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# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

## Herefords With Size and Quality

BY F. B. NICHOLS,  
Associate Editor

A HIGH standard of quality is maintained in the Hereford herd of J. O. Southard of Comiskey, in Lyon county. This herd now consists of more than 325 breeding cows, and is headed by the big-boned, thick-fleshed Monarch 449994, a bull that is taking a large part in the progress of the whitefaces. This animal has been on the pasture all summer and now has a weight of about 2,350 pounds; he could easily be made to weigh 2,800 pounds. Despite the quality of this big bull and the large, smooth breeding cows there is nothing fanciful in the way they are kept. Mr. Southard has had the needs of farmers in mind constantly in his breeding operations, which probably helps to explain the large trade he has obtained in the last few years.

The cows on this place have an abnormally high milk production, which has been an ideal that Mr. Southard has aimed after ever since he started in Hereford breeding. Perhaps this supplies one reason for the big-boned, smooth herd that has been produced—the calves have enough milk to allow the best possible growth during the first few months. This has become so well known that a trade has been developed all over the United States and Canada—Southard's Monarch Herefords are winning on the combination of size and quality. This in turn has been produced by a definite ideal in breeding and by good feeding.

It might be remarked in passing that the conditions around Comiskey are very favorable for the developing of a high type of livestock farming. There is an excellent limestone soil, which allows a good growth of grass and alfalfa, and plenty of good water. These things, with the out-door, practicable conditions under which this herd has been kept have produced animals that are mighty desirable in helping in the progress of the Hereford herds on Kansas farms. What is more to the point, they are doing it on dozens of places. Mr. Southard has taken a special interest in helping to develop the smaller breeders, for he realizes the great future of Hereford cattle in this state if all of the breeders will work together and do their best. Perhaps the basis of the success of the Monarch Herefords in the farmer herds of Kansas and other states has been the care taken with the animals that went into the foundation of the herd. This has included animals of superlative merit, of which the greatest is Monarch himself. This bull was sired by Jolly Boy 297693, and traces down thru The Squire 85129 to Gold Box 75169. The dam of Monarch was Muncie 112973, and the cross with Jolly Boy produced an animal that seems to have been bred especially for use on animals of Anxiety blood—at least such crosses have been most fortunate. There are many other bulls of great merit on this place. For example, take Repeater 66, a full brother of Repeater 7th, an animal that was the grand champion at the American Royal four years. Then there is King Farmer 493504, an excellent young show bull, sired by the great Imported Farmer at Orchard Lake Stock Farm. Then there is Repeater 91, sired by Repeater 19, another quality animal of the Repeater breeding.

Some of the best herds in the United States have been drafted to supply the cows that make up the breeding herd. There are cows that cost as high as \$3,000 apiece in this herd. Big bone in combination with quality and the ability to deliver under ordinary practicable pasture conditions are features



Monarch Herefords at Comiskey.

every section. They probably explain much of the great popularity of the Hereford breed. Care has been taken on this farm to develop a good system of crop growing along with the breeding of the Monarch Herefords. There are 1,600 acres in the farm of which 1,200 acres is in native grass. Most of this grass can be mowed, so the part that is pastured is varied from year to year, which allows a good control of the weeds and better results all around. There is a fine growth of grass, and excellent water.

Of the 400 acres used for crops, about 250 acres is in alfalfa. The experiences with alfalfa on this farm have been most fortunate. It is the most profitable crop grown. It is sown in the spring with oats as a nurse crop, and it always is rolled with a corrugated roller. There has never been a failure since the roller has been used. Mr. Southard believes the use of a roller is absolutely necessary in placing the stand in a condition so it can resist drouth.

The yields with alfalfa have been high, for the limestone land seems to be especially adapted to this crop. Every effort is made to get the hay cured carefully and to save all of the leaves. It is placed in the barn, and takes a big place in the ration of the Herefords in the winter. About 60 acres of corn is grown on an average, and the rest of the land is used for oats, sowed cane and other sorghums. Mr. Southard prides himself especially on the care taken to keep the place in a ship-shape condition at all times. The manure is hauled out carefully soon after it is made. The tools are all brought in from the fields promptly just as soon as the men are thru using them. Buildings are kept well painted.

Ten men usually are required to do the work on this farm. Sometimes more hands are needed, of course—just now for example

Mr. Southard is building a big modern sale pavilion of oblong shape, 56 by 72 feet in extreme dimensions which will seat 2,500 persons in preparation for the annual sale October 6 following the American Royal—and several extra men are required. One of the regular men is a graduate of the animal husbandry course of the Kansas State Agricultural college—every effort is made to get high class help. Mr. Southard always pays very good wages.

This farm is a fine example of the success that can be produced by Herefords. It shows, also, the importance of following the requirements of farmers, not fancy breeders, in the breeding operations. Mr. Southard has traveled extensively, and he knows the real needs in the Hereford breed mighty well.



Home on the Monarch Hereford Farm; Mr. Southard Believes in Building up a Satisfactory and Permanent Type of Country Life.





Straub Bros.' Farm, Avoca, Iowa

## Well Done Beyond Comparison

There is a sound old maxim which says that if you want a thing well done, you must do it yourself.

Our experience in the tire business has been a constant confirmation of this truth.

We wanted a thing well done—we wanted the Goodyear Tire well done beyond comparison.

In striving to have it well done, we found the accepted formulas of tire-making wholly inadequate.

We found, for example, that the type of bead commonly used invited rim-cutting.

So we developed the No-Hook bead, which protects Goodyear Tires from rim-cutting.

We found that the type of base commonly used stretched and was insecure.

So we evolved the Braided Piano-Wire base, which didn't stretch, and which *was* secure.

We found that the accepted method of curing allowed wrinkles in the fabric, with consequent blow-outs.

So we perfected the On-Air cure, which permitted inspection and prevented such wrinkles.

We found that as the skill of workmen varied, the quality of the tires varied.

So we produced the Tire-Making machine and reduced the chances of human fallibility.

We found that the fabric used in tires lacked in the strength we wanted.

So in our own mills we developed a fabric stronger than the world had known before.

These are only a portion of the things we have had to do for ourselves, in order to make Goodyear Tires well done beyond comparison.

These are only a few of the factors contributing to that quality in Goodyear Tires which has made them a proper monument to our endeavors.

They are very much better tires than would otherwise be possible.

So much better that the motorists of these United States buy more of them than of any other brand.

You will come to Goodyear Tires—the growing margin of Goodyear leadership assures it.

When you do come to them, you will buy them of the Goodyear Service Station Dealer near you.

He will help you, after the purchase, to get out of Goodyear Tires all that we have built into them—that is his mission.

He will tell you why Goodyear Tubes are better tubes—and what they mean in lowering tire expense.

And he will explain to you the function of the Goodyear Tire-Saver Kit, which, as a primary element in tire conservation, certainly should be in your car.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

**GOODYEAR**  
AKRON



# Farming in War Times

**S** EEDS FOR next season's vegetable garden will be high in price and the supply of some of the best varieties may not be equal to the demand. The sale of vegetable seed this year has greatly exceeded that of any previous year, and indications are that the large area now devoted to gardening will be extended next spring. In view of this situation, it is thought that it will be to the advantage of many gardeners to save seed from their own crop. Among the garden crops from which seed may be easily and profitably saved are sweet corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons and spinach. In selecting seed only that from the strongest and best developed plants, true to the variety type, should be taken. The saving of seed in large quantities is a specialized business, but on a small scale involves little expense.

## What is Available Plant Food?

Every reader of a farm paper must have encountered frequently the expression "available plant food." As defined by R. R. Hudelson of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture it means the plant food which will dissolve readily in the soil water so the plants can take it up. In the animal stomach there are certain digestive fluids that dissolve the food so it can be absorbed into the blood stream. The soil must serve as a stomach for plants and as the plant food dissolves in the soil water it is absorbed into the plant juices and moves up thru the plant where it can be used. The extra water evaporates from the leaves and moves up, giving a constant circulation. From this it can be seen that only dissolved plant food can be used. Almost all soil materials can be dissolved to a slight extent but often the rate of dissolving is slow.

## More Interest in Silos

The dry weather has increased the interest in silos greatly. There will be many thousand silos built in this state before next year. This is especially true around Garnett; in speaking of it recently, Roy Phillips, the county agent of Anderson county, said: "The dry weather should emphasize the importance of a silo to every farmer who has many cattle to carry thru the winter. The crops will be short and therefore feed will be high. Silage makes one of the cheapest forms of roughness for wintering stock or for feeding to dairy cows. Altho your kafir and corn may be small you will realize the most from it if you can arrange to store it in a silo. While the government is making its great effort to conserve the nation's food supply, by urging the canning of all vegetables and fruits, now is the time to help out by putting as much of the crop in the silo as possible. If you have a silo but no stock, fill it anyway or see if your neighbor does not wish to use it. If you do not need the feed this winter it will be just as good a year from today as it is during this winter."

Another thing that is aiding in the interest in the silo movement is the success that is being obtained in filling silos shorthanded. More and more the farmers are coming to fill their silos with but four or five men, working slowly and using the same crew in the field and at the silo. This allows the silage to have ample time to settle while the silo is being filled, and it does not require all of the hands in the neighborhood to help. The big crew required to fill silos when a large cutter is run to its full capacity has done much to discourage men from building silos. When one can use a small crew it is much different, however, and much better all around. Kansas will go forward rapidly in the silo movement in the next few years, and a high proportion of the silos will be filled by small crews.

## To Solve the Labor Problems

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of June 9 I read an article by Charles Dillon entitled "Don't Worry About Kansas." I believe he is right. I do not think there is any reason to worry about Kansas. I live in Kansas and I believe in Kansas and I believe in Governor Capper. But Mr. Dillon expresses a fear that there may be a shortage in farm help. Now I do not believe there is any danger of that either if the farmers will only be fair with the laborers and pay them a living wage, a wage in proportion to the cost of living. For my own part I am too old for military service right at present, being 36 years old, and I do not believe the officers will take me in the army for a long time at least even when they take other men of my age, on account of my hearing, which is not good. But I am a single man and can and will go any place where I am needed. I only ask to be paid a reasonable wage and treated right. I am a free born American citizen and I don't like to be treated as if I was a slave or a dog just because I have to work for a living. I was raised on a ranch in Southeastern Colorado and am thoroughly acquainted with stock and farming. While I lived in Colorado I worked as a cowboy. I left Colorado seven years ago and came to Kansas and since that time I have worked on a farm, tho for the last year or two I have worked at the carpenter's trade which I learned as a boy. So you see I have had a combination training that fits me for country life. I am capable of handling a small farm or ranch, or helping to do it. After harvest and threshing are over here I should be more than glad to get in touch with some farmer or ranchman who

would pay me a fair price for my services and treat me as he would like to have me treat him if he were working for me. I should like to have a place where I could work all winter and I have a friend, a married man with four children, who would like the same thing. We should like to work together if we can. We are not asking for any free advertising; we are willing to pay for all we get. I am just writing this letter to you because I don't think we hear enough from the laboring classes. I think if the laboring classes would talk over their wants with the world at large thru the newspapers there would be little or no need of strikes. I have promised my services here thru harvest but after that I will be at liberty and as I said before I should be more than glad to get in touch with someone who needs me and will need me all winter. If I can't help on the firing line I at least want to help with the food supply.

Sylvia, Kan.

H. C. GAMEL

## Thrift—A Patriotic Necessity

BY S. W. STRAUS

Waste has no right to exist anywhere under any circumstances. Today the man who becomes intoxicated is held in aversion by his fellow-citizens, and tomorrow the man who is not thrifty will be a social outcast, for we shall understand then what we are just beginning to learn today, that the spend-thrift is a public menace. A man cannot waste his own substance alone. Destruction cannot be confined to the individual who commits it. Cast a pebble in the water and the ripples will describe a wide circle. In like manner, waste of any sort describes a vast circle of harmful influence.

Let me call attention to the point at this time that thrift means in a general way simply the elimination of waste. We have had examples recently in this country of the baneful influence of misguided thrift. Because we, as a nation, failed to understand the full meaning of the word, we rushed into practices of false economy when war was declared in such manner that, had they continued, they would have brought about industrial disorganization and personal hardship. We failed to differentiate between constructive and destructive thrift. We concluded that it meant tight-fistedness, and as a result we began to deflect from their normal courses the tides of the nation's money that turned the wheels of industry. While attempting to build up on one hand, we were tearing down on the other.

We must understand that we cannot practice thrift merely by ceasing to spend money. The greater thrift consists not only in the prudent spending and wise saving of money, but in the intelligent regulation of our lives, and, above all things else, the elimination of waste.

## Local Results With Crops

One of the fine results with the farm bureau movement in Kansas has been the great increase in knowledge concerning local crop adaptations and needs. Many tests are being made by these organizations, and the farmers are thus learning of the different results in crop growing without the necessity of going to the trouble to make all the tests. Here is an outline of the crop work in Washington county, in charge of Raymond Schafer of Washington, the county agent:

### Corn Variety Tests.

Comparing different varieties for yield under uniform field conditions: Herman Schroeder, Hanover; M. T. Funnell, Palmer; Fred Marshall, Clyde; Ray Wheeler, Washington; Robert Shaw, Haddam; J. E. Livingstone, Mahaska.

### Sorghum Variety Tests.

A. H. Perry, Greenleaf; Edward Roberts, Greenleaf; R. A. Anderson, Clyde; I. J. Shaffer, Haddam.

### Forage Tests.

Comparing Sudan grass with sweet sorghum for forage production: N. L. Newcomb, Morrowville.

### Sweet Clover Pasture Test.

J. T. Martin, Hanover; Henry Elper, Hanover; Herman Schroeder, Hanover; Henry Palmer, Palmer; Roy Gwin, Morrowville.

### Corn Seedbed Preparation Tests.

Herman Schroeder, Hanover; R. B. Long, Greenleaf; F. E. Ertle, Hanover.

### Oats Smut Control.

J. T. Martin, Hanover.

### Potato Disease Control.

J. T. Martin, Hanover.

### Orchard Demonstrations.

L. C. Allen, Washington; Earl Green, Greenleaf; H. R. Jones, Morrowville; William Zappe, Linn.

## Saving Sweet Clover Seed

There is a big interest in growing Sweet clover in Kansas, and the amount of seed saved this year will be larger than usual. It would be a good idea for men who are just starting with the crop and need a little seed to harvest the plants along the roads and thresh the crop with a flail. This method is necessarily slow and does not hull the seed. It is practicable, therefore, only in regions where the necessary machinery for hulling the seed crop is not available or where the acreage to be threshed is limited. When the seed is to be flailed, the crop ordinarily is cut with a scythe or mowing machine and the plants are raked into piles or windrows. If only small areas are to be harvested in this manner, a canvas or tarpaulin may be spread on the ground beside a windrow or pile and several forkfuls of Sweet clover pitched on the canvas, where the seed may be removed from the plants by striking them a few times with flails,

sticks or forks. After the plants have been struck a few times they should be turned over and struck again. When the seed is removed from the plants, the straw may be pitched to one side, the canvas placed beside another portion of the windrow or by another pile, and the operation repeated. It is not necessary to remove the seed from the canvas until its weight or bulk interferes with moving the canvas.

It is the practice in some sections to place a well-braced frame, covered with wire netting, on a sled and to flail the seed on this frame. The netting used for covering the frame should have meshes 1 inch or less in diameter. The sled should be at least 7 feet wide and 10 feet long and should have sides and ends approximately 12 inches high. Smaller sleds sometimes are used, but a larger one is to be preferred if two or more persons are to flail on it at one time. If the floor of the sled is not perfectly tight, it should be covered with canvas and the edges of the canvas thrown over the sides and ends of the sled, to avoid losing any of the seed and to facilitate its removal. A sled so equipped may be drawn from pile to pile, the plants pitched on it, the seed flailed from them, and the straw returned to the land for soil improvement.

Another method similar to that just described, is to place a frame on a hayrack. The frame should be built sufficiently strong and in such a manner that the person who is to do the flailing may stand on it. It should be covered preferably with galvanized-wire netting having half-inch meshes, and if this is stretched tightly it will strengthen the frame. If it is not practicable to make the hayrack perfectly tight, it should be covered with a tarpaulin or canvas. A wagon so equipped may be pulled from pile to pile or along the windrows, where one person may pitch the plants upon the frame, to be flailed by one or more persons standing on it. After the seed is removed from the plants, the straw may be scattered easily.

Flailed seed should be cleaned thoroughly with sieves and fanning mills to remove the inert matter and immature pods before it is sown or offered for sale on the market. It is recommended that whenever possible unhulled seed be run thru a clover huller to hull the seed or thru an Ames hulling and scarifying machine to remove the hulls and to scarify the seed. By this process the outer coat of the seed is scratched or broken. The scarifying increases the percentage of germination by facilitating the entrance of moisture.

A grain separator is used more than any other machine in Kansas for threshing Sweet clover. This is because more grain separators than clover hullers are found in localities where Sweet clover is grown and because the ordinary clover huller will not handle a large growth of Sweet clover satisfactorily. When the grain separator is operated carefully no trouble should be experienced in removing the seed from the plants, but it is necessary to make certain adjustments if the seed is to be hulled. The adjustments required will vary somewhat with the make of machine and the dryness of the crop. The riddles should be adjusted or changed so they will handle Sweet clover seed properly. Alfalfa or Red clover riddles will answer this purpose. The speed of the fan should be decreased, so the seed will not be blown over, and this usually will be accomplished when the speed is reduced to about one-half that used in threshing grain. The number of rows of concave teeth which should be used will vary with the dryness of the plants and somewhat with their size. When it is not desired to hull the seed, one or two rows of concave teeth will be sufficient. Some operators believe that one or two rows are sufficient to hull 40 to 50 per cent of the seed when the plants are very dry. These are exceptional cases, and hulled seed should not be expected unless more rows of concave teeth are used. If hulled seed is desired it is recommended that a full set be used and that these be set to run closer to the cylinder teeth than is customary when threshing grain. Some operators replace two rows of the smooth, concave teeth with corrugated teeth. This practice is recommended wherever possible, as the corrugated teeth will facilitate greatly the hulling of the seed. Even when these changes are made, only a small percentage of the seed will be hulled if the pods are damp. If the plants have been permitted to make a very large growth the machine may clog unless the number of rows of concave teeth is reduced. Clogging may be overcome for the most part by feeding the bundles to the machine slowly. This precaution is necessary regardless of the size of the plants if the seed is to be removed properly and hulled. It is possible to hull from 90 to 95 per cent of the seed when the proper adjustments are made and the plants are dry. A clover-hulling attachment, which consists for the most part of special sieves and several rows of corrugated concave teeth, which replace the ordinary concave teeth, has been used with success.

As a rule, ordinary clover hullers do not handle Sweet clover very satisfactorily. Machines with cylinders larger than those commonly used are giving fair satisfaction provided the plants do not make a large growth, but even these machines have not been so successful as properly adjusted and equipped grain separators. A clover huller will handle a 2 to 3 foot growth of Sweet clover if the rows of threshing concaves are reduced and the plants are fed slowly to the machine. It will not hull Sweet clover so well as Red clover, and it is doubtful whether it will hull more seed than a grain separator equipped with a hulling attachment. It is the custom in some localities to run the Sweet clover thru a threshing machine without adjusting the concaves and then to run the unhulled seed as delivered by the grain separator thru a clover huller. A fair quality of seed may be obtained by this process, but it calls for much extra labor and time, and for this reason should be avoided whenever possible.

H. S. COE.  
United States Department of Agriculture.

## Information on Knot Tying

Information on the tying of different kinds of knots and the splicing of rope is contained in an illustrated bulletin on "The Use of Rope on the Farm," just issued. The publication contains a discussion on rope materials as well as the construction, kinds, weight and strength of rope. Information also is given on the mending of ropes and the making of rope halters. A copy may be had without cost on application to the agricultural college extension service, Columbus, Ohio.



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

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## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

### Better Physical Training

Out of the welter of war and preparation on the part of the United States for participation in the conflict, there is likely to come some good in a way that perhaps was not thought of before we started this preparation.

In examining the young men under the selective draft, there seems to be an astonishing number found to be physically defective. In some cases the number excused from the service on account of physical defects reaches the astonishing total of 50 per cent. Evidently we need in this country physical education fully as much as mental training. Our educational system must be counted exceedingly defective when from 30 to 50 per cent of the young men in the very prime of life cannot pass muster in a physical examination.

If it is a fact that a third of our young men lack from 25 to 50 per cent of being physically fit, it means a tremendous waste of productive energy.

The young fellow who goes out into the world handicapped by physical defects hasn't a fair show in the race. Is the lame man to blame if he fails to get over as much ground within a given time as the man with perfect limbs and muscles? Our schools have given little attention to physical training. In the common schools very few of the teachers know how to develop their pupils physically, and in the higher educational institutions, while there is a large amount of money spent on gymnasiums, comparatively few of the students are given the physical training they ought to have. At nearly all these institutions a few young men who are the best physical specimens are picked out and trained for the football, baseball and other teams. There is not enough attention paid to the physical development of the average students, who really need the training. It is very questionable whether the training of the few men on the athletic teams is a benefit. They are likely to be over-developed along certain lines, and in after years their training is just as likely to do them harm as good.

What is needed is a systematic physical development in all the schools from the grade schools up to the highest educational institutions which will make all of the students physically fit. This need has never been brought home to us until it became necessary to examine all the young men between the ages of 21 and 31. Of course only a small proportion of the young men who have registered have been examined yet, but there is no reason to hope that the percentage of physically defective is going to grow less as the examination proceeds.

### Another Western Farmer's Views

I have been a reader of Passing Comment for years. I know your views on the subject of universal military service in time of peace. I am a farmer and have lost all my crops for two years except last year's wheat crop, yet I have \$100 to donate to the National Peace League or to any other society opposed to compulsory military service in time of peace. I suggest that as soon as you may do so—now is not the time—you advise your readers to stop their papers if the editors advocate the idea of compulsory military service in time of peace. Boycott all papers which advocate that plan. That would end their influence. If that is not sufficient, organize the farmers who are opposed to it. Get them to demand of Congress that no such law shall be passed and tell the members we will refuse to grow grain if such a law is passed. Kansas has the power to prevent such a movement if we will only unite and make our demand, because Kansas produces enough wheat some years to feed one-third of all the people in the United States.

I am with you on this, but I disagree with you in thinking we can raise wheat in years so dry that nature cannot make Buffalo grass grow. We have used lister drills here for 20 years and they have been largely discarded because of the amount of power required to pull them thru the ground. There is some wheat south and west of Jetmore around Ransom in Ness county. This locality got some local showers which gave it the advantage in the way of moisture. I presume the same condition prevailed at Hays.

I have 90 acres of corn planted May 1 or before that, most of which is dead and what is alive is not much above the lister ridges. This corn was well worked and free from weeds. So take my word for it, no sort of drill will make wheat grow without rain or irrigation.

Jetmore, Kan.

A. J. FERRIS.

It is my opinion that when the present war is ended war and preparation for war will be unpopular all over the world and therefore there will be

no need of resorting to such drastic measures as Mr. Ferris suggests. That opinion is based on the theory that Germany is going to be defeated and along with it the German military system. If Germany should win this nation will be obliged to resort to universal military service and become a powerful military nation, because Germany intends, in event she wins this war to dominate the world.

Now a word in regard to the lister drill.

It is true that wheat will not grow without moisture but I have never known a year in Kansas which was entirely without moisture. I have in my desk two photographs taken at the Hays experiment station. One was taken in March and the other earlier when there was some snow on the ground. The photographs show two plots of wheat in the same field. The ground is all of the same kind, the land was prepared in the same way in both cases and sown at the same time, the only difference being that one part of the field was drilled in the ordinary way and the other part was put in with the lister drill. The earlier photograph shows that on the field drilled in the ordinary manner most of the slight fall of snow had been blown off the field leaving it bare. In the case of the part drilled in with the lister drill the snow had gathered in the furrows. In the later picture the wheat on the part of the field sown in the ordinary manner hardly shows at all, while in the furrows where it was listed the wheat is shown growing quite thick and rank.

At harvest time the wheat on the part of the field put in with the lister drill produced a good crop. I have not the exact figures at hand but am told that it was about 18 bushels an acre, while the wheat in that part of the field sown in the ordinary manner was almost a failure as was the wheat all over that part of Kansas. Now it must be remembered that the two plots of wheat were on the same kind of ground, sown at the same time with the same kind of seed and the ground was prepared in each case in the same way, the only difference being in the manner of planting. This seems to be a pretty convincing demonstration to me. Of course if no rain falls and there is no snow and no irrigation, in short no moisture, there will be no wheat crop no matter how the seed is put in the ground, but I am confident that in a dry, windy country, taking a series of years the wheat put in with a lister drill on ground prepared properly will produce a great deal more grain than wheat sown in the ordinary manner.

### Lands on TenEyck

Can you stand for a little criticism and fault finding? It seems as if some kind of prevarication dope must have got into your editorial system. For instance what in Sam Hill ails our old friend TenEyck, when he states that a horse will pull a load at a speed of only 1½ to 2 miles an hour? Has his zeal in behalf of the toy tractor made him batty, or does he think the life-time owners of horses have never made any estimate of their strength? Now listen. Just print this estimate by a man who knows, and we will leave it to the farmer readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze as to who is right.

A pair of 1200-pound horses will pull 50 bushels of wheat weighing 3,000 pounds loaded on a wagon weighing 1,000 pounds, with a driver weighing 200 pounds at a rate of 2½ miles an hour over good country roads, a distance of 12 miles and return with the empty wagon and be ready for another load the next day. Such teams of horses have done that, are doing it, and if properly fed and watered will continue to do such light tasks and keep in good condition. Now about the crop conditions, Tom. Print the truth. We will respect you for it; it won't hurt the state. Say that out of the 105 counties in the state, 40 will not grow enough feed, leaving out the straw, to winter the work horses alone. Whole townships of fine, fertile land will not produce a bed tick full of forage of any kind. Many thousands of acres were not planted in anything this spring and unnumbered thousands show only the bare, burned ridges, the corn never having even sprouted. Ask any traveling man of your acquaintance, or trainman running over the western half of the state and note what he will say of the corn crop. Whole fields are burned up, whipped off and blown up against the fences; the prairie will burn anywhere a match is struck; thousands of men are hauling water for their stock. Let's have the facts, Tom.

The failure of Kansas crops is expected as a matter of course. We are used to that, but I have no patience with individuals and periodicals which persist in the face of facts in crying "Tull bins" over empty meal sacks.

Vesper, Kan.

JOHN C. BAIRD.

I judge after reading this communication that my friend John Baird has been thrown out of balance

mentally by the heat. I have received a good many crazy and unreasonable letters, and for utter unreasonableness this one stands near the head. To begin with Mr. TenEyck is responsible for his own opinions, I am not. Neither have I said a word either approving or condemning his opinion. When Mr. Baird says that the Farmers Mail and Breeze has misrepresented the crop conditions in Kansas he is simply allowing his imagination to run wild. I do not need to ask traveling men to tell me what the crop conditions are in Kansas, and I have made no pretense that they are favorable. On the contrary I announced a month ago that there was every prospect that there would be practically a total crop failure in Western Kansas. Furthermore, if Baird had read what I did say he would not have made himself ridiculous by accusing me of saying things I never thought of saying and which were in fact just the opposite of what I have said.

I have not the slightest objection to criticism provided the critic knows what he is talking about and sticks to the truth, but in these days of the high cost of clothing I hate to see a man ruin his head covering by talking thru it the way John Baird does. Let me give you some of your own advice; tell the truth and I will respect you for it. Also incidentally try to talk sense. This time I forgive you, John. You have possibly been running around out in the hot sun in your bare head and the almost intolerable heat has partially baked your brain.

### Families of the Soldiers

I have received many letters asking for information as to what the government will do for the families of men who enlist or are selected by the draft. There is an impression that this provision has already been made by law. This is a mistake. Bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress with the approval of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury providing for the care of the families of soldiers, and for soldiers who may be disabled in the service, but they have not become laws. Of course it is probable that neither bill will pass just in the form it has been introduced—but it is also entirely probable that a law will be enacted which will follow the general plan of the bills introduced, and for that reason I give this general outline.

First the bill provides that where the soldier is a married man a minimum of at least \$15 a month shall be deducted from his pay to be sent to his family. The pay of a private under the new law is \$30 a month so that one-half of his pay would be deducted and sent to his family. This amount is to be supplemented by the government by an allowance according to the size of the soldier's family up to a maximum of \$50 a month; that is, in some cases the government might pay the family \$50 a month in addition to the \$15 a month deducted from the soldier's pay. An insurance plan for caring for disabled soldiers is also in the bill for giving pensions from \$40 to \$75 a month minimum up to \$200 a month for the higher officers.

In case of entire disability of a private soldier without a family he would receive \$40 a month and if he needed a nurse or attendant he would receive \$20 additional. If he had a widowed mother dependent on him for support he would receive \$10 additional. If he subsequently married his allowance would be increased \$15 more. If later on he had children he would receive \$10 a month for each of the first two, making a possible total of \$105 a month. In addition he would be fitted with artificial limbs and supplied with medical treatment at government expense. If he should set up in some private business this would not interfere with his allowance from the government.

The plan looks like a good one to me with this exception. I never have been able to see why a man who happened to be an officer during a war should receive a larger pension after peace was declared and the men had returned to private life than the private soldier. The officer has all the best of it during the time of active service. True he has more responsibility than the private but he receives many times the pay and does not have to endure so much hardship. Under the present law the private soldier will receive \$30 a month or \$300 a year, which is the most liberal pay ever given private soldiers, except I believe the Canadian sol-



diers, but the lowest grade of commissioned officer, the second lieutenant, gets \$1,700 a year, almost five times the pay of the private. Out of this, of course, he has to provide his uniform, while the clothing of the private is furnished to him, but at that the second lieutenant has a great advantage over the private.

When the officer is advanced to first lieutenant his pay increases to \$2,000 per annum, and when he reaches a captaincy he gets \$2,400 and certain allowances in addition. If he reaches the grade of major he pulls down \$3,000 a year. As a lieutenant colonel he receives \$3,500 and if he reaches the rank of colonel he gets \$4,000 with considerable addition in the way of allowances. When he has held a rank for five years his pay is increased 10 per cent. At the end of another five years another 10 per cent is added and this process is continued until his pay is increased 40 per cent, provided he holds the same rank for 20 years.

Naturally officers having to take greater responsibilities than privates while in the service would expect to receive higher pay, but when peace has come and both officer and private have again become equals as private citizens I can see no reason why one should be favored over the other. The whole tendency of giving large pensions to men who have been commissioned officers is to create class distinctions in private life. It is following, the British military system in which the commissioned officers were supposed to be picked from the so-called nobility and wealthier classes, and after their army service was over they were supposed to be supported by the government as becomes gentlemen. Such distinctions in private life ought to have no place in this republic.

### German Barbarism

A subscriber at White City sends me a clipping from a paper published in Iowa. The clipping is a story of the atrocities practiced by the Germans in Belgium and France. The subscriber who sends the clippings asks if I believe the statements made.

I do not know anything about the truth or falsity of those particular statements, but after reading them I must say that it does not seem to me that they show a greater degree of cruelty than other acts of German troops which are not only acknowledged but justified and warmly defended by the German government. For example, what could be more cruel than the order to take certain leading non-combatants of a city or town and hold them as hostages and responsible for the conduct of every citizen of the city or town? If perchance some hot headed citizen, made wild and frantic with just rage on account of the unprovoked invasion of his country, fired a shot at the German troops, that was sufficient cause, according to the German government, for taking out the noncombatant hostages and deliberately shooting them down.

If a shot was fired from some house in the captured city or town, or if some German officer or soldier said that a shot had been fired, that according to the German authorities was sufficient justification for murdering all the people, old and young, without regard to age or sex and entirely regardless of whether they had been in any way responsible for the shot.

What can be more heartless and cruel than the deliberate sinking of the Lusitania without an effort to save any of the passengers, altho the commander of the U-boat knew that hundreds of those passengers were women and children? What could be more utterly cold blooded than the conduct of the submarine commander who recently sunk the merchant ship Belgian Prince? After sinking the ship the life boats were destroyed and the crew taken on board the submarine and told that they would not need life boats. Then they were placed on the deck of the submarine, which was at that time sailing on the surface. After carrying them some distance from the torpedoed ship the hatches leading to the interior of the submarine were closed and the U-boat submerged, leaving the helpless men struggling hopelessly in the water 200 miles from land. Can the human mind think of worse savagery?

No matter how this war ends what a store of hate the German military power has laid up for the German people! It will take a generation to recover even a moderate degree of respect among the other people of the world; so no matter how the war ends now Germany and the German people are terrible losers.

If some reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze makes the excuse for the Germans that war at best is barbarous and breeds barbarism I will admit it, but that only makes the indictment against Germany the stronger, for that government is built on the theory that war is necessary to the growth and development of a nation. Nietzsche, a leading university professor and author, declared that instead of a good cause justifying a war a war justified a cause, and Von Bernhardi in his book "Germany and the Next War" says: "I must first of all examine the aspirations for peace which seem to dominate our age and threaten to poison the soul of the German people. I must try to prove that war is not merely a necessary element in the life of nations but also is a necessary element in the life of a nation in which it finds the highest expression of strength and vitality." Again in Chapter II, which is entitled "Duty to Make War," Bernhardi says: "Under certain circumstances it is not only the right but

the moral and political duty of statesmen to bring about a war."

According to this exponent of German militarism war is necessary to the development of a nation but if there is no other way to get a war provoke one, bring it about. So then if war is hell; if it is brutalizing; if it leads to barbarism, remember that it was the settled policy of Germany to bring about this condition whenever her military men and statesmen considered the time propitious for Germany. In other words Germany deliberately chose the road which leads to barbarism and unspeakable cruelty.

### "Stop, Look, Listen"

Years ago, when a bushel of wheat looked like 30 cents, farmers were opposed to the idea of members of the boards of trade dealing in futures. "They are selling millions of bushels of fictitious wheat; thereby forcing down the price of real wheat." Farmers never stopped to think that every sale implies a purchase; that if they did sell more than was produced, some one bought more than was produced and that these two fictions cancelled one another, so that in reality the price of wheat was founded on facts.

Today the market conditions are exactly reversed. A bushel of wheat is beginning to look like \$3.30. Prices have been advancing for three years, and now the consuming classes are objecting to the "speculators" and shutting their eyes to the facts. Now, what are the facts of the case?

First: That owing to the development of modern improvements in the factory system there has been a sudden increase of food consumers in the cities. The manufacturers, to secure their operatives, are paying much higher wages than farmers can afford to pay and are taking laborers away from the farms. The profits that they are making from automobiles, munitions, ships and war supplies fully justifies almost any wages.

Second: The Russian bin has been closed and locked for three years.

Third: In 1916 the American farmers farmed more land with more teams, more tractors, more tools and more men with greater skill, hope and energy than ever before; for the demands were greater and the prices higher than this generation had ever known. The result of all this effort was a net decrease in the grain crops—wheat, oats, rye and corn—in the United States of 1,000 million bushels.

Fourth: No one knows how many million bushels are rotting on the bottoms of the oceans, because of the vicious German attacks on the merchant navies of the world.

Fifth: To make the situations still more binding Providence ordained such weather conditions thru the past winter that 12 million acres of winter wheat was destroyed.

Sixth: The pro-Germans for the last year have been asking for an embargo of foodstuffs against England, claiming that we were to be starved. Millions of persons believed them and those millions started a rush to buy all kinds of foodstuffs, including flour. Some families bought six months' supplies. It was a senseless food panic.

Seventh: For two years this country has had the greatest flood of prosperity ever known. This gave unlimited buying power.

For none of these things except the last are the farmers responsible. We have added to the national prosperity. We are guilty on that count. The united effect of all these causes was to raise the price of cash wheat to the highest point in an entire generation.

Does any sane person believe the recent advances in the price of wheat were caused by a few slick board of trade men, taking the farmers under their wing, and by a few smart deals, putting up prices not only of wheat, but of everything we raise or buy, to their present level?

For example: On May 3 in Kansas City "May Futures" sold at \$2.84, and cash wheat sold for \$3.06, 22 cents above the speculative price. On May 9 in Kansas City "May Futures" closed at \$3.10 while the cash price of the actual wheat was \$3.26. The speculative price was 16 cents below the cash price.

The grain commission men who are earning their daily bread by doing a necessary work, in a most effective way, for a fraction of a cent a bushel, must despise a whole lot of shallow pen pushers who write without insight or thought.

Farmers are beginning to understand this question. They are students and are learning. In 1911 we had a small crop of good quality, and the grain buyers in this county took it off the farmers' hands on a margin of 22 cents below Kansas City prices. In 1916 these same men bought thousands of bushels of wheat on a margin of 9 cents below Kansas City prices, a difference of 13 cents in the farmers' favor. Why? Because a Farmers' Union co-operative association was buying grain at eight railroad stations in this county on a margin of about 11 cents, and making money on that margin.

At a certain railroad station about 20 miles from the Mitchell county line, the grain men last year bought on a basis of 9 cents below our prices or 20 cents below Kansas City. At another city in Kansas about 200 miles east of us with much lower freight rates, the price of wheat has been for at least two years, 25 cents below Mitchell county prices. We believe these facts justify us in thinking that the grain men would be buying on a margin of 20 cents a bushel if the co-operative corporation were not doing business here.

We believe the real remedy for high priced wheat is more high prices. Put the price of wheat at \$3.25 a bushel and everyone who can will raise wheat; and every housewife in the land will lie awake nights, studying how to cut the price of bread, both working for the same result the one is working for increased crops and the other for decreased consumption. The laws of supply and demand are natural laws, and no government on earth has ever succeeded in abolishing a natural law. It is the co-operation of supply and demand that regulates prices. No matter what we get or don't get, the farmers will do their full duty.

Beloit, Kan.

W. F. RAMSEY.

### He Favors a Theocracy

In your recent issue, I notice a discussion concerning a theocracy. It is scarcely correct to call the proposed scheme a theocracy, inasmuch as the one who proposes it says it is his own idea. No man can formulate principles for a theocracy. In your comment, I notice this statement: "Of all forms of government, I think a theocracy would be the most objectionable." Your comment prob-

ably is based on the idea in the plan you were discussing. But, as we all know, a theocracy is a historical institution. It has held a very important place among governments. And while it was given up in favor of a monarchy, I do not believe a statesman of the present day would wish to go on record with a sweeping objection to it. I believe a democracy to be the best form of national government in existence at present. But I would like to draw two comparisons between it and the theocracy:

1. Food Production. Our government wishes us to raise all the wheat we can, and we are going to do it. I am a law abiding citizen, and an industrious man. I have land, which, under the best conditions, has the possibility of 50-fold increase in wheat. Yet, when I serve my government to the best of my ability, and use my mind and muscle to the best advantage, the government cannot insure the conditions to make my land yield even a 10-fold increase. Drouth, pestilence or hail may reduce my crop to a low yield. In sections of Kansas, one rain, this last week, would have produced thousands of bushels of corn. But, regardless of the great desire for corn, our government could not send the rain.

Under the theocracy, I just quote the provision: "I am the Lord, your God. Ye shall keep my sabbaths, and reverence my sanctuary: I am the Lord. If ye walk in my statutes and keep my commandments and do them; then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach to the vintage, and the vintage shall reach until the sowing time, and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in the land safely."

Every student of history knows that these conditions for food supply were fulfilled literally. There was always abundance when the people kept the statutes and commandments. The people might transgress, and the land fail to yield, but when they returned to the law, the land at once became productive.

2. Comparison; the Military Call. Our government is calling our best young men to the field. She can only promise victory at an awful cost, and probably after many defeats. Our government cannot say just what a company of soldiers will do. I quote again from the theocracy: "Ye shall chase your enemies and they shall fall before you by the sword. And five of you shall chase 100 and 100 of you shall put 10,000 to flight. And your enemies shall fall before you by the sword." These promises were made good. I could show instances of great victories gained without loss to the theocracy. But these things are known to all the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I speak thus, not with a thought of criticism for our government, but because I am always ready with a good word for the theocracy.

Your comment also contains this sentence: "Fortunately, however, there is scarcely a remote chance that such a government ever will be established." Again, I quote from high authority; referring to the last days, this word is written of Jehovah: "And He shall judge among many nations, and rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." A theocratic form of government will surely come, and many of us will greet it with satisfaction.

Sterling, Kan.

EDWIN S. EVANS.

### Food Control and the Packers

From an Address by Governor Capper August 3 at Benedict.

If the Federal Government is to control food distribution it should begin with the packing industry and meats. Secretary Houston weeks ago stated, to quiet apprehension, that foods were sufficient for national needs, except in the matter of meats. This country 25 years ago possessed 58 million cattle and 62 million people. Today it possesses 100 million people and only 41 million cattle.

Notwithstanding the fact that meat prices are higher than ever known, the farmers generally do not breed and feed cattle. They have been so often caught in a trap in dealing with cattle that they fear the business. Like the oil industry, the packers have followed the practice of putting up prices when the production fell too low, to induce persons to go into "development," or to stock up with high-priced stock. When the product increased far enough the bottom was knocked out of the price of the raw material. This is the reason the national cattle supply has declined 33 per cent at a time when the population and demand for meat have increased 50 per cent. Farmers have been afraid to stick to the business. This is the reason also why two packing firms alone last year paid in actual dividends 125 million dollars, or a greater sum probably than the dividend made by the entire farming output of Kansas, livestock included. The packing industry has control of the cattle market. It dominates the stockyards. It has destroyed the local butcher. It has bullied the railroads so that before the Interstate Commerce Commission not many months ago the railroads of the Southwest complained that thru their traffic bureau and their threats to throw shipments to any road that would treat them liberally the packers had obtained service from the railroads in four years at rates 4 million dollars less than the Commission had held reasonable. This is one of the reasons why Western railroads demanded higher general rates from the public. If the Federal Government means to tackle the food problem in earnest it cannot do better than to begin with the packing industry.



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## Rain Helped the Corn Crop

### Coffey County Will Sow a Great Deal of Wheat

BY HARLEY HATCH

**THIS MORNING** it is actually raining, the second rain of the last few days. The precipitation has been small but as a change from the hot winds of last week it is very welcome. I don't know just how it will affect the corn or what it will do to the kafir. Could we have enough to wet well down to the roots we might still be in time to raise a fair crop of kafir for we usually need not fear frost here until well into October. As for the corn, it might turn out as in 1910 when a badly burned prospect was revived by rains which fell about this time; that year we picked an average of 15 bushels to the acre on this farm from every field but one, and that after we had given up raising any corn at all.

We have not threshed yet but the news which comes from the farms where threshing has been done is all good. The yield and quality of both wheat and oats was never excelled here. Haying is about completed and if the tonnage is less than usual the price more than makes that up. Pastures are dry but there is grass in most of them which, while brown, is making weight on the cattle even if it does not make much milk.

We finished haying this week. Every nook and corner that would yield a forkful was cut and saved. The main field and the larger patches were baled and stored in the barn while the smaller nooks were gathered up and stacked near the barn. From these small corners we secured about 4 tons, which was well worth saving in these days when most hay men are talking \$20 hay right on the farm. We had about 2 tons wet in the bunch by the only rain we have had since July 7, and we would have been willing to sacrifice more could we have secured more rain by doing so.

Corn in most fields in this neighborhood is down to a forage proposition. The hot winds have about finished our hopes for much grain and in most fields the fodder yield will be less than in any year since I have lived in Kansas, and we moved here in 1896. On this farm I should judge that the prospect for any grain from corn was about like that of 1901, providing we get no more hot winds. On the moist spots on the hill-sides which usually are seepy in wet years there is a promise of some corn but on the whole we have a show for mighty little grain of that sort. The prospect for fodder is good with us, better than in 1913, for at this date most of the corn is out in tassels. In 1913 some of our corn on the higher ground was like that belonging to the colored homesteader in Oklahoma in the early days. Asked how his corn had turned out he replied, "Mister, she never bloomed." Our corn will all "bloom" this year.

On every hand we hear men making plans for carrying their stock thru the winter. Every bit of feed will be saved and even then some men will not have enough and must sell some stock. I do not think it wise to try to buy much feed this year to carry over common stock cattle. I do not think it will pay even to feed the hay we have raised to such cattle; the combination of such cattle and \$20 hay will not make value enough next spring to pay expenses. On the other hand, it will pay well to keep breeding stock of extra quality. It is not good policy to sell the best just because the animals will bring more money now, for most of us ought to have it beaten in by this time that four good cows will make more net profit than a dozen poor ones.

If we are forced to cut our fodder very early we are going to stack it just as soon as it is dry enough. Some men say such fodder will not keep well in a stack but it will; it will keep just the same as hay. If the stack is full of holes and the bundles slant the wrong way the fodder will not keep, but if it is stacked well it will keep in good condition. We had some experience along that line in 1913; we stacked part of our fodder that year and it came out of the stack nice and bright, while that left in the field

was partly ruined by the heavy fall rains. Immature fodder, such as many of us will have this year, spoils very easily in a wet fall or winter. This small fodder stacks up as easily as wheat or oats and we stack it in exactly the same way. We prefer round stacks to ricks and carry them up as high as the pitcher can throw.

Contrary to our experience in all other years the top planted corn on plowed ground on this farm is standing the dry weather better than that which is listed. The ground plowed easily last spring so we plowed a little deeper than usual; then just at planting time came a good rain which enabled us to make a good seedbed. It has stood the dry weather well ever since it was planted, and today our best show for corn is on this top planted field. We are not hoping for much but we would like to get our seed and some for the chickens.

A great deal of wheat will be sown here this fall if conditions are even fairly favorable. Many farmers have their ground already plowed and it is in good condition despite the extreme dryness. It does not work up chunky or cloddy but seems to pulverize well. Disk plows seem to be doing exceptionally good work this summer; the ground is loose and there are no grass or weeds starting, which gives the disks a fine chance. Some farmers who own disk plows who have not used them for some time are using them now with fine results, and a number of other farmers are talking of buying this style of plows to get a lot of plowing done this fall.

Many men intend to sow wheat in the cornfields after the corn has been cut, and I should think such fields would make ideal seedbeds if any rain at all falls. The soil is as loose as when it was plowed last spring, and it is almost entirely free from grass or weeds. If the fodder which this year is much lighter than common is shocked up in big shocks there will not be much room taken up on the field. We have not raised any wheat on this farm since 1909 but are planning on sowing some this fall and likely will put it on the corn ground. Seed is going to be very costly but so long as no Chinch bugs are present I can't see why we don't have as good a chance of raising wheat here as in any part of the West. Even the highest upland fields made 25 bushels of wheat to the acre here this year and while we may not have so favorable a season for wheat again for a long time half that amount would make a profitable crop, especially when we consider that the government has fixed a minimum price of \$2 a bushel.

Not since 1894 have I seen prairie grass cut so hard as it did this year. In that long gone year we were living in Nebraska and had 80 acres of creek bottom hay rented. It was so dry that nothing but a short wiry growth came up which simply could not be cut with the mowing machines then in use. This year the hard cutting seems to have been caused by a fine, dry grass in the bottom but we have been given no trouble with the new 6-foot cut machine. It seemed to run easily and to cut close. When baling we kept two machines running most of the time, having secured another 6-foot cut machine from a neighbor. This machine had cut more than 800 acres yet it ran well even in the hard cutting of this year.

The alfalfa since the second crop was cut for hay has made but a small growth but this growth is simply "lousy" with seed. If we can get this cut and raked we can save a lot of seed but it is going to be close grubbing to get it all. The mowers will have to be set to cut close and it will have to be raked cross-ways; even then we will likely lose many plants. This seed is worth cutting only on the field which was top dressed with manure last spring. The field which had no manure will make nothing except in one spot where the soil is deeper. We would like to save some seed for we are planning on sowing more ground to alfalfa; even on our thin soil it has proved our most profitable crop during the last few dry years.



# Western Clubs Show Class

## Out in the Short Grass Country They Have Real Pep

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

THERE MUST be something about the atmosphere in Western Kansas that produces pep. There isn't a "dead" club in the West and some of them are the real pepper pods. In fact, live, aggressive county clubs are the rule all over the state, only two county clubs having proved in need of the undertaker

we are in line for first." That's about what 179 other Duroc breeders think, too. Jumping back to Eastern Kansas we have Johnson county with four boys to show you: William Teas, the county leader, hustled quite a while before he got his club lined up but they have been going strong ever since. Cecil Justice couldn't attend this get acquainted meeting but we are hoping he will be on hand with his club for the big fair doings. The Johnson county boys are William Teas, 16; John Skinner, 15; Kenneth Steed and Herbert Reynolds, 12; Cecil Justice, 11. All have Polands except Herbert who has a Duroc, so you can see that Johnson is just as black as Ness is red.

Clark county was listed among the first ten clubs when the pep standing was published a few weeks ago. It would still be there. Arthur Salyer is the sort of leader who says, "Come on, boys," and they keep coming. He's been visiting the members in their homes and hauling them to meeting places in the family Ford. Not only that but the Clark county club expects to drive thru to the fair "in our jitney" as Arthur puts it. Keep your eye on Clark county, it will bear watching. The members are Arthur Salyer and Samuel Clapper, 15; Jesse Tindall and Elvin Zane, 12; Loren Snow, 11. Arthur has a Spotted Poland, Elvin a Poland and the others Durocs. Elvin's sow has not farrowed but they have a good entry of pigs.

Our space must mostly be taken with pictures now. Many club members are



Back, Left to Right: Harold Mellies, Kenneth Sherrill, Alfred Loveless. Front: Horace Jones, Floyd Legg.

so far. And instead of securing the undertaker I put in a new county leader who is working hard to instill pride and pep. Both of these clubs are Eastern Kansas groups. Queer fellows, aren't they?

Winning prizes and making profit is the smallest part of our club work. Ask the boys in any county where regular meetings are being held and you will find that the friendships formed and the good times had are considered the biggest things of all. You fellows who have not been meeting regularly, proud of your county work and your connection with the state-wide club, wouldn't know how to act if I should visit you and bring that \$50 in gold in payment for the special county prize along. And that's what I hope to do. There will be big doings when I hand over those five shining gold pieces to five happy and deserving boys.

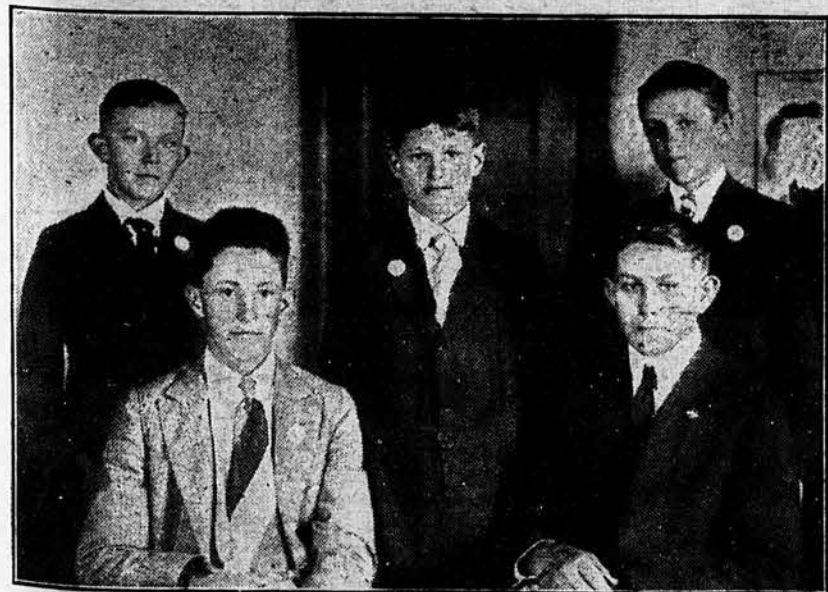
Ness county is one of the top-notchers among the Western Kansas clubs. Every member is on his toes and no better leader could be asked for than Kenneth Sherrill. The Ness county boys have had monthly meetings and as they must travel 98 miles to get together that's saying a lot. All hope to come to the fair. Kenneth Sherrill is 14, Floyd Legg and Horace Jones are 11, Alfred Loveless is 12 and Harold Mellies is 13. All have Durocs except Harold who has a Poland. Ness has 26 pigs in the contest. "I think a Duroc will win first this year," writes Alfred. "As they won second last year



Back, Left to Right: John Skinner, William Teas. Front: Herbert Reynolds, Kenneth Steed.

waiting to be presented to you. It's only a few days when we will get together for the big Topeka meeting which may mean much for the future of our boys.

Fertility that runs down the creek won't grow more wheat for the Allies.



Three Cheers for Clark County. Back, Left to Right: Elvin Zane, Loren Snow, Jesse Tindall. Front: Samuel Clapper, Arthur Salyer.

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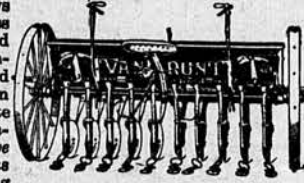
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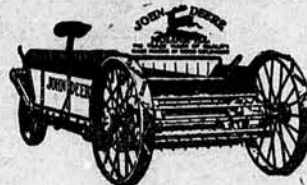
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is the work of specialists, whose knowledge and energies are devoted exclusively to the production and perfection of that tool. Each has behind it a story of careful selection and embodiment of ideas for improvement — of painstaking and costly experiments in the laboratory and in the field.

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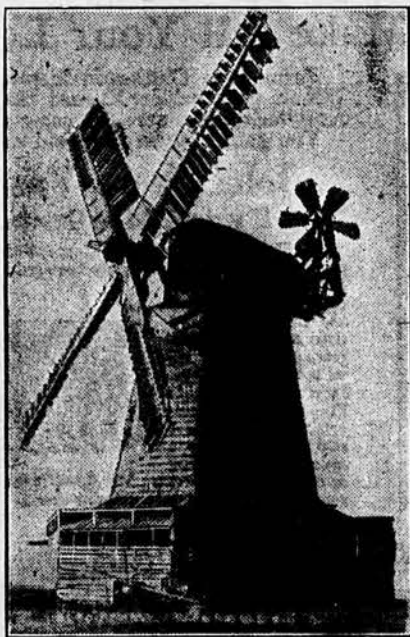
## Where is this Windmill?

No, not in Holland. It's Right Here in Kansas

BY A. G. KITTELL

THIS picture was made in Smith county, Kansas—not over in Europe as you may have thought at first glance. It shows a windmill of the true Dutch type and size, with all the attachments and contrivances of these famous old mills of Holland. The mill is one of the landmarks of that part of Kansas. It is an interesting sight for travelers—so interesting that the old miller and his wife become impatient at having to show it, and explain its operation to the scores of visitors who stop at the place. The miller is getting even now by selling postcard pictures of the old structure, to these sightseers.

The mill is located near the inland town of Reamsville, a few miles south of the Nebraska border. It was built



40 years ago by two brothers named Schwarz, one of whom has operated the mill ever since, except during periods when it was out of order. At present the mill is disabled temporarily, being short one sail which was blown down during a high wind. To the uninitiated visitor the wonder is that the structure has withstood the Kansas winds during all these years, with its 57-foot tower, and huge sails having a spread of 60 feet. Besides, the mill stands on an eminence, exposed to the full force of the wind from all directions. But the massive timbers in the framework of the tower, tell the story of its resistance to winds. The construction of the sails or arms, with their wings operating like the shutters of the old-fashioned window blinds, leaves little surface exposed to the force of the wind.

The first work on the mill was done in 1877, but on account of the difficulty in getting timbers, gear wheels, and other parts, in those pioneer times, it was not finished and ready for operation until 1883. The timbers had to be transported for many miles from streams in southeastern Nebraska, and the nearest place to get the gear wheels cast was Lincoln, Neb. The outside of the tower is covered with shingles, roof, sides, and all, while around the base a corn crib is built as shown in the picture.

The upper part of the tower, carrying the sails and shaft, is built so that it will revolve. The sails must be kept in the face of the wind, or they are likely to be wrecked in case of a storm. An ingenious, tho' age-old device, is used to do this automatically. The small wheel, shown in the picture, is directly opposite the large one. When the main shaft is directly in line with the wind, the small wheel is protected and therefore at rest. But in case the wind veers around, this small wheel is exposed and begins turning. This operates a small cog wheel on the large, stationary geared wheel placed flat-wise on top of the main tower. This turns the entire head or top of the tower until the sails are brought back, face on, to the wind, which automatically brings the small wheel to rest again.

The mill is used principally to make graham flour, corn meal, and similar products, and for grinding feed. Patrons of the mill come for many miles bring-

ing their grist to be ground into meal, or graham. The mill is equipped with the large, old-fashioned millstones which no roller mills or other modern machinery have yet been able to equal for the quality of product turned out.

### Diving is Great Fun

To become a fancy diver requires unceasing practice and skill, but anyone, with a little effort, can learn to take a plain front and back dive.

It is very important at the start to realize the part played by the head in diving. It guides the body thru the air in the same manner as the front planes on a flying machine guide its body. Throw the head back and keep it there thruout the entire dive and the body will hit flat, making what is known as a "belly flopper." On the other hand, a pulling of the chin in hard will make the body go in perpendicular or turn over and hit on the back.

To learn the front dive, stand on a support a few inches above the surface of the water, getting a good purchase of the edge of the support with the ball of the feet, fall forward, pulling the chin in hard, and shove the body out while falling, but before the feet leave the support. While preparing for the dive, hold the arms out in front of the body parallel to the water with palms down. Swing them once as in the standing broad jump and, just before striking the water, they should be extended in line with the body.

The first few trials will be entirely flat, but as the knack of springing develops from the swing of the arms, and the chin is successfully pulled in, the body will begin to cut into the water a little. Then raise the takeoff higher and higher and the spring will throw the feet up, making the body take a real header into the water. If the fault of bending the legs at the knees is to be fought point the toes back hard. From then on it is a matter of practice, the principal thing being to remember to swing the arms.

Those who seem to be unable to get their feet up and thus make a clean entrance can try the following: Have two persons standing on the wall on either side of the spring board, each with a pole in his hands. The poles are held parallel and about 2 feet above the board with their ends reaching 3 or 4 feet beyond the end of the board. Before running the poles out place over their ends a piece of cloth or two bath towels tied together. The proper position of the cloth will be determined by faults of the individual needing it. It will be found that in attempting to dive over it the diver will unconsciously raise his feet in the air, and after a few trials be able to correct his faults.

Next learn the running dive. From the middle of the board take a quick step or two and light with both feet on the end. Without pause allow the board to throw the body up and the impetus from the run will throw it forward.

The first few trials result in the body falling flat, as it did at the start of the diving, but as muscular control is acquired the chin will be pulled in and the feet thrown up, making the body take a front header into the water.

The run can be lengthened into the full length of the board and then as far back as desired until the body can light on the end with great weight, forcing the board down so that on its spring it will force the body high in the air, giving it sufficient time to acquire a graceful position and turning in time to enter the water at such an angle that it will cause the minimum splash.

From now on it is a matter of practice. The beginner should always keep in mind the importance of the position of the head and make it a point to watch other divers, not necessarily to acquire their style, but to study the dive.

The back dive is really more simple than the front one, altho it would be impossible to convince the nondiver of this fact. To learn it stand on the end of the board with the heels projecting over the edge, and arms over head with the thumbs locked. Keep the head erect, take a deep breath, rise on the toes and fall off backward, while going thru the air endeavor to throw the head back as far as it will go.

### The Boastful Fish

A fly flew upside down one day  
And perched upon the ceiling.  
"Now, that's a most amazing way  
For self-respecting flies to play,"  
The goldfish said, with feeling.

Then he proclaimed with fishy pride:  
"The climbing makes me dizzy,  
Still I could do it if I tried;  
But it is so undignified—  
And, anyhow, I'm busy."  
—St. Nicholas.

### You Can Guess This One

This picture represents something to eat. Can you guess what it is? A package of postcards for the first five correct answers received. Address your answer to the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas, by August 28.



The answers to the riddles in the July 21 issue are:

1. What is the best material for kites? Fly paper.
2. Why doesn't Sweden have to send abroad for cattle? She keeps her Stock-holm.
3. Why is the world like a slate? Because the children of the world do multiply thereon.
4. What did Ruth do to offend Boaz? She pulled his ears and trod on his corn.
5. When is a horse like a house? When he has blinds on.
6. Why is a dog biting his tail like a good manager? Because he is making both ends meet.
7. Why is the nose in the middle of the face? Because it is the scenter (center.)
8. When is a fowl's neck like a bell? When it is rung for dinner.

### Gleanings

The people who look for trouble can always be depended on to find fault.

Too many ancestors may be as fatal as too many crooks.

Prejudice roosts on a perch from which facts are barred.

It is well to remember that all the good excuses have already been made.

Vice generally gets more encores than virtue.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

**INSTANT POSTUM**

as coffee's successor on the family table makes for better health and more comfort.

**Preferred by Thousands**

**"There's a Reason"**



# Are You in the Red Cross?

Your Neighborhood Club Can Sew for the Soldiers

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

WHEN a woman begins to think of the part she can play in a great war she pictures herself first as a Red Cross nurse in a becoming white uniform with a sweetly sympathetic expression on her face laying a cool hand on fevered brows or writing down the last tender messages of dying heroes. On sober second thought the romantic vision fades. Only a comparatively few women are needed for hospital service and they must be nurses graduated from a training school which gives at least two years of work in a general hospital averaging 50 patients a day, some of whom must be men. For the majority of us, the war service which counts the most is that which can be done in our own homes or our own communities.

Farm women were quick to respond to the call for increased food production. They have been drying and canning fruits and vegetables all summer and have been practicing economy in the kitchen wisely and consistently. As the busy summer season closes and fall and winter bring a little spare time there will be opportunity for still more war service sewing and knitting for the Red Cross. Some persons, perhaps, still have a somewhat confused idea of the Red Cross and its workings. Red Cross is a general name for all societies founded for the relief of wounded in time of war. Branches have been established in all civilized nations as the result of an international conference held at Geneva. Under the Treaty of Geneva, all hospitals and hospital officials and others engaged in the care of the sick and wounded are treated as neutrals.

## Organize an Auxiliary.

The American branch of the Red Cross was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in 1881; reincorporated in 1893; and again reincorporated by act of Congress in June, 1900, for the relief of suffering by war, pestilence, famine, flood fires and other calamities of sufficient magnitude to be deemed national in extent. The work was further reorganized and taken over more definitely by Congress in 1905 when the name of American Red Cross was adopted. Miss Clara Barton was the first president of the American branch. She was succeeded in 1904 by Mrs. John A. Logan. As now organized, the President of the United States is president of the American Red Cross society. The society makes its reports to the Secretary of War and these reports must be approved and acted upon by Congress. Congress, however, makes no appropriations for the support of the work. Civilian relief, the chief work of the society for the last 12 years is financed by an endowment fund of 1 million dollars. War relief is supported by subscriptions and other local ways of raising money. Henry P. Davison of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan and Company is head of the Red Cross War Council and serves without pay.

Any man or woman 18 years old or over can join the Red Cross by paying the annual membership fee of \$1. The nation is divided into a number of divisions for the work. Kansas is included in the Mountain division with headquarters at Denver. The work in a state is done in chapters, branches or auxiliaries. A chapter is usually a county unit working directly under instructions from Washington. A branch does similar work but reports to its nearest chapter instead of to Washington. Both chapters and branches finance all work done and buy their own materials. An auxiliary is a society working for the Red Cross but receiving its materials, instructions and the like from the nearest chapter or branch. Women's clubs, Ladies' Aid societies or a group of 10 or more volunteers may form an auxiliary. Application for permission to organize should be sent to S. Poulterer Morris, Divisional Secretary of the Red Cross, Denver, Colo.

Articles to be made for the Red Cross are surgical dressings, bandages and hospital supplies, pajamas, hospital bed sheets, shoulder wraps, socks, sheets, pillow cases, napkins, tray cloths, handkerchiefs and the like. It is highly important that instructions for making these articles be followed closely and accurately for they must be packed into the smallest possible space and sent long

distances. Deviations from standard size hinder this packing. Carelessly prepared materials might cause inconvenience or delay in field and base hospitals where every second is precious in saving lives. Articles not up to the standard cannot be accepted, so for this reason it is better that most of the work be done under the direction of a chapter or unit.

## Home Sewing, Too.

Some articles are simple enough so that any woman can make them at home out of materials already on hand. Old table linen may be made into tray cloths and napkins for hospital patients. The napkins must be 14 inches square finished. Use a narrow hem as for ordinary napkins. Tray covers should be 15 by 22 inches hemmed. Do not use colored linens. The material should be freshly laundered and boiled. They should be put up in packages of one dozen each. The need of handkerchiefs may be seen from the fact that the Allies have sent a request to the American Red Cross for 7 million. Old white linen or muslin may be used. If it is good enough to be laundered several times, put in a hem, but if the material is not worth hemming, cut the edges neatly and pull off ravelings. They should be 18 inches square and put up a dozen in a package. These articles should be turned in to the local chapter or unit.

## Make It a Jumper Dress

An unusually smart jumper dress for late summer or early fall wear is shown in the illustration. It may be made up attractively of figured voiles with guimpe and collar or white or of foulards or other silks with the guimpe and collar



8400

of Georgette crepe or indestructible voile matching the background of the dress. The dress slips on over the head. The straight, one-piece skirt is gathered to the slightly raised waistline. The pattern No. 8400, is cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

## Acid Routs the Mites

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

We certainly appreciate the kindness of the reader in Peabody who sent us her remedy for mites. She says that after trying almost everything she has found crude carbolic acid is best and most effective. "I get a gallon of crude car-

bolic acid," she says, "and with an old paint brush I paint the roosts thoroly with the pure stuff. Do not dilute it for the first application. If mites seem to be on the walls, paint there, especially along the cracks. Paint behind or under your nest boxes, also inside of them but be sure to keep plenty of nest material inside the boxes for awhile or the acid will stain the eggs. If a thoro job is done, one application a year is sufficient. As a preventive I sometimes spray the house with the diluted acid after cleaning it out. I also use this spray for coops and yards where little chickens are kept." The acid may be bought for 79 cents a gallon.

We had a real rain August 6, and took advantage of it to scatter a pound of turnip seed. One of the finest points in favor of turnips is that they require no cultivating. We have used loads of them for chicken feed—boiled and mixed with bran or other ground feed. The boiled turnips give the bulkiness needed with a concentrated grain ration.

Our two townships of Rural and Sarcocixie held a joint Sunday school convention at Sunnyside yesterday. One of the main subjects for discussion was the standardizing of the Sunday schools. Our county is not credited with enough standard Sunday schools to rank as a standard county. It was generally agreed that the most difficult requirement to meet is the teachers' training course. It is hard in the country to find anyone capable of conducting such a course and it is equally hard to find the time for the work. Evening classes will not do and day classes are impossible in many places.

Unless we definitely plan for social activities in the busy seasons our young people are asked to play the part of the dull boy Jack. There are many places in which the calendar idea for socials is not new but we are trying it for the first time. We have selected a Year—one who will direct the organization of the work for the five months remaining in 1917. She has five capable Months who will have charge of the different monthly socials. Every Month has four Weeks to assist her and every Week has six Days to help in the work. As the time is short for preparing the first month's program, we plan to have a community sing. A little play appropriate for such occasions that has met with approval in other places is called "The Good Fairy Thrift."

In times past we have not thought that an overworked farm woman saved much by making her own soap. That was when we could get laundry soap for less than 3 cents a bar. But times have changed. We pay at least 5 cents for every bar now and buyers of small quantities pay more.

There are many jars of rancid fats, stale lards, tallow and the like that are kept in most farm homes for use in treating wounds of stock. These may well be turned to use in making soaps. Boiling impure, rancid fats with water and slices of raw potato will remove objectionable odors. Then if the melted fat is strained thru cheese cloth impurities will be removed and the fat be ready for soap making. Cans of concentrated lye have directions for soap making printed on the wrappers.

Many writers are calling attention to salsoda as a cheap substitute for soap in laundry work. Salsoda is an excellent cleanser. It grows in favor as one uses it so that a 25 pound package is none too much to buy at one time. Bought in large quantities, salsoda is remarkably cheap. In little packages, however, there is no advantage in buying salsoda instead of soap.

## Who Bought the Chickens?

About 12 years ago we shipped two Rhode Island Red hens and one rooster to a woman somewhere in Kansas. We think it must have been in the southern part. We got word that the rooster was not up to standard but we lost the name and address. We have at intervals wanted to send eggs or do something to make the matter right but could not. Will the one who got these chickens please send me her address so we can make things satisfactory?

Robinson, Kan. S. B. Johnson.

Mere Man.—"Did Fussleigh take his misfortune like a man?"  
Precisely. He blamed it all on his wife.—Tit-Bits.

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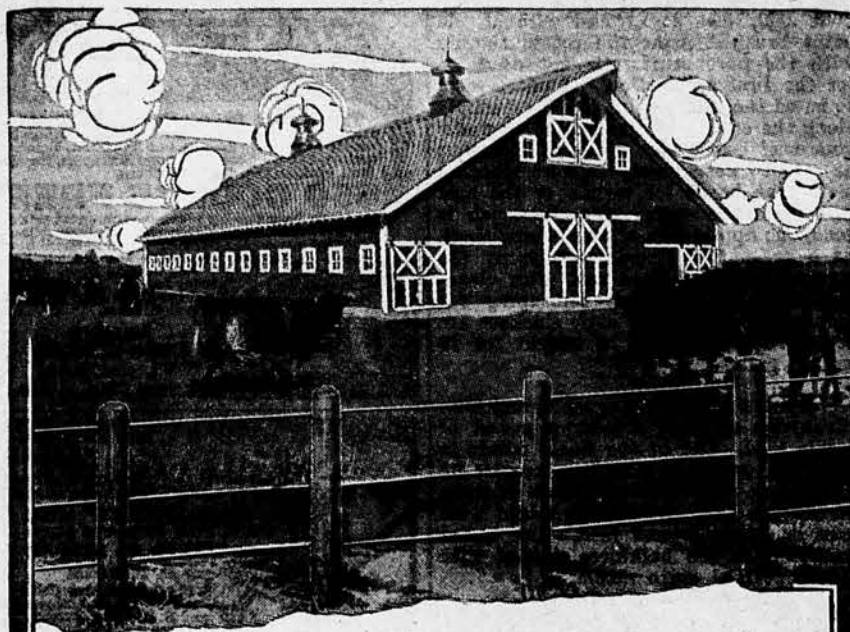
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## Prizes for Boys and Girls

The Kansas Free Fair Presents a List of Big Interest to Youthful Hustlers

**TO ENCOURAGE** Kansas boys and girls to take a greater interest in the raising of pigs and poultry, and the growing and canning of vegetables, the Kansas Free Fair to be held at Topeka, September 10 to 15 offers the following premiums in the junior department, officially called "Department O." The superintendent of this department will be Miss M'Edna Corbett of Topeka. Here are the rules:

1. No entry fee. Age limit 10 to 18 years. Any boy or girl resident of Kansas may compete. In the class for grain and vegetables exhibits must have been grown by persons who make the entry. In the canning class, exhibits must be the bona fide property of the exhibitors and the work must have been done by them. For pigs and poultry, entries must be the bona fide property of the exhibitors and in their possession at least five months previously to September 8.

2. Boys and girls competing in the junior department will not be allowed to make corresponding entries in any other department.

3. Entries in the pig classes close Saturday, September 1, and must be made in writing to the secretary of the Kansas Free Fair on or before September 1. All pigs for exhibition must be in place in the swine barns not later than 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, September 10.

4. Entries in the poultry classes close Saturday, September 8, at 6 o'clock p. m. The Poultry Building will be open to receive exhibits Saturday, September 8. Exhibitors must have exhibits in place by 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, September 10.

5. All exhibits, excepting livestock, must reach the fair grounds not later than 6 o'clock p. m., Saturday, September 8, and should be consigned as follows: From (Exhibitor's full name and address) To Junior Department, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kansas.

6. Competent judges will make the awards in all classes. Awards will be made strictly on merit.

7. Boys and girls who find it impossible to go to the fair themselves and who have no way to send in their exhibits by person, may send them by parcel post or express. When sent this way, the full name and post-office address of the owner must be written clearly on the outside of all packages and all packages must be prepaid.

8. Exhibits received by parcel post or express will be entered in the name of the owner and looked after carefully during the week and then returned to the owner, provided the proper postage or express charges are forwarded, or proper instructions to return collect have been given. A special effort will also be made to repack all exhibits carefully, but no responsibility will be assumed for any loss or breakage that may occur on the way to or from the fair. Packages received without name and address of owner thereon will not be entered or given any consideration by those in charge.

9. In repacking exhibits after the fair is over, the original boxes and wrapping material will be used if possible, so all contestants should exercise great care in selecting these wrappers and boxes.

10. All corn should be wrapped in paper, each ear separately so that no grains will be shelled out or lost. Canned fruits and vegetables must be packed exceedingly well. Jars should be wrapped separately in paper or excelsior and then placed in a box, pall or barrel. When a pall is used, a cloth should be tied over the top of it in such a way as to leave the barrel free for use in handling. A still better plan is to pack the jars in corrugated or heavy pasteboard boxes as new jars are packed, and then place these pasteboard boxes in a strong wooden box.

11. No boy or girl will be permitted to make more than one entry in any one display, and in no case more than three entries, all told.

12. Packages should be started in plenty of time; better have them reach the fair a few days early than a few minutes late.

13. At the close of the fair all exhibits must be claimed at once by the exhibitors, or by persons representing the exhibitors, unless instructions for return and the necessary express or postage has accompanied the entry. Those in charge will assume no responsibility for exhibits left on the fair grounds longer than 24 hours after the close of the fair.

14. After the judging has been done, all prizes will be awarded just as soon as the secretary can get to them. Boys and girls who know that prizes have been awarded them and do not hear from the secretary within two or three days, should write a letter or card to him for fear that their names and addresses have been misplaced.

15. If there are fewer entries in any class or display than the prizes call for, the first and second money will be withheld. If there are as many as three entries, third money will be awarded as first prize, fourth money as second prize, and fifth money as third prize. With only two entries, fourth money will be awarded as first prize, and fifth money as second prize. If only one entry is made, no cash prize will be awarded.

### DIV. 130—CANNING.

15. Jars used by exhibitors may be of any size or make. Pints are preferable, however, on account of less weight, but the size of the jars will have nothing to do with determining prize winners, provided exhibits are uniform as to size and style. Competition under this division is open to any Kansas boy or girl 10 to 18 years old, inclusive. Exhibits to consist of six jars representing at least two varieties of vegetables and one of fruit.

Class 2000. Junior products, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1

### DIV. 131—CORN GROWING.

#### Eastern Kansas.

Exhibits to consist of 10 ears and open only to boys 10 to 18 years old, inclusive, living in territory east of Smith, Osborne, Russell, Barton, Stafford, Pratt and Barber counties.

Class 2001. Five best exhibits, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

#### Western Kansas.

Exhibits to consist of 10 ears and open only to boys 10 to 18 years old, inclusive, living in territory west of Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Reno, Rice, Kingman and Harper counties.

Class 2002. Five best exhibits, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

A special prize of \$5 will be awarded for the champion 10-ear exhibit in classes 2001 and 2002.

#### Statewide Single Ear Exhibit.

Open to any Kansas boy 10 to 18 years old, inclusive. Exhibits to consist of a single ear of corn of any variety.

Class 2003. Five best exhibits, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

### DIV. 132—VEGETABLE GROWING.

Open to Kansas boys and girls 10 to 18 years old who enter vegetables grown by exhibitor in 1917.

#### Tomatoes.

Exhibits to consist of six fresh tomatoes. Class 2004. Five best exhibits, \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1.

#### Potatoes.

Exhibits to consist of six potatoes. Class 2005. Five best exhibits, \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1.

#### Mixed Vegetables.

In this display exhibits may contain any vegetable grown by Kansas boys and girls and the amount to exhibit is left to the exhibitor. Fifty per cent will be given for quality of vegetables shown, and 50 per cent for the number of varieties.

Class 2006. Five best exhibits, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

### DIV. 133—JUNIOR SWINE DEPT.

Competition open to Kansas Boys 10 to 18 years old, inclusive. Entries in this division close Friday, August 31, and must be made to the secretary of the Kansas Free Fair in writing before August 31. Only purebred pigs may be entered and the entry may consist either of a gilt, boar or barrow. But one pig, born in 1917, shall be entered. In awarding prizes in this department the age of the animal entered and the evidence of care and feeding will be taken into consideration as well as the quality of the pig.

Class 2007. Five best pigs, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$3, \$2.

#### Poland Chinas.

Class 2008. Five best pigs, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$3, \$2.

#### Hampshires.

Class 2009. Five best pigs, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$3, \$2.

#### Berkshires.

Class 2010. Five best pigs, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$3, \$2.

#### Chester Whites and O. I. C's.

Class 2011. Five best pigs, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$3, \$2. A championship prize of \$10 will be awarded, competition to be limited to the first prize winners in classes 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011.

### DIV. 134—JUNIOR POULTRY DEPT.

Exhibits shall consist of trios only, namely, one cockerel and two pullets.

#### Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Class 2013. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

#### White Plymouth Rocks.

Class 2014. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

#### Buff Plymouth Rocks.

Class 2015. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

#### White Wyandottes.

Class 2016. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

#### Silver Laced Wyandottes.

Class 2017. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

#### Rhode Island Reds.

Class 2018. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

#### Single or Rose Comb.

Class 2019. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

#### Buff Orpingtons.

Class 2020. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

#### White Leghorns.

Class 2021. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

#### Brown Leghorns.

Class 2022. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

2023. A championship prize of \$5 will be awarded, competition to be limited to first prize winners in Classes 2013 to 2022, inclusive.

### DEPT. P.—BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS.

To show appreciation of the splendid work done thruout the state by the boys and girls in their club work as carried on by the Kansas State Agricultural college and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Kansas Free Fair is offering this special premium list to club boys and girls. O. E. Hall, Manhattan, Kan, is the superintendent. These are the rules:

1. No entry fee, but only bona fide members of boys' and girls' clubs of the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college are eligible to compete for any of the prizes in the boys' and girls' club department. Boys and girls competing in the boys' and girls' club department will not be allowed to make corresponding entries in any other department.

2. All exhibits, excepting livestock, must reach the fair grounds not later than 6 o'clock p. m., Saturday, September 8, and should be consigned as follows: From (Club member's full name and address) To Boys' and Girls' Club Department, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kansas.

3. Entries in the pig classes close Friday, August 31, and must be made in writing to the secretary of the Kansas Free Fair before September 1. All pigs for exhibition must be in place in the swine barns not later than 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, September 10.

Entries in the poultry classes close Sat-



urday, September 8, at 6 o'clock p. m. The poultry building will be open to receive exhibits Saturday, September 8. Exhibitors must have exhibits in place by 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, September 10.

4. All judging in this department will be done according to the boys' and girls' club basis of awards, which includes profits, records, stories, yields.

5. In estimating profits, a uniform scale of expense and price items will be considered by the judges so that all contestants will have equal chance for honors.

6. Boys and girls who find it impossible to go to the fair themselves and who have no way to send in their exhibits by person, may send them by parcel post or express. When sent this way, the full name and postoffice address of the owner must be written clearly on the outside of packages and all packages must be prepaid.

7. Exhibits received by parcel post or express will be entered in the name of the owner and looked after carefully during the week and then returned to the owner, provided the proper postage or express charges are forwarded, or proper instructions to return collect have been given. A special effort will also be made to repack all exhibits carefully, but no responsibility will be assumed for any loss or breakage that may occur either on the way to or from the fair. Packages received without name and address of owner thereon will not be entered or given any consideration.

8. In repacking exhibits after the fair is over, the original boxes and wrapping material will be used if possible, so contestants should exercise care in selecting wrappers and boxes.

9. All corn should be wrapped in paper, each ear separately, so that no grains will be shelled out or lost. Canned fruits and vegetables must be packed exceedingly well. Jars should be wrapped separately in paper or excelsior and then placed in a box, pail or barrel. When a pail is used a cloth should be tied over the top of it in such a way as to leave the pail free for use in handling. A still better plan is to pack the jars in corrugated or heavy pasteboard boxes as new jars are packed and then place these pasteboard boxes in a strong wooden box.

10. No boy or girl will be allowed to make more than one entry in any one display, and in no case more than three entries.

11. Packages should be started in plenty of time, better have them reach the fair a few days early than a few minutes late.

12. At the close of the fair all exhibits must be claimed at once by the exhibitors or by persons representing the exhibitors. Those in charge will assume no responsibility for exhibits left on the fair grounds longer than 24 hours after the close of the fair.

13. After the judging has been done, all prizes will be awarded just as soon as the secretary gets to them. Boys and girls who know that prizes have been awarded them and do not hear from the secretary within two to five days, should drop a letter or a card to him for fear that their names and addresses have been misplaced.

14. In case there are fewer entries in any one display than there are premiums offered in that particular display, all premiums, especially the first two or three, will not be awarded unless these exhibits are of high quality and fully worthy of the awards offered.

**DIV. 135—CANNING CLUBS.**

Canning exhibits shall be divided into two classes: (1) boys' and girls' classes; (2) mother-daughter class, and only members of these clubs will be allowed to compete.

The jars used by the canning clubs for exhibit work may be of any size or make. Pints are preferable, however, on account of less weight, but the size of the jars will have nothing to do with determining prize winners, provided exhibits are uniform as to size and style. Jars will not be opened by the judges.

**Boys' and Girls' Club Products.**

Open only to boys' and girls' canning clubs, and any boy or girl who is a member of these clubs; exhibits to consist of six jars representing at least two varieties of vegetables and one of fruit.

Class 2024. Five best exhibits, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**Canning Club Honors.**

Class 2025. A special prize of \$25 will be awarded to the boys' and girls' canning club making the best showing as a club group at the fair.

**Mother-Daughter Products.**

Open only to members of mother-daughter canning clubs. Exhibits in this display are to consist of one dozen jars representing no fewer than five varieties of vegetables and five of fruits. Jars will not be opened.

Class 2026. Five best exhibits, \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, \$2.

**Mother-Daughter Club Honors.**

Class 2027. For the best display made by a mother-daughter club, a special prize of \$10 will be awarded. Fifty per cent will be allowed for quality of products exhibited; 25 per cent for the number of teams represented; 25 per cent for quantity exhibited. In case no club makes a display worthy of this prize, it will not be awarded.

**DIV. 136—CORN-GROWING.**

**Eastern Kansas.**

Exhibits to consist of 10 ears and open only to bona fide corn club boys in territory east of Smith, Osborne, Russell, Barton, Stafford, Pratt and Barber counties.

Class 2028. For five best exhibits, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**Western Kansas.**

Exhibits to consist of 10 ears and open only to bona fide corn club boys in territory west of Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Reno, Rice, Kingman and Harper Counties.

Class 2029. Five best exhibits, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**Single Ear Exhibit.**

Open to any corn club boy in the state; exhibits to consist of a single ear of corn of any variety.

Class 2030. Five best exhibits, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**Corn Club Honors.**

Class 2031. A special prize of \$25 will be awarded to the corn club group making the best showing at the fair. In making this award 50 per cent will be allowed for the quality of the exhibit (10-ear samples only), and 50 per cent for the number of club members represented in the club group.

**DIV. 137—GARDEN CLUBS.**

Open to tomato, potato and square-rod garden clubs only.

**Potatoes.**

Exhibits to consist of six fresh tomatoes.

Class 2032. Five best exhibits, \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1.

**Potatoes.**

Exhibits to consist of six potatoes.

Class 2033. Five best exhibits, \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1.

**Square-Rod Garden Clubs Only.**

In this display exhibits may contain any vegetable grown by members of the square-rod garden clubs and the amount to exhibit is left to the exhibitor. Fifty per cent will be given for quality of vegetables shown and 50 per cent for the number of varieties shown.

Class 2034. Five best exhibits, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**Garden Club Honors.**

Class 2035. A special prize of \$25 will be given to the garden club making the best showing at the fair. In this contest 50 per cent will be allowed for quality, 25 per cent for number of varieties shown, and 25 per cent for number of club members represented in the display. Open to tomato, potato and square-rod garden clubs.

**DIV. 138—SEWING CLUBS.**

The sewing club work is divided into two classes. Class A includes the girls between 15 and 18 years, inclusive, and class B those 10 to 14 years, inclusive.

**For Class A Girls.**

This exhibit is to consist of: (1) apron set; (2) nightdress; (3) school dress. All these articles are to be made and judged according to the instructions sent out from the agricultural college to the sewing club girls.

Class 2036. Five best exhibits, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**For Class B Girls.**

This exhibit is to consist of: (1) apron set; (2) nightdress; (3) darning and patching. Articles are to be made and judged according to instructions sent out from the agricultural college to the sewing club girls.

Class 2037. Five best exhibits, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**Sewing Club Honors.**

Class 2038. A special prize of \$25 will be awarded to the sewing club group making the best showing. Fifty per cent will be allowed for quality and 50 per cent for number of club members represented. In this group both classes A and B can be included, but no exhibits from members outside of the regular club groups can be included.

**DIV. 139—PIG CLUBS.**

Entries in this class close Friday, August 31, and must be made to the secretary of the Kansas Free Fair in writing before August 31. Open to bona fide pig club members, but pigs from both the feeding and the sow and litter contests will be eligible to compete for these prizes. Only sows and barrows eligible.

**Duroc Jerseys.**

Class 2039. Five best pigs, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$3, \$2.

**Poland Chinas.**

Class 2040. Five best pigs, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$3, \$2.

**Hampshires.**

Class 2041. Five best pigs, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$3, \$2.

**Berkshires.**

Class 2042. Five best pigs, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$3, \$2.

The reason other breeds than those mentioned are not included is because there have been no exhibits made by pig club boys during the last two years with other breeds. If six or more bona fide pig club boys will present a petition for a new class representation some breed not included here, this petition will be granted and prizes will be offered.

**Pig Club Honors.**

Class 2043. A special prize of \$25 will be awarded to the pig club group making the best showing at the fair. Fifty per cent will be allowed for quality and 50 per cent for number of club members represented in the group. It is not necessary that all members of a group have the same breed of pigs.

**DIV. 140—POULTRY CLUBS.**

**Pen Exhibit.**

All pens are to consist of one cockerel and two pullets.

**Barred Plymouth Rocks.**

Class 2044. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**White Plymouth Rocks.**

Class 2045. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**Buff Plymouth Rocks.**

Class 2046. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**White Wyandottes.**

Class 2047. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**Silver Laced Wyandottes.**

Class 2048. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**Rhode Island Reds.**

Single or Rose Comb.

Class 2049. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**White Orpingtons.**

Class 2050. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**Buff Orpingtons.**

Class 2051. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**White Leghorns.**

Single or Rose Comb.

Class 2052. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**Brown Leghorns.**

Single or Rose Comb.

Class 2053. Three best exhibits, \$3, \$2, \$1.

**Poultry Club Honors.**

Class 2054. A special prize of \$25 will be awarded to the poultry club group making the best showing at the fair. Fifty per cent will be allowed for quality of birds exhibited and 50 per cent for number of club members represented in the exhibits.

**State's Strongest Governor**

Governor Arthur Capper says he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator next year. Mr. Capper has been the most successful governor the state has ever had. Last fall he was re-elected to a second term by a majority that is without a parallel in the history of the state.—Bonner Springs Chieftain.

Hot weather! Think of the French farmer who is cultivating his fields under shell fire.



## OIL BANKING

How shrewd motorists save money

WHEN most car owners were novices, strong words made strong impressions.

But today the roads are toured by millions of veterans. These veterans have learned how to test words. They know how to prove or disprove claims.

If you are a veteran you know this: An oil that burns up rapidly or breaks down quickly cannot be really cheap. Though it may be low-priced by the gallon, it is bound to prove high-priced by the mile.

You know that a wrong-bodied oil raises your gas consumption. Instead of saving your oil pennies it eats up your gas dollars.

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In recent years no oils have made such steady progress toward

a dominant place in the market as Gargyle Mobiloils.

Why?

Because now-a-days the great bulk of lubricating oil is sold to automobile veterans—men who have learned that gasoline saving depends largely on thorough piston-ring seal—who know that the piston-ring seal depends solely on the body and character of their lubricating oil.

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Because the veteran automobilist of today knows that the higher price per gallon of Gargyle Mobiloils means a lower cost per mile in operating expense.

Write for new 56-page booklet containing complete discussion of your lubrication problems, list of troubles with remedies and Complete Charts of Recommendations for Automobiles, Motorcycles, Tractors and Marine Engines.

In buying Gargyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargyle on the container. If the dealer has not the grade specified for your car, he can easily secure it for you.



**Mobiloils**

A grade for each type of motor

### CORRECT AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION

**Explanation:** The four grades of Gargyle Mobiloils, for gasoline motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargyle Mobiloil "A"  
Gargyle Mobiloil "B"

Gargyle Mobiloil "E"  
Gargyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on Correct Automobile Lubrication.

Model of	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Abbott-Detroit	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Alfa	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 38-42)	A	A	A	A	A
Apples	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autos	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (16 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (18 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (20 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (22 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (24 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (26 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (28 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (30 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (32 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (34 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (36 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (38 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (40 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (42 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (44 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (46 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (48 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (50 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (52 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (54 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (56 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (58 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (60 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (62 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (64 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (66 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (68 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (70 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (72 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (74 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (76 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (78 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (80 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (82 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (84 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (86 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (88 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (90 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (92 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (94 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (96 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (98 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Autos (100 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A

Model of	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Alfa	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 38-42)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 44-48)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 50-54)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 56-60)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 62-66)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 68-72)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 74-78)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 80-84)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 86-90)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 92-96)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 98-102)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 104-108)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 110-114)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 116-120)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 122-126)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 128-132)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 134-138)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 140-144)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 146-150)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 152-156)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 158-162)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 164-168)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 170-174)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 176-180)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 182-186)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 188-192)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 194-198)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 200-204)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 206-210)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 212-216)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 218-222)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 224-228)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 230-234)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 236-240)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 242-246)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 248-252)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 254-258)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 260-264)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 266-270)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 272-276)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 278-282)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 284-288)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 290-294)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 296-300)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 302-306)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 308-312)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 314-318)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 320-324)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 326-330)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 332-336)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 338-342)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 344-348)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 350-354)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 356-360)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 362-366)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 368-372)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 374-378)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 380-384)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 386-390)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 392-396)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 398-402)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 404-408)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 410-414)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 416-420)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 422-426)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 428-432)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 434-438)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 440-444)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 446-450)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 452-456)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 458-462)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 464-468)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 470-474)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 476-480)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 482-486)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 488-492)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 494-498)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 500-504)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 506-510)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 512-516)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 518-522)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 524-528)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 530-534)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 536-540)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 542-546)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 548-552)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 554-558)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 560-564)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 566-570)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 572-576)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 578-582)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 584-588)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 590-594)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 596-600)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 602-606)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 608-612)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 614-618)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 620-624)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 626-630)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 632-636)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 638-642)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 644-648)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 650-654)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 656-660)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 662-666)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 668-672)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 674-678)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 680-684)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 686-690)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 692-696)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 698-702)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 704-708)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 710-714)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 716-720)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 722-726)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 728-732)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 734-738)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 740-744)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 746-750)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 752-756)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 758-762)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 764-768)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 770-774)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 776-780)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 782-786)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 788-792)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 794-798)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 800-804)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 806-810)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 812-816)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 818-822)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 824-828)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 830-834)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 836-840)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 842-846)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 848-852)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 854-858)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 860-864)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 866-870)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 872-876)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 878-882)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 884-888)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 890-894)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 896-900)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 902-906)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 908-912)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 914-918)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 920-924)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 926-930)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 932-936)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 938-942)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 944-948)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 950-954)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 956-960)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 962-966)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 968-972)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 974-978)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 980-984)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 986-990)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 992-996)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 998-1000)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1002-1006)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1008-1012)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1014-1018)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1020-1024)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1026-1030)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1032-1036)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1038-1042)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1044-1048)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1050-1054)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1056-1060)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1062-1066)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1068-1072)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1074-1078)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1080-1084)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1086-1090)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1092-1096)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1098-1102)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1104-1108)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1110-1114)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1116-1120)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1122-1126)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1128-1132)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1134-1138)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1140-1144)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1146-1150)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1152-1156)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1158-1162)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1164-1168)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1170-1174)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1176-1180)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1182-1186)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1188-1192)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1194-1198)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1200-1204)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1206-1210)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1212-1216)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1218-1222)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1224-1228)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1230-1234)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1236-1240)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1242-1246)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1248-1252)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1254-1258)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1260-1264)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1266-1270)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1272-1276)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1278-1282)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1284-1288)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1290-1294)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1296-1300)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1302-1306)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1308-1312)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1314-1318)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1320-1324)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1326-1330)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1332-1336)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1338-1342)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1344-1348)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1350-1354)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1356-1360)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1362-1366)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1368-1372)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1374-1378)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1380-1384)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1386-1390)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1392-1396)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1398-1402)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1404-1408)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1410-1414)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1416-1420)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1422-1426)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1428-1432)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1434-1438)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1440-1444)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1446-1450)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1452-1456)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1458-1462)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1464-1468)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1470-1474)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1476-1480)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1482-1486)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1488-1492)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1494-1498)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1500-1504)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1506-1510)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1512-1516)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1518-1522)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1524-1528)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1530-1534)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1536-1540)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1542-1546)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1548-1552)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1554-1558)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1560-1564)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1566-1570)	A	A	A	A	A
Alfa (Mod. 1572-1576)	A	A	A	A	A



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## **Many Tractors at Fremont**

**Kansas Farmers Went to the National Show**

BY A. G. KITTELL

A BIG TRACTOR show was held last week at Fremont, Neb. Many Kansas farmers attended, to study power farming at the National Tractor demonstration under the best conditions. And they were well repaid for going. There was a significance in this immense gathering of farm power machinery, power experts, and hundreds of thousands of farmers that was not a part of former demonstrations. No person who went to Fremont last week could help realizing what a tremendous factor in crop production this machinery will be. And since food is the thing that is going to win the World War there was a direct connection between the great struggle in Europe and this tractor meet in Nebraska. While submarines are sinking food by the shipload, and armies of millions are demanding trainloads of rations daily, these tractors will be turning and working the soil to meet this drain on the world's food supply. These facts added a touch of the patriotic to the demonstration. Every engine carried a flag as it chugged its way across the field.

The tractor demonstration at Fremont is accumulating a reputation as a rain-maker, just like a butchers' and grocers' picnic. There has been rain just before or during nearly every one of the five annual meets held so far, but at no time has there been enough rain to interfere with the plowing until this year. No plowing was done last week until the third day of the demonstration. There was too much mud and water following the heavy rain of Monday night. Many of the engine men declared they could plow the ground in this condition if they were asked to do so, but no farmer would want plowing done under such circumstances. The demonstrators said they would go and plow anywhere that horses would do the job, and some of them made good their boasts, for part of the ground still was quite soft when plowing began on Wednesday, and the engines had little trouble going thru it.

Altho in its fifth year, the tractor demonstration still impresses the visitor as a new and unique institution. However, it was very apparent that the interest in the tractor as a plowing machine is declining in favor of its many other uses. Here is a tented city covering perhaps 40 acres and laid out in regular order. Under these tents are to be found displays of all sorts of machinery and appliances having any connection whatsoever with power farming. This includes the exhibits and headquarters tents of the tractor manufacturers who have their engines out in the fields. Radiating out from this city of tents, in almost every direction, may be seen streams or groups of humanity following the outfits across the fields, while plowing or doing other field work. This work may be going on simultaneously on several adjoining sections. A total of 3,000 acres was plowed at this year's demonstration, which gives one an idea of how extensive an undertaking it was. This ground was not all in one block by any means. The demonstration area was more cut up than usual, as much of the winter wheat on the site had to be plowed up last spring and was put into corn.

Besides, more ground was needed than in former years, which made it necessary to take in many isolated fields.

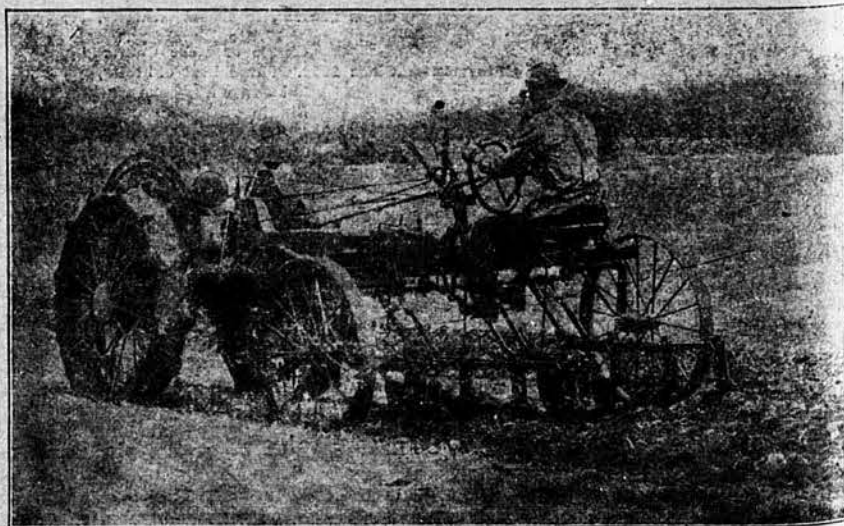
With their own fields well soaked from the recent rains, farmers came to Fremont optimistic and good natured. They came not only from Nebraska but from Kansas and other nearby states in every direction. One farmer from Louisiana was there, who already has three tractors but intends to get more. Farmers were on hand in the buying spirit, and hundreds perhaps thousands of outfits were bought right on the ground. Most farmers at the demonstration were there as a matter of business rather than entertainment. The man who had no tractor "looked 'em over" to see which would suit him best when he was ready to buy, whether that time would be this month or next year. The farmer who already owned an engine was there to study improvements, and to see if there were any better machines than the one he owned, to be ready for the time when he needed his second engine.

The man who went to Fremont to pick out the best tractor for his own use had no easy time of it. There were machines of all colors, all sizes, all shapes, and almost all prices. One engine had one mechanical advantage, the next one had another, and so on. One could turn a square corner better than any other, a talking point for another was that it did not pack the ground, a third outfit required only one man no matter what sort of tool or implement was hitched behind it. And so the man in the buying mood went down the list of makes and types until he was quite puzzled, if not bewildered in some cases.

But it was to be noticed that the farmer who really was interested did not stay long around either the little "pony" engine, or the big 120-horse giant. He found more to attract him in the medium sized outfit.

There were some real, handy, light tractors that appealed to the crowds, but a good many farmers, after looking them over, seemed inclined to want to see them tried out first for a few years. They wanted to make sure these outfits would stand the strain of constant hard work. The average farmer does not wish to experiment. He wants a guaranteed article when he invests his money in machinery.

This year's demonstration brought together the greatest display of power farming machinery ever seen on this continent or anywhere else. And this machinery was critically studied by thousands of the most intelligent and successful farmers, from the richest and most progressive farming region in this country. They were men with practical heads and open minds, and they placed their stamp of approval upon the farm tractor. They believe in mechanical farm power over horse power just as much as they believe in motor cars for traveling over the horse and buggy. The most skeptical visitor at Fremont had to admit that the tractor age is here. These machines no longer are to be considered as curiosities or experiments as they once were. They are practicable, economical farm machines.



There was Much Interest in Medium Sized Tractors Controlled from the Seat of Cultivators, Mowers, Binders and the Like.



# What Happened to Redbird?

One of the Contest Pullets Had a Thrilling Adventure

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

HOW MANY of you girls have names for your contest chickens? I know a few names. There is Granddaddy, that belongs to Ruth Dawdy in Atchison county and is so bashful he hid out all day when the Capper Poultry Club met with his mistress and wouldn't come up for the girls to see him; and there are Frank and Bessie and Mary Ann, the White Wyandotte trio Clara Long of Clay county hopes to bring to the fair at Topeka; and there is Redbird. Redbird is a little Rhode Island Red pullet belonging to Edith Wallace, county leader of Allen county. Redbird has had



Louise Brix of Morris County.

an adventure, and this is the way Edith tells about it.

"Redbird is one of my contest chicks. I called and called her on August 3 and she didn't come so I went to the henhouse to see if she was there. She was sitting down in a corner and I noticed that her breast was bloody. I picked her up and carried her to mamma to see what was the matter. We found a cut near the breast bone extending from wing to wing. We brought her into the house and my brother held her while mamma washed the cut out. Then we sewed her up and sewed a cloth around the cut. Redbird is all right now but I go out to the coop every little while to see if she is still alive. I think, tho, that if she had been going to die, she would have died right away."—What do you suppose could have happened to Redbird? Do you suppose a pig was chasing her and she got caught on the barb wire as she tried to go thru a fence, or that maybe she got cut on some broken glass or a jagged tin can, or that she got too near a scythe or mowing machine? I do wish Redbird could talk and tell us all about her adventure. Mysteries are so exciting. Pottawatomie Poultry Club girls had a

meeting at the home of Katrina Thierolf near Wamego. Bertha Harms, the county leader and Frances Wilson and Garnet Morris and their mothers were there but Bernice O'Daniel was sick and had to stay at home. And as if that wasn't disappointment enough, somebody stole some of Bernice's purebred contest chicks. We're all sorry for Bernice, but there will be other parties and maybe the chickens she has left will take more prizes than all twenty of some other girl's. Bertha will tell you about the meeting. "We had to drive 33 miles to Katrina's and when we got to the other side of Westmoreland, we had a blow out and that made us late. Dinner was about ready when we got there and it surely was a fine one. After dinner we had a lovely time. Katrina put up a hammock and we had lots of fun in that and then we had our pictures taken. After that we had all the ice cream and cake we could eat. We are going to have purple and gold for our Pottawatomie county club colors. We live so far apart we may not be able to have many more club meetings. I have sent my breed club dues to Ruth Wood and have had an answer from her already."—Katrina and her mother must be ideal hostesses, don't you think? They had a delightful party, I am sure. I hope Bertha didn't have any more blow outs on the way home.

The pictures today are two Louises. The one with the big, friendly dog is Louise Tracy of Sumner county. Wouldn't it be fine to have such a good playfellow? Louise Tracy is 10 years old. The other picture shows Louise Briix of Morris county. She is a year older than the other Louise. You can see a few of Louise Briix's Rose Comb Rhode Island Red contest flock and the house she had for them. Louise had all 20 of her chicks when she wrote last but one of them had gotten too close to the mowing machine when Mr. Briix was cutting alfalfa and its foot was cut off. That's as bad as what happened to Redbird, isn't it?

## Johnson County News

BY FRANK McGRATH.

The average wheat yield an acre here will be 25 bushels and oats will average about 70. Very little wheat is being hauled to the local elevator. Most farmers are holding their grain for higher prices. We stacked our grain this year. One wagon and two men did the work and 100 acres of wheat, oats and bluegrass was put in the stack in 12 days. Two wagons could have done it in less than half the time, but help was so scarce we were forced to do it ourselves.

A great deal of plowing has already been done for wheat and the farmers are intending to sow a larger acreage than ever this fall. Practically all the wheat and oats stubble will be sown and some corn fields will be made ready for wheat.

English bluegrass is rather hard to get a stand of if the weather conditions are not just right and it will winter kill easily if not sown early enough. It should be sown during the latter part of August or the first part of September. Sow with a drill and use the press wheels if you have them. Do not sow too deep and plant 1/2 bushel an acre. Do not pasture it the first fall and never pasture it in the spring if you wish to cut a seed crop.

## Notes on Storing Potatoes

1. Store potatoes in a dry cellar, dug-out or cave that will maintain an even temperature.
2. Keep a temperature as near 35 degrees Fahrenheit as possible.
3. Maintain sufficient moisture to prevent wilting of the tubers and at the same time keep the humidity content low enough to prevent deposits of moisture on the surface of the tubers.
4. Never put potatoes in piles more than 6 feet in depth.
5. Do not have piles of large areas unless insulated partitions are inserted.
6. Ventilate the storage room well by means of ventilating shafts.



Louise Tracy of Sumner County.

## Blackleg Hits Calves Hard

This deadly disease is spreading among Kansas herds and taking a heavy toll. Vaccination before a single calf dies will insure absolutely against loss if you use

## KANSAS GERM FREE FLUID VACCINE

Former Governor W.R. Stubbs of Kansas says:

"I had 1,500 steer calves vaccinated with Kansas Germ Free Fluid Vaccine and I had 300 heifer calves vaccinated with Government vaccine. They were all turned out together. After a while when the calves began to pick up and do pretty well the heifers began to take down with Blackleg. We sent for the Kansas vaccine, but before I could get any there and get the heifers vaccinated, 13 head died. After treating them all with the Kansas vaccine I didn't have any more trouble in this herd and I didn't have a steer sick at any time. I've got 3,500 calves vaccinated with Kansas Germ Free Fluid Vaccine now and I'm not a bit afraid of Blackleg."

This vaccine has a clean record, 250,000 calves have been immunized with it and not one died of Blackleg.

## Three Things to Remember—

A single dose of this vaccine immunizes a calf for life. It cannot give an animal the disease or spread disease in pastures. The vaccine is put up in fluid form and easy to administer.

Vaccinate promptly, it means money in your pocket. For list of users and free booklet on the prevention of Blackleg write

## The Kansas Blackleg Serum Company, Inc.

"The originators, not imitators"

Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, Mgr.  
General Offices,  
Stockyards, Denver, Colo.



Dr. O. M. Franklin, Supt.,  
Laboratories, Stock-  
yards, Wichita, Kan.

## \$11,800,000.00 Assets

Robinson, Kansas, April 16, 1917.  
Bankers Life Insurance Company,  
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Gentlemen: Twenty years ago I purchased policy No. 4582 for \$1,000 in your company. I paid a yearly premium of \$30.40 making a total in the twenty years of \$608.00. I now have four options of settlement to select from: full cash value of \$994.08 which is \$386.08 more than I paid to the company and my insurance for twenty years for nothing, or an annuity for life which would pay me the same as a pension, \$71.36 for every year that I live, or a paid up policy for \$1,998.00, no more to be paid in premiums, and \$983.00 more than I applied for to be paid to my estate at death, or I can take the surplus in cash \$460.58 and a participating policy for \$1,000 and no more premiums to be paid. Instead they will pay me a small dividend the rest of my life and \$1,000 at death. This is the settlement I have decided to take. The only regret I have is that I did not take \$10,000 instead of \$1,000, and more yet when I wanted to give your General Agent, Carl Lutz, who delivered the check to me, an order for \$10,000, he refused to take my application on account of my rheumatism. I would advise every man to buy all the insurance he can in your company. Thanking you for your kind treatment, I am, Very truly yours, RICHARD KING.

While we have our health we owe it to ourselves and those dependent on us to make preparation for the future. Write Home Office, Lincoln, Nebr., Dept. A, for particulars.

## TWENTY PAYMENT LIFE POLICY

Matured in the  
Old Line Bankers Life  
Insurance Company  
of Lincoln, Nebraska

Name of insured, Richard King  
Residence, Robinson, Kansas  
Amount of policy, \$1,000.00  
Total premiums paid Company, \$608.00

## SETTLEMENT

Total cash paid Mr. King, \$460.58  
And Paid-up Participating Policy \$1,000.00

The average earnings of our agents are higher this year than ever before. If you are interested, write us.

## FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE

by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing, add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing Advertising Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today. Electric Wheel Co. 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.



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This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send us 10c for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine containing from 20 to 32 pages of stories and departments monthly. HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 727, Topeka, Kansas





**HOW do you know  
Mother's baking Ginger Bread?**

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By that warm, spicy fragrance. Was there ever anything quite like it? Any fragrance half so homey and appealing? What an appetizing promise it held! The purest things in life make their strongest appeal through fragrance. It's the fragrance, the pure fragrance, of a good tobacco that satisfies and wins you—"Your Nose Knows."

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The Perfect Tobacco

The rich, ripe Burley leaves of which Tuxedo is made store the sunshine of the Blue Grass section of Old Kentucky and bring to you with every smoke that pure fragrance that is all its own—"Your Nose Knows."



Try this Test:—Rub a little Tuxedo briskly in the palm of your hand to bring out its full aroma. Then smell it deep—its delicious, pure fragrance will convince you. Try this test with any other tobacco and we will let Tuxedo stand or fall on your judgment—

"Your Nose Knows"

*Le Franciscan*



### A Proved Bull is Worth More

In selecting a young bull the ancestry and individuality are the things on which the purchaser should base his opinion. Of these, the ancestry is the most important.

If possible, the bull selected should come from a dam having a high official record for a year, or better still, for a series of years. It is, of course, desirable that all dams in the first few generations in the pedigree should have large yearly records.

Next in importance to the dam's merit, should stand the merit of the half-sisters on the sire's side, said E. G. Woodard in the Berkshire World. These half-sisters should be uniformly good. A few half sisters with extremely high records along with others of inferior quality should not be a recommendation to a bull.

Yearly records are, of course, more to be desired than short time records. Seven or thirty day records, while valuable, tell little of the persistency of milking and the test reported is very often misleading because it is so often abnormal. For this reason the quantity of milk produced in a short time test is by far a better guide to merit than the amount of fat produced.

It is, of course, desirable to see the animals themselves as far back in the pedigree as possible. These animals should show large size for the breed because size has been found to be a fair indication of productivity. The cows also should show large udders, attached far forward and far up behind and hung close to the body. The markings of these animals, while not indicative of milk yield, do have some bearing on the ease with which young stock may be disposed of, and for that reason should be considered.

The individuality of the young bull is of relatively small importance as compared to the ancestry. Many prize-winning bull calves have proved very inferior as breeders and many bull calves that are inferior in conformation have proved highly valuable when used as herd bulls.

The old bull always should be selected according to performance. If a bull can be found whose daughters all have been good producers, regardless of the kind of dams with which he was mated, it is proof that he is able to transmit high producing qualities. A dairyman can put such a bull at the head of his herd with entire confidence that the resulting daughters upon coming into milk will prove worthy of a place in the herd.

A mature bull should not be selected from the records of a small number of daughters, because even the poorest bull may sire a few good daughters. Neither should a large number of daughters of good quality be regarded as a sure indication of merit unless it is known that these daughters make up a very large percentage of all the daughters sired by this bull. In this respect records kept by the different breed associations may at times be misleading, because it is impossible to tell which daughters are inferior.

The conformation or form of a tried bull is of little consequence as long as he has the ability to transmit qualities desired. However, other things being equal, the good looking bull should be selected in preference to the one of less attractive appearance because sales of surplus stock can be made more readily when the herd bull is a good looking one.

The pedigree of even a tried bull is of some importance to the purchaser. His pedigree will appear as part of the pedigree of every calf he sires. A prospective buyer of a calf will give some attention to the pedigree of the sire and will be willing to make some distinction in price according to whether the pedigree of the sire is strong or weak, even tho the two sires equally are able to transmit the desired qualities.

There can be no doubt but that the selection of the proved mature bull is good business even tho the price paid be double or treble that of a young bull.

### A Cream Check Every Week

I should like to tell readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze what a few cows have done for me in the last few years. I bought an upland farm seven years ago. It is 160 acres, with about 50 acres in pasture. I find that the pasture pays me as well as the farm land does, altho in 1915 my corn made an average of 75 bushels.

The eight to 10 milk cows I keep always supply the house, and also provide money for other things. I keep grade Shorthorn and Polled Durham cows. The best heifers I raise for milk cows, and those that do not prove to be good milkers are sold.

Last year I milked seven cows, and

sold \$57.60 worth of cream from every cow. Besides this the cows supplied the table with 4 pounds of butter a week, and 2 quarts of milk and a pint of cream a day. Also I sold five calves for \$155, and kept my best ones. You notice I have not counted anything for the skim milk for the pigs.

I am writing this in the hope that someone who is now growing grain exclusively will try milking a few cows. If we get the moisture I can produce double the crops I could seven years ago when I moved to this place. The cows make the difference in the fertility of the soil. My cows are not fed grain. They have a good warm barn and plenty of alfalfa hay, corn stalks, and some corn fodder and kafir hay.

If it had not been for my cows I know that I never could have paid my interest and taxes in the last seven years. I live northeast of Clifton, and I have seen things pretty dry here, but I always had a cream check every week. If a man is not too lazy to milk, both he and his farm will be benefited by keeping as many cows as he can care for.

A. C. Barrows.

### Good Rains in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE

The wet season has at last set in. For the last three nights, good rains have fallen, amounting all told to about 4 inches. Most of the corn is too far gone to be helped but the kafir and cane will be aided greatly. Fall plowing will be made a great deal more of a pleasure and pastures may be somewhat revived. At least the moisture will afford abundant stock water.

One of our recent wet weather jobs was the shingling of a portion of the house in which we live. As long as the drouth was in order there was no particular need of any shingles but when the rains finally came it was necessary to get the roof on at once. In doing the job we encountered some building material that would be very difficult to obtain now. When the old shingles were removed we found that the sheeting boards were white pine, and while the building has stood for perhaps 45 years they were as sound as new boards. A house built of such material would be practically everlasting if kept well painted.

The country roads this summer have been in fine condition for touring motorists. It is really surprising to learn of the great number who take their vacations in this manner. We live near a small town and fully 100 cars pass thru the town every day. On an average these cars carry four persons.

A neighbor who has quite a patch of Sweet clover recently harvested the seed crop with a 6-foot grain binder, and it was shocked as wheat would be. Of course some of the seed was undoubtedly shattered out by the packers on the binder but it will grow next year and improve the stand. When the weather gets fit and it comes his turn to thresh, the Sweet clover will be handled just the same as wheat or oats would be tho perhaps the loads will not be tramped in loading. Quite likely the pitchers in the field will be dispensed with and every hauler will load his own load from the ground.

We have spent our entire life on the farm in this portion of the state and we cannot remember a year when there was as little produced in the way of hay and winter roughness as there will be this year. The corn fodder is so dwarfed that it will afford but little feed and the kafir and cane are very much in the same order, altho they still have a chance to produce a grain crop. The prairie hay crop that gave such promise during May and June has had entirely too big a dose of dry weather and will produce but a light crop tho the quality is good. The alfalfa tonnage is way below normal and an exceptionally high price is being offered for it.

### College Jersey is a Champion

Khoi 265045 takes first place among Kansas' senior 4-year-old Jerseys, having produced in a year's test, 12,518.5 pounds of milk and 615.23 pounds of butterfat. The new champion is owned by Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

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1,000 bu. of pure bred high yielding  
Turkey Red Seed Wheat, No. 42

Also Big Type Poland China Hogs

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



## Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for August 26. The Captivity of Judah. 2 Kings 25:1-21.

Golden Text: As I live, saith the Lord Jehovah, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked. Eze. 33:11.

The reform of Josiah was a long, hard struggle. The people, who had been accustomed to worship in the high places, did not yield tamely to the new methods. However, this struggle of the king and his prophets marked the creation of the Jew. From this period he became a distinct figure in the world.

In the midst of this fight for a better religion the little kingdom of Judah was overtaken by a great calamity. Assyria's strength was fast failing and Babylon growing in power, when Necho II, king of Egypt, became ambitious to re-establish for his country her Asiatic empire. Josiah at the same time determined to proclaim his sovereignty over all the territory formerly occupied by the kingdom of Israel.

With an army he marched northward and met Necho at Megidde, an ancient battlefield, where he was defeated and wounded. He ordered his men to retreat. On reaching Jerusalem he died and was buried with great magnificence in the sepulchre of his fathers.

After the death of Josiah, his son Jehoahaz was placed on the throne, by the leaders of the people. In the meantime Necho had proceeded northward, taking possession of all the territory as he passed thru, and he established his headquarters at Riblah. Here he summoned the new king of Judah. When Jehoahaz arrived, he was thrown into bonds and sent as a prisoner into Egypt. Then Necho took Jehoahaz's brother Eliakim, and changing his name to Jehoiakim made him king. Thus Judah became tributary to Egypt, paying 100 talents of silver and 1 talent of gold into her treasury. This money was secured thru Jehoiakim by placing a heavy tax on the people.

In the fourth year of Jehoiakim's reign Babylon in pushing further westward to secure as much of the Euphrates valley as possible, met Necho's army in a battle. Necho's defeat at the hands of Nebuchadnezzar, the crown prince of Babylon, was so crushing that he fled back to Egypt, leaving Judah to pass into the hands of Babylon. While Nebuchadnezzar was on the border of Egypt, ready to invade and conquer it, he was informed of the death of his father in Babylon and hastened home to secure his crown.

Western Asia was not to be controlled all at once. Nebuchadnezzar, now king, returned and established his headquarters at Riblah, and for several years he sent out bands of soldiers to quell the frequent uprisings. Jehoiakim, thinking to take advantage of this unsettled condition, withheld his tribute money. Promptly a band of soldiers was sent against him, but he remained obstinate. Finally a larger army was sent to Jerusalem. Before it arrived, Jehoiakim was dead and his young son Jehoiachin reigned in his stead. For three months siege was held against the city. Then it was compelled to capitulate and 10,000 people were carried away as prisoners to Babylon. These were the most prominent persons in the kingdom, the young king among the rest.

Nebuchadnezzar placed another of Josiah's sons on the throne. He took the name of Zedekiah and was subject of course, to a heavy tribute. This king was well meaning, but weak and unwise. And while his prophets steadily proclaimed Judah's safety lay in remaining true to Babylon power, others of his kingdom advocated an alliance with Egypt, which promised every aid. Following a revolt, the Babylonian army again appeared and weary months of tedious suffering were endured by the besieged people of Jerusalem. Hophra, the king of Egypt, true to his promises, marched an army into Palestine and Nebuchadnezzar was obliged to take all his men in force against the Egyptians. The people of Jerusalem were wild with joy. Thinking deliverance had come, they laughed and scorned the prophets who had talked against the treaty with Egypt. However, their freedom did not last long, for Hophra was soon defeated and the siege of Jerusalem was renewed and carried to completion. When the

city finally surrendered its walls were broken down, the glorious temple destroyed and the palaces and houses burned to the ground. Only the peasants and the very poor were left in the land to become laborers in the vineyards. All the rest were transported as captives into Babylon, and Judah, as a kingdom, was entirely broken up.

### More Livestock at Topeka

Everything indicates that the livestock division of the big Kansas Free Fair is going to be a greater show than ever. During the week of September 10 to 15 visitors at the fair grounds in Topeka will have an opportunity to see more than 1 million dollars worth of livestock among which will be some of the finest horses, cattle, swine and sheep to be found in the world.

There is a special interest in cattle this year because of the necessity of producing more beef and more milk in the United States than has been produced heretofore. There is special interest, too, because of the rapid development of the dairy industry. More dairy cattle are being shown at all the fairs than before. That was true in 1916 and there has been further development in that branch of the cattle industry since then.

The Kansas Free Fair is recognized by all of the big cattle breeders' associations. It has been for years, and for 25 years breeders have been coming to the Topeka fair when they missed all other fairs in this section of the Middle West. Among the big cattle breeding organizations recognizing the Kansas Free Fair are: the Aberdeen Angus Breeders' association, the Red Polled Cattle club, the Holstein-Friesian association of America, the American Jersey Cattle club, the Ayrshire Breeders' association, the American Shorthorn Breeders' association and the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association.

Much that has been said of the standing of the Kansas Free Fair with the cattle breeders' associations is true of the horse breeders. The display of fine horses in all classes has long been a feature of the Topeka exposition. The big new permanent horse pavilion will accommodate 350 horses. It has been filled since it was constructed and the indications are that it will be crowded in September.

The swine barns at the Free Fair grounds will accommodate 1,000 head. They have been fully occupied every year since they were constructed. The Kansas Free Fair is recognized in the swine department by the American Poland China Record association, the National Duroc Jersey Record association, the Chester White Record association, the O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Record association and the National Spotted Poland China Record association. No better recommendation is needed by any swine breeder. Until recent years sheep have not been raised extensively in Kansas but they have been taken up by stockmen in many counties of Kansas in the last eight or 10 years. A year ago and two years ago saw an increasing number of fine sheep at the Kansas Free Fair. Provision is being made for a larger number this year. The fair is recognized by the American Shropshire Registry association.

One feature of the livestock division that will be enjoyed by every farmer and stock raiser will be the daily livestock parade. Of course every visitor will have ample opportunity to see the stock in the barns but to make it easier the stock will be paraded past the grandstand at the fair grounds daily. It will be possible for persons interested to sit in the shade and see as fine a collection of animals as was ever gathered together in the Middle West.

### Suits Southwest Kansas

Few men in political life can point to any more successful or cleaner record than Governor Arthur Capper. His decision to enter the race for the United States Senate is greeted with satisfaction and pleasure by the people of Meade county, and they will show their confidence in him with an overwhelming majority at the election in 1918. Kansas is more than proud of its governor. It is a safe bet that he can have anything he asks for at the hands of the people. —Meade Globe.

The American farmer has a chance to take part in the world's greatest plowing match. It's his wife against the German's.

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Boot is placed low wholly within circle of the disc blade; drops seed in bottom of furrow before revolving discs allow dirt to fall in. Seed is deposited at even depth—none too shallow, none too deep. None of the seed is dragged to the surface—every grain grows. Ample clearance between plate and boot prevents clogging.

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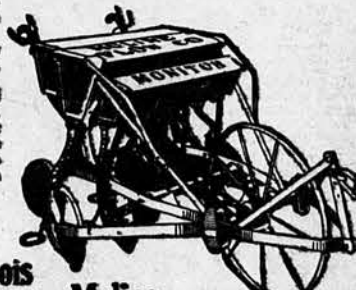
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## What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

### The Sanitary Closet.

I read with interest your article on "Dirt and Hot Weather," in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. You say "The only thing to do with human excrement is to destroy it." How is that to be done? We are told that it should be burned, but how, and where, and when? SUBSCRIBER.

Having spent some of my best years in a little country town that lacked sewerage and water supply, I sympathize very keenly with "Subscriber." I now know that this problem is not difficult of solution, but it requires some knowledge and some outlay of money. A recent report of the U. S. Public Health Service contains the following:

A sanitary privy may be defined as a device in which human excreta may be deposited and, pending final disposal, stored in such a way that there shall be no channel of communication between the excreta and the bodies of human beings. This implies a water-tight receptacle protected against invasion by flies or domesticated animals and capable of cleanly and efficient operation, and so operated. As a necessary and indispensable adjunct to a sanitary privy, there must also be provision for the final disposal of the excreta in such a way that it shall be incapable of transmitting disease through the channels of personal contact, food, or water supply. It is also highly desirable that a sanitary privy shall be as free from odors and other objectionable features as possible and shall provide personal privacy, comfort, and convenience.

This column cannot give space to lengthy descriptions of how to construct a closet meeting the points enumerated but we are glad to give a few suggestions. The concrete pit privy is a very valuable type. The receptacle may be made fly-tight, and being of concrete allows no leakage. The pit is divided into two compartments, on the principle that if one compartment alone is used until filled and then permitted to remain undisturbed during the months that the other compartment is in process of filling, the matter will have become so dried and decomposed that it may be removed and applied to land remote from wells and springs, with little difficulty and little offensive odor. This is made a much easier matter if a little dry, loamy earth is applied after each use.

If your village has regular and dependable scavenger service, you may use

available and thus adds a much desired convenience to a home.

The various chemical closets manufactured all operate along the same general lines, and differ mainly in details of construction and cost. In all cases the deposits are received into receptacles containing a powerful germicide solution. Upon falling into this solution the products of elimination are deodorized, disinfected and more or less disintegrated. Local vents leading to out-of-doors are provided to care for odors in the closet bowl and the parts of the apparatus above the chemical tank.

The chemical closet is still somewhat of an experiment but tends to give good satisfaction in most instances. Those desiring more definite information may obtain it by writing to the state board of health. I think there is a great field in every small town for some enterprising man to install sanitary closets of various types. If you have no such efficient person in your community, seek out a young man and get him to train for the work.

### Ingrowing Nail.

I have an ingrown toe-nail which is getting worse all the time. It is grown in not only at the corner but clear along the side. I have scraped it thin thru the middle, cut a V out of the top, put cotton under it and even cut the nail out along the side, but when it grows back it is worse than ever. Can you tell me what to do for it that I have not done? A. B. G.

The things you have done are all good and should cure the ordinary case of ingrowing nail. I have found that the extraordinary case frequently is accounted for by some other foot defect, such as a broken arch. People who always "tread over" are very liable to ingrowing toe-nail and always get along better if they are careful to keep the heels of their shoes in good repair, as well as allow plenty of room in the toes. In cases that stubbornly refuse to get well in any other way a cure may be effected by having a surgeon remove a portion of the matrix.

### Miscellaneous.

Anxious: The first motion of the child usually is felt by the pregnant woman early in the fifth month. Delivery should follow in four and a half or five months. The pain of childbirth can best be reduced by having a good doctor manage the case from the start.

Mrs. Anxious: A flow that is more or less continuous following a miscarriage is an indication that the uterus was not properly emptied. Better see your doctor at once.

Young Anxious Mother: After childbirth it is commonly the case that the regular periods are not established for a matter of six months to a year. The nursing mother usually is slower than the one who brings her baby up on a bottle.

Anxious Mothers in General: My advice to you is to register with the expectant mothers' bureau of the division of child hygiene, Kansas state board of health, Topeka, Kan. I do not say this to discourage you from writing to me. Do so whenever you please. I suggest, however, that if your anxiety is very great, you enclose a 2-cent stamp. Otherwise you may be several weeks in getting a reply.

### A Record of Kansas Farming

The Twentieth Biennial Report of the Kansas state board of agriculture has just been issued. This excellent volume consists of 747 pages, and gives a record of the progress of farming in this state in the last two years, together with many articles on better methods of farming. A feature of this report is the fine amount of pep and ginger which it shows. It is the result of the labors of J. C. Mohler and H. W. Doyle, and is an excellent example of editorial work. It might be remarked in passing that the publications issued by the Kansas board are recognized as models all over the United States. This book ought to be in the library of every good farmer in Kansas. The edition is limited, but so long as the supply lasts a copy can be obtained on application to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, state house, Topeka, Kan.

### Uncertain About the Draft

After reading Governor Capper's letter to the President in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, I must say that he has expressed the sentiment of the people in this community. While there is no lack of patriotism, the farmers who are called, or those who have sons who are called, are already beginning to curtail their business until they know what policy the government is going to pursue.

Arlington, Kan. C. W. Vamer.

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

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## Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

Thru the courtesy of A. M. Bunge and wife I attended the 45th annual picnic of Osage county at Overbrook. Mr. Bunge is a teetotaler, but by some means got the location of that picnic mixed up with Carbondale. We arrived at Overbrook just in time to hear the closing of the M. E. minister's address. It did not seem possible that 1,500 or more busy farmers would stop long enough in the midst of gathering in the grain to attend a picnic, but we found them on hand with bountifully filled baskets and the real picnic playtime spirit shining in eyes and sounding in their greetings.

"This is not an ordinary picnic," one old man said, "it is a reunion of oldtime friends, valued more as the years go by, and the circle formed long ago becomes smaller. It is of great value to all because it breaks the routine of hard work that harvest time inevitably brings, and gives pleasant thoughts to go with us in the days to come."

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Radcliffe and daughter shared their bountiful and delicious luncheon with the Bunges and "the homeliest woman in Kansas," a courtesy much appreciated by the tired trio of wanderers. The afternoon was devoted to speaking from the platform, and all over the grounds.

After a number by the band, "Our McNeal, who puts more good humor and good ideas into our hearts and heads than any speaker I know," one man said, gave one of his clear, forceful addresses on the European war and America's part in it. The close attention of all who could hear him, and their hearty applause showed how closely his hearers agreed with him.

A multitude of talkers kept up a continuous performance, many of them so near the rear seats that the part of the crowd that wanted to hear the speaker on the platform had difficulty in doing so. Many sympathized with men who wanted to compel all who wanted to talk crops, politics, war and other topics to keep 150 feet from the platform.

The number of speakers and volume of sound had increased so much by the time that State Master Needham gave his earnest approval of Mr. McNeal's address that it was difficult to hear him, and conditions did not get better while he talked of the work of the last two legislatures.

Mr. Bunge then took up the task of trying to make an audience hear him while hundreds were talking near the platform and seats. His talk was on Grange work as he finds it among the Granges he has visited. At the close of the speaking the state Grange executive committee met, all the members being present.

A ball game was played, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross. The net profits of the refreshment stand, and the receipts from the play given at night were also to be given to that society.

Many years' experience in Grange and temperance work has taught the older generation that summer audiences will listen patiently to an able speaker who has a message of importance to give the people, and they will be tolerably receptive to a short, spicy address following it, with a good reading, and one or two numbers of good music. A gathering of tired harvesters is in no mood to listen to prosy speakers who want a chance to "get before the people." They demand that the leading speaker be given the best place on the program, the one immediately following a good dinner while they are in a good humor. A jaded audience is not a pleasant prospect for the principal speaker at a summer picnic.

Valley Grange is having pleasant and interesting times with their economy refreshments. We have a good attendance in a busy time, and tax the ingenuity of the ones who serve refreshments to get the best viands for the dollar we give them. The master of the Grange had the job the last time, and he provided the daintiest lunch given yet. It was beautiful and daintily served. Enough was provided for 30 at a cost of the dollar.

Prairie Queen Grange began the second quarter with a membership of 129; 88 male and 41 female; 16 members were added by initiation in the fourth

degree, two by demit cards, total 147. Loss of members during quarter, 10. At the close of June 30 a gain of eight members. Our Grange has taken an active part in purchasing supplies in carlots. The last meeting of this quarter was the best meeting ever held, about 175 being present. Ten gallons of ice cream and a dozen large country cakes were served. J. T. King. Lebo, Kan.

## A Few Questions.

"Several members of our Grange want to know which officer of the state Grange is authorized by Grange law to answer the questions of Granges and members."

The state master is the proper person. Grange custom permits any member of the order who is versed in the law and rules of the Grange to answer questions pertaining to procedure for Granges and members. He may refer his questioners to the state master.

"Did the state master authorize you to answer queries for him?"

No. He never said a word to me about it. I answer only a part of the questions sent direct to me, in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I answer most of them by mail. I am saving a batch to hand over to the state master for his decisions.

"Don't you think the state master should have the right to pass upon all the answers you send out, and also that he should see all the communications you send to the Farmers Mail and Breeze?"

He certainly has that right. When I proposed sending the items for the Farmers Mail and Breeze to him for his inspection before sending them to the paper I was told to send them direct to Topeka. The state master is a very busy man, and is away from home so much that he could not attend to this work regularly. A former national master advised the experienced members of the order to help their state officers as much as possible by answering the many queries that untrained members want answered.

## Gentling the Colt

To raise a hind foot, put on a rope as on the front foot and draw the foot forward. To put a rope on the hind foot of a wild horse, tie up a front foot, have the assistant hold his hand over the eye on the same side as the foot to be lifted, or take the headstall in one hand, the tail in the other, and whirl the horse until he becomes dizzy. While in this condition he may be handled with safety. Lift the foot forward two or three times and gentle it. As soon as the horse gives in, carry the foot backward into a shoeing position and trim the hoof.—Michigan Farmer.

Homeleigh: "Do you know, old man, I don't spend so much money now as I did before I was married?" Marks: "How's that?" Homeleigh: "Well, I don't have it to spend."—Melbourne Leader.

Always consider the soil fertility.



## Conserve Your Produce!

THE simplest and easiest manner for storing perishable products such as potatoes and other root crops, fruits, etc., is to build a concrete storage cellar. This year more than ever before it is imperative from the standpoint not only of the grower but of the country at large, that every farmer provide suitable storage facilities on the farm for fruits and vegetables.

## \$700,000,000 Wasted Annually

That's the enormous amount in actual money that is wasted in the United States—foodstuffs, farm produce, etc. It is a conservative estimate. Thousands of dollars of waste in the potato crop alone can be saved by providing suitable storage. The tremendous annual loss in vegetables and fruits cannot continue now that the country is aroused to the importance of food conservation.

## Concrete Storage Cellar

The advantage of a concrete storage cellar to the farmer is that the crop can be marketed when prices are right. To the nation it means the conservation of food that heretofore has been thrown on a glutted market at harvest time. Keep enough produce for home use and have a large quantity to market later when prices are higher and the country needs it. When stored in a concrete cellar apples and potatoes can be kept in good condition from one season's end to the beginning of the next. Now is the time to build a concrete storage cellar and no better material can be found than

## Dewey Portland Cement

Go to the Dewey Dealer for Dewey Cement. This will insure a permanent structure that will pay dividends year in and year out. The saving realized the first year will more than pay the initial cost—the only cost of a concrete cellar. Use Dewey Cement in making all farm improvements.

See the Dewey Dealer and ask him for the bulletin on "Vegetable and Fruit Storage." If he hasn't it he will get it for you.



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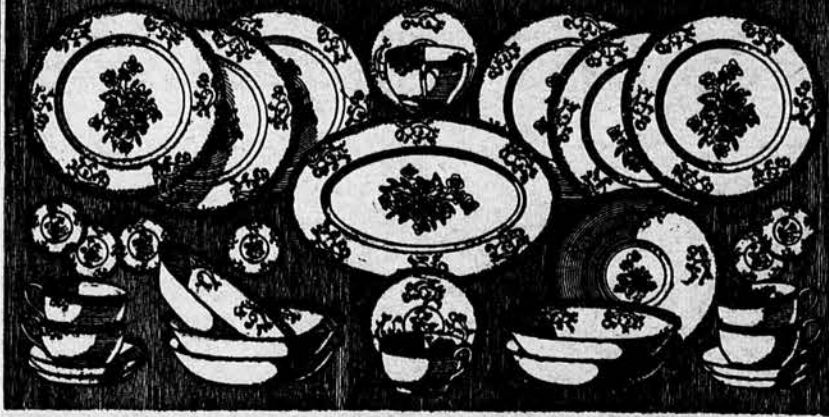
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CAPPER'S WEEKLY, DEPT. F. B. 31, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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### Crops are Looking Better

**Ellsworth County**—We have several fine rains but they came too late to benefit corn. Pastures will improve.—C. R. Blaylock, Aug. 10.

**Kearny County**—We have had little rain since July 3 and all crops suffering. There will not be enough feed in the county for the stock. Eggs 25c; butterfat 37c.—A. M. Long, Aug. 11.

**Ottawa County**—Ground in fine condition for plowing. Pastures greening up and corn improving. This county will not raise enough corn for home consumption. Plowing well under way.—W. S. Wakefield, Aug. 11.

**Bourbon County**—Recent heavy rains greatly improved crops. Corn looks better and will make a fair crop. Threshing progressing rapidly. Grain crops making satisfactory yields. Wheat plowing in progress.—Jay Judah, Aug. 8.

**Graham County**—Two inches of rain fell last week which will insure plenty of feed for winter. There will be lots of fodder with a sprinkling of corn. The Russian thistle has proved to be valuable in pasture.—C. L. Kobler, Aug. 11.

**Washington County**—Corn, pastures and gardens coming out fine since our good rains. Oats threshed and yielding to 70 bushels. Hot winds damaged some corn. Farmers plowing. Some building being done.—Mrs. Birdsley, Aug. 11.

**Dickinson County**—Weather nice and cool. Rain put ground in good plowing condition. Rain came too late for the bigger part of the corn, but it is greening up nicely and will make part of a crop. Kafir and feterita look fine.—F. M. Larson, Aug. 11.

**Stafford County**—Last week brought several light showers ending with a heavy rain Aug. 9. Corn shows improvement. Ground now is wet enough for the plows and lists to do effective work. Prairie hay being put in stack.—S. E. Veatch, Aug. 10.

**Sedgewick County**—Plowing and threshing was delayed last week by several rains. Corn in bottom lands will be fair, but that on higher ground is practically gone. All stock doing well. Butter 35c; eggs 30c; wheat \$2.40; hens 14c.—J. R. Kelsa, Aug. 11.

**Nemaha County**—Four inches of rain has fallen in less than a week. We should have a fair crop of corn. Plowing for wheat has begun. Plent of stock water and pastures greening up again. Oats threshing from 30 to 60 bushels.—C. W. Ridgway, Aug. 9.

**Cowley County**—Farmers busy plowing for a large acreage of wheat this fall. Corn and kafir coming out fine since the rains. Threshing about finished. Oats yielded from 25 to 40 bushels; wheat 15 to 30. Wheat \$2.40; oats 65c; eggs 23c.—L. Thurber, Aug. 11.

**Stevens County**—Cultivating crops and preparing wheat ground is keeping farmers busy. Draft taking so many of our boys, wheat acreage will be greatly reduced, as it has taken all available help to gather our crops. Stock doing well.—Monroe Traver, Aug. 11.

**Ford County**—Weather cool and cloudy. Ground dry and crops suffering. Lots of chinch bugs this year. Farmers disking wheat ground, as it is too dry to plow or list. Prospects for a feed crop very poor and lots of cattle to be shipped out.—John Zurbuchen, Aug. 11.

**Neosho County**—We had splendid rains August 6-7-9 which put the ground in fine condition for plowing wheat. Hope we will have enough corn to last. Kafir, cane and Sudan grass look good now. A double acreage of wheat will be sown this fall.—Adolph Anderson, Aug. 9.

**Brown County**—Threshing nearly finished. Wheat making from 15 to 30 bushels; oats 35 to 50. Rain came almost too late for corn and it will make about half a crop. Farmers busy plowing. Wheat \$2.65; corn \$2.20; oats 70c; cream 40c; eggs 21c.—A. C. Dannenberg, Aug. 10.

**Greenwood County**—We had 2 inches of rain this week which is about the amount we received in the 60 preceding days. Tassels burned on corn and crop will be very light with seasonable weather. Kafir will make a favorable crop. Pastures look green and stock doing well.—John H. Fox, Aug. 10.

**Chautauque County**—Plenty of rain has fallen the last two weeks and it will greatly benefit all crops. Early planted crops will be total failures. Large acreage of wheat to be sown this fall. Hay crop cut short. Stock files very bad this year. Eggs 30c; butter 35c; potatoes \$2; wheat \$2.50.—H. B. Fairley, Aug. 11.

**Gray County**—Drouth still continues and the corn is nearly gone. Farmers pulling it up for winter feed. Present outlook for feed poorest in years. Hay very high and alfalfa selling for \$20 baled. All spring crops were a total failure. Stock doing well on thistles where wheat failed.—A. E. Alexander, Aug. 11.

**Leavenworth County**—Threshing nearly finished with some 30 bushel yields. Scarcely any grain stacked. Rain came in time to help corn. Little plowing done. Several farmers have ordered tractors. A large acreage will be plowed to wheat if Uncle Sam doesn't take the farmer boys.—Geo. S. Marshall, Aug. 12.

**Riley County**—Good rains have put the ground in splendid condition for plowing. Corn will yield from 15 to 25 bushels an acre. Pastures and alfalfa greening up, but prairie hay crop will be light. Silos will not be filled for several weeks. Farmers buying seed wheat at elevators.—P. O. Hawkinson, Aug. 11.

**Pawnee County**—We have had cool weather and plenty of rain this week which insures a little corn and lots of fodder and feed. Plowing getting a good start. Some alfalfa that had been cut was damaged by rains. Wheat \$2.70; eggs 24c; butterfat 37c; butter 30c; oats 90c; corn chops \$4.25; bran \$2.—C. E. Chesterman, Aug. 11.

**Republic County**—Local showers have greatly benefited pasture and stock water, and will help mature corn fodder. Some farmers have begun fall plowing, but the ground is still too dry to plow successfully. A good many dry pasture cattle going to market. Farmers preparing to sow a large acreage of wheat and rye.—E. S. Shepard, Aug. 10.

**Marshall County**—Rains August 4-5 gave all vegetation new life and especially benefited corn. Third alfalfa crop beginning fine. Farmers busy plowing for wheat. Corn soon will be cut and wheat sown in stubble. Prairie hay good, but none up yet. Very little grain stacked. Not much wheat

going to market, but considerable old corn going at \$2.22. Wheat \$2.73; oats 55c; shorts \$2.60; bran \$2.05.—C. A. Kjelberg, Aug. 11.

**Logan County**—Corn and feed at a standstill for want of moisture. There will be little corn or feed in this section of the country unless we have rain next week. Livestock doing well. Eggs 25c; butter 30c; potatoes \$3.50.—R. McCormick, Aug. 10.

### 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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### A Need for Trained Farmers

I wish to compliment Governor Capper on the letter he wrote to our President. I am sure that what he says in this letter is the most important thing in this war, and I hope that he will urge the governors of other states to write to our President in regard to keeping experienced men on the farms. I live on a farm and I see this just as he does. The boys are not wanting to put out any crops, not knowing where they will be. The young farmers are selling off their stock because they think they will have to go to war. If there isn't some encouragement to the farmers soon, the food proposition will soon be in worse condition than at this time.

The inexperienced men and the high school boys are all right, but we haven't got the time to teach them just at this time how to farm. We need the boys who were raised on the farms, who have the experience. I do not think our President realizes the condition he is leaving the farmers in. He is expecting farmers to make a large crop and leaving them nothing to work with.

Governor Capper's letter appealed to me and I wish to express my approval. Eminence, Kan. E. W. Urton.

### A High Price for Steers

Forty head of Shorthorn steers, weighing 1,692 pounds apiece, sold on the Chicago market recently at \$14 a hundred, an average of \$236.88 a head. These cattle were fed and marketed by T. I. Gunderson, Centerville, S. D. They were a part of a shipment of 18 loads, 263 head all Shorthorns, which sold for \$55,023.39, an average slightly under \$210 a head.

This is pronounced by market authorities as a market performance without parallel—a world's record regardless of breed. It is a striking example of the actual value of improved blood in the making of beef, and it demonstrates the Shorthorn advantage in the matter of extra scale and evident quality.

The breeding herd has been graded up thru the use of registered sires, and an inspection of the steers revealed a large percentage of roans, some of which ran very light in shade, indicating the value of white and roan bulls in the production of prime beef.

Timid Sutor: "I suppose when you recall what a handsome man your first husband was you wouldn't consider me for a minute?" Pretty Widow: "Oh, yes I would—but I wouldn't consider you for a second."—Boston Transcript.



### Grain Prices Turn Downward

(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.)

Carlot corn prices finally have reached such sensational levels that buyers generally have balked on paying them in the last few days, and with a moderate increase in receipts the market became demoralized. Prices asked for carlots in Kansas City Saturday were 35 to 45 cents lower than a week ago. There was a similar decline in Chicago. The violent slump in prices was due in part to cessation of buying by distillers, owing to the fact that no more grain may be used for making spirits for beverages, under the Food Control Act, after September 12. Buyers for corn products industries, and mills, however, also dropped out of the market and the feeding demand at the centers has been small for some time.

There was a moderate increase in primary receipts of corn. They were about the same at the three principal markets, smaller in Kansas City and Chicago, larger in St. Louis. Chicago messages reported somewhat larger country offerings, but apparently the supply of old corn in the country is small and no important movement is to be expected, at least until the new crop is assured.

Supplies of wheat at central markets increased sufficiently last week to afford a little surplus above current milling needs, and in the absence of any disposition to accumulate supplies in the elevators for future needs, owing to absence of hedging facilities, the market developed a sagging tendency. Carlot prices Saturday were 3 to 10 cents lower for hard wheat and 20 cents lower for soft wheat than a week ago.

The August government crop report indicates a wheat yield in the United States of only 653 million bushels. That is only about 25 million bushels more than the normal needs for the country, including 80 million bushels for seed.

The movement of oats to market continues to lag. High carlot prices attracted rather liberal receipts to Kansas City and the carlot market declined 10 to 15 cents last week, but Chicago's receipts last week were less than a third those of a year ago.

All reports indicate that a record oats crop has been harvested, and there should be a big movement to market soon. Export demand is expected to be large. Oats prices are more nearly on a normal basis than any other grain.

Saturday's grain quotations were:  
Wheat: No. 1 hard, \$2.70 to \$2.80; No. 2, \$2.70 to \$2.84; No. 3, \$2.68 to \$2.81; No. 4, \$2.50 to \$2.70; No. 1 soft, \$2.48 to \$2.49; No. 2, \$2.48 to \$2.49; No. 3, \$2.41 to \$2.48; No. 4, \$2.38 to \$2.42; No. 2 mixed, \$2.61 to \$2.65; No. 3, \$2.47 to \$2.50.

Corn: No. 3 mixed, \$1.85 to \$1.95; No. 2, \$1.82 to \$1.83; No. 4, \$1.80 to \$1.82. No. 2 white, offered at \$1.95 but not taken. No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.95 to \$1.96.

Oats: No. 2 white, 65½¢ to 66¢; No. 3, 65¢ to 65½¢; No. 4, 63½¢ to 64¢. No. 2 mixed, 63¢ to 65½¢; No. 3, 64¢ to 66¢. No. 2 red, 65¢ to 66¢; No. 3, 64¢ to 65¢.

A vigorous rebound in prices of livestock this week promptly set in as soon as the widespread rains began to fall, which renewed the pastures and gave new life to millions of acres of feeding crops. Both cattle and hogs rose to new high record prices, tho the sheep market rallied only moderately. The rains resulted in an immediate reduction in receipts of half-fat cattle and thin hogs, the class that was forced on the market last week, because grass and water in some sections were exhausted. The prevailing opinion is that recent rains have given ample stock water and grass to permit holding livestock until it reaches a suitable marketing condition. At the same time the heavy marketing in June and July leaves the grazing sections stocked more lightly than usual at this season of the year.

Receipts of cattle last week at the five Western markets were 59,000 less than last week. Prices advanced 25 cents to \$1.25. Choice to prime steers advanced only 25 cents, and the rise increased on a scale down in quality, making the commonest kinds, which were about unsalable late the preceding week, the greatest gainers. The week's top price, \$14 for prime fed steers, is a new high record. It was paid for prime 1,344-pound Missouri steers. Yearling steers sold up to \$13.50, a high record by 35 cents for that class. The bulk of the arrivals were range steers that brought \$9.50 to \$11.50 and were fully 75 cents up. Butcher cattle prices rose 50 cents to \$1. Demand was urgent. After Tuesday no dry weather offerings were on the market. In the preceding week such shipments, chiefly from Northern and Western Kansas, were large. Veal calves advanced \$1 to \$1.50, and bulls 50 cents.

Last week's demand for thin cattle absorbed all the offerings held over from the preceding week, about 8,000, and all the fresh arrivals, with prices up 60 cents to \$1. Friday the closest clearance of the year was reported. Rains brought the demand. Several Kansas stockmen from west of the central part of the state were buyers on Monday's market, having left home Sunday morning when the first rain of nearly two months was falling. Inquiry from the East is developing also.

Hog prices last week showed the first big advance of the last three months. The top price at Kansas City Saturday was \$17, but buyers said prime hogs would have sold above that. Prices advanced 75 cents to \$14.50. Half fat hogs, which showed the most decline the preceding week, were in limited supply and advanced the most. Pigs were up as much as \$4.50.

Lamb prices were quoted up 60 cents. A few sheep were offered. Tuesday a salesman sorted a Western shipment and sold the fat lambs to killers at \$14 and the thin lambs to a feeder at \$14.25. The top price was \$14.50. Northwest flock masters are holding feeding lambs at \$15 to \$16, and buyers are holding back, because of the recent declines in market prices.

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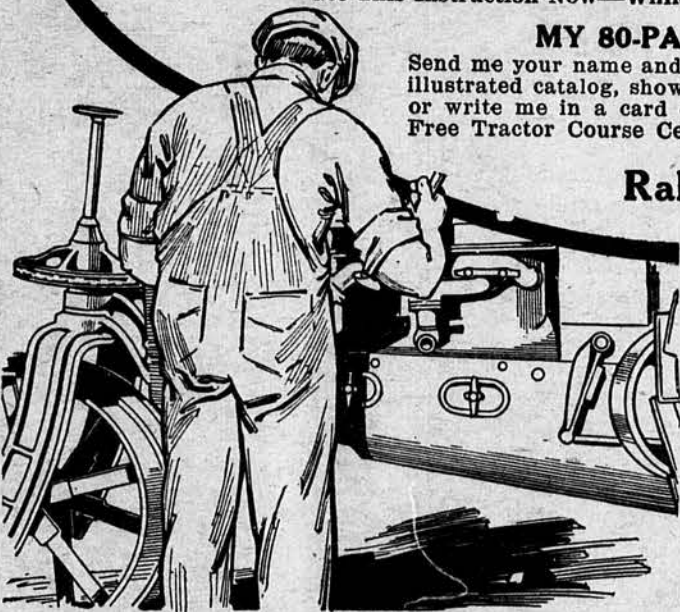
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## PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

## Percheron Horses.

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

## Ayrshire Cattle.

Aug. 20-21—Loveland Farms, Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 4—Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan.

## Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Oct. 6—Russell District Stockman's Ass'n.

Johnson Workman, Sec'y, Russell, Kan.

Oct. 8—E. M. Halse, Russell, Kan.

## Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 16—Neb. Holstein Breeders, So. Omaha.

Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 22—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

## Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Oct. 6—Russell District Stockman's Ass'n.

Johnson Workman, Sec'y, Russell, Kan.

Oct. 8—E. M. Halse, Russell, Kan.

Nov. 19—W. L. Bowman & Co., Neas City, Kan.

Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

## Jersey Cattle.

Aug. 20-21—Loveland Farms, Omaha, Neb.

Aug. 22—S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

Sept. 4—Honnell & Rigdon, Everest, Kan.

Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.

## Polled Durham Cattle.

Dec. 12—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

## Red Polled Cattle.

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

## Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.

Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.

Nov. 7—L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb.

Nov. 9—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.

Nov. 16—S. W. Mo. S. H. Breeders' Ass'n.

(E. H. Thomas, Mgr.) Aurora, Mo.

Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

## Chester White Hogs.

Aug. 21—Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.

Oct. 11—J. W. Wells, Platte City, Mo.

Nov. 6—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

## Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 1—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.

Oct. 3—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 12—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nach-

tagall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.

Oct. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 25—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan.

Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.

Oct. 29—Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.

Oct. 30—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.

Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sa-

betha, Kan.

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

Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.

Jan. 23—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.

Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, (night sale), Overton, Neb.

Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 24—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.

Jan. 30—J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb.

Jan. 31—F. H. Preston, Burchard, Neb.

Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.

Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 5—R. W. Wide & Sons, Genoa, Neb.

Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sa-

betha, Kan.

Feb. 8—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.

Feb. 12—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.

Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.

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

Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.

Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 21—Clifford & Brown, Waverly, Neb.

Feb. 22—C. E. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale

at Fairbury, Neb.

March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

## Hampshire Swine.

Oct. 12—Kansas Asso., Geo. W. Ela, Sec'y.

Sale at Valley Falls.

Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider,

Janssen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 5—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale

at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

## Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Oct. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

Oct. 19—J. S. Barnard, Nelson, Neb.

Oct. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 24—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.

Oct. 30—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.

Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.

Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Nov. 6—J. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan.

Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.

Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.

Nov. 14—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Jan. 23—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.

Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.

Feb. 6—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.

Feb. 7—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb.

Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.

Feb. 9—John Naimen, Alexandria, Neb.

Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 9—J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.

March 2—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

## N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement

## FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. IT GIVES RESULTS.

Count each initial, abbreviation or whole number as a word in both classification and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted.

## POULTRY.

ONE YEAR OLD BROWN AND BUFF Leghorn hens, \$9 doz. Asa Thomas, Louisburg, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Laying strain. \$1.25. Mrs. Owen Jones, Wakefield, Kan.

FISHER'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels 50c each if taken at once. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, 3 months old \$1.50; yearling cock- erels \$5.00. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. CHOICE COCK- erels, 3 1/2 months old (D. W. Young strain). Virra Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—YOUNG HENS \$2.00 each, \$20 per doz. Fine Bourbon Red 2 year turkey hens \$5 each. Redview, Irving, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, February hatched, \$1.00 each, if taken before Sept. 1st. Mrs. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS (Kellerstrass strain). Some of my best pullets and cockerels cheap if taken at once. Mrs. E. H. Ladwig, Bendena, Kansas.

MOVING. WILL BE SOLD THIS WEEK. Eggbred Buff Leghorns, twenty May pullets, 35 cents, 6 yearling hens, \$1.50, 1 Heas- ley cock bird, \$5.00. March and April cock- erels, 75c to \$1.50. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS I WILL OFFER for sale 200 head of Royal Blue and Imperial Ringlet Barred Rocks from 6 to 12 weeks old, extra fine stock of cockerels and pullets, from 50c to \$1.50 each. Satisfaction or money back. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Coffeyville, Kan.

## LIVESTOCK.

FOR EXCHANGE: THREE YOUNG JACKS, four Jennets. Make offers. J. F. Waters, Levant, Kansas.

FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE AND COTS- wold buck. Good individuals. Will Wal- ton, Newton, Kan.

120 HEAD OF HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, priced for quick sale. H. F. McNutt, Oxford, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED SHOR- thorn bulls. Six to eighteen months. 5 yearling Shropshire Rams. Adam Andrew, Girard, Kan.

FOR SALE. ENTIRE HERD OF 50 HEAD high grade and registered Holstein cows and heifers (two bulls). Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

WANTED—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN- Friesian bull calf, must be from not less than 30 lb. dam and 30 lb. sire. E. A. Stubbs, R. 6, Emporia, Kan.

CHOICE CALVES! THE MILKING TYPE Shorthorns, Holsteins and Guernseys, they are carefully selected high grades, \$15.00 to \$35.00. Sent by express. Ed Howey, So. St. Paul, Minn.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

FOR SALE—PURE FULTZ WHEAT SEED, re-cleaned. Nothing but pure seed. \$3.00 bushel. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

GOOD KAW VALLEY GROWN ALFALFA seed \$6.00 per bu. up. Send for samples. Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., Wamego, Kan.

SEED WHEAT. HIGH YIELDING VARI- ety, especially cleaned, sacked, \$3.50 per bu. F. O. B. Laptad Stock Farm, Law- rence, Kan.

ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY. FANCY RE- cleaned Seeds. Write for prices and sam- ples. The Atchison Seed & Flower Store Co., Atchison, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED \$5.00 PER BUSHEL. Good purity and germination but dark color. Better grades for more money. Write for free samples and prices. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FARMERS—OFFER US THROUGH YOUR dealer alfalfa seed, Sweet clover seed, Sudan grass seed, rye, barley, oats, wheat and other crops of seed or grains. The O'Bannon Co., Claremore, Okla.

## LIVESTOCK FIRMS.

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

## FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—10 TO 40 ACRES IMPROVED Southeast Kansas. 203 East Fifth, Cherry- vale, Kan.

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

of C. H. Williams & Son, Sylvan Grove, Kan., who are well known Lincoln county Shorthorn breeders. Because of the scarcity of feed in that section of the country this season they are compelled to sell some Shorthorn cows just in their prime and some very desirable yearling heifers that they figured on keeping. The cows are either bred or have calves at foot and bred back. They are going to sell these cattle and desire that anyone interested should write them at once. They would like to sell them all to one man if they can. There are a few very choice bulls from 12 to 18 months old; they are by Scottish Buck, by Scottish Gloster and their present herd bull, Fairy Dale, a grandson of Avondale. This is one of the pioneer Shorthorn herds in the West and was established on this farm over 25 years ago. If you want

Shorthorns and are willing to act now you can save some money as they want to sell at once because of the feed situation. Ad- dress C. H. Williams & Son, Sylvan Grove, Kan.—Advertisement.

Morrison's Red Polled Cattle. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan., regular advertisers in the Red Polled cattle section of Farmers Mail and Breeze, have some choice bull calves ready to ship. They will also sell 20 choice cows and a few heifers. These females are large and good milkers. They are all of the best of breed- ing. Most of them are giving milk now and all of them are in calf to the Morrison herd bulls. They can sell bulls to go with the cows and heifers. Anyone wanting a choice herd can find what they want in this

herd. These cattle are offered very reason- ably considering the individuality and the breeding. If interested write Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Chapman's Shorthorns. Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kan., breeds registered Shorthorn cattle and ad- vertises his surplus stock every season in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He will start his advertisement later and will offer some nice young bulls for sale sired by Abbot- ford Lad 2d, a former herd bull bred by D. Ballyntine & Son, Herington, Kan. These bulls will be 10 and 12 months old about January 1 and if you want a bull write him at once. His present herd bull was selected from the S. B. Amcoats herd of Clay Cen-

## LANDS.

IMPROVED FORTY, 8 MI. ANTHONY, \$1300. Edith Cory, Bluff City, Kan.

FOR SALE. 1920 A RANCH, IMPROVED, Comanche Co., Kansas. Box 104, St. John, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. NEW HOTEL building on Salina Northern Ry. New town. Good location. Box 107, Sawyer, Kan.

FOR TRADE. 160 A. IMPROVED, 4 MI. TO Howard. Price \$55 per a. 80 a. broke, rest pasture and meadow. E. Peters, Lorraine, Kan.

FOR SALE. CHOICE UNIMPROVED half-section 7 1/2 miles from Goodland. Abundance of water. Level. C. E. Howell, Gaylord, Kan.

WILL SELL OR SWAP FOR KANSAS land or farm, six lots, five houses, Harri- son, corner Twelfth, Topeka. \$20,000. Clear. Will divide. Dr. Hyatt.

BEAUTIFUL 80 1/4 Co. SEAT. ALL TILL- able, lots of fruit, fine water, well im- proved, 20 alfalfa, 30 pasture, good crop. 75 per. Terms. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan.

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND. 250,000 acres in Arkansas now open for home- steading. Send 50c for revised Township map of State and copy Homesteaders Guide. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

FOR SALE. A BRICK VENEERED HOTEL three stories high. 28 bed rooms. Special dining room and kitchen, office room. Two lots, 50 feet front, 140 feet on corner on Main St. on Main Square. Two business rooms and two office rooms to rent on first floor. All rented. The only Hotel running in a good county seat town on Santa Fe R. R. Belong to an estate the reason for selling. A bargain. Time on part if desired. See or write K. Hurst, Howard, Kansas.

FOR SALE. 20-40 CASE TRACTOR. A. R. Miller, Grenola, Kan.

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

40-80 AVERY TRACTOR AND PLOW RIG. Shidler Brothers, Lake City, Kan.

NEW HONEY CROP FOR SALE. SEND for price list. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

720 A. IMPROVED. AUTO. RESIDENCE, or blacksmith shop for part. O. Walline, Eckley, Colo.

FOR SALE—RETAIL COAL BUSINESS, selling 85 cars year. Address Box 3, Man- hattan, Kansas.

WANTED—SECONDHAND CLIMAX EN- silage cutter. American Silo Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE. SIX CAR LOADS FINE catalpa seasoned fence posts. Jerry How- ard, Mulvane, Kan.

FOR SALE—NICKEL PLATED B. FLAT cornet, long model, used some. Alders Walton, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—NO. 3 BIRDSALL ALFALFA huller, blower and feeder. A bargain at \$260. E. W. Thoes, Alma, Kan.

BELGIAN HARES AT ONE DOLLAR EACH if taken quick. Also Silver Wyandotte chickens, prices right. J. M. Edgar, Deer Creek, Okla.

COMBINED FAN MILL AND GRADER. We have Manson Campbell combined fan mills, and graders for sale, regular price \$35.00, our price F. O. B. cars here \$27.50. Inter State Mer. Co., Louisburg, Kansas.

FOR SALE. 8 ROOM MODERN HOUSE, hot air furnace, two blocks from College Campus, Manhattan, Kan. Price \$3,500 clear. \$1,000 will handle the deal. T. W. Scott, Union Natl. Bk. Bldg., Manhattan, Kan.

BECAUSE OF ENLISTING IN THE ARMY we will sell out our entire stock of used motorcycles at greatly reduced prices. Har- leys, Excelsiors, and Indians. Twins and singles. The Pioneer Motor Co., Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE—A NEW 10-20 BIG BULL tractor, kerosene equipped. Will sell for \$600. This is only a little more than half the present price. Send check for \$100 and we will ship for inspection. Goodin Motor Company, Wichita, Kansas.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS. LUMBER AT WHOLESALE DIRECT FROM mill to you. McKee Lumber Co. of Kan- sas, Emporia, Kan.

## DOGS.

AIRDALE TERRIERS, ELIGIBLE PUPS priced to sell. A. Cone, Udall, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS, GREAT RAT watch, pet, stay home little dog. Price list 5c. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

## FENCE POSTS.

FOR SALE. HEDGE POSTS. CAR LOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kansas.

## CREAM WANTED.

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

## SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRIT- ing for newspapers, magazines. Exp. un- nec.; details free. Press Syndicate, 921 St. Louis, Mo.

## PATENTS.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET. "ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 734 A 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WEALTH IN INVENTIONS. PATENT your ideas. Send for our Free Book and advice how to succeed. Sues & Co., Attys., 632 7th St., Washington, D. C.



ter. Kan., and was sired by a grandson of Choice Goods. Mr. Chapman was born and raised in Ellsworth county, is at present county commissioner, is a big land owner and a successful farmer and breeder. You can write him any time about these young bulls.—Advertisement.

#### Jersey Dispersion Sale.

Honnell & Rigdon, of Everest, Kan., will disperse their herd of Jersey cattle Tuesday, September 4. The offering will consist of 25 head of registered cows of the best breeding and 15 head of choice grade cows. These cows are all persistent milkers and are worthy of the consideration of anyone interested in the dairy business. All cattle are tuberculin tested. Catalogs are ready to mail. Note the advertisement in this issue and write for catalog at once. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

#### Two Big Cattle Sales.

The Russell District Stockman's association has decided on a big sale of high grade Aberdeen Angus and Hereford cattle to be held at Russell, Kan., Saturday, October 6. This is the day following the association's big stock show which is the last day of the Russell County Fair. The livestock show at the Russell County Fair will be handled exclusively by the stockmen which insures the biggest and most successful show ever held there. Last season the show was a big success with over 300 head of cattle on exhibition. Around 250 head of high grade cattle consisting of stockers, feeders and breeding cows and heifers, will be sold in this sale in carload lots or lots to suit purchaser. Everything will be of splendid quality and this is the first one of the annual sales that the association intends to hold at Russell. In spite of short crops the Russell county fair promises to be bigger and better than ever. Russell county is noted for its purebred Aberdeen Angus and Hereford herds and is the home of several large herds of high grade cattle that rival anything in the West. Johnson Workman, the well known Aberdeen Angus breeder, is the secretary of the association and will be glad to give prompt information to anyone interested in this big sale. On the Monday following the association's sale E. M. Halse will hold a big clean up sale of his entire herd at his ranch near Russell. He will sell in this sale around 600 head of cattle consisting of high grade Herefords and Angus. These sales follow the American Royal at Kansas City and the best of railroad connections can be made on night trains for Russell. Cattlemen are invited to attend both sales and the association will look after the comfort of its guests over Sunday in Russell. It is estimated that fully 800 cattle will be sold in the two sales and possibly more. The sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time.—Advertisement.

#### Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

F. C. Crocker, the big Duroc Jersey specialist located at Filley, Neb., has over 300 spring pigs sired by his big herd boars. Mr. Crocker says he is making an effort to take care of his pig orders this year. For stretch, size and good points generally, this is one of the best bunches ever seen on the Crocker farms. Watch this paper for his card. It will start in a short time.—Advertisement.

#### S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Fernwood Farm of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, offers a choice lot of beautifully marked Holstein calves at \$20 each when 4 to 6 weeks of age. These calves are from heavy producing cows and sired by registered bulls. They run from 1/2 to 3/4 registered. At this age calves can be shipped long distances by express, easily and cheaply. If in need of Holstein calves it will pay you to write Fernwood Farm. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

#### Fehner's White Hog Sale.

The largest sale of white hogs in the Missouri Valley this season will be held at Higginsville, Mo., August 21. The offering will consist of 45 bred sows and fall yearling gilts, 15 fall yearling boars, and 25 spring boars. The fall yearling boars and a large portion of the tried sows are by a son of the 1500 champion, Eagle Archie. The spring boars are by Eagle Archie and Sunny Bar. The entire offering is champion bred and of good quality. Parties who cannot arrange to attend the sale, should send mail bids to C. H. Hay, fieldman for this paper, in care of Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.—Advertisement.

#### Publisher's News Notes

Farm Disinfectants—Growing Uses for Purifying the Air and Destroying Germs.

The necessity for keeping animal quarters healthful is every day receiving more attention. The agricultural colleges have taught us that many of the diseases which afflict livestock are due to germs, and that by taking proper care to keep the quarters in right condition a large proportion of these diseases can be avoided.

Among the several preparations prepared by Dr. Gilbert Hess for use on the farm, perhaps not one is more highly beneficial than Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

As the name implies, this preparation is both a dip and a disinfectant. As a dip, it has a large use for the treatment of scab in sheep, for destroying ticks and lice and for whatever purposes animals are usually dipped.

Parasites, skin diseases, filth and foul odors are costing farmers and stockmen enormous sums of money every year. By a little intelligent effort the greater part of this waste can be avoided. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is a powerful germ destroyer; it purifies the air and keeps down foul odors and smells. It makes animals' quarters healthful.

No argument ought to be necessary to convince anyone of the usefulness of such a preparation where domestic animals are kept. Animal diseases are contagious and spread as rapidly as do those which afflict the human family. Destroy the germs of disease and you go far toward keeping contagion out of your herd.

A great point in favor of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is its uniformity. A dip must be uniform in quality, because if it be stronger than what you used formerly, animals are liable to be injured; and if it be

# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are reliable and bargains offered are worthy of consideration

## Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication 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.

**106 ACRES**, well imp. Nice home. In oil field. 445 a. Landrith, Buffalo, Kan.

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

**60 ACRE HOME** for sale. \$3500. \$1500 down, balance in 7 years at 6%. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

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

**KANSAS WHEAT FARMS.** We have a few very choice Southeast Kansas wheat farms for sale. Write us. Hunter & Hunter, Independence, Kansas.

**3600 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.

**120 A. 3 1/2 miles** Ottawa, Kansas, 5 room house, large barn, other improvements; abundance soft water, 40 a blue grass pasture, remainder cultivation. Bargain price. Write for list, any size farm. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

**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. Frizzell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

**ACRES 160**, located two miles of Ottawa, Kansas; 56 miles of Kansas City; on Main line of Santa Fe; all good laying, tillable land; good improvements; plenty water. Located on Santa Fe Trail; oil road; 40 acres of blue-grass pasture; 10 acres of alfalfa; 40 acres of oats; the rest in corn. Price \$90.00 per acre; good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

## FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

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

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

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

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

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

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

weaker, the solution may be altogether ineffectual and the dipping or spraying will have no beneficial effect. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is standardized, all the oils used in its compounding being tested to make sure that they contain the right amount of disinfectant and insecticidal properties.—Advertisement.

#### Hog Replies are Due

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, reports that the investigation of the hog industry of that state is progressing very satisfactorily. Many replies to the questionnaires sent out have been received, and more are arriving in every mail. The only difficulties so far experienced have been the result of two minor misunder-

**RANCH**, 1200 A., 1 mile out, improved. 300 bottom in alfalfa. \$20, easy terms. No trade. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

**CHASE COUNTY FARM.** 315 acres, 2 miles town on Santa Fe. 160 acres first bottom, no overflow. Fine timber feed lot. 140 acres bluestem pasture. Fair improvements. Close to school; daily mail, telephone. \$24,000; liberal terms. J. E. Bocock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

## 160 Acres for \$7800

Near Wellington; fine valley land; good bldgs.; 60 wheat, 35 past., bal. spring crop; poss. Worth \$8000; only \$7800; terms. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schwelger Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

## Lane County

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

## 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.

## Scott County Wheat Land

480 acres, 1/4 mile from good railroad town with elevator, stores, coal and lumber yards. 320 acres in cultivation ready for wheat this fall, 160 acres in pasture, all good smooth wheat land. Improved with four room house, good barn and other outbuildings. Possession now. Price \$17.50 an acre; terms to suit. King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

## MISSOURI

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

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

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

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

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

**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.

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

## Blue Grass Ranch 700 Acres

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

## OKLAHOMA

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

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

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

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

## COLORADO

**HAVE REAL BARGAINS** in Eastern Colo. farms and ranches. Write your wants at once. Western Land Co., Two Buttes, Colo.

## ARKANSAS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**40 A., 4 room house**, good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees; good water. 2 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.

## WISCONSIN

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

## Do You Want a Farm In a Safe Crop Country?

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

## 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. Vicker, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

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

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

## FARMS FOR RENT

### CHOICE FARM FOR RENT

180 acres branch bottom and valley on Little Washita River, Grady County, one of Oklahoma's best counties. 1 1/4 mile to station. Will lease to man with good teams and boys or other reliable help. Tenant must show he has succeeded with cows, hogs and alfalfa and has made money when he has farmed. L. W. Clapp, Wichita, Kansas.

rather wait a little longer and have a completed blank than to receive it now only partially filled. Furthermore, we do not intend to close up the work until we are satisfied that practically all the replies that are coming are here.

"Another false impression that has somehow got about is that we wish only the replies of purebred breeders. The replies of purebred breeders are highly desirable and necessary, yet our investigation would not be complete and truly representative did we not also have replies from the producers of market hogs and the owners of grade herds. We want and need them all."

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



His dog was a fierce Airedale, which could whip, and had whipped, every other bow-wow in the neighborhood. Then he clipped his coat. "Yes," he said to a friend, "the clipping was my own idea. I believe it made him look better, but it was very awkward for the dog." "How was that?" queried the friend. "Oh, the other dogs didn't know him. He had to fight them all over again."—London Farm and Home.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Farmers Mail and Breeze,  
Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—Your paper is the only paper that I am carrying an ad in now. I have been having fairly good trade selling my young bulls. Yours very truly,  
C. M. HOWARD,  
Breeder of Polled Durhams,  
Hammond, Kan.

Farmers Mail and Breeze,  
Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—Have sold more hogs at better prices than I ever did before. I am well satisfied. Yours very truly,  
ANDREW KOSAR,  
Breeder of Poland Chinas,  
Delphos, Kan.

## Registered Shropshires Registered Hampshires

### BEST OF BREEDING.

Rams and ewes; one or a car load. Oldest and largest flocks in Kansas. Also Jersey cattle and Percheron mares.  
F. B. CORNELL, M. D., McPherson, Kansas

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 120 gilts and 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.

Because of Feed Shortage will have to sell our stock. 8 head of March and April pigs at \$12.50 each; also 4 open sows that are priced right. Crumly & Beaver, Colby, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 1877, Pat. May 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 son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. WALTER SHAW, R. 8, WICHITA, KANSAS. Phone 3918, Derby, Kansas

### POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Downie's Poland Chinas  
Have some choice Gerstale Jones males for sale at reasonable prices. Frank Downie, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan

Registered Poland Chinas  
April pigs for sale. Papers furnished. Price reasonable. S. S. SMITH, OSWEGO, KANSAS

Fairview Poland Chinas  
Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley are the sires of the 85 topky March pigs we offer. Prices reasonable. P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas

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

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

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

Big Type Spotted Polands  
Boars ready for service. Bred gilts and spring pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios unrelated. They have not only size but quality and from large litters. Thos. Weddle, Route 2, Wichita, Kansas

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

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

BIG TYPE POLAND MARCH PIGS  
Bought my sows, bred, of J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia. Bred to Giant Ben and Jumbo Wonder. Giant Ben over 1000 pounds and Jumbo Wonder 905 pounds, last fall. On account of drought will make special prices on boars and sows. G. E. LOY, BARNARD, KAN.

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

### DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

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

### Duroc-Jersey Boars

For sale: High class Duroc Jersey boars ten months of age. Registration papers furnished. A bargain to the man who comes first. W. L. Sayers, Hill City, Kan.

### F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.

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

### BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

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

### Outstanding Herd Boars

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

### DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

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

### TRUMBO'S DUROCS

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

### Bancroft's Durocs

Guaranteed immune. Choice September gilts bred to farrow in September. 45 good March pigs pairs or trios not akin, weighing 80 to 100 pounds. Price \$20 to \$25 each for choice stock.  
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

### Bred Sows—Bred Gilts

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

### Buy A Boar of Anderson

Durocs from the Royal Herd Farm have always made good; yearling gilts bred to a great boar, Proud Chief, for September farrow. Write me your wants or visit my herd. Herd established in 1899 by Emery Anderson.  
B. R. Anderson, R. 7, McPherson, Kan.

WORKMAN  
Duroc-Jerseys  
Johnson Workman,  
Russell, Kansas

### Jones Sells On Approval

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

### Grandview Herd Durocs

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

### CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

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

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

### Big Mid-Summer Sale

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

### PUBLIC SALE, SEPT. 4, 1917

50 Registered O.I.C. Hogs, 16 Red Polls, male and females. 6 1/2 miles east and north of Delphos. MILTON PENNOCK, Delphos, Kan.

### CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

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

### Good Yearling Boar

for sale. March and April pigs in any numbers to suit. Farmers prices and shipped C. O. D.  
F. C. GOOKIN, 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 Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

### O. I. C's. FOR SALE

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

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

### LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Lafayette, 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.

### MULEFOOT HOGS.

### Knox Knoll Mulefoots

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

### ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship.

Berkshire Hogs  
SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle  
Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 150624, 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. If in the market for Galloway bulls come and look them over.

Smoky Hill Ranch  
E. J. Gullbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

### HEREFORD CATTLE.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords  
Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 14 months old, weighing 300 pounds. Also extra good Percheron stud colts. MORA E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.

### Registered Herefords

Ten big, thick fleshed cows 2 to 5 yrs. Seven well grown bulls 7 to 14 mos. All priced to sell.

Fred O. Peterson,  
R. R. 5, Lawrence, Kansas

### SOUTHARD'S MONARCH HEREFORDS

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

### AUCTION SALE, OCTOBER 6, 1917

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

### Berry's Cholera Immuned Spotted Poland Chinas

Have over a hundred head of spring pigs weaned ready for shipment. They have lots of quality, spots and bone. They are out of large, mellow sows and big litters and are sired by the best that money can buy. The best is none too good for Berry, therefore you can buy the best from Berry. Have a few fall boars for sale that are marked up just right, pairs and trios no relation. Your correspondence is solicited, visitors are welcome. Would be glad to have you come and make your own selections. But if you can't come write me your wants and I will fill your order to your own approval. Isn't that fair? The prices are right. P. O. Harris, Mo., Route 3. Nearest station is Osgood, Mo., on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. 100 miles north and east of Kansas City, Mo.

E. C. BERRY, HARRIS, MISSOURI

### Percheron—Belgian—Shire

Stallions and Mares

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

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

Lovers of good horses enjoy a day at my farm.

Fred Chandler

Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

### 17th ANNUAL

### Kansas State Fair

### HUTCHINSON

### SEPTEMBER 15-22, 1917

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

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

H. S. THOMPSON, President. A. L. SPONSER, Secretary

### BERKSHIRE HOGS.

### BIG ENGLISH TYPE

Full blood Berkshire pigs—either sex—\$25.00 to \$35.00 each  
R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

### JERSEY CATTLE.

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

### I WILL HOLD A Public Sale

Registered and High Grade Jersey Cattle. Catalog sent on request.  
August 22 S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

### Idylwild Stock Farm

offers registered Jersey cows, heifers and bulls. Herd sire Jacoba's Prize Premier 137930, grandson of Pogs 99th of Hood Farm, and rich in the blood of Jacoba Irene.

C. F. Blake, Glasco, Kansas

### Public Sale

Registered and High Grade Jersey Cattle  
Sale Barn,  
Clay Center, Kan., August 22nd

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. 25 cows and heifers to freshen from September to March—several young heifers not bred—4 bulls from 5 to 12 months old. These cattle will be sold in very ordinary condition. With a little care you can make them better. I am not advertising much. This is your chance to buy a bargain. Not long since I sold the cow "Khol" to a farmer for \$100.00—he gave her a chance to make good and sold her at a farm sale to the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, for \$465.00, where she is still making good. At this sale you can buy her half sister and others equally as good. I am selling because we are short of feed and help. It is no trouble to buy feed, but it is out of the question to get the right kind of help. I have taken great pains to buy the best blood—among this offering you will find a number of choice young things at your own price, tracing to such bulls as "Stockwell" who sold for \$11,500.00, and Noble Bell's Blue Boy, half brother to Noble of Oaklands, who sold for \$15,000.00. Many of these cows are bred to "Royal Missels' Torone," Hood Farms breeding. Catalog sent on request. Time given on approved paper.

S. S. Smith, Owner

Auctioneers—Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Col. Vernon Noble. Clerk, J. H. Kirby.

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S. S. Smith, Owner

Auctioneers—Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Col. Vernon Noble. Clerk, J. H



## HORSES.

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

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

**RED POLLED BULL PUREBRED**  
Write W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KAN.

**FOSTER'S RED POLLS** Write for prices on breeding stock.  
C. E. FOSTER, R. E. 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 1900 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Hailoren & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

**DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS** for sale. Forest Standard Bull at the head of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

**Polled Durham & Shorthornstorsale**  
100 Registered

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

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

## Private Sale

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

## Shorthorn Private Sale Reduction A Pioneer Kansas Herd

Because of the scarcity of feed in this locality we will sell 10 choice cows from our breeding herd. Some of them will be sold with calves at foot and bred back and others are bred to calve later. All bred to Fairy Dale, a grandson of Avondale. Some of the calves are by Scottish Buck, by Scottish Gloster. We also offer eight choice yearling heifers by Scottish Buck and Fairy Dale. These young heifers are out of our best cows and are very desirable. Also a few choice bulls 10 to 16 months old sired by the above mentioned herd bulls. These bulls are choice. We expect to sell these cattle and desire to do so immediately and will make very close prices if we can make immediate sale. Come to Sylvan Grove, Kan., on the Lincoln Branch of the Union Pacific. Also to Ash Grove on the Salina Northern. Don't delay, if you are interested. Address

**C. H. Williams & Son, Sylvan Grove, Kan., (Lincoln Co.)**

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**HOLSTEIN CALVES** high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old \$20.00, crated for shipment. BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

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

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

**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. Asso. of Kansas.

**HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.**  
Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Asso. of Kansas. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

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

**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.

**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.

## Canary Paul Fobes Homestead

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

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

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**

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

## 300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

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

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

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

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

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

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

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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.

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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**

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm.

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## MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

Choice registered heifers, sired by a 40 pound bull and bred to 40 pound bull, due to freshen this fall.

A few choice A. R. O. bulls old enough for service, for sale.

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

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

## TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

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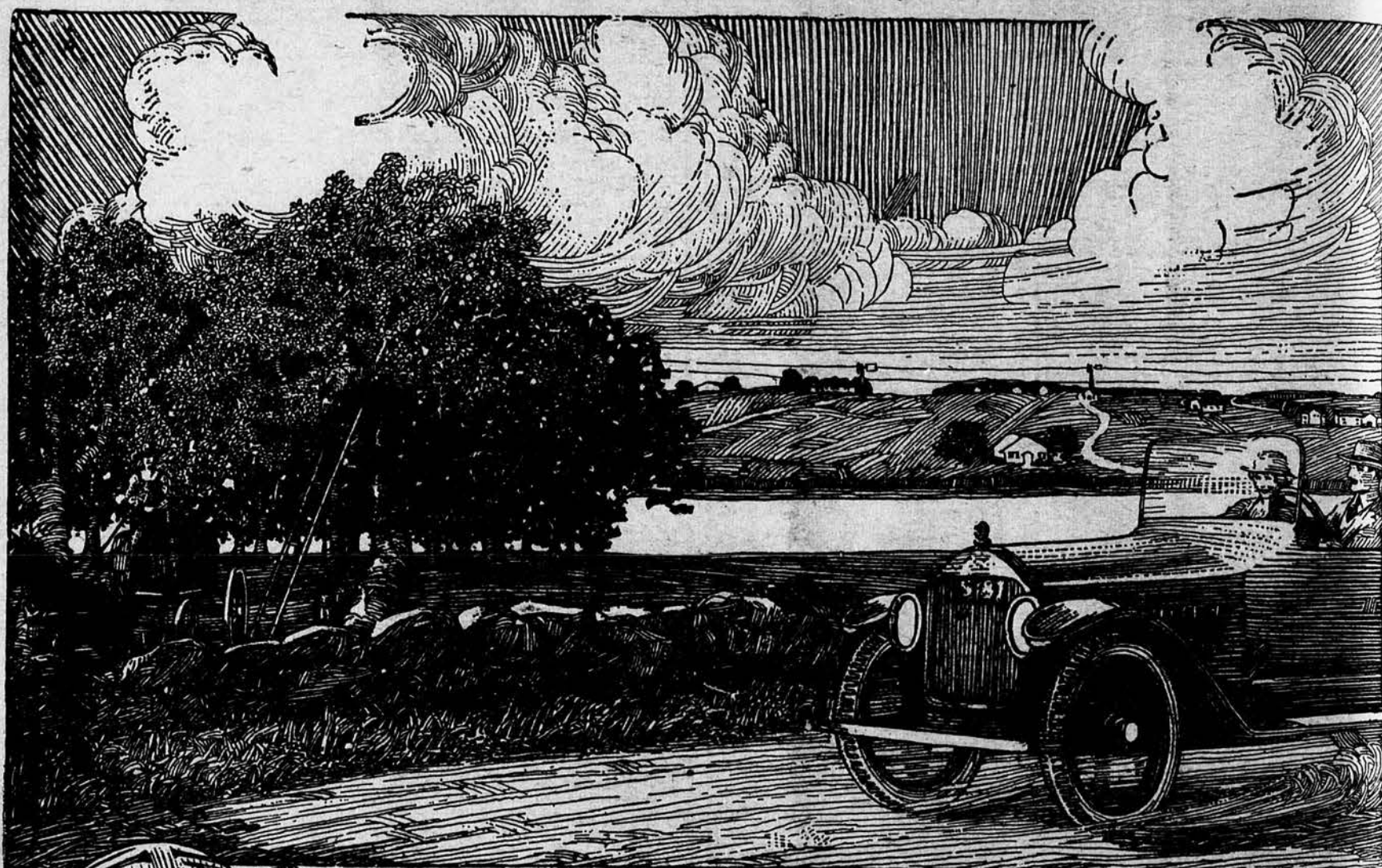
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