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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Doubling the Wheat Yield

By John W. Wilkinson
Associate Editor

DOUBLING the wheat yield next year may not be such a difficult task as many imagine, if better methods in farming are followed. Kansas this year is making an excellent showing despite the unfavorable weather that we had in the winter and spring, but there is still room for improvement. The state for 1918, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, will harvest not less than 97,554,376 bushels of winter wheat and about 368,089 bushels of spring wheat or a total of 97,922,465 bushels of both kinds. The only time this yield was exceeded was in 1914 when a crop of 180 million bushels was harvested. Kansas and Minnesota usually rank first as wheat producers not on account of large acre yields, but because they plant larger areas to wheat than other states do. In average acre yields, however, Kansas is thirty-second, and the only states showing a less yield to the acre are the Southern states where wheat growing receives little attention.

A comparison of Kansas with some of the other wheat growing sections is interesting. The acre yield in Maine is 24.5 bushels, New York 20, Nebraska 17.4, the United Kingdom 32.4, Germany 31.7, France nearly 20, Japan 24, the United States 14.3, and Kansas 13.8. Maine shows an acre yield almost double that of Kansas. Nebraska outyields us nearly 4 bushels to the acre, while England, Germany and many other countries like them that have been farmed for centuries harvest about twice as much wheat from an acre as we do. Quite naturally we ask whether this larger yield is due to more ideal conditions than exist in Kansas or whether it is due to the methods of farming employed.

Methods at Fault

"Every one tells us," says President W. M. Jardine, of the Kansas Experiment station, "that the climate and soil of Kansas are ideally adapted to winter wheat production. Experiments, and general observations and comparisons bear out such an opinion. Generally speaking, the soil and climatic conditions of Kansas are ideal for winter wheat production. The fault therefore, must be in our methods. Can farmers in Kansas afford to go on producing 13 bushels of wheat to the acre when all of our evidence goes to show that double this amount can be grown if we revise our methods in a few particulars?"

While fluctuations in weather conditions may cause wide variations in yields, nevertheless, it is true that there are many factors within the control of the grower that have a marked tendency to increase the yields. Among these may be mentioned: the proper and timely preparation of the soil, the choice of the seed with reference to both the variety and the quality; the time and the manner of planting the wheat; the cropping system in which the wheat is grown, and the most profitable crop rotations; the time, methods and kinds of fertilization; and also the proper methods of harvesting, threshing, and handling the crop.

The time as well as the method of preparing the seedbed is very important because both exert a great influence on the yield. Tests extending over a period of six years at the Kansas Experiment station show clearly the value of plowing the ground deeply and as early in the season as possible. Land plowed July 15 to a depth of 7 inches gave a yield of 38½ bushels and a return of \$25.74 an acre. Land listed on the same date 5 inches deep and worked down to a level at once to avoid waste of moisture yielded 35 bushels and a return of \$24.35 an acre. Ground plowed on July 15 to a depth of 3 inches produced 33½ bushels and a net return of \$23.32 an acre. Ground broken August 15 about 7 inches deep, but not worked until September 15 showed a yield of 23½ bushels. Ground plowed the same depth, September 15 produced 15¾ bushels while that plowed only 3 inches deep on same date gave a yield of 14½ bushels. Land that was disked, but not plowed produced only 4½ bushels as a result of not being properly prepared.

These experiments show that under ordinary conditions the soil which is plowed the earliest and the deepest will produce the best yields. Early plowing helps to kill the weeds and it provides a good reservoir for the late summer rains and produces favorable conditions for

plant food to be made available before seeding time. The proper depth of plowing depends on the character of the soil and on the amount of material being turned under, and also on the time the work is done. Early in the season this depth should be at least 7 inches. This year the shortage of labor will make it very necessary to speed up all farm operations and especially the preliminary preparation for the wheat crop.

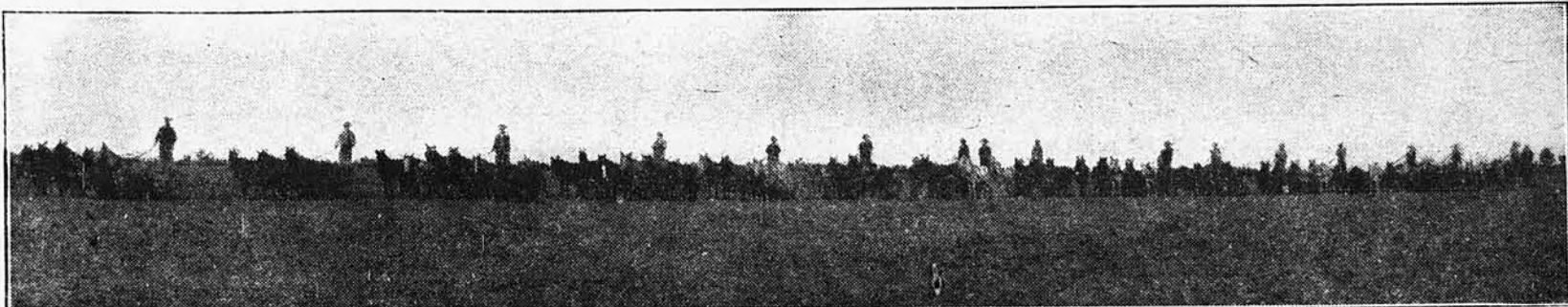
Tractors and deep tilling machinery can be used to good advantage when heat and dry weather frequently make it difficult to use horses. Tractors soon pay for themselves thru the increased yields that they make possible. When the plowing is done after August 15 it should be somewhat more shallow as the time before seeding is too short for deeply plowed ground to settle thoroly. As long a period as possible should intervene between the time of plowing and planting. Ideally the ground should be disked and cross-disked as soon as possible after the removal of the previous crop and then properly plowed. Harrowing after every half day's plowing is advisable. The soil will pulverize more rapidly, and less moisture will be lost from freshly turned land if the harrow is used at once. The best seedbeds are obtained on early and deeply plowed land which is disked or harrowed every two weeks until seeding time. Anyhow the soil should be cultivated until a well pulverized and firm seedbed is obtained. Late plowed ground especially needs and demands considerable work to compact thoroly the lower part of the furrow slice. Wheat should not be sown on a poorly compacted seedbed since there is great danger of poor germination of the seed and a subsequent freezing of the plants or heaving under such conditions. One reason for the declining yields of wheat on some farms in Kansas is that much of the land either has been plowed too shallow or only disked. In Western Kansas summer following accomplishes for the farmer what early plowing accomplishes for the Central and Eastern Kansas farmer.

Clean Seed Imperative

Next in importance to preparing the right kind of seedbed is getting a supply of good clean pure seed that is home-grown and adapted to the different sections of the state. Be sure that it is free from smut. Hard red winter wheat is the kind that should be grown in most of Kansas. Tests made at the Kansas Experiment station extending over six years show there are three varieties of hard wheat of especially high value.

"The average acre yields of these varieties," says Prof. L. E. Call of the Kansas State Agricultural college, "have been: P-762 Crimean 31.1 bushels; 570 Turkey, 26.5 bushels; 382 Kharkof, 25.9 bushels. The Fulcaster, a variety of soft wheat grown at the same time produced less wheat than any of the varieties of hard wheat. The average acre yield for the Fulcaster wheat was 23.6 bushels. The Crimean variety produced 4.6 bushels more to the acre than the Turkey Red, and 5.2 bushels more than the Kharkof." From the Crimean the Kansas Experiment station has developed a new variety of hard wheat known as the Kanred. "In all the tests conducted," says President W. M. Jardine of the Kansas Experiment station, "Kanred has exceeded in yield the Turkey 59 times in 66 tests, Kharkof 51 times in 58 tests, and the local variety grown in co-operative tests 49 times in 54. In milling tests there is no important point in which Kanred was shown to be inferior to the standards used, and in some points, notably in protein and gluten content, it was found to stand distinctly higher. There seems to be no question regarding its milling and baking value."

In Eastern Kansas—that is the Eastern third of the state, soft wheats give better yields than hard wheats, especially (Continued on Page 3)



Have You Met This Kaiserite?

NAIL LIES LIKE THESE!

THAT Red Cross supplies are being sold to shopkeepers by dishonest Red Cross officials.

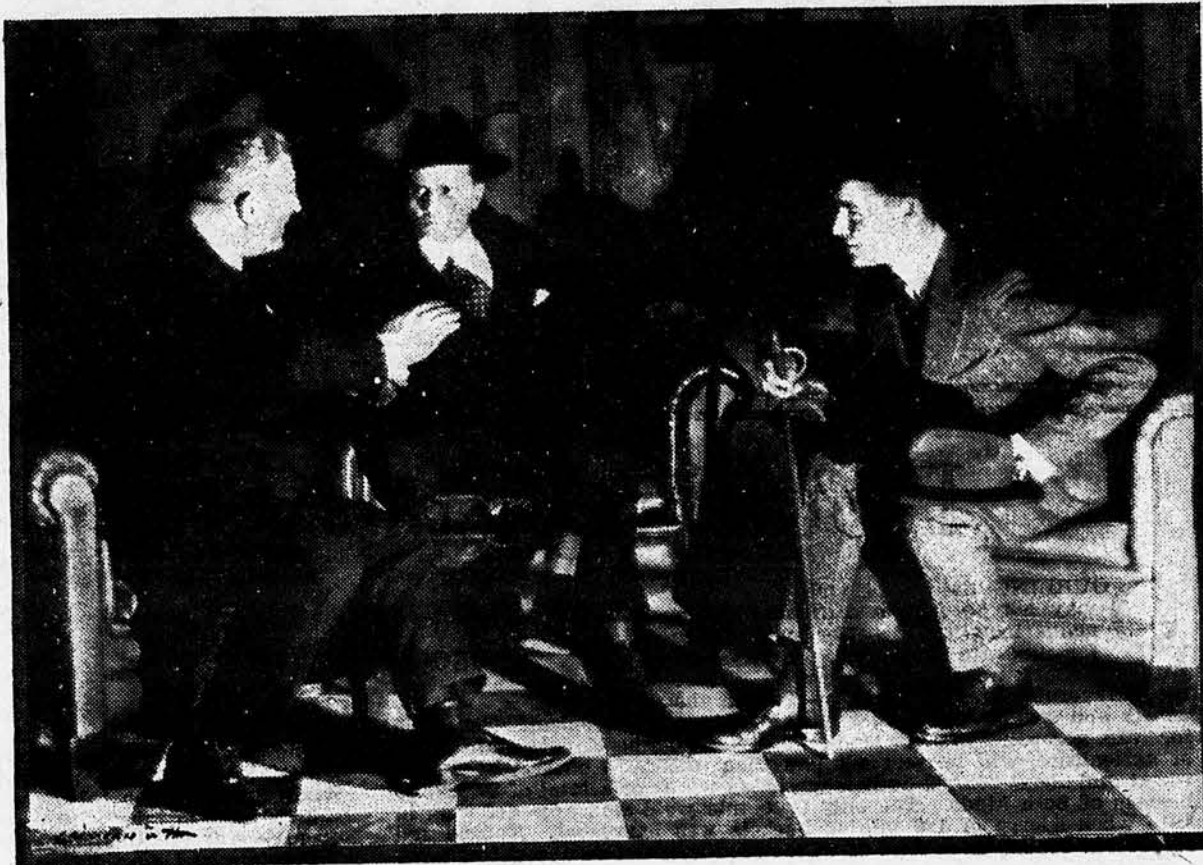
THAT the Masonic orders have protested against allowing the Knights of Columbus to build recreation huts for soldiers.

THAT interned German prisoners are being fed five meals a day.

THAT this is "a rich man's war" or "a business man's war."

THAT farmers are profiteering.

THAT nine American warships were sunk in a disastrous engagement in the North Sea.



YOU FIND HIM in hotel lobbies, smoking compartments, clubs, offices and even in homes. He thinks it's clever to repeat "inside facts" about the war. He is a scandal-monger of the most dangerous type.

He repeats all the rumors, criticisms and lies he hears about our country's part in the war. He gives you names, places, dates. He is very plausible.

But if you pin him down, if you ask him what he really *knows* at first-hand, he becomes vague, non-committal, slippery. He tries to make you think that the Government can fool you, if you are willing to let it—but it can't fool him. No siree! He's too smart.

People like that are hurting your country every day. They are playing the Kaiser's game. They are fighting against this country. They are making it harder to win the war.

Through their vanity or curiosity or *treason* they are helping German propagandists to sow the seeds of discontent.

For every lie that has been traced originated with a German spy. Don't forget that.

There was the one about the President's Secretary. It was said, and said again, and spread broadcast that Mr. Tumulty was convicted of treason and shot at Fort Leavenworth. That lie was easily scotched by a public statement from Mr. Tumulty himself.

But other lies are more insidious—harder to down. In another paragraph some of them are told. But they are only a few of many.

They are taken from a publication, issued by the Committee on Public Information, called:

"THE KAISERITE IN AMERICA"

101 GERMAN LIES

This little book describes the methods of Germans here and quotes 101 lies that

have been nailed by a newspaper which took the trouble to run them down. It will be sent to you upon request.

Get the Facts from Washington!

Get in the fight to stamp out this malicious slander. As you travel about the country or even in your social life at home, run down these lies. Call the bluff of any one who says he has "inside information." Tell him that it's his patriotic duty to help you find the source of what he's saying.

If you find a disloyal person in your search, give his name to the Department of Justice in Washington and tell them where to find him. It is your plain and solemn duty to fight the enemy at home by stamping out these lies. Where shall we send your copy of this book? It's free!

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PUBLIC INFORMATION

8 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

CONTRIBUTED THROUGH DIVISION OF ADVERTISING

U. S. GOV'T COMM. ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

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Doubling the Wheat Yield

(Continued from Page 1.)

on bottom lands where the soil is rich and wheat is likely to lodge. On uplands especially in Northeastern Kansas, hard wheats such as Turkey, Khar-kof, and Kanred may give better yields because of their superior winter-hardiness, and ability to resist drouth. The principal and best varieties of soft wheat for Eastern Kansas are the Harvest Queen, Fultz, Fulcaster, Currell and Red Sea. Harvest Queen is especially adapted for that section of Kansas in Miami county and just north of it. For the Southeastern part of the state, Fulcaster, Red Sea and Currell are especially adapted.

Another important factor in growing wheat in Kansas is the time, rate and manner of seeding. Wheat that is sowed very late usually winterkills much, and is more subject to injury from drouth and hot winds. It ripens late and in the Eastern part of the state is more likely to be injured by rust than wheat sowed earlier in the season. However, wheat when sowed too early is almost certain to be damaged by the Hessian fly if it is present. In dry seasons and in the dry sections of Western Kansas early seeding often is detrimental because the heavy growth of the plants may use up all the moisture stored in the soil and leave the crop entirely dependent on seasonal rains. Hence the proper time for seeding and the amount of seed to be used must be settled according to the locality, and according to the local and seasonal conditions. In Northeastern Kansas usually the best yields of wheat are obtained when the grain is sown from September 25 to October 3. In North-Central Kansas probably the best date on the average is about September 20-25, but this will vary with local conditions.

In South-Central Kansas the best wheat yields in some of the counties have been obtained by seeding the grain between September 27 and October 5. When Hessian flies are present in large numbers a later seeding date should be chosen. There seems to be no great danger this year from this pest. Western Kansas differs markedly from the remainder of the state with respect to the best time to seed. Hessian flies seldom are found west of the Eastern border of Norton, Graham, Trego, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford and Clark counties so that damage from this source need not be considered in the average season. Probably the best date for seeding in Western Kansas, when all conditions are favorable, is about September 15. The best thing to do in this area is to have the ground prepared early, the seed cleaned and treated with formaldehyde for smut if this is necessary, and be ready when all conditions are most favorable.

Drilling is Best

Drilling will be found usually the most satisfactory method of seeding in all sections of Kansas. Drilling provides a more uniform distribution and covering for the seed, reduces the danger of winter killing, catches and retains the moisture from winter rains and snows, and usually produces larger yields. The shoe drill, the hoe drill, the disk drill, and many other drills of like character will do satisfactory work on a well prepared seedbed. The rate of seeding will vary from 2 or 3 pecks to the acre on early-planted, well-prepared ground in West Central Kansas to 7 or 8 pecks on poorly prepared fields in Eastern Kansas.

The last important factor in increasing the yield of wheat lies in proper methods of harvesting, threshing and handling the crop. It is estimated that losses from shattered wheat, from careless work with threshers, and from hauling to market in loose open wagon beds will average at least a bushel to the acre. If this is true in 1918 losses in Kansas from this source will amount to 6,687,452 bushels or nearly 14 million dollars' worth of wheat. With a proper amount of attention to this matter and to the other factors required for increasing the wheat production, there is no doubt but that Kansas farmers easily can double their wheat yields.

"We are all comrades in a great enterprise."—Woodrow Wilson.

Good crops are brave promises to the Allies.

Anything You Can Say or Do Will Be of Great Help

A Personal Appeal From Governor Capper

I WISH IT were not necessary to ask my Kansas friends to help me out in my campaign, at the primary election, Tuesday, August 6. But if I am to represent my native state at Washington, as I believe Kansas folks wish it to be represented, this help is most necessary.

By doing my sworn duty as governor for nearly four years I have made an increasing number of the right kind of enemies. It is owing to my duties as governor, which have been more than doubled by the war, that I have been unable to make a personal canvass for the nomination. I must rely absolutely on my friends.

At the primary, I shall need the help of every sincere personal friend and every friend of good government, because of certain sinister political influences that will make common cause against me at that time, that being their best opportunity to defeat me as a candidate.

TO SAVE LIVES AND SUFFERING

Here are some of the first and foremost things, in my opinion, that a Senator from Kansas should do his utmost to bring about:

The vigorous and determined prosecution of the war, without compromise, until a complete victory for world-freedom and lasting peace is absolutely assured.

An immediate ending of war-plundering, profiteering and price-gouging in the necessities of life.

The stripping, absolutely, of all waste, graft and favoritism from the public service, and from all war contracts and all other public expenditures.

Immediate and complete war-time prohibition and the ultimate banishment of the saloon.

To these and many other measures designed for the public good, I am prepared to give unsparingly of my energy and ability.

ARTHUR CAPPER.

I shall have against me, the quiet but powerful influences of a now desperate element. This element is my bitter enemy because of the bone-dry law, because I have made vice an outlaw in Kansas, and because I have become known as a champion of immediate national prohibition.

Added to this, I have the opposition of the interests, both inside and outside of the state, that resent my continued fight on price-gouging and profiteering.

These forces, which I have long antagonized as governor and as publisher, are opposing me with all the adroitness and acumen known to practical politics.

Besides all this antagonism, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator, I shall have three candidates against me—good men—who are making active campaigns.

You can see what the situation is.

For my part, I am compelled to rely on the active help and the personal influence exerted by every man and every woman who believes I have done well as governor in earning the ill-will of the enemies of bone-dry legislation and of good order, the active hostility of the gas attorneys and others who suffered thru my fight on graft receiverships, the politicians pried loose from the useless jobs, and the few packers, coal mine operators, millers, and big business interests that are fighting me because I am fighting profiteering.

I recognize that Kansas is first of all an agricultural state; that our prosperity depends upon the prosperity of our farmers; you can depend upon me to be governed by this fact as your representative in the Senate. I believe in the justice of the farmer's cause and shall always work to give him a square deal.

If you believe I will serve you faithfully, sincerely and well in Washington, then anything you can say for me to your friends and neighbors, between now and August 6, will be of great help. Please make a special effort to get all your friends to go to the primary. On your support at the primary itself, my nomination and election actually will depend. Please do not doubt that. Do what you can.

Arthur Capper

Farming in Allen County

BY GUY M. TREADWAY

Farmers in Allen county have formed companies of eight to 10 and have purchased threshing outfits. These are within a few miles of each other and are in addition to those formerly working in this locality. The unusually large acreage of small grain also has caused the purchase of a number of grain binders.

We sowed rye in the fall of 1916 and got nearly 20 bushels to the acre last year. As soon as possible after the crop was harvested we planted about July 20 Kansas Orange cane and a good crop was put into the silo. In the fall we sowed the same field to rye drilling it between the rows of cane. The rye has just been stacked and the yield will be 20 bushels. The ground now is being plowed and cane will be planted at once. This will make four crops from this field in two years. A neighbor suggests this will hurt the land but as we keep up the fertility of the soil by a liberal use of the manure spreader and a proper rotation of crops we will not have any occasion to worry about that matter.

The swill barrel has always been a problem. The dry winds of summer caused the wooden barrel to fall down if left unfilled. This year we obtained a galvanized tank, rather tall, that will hold about half a barrel of swill. This has proved most satisfactory.

We use a chain to tether cattle not allowed to run with the herd. This is better than a rope, lasts much longer because getting wet does not affect it. It also is cheaper than a rope. We have one that has been in use nearly two years on an animal that wears it hard.

Hold the Wool Clip

Reports from Washington, D. C., and Boston, Mass., state that members of the Boston Wool Trade association have agreed to accept Major General Goethal's proposal to fix the price of all wool in storage at present on the basis of the price July 30, 1917. The government will take over all wool in the warehouses on this basis. If holders do not agree to sell, the wool will be commandeered.

The government will use the greater part of this wool for uniforms, and that which remains will be distributed among the mills for civilian needs. Major General Goethal's advises all wool centers that the 1918 clip should not be disposed of during the next thirty days, in order to give the government time to determine its exact needs for the coming year.

The following prices for wool from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Arkansas are quoted by the Wool Division of the War Industries Board as approximate estimates: Fine Delaine 64 cents a pound, fine clothing 55 to 63, half blood staple 65 to 67, half blood clothing 63 to 64, three-eighths staple 65 to 68, three-eighths clothing 58 to 62, quarter blood staple 66 to 67, quarter blood clothing 62 to 63, low quarter blood 62 to 63, and common and braid 58 cents.

Kansas native wool, that is the wool from native mutton bred sheep, as a class will range from 1/2 blood staple to low quarter blood and in most cases will be of sufficient length to grade as staple. Approved dealers will be entitled to a gross profit of 1 1/2 cents a pound on the total season's business. Farmers who desire more detailed information in regard to these prices should write to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture at Topeka, Kan., who will be glad to answer all inquiries of this kind.

Good Apple Crop Assured

Late reports from the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that this year an average apple crop may be expected. New York will have a big crop, and Michigan will also have a good crop. Virginia and the Middle Western states will have a medium crop, while the Northwestern states will have about the same production as last year. Idaho is the only state in that section with a light crop. Colorado and the states west of it will not be very far short of last year's record production.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

More Than a Million in France

The announcement is made by the War Department that on July 1, there were 1,018,115 American troops in France. This bare official statement is more thrilling than any epic poem that ever was written. It is a record of achievement that a year ago would have been thought impossible. Nothing approaching it has ever been accomplished in all history. The vanguard of this mighty host sailed in May, 1917. There were only 1,718 and they were mostly engineers and mechanics sent to prepare the way. In June, 1917, 12,261 followed Pershing to the other side. This number was not large, but their presence put new heart into weary and almost despairing France. Lean, sinewy and bronzed from exposure, the little army of khaki-clad Americans marching down the streets of Paris were hailed as deliverers by the French people. In July 12,988 troops were sent across; in August, 18,323; in September, 32,523; in October, 38,259; in November, 23,016; in December, 48,840. In January, 1918, we sent 46,776; in February, 48,027; in March, 83,811; in April, 117,212; in May, 244,345 and in June, 276,372. In addition to these we sent 14,644 marines who on the fighting line covered themselves with glory. The number of men carried across the Atlantic under convoy in the month of June alone was greater by nearly one hundred thousand than the combined armies of Mead and Lee at the battle of Gettysburg. In this month, without the loss of a man, we carried thru the submarine infested waters of the Atlantic a larger army than the combined forces of Wellington and Blucher who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo and changed the history of the world. The Secretary of War makes no promises as to the future movements of troops across the water, but there is no reason to believe that the movement will grow less and it is likely to grow in volume.

If the June rate is kept up until the end of the year, by January 1, 1919, there will be an army of 2,677,347 American troops in Europe less whatever our losses may be. Losses! Yes, there will be losses, and they will be losses of as splendid young manhood as the world ever has seen. These young men know what they are risking, but that will not cause hesitation. All the reports from over there indicate that they are anxious to get at the Huns and have the job over with. Neither, I apprehend, do they underrate the size of the job they are undertaking. It is no joyous picnic excursion these young men have started on. They are not hankering for death or wounds or the horrors and discomforts of the fighting line. The fact that they do realize the situation and that they still are willing and anxious to go to it, is the best evidence that they are as fine as the world can show. The really brave man is the one who fully realizes a danger and yet does not shrink or falter because the danger faces him. The most arrant coward may walk side by side with death and not fear it, because he does not know that death is near. These young men know that they are looking in the face of death, but go on. What a load of damnation rests on the head of the man who plunged the world into war and caused millions to die before their time! By every rule of justice he ought to die the death of a felon. But unrepentant of his crime, his mouth filled with blasphemous cant, he is planning to sacrifice still other millions to gratify his ambition.

Mercy Ship May not Sail

I spoke last week of a proposed experiment. A mercy ship unarmed and defenseless was to sail from a New York port carrying medicines, nurses and surgeons to the relief of the sick and wounded on the other side. There was to be no effort at concealment, no dimming of lights. If the ship sails it will be completely at the mercy of the German submarines, but if they sink it they will do so with a full knowledge of what kind of a ship it is and what sort of cargo it carries. However, it probably will not sail now unconvoyed as was proposed. The experiment has already been tried. The hospital ship Llandovery Castle deliberately was torpedoed when it was running with lights showing and the character of the ship plainly outlined.

Notwithstanding, the fact that survivors of the

hospital ship were taken on the submarine which sank it, the German government now denies the whole thing and claims that the ship was sunk by a British mine. The Germans are audacious liars but they are rather clumsy. Their first excuse for sinking the ship was that they believed it to be carrying munitions of war. But why argue with these demons? They do not know the meaning of either mercy or honor. The prince of hell would be ashamed to associate with these Huns. To send the mercy ship without convoy would be inexcusable folly. In all probability, it would be sunk and then the German government would hatch up another lie to cover its crime.

They Want to Quit

In recent months allied air men have been carrying on bombing operations far back of the Hun lines. Destruction has been scattered thru the manufacturing towns. The Hun fliers are being overpowered, driven out of the air to a considerable extent, with the prospect that if the war goes into next year the allies will have complete dominion in the air. Now the Huns want to quit this thing of dropping bombs on towns back of the battle lines. They would like to make a bargain with the allied commanders that both sides will refrain from that sort of thing hereafter. Of course they started it and bragged about it tremendously at first. The allies were slow to retaliate because dropping bombs on unarmed persons, mostly women and children, did not appeal to them, but they have been forced to do this and it is highly improbable that they will pay any attention to the German suggestion. A government which has violated every rule of humanity and fair play can be given but little consideration. But the fact that Germany is ready to quit is significant and encouraging. If they had the best of it in the air do you think for a minute that they would be willing to quit? Nay nay, and nay, yet again. They know that they are beaten in the air and that in six months from now they will be much worse beaten than they are now. The more bombs the allied air men drop far back of the German lines; the more flourishing German towns especially those engaged in the manufacture of war materials, are subjected to bombardment from the air, the sooner this war will end in victory for the allies.

The Cause Must Be Removed

The war in Europe was the result of causes which have long been in operation and which inevitably lead to a world wide conflict. Germany was the great exponent of extreme materialism. It taught and practiced the doctrine that might would prevail and ought to prevail. The German government was the full fruition of its own theory. It was methodical, persistent and tireless in teaching that doctrine to the German people. To make it effective there must be no real division of authority. There must be autocratic authority on the one side and unquestioning and complete obedience on the other. This doctrine was impressed on the child as soon as it left the cradle and followed it all thru life.

"Verboten" was the most common sign in Germany. The citizen's life was ordered for him from the cradle to the grave. At the same time he was educated to be actually proud of his servitude. He was taught to believe that by being made a cog in the great machine of state he was helping to build the most powerful empire in the world, superior in every respect to every other government, and made up of a superior people. This common citizen was of course not consulted in any way concerning the plans of his government. He was not notified at all as to what those plans were, that was not his business. His duty was to do what he was told to do, uncomplainingly and promptly and pride himself on the fact that he was part of the most wonderful government in the world. It naturally followed from this system that he became a sycophant to those who had authority above him and a petty tyrant to whoever came within his power. The government lavishly scattered empty titles which meant nothing, but in which this misguided citizen took a childish and inordinate pride. The title cost the government nothing but it was

a good investment because it added immensely to the pride and fealty of the man on whom it was bestowed. Of course a people so educated naturally would be dazzled by the prospect of conquest. It would multiply their opportunities for being given some trifling authority. And the job of conquest when undertaken looked easy. The men trained to absolute, unquestioning obedience to authority from their earliest childhood, would go out of course to fight when ordered, but with the prospect of loot and opportunity for getting some trifling authority they actually went gladly. There is no chance for lasting peace until the cause which brought on the war is removed. The government which taught this doctrine must be overthrown completely; otherwise another and even greater war will follow this after sufficient time for recuperation and reorganization.

There are Others

The report of the Trade Commission has shown up the exploitation of big business and the people generally are indignant. They have a right to be. It is an outrage that big business should profiteer on patriotism and gather inordinate riches from the necessities of the nation.

But let us be fair about this thing. Big business interests are not the only profit hogs. There are many thousands of men who are doing business in a comparatively small way who are as greedy as the big packers and the millers of the land. Greed permeates every line of business. The hotels of the country are following the food conservation directions from Washington with a willingness bordering on enthusiasm. The keepers of the hotels are patting themselves on the back, so to speak, on account of their display of patriotism. Meantime the traveling public is being fed less and charged more than ever before in the history of the country. Never has there been such a profit on hotel feed as there is now. The traveling public, which has to eat at hotels is paying for the hotel keepers' exhibition of patriotism.

Now it is all right to practice conservation. Most people in the past in this country have been eating too much and will be healthier and happier if the food ration is reduced and they are compelled to live on plainer food and less of it. There has been in the past enormous waste at hotel tables, that is, at first class hotel tables. The guest frequently has used twice as much sugar as he needed to use. He has ordered twice as much for the meal as was needed and as a result a great deal of food was wasted. The Hoover regulations and admonitions are all right and ought to be obeyed, but the hotel keeper ought not to be permitted to increase his profits by obeying the regulation. The other day the price of cotton was boosted a dollar and a half a bale. Cotton was already higher than a cat's back and cotton raisers never were making so much money in all their lives. They ought to be regulated, the price of cotton ought to be fixed as the price of wheat has been. And speaking of wheat let me say that wheat raisers in this part of Kansas never were making so much money from their wheat crop as they are this year. I have no patience with the wheat raiser who is whining about prices, but I am everlastingly in favor of making others sell for a decent profit. I am not pretending for a minute that Kansas farmers are any better or more generous than men in other lines. I know that they are not. Nine-tenths of them would take \$10 a bushel for their wheat if they had the chance and if they could get \$10 a bushel there would be men who would argue that it couldn't be raised for a cent less, so I am not shedding tears on account of the price of wheat, but it makes me hot to think that other lines are not regulated as well as the wheat raisers. Cut out the waste at the hotels. Make the traveling public eat less and plainer food but don't let the hotel keepers act the hog. I have been talking a good deal about altruism and the hope of a better world. When I contemplate the selfishness of mankind, in general, I wonder if I am not talking thru my hat.

Ignorance and selfishness are the bane of the world. The ignorance which makes men believe a lie and follow after error to their own hurt and destruction and the selfishness which obliterates the Golden Rule. Unless men somehow can be

brought to know the truth and unless somehow the Golden Rule can be made to play a much greater part in the life of this nation and other nations than it ever has played before, there is but little hope of permanent betterment. From highest to lowest the rule in business has been to charge all that the traffic will bear, in other words make the consumer pay all that his necessities will compel him to pay, limited only by his ability somehow to get the money. Of course such a rule operates to the advantage of the strong and to the detriment of the weak. It is the very foundation of tyranny. Carried to its logical conclusion it means that the strong, cunning and unscrupulous shall have the right to exploit to the limit, the weak and credulous. It means necessarily the building up of a great, powerful, well organized ruling class, politically and commercially, with the masses constantly kept at the point where they can barely live but cannot accumulate. If the doctrines taught by Jesus of Nazareth were put into actual operation they would put every selfish profiteer, big and little, out of business, but they are not put into operation. The church usually has been the handmaiden of privilege, oppression and power. In Germany the church stands solidly by the government and defends the most excessive brutality and unthinkable cruelty just as the churches of the South stood solidly for slavery. The church needs reformation as much as the outside world. The Old Testament relates that a while before the great flood the Lord made an examination of the people then on earth and then remarked in effect that he was sorry that he ever had made that bunch and decided to destroy them. No doubt it was a tough outfit and if they were drowned they perhaps only got what was coming to them, but I often have wondered how the Lord could imagine that Noah and his family and their descendants were any particular improvement over the ones who were drowned. Is it possible that there will come out of the world catastrophe, a new heaven and a new earth, in which the Golden Rule will have a place; in which ignorance will give way to enlightenment and sordid selfishness to altruism? I hope so. That is about all I can say.

Offers His Services

I have received a letter from my Socialist friend, Grant Chapin, who used to live at Green and by way of diversion occasionally ran for Congress in the fifth congressional district on the Socialist ticket. There was a time when I feared that Grant was going to wander off after that St. Louis bunch who tried to commit the Socialist party to a platform of disloyalty and did succeed in splitting the party wide open and ruining its opportunity for usefulness at least during the time of the war. Still I had a feeling that Grant was all right at heart and that his inborn patriotism and love of country would come to the front. So I am pleased to quote from his letter in which he says:

The war has reached the place where I think every patriotic citizen should feel it his duty to be doing some useful, productive work. Any occupation that is not conducive to winning the war must be eliminated, if not voluntarily given up. All of our fine expressions of patriotism, if not backed up with deeds actually performed, will amount to nothing. In patriotism as well as in religion, our deeds should tally with our preachments. No matter what our opinions were at the beginning of this war, no person of ordinary intelligence today can doubt that this awful struggle has developed into a conflict of ideas, a struggle between autocracy and militarism on one side and democracy and brotherhood on the other. The tremendous fact now is that the spirit of democracy, real democracy, is coming into power in every one of the allied governments. Now for a man who professes to love democracy and brotherhood to refuse to serve and sacrifice in this struggle is to say the least, inconsistent. I have offered my services to the government and am willing to do anything that I am needed to do that will help, as former President Taft expresses it, "destroy the serpent of militarism. This is going to be the opportunity of the ages to abolish war."

Has It in for the Nonpartisan League

I noticed with interest an editorial in last week's issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, in which you discuss the Nonpartisan League. I note that you take the stand that the thing will settle itself, the inference being that it ought to be let alone and allowed to go the limit. If the movement is a bad one, would it be presumptuous for me to suggest that this line of reasoning might not hold good? All propaganda which helps Germany is bad and it certainly is not in the interest of this country to allow it to go as far as it likes without taking steps to combat it. It is recognized universally that the I. W. W. is a menace and certainly no one can think of applying the method you suggest to the I. W. W. I note your reference to the I. W. W. in connection with the league. That the two movements have a definite relation has been established by the government which substantiates the contention that I made nearly a year ago. It is a matter of official record as an examination of the I. W. W. meetings will disclose that Arthur LeSeuer appeared in a meeting of the I. W. W. last summer and said, "If we can come to some understanding with the Nonpartisan League, in North Dakota it will mean that the balance of power will be shifted from the state government to the Industrial Workers of the World and the Nonpartisan League." This is a matter about which there is no dispute. LeSeuer strongly urged the adoption of an agreement as indicated which would have given the I. W. W. control of the wheat harvest in North Dakota. This agreement provided that only I. W. W.'s be hired by the members of the Nonpartisan League and an amalgamation of the two organizations was sought. A. C. Townley, in several speeches, also strongly urged that this agreement be adopted. Other League leaders likewise favored the agreement. Arthur LeSeuer is executive secretary and A. C. Townley is president of the Nonpartisan League. The I. W. W. program says, "We are not satisfied with a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Such

a thing is impossible. We propose to take possession of the land and the machinery of production, and we do not intend to buy them either." Mr. LeSeuer and Mr. Townley have long been identified with the I. W. W. and the red card Socialists, and undoubtedly are perfectly familiar with the purposes of the I. W. W. The agreement with the employers, as plainly stated in the I. W. W. books, was the important stepping stone to eventual seizure of the land.

The farmers of North Dakota refused to be bound by the agreement that was negotiated by Townley and LeSeuer. Otherwise, if Townley and LeSeuer had had their way, the North Dakota wheat harvest would be under the control of the I. W. W. This arrangement would have been automatically self-spreading, and, if successful, would have covered all of the wheat states for it provided that the League members should have the first chance at the service of the I. W. W. laborers as well as giving the I. W. W. control of the labor situation. Thus, it will be seen that eventually all the wheat farmers would have been compelled to join the League in order to get help and all the harvest hands would have been compelled to join the I. W. W. in order to get jobs, for whenever the I. W. W. get control of any labor situation they begin a reign of terror on the non-members whom they call "scabs."

You can see for yourself what an appalling state of affairs would have been brought about if Townley and LeSeuer had had their way. In fighting this movement, which I have always considered with the best of reasons to be pro-German propaganda, I always have emphasized the fact that it was the leaders which were disloyal and not the rank and file members. The existence of this agreement proves my point. Everyone agrees that there is no way whereby the League can shake off this sinister leadership, for there is no provision for election of officers. Townley is president for life, if he so desires. He absolutely controls the League and LeSeuer is his right hand man.

In the face of such evidence, none of which has been refuted, and all of which easily can be verified, how can any reasonable man justify extension of the League or allow it to work out its own destiny without raising a hand against it?

ELMER T. PETERSON,
Associate Editor Wichita Beacon.

Possibly, Mr. Peterson's fears are well founded. I do not know. If he believes that the Nonpartisan League is a dangerous, disloyal organization, and I have no doubt he feels that way, he is entirely justified in fighting it. I did not intend to convey the impression that it was not necessary to combat an evil. It is necessary. What I meant to say was that the Nonpartisan League will live or die according to its merits. If the purpose of those in control of the Nonpartisan League is what Mr. Peterson believes, viz.: to hand the farmers of the country over to the I. W. W. that purpose most certainly should be defeated. If the League is spreading pro-German propaganda it should be suppressed, but if it is, it seems to have fooled the administration at Washington. The farmers of North Dakota are not a set of fools. I cannot believe that they for any considerable period can be deceived by an organization which according to Mr. Peterson, is trying to work their ruin. So I say again; the Nonpartisan League will live or die according to its merits.

More About Hell

I am receiving on an average about two letters a day on the subject of hell. The writers for the most part seem to be shocked and indignant to think that an editor should intimate that there is not a literal eternal hell which they say is plainly proved by the Scriptures. For example here is a letter from Mr. Sisk of Joplin, Mo., who after referring me to a large number of verses of Scripture treating on the subject of hell, says: "Before you say again that there is no hell turn to the Bible and read the above quotations."

I did not say there is no hell. On the contrary I am quite certain that there is, and you do not need to wait until after death to get a taste of it. As to the future hell of eternal torment, such as Mr. Sisk believes in I do not believe in that at all, but I certainly know no more about it than Mr. Sisk knows, and not nearly so much as he thinks he knows. He may be right. He continues:

You must have a poor conception of heaven and hell to get the idea that a mother would be willing to leave heaven and consign herself to an eternal hell in order to be with a wicked son who chose to go to hell himself rather than obey God's commands. Then, my dear sir, there is no Scripture that I have ever read that conveys the idea that we will know our children who are in hell or that we will see them there.

On the other hand a subscriber at Grigsby, Kan., who has the good Scotch name of McHugh, and might naturally be supposed to be quite favorable to the old, everlasting, literal hell idea, sends me a pamphlet gotten out by the International Bible Students' association of Brooklyn, London, Melbourne, and other cities. This pamphlet is supposed to be a critical examination of every text of Scripture in which the word hell is found, and here in brief is the conclusion:

That there is something radically wrong with the generally accepted view of the doctrine of the punishment of the wicked is very manifest from the standpoint of reason, in that instead of revealing the righteousness of God, it greatly misrepresents His glorious character of love and justice, wisdom and power. And from the Scriptural standpoint we have no hesitancy in affirming what we are abundantly prepared to prove, that it is far from the truth, and that the position of its advocates is wholly untenable. That its advocates have little or no faith in it is very manifest from the fact that it has no power over their course of action. While all the denominations of Christendom prefer to believe the doctrine that eternal torment and endless, hopeless despair will constitute the punishment of the wicked, they are quite at ease in allowing the wicked to take their course while they pursue the even tenor of their way. Chiming bells and pealing organs, artistic choirs and costly edifices and upholstered pews, and polished oratory which more and more avoids any reference to this

alarming theme, afford rest and entertainment to the fashionable congregations that gather on the Lord's day and are known to the world as the churches of Christ and the representatives of His doctrines. But they seem little concerned about the welfare of the multitudes, or even of themselves and their own families, the one naturally would suppose that with such awful possibilities in view they would be almost frantic in their efforts to rescue the perishing. The plain inference is that they do not believe it.

If they really believed it few saints could complacently sit there and think of those hurrying every moment into that awful state described by that good, well meaning, but greatly deluded man, Isaac Watts, (whose own heart was immeasurably warmer and larger than that he ascribed to the great Jehovah) when he wrote the hymn—

Tempests of angry fire shall roll
To blast the rebel worm
And beat upon the naked soul
In one eternal storm.

People often become frantic with grief when friends have been caught in some terrible catastrophe, as a fire, or a wreck, altho they know they soon will be relieved by death; yet they pretend to believe that God is less loving than themselves and that he can look with indifference, if not with delight at billions of his creatures enduring an eternity of torture far more terrible, which he prepares for them and prevents any escape from forever.

So there you are. Here are intelligent, educated students of the Bible who say they have studied carefully every text bearing on this subject, and have come to exactly the opposite conclusion from the orthodox conception. Whose interpretation is correct? The fact seems to me to be that when the finite mind undertakes to fathom the purposes of the Almighty it gets far beyond its depth.

There is no theory concerning God which fits with our own ideas concerning justice. The world we know is filled with injustice and misery. Why does God permit this to be so? If He is almighty He could, of course, prevent it. He could have prevented this world war with all its multiplied horrors. Why did he not do so?

So far as that is concerned it is not much more unreasonable to suppose that He would permit an eternal hell of torment than that He permits the world to be as it is. Mr. Sisk and the other dozens of church men who write me think they know that God has established an everlasting place of torment, where unbelievers will writhe in unspeakable torture forevermore. They say they have God's word for their belief. These Bible students, authors of this pamphlet read the same Scriptures as these churchmen read and say that God's word teaches exactly the opposite.

My own opinion is that neither one of them knows what God's intentions are or what plans He has made for the future of mankind. Their assumption of knowledge makes me weary.

Kansas Will Help Get the Profiteers

A Telegram to the President

Kansas will support you to a man in any course you may take to grapple with the profiteers who prey on their country and their countrymen in this time of need. They are doing more to hamper us than all the devices of the enemy in making the necessities of life and industry cost more than the people can earn. To be exploited shamelessly and continually for the necessities of living by a great commercial plunderbund, which they and their sons are defending in a war that taxes their every resource, is an outrage on the patriotism of the people, too intolerable to be borne. Such insatiable greed will stop for nothing short of stern and drastic compulsion.

Our continued fitness in the Middle West depends on a speedy solution of the profiteering problem and the equitable financing of the war, or upon a thoroughly effective solution of the problem of price regulation that shall include all necessary commodities. A practical solution of either will amount to a remedy for both, and will strengthen and enhearten the people amazingly for all the trials and demands of the war.

The shocking report of the Federal Trade Commission further emphasizes the force and truth of your statement of May 17 to Congress, that information with regard to conscienceless profiteering is available and indisputable, and justifies my appeal to you of six months ago for relief on behalf of the people of Kansas. This state has suffered grievously and is suffering more and more seriously from widespread and excessive profiteering by all the big industrial gougers. Eventually this will defeat all our efforts, unless thoroughgoing and drastic regulation of the big industries soon can be effected. More than all other problems of the war, the one of reaching the brigands of profit who are demanding excessive toll from their country and their countrymen at this critical time, is giving the people of Kansas deep concern and anxiety.

Kansas wishes to do more, not less. It cannot stand by and see the morale of the people slowly but surely undermined by a greed that knows no country, recognizes no duty and has no flag except the skull and crossbones.

Arthur Capper,
Governor.

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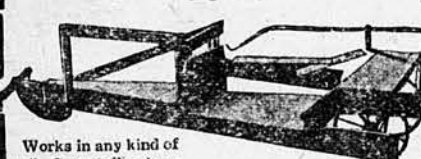
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Laying by Corn. Second Alfalfa Crop. Oats Damaged by Hot Weather. Wheat Yields 35 Bushels. Potato Crop Is Small. Crop Insurance Recommended.

WHAT WE would most like to see on this farm at this writing, June 29, is a good rain; anything from 1 up to 3 inches would be appreciated heartily. Most of this county received a good rain the first of the week the fall ranging from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches but near this farm only little more than a good sprinkle fell. The heat of the last two weeks has taken the moisture out of the ground and the growing corn also is making large drafts on the supply.

The corn on this farm has nearly all been laid by. It is of good color and size. Most of it is above waist high and much of it is head high and all of it was planted after May 1. But it is beginning to eurl during the heat of the day and the cultivators bring up but little moisture. The soil is in fine condition to stand a dry spell if it only possessed a store of subsoil moisture, but it has the least moisture it ever has had in 22 years. Because of this lack of subsoil moisture it is probable that we cannot stand a prolonged drouth without great damage to the corn.

The second crop of alfalfa raised on this farm is in the barn. It was a small job to get it there; one field of 10 acres was mowed, raked and put in the barn within less than 10 hours. The first and second crop together would just about make one fair crop but the quality is of the best. The hay loader comes in very handy in handling this short hay; not only, can it be pitched on the wagon in one-fourth the time it would take to do it by hand but it is put on in much larger loads which handle much better with the horse fork at the barn. The two crops stored in the barn make just about the same bulk as did the first crop alone last year.

The quality of the hay at Gridley is good this year but the quantity is not so great as it would have been if more rain had fallen. The price paid for this hay is \$13 a ton on board the cars at Gridley. It costs \$5 a ton to get it in the bale and 40 cents a ton a mile for getting it hauled. With the average haul it takes just about half the price of the hay to pay expenses but even then the net returns are larger than usual. The normal price for this kind of hay on board the cars at haying time was about \$8 a ton in the days before the war; in some years it was down as low as \$5 to \$5.50.

Oats harvest was completed on this farm a full week before we expected to start cutting. The intense heat ripened them rapidly and of course cut down the yield. I have heard of none being threshed but from the appearance of what I have seen in the neighborhood I should set the damage wrought by that week of heat at 30 per cent. Had the crop ripened normally it would not have been harvested before July 1. This year practically every acre in this county was in the shock by June 20 or a full week too soon.

It was fortunate for us that the wheat this year was 10 days earlier than usual. Had it been as late as it was last year it would have received the full force of the heat of that bad week and the report of wheat would then have been 30 per cent loss as is the case with the oats. From reports received from the few fields already threshed the yield is given as running from 24 to 35 bushels to the acre. I presume these are bottom fields but I have seen some upland fields in Coffey county which look good for equally as much.

A favorable feature of the wheat situation was the great increase in acreage shown by the assessors' reports. Coffey county was credited this year by the government report as having about 16,000 acres of wheat. When the assessors' reports were all received an actual acreage of 39,800 was shown and this was no guesswork but an actual census taken of the growing wheat. I

reported to the government that the increase in wheat acreage in Coffey county was 300 per cent but the actual facts are that the increase was nearer 800 than 300 per cent. This was once when neither state nor governmental reports could be criticized as being too favorable. The situation in Coffey county holds good for all the Eastern Kansas counties; the increase in wheat acreage in 1918 was double what any authority supposed.

I wish I could make a favorable report on our potato crop but I cannot. We investigated the potatoes yesterday and found the vines dying rapidly on the cultivated part of the field; if rain does not come at once there will be but little more growth on these. On the mulched part the vines are yet green and if rain comes inside of a week we may have some fair potatoes there. If no rain comes they will be no better than the unmulched part. From the hills we dug I should judge that a row would yield about 1 bushel; a normal yield in a fair season should be 4 bushels and we have raised even more. So I am going to set the potatoes at not more than 35 per cent of a full crop if no rain falls this week.

The insurance agents in this county are making considerable effort to get all the grain raised this year insured. The terms or rather the conditions are much more favorable than they used to be. The insured man is not tied down so much; he can insure his grain in the shock and the insurance follows it to the stack and then to the bin. Just as soon as the last bundle was in the shock on our wheatfield we placed insurance on it to 90 per cent of its estimated value. Last year we insured our oats in the stack and the insurance followed them to the bin and from there goes back out to the oats in the shock again as the policy does not expire until July 20. When the time is out we shall again place insurance enough on grain to cover what oats and corn we may have on hand during the coming year. The wheat insurance was made for but six months as we do not expect to keep that on hand so long. The Grange rate on grain in shock, stack and bin for fire and lightning for a period of one year is 70 cents on \$100; for a six months' term the rate is 50 cents. The old line rate for grain one year is \$1.10. In either case I think the insurance worth all it costs. If you can't take advantage of mutual rates by all means insure with the old line.

Kansas Map to Readers

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

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During the month of May \$9,530,791 was lent to farmers of the United States by the Federal land banks on long-time first mortgages, according to the monthly statement of the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Spokane leads in amount of loans closed, \$1,511,470. The other banks closed loans in May as follows: St. Louis, \$1,269,650; Houston, \$1,138,716; Omaha, \$1,020,800; Columbia, \$916,905; New Orleans, \$753,500; Wichita, \$639,100; Louisville, \$560,000; Baltimore, \$508,000; Springfield, \$465,150; Berkeley, \$436,600; and St. Paul, \$369,700.



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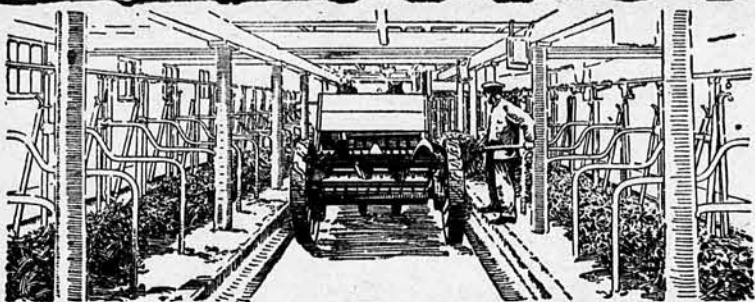
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FARM ENGINEERING

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

Can We Do Without Rubber?

Very few of us ever stop to think what would happen if we were suddenly deprived of the use of some of our commonest materials. It may be said that human development is supported, literally and figuratively, by these materials, and to lose their support, would compel us to go back to early ages and begin civilization all over again.

Of those materials, rubber is most remarkable. It is comparatively new, but the extension of its use into so many industries and for so many purposes, has been so great that we are almost living in a rubber age. Just think how many places it is used on a farm! Belting, gloves, coats, shoes, boots, suspenders, automobile and truck tires, rubber heels, hose—and dozens of other minor items. Of course the great consumption of rubber now occurs in the manufacture of tires, and it is this single use that came near throwing the rubber industry into convulsions a few years ago. The automobile came so fast that the rubber industry was unprepared for it. It seemed for a time that rubber prices were going to be permanently high, but the success of the rubber plantations, and their constantly increasing yield have brought them back to earth again. The rubber industry is now on a rational and substantial basis, and there is little likelihood of a great scarcity again. Recent increases in the price of rubber tires are due to difficult and increasingly expensive transportation, increased manufacturing costs, and higher wages paid to factory operatives.

The manufacturing processes to which crude rubber is subjected are, indeed, interesting, and if one ever has the opportunity, it is entirely worth while to observe them. As everyone knows, rubber is obtained as a sap from trees, much as maple sap is obtained. The sap is coagulated over a smoky fire into large balls, or "biscuits," or sheets of crude rubber. Crude rubber is of little value in itself, for practical purposes. It has to be cleaned carefully, and then "vulcanized" before it is of any commercial use. Vulcanizing is essentially the mixing of certain quantities of sulfur with the rubber, and subjecting the mixture to a suitable degree of heat. This process renders the rubber resistant to wear and weathering; the greater the percentage of sulfur, the harder the resulting compound. Soft, pliable rubber, such as is used in elastic bands may contain only 2 or 3 per cent of sulfur, while the material from which rubber combs, rulers, etc., are made, may be one-third sulfur.

A recent commerce report gives the details of a proposed restriction of rubber production in the Malay peninsula. The total export value of the rubber shipped from this region was in 1917 over 110 million dollars and it is proposed to reduce the amount exported by 20 per cent, the ostensible purpose being to make available greater shipping facilities for other goods. However, since most of the shipments are being made via the Pacific, and since plenty of shipping space is available on this route, there is really no need to reduce exports of this highly desirable material. Probably the agitation is due to an effort of the exporters to boost prices, which have steadily declined since the high tide of March of last year. At any rate, we should be thankful that rubber prices have not gone up in such tremendous proportions as other things have done, and when we consider the proposition fairly, we have to admit that tires actually are very reasonable in price.

Motor Car Trouble

Can you please tell me what is wrong with my car? I have a 1917 Ford car, that has been run about 700 miles, and now when I run it about 2 miles it gets so hot that it boils the water. If I stop the engine I can't start it until it is cooled off.

Probably the fault is with the lubricating system—the oil is not reaching the cylinders in sufficient quantity to lubricate them properly. When the

right amount of oil reaches the cylinders, it forms a thin film around the cylinder wall and allows the pistons to slide up and down with a minimum of friction and a minimum production of heat. If this oil film be lacking, the heat resulting from the friction of the rapidly moving pistons against the dry cylinder walls causes the metal parts to expand, and there is a strong likelihood of the pistons sticking.

Examine the pet-cocks in the bottom of the crank case, and be sure that the oil runs out of the top one. A quart of oil should be supplied to the crank-case every 50 or 60 miles.

Of course there are other things that may cause an engine to heat. The fan may not be running; this often may occur if the fan belt is old and worn or loose. The water may be so low in the radiator that there is no cooling circulation. Here the remedy is obvious, put in more water, which incidentally, should be clean soft water. The use of hard water results in the formation of a precipitated scale that lessens the efficiency of the radiation.

The carbon deposit which occurs in the valve passages and cylinders may, in old cars, be the cause of heating, but since this particular car has been driven only 700 miles, the carbon deposit should not be enough to cause any trouble.

Cost of Cement House

Will you please tell me how much it will cost to put up a cement house, concrete wall form (not block) 8 inches thick, 12 ft. high, 24x24 square, nine windows and doors?

In such a house as our correspondent desires to build, the concrete should be made of a 1-2-3 mixture; that is, 1 part cement, 2 parts clean sand, 3 parts pebbles, the last being assorted in size from 1/4 inch up to 1 1/2 inches.

There should be a girder extending across the center of the building; this should be 10 inches wide and 12 inches deep, reinforced with five 3/8-inch round rods 1 1/2 inches from the bottom. If we make a 6-inch plain slab roof with an eave 1 foot wide, it should be reinforced with 3/8 inch round rods spaced 4 inches apart each way. The reinforcing of the walls should be the same stock—3/8-inch rods, but the spacing should be about 1 foot each way; this is to take care of shrinkage strains.

The bill of material for this house is approximately as follows, and the cost can be computed from the prices of material in any particular locality. 60 barrels cement, 23 cubic yards sand, 33 cubic yards pebbles, 5150 feet 3/8 inch round rod, 120 feet 3/8-inch round rod.

Thresher Must Be Level

It is essential in placing a separator for threshing to get it level, says Farmers' Bulletin 991, entitled "The Efficient Operation of Threshing Machines," just published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The threshermen should not guess, but should have a good spirit level and use it at every setting. A slight difference in level between the two sides of the separator will make the shafts run against the bearings on the lower side and have a tendency to heat them. That may mean the ignition of dust, an explosion and a fire. It will also cause the grain constantly to work toward the low side of the separator and make it more difficult for the cleaning mechanism to do good work.

If the machine is set on soft ground one or two of the wheels may sink deeper into the ground than the others. Even if the machine is set on a floor it should be leveled carefully, for such floors seldom are level or well braced and the weight of the separator may make it sag in weak places.

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Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze can receive a big Western Weekly, ten weeks for only 10 cents. Capper's Weekly is the biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Contains all the latest war news, also the political news of the State and Nation. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal, interesting and instructive departments for young and old. This is a special ten day offer—ten big issues—10c. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. M. B., Topeka, Kansas.—Advertisement.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for July 21. Praying to God. Luke 11:1-13, Ps. 145:18, 19.

Golden Text. Let us therefore draw near with boldness unto the throne of grace, that we may find grace to help us in time of need. Heb. 4:16.

Prayer is the loftiest, most magnificent and wonderful art in the world and under whatever motive it is offered it is an uplifting of the heart to God and this recognition of God's personality makes natural the belief that He may control events in answer to prayers made according to His will.

As prayer is the heart of the Christian life, fear and love are the inseparable elements of true religion. Fear keeps love from degenerating into presumptuous familiarity, while love prevents fear from becoming a servile and clinging dread. We pray to God because He is near to us and ever eager to give and to save. Men do not need much argument for prayer, for the nature of God, His nearness, His sympathy, His love and His power, naturally make all nations turn instinctively to Him, but we are likely to need to be taught just how to pray.

The greatest prayer in the world is the pattern Jesus left us when He taught the disciples how to say the Lord's prayer. This prayer is now generally known throughout the world. The first words opened up a new vision to His followers, who heretofore had thought of God as the Supreme Ruler, sometimes a stern judge, but here He is simply a loving Father that any child might cling to. Reverence is expressed when we ask for His name to be hallowed—in other words—the revelation of Himself as God and thus being accepted by all men. To pray for the coming of the Kingdom is very out-reaching and unselfish for other interests than our own are placed first. Thy will be done. Here is submission to One who is all powerful. Heaven is heaven because God's will is done there and we have never prayed completely for anything until we are willing to trust the matter entirely in His hands to give or to withhold.

In this prayer Jesus gave seven petitions. Three for the glorification of God, three for our own soul's needs and one covering our human necessities. "Give us this day our daily bread." Thus we acknowledge the gift of God and it is necessary to talk over with Him the joys and sorrows and small needs of a daily existence.

"Forgive us our sins." Confession should have a part in every prayer for we cannot pray successfully until we are at peace with God and a review of our sins reminds us that a humble reliance upon Him brings forgiveness thru Christ. "And lead us"—there are pitfalls all around but if God is leading us, which He will always do if we wait for His guidance, we are in no real danger.

Christ taught that prayer is a means to an end, and the result and blessing of this means is to make our prayer and ourselves acceptable to the Father in Heaven. Of course when we pray we must not ask God to violate His special laws and plans but if we pray rightfully and trustfully and prayerfully He will in His own good time send the answer that is best suited to our needs.

"Ask, and it shall be given you, seek and ye shall find, knock, and it shall be opened unto you." This command is more than three repetitions. Since seeking is more than asking and knocking more than seeking, it is really an ascending scale of earnestness in the urgency of our prayers.

Capper Employees Harvest Wheat

Many Shawnee county farmers scoffed at the idea of city men going out in the evenings and doing two or three hours' work in the harvest fields. They said that inexperienced business men were unable to do enough to make any appreciable difference in the harvest work. That was before the twilight squads began their daily pilgrimages out to various parts of the country, to help conserve the wheat. After the first evening everybody who had wheat to harvest began clamoring for the twilight harvesters.

No record has been kept of the acres

shocked by the Capper harvesters as the employees of the Capper Farm papers named themselves. Every evening for the past two weeks from eight to 20 of these men have gone to some farm within a radius of 20 miles of Topeka and spent from one to three hours shocking wheat or oats and then motored back to the city. G. D. McClaskey acted as manager of the Capper harvesters and it was thru him that the farmers made arrangements for the visits of the twilight squad.

To Kill Potato Bugs

When you find potato bugs on your potato or tomato plants prompt action is necessary. There are many good sprays that can be used. However, this year Paris green is not advised for spraying, both because of its very high price and because foliage injury is likely to result from its use. Arsenite of zinc is best. For the war garden, 3 ounces of the arsenite (45 level teaspoons) to 5 gallons of water should be used. If this cannot be obtained, use powdered arsenate of lead, 4 ounces to each 5 gallons.

The first application should be made immediately, guarding only against spraying in cloudy, damp weather. A second application may be necessary two or three weeks later, depending upon the number of bugs that survive the first. If the bugs have an unusually good start, as they have in some fields even a third application may be necessary.

Foreigners for Tractor Show

Word has been received that France, England and Italy will all be represented at the national tractor show which will be held in Salina, Kan., July 29 to August 2. The men, who are with the various tractor companies, will sail this week for America, headed for Salina. It is contemplated now that all the larger buildings of the city will be transferred into sleeping quarters for that week and thousands of cots will be arranged for lodgers. Meals also will be served in some of the large buildings. It is believed the attendance will be between 15,000 and 20,000.

Dr. McCampbell Elected

The new head of the department of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college is Dr. C. W. McCampbell. He succeeds Prof. W. A. Cochel who recently resigned. Dr. McCampbell has been a member of the animal husbandry department for eight years and has had much practical experience in livestock work under Kansas conditions. He is president of the National Association of State Livestock Registry boards.

Kansas farms as well as the front needs men who see straight and shoot straight.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Big Business Tries Farming

A group of New York bankers are financing the planting of 200,000 acres in Montana to wheat. The grain is to be sold to the government under a 10-year contract, and a news dispatch says the deal already has been closed. The bankers have capitalized the project at 5 million dollars.

What makes this news item significant is the prediction that has been made freely in the last 10 years that unless we make it easier for farmers' sons and tenant farmers to obtain land, aggregations of capital, attracted by the rising prices of farm products and their increasing consumption, will buy up and capitalize large tracts of land, and with all kinds of farm machinery, will go into profiteer farming.

This is the first notable instance of that tendency. If we do not compel the sale, or the breaking up, of large holdings of land accumulated by speculators, we soon shall see other enterprises of this kind, and American farmers some day may find themselves working as farm hands for big business.

See the 4-Drive Tractor Before You Buy

Any time you are pressed to "sign up" for a tractor, the salesman is afraid he will lose your order, if you see the Famous Fitch 4-Drive Tractor.

When you need a horse, you look over all that are for sale before buying.

Be fair to yourself—don't buy any tractor until you have investigated them all, and don't fail to see the Famous Fitch 4-Drive Tractor at the Salina Tractor Show. It will be money jingling in your pocket to wait.

The Fitch 4-Drive Tractor

It's not a freak in shape or appearance. It looks and is a real Tractor—built solidly from the ground up.

The Greatest Development among Tractors! Built of steel throughout with power applied to all four wheels. Outpulls any Tractor of equal engine power or weight. No hill too steep. Turning radius, 6 feet 9 inches. Three speeds forward and reverse on belt pulley as well as on wheels. Walks through creeks, mudholes and sand; climbs over stumps, rocks, terraces and ditches; will handle 3 14-inch plows, 7 inches deep; less than 8 lbs. ground pressure to square inch.

Does Not Pack the Soil

POWER APPLIED ON ALL 4 WHEELS

Double the traction of any 2-drive wheel Tractor of equal weight; front wheels pull the same as the back; no wheel can go dead in mudhole; no lost power pushing dead weight; pulls 10 times its weight (Government Army Test); will do any belt work for less expense.

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Don't buy before you try. You can arrange to try the 4-Drive Tractor on your own Farm FREE. We don't ask you to take our word for the statement that this is the greatest tractor ever built. Prove it to your own satisfaction right on your Farm.

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Name.....

Address.....

With the Home Makers

Can a Few Jars of Food for Christmas Presents

BY FLORA A. MONTY

MRS. WILLING sat at the kitchen table with a pad of paper and a pencil, and confronted by a toothsome array of canned fruits. A light tap at the screen door announced the arrival of a neighbor.

"Come in," cheerily called Mrs. Willing, not rising from her place.

The caller entered, amazement on her usually placid features.

"Do tell me what you are up to now, after canning and drying all this blessed week."

Mrs. Willing laughed.

"I'm doing my Christmas planning, Mrs. Adams."

"Your Christmas planning! This early in the year! You don't mean that," protested the guest.

"But I do. Let me tell you about it—then I'll wager you'll go home and do the same thing."

"Not I! Christmas costs enough as it is, without my fretting about it this far ahead."

"It is just because it does cost so much that I'm planning ahead—not fretting, tho," answered Mrs. Willing. "I'm going to give gifts out of my cellar, the same as I did last Christmas, only I'm arranging them now, so I can get them on a better basis than I did before. I'm going to give preserves, homemade pickles, home-bottled grape juice, jugs of sweet cider, besides my baked goods; and of course there'll be candy and fried chicken and salad dressing, and things like that at the last minute."

"But what are you doing now?"

"Arranging the things to be set aside. I have what I call my 'gift shelf,' and on it I set whatever I desire from each canning. Many of the 'gifts' that go on here are in small-sized bottles and jars, and they utilize nicely the small amounts of preserves or vegetables that will not quite fill the regulation can."

"What an excellent idea! I usually serve up the extra amounts as I don't want to throw anything away. But where do you get these odd-shaped bottles and jars?"

"Some have held peanut butter, soft cheeses, and other store products. They lend themselves very well to my uses."

"I should say they do," agreed Mrs. Adams. "Are you going to send them just as they are?"

"Almost. I'm going to keep them real homey. Last year I tied sprigs of holly to the jars, but this year I'm going to tie on a few leaves of rose geraniums, with red ribbons. The fragrance will make up for the lack of holly berries."

"Indeed it will. But what are you doing with that paper?"

"Making my rhymes. I felt in the mood for them this evening, so thought I might as well have them ready, too. Some are for cookies and goodies I can't make until later, but rhymes will keep until the cold weather comes. Would you like to hear them?"

"Yes, please. I'd like to copy them, too."

"I'm sending this sack of sweet corn that I dried; I hope you'll consider it best that you've tried; First soak it in water and then cook it tender—Remember it comes with much love from the sender."

"Fresh, sweet, and wholesome, That is true. This loaf of Christmas nut-bread Comes to you."

"This fresh box of candy I hope you'll find dandy; To convey you my best Christmas wish, It's most handy."

"Old fashioned cookies, crisp and sweet, I'm sending for your Christmas treat."

"For a little spread, try this fried chicken; 'Twill help your Christmas joys to quicken."

"A tempting sight, it may be seen, This pot of parsley, fresh and green; I send it with sincerest wishes, To garnish bright your Christmas dishes."

"I thought of you this summer time, So canned these plump preserves so prime; I trust they'll find a welcome place— Perhaps your Christmas dinner grace."

"Drink my health in grape juice fine, Safer, sweeter far than wine; From my own vines did I make it— For your Christmas drink, please take it."

Canning News from Rice County

[Prize Letter.]

The Fair Oak canning club of Rice county canned 2,300 quarts of food last year. It has 22 teams this year and the members are enthusiastic and determined to do more than ever to help save food.



The club was organized last spring under the direction of Otis E. Hall of the Kansas State Agricultural college. We met every two weeks and one team demonstrated at each meeting. Methods of canning were explained and discussed and canning questions of all kinds considered. Members were informed as to where fruits or vegetables could be bought and at what price and everyone agreed that much good was derived from the meetings.

Before the club was organized there were only two or three persons in the community who could can vegetables and meat successfully and now every member understands the process thoroly.

Most of the members used the hot-water bath outfit but a few had pressure cookers. Both canners are satisfactory. For small amounts the pressure cooker is very convenient but for larger amounts the hot-water bath outfit is almost as easy and as quick.

We plan to meet once a month this year and have from two to three teams demonstrate. The boys and girls are as enthusiastic over the work as the women. The officers of our club are: President, Mrs. Charles Plank; vice president, Mrs. A. L. Evans; secretary, Miss Ruth Baldwin; treasurer, Orval Evans.

Besides the valuable canning information received by members of our club, they become better acquainted and have good times together at the meetings. Such a club is a valuable addition to any community.

Lyons, Kan. Isa Ruth Plank.

A Good Canning Club Record

[Prize Letter.]

Our mother-daughter canning club, called the "Logan Avenue club," canned about 2,500 quarts of food last year. We made an exhibit at Emporia in the fall and won first prize which was a large steam pressure canner. I am one of the junior partners. The club was organized last spring with 10 teams, a team consisting of two partners, a woman and a girl. Illness and death caused four of the teams to drop out so only six were left. We met at different homes to learn all we could about canning, as we were new at the canning business. Mr. Hall, state club leader was with us once and also Mr. Benson, national leader of club work.

One of our members owned a steam pressure canner and the others made hot-water bath outfits. The hot-water canners are simply hard cans or wash boilers with false bottoms and tight-fitting lids.

We have 15 teams this year and our new canner to work with, and everyone is interested not only in canning for herself but to help win the war by saving the surplus food. We have meetings every two weeks and these are open to the general public. We have one experienced team and one new

team give the demonstrations and in that way the new members learn how to can and save food. We expect to give demonstrations in other towns soon.

Mary E. Griffith.
Emporia, Kan.

Recipes for Honey Cake

Here are two good recipes using honey instead of sugar:

Honey Cake—To 1½ cups of strained honey, add ¾ cup of butter, 3 well beaten eggs, ½ cup of milk, 1 teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon, 3 cups of flour sifted with 2 teaspoons of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat well and add 1½ cups of floured raisins. Mix well and bake in a moderate oven. I use equal parts of cornstarch and rice flour in place of ½ of the wheat flour in all my cake recipes with good success.—Mrs. P. C. Wells, Florence, Kan.

Honey Marguerites—Boil ½ cup of honey and 1 tablespoon of corn sirup until it will spin a thread. Add 5 marshmallows cut in pieces, and let stand over a slow fire a moment to melt the marshmallows. Pour in a fine stream, on to the white of an egg beaten very lightly, beating constantly. Add 2 tablespoons each of nut meats and chopped raisins and 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Drop 1 teaspoon of the mixture on a graham or oatmeal cracker and bake in a moderate oven until lightly browned.—Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Kan.

Poison the Flies

Mrs. F. B.—A harmless mixture that kills flies is made by mixing 1 teaspoon of formalin in a saucer of sweetened water and adding a few drops of vinegar or milk or a little sugar.

Cottage Cheese Bulletin

M. B.—You can get a bulletin entitled, "How to Make Cottage Cheese on the Farm," from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is No. 850.

New Waists and Skirt

Voile, organdie, lawn, crepe de chine or linen may be used in making shirtwaist 8840. The collar is turned and rolled so that it gives the effect of a waistcoat. The long sleeves are gathered into deep cuffs. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Waist 8843 is especially suited to a stout figure. The sleeves may be made



long or short. Sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure.

Skirt 8833 is in one piece and the skirt is straight at the lower edge. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Be sure to state size and number of pattern when ordering.

Cook beets, carrots and parsnips before peeling. The skin comes off after cooking in a very economical and easy way.

For Our Young Readers



A Kind of School the Boys Like

BY A. P. VAUGHN.

WOULD you care to have a scholarship in a cowboy college? Classes every afternoon in lassoing, saddling and mounting, cavalry drill, and all the gentle arts of the rough rider!

The first educational institution of this kind was organized by A. G. Thurman, county agricultural agent, for the farm boys of Linn county, Iowa. It was held the first weeks of August, just after the early grain was harvested and the corn laid by, and the boy and old Kit could get away for a vacation. They camped, army style, on the fair grounds by the river; race track, swimming and fishing facilities all included. Five experts from the state college of agriculture were there to teach them. In the morning they studied seed corn, seed wheat, seed potatoes, beef cattle, mutton sheep and pork hogs, and how to feed the world that is threatened with world-wide famine for the first time in the world's history, because 25 million men have stopped growing and transporting foodstuffs and have gone to slaying other men as a more important job.

But the afternoon was the red-letter hour on the schedule. Thurman wasn't guessing when he planned cavalry charges as a drawing feature. Such evolutions mean teamwork, teamwork between the boy and his mount, and between the mounted boy and every other like unit in the company. Farm boys need to learn teamwork—it's a lesson their fathers were rather shy on. It's a safe bet, too, that the old farm mares never had better care than they got under the supervision of the agricultural college coach as they were shaped up daily for the afternoon events. The boys were learning horse sense every minute.

This first "boys' farm camp on horseback" has proved so successful a method in awaking the youngsters of a drowsy community to a hunger for knowledge of progressive agriculture that it is worth wide adoption thruout the nation.

A Soldier on the Farm

I cannot go to war but I can help papa. The first thing I help with is breakfast. Then I bring the cows from the pasture, milk them and put up lunch for papa, brother and me. Brother is 13; I am 11. I will be in the sixth grade next fall.

We drove in a wagon 2 miles to the farm. Just after school was out we plowed for corn. May 28 we plowed for pinto beans. We have watermelons, squash, wheat and hay to take care of. We will work all summer for Uncle Sam wants the wheat and beans. Brother and I are learning to farm, so if papa goes to Berlin, we can do our part. When I am big enough I will follow and fight the Germans.

I am helping nights and mornings and during vacation. I can be a help rather than a burden. This fall I will go to school again.

La Salle, Colo.

Harry Bobs.

Dash Plays a Joke on a Thief

The owner of an old sheep-dog tells a good story of his intelligence. The collie had been much annoyed by the conduct of a neighbor's dog, which is too lazy to bury bones for its own consumption, but greatly enjoys unearthing the treasures of others. When Dash had been deprived of several choice stores in this way he evidently meditated over the vexing matter, and at last a bright idea came to him. One day after dinner, when the

neighbor's dog was out of the way, Dash began to dig a hole not far from where his master sat watching him, and in it he deposited a big and still eminently desirable bone. Then he covered it well with earth, disappeared for a moment, and came trotting back with a small bone, which had seen its best and second-best days, but was still good enough, in Dash's opinion, for a thief. This bone he laid on the earth which hid the big bone, and scraped the earth over it with elaborate care. His master had the satisfaction of knowing that the ruse was successful, for the next morning, he saw the thief hastily leaving the premises with a small bone in his mouth. Later in the day Dash reaped the reward of his wisdom as he sat munching the big bone at his leisure.

Canning Time

There's a wondrous smell of spices
In the kitchen,
Most bewitchin';
There are fruits cut into slices,
That just set the palate itchin'.
There's the sound of spoon on platter,
An' a rattle an' a clatter;
An' a bunch of kids are hastin'
To the splendid joy of tastin',
It's the fragrant time of year,
An' the canning days are here!

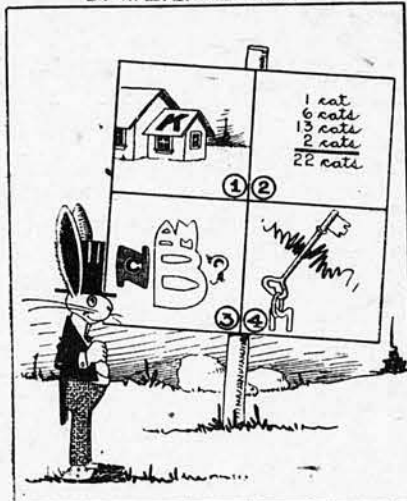
There's a good wife gaily smilin'—
An' perspirin'
Some, an' tirin'.
An' while jar on jar she's piling
An' the necks of them she's wirin'.
I am sittin' here an' dreamin'
Of the kettles that are steamin'
An' the cares that have been troublin'.
All have vanished in the bubblin'
An' I'm happy that I'm here
At the canning time of year.

Lord, I'm sorry for the feller,
That is missin'
All the hiss'n'.
Of the juices, red an' yellin',
An' can never sit an' listen
To the rattle an' the clatter
Of the sound of spoon on platter.
I am sorry for the single,
For they miss the thrill an' tingle
Of this splendid time of year
When the canning days are here.

—Selected.

ANIMAL PUZZLE

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Put your thinking cap on and see if you can solve this puzzle. Send the answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The first five boys and girls giving correct solutions, will be awarded packages of postcards.

The answer to the puzzle in the June 29 issue is: 1, hickory; 2, maple; 3, linden. Prize winners are Beth Byram, Ruby Williams, Mable Jones, Ralph Reynolds, Roscoe Bingham.

Was It You?

There was somebody who said an unkind word. Was it you?

There was somebody who was thoughtless and selfish in his manner and mode of living. Was it you?

There was somebody who harshly criticised the actions of some other person. Was it you?

There was somebody who found nothing but fault in the belongings of his friend. Was it you?

There was somebody who borrowed a book and kept it for months. Was it you?

The Main Difficulty

Harold's mother questioned her son as to why he received so low a mark in music.

"I don't know, mother," he declared. "I get along pretty well with everything except the sharks and flaps."—Selected.

Cornmeal is a Popular Cereal

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

The most used wheat substitute in this neighborhood is cornmeal. Only recently have we used a substitute with this substitute. Now, many persons grind rolled oats thru the food chopper, or use barley flour. Rice flour would be used more but it costs too much. Our barley flour costs more than twice as much as the wheat. What wheat bread we make is much adulterated either with cornmeal or rolled oats.

Cornmeal seems to make yeast breads heavier; rolled oats have a lightening effect. We have several times scalded 2 cups of rolled oats and left them to steam awhile before mixing in cool water and the dissolved yeast cake. The we thicken this sponge with flour, in the morning, it generally seems very light and very thin. This batter made stiff will make as light bread as one could desire. There are several who have used cornstarch and barley flour for stiffening and they say the result is a good loaf. One of the hopeful signs of the time is the pride many women take in using no wheat flour whatever.

We should like to have the cottage cheese expert make us a visit. We are told one representative from each state received advanced training in Washington, in the making and use of cottage cheese. From our own agricultural college, one went who demonstrated what could be done with cheese in a lunch served at the college. She had cheese salads, sandwiches, pie, whey punch and cheese combinations. Any group of women who are interested could probably get a demonstration by this cheese expert if they wrote to the college asking for it.

Some of our club members have tried the cheese pie suggested by the Food Administration. They say that the cooked rice, used for a lower crust is equally good for cream pie, lemon pie and others of similar filling. The food experts tell us to line a greased pie pan with cold boiled rice, bring the rice well over the edge of the pan and shape it with a spoon dipped in milk. Into such a crust, the cheese pie maker places the following mixture, stirred together in the order given: 1 cup of cottage cheese, ½ cup of maple sirup, ¾ cup of milk, yolks of 2 eggs beaten, 2 tablespoons of melted butter, salt, ½ teaspoon of vanilla. This is baked in the rice crust, cooled slightly, covered with meringue and browned.

A subject of interest to many who attended our canning school was the making and storing of fruit juices. It often happens that an excess of juice may be on hand when the open kettle method of canning is used, or in stemming cherries enough juice for a glass of jelly may be left in the basin. Juices containing sediment, we were told should be allowed to drain thru a flannel cloth, not wrung thru. These juices heated to 165 degrees for 40 minutes, in the can, will keep for jelly making or other use.

Most of us in making grape juice for drinks, boil the grapes and squeeze out the juice. This makes a poorly colored product without the natural flavor. We were told that a better method is to use a fruit or cider press on the fresh fruit, then heat in an acid proof kettle to 110 degrees, then pour into hot bottles or jars and heat for 40 minutes at a temperature of 165 degrees. If a bottle is used for which we have no satisfactory stopper, a cotton stopper may be pressed in until sterilization is complete, then the cork may be forced in over the cotton and the end of the bottle dipped in melted paraffine.

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An Inter-County Home Run

Stafford Won the Game but Reno Was "Up There," Too

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

HOW rapidly must one travel to take a real joy ride? In writing about the picnics held in Central Kansas last year, I said that we traveled at a 60-mile rate. "Man, that's only a beginning," one friend told me, "wait until you get out in Western Kansas and you will really go some. There's no speed limit. When you hit the trail for the West, prepare to hold your hat." Since attending the Stafford-Reno inter-county meeting I've decided that he is right.

The Stafford-Reno county picnic was held at Camp Carlile in Stafford county. Camp Carlile is a beautiful little pleasure resort out in the open country. Stafford county's pig club had 10 members at the picnic, including Mrs. Estella Landreth, the only member absent being Peter Ladesich who lives a long ways from the picnic grounds, and Peter had made all preparations to attend, but missed his train. Nine members of the Reno county club were there, the only member missing being Clifford Snyder who was in another county helping save wheat for Uncle Sam. Four members from Pratt county attended and Jay Baugh, county leader for Edwards, was there. Three of the Stafford county poultry club girls and one Reno county member helped make the picnic a success. In all, 122 persons interested in the Capper clubs registered their names.

Leaders Have Proved Their Pep

Choosing counties for the inter-county picnics this year has been a difficult task. With almost 100 county leaders exhibiting pep, it is difficult to make a selection, but Stafford-Reno county folks proved that no mistake had been made. In Verne Landreth, county leader for Stafford, and Ray Taylor, leader for Reno, we have two live wire members of the entire club. Equal honor goes to each county in making this picnic such a great success.

Traveling along roads lined by ripening wheat, we journeyed to the picnic grounds. Most of the club members, of course, went by motor car, but there were some exceptions. It must have been fully 20 miles from where John Cadman lives, but John and his mother and sister got up early and drove a team to Camp Carlile. It not only takes pep to do a thing like that, it shows genuine interest in the club work and an appreciation of what it really means. And almost every other mother and dad with brothers and sisters were on hand when we lined up for the "big eats." Oh, boy! Everywhere I go I seem to discover better Kansas cooks. You could not buy a dinner like that. It does not exist away from a prosperous farm neighborhood like the one I was visiting.

Capper Pig Club boys have no monopoly on pep. Led by Naoma Moore, the four poultry club girls did more than their part, and just as I discovered in every other visit, the girls can outtell the boys. After dinner the contest manager took the club girls for a boat ride, and then we gathered under the trees for a little informal program. The poultry club girls gave songs and recitations and were assisted by some of their girl friends. We had reports from the pig club county leaders, all of whom asserted, of course, that their club would win. Verne Landreth told how the Stafford boys would "eat up" the Reno county team on the baseball diamond, and Ray Taylor came back with an invitation to be "shown." But Jay Baugh, who is about as big as a pound of soap, made the biggest speech. "As I am the only one from Edwards county," said Jay, "I can't show you in playing ball, but Edwards county will be in the race when it comes to pork and pep."

After the contest manager had made a short talk about the work of the clubs and what Capper club membership really means, we fixed up the ball grounds and the umpire took charge. It was some game. Stafford county won by a score of 12 to 9, but the game was not as one-sided as it would appear to be. First one team was ahead and then the other would take the lead. I have attended all kinds of ball games, including big

league affairs, and have played some myself, but I never witnessed a game that was harder fought than this Stafford-Reno county affair.

One of the most pleasant features of my trip was being entertained at the homes of H. W. Landreth and F. B. Slade. To keep up the travel record, when Mr. Slade took me to Stafford Thursday morning to catch the east bound train, we had to run a race with the engineer in order to make connections. The big Studebaker 6 was traveling at more than 50 miles an hour when we pulled up to the station and I made a run for the train. It was a fitting ending to one of the most enjoyable and most strenuous visits that I ever have made.

And now here's more good news for Western Kansas folks. Thursday morning I stopped at Hutchinson and had a visit with A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Kansas State Fair. We are going to have a three days' meeting at Topeka September 10-11-12, and at Hutchinson September 17-18-19. At the Hutchinson meeting the first day will be enrollment day and that night we will go to a show. The next day we will attend the fair and races and take in the big display of fire works on the fair grounds at night. Thursday morning we will have a business meeting, and that afternoon Stafford and Reno county teams will play ball again. Secretary Sponsler has promised to provide a ball ground on the fair grounds and we expect to have several hundred club members and their folks out for the game. Thursday night, September 19, a banquet will be served to all the club members and their folks. County leaders will make reports and Governor Capper will speak. Believe me, it will be some doings. This program will probably be duplicated at the Topeka Free Fair with different teams playing ball. Secretary Sponsler impresses me as being a real fellow and I know that we are going to have a great meeting during the Hutchinson fair. Plan now to attend one of the pep meetings. We have many things of importance to bring up which will affect the future welfare of the Capper clubs.

We'll Go to Riley

The next inter-county meeting will be held at the City Park in Manhattan July 17. This picnic will be in charge of "Doc" Holtman, county leader for Riley, and Glen Schwandt, Pottawatomie county leader. The poultry club girls will help, too. All of the members in adjoining counties are invited to attend, and I am sure that every other member who can go, will find a welcome. This meeting is in honor of Riley county winning the special county prize last year.

The third inter-county meeting will be held in Johnson county July 30. Both the Johnson county clubs have a complete membership, and they are showing real pep. Every member in Eastern Kansas is invited to attend this picnic, altho direct invitations will only be extended to members in counties adjoining Johnson. The date for the fourth picnic to be held in Rawlins has not been set.

How would you like to be contest manager and have to fix up pep standing when the race is so hot and so close that many teams are running neck and neck? We cannot hold the standing to 10 clubs this time. Twenty teams are in the race and many others are coming strong. Based on number of meetings held, complete membership in attendance, and the exhibit of pep by leader and team mates, here is the standing on July 1:

County and Leader	Grade
Johnson, Merlyn Andrew	100
Atchison, William Brun	100
Pottawatomie, Glen Schwandt	98
Cloud, Loren Townsend	98
Stafford, Verne Landreth	97
Lyon, Harvey Stewart	96
Reno, Ray Taylor	95
Clay, Dan Vasey	95
Kingman, Horace Whittaker	94
Mitchell, Eugene Cretz	93
Osage, Lawrence Price	92
Sumner, Lew Snowden	92
Miami, Francis Crawford	91
Riley, Darlington Holtman	91
Rawlins, John Philip Ackerman	90
Lincoln, Karl Franke	90
Rice, Levin Swanson	90
Wilson, John Bell	90
Shawnee, Frank White	90
Harvey, Theodore Graham	90

WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

Freckles and Health

Are freckles a sign of good health and are they becoming?
JENNIE.

No. Freckles are neither a sign of good health or bad, but they are very becoming to most young girls and it is the healthy girl who lives in the open who gets them.

No Bar to Enlistment

Is it possible for a man with bad teeth to enlist and join the army?
T. R.

Twelve good grinders will pass you into the army all right. Get the dentist to patch them up and go to it.

Removing Blotches

My baby is 9 months old and just to the right of her right eye is a blotch about the size of a nickel. It is a greenish color and looks like a bruise. It seems to have been there always as I can't remember just when it started. It may be a birthmark. Is there anything I can do? It will be a very unsightly mark when she is older. It seems to be a little darker than at first, anyway. Is more noticeable.
C. S.

It is not best to attempt any treatment at the present stage. Such marks frequently change with the child's development; and may become obliterated or improved to such an extent as to be unobjectionable. If the mark persists it may be removed later by using electricity or treatment with "Carbon Oxid Snow," a process of freezing.

Cause of Hay Fever

Please tell me whether hay fever is due to dust. I never had it before I came to live in a dusty country but now I have it every August. Is there any cure for it? Is it generally relieved by going to Colorado?
H. F.

The real cause for genuine hay fever is the inhalation of certain weed pollen, principally rag-weed. It may be caused by dust as the dust may carry the pollen. Furthermore, the pollen-dust of a city may excite a very similar condition in a person who has a diseased condition of the nasal mucous membranes, but this differs from hay fever, not being so periodical and so long-continued. The real cure is in destruction of the obnoxious weeds. This is possible by united efforts. Any diseased condition of nose or throat should receive special treatment. Specialists have cured some cases by the injection of a vaccine prepared from the pollen. A change of climate relieves and the climate of Colorado is especially beneficial.

Weaning the Baby

What do you think about weaning my 15 months' old baby at this time of year? He does not seem to get much from the breast, and I have to feed him a lot of other things, and I have been told that this is a bad time for weaning.
YOUNG MOTHER.

You gain nothing by continuing to nurse him under such conditions. Wean him at once. Ordinarily a baby should be weaned when 10 months or one year old. If the child is wholly breast fed, it is reasonable to carry him along on the breast until the extremely hot weather is past, and there is less danger of infected food, but when the baby is already on a mixed diet, nothing is gained. It is a great mistake, both for mother and child, to continue nursing longer than one year, excepting under very special circumstances.

Care in Confinement

I am expecting to be confined with my first baby in a few weeks, and I would like some advice about how soon I may begin to rest again after confinement. We hear that for women have the "twilight sleep", they are able to get up and go about their work almost a day or two. With five children to look after it will be very convenient for me if I can do that.
EXPECTANT.

Don't try it. It may be true that in some institutions the young women go about their work within a few days after their babies are born, but it is not because of the twilight sleep. It is because they are husky young peasant girls who have lived like animals and need little more care. At that I'm not so sure that they would not be better off if they took more time. This is your fifth confinement, so it is five times more urgent that you take good care of yourself. The best investment you can make at this important time is to engage a good nurse and plenty of help for the household so that you may be at liberty to do nothing but rest and recuperate. Your husband may spend every dollar he possesses in this manner, if necessary, without undue extravagance.

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Check the Specifications.

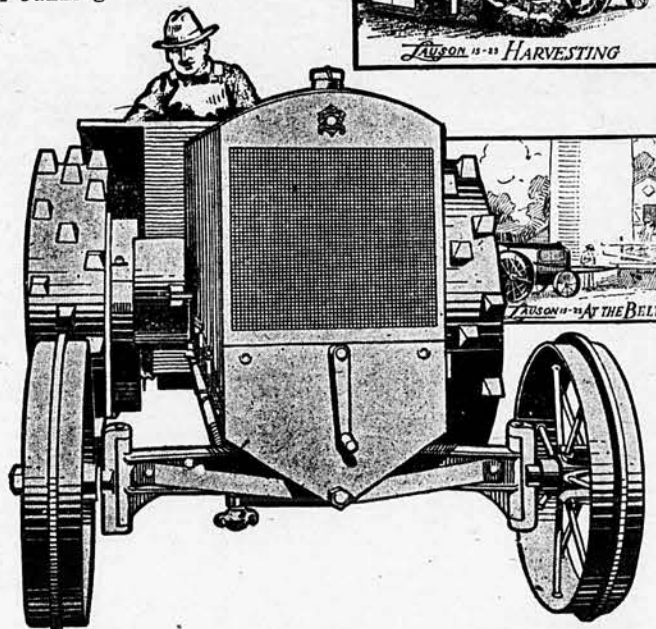
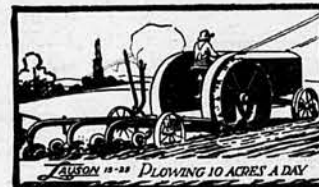
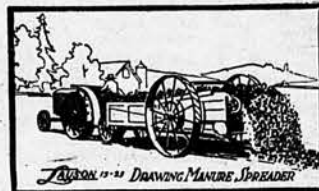
SPECIFICATIONS

Rating—Drawbar H. P. 15; Belt H. P. 25.
Engine—4½ inch bore by 6-inch stroke—Valve in head.
Number Cylinders and Cycle—Four.
Normal Speed—R. P. M. 950.
Lubrication System—Splash and force feed.
Ignition—Dixie Magneto.
Carburetor and Fuel System—Kingson Gravity Feed.
Cooling System—Perforated Radiator.
Belt Pulley—18 inch by 8-inch; 475 R. P. M.
Transmission—LAUSON Selective Type—sliding gear.
Number Speeds Forward—Two.
Speed, M. P. H.—Low, 1¼—plowing 2¼—high 2½.
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Drive Wheels—54-inch diameter; 12-inch face.
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ONE 8-16 MOGUL, ONE 8-16 AVERY 3 bottom plow, one Dodge Bros. auto, one six forty Hudson seven passenger, runs like new. All the above in good shape and prices right. Sharp Bros., Healy, Kan.

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

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HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENTERPRISING BOY OR GIRL representative in every community. Address, Regester Optical Co., Norton, Kan.

WANTED—MEN FOR GENERAL FARM work. Men not in class one and two in draft preferred. Steady work. The Garden City Sugar & Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

WANTED—CAN USE GOOD MARRIED man. Holstein cows; milking machine. In city limits. Write at once giving experience. The Garden City Sugar & Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

WANTED AGENTS—TAKE ORDERS UNDER the "Madison System" selling greatest cutlery bargain ever offered. Valuable premium to your customers. We make all deliveries to your customers sending you commission check every Saturday. No money required. \$1,000 in prizes to our agents in addition to regular commissions. Cascade Merchandise Corporation, 880 L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, Washington.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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TIRES—FORD, \$6.50. LARGER SIZES equally low. Lowest tube prices. Booklet free. Economy Tire Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 25¢ a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

Some Crops Suffer

Farmers are making considerable complaint about the damage to crops caused by hot weather and lack of sufficient rain. Wheat was damaged to some extent, also kafir and other sorghum crops. As the rains of the present season have been largely local, certain communities are found with short pastures and are suffering for rain while in an adjoining county there may be an abundance of moisture. Corn is doing well generally; it is clean and is growing fast despite its late start. Corn has been "laid by" in a few counties.

Pawnee County—Harvest is nearly over. A loss of at least 50 per cent was caused by the excessive heat in June. Many fields of oats were too poor to cut. Pastures are burning up. We have had several showers, but need a heavy rain. Grasshoppers are destroying the corn in many fields. The wheat yield was from 5 to 14 bushels and sells for \$2 a bushel. Alfalfa is ready to cut. Eggs 20c; butter 30c; butterfat 38c. C. E. Chesterman, July 6.

Osage County—We have plenty of moisture now and the corn is 100 per cent. Wheat and oats are harvested. Early planted potatoes were injured by heat and drought. Poultry and dairy cows are still paying well. Help is plentiful. H. L. Ferris, June 29.

Greenwood County—Hot and dry weather prevails. We have had only 1/4 inch of water since June 1, and some farmers are driving their stock to water. Threshing is progressing rapidly. Stacking of wheat and oats is being rushed. The late wheat and oats were damaged considerably by the hot, dry weather. John H. Fox, July 6.

Lyon County—Light showers are greatly benefiting the crops. Corn looks fairly good and wheat turns out much better than was expected, at from 25 to 50 bushels an acre. Kafir, feterita and cane look fine. E. R. Griffith, July 5.

Morris County—Harvest is over and threshing has begun. Yields are as high as 42 bushels an acre. Oats crop will be light. Corn is laid by and is in fine condition. The second crop of alfalfa was light. Pastures and meadows are fine. A carload of purebred Kanred wheat is being shipped in for seedling purposes. J. R. Henry, July 6.

Allen County—Weather is very dry and stock water scarce. Pastures are short, and cattle are being sent to market. Wheat on the uplands is turning out well at from 15 to 25 bushels an acre; oats 20 to 40 bushels. Flax crop is the lightest in years. A large acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. We have plenty of garden stuffs and potatoes. George O. Johnson, July 6.

Decatur County—Harvest is progressing nicely. Much of the wheat will not pay expenses; none of it is good. Some feterita, milo and kafir is not up due to the dry weather. Labor is scarce and high. Women are doing their part. G. A. Jern, July 5.

Sedgwick County—An excellent rain June 29 put the corn in fine condition. Wheat and oats are in the shock. Threshing is beginning. Second cutting of alfalfa was light. Potatoes were a good crop this year. Corn 1.70; oats 80c; butter 40c; eggs 30c. J. R. Kelso, July 1.

Anderson County—Most of the grain is out and threshing has begun. Wheat yields from 20 to 40 bushels an acre, and the quality is good. Corn is showing up well. Pastures are drying up and stock water is scarce. G. W. Kiblinger, July 5.

Pottawatomie County—The small grain harvest is nearly over. Wheat shrank badly on account of hot, dry weather, and many stalks fell down so they could not be cut. Corn looks fine, and is clean. Potato crop will be light. Pastures are improving. S. L. Knapp, July 5.

Leavenworth County—Threshing has begun. Wheat is of good quality and is yielding well. Rain came just in time to save the corn crop, and it is tasseling now. Oats is not so good as last year. Pastures are coming out nicely since the rain. Help is scarce. Some farmers had to pay \$6 a day for harvest help. George S. Marshall, July 5.

Sherman County—Harvest is keeping us busy now, and grains have ripened two weeks early. Crops will yield about as usual. Corn and forage crops have been worked and look fine. Grass is growing well and stock looks very good. Some parts of the county have plenty of moisture, and other portions need rain badly. James B. Moore, July 5.

Woodson County—Many farmers are hauling water for stock. Pastures are short and cattle are being shipped out at good prices.

Wheat is in the stack and some threshing is done. The quality is good. Oats is better than expected. E. F. Opperman, July 5.

Sumner County—Wheat harvest is completed and threshing is the order of the day. The quality of the wheat is excellent, and the crop is making 15 to 35 bushels an acre. We have had ideal harvest weather. Oats is making from 30 to 45 bushels an acre. Corn, kafir, milo and maize were badly damaged by hot weather. Oats 65c; eggs 22c; butterfat 42c. E. L. Stocking, July 6.

Rooks County—Harvest is nearly finished. Wheat is of poor quality. Some farmers will begin to thresh about July 8. Cattle are doing nicely on pasture. Help is scarce. C. O. Thomas, July 5.

Stafford County—Corn looks fine in most fields despite the hail damage a few days ago. A good rain is needed to put the ground in condition for plowing. Harvest is nearly over and threshing will begin next week. S. E. Veatch, July 6.

Clay County—Wheat is yielding from 20 to 30 bushels an acre; oats as high as 40 bushels. Wheat tests up to 58 pounds; oats 20 to 25. We have had several showers, but a good rain is badly needed. H. H. Wright, July 6.

The Kansas State Fair

The big Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson will be held September 14-21, 1918. Under the able management of H. S. Thompson, the president, A. L. Sponsler, the secretary, and the board of state fair managers consisting of Thomas A. Hubbard of Wellington; H. S. Thompson, Sylvia; O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; E. E. Frizell, Larned; and O. F. Whitney, Topeka, a very interesting program has been prepared.

The racing programs will be given on September 16, 17, 18 and 19. Nearly \$8,000 in cash prizes will be given for the various events. Two prizes of \$500 each will be given in the first two trotting races and the same number of equal value in the first two pacing races. In the remaining trotting races two additional prizes of \$200 each and three prizes of \$500 a piece are offered. In the remaining pacing races, one prize of \$200, one for \$500, and three for \$500 a piece are offered. In the running races there will be 12 cash prizes of \$100 a piece.

Many valuable prizes also will be given in the beef and dairy sections of the cattle department. The American Hereford Breeders association, the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders association, the American Shorthorn Breeders association, the Polled Durham Breeders association, the Holstein-Friesian association, the American Jersey Cattle club, the Ayrshire Breeders association and the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders association have all offered valuable premiums in addition to the large and liberal cash prizes offered by the Kansas State Fair association.

Some very interesting premiums are offered in the horse department. The war has made heavy drains on the supply of draft horses and this has resulted in a greater interest in these breeds. As a result of this there will be some very valuable exhibits of Percherons, Belgians and Clydesdales shown at Hutchinson.

The usual good display of swine may be expected and there will be a good representation of Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Chester White, Hampshire, Tamworth, Mule Foot and other leading breeds.

In the sheep department good prizes are offered for Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford Down, Cotswold, Delaine, Merino, Southdown and Dorset exhibits. These with the premiums offered for the best exhibits of poultry and field products will insure a large and varied list of exhibits for the Kansas State Fair. Ample arrangements have been made by the citizens of Hutchinson to take care of the large crowds that will be in attendance. Secretary Sponsler expects the fair this year at Hutchinson to be the best and most successful fair ever held in Kansas.

Heavy Sugar Losses

The submarine depredations off the Atlantic coast early in June resulted in the loss of 13,854 tons of sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico. This represents nearly one-fifth of the total weekly consumption of sugar in the United States and is more than the recent total sugar allowance of Great Britain for jam making this year.

Altho the cargoes were fully covered by insurance the loss of the sugar emphasizes the need for additional conservation of this important commodity.

The good dairy cow not only fattens a farmer's bank account, but fattens his farm as well.

NOTES ON LIVESTOCK SALES

BY T. W. MORSE

To get an idea of the position into which the United States is coming in the matter of purebred farm animals, consider the recent statement from Secretary Dinsmore of the Percheron Society of America, that Canada has bought of us in the past year and a half, over 1,000 Percherons.

It is only in very recent years that Canada has come to this country at all for draft blood. But such is the rate at which this commerce is gaining that 60 per cent of the year and a half of purchases were made in the past seven months.

Naturally a majority of the horses purchased are stallions to be used on the grade mares of the farms and horse ranches. However, we believe the proportion of mares taken to Canada is fully as great as is being bought in the better sections of the United States where farming has been carried on much longer. Of 611 registered animals transferred to Canadian owners the past seven months, Secretary Dinsmore says that 239 were mares.

Canada has a shortage of farm power, and this in the face of a rapidly expanding agriculture. In thorough British fashion her farmers are preparing to meet that shortage by breeding more weight in the collar, and a creditable number are putting in purebred mares as a means to that end.

A better idea, perhaps, can be gotten as to the extent of the drain on this country by a comparison with the registrations of this same breed in the leading states. Kansas, for instance, registered 759 Percherons in 1917; Nebraska, 523; Missouri, 308; Iowa, 2,110; Illinois, 2,386; Ohio, 864.

The Shorthorn Sale Season

The big feature in the closing of the Shorthorn cattle sale season was the series in Chicago, in which four selected offerings brought a total of almost \$372,000, representing an average of about \$1,290. The sales were made up of cattle from the herds of J. E. Kennedy of Wisconsin; Frank R. Edwards of Ohio; Carpenter & Ross of Ohio; W. H. Miner of New York; and J. A. Kilgour and C. J. McMaster of Illinois.

The two Illinois consignments were the smallest and made next to the highest averages, both over \$1,400. An average above \$1,500 on one of the season's largest offerings is the remarkable record reported for the Carpenter & Ross sale, on an offering largely of imported cattle which they advertised widely as the greatest they ever had assembled. Of material aid to the dividend in this case was the price of \$20,000 recorded for the imported bull, Rodney, a sappy red yearling with white hind feet. H. S. Black, a fellow townsman of the sellers, was the buyer. One hundred head or more sold in four figures, one cow, an imported 2 year old, bringing \$4,500. She went to B. W. Aylor, one of three or four Dakota breeders who seem to desire a substantial share of the high ones.

The opening offering of the Chicago series, made by Mr. Kennedy, averaged \$1,120, with a bull top of \$1,450 and a female top of \$2,600, the buyer of the latter being the Mr. Aylor mentioned above.

As evidenced by the averages there seems to have been an unlimited demand for the females at high prices, owners of established herds, in most cases, vying with novices of some means, for the ownership of the most choice. In the bull sections of the various offerings some animals sold for less than it was confidently expected they would bring.

The Week's Market Report

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

Wheat—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.28 to \$2.33; No. 2 dark hard, \$2.28 to \$2.33; No. 1 hard, \$2.27 to \$2.33; No. 2 hard, \$2.24 to \$2.30; No. 3 hard, \$2.24 to \$2.26, smutty, \$2.18 and dark, \$2.27.
No. 1 red, \$2.21 to \$2.22; No. 2 red, \$2.10 to \$2.20, smutty, \$2.17; No. 3, \$2.17 to \$2.19.
No. 1 soft, onions, \$2.18; No. 2 soft, mixed,

\$2.16; No. 1 mixed, \$2.21 to \$2.27 and No. 2 mixed, \$2.23.
Corn—No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.62@1.66, sales \$1.65; nearly white, \$2.05; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.57@1.60, sales \$1.58; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.48@1.53; No. 5 mixed, sales \$1.45; No. 6 mixed, sales \$1.40; sample mixed, sales \$1.28@1.80; No. 2 white, nominally \$2.05@2.10, sales \$2.05@2.08; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.95@2.00, sales \$2.00; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.78@1.85, sales \$1.78; No. 5 white, sales \$1.75@1.78; No. 6 white, sales \$1.65@1.70; sample white, sales \$1.70; No. 1 yellow, sales \$1.72; No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.68@1.72, sales \$1.72; No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.63@1.67, sales bulkhead \$1.63; No. 4 yellow, nominally \$1.50@1.58.
Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 77½¢@78¢, sales 78¢; No. 3 white, nominally 75½¢@76¢, sales 76½¢; No. 4 white, nominally 74½¢@75¢, sales 75¢; No. 2 mixed, nominally 74½¢@75¢, sales 74½¢; No. 3 mixed, nominally 73½¢@74¢, sample mixed, sales 72¢; No. 2 red, sales 74½¢@75¢; No. 3 red, nominally 73½¢@74¢, sales 73½¢.
Kafir—No. 2 white, nominally \$2.80@2.85; No. 3, nominally \$2.80@2.83, sales, bulkhead, \$2.70.
Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.60@1.65.
Barley—No. 4, nominally 90¢@1.10.
Corn Chop—Nominally \$2.90@3.08.
Mixed Feed—Nominally, bulk 93¢@94½¢.
Shorts—Nominally, bulk, 96½¢@99¢.
Bran—Nominally, bulk, 86½¢@89¢.
Hogs—Bulk, \$16.70@16.90; heavy, \$16.80@16.95; packers and butchers, \$16.70@16.95; light, \$16.60@16.85; pigs, \$16.25@16.50.
Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$17.25@18.25; dressed beef steers, \$12.50@17.00; western steers, \$11.00@18.00; southern steers, \$7.50@16.50; cows, \$7.00@13.50; heifers, \$8.00@14.25; stockers and feeders, \$8.00@16.25; bulls, \$8.00@11.50; calves, \$8.50@15.50.
Sheep—Lambs, \$15.00@18.25; yearlings, \$13.00@17.00; wethers, \$12.00@14.50; ewes, \$10.00@13.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.50@17.00.
Hay—New alfalfa, choice, \$21.50@22.00; No. 1, \$20.00@21.00; standard, \$17.00@19.00; No. 2, \$12.50@16.50; No. 3, \$8.00@12.00.
Prairie, choice, \$17.50@18.50; No. 1, \$16.00@17.00; No. 2, \$13.00@15.50; No. 3, \$6.50@12.50.
Lowland prairie, \$4.00@10.00.
New midland and lowland prairie, \$8.00@14.00.
Timothy, No. 1, \$19.00@20.00; No. 2, \$14.50@18.50; No. 3, \$7.00@14.00.
Clover, mixed, light, \$18.50@19.50; No. 1, \$15.00@18.00; No. 2, \$8.50@14.50.
Clover, No. 1, \$13.00@14.00; No. 2, \$8.00@12.50.
Straw, \$5.00@6.00.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

For Sale: One 8-16 Minneapolis tractor with two bottom 14-inch plow, almost new. Price \$500. Smith Bros., 1228 West 6th Avenue, Emporia, Kan.

Wanted: One two-row lister and one 12-inch gang plow. A. A. Finkner, Akron, Col.

For sale or trade for cattle: One Waterloo Boy, 12-25 tractor, one John Deere three bottom 14-inch plow and Monitor drill. Fred Porter, Quinter, Kan.

For sale or trade: One 45 horsepower Mogul gas and kerosene engine, and six bottom power lift J. I. Case plows. H. C. Stephens, Whitewater, Kan.

For sale: One large Bull tractor with two bottom self-lift plows in good condition. Wm. Littlefield, Emmett, Kan.

For sale: Aultman-Taylor tractor, new hay press engine, two Stover engines, Johnson corn binder, Mar-selles corn shellers. W. H. Morrison, Stockton, Kan.

For sale or trade: One Avery gas tractor, 20-35 horsepower either with or without plows. W. P. Troutman, Beloit, Kan.

For sale: One 10-20 Titan tractor with three bottom 14-inch Oliver tractor plow. Harvey Zaring, Sedgwick, Kan.

Wanted to buy: A five-disk tractor plow or will trade for four bottom 14-inch mold board power lift plow for disk. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

For sale: One Stroud Mak-a-Tractor in first class condition. C. I. Rodebaugh, Flagler, Col.

For sale or trade: One 8-16 Mogul tractor, three 14-inch Oliver plows, Will accept livestock. W. W. Klema, Wilson, Kan.

For sale: One J. I. Case threshing outfit, one 36-inch separator and engine, all in good repair. Gus Hilderbrand, Hanston, Kan.

For sale: A nearly new, wide tire Weber wagon, one good Acme mower and rake, one good John Deere 14-inch gang plow and cultivator, one good 14-inch Eagle lister, a good 14-disk Superior drill. F. J. Wiebring, Spearville, Kan.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

Special Notice

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

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

80 A. \$45, 80 1 mi. town \$65, 320, \$85. Finely imp. 150 ranch 2 mi. town \$50. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

TWO SNAPS: 155 a. and 147 a. at \$100 per a. Good imp. Close in. Decker & Booth, Agents, Valley Falls, Kansas.

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

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

KAW VALLEY. 40 a. fine land, on gravelled road, 6 miles of Topeka, \$10,000. Address Owner, Care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

BEST 640 acre, Eastern Kansas creek bottom grain and stock farm, well located and improved. Other good farms at right prices. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

LANDS in Stevens and Morton Co. and Bacca Co., Colo. on reasonable terms. Will trade for livestock or small residence property. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

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

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

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

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

\$17,000 STOCK of hardware and implements. Stock is new and up to date. Also fine 2 story brick store room, good as new. Second story is a hall. Good town. For good farm east ½ Kan. Diebolt & Bradford, Olpe, Kan.

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

WOULD LIKE to locate 300 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising, land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

754 ACRE stock and grain farm, close Ottawa, well improved; well watered; fine shade. Possession this fall if wanted. Write for descriptive list farm bargains; wheat, corn and clover land any size tract. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

160 ACRES Franklin County land, 2 miles railroad town; every acre smooth tillable land; 50 acres fine pasture; 10 acres timothy and clover; remainder corn, wheat, oats. 5 room house; barn, out buildings; plenty water; possession at once of stubble land, to sow wheat. Price \$65. \$2,500 or more cash, remainder long time if wanted. D. L. Casida, Ottawa, Kan.

160 ACRES 4 ½ miles good Franklin county town, good improvements including cattle and hog sheds. Half mile school. 90 acres cultivation. For quick sale \$9,000. 50 acres, 12 alfalfa, 2 miles Ottawa, nice laying, all tillable. Fair house, extra barn. An ideal place \$7,500. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

160 Acres For \$2600

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

1680 Acre Ranch

\$12.50 PER ACRE—¼ CASH balance easy terms at 6%. In Seward Co. 6 miles from town. Fine grass, some farm land, no waste land. Possession immediately. No trades. Special plat mailed upon request. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

MODERN FARM

Quarter section, 25 miles west of Topeka, close to Golden Belt road and 2 ½ miles from best college town in Kansas. The improvements consist of a new frame, 2-story, 8-room house with heat, light and water, a brand new, large, frame barn, a new corn crib and granary and other needed farm improvements, 135 acres of mostly fine creek bottom land, with the balance of quarter in native blue stem pasture and creek, with a little timber and good water, makes this one of the most desirable home farms in Kansas. Never listed for sale before. Don't wait, but come and see this fine home farm at once. Price \$20,500. Also can sell with this fine farm 320 acres of very fine blue stem pasture and meadow land, well watered, for \$52,500 per acre. The above would make the best combination stock farm in this country. See

J. M. Conlan
St. Marys, - Kan.

MISSOURI

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

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

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

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

400-ACRE bluegrass and grain farm. Fifty limestone soil, clover, and grain farms. W. R. Taylor, Adrich, Polk Co., Mo.

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

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

80 ACRE STOCK FARM
One mile west of Cuba, Mo. All in cultivation, 40 acres tame grass. Fine 6 room house and cottage for help. Two barns, fine hog houses and fattening pens. 3 cisterns, well and gasoline engine. Water in all houses, barns and feed lots. 6 Jersey cows; 5 horses; 14 brood sows; 1 boar and 50 shoats. 10,000 bushels corn and much other feed; 10 implements, \$23,999. Improvements; stock; feed and implements worth the money. If you want the greatest bargain in Missouri write
ED. F. CATLIN,
Grain Exchange St. Louis, Mo.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLO. Farms and ranches, \$10 to \$25 a. Write for maps and lists. Hollingsworth Land Co., Arriba, Lincoln Co., Colo.

WHEAT LAND near Denver \$22. 715 acres, 260 acres deep plowed, ready for fall wheat. Easy terms to good farmer. Fredrickson, 216 Colo. Nat'l Bank, Denver, Colo.

COME TO Eastern Colorado where good land is yet cheap. Good water, fine climate, good crops, fine stock country. Write for list. W. T. Brown, Seibert, Colorado.

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

ONLY about 15,000 acres of what is known as the Nutting or Mrs. Jackson land left out of 50,000 acres formerly owned by them; it will soon be all gone, which ends the cheap land bargains near Limon and Hugo. Get owner's prices while it lasts from W. S. Pershing, Ex-mayor, Limon, Colo.

OKLAHOMA

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

160 A. 2 mi. R. R. town. All dry bottom land, all tillable. 80 a. cult. Good imp. \$40 per acre. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

SOME BIG VALUES in fine alfalfa land, located in the famous Canadian river bottom, near Calumet, Okla. 160 acre farm 1 ½ miles good town. 70 acres alfalfa land. Price \$7,000. Write or call. Wallace & Zook, Calumet, Okla.

FOR SALE: Colorado ranch; twelve hundred acres; hundred twenty-five irrigated balance pasture; price fifteen thousand; will take up to three thousand in residence property in Kansas or Northern Oklahoma; five thousand cash; balance back on the ranch; will pay you to write at once. A. B. Armstrong, Guthrie, Okla.

ARKANSAS

NORTH ARKANSAS FARMS: Cost you only a letter to get the particulars. Address O. O. Smith, Olvey, Arkansas.

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

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

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

FARM LANDS.

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Long View Farm Durocs

are the large kind that carry lots of high priced meat. Herd is headed by Lenhart's Col., a large, massive hog with lots of quality. 50 of his pigs on hand now. All good ones. Description guaranteed. Prices reasonable. S. H. LENHART & SONS, HOPE, KANSAS

McComas' Durocs

Big roomy herd sows, daughters and granddaughters of up to date grand champions on both sides, with litters by champion and sons of champions. If you want spring boars and gilts, something good, write W. D. McCOMAS WICHITA, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

Chief's Wonder, a giant junior yearling heads our herd. The finest bunch of spring boars to offer I ever raised. Write me your wants, or come and see them. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Jones Sells on Approval

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

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

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

Defender—Pathfinder

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

Royal Grand Wonder

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

BOARS

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

Blue Ribbon Durocs

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

Otey's Durocs

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Pleasant Valley Farm Ayrshires For sale a very choice 11 months old bull calf, nicely marked and a fine specimen. Sire, Glory Lad, dammed by Garland Success, head of Nebraska College herd. Granddam's record, 10,565 pounds of milk. Registered Price \$125. JAMES WAGNER, PERTH, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

PRIME HEREFORDS Young bulls and females for sale, sired by the 2500 pound Anxiety-March-On bull, Enoch 3d. Prices very reasonable. Jackson & Counter, Topeka or Maple Hill, Kan.

Blue Ribbon Herefords

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

Moser bought in the Hanks & Bishop sale at \$805 and which was the top of the sale. Well she had 17 pigs and raised 10 of them and I think it is the most valuable litter in Kansas today. Two of the best boars and a choice gilt from this litter go in this sale. This is a February, 1918, litter. Another litter of wonderful quality and sensational breeding is one by Cherry King Disturber and out of a Premier Gano sow, bought also at a long price last winter. But the offering is exceptionally good all the way through. You are invited to come to this sale. Roads will very likely be fine for driving. Railroad facilities are good. The catalog is ready to mail now. Write for it at once and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

No Duroc Jersey boar now in service is being more talked of and receiving more favorable mention than Big Sensation, the mammoth sire now heading the Ed. Kern herd at Stanton, Neb. 30 tried sows and spring gilts go in Mr. Kern's August 7 sale, bred to this great sire and 10 head will be bred to Top Sensation, a litter brother to him. The open gilts that go in, sired by Great Sensation, will be extra choice. 13 of his last fall crop of boars have been sold to good breeders since January first, at an average of over \$1,000. This includes one sold to A. G. Gratenhals for \$400 that has since sold for \$2,000. There are boars cataloged for this sale that are as good and even better than those sold early in the season. A. R. Perkins, of Farragut, Iowa, bought a sow in Mr. Kern's last summer sale, bred to Great Sensation, paying \$200 for her. He has already sold \$1,700 worth of pigs from the litter and has three gilts left for which he has been offered \$750. Write for catalog of this sale at once and mention this paper. If you can't attend send bids to Jesse R. or J. W. Johnson in Mr. Kern's care at Stanton, Neb.—Advertisement.

King Orion Jr. Duroc Sale.

Nothing that may happen in Duroc Jersey circles during the summer will be of greater importance to the Fraternity than the big bred sow and hero boar sale to be made by Ahrens Bros. of Columbus, Neb., Tuesday, Aug. 6. The brothers own and are featuring in this sale sows and gilts bred to their \$3,000 Jr. champion boar, King Orion Jr. He is one of the best breeding boars now in service. Visit the best herds in Nebraska and their owners are proud to show you litters by this truly great sire, that are being fitted for the show ring. But King Orion Jr. is not the only pebble on the beach on the Ahrens Bros. farm. Columbus Gano, by Premier Gano and out of a dam by Educator, a son of old Ohio Chief, stands right up at the top as a sire. A splendid line of his gilts and tried sows by him go in the sale. Also some outstanding good boars and a few females and some boars. The \$2,500 grand champion boar, Sensation, sired by Ahrens Bros. sale, remember, they sell 90 head picked from 500. Write for their catalog and either attend or send bids to Jesse R. or J. W. Johnson in care of Ahrens Bros. Columbus, Neb.—Advertisement.

Working Jerseys Dispersion Sale.

On Tuesday, Aug. 13, J. A. Reed, of Lincoln, Neb., will dispense his great herd of working Jerseys. He sells on the above date forty great cows of milk and bred to the truly great herd bulls imported from Europe and Viola's Grey Fox, a eighteen choice heifers in age from calves up to 24 mos. and seven bulls old enough for service, including the herd bulls already mentioned. Many of the females were sired by the former herd bull Irene's Financial Fox, a grandson of Jacoba Irene on sire's side and close up on dam's side to Financial Queen, the cow that produced the great cow Financial Countess. There is nothing better in the Jersey herd books. Another bull used at about the same time and the sire of much of the offering was Draconis Golden Lad, a bull carrying lots of Golden Lad blood and a grandson of the noted bull Mabel's Raleigh. The foundation of this herd was established more than forty years ago and during the time not a single inferior bull has been used, cows not right up to the standard have always been discarded and the herd stands now right up at the top as a producing herd. But conditions are such that it must be dispersed and what may be the present owners loss will be the buyers gain. Write early for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Putman's King's Cols. Good Investment.

Readers of this paper who want to own Durocs that will do for real foundation stock or herd boars that combine the greatest blood lines of the breed and have both size and smoothness should plan to attend the W. M. Putman & Son bred sow and herd boar sale to be held at Tecumseh, Neb., Monday, Aug. 5. Putman & Son are old time breeders and have carried away from the Nebraska State Fair as many prizes as any other firm. They have bred and owned many great sires, but King's Col. was the king of them all. He is dead now, but Messrs. Putman have King's Col. Again, the old hog's best breeding son. This boar has been used on a good per cent of the good sows and gilts that go in the sale. One third or more of the females cataloged are daughters of the old boar. Ten fall boars by King's Col., good enough for the best breeders will sell. Owing to the fact that Dwight, the junior member of the firm, has been called to war, W. M. Putman & Son, have decided to make an absolute dispersion sale. King's Col. Again and King Orion go in this sale. This herd was founded about twenty years ago by W. M. Putman, the senior member of the firm, and at this time ranks with the best herds in the west. This will be a great place to buy real foundation stock and herd boars of high quality. Write at once for catalog. Mention this paper. If you are interested and unable to attend send bids to Jesse R. or J. W. Johnson in our care at Tecumseh, Neb.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

F. J. Greiner, Prop. of "Golden Rule Farm," Mena, Ark., has a large number of high quality spring pigs ready to ship, the kind that have pleased his many customers all over the United States. Also has older stock for sale at this time. O. L. C. swine in the southwest and his noted herd is made up of prize winning and outstanding individuals. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him for prices on what you want and tell him where you saw his ad.—Advertisement.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls.

PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

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

Elmwood Shorthorns

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

Stunkel's Shorthorns

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

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

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

Shorthorn Business

The 1918 receipts at this office will run approximately four times as much as in 1914, 25% above those of last year. Transfers in March were 50% greater than in March, 1917. \$200,000 will be offered as Shorthorn prizes during 1918.

The Shorthorn is the breed for you. AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N Chicago, Ill. 13 Dexter Park Ave.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

RED POLLED BULLS

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

Morrison's RED POLLS

Young stock for sale. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

The Best Bargain You Will Ever Get

8 registered Holstein cows all young, some have official records, and 2 heifers, priced to sell quickly. C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.

Maplewood Farm Holstein Special

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

MOTT BROS., HERINGTON, KANSAS

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas. 1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins 3 bred heifers and a registered bull \$325

On account of several of our men going to the harvest fields we will make very special prices on 30 heavy milking cows. These cows are good individuals and giving a nice flow of milk. Our prices for next 20 days will be considerably less than such cows are worth. Come at once if you want these bargains.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

June and July Holstein Bargains

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

150 Heifers bred to freshen this fall.

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

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

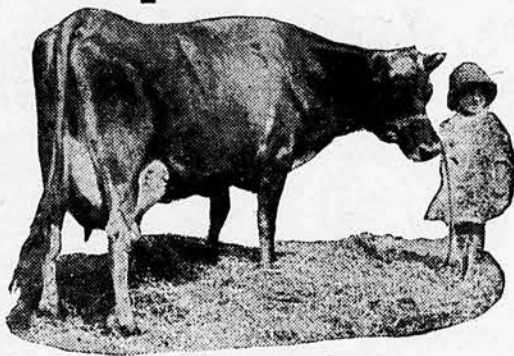
Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

Dispersion Sale of Island Bred Jersey Cattle

At Fair Grounds

Lincoln, Nebraska

Tuesday, August 6



FERN'S BROWNIE



IMP. EUTERPEAN

65 Head Sired By and Bred to the
Greatest Sires of the Breed—65

40 COWS IN MILK and bred to our herd bulls.
18 CHOICE HEIFERS from calves up to two

year olds. 12 or more bred. 7 BULLS all old enough for service and including the great bulls IMPORTED EUTERPEAN and VIOLA'S GREY FOX, a bull rich in the blood of the great cows JACOBIA IRENE and FINANCIAL COUNTESS.

Many of the females are half sisters to the last named bull and others are daughters of DRACON'S GOLDEN LAD, a great son of the noted bull, MABLE'S RALEIGH. This is a real working herd, for the past twelve months our milk sales have averaged \$1,000 per month. Besides a lot used in home consumption. The Jersey and dairy business was never better but conditions are such that we are obliged to disperse. Write for big illustrated catalog to B. C. Settles, Sale Manager, Palmyra, Mo. Mention this paper.

Auctioneer—Col. D. L. Perry. Fieldmen—Jesse R. Johnson, J. W. Johnson

J. A. Reedy, Lincoln, Neb.

Lauterbach & Son's Percheron Dispersion

At Farm Near

Mt. Hope, Kan., Thursday, July 25

On Mo. Pacific R. R. Midway between
Wichita and Hutchinson, Kan.



15 Percherons, 2 Stallions and 7 Mares of Breeding Age, the Others Are Colts Out of These Mares

These mares are regular producers, farm mares on the farm, as well as extra breeding mares. Two of these mares are in the ton class. Included in this sale is a daughter of the noted Casino, in foal to an imported sire. A son of one of these mares topped the Robison sale of stallions as a two year old. Another attraction is an imported mare in foal to an imported sire.

Four of these mares have colt at foot and are rebred to Imp. Lydus, a 7 year old ton stallion that has but few equals. He is a show stallion that has never been to the shows. He carries some of the same blood as the great Carnot and resembles this great sire, and is

A REAL HERD STALLION

His four year old son, Brilliant L. out of a prize winning dam, also sells. These Percherons are all registered in the Percheron Society of America. Had we not sold our farm these Percherons would not be for sale. For a catalog address,

L. Lauterbach & Son, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Auctioneer—J. D. Snyder. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

F. J. Moser's Great Duroc-Jersey Sale

Most fashionable and popular blood lines
known to the breed right in this sale.

Sabetha, Kan., Friday, July 26

Sale pavilion

Remember there is not a common individual or one of
common breeding in this sale.

HERE IS THE LINEUP:

20 last of Sept. and Oct. yearling gilts sired by Highview Chief's Col. and bred to Ragha Disturber and Illustrator Orion King, by Orion Cherry King for last of August and September farrow.

Six fall boars, same age as the fall gilts and the same breeding. Everyone of them tops and right to the letter. Four tried sows and three long yearling gilts, all bred.

Now listen, there will be two boars and one gilt by old Pathfinder Feb., 1918, farrow and out of the \$805 top Proud Colonel sow, sold in the Hanks & Bishop sale last winter. These out of a litter of 17 farrowed and 10 raised. Probably the most valuable litter in Kansas.

Listen again, there will be one boar and three gilts, Feb. 7 farrow, by Cherry King Disturber and out of Premier Gano dam.

Write for catalog today.

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kansas

Auctioneers: W. M. Putman, Roy Kisner.

J. W. & J. R. Johnson, Fieldmen.

Mention this paper when you write. I like to know where you saw my ad.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Gilts Special Private Sale for 30 Days

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

Ernest Fear, Bala, Riley County, Kan.

BAZANT'S FAMOUS SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

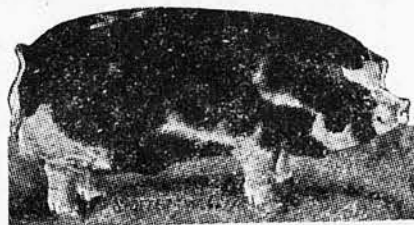
The big bone. Big litter mortgage lifters of your fathers. The proven profitable hog for the farmer.

Special 30 days private sale

250 March pigs for sale just weaned, vaccinated and ready to ship. Pairs and trios not related.

Pigs shipped on approval to responsible parties.

40 two and three-year-old sows in my herd weighing from 500 to 700 will challenge any like number in any herd for size and quality.



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

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

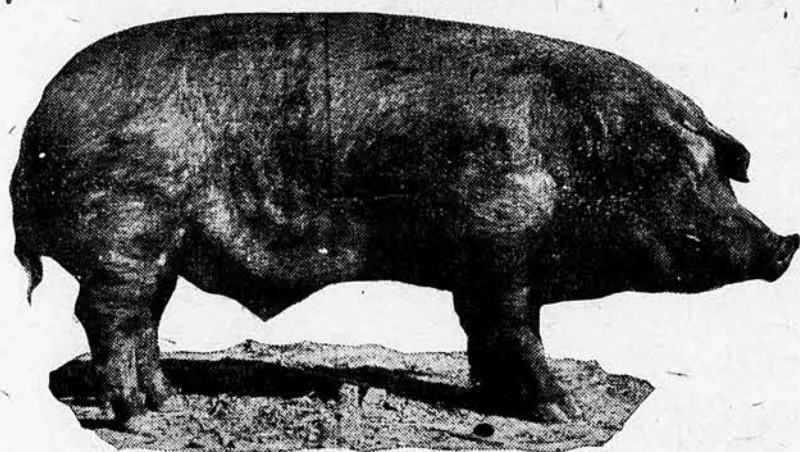
WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Boars Sell in This Circuit Good Enough to Head Any Herd in America

200 Head Sows Bred Right and Mated to Produce \$5000 Litters 200 Head

Putman's Big Dispersion Sale

Tecumseh, Neb., Monday, Aug. 5



KING'S COL.

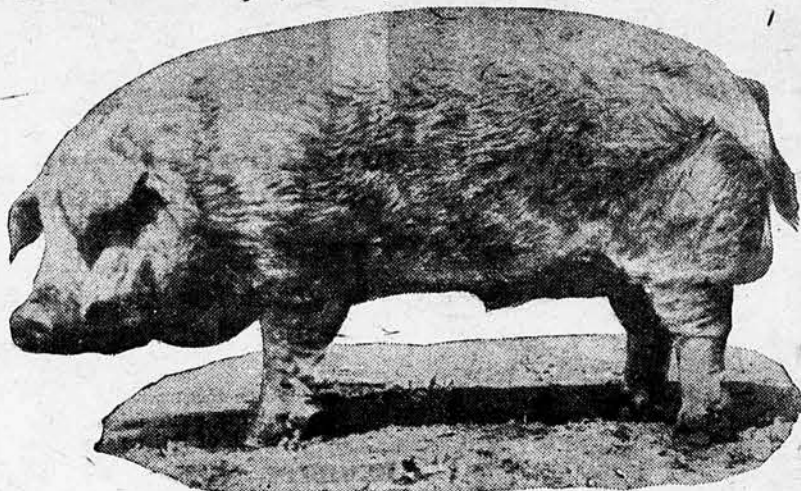
Owing to the fact that Dwight the Jr. member of the firm will enter the army in near future we are making a dispersion sale. We have sold our show herd, one boar and 60 spring pigs to Chas. Dee of this place and everything else sells without reserve. 35 tried sows and spring yearling gilts, bred; 10 fall gilts bred; 5 open spring gilts and the herd boars KING'S COL. AGAIN the great son of old King's Col. and KING ORION, our great Orion Cherry King boar. Sows go in this sale that would not be priced if we were staying in the business. No better breeding, no better individuals. Twenty years of effort has been expended in building this great herd. Write now for catalog and mention this paper.

W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Col. N. G. Kraschel Auct.
Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman.

Ahrens' Bros. Feature King Orion Jr.

Columbus, Neb., Tuesday, Aug. 6



KING ORION JR.

90 Head Immunized and Richly Bred—90

80 tried sows, spring and fall yearlings. 40 of them bred to our great prize winning boar **KING ORION JR.** and **COLUMBUS GANO**, the best living representative of the great Gano family. 40 head open and good enough for the best breeders to put in their herds and mate with their best herd sires. 10 of fall and spring farrow mostly by **COLUMBUS GANO** and the great prize winner **SENSATION WONDER 4th**. If you want big Duroes come and be shown. The offering has been carefully selected from over 500 head. Write now for catalog, mention this paper.

Ahrens Bros., Columbus, Neb.

Col. N. G. Kraschel, Col. A. W. Thompson, Aucts.
Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman.

Kern's Great Sensation Bred Sow and Herd Boar Sale

Stanton, Nebraska, Wednesday, August 7

50 Head Immunized, Sired By or Bred to Great Sensation—50

40 tried sows and spring yearlings. 30 bred to **GREAT SENSATION**, 10 to **TOP SENSATION**, litter brother to **GREAT SENSATION**. 2 open gilts sired by **GREAT SENSATION**, one fall and one spring farrow. 8 real herd boars sired by **GREAT SENSATION**, four of fall and four of spring farrow, some of them good enough to win in big shows. The big illustrated catalog that we have issued tells it all. Write for it now and mention this paper.

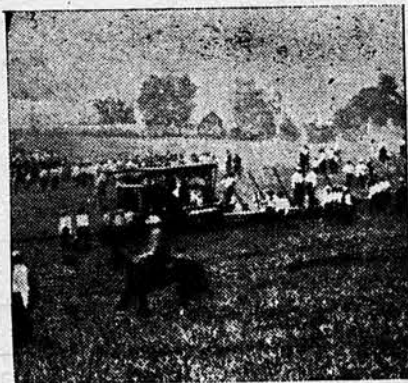
ED. KERN, STANTON, NEBRASKA

Aucts.: Col. N. G. Kraschel, Col. A. W. Thompson. Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson.

CONSERVE TIME AND EXPENSE BY ATTENDING ALL THREE SALES
Send All Bids to Jesse R. or J. W. Johnson in Care of Party Making Sale

Come to Salina!

The National Tractor Demonstration
July 29th—August 3rd



All previous tractor demonstrations will be eclipsed in number of exhibits and educational value.

THE SHORTAGE of farm labor and the need of more grain for the nation's allies gives this "meet" a significance that has not attended previous demonstrations.

FIELD—More than two thousand acres of good sandy loam land is available for the plowing exhibition, all in the immediate vicinity of headquarters, four miles south of Salina.

EXHIBITS—Practically all the prominent tractor and accessory manufacturers will have exhibits on the grounds, in private booths or the general tent. See list of exhibitors in column to the right.

TESTS—A feature that will make this demonstration more valuable to farmers is a plan by which different manufacturers will be able to give tests of their machines under different degrees and classes of work. Certificates of performance will be issued by authorities from the agricultural colleges.

MEN—Prominent men of national standing in the manufacturing world as well as agricultural experts and others will be on hand for this conference with farmers. Some of the leading companies plan to have as many as 50 men on the grounds.

RAILROADS—Salina is a railroad center with lines leading in all directions. Shuttle trains will be run from a point near the center of the town to the exhibition grounds every few minutes.

AUTO PARKING—A tract many acres in extent has been reserved for auto parking. Special police will be on hand and confusion avoided.

ACCOMMODATIONS—Salina's Chamber of Commerce, under the direction of its president, W. W. Watson, and A. E. Hildebrand, who has been the general manager of a number of former tractor meets, have the various accommodations for the visitors well planned and arranged.

ROOMS—A central bureau for assigning visitors to rooms has been provided. Prices will be regulated and no unfair advantage of visitors tolerated.

YOU ARE INVITED—We cordially invite and earnestly solicit the attendance of every one of our readers to this great event.

Capper Farm Papers

Farmers Mail and Breeze

Missouri Ruralist

Missouri Valley Farmer

Oklahoma Farmer

Nebraska Farm Journal



List of Exhibitors

Complete as Reported at
Noon, July 8.

Tractor and Plow Manufacturers

Advance-Rumely Co.,
La Porte, Indiana.
American Tractor Co.,
Peoria, Ill.
Aultman & Taylor Co.,
Mansfield, Ohio.
Avery Company,
Peoria, Ill.
J. I. Case T. M. Co.,
Racine, Wis.
Cleveland Tractor Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Climax Engineering Company,
Clinton, Iowa.
Dauch Mfg. Co.,
Sandusky, Ohio.
John Deere Plow Co.,
Moline, Ill.
Four Drive Tractor Co.,
Big Rapids, Mich.
Gile Tractor Engine Co.,
Ludington, Mich.
Gray Tractor Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Grand Detour,
Dixon, Ill.
Hart-Parr,
Charles City, Iowa.
Hession Tiller and Tractor Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
Holt Mfg. Co.,
Peoria, Ill.
International Harvester Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
La Crosse Plow Co.,
La Crosse, Wis.
La Crosse Tractor Co.,
La Crosse, Wis.
Lyons Atlas Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Moline Plow Co.,
Moline, Ill.
National Tractor Co.,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Nilson Tractor Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Oliver Chilled Plow Works,
South Bend, Ind.
Parrett Tractor Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
P & O Plow Co.,
Canton, Ill.
Rock Island Plow Co.,
Rock Island, Ill.
Russell Mfg. Co.,
Massillon, Ohio.
South Bend Chilled Plow Co.,
South Bend, Ind.
Square Turn Tractor Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Turner Mfg. Co.,
Port Washington, Wis.
Velle Motor Corp. Co.,
Moline, Ill.
Vulcan Plow Co.,
Evansville, Ind.
Waterloo Tractor Co.,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Accessory Manufacturers

American Manganese Steel Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Automotive Parts Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Bosch Magneto Co.,
New York City
Buda Motor Co.,
Harvey, Ill.
Champion Spark Plug Co.,
Toledo, Ohio.
Diamond Chain Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Gurney Ball Bearing Co.,
Jamestown, N. Y.
Hooven Radiator Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
K-W Ignition Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
McQuay-Norris Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.
Modine Radiator Co.,
Racine, Wis.
R. D. Nuttall Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Perfex Radiator Company,
Racine, Wis.
S K F Ball Bearing Co.,
Hartford, Conn.
Sumter Electric Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
Timken Roller Bearing Co.,
Canton, Ohio.
Vacuum Oil Co.,
New York City.
Waukesha Motor Company,
Waukesha, Wis.