully at the same time, especial attention being given to the removal of all rubbish and litter from the dark, shady corners. Lime, or a 3 per cent solution of carbolic acid, may then be sprinkled upon these dark portions of the yards.

Protect the Protectors

In his message to President Wilson appealing for protection for the boys who are to go to the front, Governor Capper says: "Hundreds of mothers are appealing to me by letter to intercede with you on behalf of their sons. These mothers have a right to be heard; these boys have a right to be protected. I therefore urge that the Congress and the War Department maintain a safety zone of not less than 10 miles around every camp, in which the traffic in liquor and vice shall be absolutely prohibited. So far as the camps in Kansas are concerned local authorities will do their best to enforce our laws, but we appeal to you to establish now a national policy of an army free from commercialized vice."

What could be more reasonable than that? Is there one man in this great country, worthy of the name of American, who will undertake to defend commercialized vice in our army of young

Standing by the Farmers

The government is going to stand by the farmers in this emergency in no uncertain way, but the speculator will get it in the neck. "If the government is compelled to fix prices," says Secretary Houston, "they will be prices that will stimulate production."

There is nothing that will increase or decrease the production of livestock and grains but the prices obtained by the producer, who has been bled as hard by the market sharks as the consumer, and the federal government knows this as well as the producer knows it. When it comes to patriotism that performs service, the American farmer stands in the first rank. He will go the limit this year, but he must have something with which to pay for high-priced seed and higher-priced labor, and his taxes which do much to finance the country. If he works extra hard he must live well. It takes cash to farm and a farmer more than any other business man is now compelled to realize a good profit.

men? Is there one patriotic citizen who desires to see our boys sent where the temptations to vice will be ever present? There should be no hesitation, no delay on the part of President Wilson and Congress in making orders and laws that will put into effect that request made by Governor Capper. We are sending the boys against the destructive fire of the enemy; shall we ourselves send with them agencies of destruction, demoralization and death worse than those of the enemy? The womanhood and the patriotism of America cry out against it, and there is no one to defend such a crime as that would be.—Lawrence Gazette.

Charles A. Scott Resigns

After seven years of successful service as state forester and professor of forestry, Charles A. Scott has resigned to enter commercial work. Mr. Scott was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural college in 1901 and took graduate work in Yale university. He has been in the government service and has been on the faculty of the University of Nebraska, the Iowa State college, and the Kansas State Agricultural college. He has built up the forestry work here along thoroughly progressive lines, and his work has attracted much attention.

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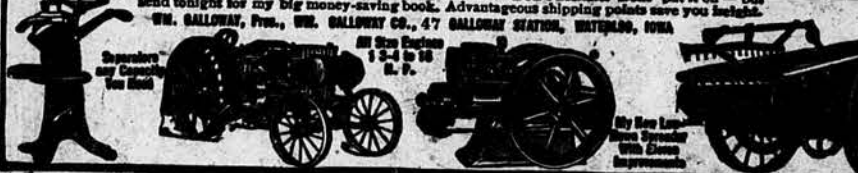
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Dairy Calves Should be Tame

Pet the Young Cow and She Will Make a Better Milker

BY A. O. CHOATE

IF YOU ARE rearing a calf for dairy purposes it is much better for the mother and calf if they are separated soon after the calf is born. The first milk of the mother is quite essential in the beginning of the life of the calf, consequently I leave it with its mother for about 24 hours. At the end of the first day the calf is removed to a clean well lighted pen where it is out of sight and hearing of the mother. The cow soon forgets the calf and the next problem is feeding.

One of the difficulties encountered in raising the calf is teaching it to drink the milk. A calf is born with an instinct to butt and we all have seen a feeder after a struggle with the calf come from the pen with the milk spilled and his person pretty well bespattered. I back the calf into a corner, place my left hand over the bridge of its nose and force my fingers and thumb into its mouth. A little milk scooped up with the free hand easily can be poured into the calf's mouth. It is necessary to do this only three or four times until the calf begins to swallow and drink very nicely. Regularity in feeding the calf is important. There should be a definite time as nearly as possible for feeding. On most farms the usual practice is to feed the calf with whole milk for from four to six weeks. This depends somewhat upon the growth of the animal and also upon its general condition but when the time comes to change to skim milk it must not be done abruptly. My plan is to begin by placing a very small quantity of skim milk with the whole milk and increase this gradually until the calf is receiving a whole feed of skim milk. This is the critical time during the life of a calf raised by hand and frequently it is the time when disorders arise that cause serious trouble. If however the milk is carried out carefully and if the skim milk is warmed to body heat for feeding there need be no fear with regard to troubles in the system of the calf.

When it is about a month old the calf begins to eat grain and nibble at hay. It is a good plan to make a mixture of equal parts by weight of wheat bran and ground oats and keep in a box before it. Also have a little rack of some clean well cured clover or alfalfa hay and it will begin to consume considerable roughage. When the calf is put entirely on skim milk I add a little corn meal to the mixture of grain. I also add a little soluble blood flour to the skim milk—about one tablespoonful in each feed. This soluble blood flour is not what is called blood meal.

I am careful not to overfeed the calf at any time and always see that the milk is fresh and at a temperature equal to that of the body. When the calf is 7 or 8 weeks old I do not allow it to have all the grain it will eat. I feel that it is much better to force it to consume a large amount of suitable roughage, such as alfalfa and clover and give only enough grain to keep it in a good growing condition. In developing a dairy cow it is not fat but flesh that is wanted. The good dairy cow does not become fat. Calves are like cows and some will require more or less feed than others and we must govern ourselves according to the thriftiness of the calf. As soon as grass comes in the spring the calf is allowed the run of good pasture and provided with good water in plentiful supply.

Many calves are thrown out of condition from no other cause than unclean feeding receptacles and pens. The feeding pails should be cleaned every time after use and it is easy to keep the pen in good condition. Wheat straw makes excellent bedding and when it becomes soiled it is easily removed and a fresh supply put in.

I already have mentioned that a critical time in the life of the calf is when it is being changed from whole to skim milk. The much dreaded scours not infrequently attack it at this time. This disorder is very serious to young calves and great care should be taken to avoid it. As a corrective, lime water placed in the skim milk is very effective. A small quantity of lime is slaked with water and allowed to stand until the clear water forms on top. A teaspoonful of this clear water placed in the skim milk has a very desirable effect.

There is another thing that needs to

be watched with care, particularly if a number of calves are kept together in a pen and that is lice. A simple and effective remedy is to dissolve a small bar of soap in a pail of water and then by placing in this about a pint of kerosene an emulsion can be made that when rubbed well into the calf's hide will act very promptly in the destruction of lice.

It is a splendid idea in raising a calf to handle it frequently. Right here is where many make a mistake. They let the calf go until it is fully grown and then comes the difficulty of controlling the animal sufficiently to get it into the barn or in "breaking it to milk." All dairy calves should be handled frequently and while doing this the owner should realize thoroughly that the future cow is in the process of making. Her temperament later on will depend upon the fondling and handling that the animal has received as a calf and yearling.

Dairymen Meet at Lawrence

An auxiliary meeting of the Kansas State Dairy association will be held at Lawrence on the afternoon of Saturday, June 30, 1917. This meeting is in answer to numerous inquiries concerning dairying which have come from that vicinity.

The following program has been planned for the meeting:

"Milk Cows for Profit"—Wm. Newlin, Hutchinson, Kan., president of Kansas State Dairy association.

"Feeding Dairy Cows"—A. W. Garvin, Lawrence, Kan.

"Eliminating the Boarder Cow"—H. B. Bowring, Linwood, Kan.

"Dairy Farm Equipment"—A. S. Neale, Extension Department, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

Save all of the Grain

BY J. C. MOHLER

Practically everything that man can do with respect to maturing a wheat crop in Kansas this year has been done. Spring wheat has been sown and the winter wheat is being harvested. The one thing that man can do yet to increase the wheat supply of this year is to eliminate waste in harvesting and threshing and handling. With wheat at present prices it will take no urging to induce farmers to save every kernel of wheat possible. It is important, however, to watch the sources of loss. One of these is in threshing. Last year many straw stacks were rethreshed on a 50-50 basis with big profit.

One instance that has come to attention was where the rethreshed straw from a quarter section of wheat yielded 150 bushels of grain that sold for \$1.38 a bushel. It is estimated that the loss in wheat passing thru the separator to the straw stack averages 1½ bushels to the acre. This year the percentage is likely to be higher unless the utmost care is exercised owing to the larger proportion of weedy wheat. One cause for considerable loss in threshing is the high speed with which many operators insist on running their separators. This is against clean separation. Even tho it might be necessary to pay more in order that threshing outfits may make the same wage running at a reduced speed, it should be done to secure the maximum of wheat at a time when it is needed badly. The increased wheat yield should more than pay the increased cost.

In an ordinary season there is enough waste in threshing to feed the state. This year with our short acreage to harvest, approximating 4 million acres, at the usual rate of loss the waste would amount to 6 million bushels, a quantity that would provide bread for an army. A slogan at threshing time, suggested by D. J. Fair, a prominent wheat-grower of Rice county, and a member of the state council of defense, that should be kept prominently in mind; is "Watch the Straw Stacks."

For Clean Camps

Every Kansas mother echoes an "Amen" to Governor Capper's message asking President Wilson to insist on clean camps for the soldier boys. If there must be war, most mothers think "Onward Christian Soldiers" is the best marching song. And it is.—Hutchinson Gazette.



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1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

BECAUSE YOUR WASTE IS greatest and quality of product poorest in mid-summer when the milk supply is heaviest.

BECAUSE TIME IS OF GREAT value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

BECAUSE THE SKIM-MILK IS poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves.

BECAUSE THE WORK OF A New De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any kind—

BECAUSE THE LOSSES OF THE poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the hard-to-clean and insanitary separator are the greatest at this season.

BECAUSE OF THE GREAT economy of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.

BECAUSE THE NEW DE LAVAL is so much simpler and more

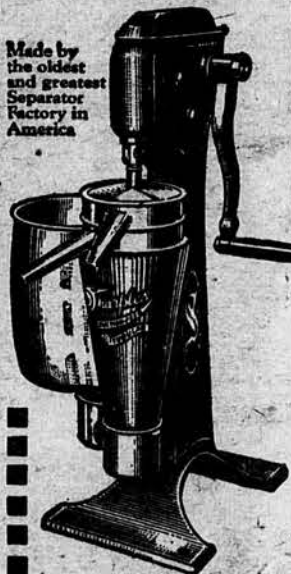
easily handled and cared for than any other, and you cannot afford to waste time these busy days "fussing" with a machine that ought to have been thrown on the junk-pile long ago.

BECAUSE THE DE LAVAL Separator of to-day is just as superior to other separators as the best of other separators to gravity setting, and every feature of De Laval superiority counts for most during the hot summer months.

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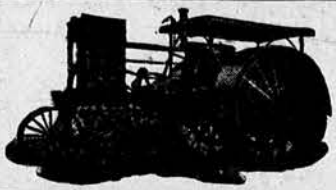
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Dept. W.B.2, Topeka, Kansas

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The Corn is Small but Thrifty

With the exception of wheat the crops in Kansas look well. The corn is small, but a few days of favorable weather makes the corn shoot up, and there is plenty of time for this year's crop to develop and mature. A lot of mighty valuable alfalfa hay has been put up in Kansas this summer.

Morton County—Farmers have finished listing. We need a rain for barley and grass. All crops are backward. Feed and grain scarce.—E. E. Newlin, June 15.

Stafford County—Week has been ideal and farmers busy working corn that is large enough. Wheat headed out. Harvest probably will begin about July 1.—S. E. Veatch, June 15.

Stanton County—Weather very dry. Pastures good and stock doing well. Cattle selling high. Lots of poultry this year. Eggs 25c; butter 35c.—Earl H. Dunbar, June 15.

Kearny County—We have had no rain for two weeks and crops are suffering. First cutting of alfalfa in progress. Grass good but drying up in places. Eggs 25c; butterfat 37c.—A. M. Long, June 15.

Finney County—A hard hail storm June 5 killed all crops and farmers are busy replanting. Grass fine, alfalfa beginning to need rain badly. Stock doing well. Eggs 30c; cream 25c; butter 30c.—F. S. Coen, June 15.

Harvey County—Excellent weather for haying and lots being put up. Corn cultivation is the order of the day. Wheat and oats look fine. Butter 35c; eggs 25c; Oklahoma new potatoes \$1.25.—H. W. Prouty, June 15.

Crawford County—This has been excellent weather for farm work. Wheat ready to cut and promises a fair crop. Corn growing nicely and has been well worked. Oats filling well and will make a good yield.—H. F. Painter, June 15.

Jewell County—All crops growing well since weather is warmer. Replanted corn up nicely and first crop alfalfa ready to cut. Pastures coming fine and stock doing well. Eggs 25c; butterfat 37c; flour \$3.75.—L. S. Behrmer, June 15.

Ness County—Crop prospects very unfavorable. Harvest will be small. Corn and feed a poor stand. Ground has not been wet more than a foot deep for more than a year. Grass fairly good and stock doing well.—C. D. Foster, June 15.

Linn County—We are badly in need of rain. Corn very backward owing to cool weather. Oats and flax good. Wheat and tame hay greatly improved and the crop will be greater than expected. Pastures good.—A. M. Markley, June 15.

Brown County—Wheat and oats in full head. Oats look fine. Most farmers have given corn first cultivation. Ground in good condition. Harvest will begin about July 10. Wheat \$2.50; corn \$1.50; eggs 25c; cream 42c.—A. C. Dannenberg, June 15.

Doniphan County—Corn very backward due to cool wet weather. Heavy wind and rain June 5 caused many fields to be replanted. Oats look well. First alfalfa cutting being harvested. Pastures short. Pig crop light. Apple prospect good.—C. Culp, Jr., June 15.

Clay County—This county has escaped tornadoes, but hail storms have badly damaged crops. Alfalfa crop was good, and baled is selling for \$16. A good crop of corn anticipated. New potatoes sell for \$1.25 a peck at stores.—H. H. Wright, June 15.

Allen County—Good week for weeding corn but weather cool for crops. Big acreage of broomcorn in the ground. Flax and oats better than in years. Potatoes promise good crop. Fruit crop will be fair. Corn \$1.60; eggs 25c; butterfat 37c.—Geo. A. Johnson, June 15.

Nemaha County—Corn small for this time of the year. First cutting of alfalfa in stock. New potatoes large enough to use. Oats heading nicely and give promise of a good crop. Strawberry crop is light. Pasture making good growth and stock doing well.—C. W. Ridgeway, June 17.

Hamilton County—Hot dry winds have taken most of our moisture and crops need rain badly. Replanting keeps the farmers busy. Grass fine and stock gaining. Prices are about the same as last reported. Farmers purchasing automobiles and not much war excitement.—W. H. Brown, June 15.

Trego County—Hot and dry with high winds. Hay and feed will be a failure and other crops suffer badly if we do not have rain soon. Too dry for plowing. Oats and barley poor and wheat short and thin. Wheat \$2.80; bran 43c; shorts \$2.15; butter 35c; eggs 25c; hay \$25.—W. F. Cross, June 15.

Johnson County—We have had ideal weather this week for cultivating corn and most farmers have been over it at least once. Corn coming nicely now, but a little warmer weather and sunshine would be of great benefit. Wheat in head and looks well. No hay put up yet.—L. E. Douglas, June 15.

Osborne County—This is ideal weather for weeding corn and making hay. It is a little dry for oats and barley. Corn is a good stand except on side hills where it was washed badly. Stock doing well on good pastures. New potatoes here, but they need a rain for a good crop.—W. F. Arnold, June 15.

Elk County—Elk county was visited May 25 by a cyclone and hail storm, which was very destructive. Corn looking well and farmers busy cultivating the second time. Kafir coming out nicely. Gardens are bigger and better than usual. Excellent crop of potatoes. Eggs 25c; cream 37c.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, June 15.

Smith County—All crops not damaged by hail doing fine. Corn generally clean and farmers have given first cultivation. Pastures good and stock doing well. First crop of alfalfa being put in shock. Potatoes promise good crop. Not much stock marketed this summer. A good rain would be welcome.—Ernest Crown, June 15.

Sumner County—A good rain would greatly benefit the crops. Oats will not be a very heavy crop. Wheat harvest started June 15 in this county, and the crop will be record breaking. Corn looks well, but is backward due to cool weather. Wheat \$2.80; oats 80c; corn \$1.50; eggs 25c; butter 30c; butterfat 35c.—E. L. Stocking, June 15.

Douglas County—Ideal weather for field work. Corn is fair and wheat and oats

coming nicely. Wheat harvest will begin July 4. Alfalfa badly spotted. Irish potato bugs not so bad as usual. Larger and better gardens this summer than in years. Strawberries were not a full crop, but nice berries. Cherries ripe next week.—O. L. Cox, June 15.

Norton County—We are having rain every few days. Farmers cultivating corn. Many fields of forage crops replanted. Oats and barley good, but wheat is a thin stand. New potatoes will be ready to use July 4. Annual meeting of Norton County Stock Breeders' association was held June 7. Good interest in improved stock.—Sam Teaford, June 11.

Osage County—Plenty of moisture and wheat and oats never looked better. Corn is a good stand and has been cultivated the first time. Cane a good stand, but kafir and feterita is very poor in this county. New potatoes are in good condition. New potatoes just beginning to come in, but are not plentiful because of price of seed.—H. L. Ferrie, June 15.

Leavenworth County—Wheat and oats well headed and promise a good crop. Some corn still being planted but most has been cultivated and looks fine. Hay crop lighter than usual. Farmers working overtime and help very scarce. A county organization is being formed to obtain better prices for milk products. Harvest will begin about July 1.—Geo. S. Marshall, June 17.

Edwards County—We have had plenty of rain but high winds have dried ground quickly. Most corn fields have been gone over either with harrows or disk sleds. Kafir sowed and listed is coming up nicely. Barley and oats will not make much of a crop unless rain comes soon. The few fields of wheat left in the Southern part of the county were destroyed by storm last week.—G. A. King, June 15.

Morris County—Nearly two weeks of dry weather has given farmers an opportunity to catch up with their work. Lots of kafir was replanted. Practically all late feed crops in the ground and corn given first cultivation. Alfalfa yield not up to last year. Wheat coming out wonderfully since weather is warm and dry and prospects are for a fair crop. Oats good and corn is an even stand.—J. R. Henry, June 15.

Be Careful Whom You Pay

Do not pay subscriptions for the Daily Capital or the Farmers Mail and Breeze to anyone except those whose names are mentioned below.

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Johnson County Notes

FRANK McGRATH

Corn planting is a thing of the past in this vicinity and most fields have a good stand. However, few fields have been worked, and another week of rain will see some of them ruined.

The listed corn on this farm is on the driest soil we have, and it has already been gone over with a disk cultivator and thrown out. This will be followed by a harrowing, which will leave the field nearly level for the cultivator.

The recent storm was the worst that has hit this section in late years. The rain was bad enough and the tornado that accompanied it tore down several barns, ruined one house and a large orchard not far from this farm. All the trees were uprooted except four. Our barn was moved part way off the foundation, the cribs were all demolished and the henhouses torn to pieces, also several rods of fence were torn down. The work of reconstruction comes at a time when all hands ought to be in the fields. Some times one thinks that he would rather have a building burn than be torn down by a tornado. The lumber that is left is almost no good, and scarcely worth the work of clearing away the wreck.

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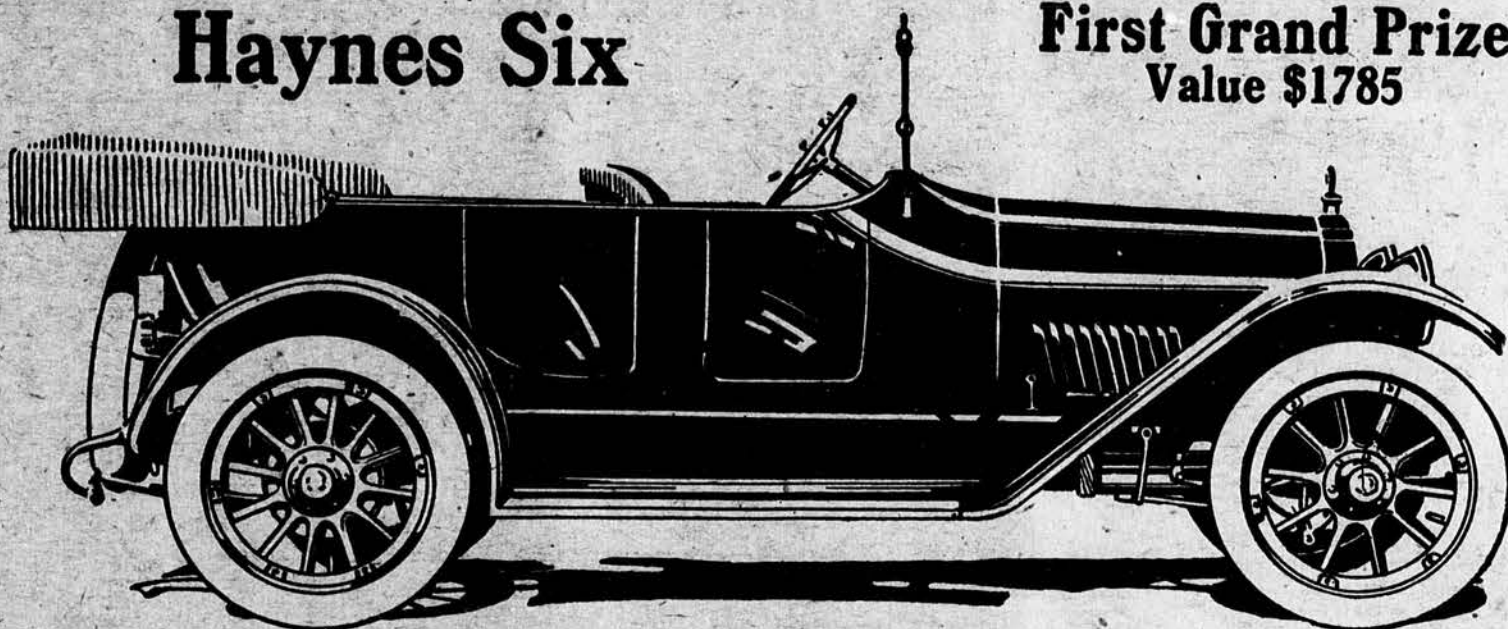
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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for July 1. Isaiah's call to heroic service. Isaiah 6.

Golden Text: And I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then I said, Here am I, send me. Isa. 6:8.

Isaiah belongs to a group of four great prophets in the 8th Century before Christ whose prophecies are preserved in the Old Testament. He appears third in the correct order of time, preaching about 20 years later than Amos and a few years after Hosea, but before the time of Micah, altho he continued to preach during and after this period. He was the son of Amoz, a Hebrew but not the prophet, who belonged to the tribe of Judah, and while Isaiah lived in Jerusalem he preached and prophesied to Judah against the ways of Israel.

It is almost impossible to construct a complete history of Isaiah's life or the development of his thought and teaching as most of the information concerning these facts is contained in the book which bears his name, altho not compiled by him. None of his prophecies, which have been preserved, and the narratives relating to him, with other particulars and prophecies seem to be in a chronological order.

Undoubtedly he was a man of high social rank, if not of royal blood. This is proved by his association with people of that class and his easy access to the kings, of whom there were four reigning during his life time. His wife was also a prophetess, and names were given their two sons which are briefly characteristic of his teaching; judgment and destruction and a return of a remnant of Judah. His own name meant the salvation of Jehovah.

There can be no doubt that the great prophetic poems and sayings of the book of Isaiah were spoken by this prophet but we probably owe more than we realize to the memory of his pupils, which also accounts for the irregularity of the book. As a whole it is one of the most impressive works of literature in the Bible.

In the opening verses, when Isaiah tells of his call to do God's work, we are led with a few simple words directly into the presence of the God of glory whose whole being fills the earth. Thruout all the reprovings of a people, who in their increase in luxuriant living let their religion decline into mere forms of mockery or custom, he was a prophet of hope holding before them the justness of the promises of God. The principal subjects of prophecy are divided into four divisions. The captivities and restoration of Judah and Israel; the ruin and desolation of Babylon, Tyre, Damascus, Egypt and the destruction of Syria and Israel; the conquests and conduct of Cyrus, who is mentioned by name, and his relieving of the Jews, nearly 200 years before his birth; the prophecies respecting the Messiah.

As is always the case with orientals their speech is symbolic, and when Isaiah, in giving hope for the future, compares the return of the tenth of Judah, or the remnant, he uses a tree, which is familiar to his people, as an illustration.

The terebinth, improperly translated as a tall tree, is one of the most common and imposing sights of Palestine. When allowed to obtain their full growth the trees reach a height of 30 or 40 feet and usually are associated with some sacred tomb or grove. As the tree supplies a turpentine resin it is cut often in most localities quite close to the ground. From these stumps spring new shoots which if let alone often grow larger than the original tree, but as a rule dwarfed trees occur everywhere among the oak brushwood. During the summer its dark many-pointed leaves and small reddish grape-like clusters of immature berries provide a delightful shade, but with the coming of autumn the leaves change their color and fall, giving the tree a dead look, and are renewed the next spring. This is in marked contrast to most of the trees in Palestine, which are green the entire year and shed their leaves while bringing forth new ones, and are bare only when completely dead.

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Elmer Williams, a 16-year-old orphan boy, applied to the navy recruiting office recently at Chickasha, Okla., to join the navy, but was rejected because he was 5 pounds under weight. Elmer promptly hired himself to a dairy and said that he would work for his board

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KAFIR SEED. BLACK HULLED. CAN furnish car lots. Samples submitted. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.

CHOICE ALFALFA AND WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet Clover seed. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osgood City, Kan.

SEED CORN. 1916 SELECTED GOLDEN Beauty Boone County Strawberry red. Samples submitted. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

BALE TIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kansas.

40-50 AVERY TRACTOR AND PLOW RIG. Shidler Brothers, Lake City, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. RUMELY threshing outfit. Harry Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

FOR SALE—1916 BULL TRACTOR, USED but little, \$550. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

FOR SALE CHEAP. NEW CREOSOTE stove silo taken on a debt. Fruit Growers State Bank, Watbena, Kan.

FOR SALE. 28-40 NICHOLS SHEPARD separator. Threshed 12,000 bushels, practically new, shedded, \$600 taken soon. A. L. Beeley, Coldwater, Kansas.

FOR SALE. GOOD GARAGE AND BLACKsmith business, stock of hardware and buildings, central Kansas, close to oil wells. Garage, care Mail and Breeze.

ON ACCOUNT OF CROP FAILURE I offer for sale a new 30x60 Fairbanks Morse oil tractor, take smaller tractor in trade. Box 141, Moundridge, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PLACES in Manhattan. Large ten room stone house, stone barn, stone wood house, 38 city lots with fine shade trees. Just across the street from college campus. With this place goes the business of the Manhattan Nursery which is very profitable. A fine opportunity to educate your children and make money. No big amount of cash needed. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE DIRECT FROM mill to you. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

LIVESTOCK FIRMS.

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN. IN each county of Okla. and Kan. For particulars address Cooper & Rogers, Winfield, Kan., Box 309.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Greatest product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 202 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LANDS.

160 A. 4 MI. HOLTON; IN TAME GRASS. Write for description and price. J. G. Hurst, Holton, Kan.

COLORADO FARM, STOCKED AND equipped, for Central Kansas farm. Albert Hagen, Ordway, Colo.

640 A. REFINISHMENT, ALSO DEEDED sec. joining. Fenced and improved; plenty of water. Terms. M. Burgess, Owner, Agate, Colo.

FOR SALE—160 A. IMPROVED. ON Smoky River irrigation plant, fine garden. Crops thrown in, \$20 per a. John Means, Wallace, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—BATES County, Missouri, stock, grain, clover and blue grass farms; free booklet. Duke & Farish, Adrian, Mo.

FOR SALE, 1/4 SECTION OF UNIMPROVED land, one mile from Sublette, Kansas, \$3,200. Easy terms. For further information write Geo. Bartholomew, Liberal, Kan.

ATTENTION FARMERS! 300 RICH, choice Eastern Oklahoma and North Louisiana farms for sale and rent on easy terms. We have already located hundreds of families who have made good. Best opportunity ever offered to farmers to get homes of their own from the owner. Write James P. Allen, Claremore, Okla.

DRAINAGE HOMESTEAD LANDS. I will take you by auto to Red Lake and across the Lake by Motor Boat; show you the Government Homestead Lands, give you plat and map showing vacant land and location of Ditches and full legal information of how and where to get Homesteads for small sum of Twenty-five (\$25.00) Dollars. This is the coming agriculture country of the Northwest. Come and be convinced. A. A. Andrews, Drainage Attorney, Kelliher, Minnesota. Main offices: Bemidji, Minnesota.

FARMS WANTED.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALE-able farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James F. White, New Franklin, Mo.

PATENTS.

WEALTH IN INVENTIONS. PATENT your ideas. Send for our Free Book and advice how to succeed. Sues & Co., Attys., 532 7th St., Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET. "ALL about patents and their cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 734-A 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

INVENT SOMETHING; YOUR IDEAS MAY bring wealth; free book tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent, through our credit system. Talbert & Barker, 4215 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS are writing for patents procured through me. Four books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice Free. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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

PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBTAIN a Patent, list of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

CREAM WANTED.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Exp. un-nec.; details free. Press Syndicate, 221 St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAS BUCH, MORMON, TWO AND THREE Dollars. Elias Pelton, Hudson, Kansas.

HORSE OWNERS—MY FATTENING RECEIPT mailed for 75c. Sound flesh guaranteed. No horse too old. G. Bickle, Tulsa, Okla.

GAS TRACTOR ENGINEER. EXPERIENCED, wants position; threshing or plowing; give particulars first letter. W. J. Tribble, Naylma, Okla.

FORD CARS ELECTRIC LIGHT DOUBLED with Everbright Steadifier delivered anywhere \$250. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dealers ask price. Beebe & Co., Omaha, Neb.

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

Sheep sorrel is not often eaten by live stock owing to its sour taste, but it is well not to pasture horses or sheep on sorrel as the weed is somewhat poisonous to these animals.

The ripening of cream influences the yield of butter and the ease of churning as well as the keeping properties.

for 10 days free if he might have all the milk he could drink. The offer was accepted. Within two weeks young Williams returned to the recruiting officer and was accepted for the navy, being 2 pounds over required weight.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Livestock Market Holds Steady

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

Receipts of cattle at Kansas City were liberal again last week, and the prices were irregular, net changes were small. Where buyers had a good basis for comparison on "kills," prices were steady to strong, the some of the lighter weight cattle were quoted off 10 to 20 cents, largely on the per cent of grass sap carried.

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and California steers sold up to the high levels of the preceding week, and one bunch of Northern California steers at \$12 produced a new record for Pacific Coast steers.

Nearly 2,000 cattle and calves arrived in the quarantine division last week, the largest supply this season. Because of the wide variance in quality, prices showed an extreme range of more than \$5 a hundred pounds, extremes being \$7.25 to \$12.60. The steers at \$12.60 brought a new record price for offerings from below the line, and showed favorably with fed cattle in the native division in that they had both weight and quality. Some weighed as much as 1,400 pounds, and some only 500 pounds. The light weight calves were quoted 10 to 20 cents lower and others firm.

Prices for cows were steady, and choice to prime heifers and mixed grades advanced 15 to 25 cents. A good many yearling steers brought \$12 to \$13.95. Veal calves were quoted up 50 cents; top, \$13.25. Demand for good stockers and feeders was active at firm prices, but the plain grades sold rather slowly, and because better grades were not obtainable on the market. Some Panhandle stock calves brought \$9.50 to \$11.50.

Hog prices declined 15 to 20 cents early last week, but the loss was regained later and closing prices Saturday were about the same as in the preceding week. The quality of the offerings was about the same as in the preceding week, except fewer pigs were offered, and the average weight showed a slight increase. Packers say that killing percentages are decreasing because of the lack of grain. Heavy corn fat hogs remain at a premium.

Lamb prices rose more than \$1.50 a hundred pounds, sheep are up 50 to 75 cents, and goats up 50 cents. Relatively low prices in the preceding week caused a material reduction in receipts. Chicago received about 21,000 last week, compared with a normal supply at this season of the year, of 75,000 to 85,000. Kansas City receipts were about 21,000. Spring lambs are quoted at \$16.25 to \$17.50. Few sheep other than old ewes are available, and they are bringing \$9.75 to \$10.25. Some young breeding ewes brought \$12 to \$12.25.

Carlot offerings of wheat moved rather slowly last week. Buyers showed reluctance to pay the high prices and took only what was necessary for immediate needs. The big premiums for cash wheat over futures makes all holders eager to clean up before new wheat in any considerable quantity begins to move, and it is increasingly evident that the available supply of old wheat is nearer the point of complete exhaustion than ever before at this time of year. Virtually no winter wheat in any position will be carried over into the new crop year, and the spring wheat supply probably will be exhausted by the time the new crop begins to move. Under such conditions there is likely to be a good demand for first offerings of the new crop, at strong prices.

Closing prices Saturday were 3 1/2 cents lower than a week ago for July wheat in Kansas City and down 1 1/2 cents in Chicago. The September price was off 1 cent in Kansas City and 5/8 cent in Chicago. Carlot prices in Kansas City show a decline of 4 to 12 cents for the week.

Crop opinions last week were generally more hopeful. Some of the experienced crop observers for Chicago grain firms believe the Department of Agriculture has underestimated the winter wheat prospect. John Ingalls thinks Kansas may have 70 million bushels, as against the government forecast of 47 million. The best informed men in Kansas City, however, do not agree with the high estimate. Spring wheat conditions are steadily improving since the rains in the Dakotas.

All the available information indicates that Europe will need all the wheat that can be spared from America out of this year's crop, if the war continues, and this fact may give confidence to buyers whose business requires an accumulation of wheat during the after-harvest rush, to supply later requirements of the trade, but it will be done at a wider margin of prices than usual between the consumer and the producer.

Sustained strength prevails in the corn market. Closing prices Saturday for futures showed only small net changes from those of a week ago, the prices fluctuated several cents every day.

Excessive rains in some sections and continued temperatures below normal for this time of year are the main sustaining influences, so far as the new crop is concerned. It is recognized, however, that the area sown is about 10 million acres more than last year and the average stand probably is better than usual. The country has a good chance to raise the largest corn crop ever harvested.

Saturday's grain quotations were:
Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.86 to \$2.97; No. 3, \$2.82 to \$2.83; No. 4, \$2.70 to \$2.84. No. 2 soft, \$2.84 to \$2.90; No. 3, \$2.78 to \$2.82; No. 4, \$2.70 to \$2.75.
Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.68 to \$1.69 1/2; No. 3, \$1.67 1/2 to \$1.69; No. 4, \$1.65. No. 2 white, \$1.65 to \$1.69 1/2; No. 2 yellow, \$1.69 1/2 to \$1.71.
Oats: No. 2 white, 69 1/2c; No. 3, 68 1/2c to 69c. No. 2 mixed, 66 1/2c; No. 3, 65c to 65 1/2c. No. 2 red, 64 1/2c; No. 4, 64 1/2c to 65c.

Another Kansas Author

"The Rural School From Within," just issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia at \$1.25 net, was written by Marion G. Kirkpatrick, specialist in education in the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan. The volume gives a combination of instruction and literary enjoyment rare in the rack of

Special Notice

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

HAVE A FINE FARM LIST. Write me. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

WESTERN KAN. LAND. Farm and ranch lands, \$5 to \$25 a. J. E. Bennett, Dodge City, Kan.

IRRIGATED RANCH 700 a. 250 in alfalfa. \$50 per a. Wheat lands \$6 to \$10. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

5600 ACRE RANCH. Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

320 ACRE STOCK RANCH. 80 acres broke, bal. blue stem pasture; living water, fair improvements. Price \$30 per a. for short time. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

FRANKLIN CO., KAN., 160 acres, well imp., 80 cult., 12 alfalfa; 70 a. blue grass pasture. \$60 an acre. Easy terms. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kansas.

160 A. NICE, smooth wheat land 1:0. Shallow water alfalfa land \$25 to \$50. Good ranch with alfalfa \$25. Irrigated land \$50 to \$100. Tell me your wants. Have some places an trade. Chas. D. Gorham, Garden City, Kan.

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

MUST SELL, good smooth raw unimproved quarter in best part of Wallace County, Kan., 80 feet to water; \$9.50 per acre. \$500.00 down. George Cloob, Le Loup, Kansas.

LANE COUNTY wheat land for sale on good terms at from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Will pay for itself in one year under favorable conditions. Write for free list and descriptive booklet. V. E. West, Real Estate Dealer, Dighton, Kansas.

GOOD SINGLE QUARTER NEAR HUGOTON Fine quarter wheat land, 11 miles south of Hugoton, Kan. Near school. 60 acres in cult., rented for one-third, delivered. Price \$2,500. Carry \$500. Five years at 6% if desired. E. J. Thayer, Liberal, Kansas.

90 ACRES, all good, smooth, tillable land; 60 a. in cultivation; 10 a. in hay; 10 a. in blue grass pasture; fair 5 room house; barn and other out buildings; 5 miles to town. Price \$55.00 per acre. \$1500 cash, remainder long time at 6%. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

1200 ACRES choice blue grass, corn, wheat, clover land. 3 sets of improvements. Ideal location, rich land. Priced to sell. Oil on four sides. No lease. Act quickly. Write for free description of this or any size farm you may want. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 40 acres cult., 10 acres meadow, bal. good pasture, native grass; plenty water, 4 room house; small out buildings. 4 miles railroad, 1 mile school. 680 acre. Inc. \$2800.00. Four years, 6 per cent. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY FARM. 215 acres, 2 miles town on Santa Fe. 160 acres first bottom, no overflow. Fine timbered lot. 140 acres bluegrass pasture. Fair improvements. Close to school; daily mail, telephone, \$24.00; liberal terms. J. E. Becsek & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

160 ACRES WHEAT and alfalfa land, about 30 acres of alfalfa now growing. 80 acres fenced, part in cultivation. This is an ideal combination wheat and hog farm with the alfalfa already growing. Price for a short time \$25.00 an acre, terms to suit. Send for our map and folder. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

FOR SALE: House in Lawrence, Kan. 3 rooms and bath, gas and coal furnaces, hard wood floors, fine place, cistern and city water, large fine trees, corner lot, fifteen minutes from University, on street car line. Also smaller house adjoining and vacant lot with barn. Total frontage 2 1/2 feet. Make me an offer on all or part. Call 1680 Main St., Lawrence, or write Mrs. Newson, Whitin Hall, Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas.

80 ACRES FOR \$4250

Only 12 mi. Wichita. Good smooth upland soil; no bldgs.; 45 a. wheat, 15 a. kafir, 20 a. past.; share crop goes; snap; terms. E. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

IN ALLEN COUNTY

311 acres fine land adjoining town 1000 population, 280 a. cult., all level, no rock; well improved, good water. \$75 per a.; terms; a bargain. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

modern volumes on education. After years of experience in rural and city schools and in college, the author writes out of his heart. He likes the rural school and has abundant faith in what it will do for future generations. The personal point of view, interwoven into the fascinating narrative of his school experience, pedagogical principles and practical suggestions makes the volume as attractive to the parent and general

2060 ACRES in Barber Co., 500 a. farm land; good grass and water. Two sets of buildings. \$12.50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

Buy Land Now

There is no better place to invest money under the present conditions. We have what you are looking for. Ask for list. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

Lane County

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

MISSOURI

16,000 A. Ozark farm lands or any part; write owner. Rucker, Rolla, Mo.

200, 160, 80 AND 40 A. improved bargains. \$20 to \$75. J. H. Tatum, Miller, Mo.

OZARK MISSOURI farms. All sizes. Free list. C. E. LEWIS, Cuba, Missouri.

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

60 A. prairie farm near county seat. \$45 acre. Gammon & Tracy, Buffalo, Missouri.

160, WELL IMPROVED, 75 cult., \$20 a. List furnished. Wm. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

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

OZARK STOCK, fruit and grain farms. Timbered lands. 80 miles St. Louis. "Booklet free. James A. Green & Son, Cuba, Mo.

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

BARGAINS in improved and unimproved farm lands in Southern Missouri. Corn Land Co., Springfield, Mo.

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

MISSOURI COMBINATION FARM

400 acres, 1/2 mile station, good new improvements, fertile silt loam soil, thoroughly tilled where needed, high state cultivation. Price \$25 per acre below actual value. Terms 5%. We offer other bargains. PARISH INVESTMENT COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri.

OKLAHOMA

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

WRITE US today about the great opportunities offered here to investors and home-seekers. Ryan & Glens, Holdenville, Okla.

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

WRITE US for terms, price and particulars on 50-room, 3 story brick hotel, 2 blocks from Union Depot on Jefferson Highway. McClendon & Jones, McAlester, Okla.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY farms. War insures high prices for farm products for years. Crops here almost perfect. Improved farms \$20 to \$40 per acre. Write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE

An excellent grain and stock farm, 3 miles from Vinita, N. E. Oklahoma. 640 acres, no waste land, no overflow, two extra good sets of buildings nearly new. Will sell 200 or 400 acres or entire farm. Very small cash payment. Easy terms. Address owner, W. M. Mercer, 85 Fox St., Aurora, Ill.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, See Lines, 1907 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

ARKANSAS

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

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

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

\$350 BUYS 98 A. 1 1/4 miles out, improved. Arkansas Investment Company, Leslie, Ark.

160 A. RICH BOTTOM land, 15 a. cleared. \$10 a. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

IF YOU WANT good farm, stock and fruit lands, write us for list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

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

132 ACRES, improved. 100 cult., bal. timber and pasture. \$3,000. Good terms. Yell Co. Land Co., Danville, Ark.

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

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

SEND FOR free copy of "The Busy Booster." Complete information of North Arkansas. Loba & Seward, Imml. Agts., Min. House, Ark.

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

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

COLORADO

FOR SALE: Choice grain and stock farm, in Northeast Colo., Logan Co. 3 miles north-east of Willard. 320 acres. 150 a. broke, balance pasture. 100 a. fall wheat go with land, at \$25 per acre. Address owner, G. S. Flint, Willard, Colo.

HAVE 320 acre ranch for \$15 per acre that will yield more net profit each year than purchase price. Write now, if you want a snap; also have an irrigated farm at a bargain. Write, L. L. Rosenbaum, Orchard, Colo.

FARM LANDS

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

MONTANA

640 ACRE Montana Homesteads. New law. Circular free. Bureau 112, Boulder, Mont.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

160 ACRES, 9,800. Clear; And cash for larger farm. Landrith, Buffalo, Kansas.

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

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

\$20,000 merchandise and \$15,000 building. Want land, 120 acres, equity \$6500, want Western land, Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kan.

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

240 ACRES WHEAT and pasture land; trade for 60 or 160 improved. W. H. Parsons, Jamestown, Kansas.

IMPROVED 142 acre farm. East Emporia, near town, good oil prospects, good soil. Price \$12,000. Inc. \$5,500. Want city property. W. M. Garrison, Salina, Kansas.

TRADES Farms, property, stocks. Write Fred Ochiltree, St. Joseph, Mo.

GOOD SECTION grass land 7 miles north of Brownell. Plenty water, no improvements. 75 a. bottom land, \$16 per a. Quarter 7 ml. N. E. of Ellis; 120 a. cultivated, bal. hay meadow, improvements fair. Wish to sell immediately. Will take clear residence up to \$4000 on either farm. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kansas.

For Exchange

160 acres Illinois farm. Fair improvement. 6 miles City. H. V. Hill, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

reader of books as to the teacher or student of education.

Talks Kansas Language

The voters of Kansas will have next year the opportunity of sending Governor Capper to the United States Senate as their representative in that body. This became known last Friday when he

announced his intentions of being a candidate. Mr. Capper says that the war situation has so increased his duties, that he cannot at this time outline his platform or give his personal attention to the senatorial campaign. This will be pleasing news to a multitude of Kansans, as they will be very glad indeed of a chance to have their interests represented by the man who talks the Kansas language.—Cuba Daylight.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 8—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

July 25—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Chester White and O. I. C. Hogs.

Aug. 21—Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.
Nov. 5—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

James Arkell, Junction City, Kan., breeds the best in Poland Chinas and has a nice crop of spring pigs. He does not expect to hold a public sale but will have some choice boars for sale this fall. Also gilts open this fall and bred gilts later on. Write him any time for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

R. H. McCune, Longford, Kan., breeds registered Spotted Poland Chinas and is well and favorably known to Farmers Mail and Breeze readers, interested in this popular hog. He will start his advertisement again soon and will offer March and April boars and gilts and hopes to be able to furnish pigs at weaning time this fall. Write him any time about Spotted Poland.—Advertisement.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., breeds Duroc Jerseys of the most popular blood lines. His herd is as strong in prize winning blood lines as any in the West. Mr. Jones is one of the best care takers in the country and each year develops outstanding herd boar material. At present he is offering March pigs in pairs and trios not related. Write him about a boar or a few gilts.—Advertisement.

Julius Rahe & Sons, Winkler, Kan., (Riley county), breed up-to-date Poland Chinas and the crop of spring pigs, numbering nearly 100, is as good as I have seen this season. Big Joe, by Big Bob Wonder, sired them and the dams are big, prolific sows of the Big Hadley and other popular families. This firm is going to start an advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze a little later and offer their top boars for sale at private sale. The gilts will be sold open or held and bred to order.—Advertisement.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of Neal Houslet, Oxford, Wis. Mr. Houslet breeds Holstein cattle and his herd is headed by the \$5,000 bull, Johanna King Segis, the sire of the world's record yearling, Bell Beauty Johanna Segis. Look up his advertisement and write him for prices and descriptions. He is offering 100 head of registered cows and heifers and 200 head of high grade cows and heifers. Everything is sold subject to a 60 days' rest. Write him today and get prices and arrange to go to the farm.—Advertisement.

Flanagan's Duroc Jerseys.

E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan., breeds registered Duroc Jersey hogs and Shorthorn cattle. His Zion Hill Stock Farm is becoming well known as headquarters for the best in these lines. Kansas Chief, a line bred Cherry Chief boar, heads the herd and he is certainly a good one. Cherry Chief sired Cherry King, who sired Orion Cherry King, the grand champion and the sire of Orion Cherry King Jr., the grand champion at the national swine show at Omaha last fall. He is a yearling and will weigh over 600 in fair condition. Mr. Flanagan has 74 March pigs, out of 107 farrowed by 10 sows. He has claimed March 5 as the date on which he will sell bred sows and gilts. He breeds Shorthorn cattle and has recently bought a splendid 2-year-old grandson of White Hall Sultan. He also has for sale a mighty good proposition in a herd bull. His advertisement will appear soon in which he will offer a choice lot of March boars by this great sire.—Advertisement.

High Class Shorthorn Bull.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., is well known as a breeder of high class Shorthorns. He is more than pleased with the development of the great young bull, Type's Goods. Last fall Mr. Amcoats was diligent in his search for a suitable bull to head his excellent herd of Shorthorns. Interest centered around this 8-months-old calf, sired by Cumberland Type, C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Ia., bred and owned him and it took a cool \$1,000 to land this young aristocrat, but that it will prove the best investment Mr. Amcoats ever made is even now very evident. Cumberland Type, the sire, was never defeated in the show ring and was shown 36 times in the greatest shows in the world. Type's Goods takes the place at the head of the herd and makes it necessary for Mr. Amcoats to sell Mystic Victor, a really valuable sire. A number of the best calves we have seen this season are by this great Barmpton Knight bred bull. He is for sale.—Advertisement.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Joseph Baxter, Clay Center, Kan., a well known breeder of Polled Durham cattle, will exhibit at leading Kansas fairs this fall including Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City, besides some of the best county fairs in Central Kansas. He has claimed December 12 for his big draft sale which will be held in Clay Center. Included in

this sale is the great polled bull, Select Goods. He is a beautiful pure white bull weighing in good condition 2,500 pounds and will be sold fully guaranteed. He has won honors at the Iowa State Fair, South Dakota State Fair, Nebraska State Fair, Hutchinson and Topeka, in all nine firsts and three grand championships. He is a great sire and in the prime of usefulness. Fifty head will go in this sale and it will be full of attractions from start to finish. You can write Mr. Baxter any time about this offering and he will be pleased to answer.—Advertisement.

Honeycutt's Duroc Jersey Hogs.

J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan., breeds Duroc Jersey and is located on the J. O. Hunt farm that has always been famous as Duroc Jersey headquarters. I visited Mr. Honeycutt last Thursday and had the opportunity to look at his spring crop of pigs and his herd boars and sows. He has about 60 February and March pigs that are as good as I ever saw on that farm and that is going some. They were sired by a big yearling boar, son of Sensation Wonder 2d whose get won 19 premiums at the Nebraska State Fair last fall including three grand champions. The herd sows are the big kind. Mr. Honeycutt will have real herd boars to sell this fall and his advertisement will start in the Farmers Mail and Breeze soon. He will reserve all of his top gilts for a bred sow sale February 8. You can write him about a boar pig now.—Advertisement.

Swingle's Poland China Gilts.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., starts an advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze offering Poland China gilts, bred for August and September farrow. They are the actual tops of his last fall's crop of gilts and they have been handled carefully and it is very doubtful if a more desirable lot of bred gilts could be found in the entire country. They are strictly big type in all the words imply and are unusually smooth and just as desirable as they possibly can be. They were sired by Gritter's Surprise and Baron Again. Gritter's Surprise scarcely needs an introduction here and Baron Again is the son of Mr. Gritter's noted boar Baron. These gilts are bred and safely passed over to Orange Jumbo, an exceptionally fine boar. If you buy from Mr. Swingle you are buying from one of the most careful and painstaking breeders in the whole country. It is worth something to know that you are patronizing a breeder who understands his business thoroughly. Remember they have all been immunized with the double treatment several months ago. He has just had printed a neat little catalog giving breeding, descriptions and prices and dates of breeding. Write today for it.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

C. B. Clark of Thompson, Neb., breeder of purebred Duroc Jersey hogs has about 50 good spring pigs sired by his herd boars Col. A. Gano, a son of Col. Gano and Uneda Surprise a son of Col. Uneda the \$700 boar. One litter is by Kern's Sensation. Mr. Clark has a nice lot of fall gilts on hand which he will reserve for his winter bred sow sale.—Advertisement.

Ayrshire Jersey Dispersion.

The Loveland Farms located at Omaha, Neb., announces a dispersion sale of all their registered Ayrshire and Jersey cattle. The Loveland Ayrshires consist of 65 head of purebreds, including a lot of very high class A. R. O. cows. Some of them imported. It is a great working herd and nothing will be reserved. There are 75 Jerseys, purebreds and grades, and six Percheron mares and a stallion. All of this stock will be sold at private sale and in lots to suit the purchaser. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

Wilde & Sons' Critic Durocs.

R. Wilde & Sons of Genoa, Neb., breeders and exhibitors of Durocs, have about 350 head of different sizes on their farms. A big per cent of the spring pigs were sired by the great show and breeding boars Critic B. and Critic D. The first named has done his part in making the Wilde Durocs well known. He was grand champion of Nebraska in 1912 and one or more of his get have been champions every year since. Critic D., his greatest son, was junior champion and first prize boar at all leading western fairs in 1914. Many of the big sows in the herd are daughters of Critic B. This herd was established 17 years ago and stock from the herd have been exhibited annually for 14 years. Messrs. Wilde claim February 5 as the date for their annual bred sow sale.—Advertisement.

TESTIMONIAL.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: I have sold, thru my advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze and Missouri Ruralist since October 1, 44 service boars, 20 bred gilts, 28 fall boar pigs and 17 fall sow pigs, and am returning checks daily to men who are in the need of boars.

Yours very truly,

JAMES L. TAYLOR.
Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs.
Olean, Mo., February 12, 1917.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan. Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

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

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day
We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog.
Also our new Wagon Horse is coming fine. We are now registering in Volume 2 from 10 states. Extra good 1,500 to 1,400 pound mares mated with registered Percheron can be registered regardless of age.
W. B. Carpenter PRES. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, 618 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

MAMMOTH BLACK JACK

Five years old, with white points. For sale or trade. What have you? DAN MAKINSTER, Oak Hill, Kansas

HORSES.

FOR SALE: Reg. Percheron Stallion

coming yearling, dark brown, weighed 885 lbs. before he was 8 months old. Sired by Marshall 61570, one of the greatest sires ever in Rice Co., Dam, Sylvester 74288. A good individual, for only \$200. A. D. SCHREFFEL, R. 6, LYONS, KAN.

1200-1400 POUND HORSES

will do more work for food consumed in the run of a year than any other sized horse, is the verdict of hundreds of farmers throughout the Corn Belt. Artillery horses have much heavy work to perform, but they use no draft horses, but are paying \$235 for 1200 to 1400 pound Wagon Horse type. We are now registering extra good 1200 and 1400 pound mares reg. rules of centers and when mated with registered Percheron stallion, colts eligible to register. Application blanks upon request. Wagon Horse Association, W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 618 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Best of Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

REGISTERED O. I. C. HOGS Pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with every pig. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KAN

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Fashionable breeding. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

FEHNER'S CHESTER WHITES

Annual Fall Sale, August 21 35 tried sows and gilts bred for fall litters. 15 fall yearling boars. All immune. Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Missouri

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

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

"PREPAREDNESS"

Get ready for your 1917 pig crop. Large, heavy-boned, early-maturing type of O. I. C. Rich in champion and grand champion blood lines. All ages (either sex) for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Greiner, Box B, Billings, Mo.

O. I. C. Good Yearling Boar

for sale. March and April pigs in any numbers to suit. Farmers prices and shipped O. O. D. F. C. COOKIN, RUSSELL, RUSSELL COUNTY, KANSAS

Kansas Herd Chester

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc-Jersey Boars Seven months old, registered and description. J. H. TROYER, Garden City, Kan.

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

FOR SALE: Registered Duroc Male Hog one year old, a good one, \$35. Three male pigs, 4 weeks old, not registered \$8 each. H. W. CHANEY, GAS, KAN.

Bancroft's Durocs

Guaranteed immune, weaned March pigs. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.

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

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd boars Constructor 187661 and Golden Model 146176. Write your wants. Stock double immune. Address, W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS Booking orders for spring pigs, sired by A Critic, out of Tat-A-Walla sows. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

July and September Boars

sired by G. M. Crimson Wonder 189769, G. M. Defender and Illustrater II Jr. Also two good herd boars. Write for description and prices. Every hog immunized. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval

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

Percherons — Belgians — Shires

Ton stallions ready for heavy stand, also yearlings and twos. Young fillies, also mares with colts by side and bred again. All registered. 100 individuals of first rank for sale. FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. Just above Kansas City.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Fashionable Stock Place Big Type Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. O. JOHNSON, AULNE, KANSAS.

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS

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

Old Original Spotted Polands

For Sale: 5 tried sows to farrow in August, bred to big mature boars; 10 last October Boars and 100 March pigs both sexes. Farmers Prices. Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., (Riley Co.)

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77326, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

COURTLAND HERD POLAND CHINAS

Toppy fall boars. Gilts bred to farrow in August. My entire crop of February and March pigs for sale. Ready to ship at once. Pedigrees free. Everything immune. W. A. McINTOSH & SONS, COURTLAND, KAN.

Fairview Poland Chinas

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

Private Sale

A few gilts bred for July farrow. Also July boars and sows booking orders for spring boars by Hensules 2d out of Helene Again. Price right. Pedigree with each pig. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

POLANDS, PRIVATE SALE

Shipped on approval to responsible parties. Tried sows that are right and bred to farrow in August. August and September gilts to farrow in August. These gilts are choice. August and September boars, weight about 300 lbs. and extra good. Also my full crop of February and March pigs, either sex, for sale. Prices, breeding and descriptions by return mail. J. M. Barnett, Jackson Co., Denison, Kan.

Colossus Bred Gilts

Big Type

Poland Chinas

The tops of last fall's crop, sired by Gritter's Surprise and Baron Again. They are out of big sows that are in the 800 pound class. These gilts are as good as I ever raised and would be very hard to duplicate. They are bred to Orange Jumbo for Aug. and Sept. farrow. All have been vaccinated by the double process. A special catalog giving descriptions, dates of breeding, breeding and prices mailed upon application to

A. J. Swingle
Leonardville, Kan., (Riley Co.)

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and 2 boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE — Quality — Breeding

Bred gilts and spring pigs either sex. Herd headed by son of the \$800 Paulsen's Model. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE

Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 1877, Fat Malay 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. WALTER SHAW, R. 2, WICHITA, KANSAS. Phone 2618, Derby, Kansas

MULEFOOT HOGS.

Knox Knoll Mule Foots

The most hardy, healthy, quick-maturing hog. The best points of all breeds combined in one. Catalog free. A few Shorthorn bulls. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. O. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

MORRISON'S RED POLLS

Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1200 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Hailoran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

JERSEY CATTLE SALE

I will sell registered Jersey cows, heifers and bull calves. Watch for date of sale in this space. Catalog sent on request as soon as published. S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard, Polled Durham Bulls, Saitan at the head of the herd. O. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale

100 Registered
Born Orange, Weight 2100, and
Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Neb., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs.
Heads head. Will meet train. Phone 1002.
J. C. Baskin & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED BULLY SHORTHORNS Double Mary Jones Shavers families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELLOTT, KAN.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped

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

Park Place Shorthorns

Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 3705.
PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

About 20 bulls from 12 to 14 months old. Pure Scotch and Scotch tops. Reds and Roans. Not highly conditioned but in a thrifty, growing condition. Good value for your money.
Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroads.
Address
C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ANGUS CATTLE

150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship.
Berkshire Hogs
SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

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

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Smoky Hill Galloways

The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reasonable prices. In the market for Galloway bulls come and look them over.
Smoky Hill Ranch
E. J. Gullbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

For sale: Six bulls eight to thirteen months old. Well bred and in good condition. Prices reasonable.
Fred O. Peterson
R. R. No. 2,
Lawrence, Kansas

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

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

HOLSTEIN COWS and HEIFERS

60 Days Sale on 300 Head of Holsteins consisting of

75 head of fully developed high grade cows.
75 head of two and three year old springing heifers.
50 head of yearling heifers.

Oak Grove Stock Farm, Neal Hauslet, Prop., Oxford, Wis.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Ayrshires and Jerseys

We are going to sell everything on our place. The property consists of about 65 head Purebred Registered Ayrshires 75 head Purebred and Grade Jerseys 8 head Purebred Percheron Mares and a Stallion
12 head Farm Horses
Complete dairy equipment with four-unit Sharples Milker. Complete farm machinery equipment practically new. Write for particulars.
The Loveland Farms Co.
209 W. O. W. Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Grade Holsteins Heifer calves from 20 days to 2 weeks old
Crested, SM. S. E. JONES, WATERTOWN, WIS.

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, 95¢, cash for shipment. BURROCK FARM, Whitesboro, N.Y.

W. R. GATES, FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

I buy Holstein cattle, registered or grade on commission. Located and manage sales anywhere. Address as above.

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

For Sale: Registered Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers, also bull calves from A.R.O. cows. This is very choice stock. Higginbotham Bros., Reservoir, Kan.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

We have for sale a large assortment of Holstein dairy cows and heifers on hand, also a few pure bred bulls. Eager & Flory, Lawrence, Kansas

Choice Holstein Calves 25 heifers and two bulls, five weeks old, nicely marked. \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Star Route, Whitewater, Wis.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

Breeder exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

Reg. Holsteins. The producing kind. A few bulls and heifers for sale this fall. Members H. F. Assn. of Kansas.

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers, 15-18 pure bred, 4 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FEENWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Braeburn Holsteins

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

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

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

Tredico Holstein Bulls

A.R.O. breeding made A.R.O. dams. One cow even made it 12 months after she calved.
GEO. C. TREDICK, ROUTE 3, KINGMAN, KANSAS

Holsteins

Registered and high grade cows and heifers, the milky strain. Service bulls. Car loads or less. High grade heifer calves \$18.00 each, crated. Write me, I have what you want. RAY C. JUDD, St. Charles, Illinois.

Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt

Holsteins for Sale

No culls, no seconds; registered cows, heifers and bulls.
Nice lot of grade cows and heifers.

C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kan.

Maplewood Farm

HOLSTEINS

We have for sale a fine lot of registered Holstein heifers, coming two-years old, due to freshen this fall, several excellent pure bred cows fresh now; seven bulls ready for service, sixty head of grade heifers, some springers, twenty head of grade cows fresh or heavy springers.
Our Motto, "Not how many, but how good."

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

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

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Jas. B. Henley at the Farm.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

We have for sale 60 two and three year old high grade Holstein heifers that will freshen in May and June. 100 yearling heifers that will freshen this fall. Hope is on the Strong City-Superior branch of the Santa Fe and main line Missouri Pacific. Come and see these heifers.

Registered cows, heifers and young bulls. Eight young bulls from eight to eighteen months old. A few registered cows and heifers. This is one of the pioneer herds of Kansas. For full information and prices address, HEALEY & ANDERSON, HOPE, (Dickinson County), KAN.

Yearly Records Seven Day Records
Admiral Walker Prilly 26th No. 197189

is backed by both. Facts about him:

1. His dam produced 13,650 pounds of milk and 736.9 pounds of butter in one year as a 3-year old.
2. His full sister produced 25.14 pounds of butter in 7 days when only 3 years 22 days of age.
3. Fifty-three of his half sisters sold recently for a total of \$18,840, and over half of these were less than one year of age.
4. His sire is one of the leading young bulls, having now 26 A. R. O. daughters, all under full age, and many yet to be tested.
5. He is at the head of one of the best herds in Minnesota.
6. His sire's dam has an official record of 32.5 pounds of butter as a 4-year old, and his three nearest dams have records averaging over 30 pounds of butter in 7 days.
7. He is a show bull, 8 months old, well grown, more than half white, and almost ready for service.
8. He is backed by my guarantee to be as represented, or he may be returned at my expense.

Extended pedigree on application. Price \$225. Be quick if you want him. A. S. NEALE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Breeder of Purebred Holsteins

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

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

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

M. E. Peck, Sr.

M. E. Peck, Jr.

Oakwood Stock Farm

Office in the Central office building, Salina.

Farm 3 1/2 miles north of town.

300—High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers—300

100 yearling and short two-year-old heifers.
75 two-year-old heifers due to freshen this summer and fall.
50 cows giving milk now that are every one a credit to the breed.
A few of them registered and all are high grade.

Special Short Time Offer

25 heifer calves sired by registered bulls and out of our best cows at bargain prices.
Registered Bulls of serviceable ages and with A. R. O. backing. Write for full descriptions and prices. Special prices on car loads. Address
M. E. PECK & SON, SALINA, KANSAS

We Guarantee Them To Be As Represented.

Eshelman's Holsteins Abilene, Kansas.

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

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

The delivering facilities here are ideal as shipment can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe.
Address all communications to A. L. Eshelman, or see C. L. Eshelman at River Lawn Farm, one mile south of Court House.

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabunsee county.

In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

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

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you?

40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

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

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

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

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

Safeguard your casings with New **FISK TUBES**

THE Summer months are coming when tubes are subjected to their greatest strain. Replace any tubes which will not stand up under that strain. Forestall inconvenience.

Don't chance ruining perfectly good casings with worn-out tubes. See to it **NOW** that your tube equipment is right and ready to meet all the conditions of Summer driving—have complete Fisk equipment.

Fisk Tubes have been of laminated construction ever since they were first built—that is, built up layer upon layer of pure rubber.

New Fisk Tubes bought **NOW** will give you better tire satisfaction and lower up-keep costs for the balance of the season.



THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY
of N. Y.

General Offices: Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Fisk Branches in Wichita, Kansas City, Kan., Kansas City, Mo.,
St. Joseph, Oklahoma City and The Fisk Co. of Texas, Dallas.

Fisk Dealers Everywhere



Fisk Gold Bond Tubes are **RED**—there is no higher tube quality anywhere

If you do not find a Fisk Branch in the partial list above that is convenient to where you live, write for complete list—there may be one nearer you.



Fisk Pure Fine Para Tubes are **GREY**—the most popular tube in the country.