

August 4, 1917

Vol. 47. No. 31

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

A School of Country Life

COUNTRY LIFE and rural needs are taught in the Pine school. This district is in Northwestern Republic county, along the Republican River. In the last six years it has had a model rural school. The start in this progress was made in 1911 when the school board decided to hire the best teacher it could get. With the assistance of the county superintendent it found Miss Mary Jansky in a neighboring county and offered her \$65 a month. This was at that time a very large salary for a rural teacher.

The personality of Miss Jansky had much to do with the success of the school. She was both able and willing to work. She made her home in the district. There is a decided contrast between the Friday night type of teacher and the one who lives with the school patrons. Miss Jansky was interested in parents as well as pupils, but especially in the making of the Pine a standard school. As a result of Miss Jansky's efforts the bronze plate, "Standard Rural School," now shines above the school door. In equipment, the school well deserves the honor. Within the schoolhouse are good blackboards, model desks, a library of more than 200 volumes, linoleum on the floor, a modern system of heating and ventilation, a water fountain, a cloak room and other up-to-date conveniences.

Playground equipment is in keeping with the interior of the school building. There is a sand pile for the small pupils, a shoot-the-shoots, a giant stride and a "teeter totter" for young children. A baseball diamond and basket ball and volley ball courts supplied the older children with amusement. The out door play was as carefully supervised as the indoor work. The appearance of the grounds was not neglected. Teacher and pupils kept the rubbish and trash raked up. Extra good work with lessons was sometimes rewarded by a half hour's work out of doors.

School entertainments were given. In these every child had a part. Novel invitations were written or drawn by the children and taken to the parents. From these frequent meetings have sprung others that have all served to develop a community spirit. The girls and young women of the district were organized into the Pine cooking club. They met once a week and experimented with the preparation of foods. Their texts were sent from the state agricultural college. Lessons given were discussed and experiences in cooking during the week were talked over. The older women also felt that they might do more to help one another. For their mutual benefit they formed a club known as the Home Circle. The members meet at some home every two weeks and discuss home problems.

Sometimes the Farmers Mail and Breeze furnishes the basis for a round table discussion; sometimes home improvements are discussed in an informal way. One of the members of the school board organized a rural Y. M. C. A. among the boys of the district. During the winter months this club met regularly once a week at the school house. A boys' corn club was organized in the spring. This work has won trips to Manhattan for four of the boys.

When Miss Jansky left the Pine school she went to teach in a nearby district. Outdoing even the famous Brown Mouse teacher Herbert Quick described for us, the two districts were brought to unite their efforts and secure a good lecture course. Ten numbers were

By Mrs. Dora L. Thompson



Miss Mary Jansky.

given by men and women from the Kansas State Agricultural college. These were given alternately in the two schools. Admission was free. As different patrons felt the spirit move them, they handed the treasurer a dollar toward expenses. The culmination of these community efforts came last summer when a four-day chautauqua was held on the school grounds. The leaders, speakers and tent were furnished by the extension division of the agricultural college. The charge for the leaders' services was \$200. To secure this sum different men and boys in the Pine, Pawnee and Stover districts agreed to take enough tickets to guarantee the expenses. The men agreed to attend in the evenings, at least. They further agreed that they would hire no threshing outfit at that time nor help with threshing. In some places these excellent chautauquas are failures because the people do not plan to thresh at another time.

The tent would seat about 400 persons. Men for miles around helped to "pitch" it and to make the seats. Six persons came to direct the work. They lived in the community and so made friends with the people. There was a specialist in home economics who fitted up the school house as a model kitchen and gave cooking demonstrations for the women and girls. A specialist in animal husbandry also came and went with the men and boys to the neighboring farms in cars every morning to study livestock. Walter Burr lectured on rural problems. There was a story hour for small children. At odd times one of the assistants showed both young and old how to play games. Pictures of work done at the college were on exhibition. Moving pictures and community welfare reels accompanied the lectures in the evening.

Everyone took some part in the big event of the assembly—the pageant given on the last evening. Miss Lanham, of Topeka, had, in four days of the chautauqua, trained 75 young persons to present the pageant, "The Folks Who Are Making Kansas the Heart of the Nation." Costumes were furnished so the work was not hard. Automobiles lighted the stage. In this pageant Father Time presided and told what part each character or set of characters has played in the making of Kansas. Indians were followed by Pilgrims, by Spaniards and all who may even remotely have a claim to a share in the making of our state history. In this locality, special emphasis was placed on Pike's visit to the old Indian village, Pawnee, where for the first time the United States flag was raised in Kansas.

There will be another assembly this year. Any farming community that will overcome petty quarrels can do as well as the Pine. There is nothing remarkable in this story. It merely shows that when people try to work together they can form the finest of America's products—an American community.

Fortunately there is some indication that the ideal of the better rural community is becoming understood generally. If you go into the more progressive country neighborhoods today and talk to the folks you can find that there is much interest in developing a more satisfactory rural life. This indicates that examples such as that offered by the Pine school will become increasingly common. That is perhaps the most hopeful thing in Kansas farming, for it means the young people will stay on the farms.



The Children are Taught to Work and to Play at the Pine School, and to Get a Better Appreciation of Country Life.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

The Change of Life.

I am 48 years old and going thru the change of life. Is there any danger of my losing my mind? I don't remember very good, and I know I act so that some can see I am not "just right." I try so hard to keep them from it, and that worries me. I don't feel well any of the time. Life is a drag. Am I lazy or what is the matter?

R. J. N.

I use a great deal of my space trying to correct wrong impressions. One that I find very popular is that there is danger of insanity at "the change of life." My own experience with women patients in 20 years' practice leads to the conclusion that there is absolutely no danger. A large proportion of women pass thru the climacteric in very comfortable health, without any ill symptoms, and from that time enjoy the best season of their lives. There remain many women who are not so fortunate. They have at this time many uncomfortable symptoms chiefly referable to the nervous or circulatory systems. It is not surprising. Functions that have held sway more than 30 years cease. Vessels of large calibre atrophy. Circulatory changes of great importance occur. It is not surprising that many new feelings, and some that may well be classed as aches and pains occur. But here is the point: If a woman knows that such things are likely and resolves to make as little of them as possible for the year or two in which they are prominent she is apt to get along very well. If she is in dread of some impending calamity; if she feels that every ache is the forerunner of some destructive disease; if she concludes that a sleepless night or a momentary forgetfulness mean that she is on the way to insanity, then the outlook for her is very dreary. She is apt to lose courage, not because she cannot stand what comes, but because she is fearful of what may come. The nervous system does not do well under such treatment and real troubles fasten upon her. To such a patient the change of life is indeed a perilous passage, while her neighbor who feels that nothing very bad can come and that the aches and pains she feels are merely incidental to a physiological change finds herself making the same passage in comfort and serenity. There is not very much to be offered in the way of medical aid, but cases that are excessively troubled with nervous symptoms may sometimes get a measure of relief from a physician who thoroughly understands the nature of their case.

My correspondent mentions in another part of her letter that about 10 years ago she had a cancer removed and now feels some pain of the old character. For this matter she must immediately have a careful physical examination.

The Septic Tank.

I have installed a plumbing system and septic tank. Everything works well excepting the tank. It doesn't seem to act at all. The odor is bad and the waste doesn't form sludge in the proper way. I understand the proper working of a septic tank is thru the action of certain bacteria that convert the waste into sludge and finally discharge a reasonably clear effluent. Why doesn't mine work?

J. R. S.

While properly constructed septic tanks do very good work they are seldom odorless, at least I never examined any such. It occurs to me that you may be making the mistake of flushing so much water into your tank that the bacteria don't have time or opportunity to make a properly ripe sludge. Waste from baths and kitchen sinks should not be discharged into the septic tank. The kitchen sink waste always interferes seriously with septicization by reason of its contents, and the bath water is apt to, because it is excessive.

Inherited Pain.

Mother suffers very much at times with a pain between the shoulder blade and the spine. This pain seems to be inherited. Her grandfather had it in his hip and her mother the place she has it. She has had it about 37 years tho she apparently is healthy in other ways. It will hurt if she works just a little. It comes and goes. As long as she sits still it does not pain unless very bad. All she or her mother could do for it was to take something that would deaden the pain. Mother will not take anything of this nature if she can stand it.

MRS. J. L. W.

Your mother is quite right in refusing to take medicine to deaden her pain. I think you give us an excellent instance of the effect of pernicious ideas, such ideas as have come down to us from our ancestors and we are just beginning to find entirely unwarranted and erroneous. We now believe very few ailments to

be hereditary. We concede hereditary influence in mental defects, epilepsy and certain tendencies of character, but we now know that cancer is not inherited, neither is tuberculosis and few indeed of the vague, unclassified diseases. The damage that has been wrought by these false ideas of heredity is incalculable. A pain is felt. "You can expect nothing else," says mother. "I had just such a pain and so did my father before me." Very well. The victim ascribes the pain to heredity and every symptom of such disturbance that comes unconsciously is cataloged in the same list until the subliminal mind has certain very well-defined impressions that are made a part of the person's everyday life without conscious effort. Of course she has pains. How could she help it? She has been brought up to believe that they must be, and well-worn nerve paths are ready to convey such impressions at any time. After 37 years of it a cure is scarcely to be expected, but she will save herself much misery by adhering to her good resolution not to take medicine to deaden the pain. Your other

questions I cannot answer in my limited space.

Our Old Friend.

Will you please tell me if there is any successful treatment for hay fever aside from a change of climate?

S. W. W.

Treatment for hay fever is more hopeful in recent years. Specialists in nose and throat diseases are giving a vaccination treatment that gives good promise of immunity. It is still too new a thing to be considered sure. In New Orleans a crusade is on to destroy weeds that develop particularly obnoxious pollen, such as ragweed. It is reported that great relief is obtained by residents of the cleared district.

Moles on the Face.

I am a girl 15 years old. I have many moles on my face and neck. I should like very much to remove them, as they are black and are seen so plainly. Do you advise the use of acids on them, or what would remove them without leaving a scar?

A READER.

Moles always have a possibility of malignancy in them. Their treatment

should not be attempted by an amateur. The most effective and cleanest treatment is by the electric needle. There is no great pain accompanying the treatment. The use of carbon dioxide snow, a method of freezing, is effective in the hands of a skilled physician. Moles can be cleared away, and a sensitive girl will get enough satisfaction out of the improvement to make it well worth the money.

Superfluous Hair.

Should like to know how to kill superfluous hair.

E. L.

The safest and most successful method of removing superfluous hair at present known, is with an electric needle. A skillful operator can remove 40 hairs in an hour without a great deal of pain to the patient. This is about as long a single treatment as can well be borne either by operator or subject. There is virtually no scarring by this method—just a white line. There are other ways in vogue. It is said that shaving the hair and then rubbing the surface with pumice stone every day eventually will destroy the roots. It is rather indefinite, however, how far in the distance this "eventually" may be. There are many depilatories of a chemical nature. But they do not destroy the follicle, the hair grows again in two or three weeks.

This will serve also as a reply to the inquirer who wished to know some effective and safe method other than the electric needle. I know of none.

Epilepsy.

I have a daughter 15 years old this month, who the doctors say is afflicted with epilepsy off and on, since she was about 5 months old. Am writing to you for advice in regard to the epileptic sanitarium at Parsons, Kan. Is this a state hospital?

MRS. MAC.

The Kansas State Hospital for Epileptics at Parsons, Kan., is under the control of the state board of managers, the same as other state institutions. The address of the superintendent is Doctor M. L. Perry, Parsons, Kan. You should correspond with him before making any arrangements.

Angina Pectoris.

L. M. G.—The pain sometimes called Angina Pectoris, sometimes neuralgia of the heart, is very baffling both as to diagnosis and prognosis. There is no one medicine that will cure it. Sometimes it is helped by nitro-glycerin, but this should never be taken excepting under the doctor's advice. Ask your doctor to call a consultant if he is not helping you.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. M. V. H.—If the goiter is so far advanced that it interferes seriously with breathing and is large enough to be a burden while working, I fear that you will not get any relief short of surgical treatment.

H. M.—You don't tell me enough about yourself. I should know age, weight, height, social condition and employment, in every case. Your treatment of shutting off food at the approach of an attack is good, and to recover from the nervous shock resulting there is nothing like rest. Perhaps you have some bad teeth, chronic constipation, or something of that nature, but you leave me to guess too much.

J. R. K.—Seat worms yield readily to rectal enemas of salt water. For an adult the enema should contain 1 ounce of common salt to the pint of water and may be repeated every other night. Itching piles demand great cleanliness and easy, regular evacuation of the bowels. Obstinate cases should be treated by a surgical operation.

Slm: The man who told you to use carbolic acid water in your ears twice a day was giving bad advice. I could not guarantee that the removal of your tonsils would cure your deafness; in fact, I doubt it. But it might help you to retain the hearing you still have. Go to a first class ear specialist for an opinion. I cannot recommend one in this column but will do so if you care to send me a stamped envelope.

Mrs. J. S.: It seems to me from your symptoms that you really need a repair operation. If you cannot afford the expense, you can make arrangements thru your county health officer to have the work done at Bell Memorial Hospital at Rosedale. Before any operative work is undertaken, the surgeon will make a careful analysis of the urine to make sure that you have no kidney lesion.

Lad: Why not risk a 2-cent stamp on these questions? They are perfectly proper, but I can't answer them thru a respectable family paper that is read by all ages and sexes.

Pleases Real Kansans

Governor Capper has announced his intentions of becoming a candidate for United States senator next year to succeed William H. Thompson, Democrat. Why not Capper? He has made a good governor. He is thoroughly in accord with Kansas progressive sentiment. He is a native-born Kansan, and has the blood of the Kansas spirit coursing thru his veins. He is, withal, a typical Kansan, and that is what Kansas needs in the senate—a real Kansan. The announcement of Capper's candidacy will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of real Kansans.—Sharon Springs Times.

Keep the Efficient Farmers

A Personal Appeal Sent to President Wilson by Governor Capper a Few Days Ago.

My dear Mr. President:

It is imperative, I believe, that the Federal government give immediate consideration to the danger now threatening the agricultural output of America in 1918 by reason of the successive drafts for the army. I speak with authority particularly of conditions in the Middle West, where the first draft will reduce very materially the amount of wheat to be planted next fall unless immediate action be taken to exempt farmers' sons. It should be understood that these young men are not disposed to evade army service. They have been led to believe that the producing in Kansas of 10 million acres of wheat next year, the amount demanded by the state council of defense, will constitute a patriotic service for humanity as magnificent as anything they might do in the trenches.

The hundreds of letters I am receiving express only the most lofty ideals of citizenship, but at the same time the writers of these letters display a mental confusion which certainly is distressing. Urged by the state council of defense to strain every resource to the end that Kansas may produce 200 million bushels of wheat in 1918, these farmers now find themselves numbered among those drawn for army service, which means, obviously, that they will not be here to harvest the wheat which they are asked to plant. Permit me to quote from two letters received this morning; the first is from the clerk of Ottawa county, this state. He says:

"The farmers now subject to the draft are talking of sowing no wheat this fall because they possibly will not be here to harvest the crop. Should this idea be carried into effect it will mean that a big acreage of wheat land will be left idle next fall."

"I do not wish to impress you with the idea that the men of our county are objecting to the draft, as such is not the case, but they do not know just which way to move next, as it is almost impossible to get help during the harvest season."

The next letter was written by the clerk of a local board of education in Osborne county:

"We read of the great wheat drive for 10 million acres and we as farmers are willing to do all in our power to that end but we must have our own farmer boys in order to get this big crop in. I have only one boy and I cannot farm my place without him. Some of the land will have to lie idle for there will not be enough boys to put in the wheat and harvest it if they are taken. We shall not have any corn and many farmers will not have the money to hire help, if we could."

Farming is skilled labor. It is a business requiring years to learn. This is well shown by the inefficient results that usually are produced for the first few years by a man who moves from the city to a farm. One good farm worker today is equal in productive power to several ordinary "hands" such as could be obtained from the towns, when the food produced in a year's time is considered. On the other hand the skilled farmer, in these days of machine warfare, probably would be but little, if any, more efficient in the trenches than men engaged in other less essential occupations. As the winning of this war depends largely on an ample supply of food for ourselves and our allies, it would seem that the national security demands that the men who are well trained in agriculture should be kept where their special training will be of benefit.

It not only takes years and years to become efficient at farming, but it also requires several seasons to learn the crop adaptations and soil needs of the individual farm. An efficient farmer who knows his land, equipment and livestock properly can produce more food from this soil during the first two years as a rule than an equally experienced farmer who does not know these local requirements. To conscript a good farmer from his land and send him into the army would result in a loss in the nation's food production next year even if there were an equally well trained man to take his place—and I know of no good farmers who are without land. There cannot be a great effort made to replace the trained men if they are taken away, for there is no place where they can be obtained. While much of the land they would have tended will be farmed more or less efficiently, it will not be possible to get anything like the maximum production of food from it.

May I express the very urgent hope that you will exercise, in the interest of agriculture, the large authority given the President in the act of Congress under which these

drafts are made? I am quite certain that a careful consideration of this subject will lead to a proper understanding of its tremendous importance. Obviously, crops cannot be produced without men.

Yours very respectfully,

Arthur Capper.

Governor.

Farming in War Times

A REAL EFFORT is needed in fighting mites in the chicken houses this year in Kansas. These pests can be controlled if a little work is done, and this will pay well. The first step necessary to destroy the mites is to get rid of the hiding places so far as possible. The roosts should be taken down and all unnecessary boards and boxes removed. In heavily infested houses the mites are to be found in all parts of the building, including the roof. Where they are less numerous the infestations usually are confined to the roosts and nests and the walls immediately adjacent. For small coops a hand atomizer will suffice for applying insecticides as sprays, but for larger houses a bucket pump, knapsack sprayer, or barrel pump is desirable. A rather coarse spray should be applied from all angles and thoroughly driven into the cracks. The floor also should be treated, as many mites fall to the floor when the roosts are being removed.

In tests conducted during the last two years many materials used as sprays have proved effective. Crude petroleum retains its killing power for several weeks, and in most localities it is very cheap. It will spray better if thinned with 1 part of kerosene to 4 parts of crude oil. This material often contains foreign particles which should be strained out before the spraying is begun. It has been found that one thorough application will completely eradicate the mites from an infested chicken house, but ordinarily it is advisable to make a second application a month after the first, and in some cases a third treatment is required. These subsequent applications may be made with a brush, using the materials pure and covering only the roosts, their supports, the walls adjoining, and the nests if they are infested. This method of application is effective for the first treatment also if the houses are not infested heavily. Poultry should be kept out of the treated buildings until the material is well dried into the wood.

Pure kerosene and kerosene emulsion in double the strength ordinarily applied to plants will destroy all mites hit, but these substances have not body enough to destroy those mites which are in more protected situations, and several applications at 10-day intervals are needed to destroy all the mites.

Arsenical dip, such as is used to destroy cattle ticks, has been found fairly satisfactory for use against chicken mites. Several applications are required to eradicate the mites from poultry houses. Where cattle dipping is practiced and this solution is readily available, it is perhaps the most convenient and cheapest material to use. Of course due care should be taken to avoid the accidental poisoning of the fowls. The standard coal-tar stock dips, used in solutions slightly stronger than are recommended on the cans, will destroy all mites reached by the spray, and in addition their germ-destroying properties are a desirable feature.

Use the Good Oil

Many a man has been surprised to be told that he saws his whiskers off. Yet this is exactly what he does when he shaves. Examination of the edge of a well sharpened razor, under the microscope, shows not a smooth edge, as was once supposed, but a series of more or less regular teeth. "This saw-tooth edge," says E. R. Gross, of the Colorado Agricultural College, "is the junction between the two surfaces of the blade, and cannot be avoided."

"If this is the condition on a highly polished razor blade," continues Mr. Gross, "what enormous hills and valleys must one expect to find on the surface of the ordinary polished bearings used in machinery and motors! These rough surfaces, rubbing together, produce friction, which reduces the efficiency of any machine. Roller or ball bearings overcome friction to a considerable extent, but there are places where they cannot be used. In these cases oil takes their place. Oil actually works very much like ball bearings, the two sliding surfaces rolling over little globules."

"Just as in the case of ball bearings, the little globules of oil finally become 'chipped' so they no longer roll easily. When this time comes it must be renewed. Oil that has become black from use has left only a small percentage of its lubricating qualities."

"The best grades of oil are most resistant to the destructive agents, heat, friction and wear, which cause it to deteriorate. For most uses, a cheap grade of oil costs more in the end than a good grade. Even the best grade must occasionally be replaced. Probably the hardest task oil is called on to perform is to lubricate the piston and cylinder of an engine which are exposed to the intense heat of burning gases. For this purpose the oil cannot be too good."

Waste Not, Want Not

Every effort is needed this year in Kansas to save all of the fruit and garden products. This can be done easily if you use the modern methods. Government specialists who have tried out various methods of canning, preserving, drying, pickling and making jam have recently issued bulletins showing how this work may be done successfully. Anyone

can have these publications for the asking, so ignorance of the proper procedure will not serve as a legitimate excuse for allowing any garden produce to spoil this year. Farmers' Bulletin 839 contains directions for canning by the one-period cold-pack method all kinds of fruits and vegetables as well as fruit juices, soups, meats, camp rations and mushrooms.

When canning is not feasible or cans and jars are too expensive, drying offers a means of saving large quantities of surplus products which go to waste every year. Drying also affords a way of conserving portions of food too small for canning. Drying may be done in the sun, over the kitchen stove, or before an electric fan. Farmers' Bulletin 841 tells just how to do this, using one of the driers now on the market or a homemade apparatus.

These bulletins are sent on request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Send for copies for yourself and tell your neighbors about them. Fruits and vegetables preserved in any of these ways will help you in planning your three meals a day next winter.

Alfalfa

Tell me not in gay dactylic
Of your wheat and corn and wine;
'Tis alfalfa that idyllic
Praises wins from pen of mine.

Vegetable, grain or berry,
Matters not the class or name;
Rarer than the grape or cherry,
None enjoys a fairer fame.

Not the perfume of Arabia,
Banishing the desert's gloom,
Nor a monarch's rich regalia
Can eclipse its matchless bloom.

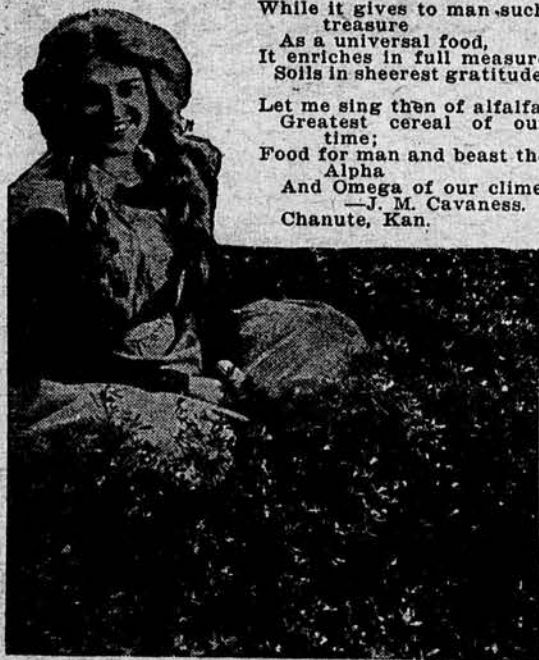
While it is then ornamental,
On the undulating plain,
It has uses transcendental
As a vegetable or grain.

It will give to hens that cackle
Clearer notes than hermit thrush;
Any job a man will tackle,
Who consumes alfalfa mush.

Horses far will snuff the battle,
That have eaten to their fill,
And if fed to sheep and cattle,
Food boost fiends would have a chill.

While it gives to man such
treasure
As a universal food,
It enriches in full measure
Soils in sheerest gratitude.

Let me sing then of alfalfa,
Greatest cereal of our
time;
Food for man and beast the
Alpha
And Omega of our clime.
—J. M. Cavaness.
Chanute, Kan.



Put Stover in the Silo

The most economical way of handling corn stover in Kansas is to put it in the silo. If generally adopted, this practice would end a waste thru wrong methods that now amounts to 35 per cent of all the stover fed. It would place at the disposal of the farmer an enormous mass of roughage to cheapen the cost of producing meat and to maintain soil fertility in the most economical of all ways—by the production of manure.

That the value of stover as fed is recognized to some extent is indicated by the fact that 81.5 per cent of what is produced is fed in some way. To burn stover is a crime against intelligent agriculture for which it is difficult to find any explanation except obstinate ignorance on the part of the perpetrator. It offers a quick and easy method of cleaning the ground for plowing but that is a small offset for the waste of good material. Plowing under and pasturing are better but they also involve waste. On the other hand ensiling the stover means that its feeding value is utilized. A quantity of roughage is provided which lessens the need for expensive concentrates and makes the production of meat more profitable by lowering the cost of manufacture. Obviously, this is a stimulus to the keeping of live-

stock, which from every point of view is most desirable.

In preparing stover for feeding, shredding increases its palatability and enables a greater quantity to be stored in a given space. No matter how it is prepared, corn stover with a little grain or other concentrate and a protein hay such as alfalfa, is an excellent roughage for wintering cattle, especially mature breeding cows.

A Big Acreage of Alfalfa

There is a greater interest in alfalfa in Kansas today than at any time in recent years. Excellent returns were obtained from the alfalfa fields last year—the prices were abnormally high. That has been true this year; Harley Hatch of Gridley says that "the first two crops of alfalfa on our farm this year produced hay equal to half the value of the land." Many other farmers have done just as well. Is it to be wondered that a big acreage will be sown this fall?

Every effort should be made to get the land in the right condition in the next few weeks. The ideal for an alfalfa seedbed should be a soil that is very firm, with a little loose dirt on top, and with an abundance of available plant food and moisture. To produce this condition there must be a great deal of working with a disk and drag harrow. Keep the weeds killed and the surface broken. Conserve all the moisture that falls and make the conditions favorable for chemical and bacterial activity. If you do this you will place the seedbed in the best possible condition, so the seed will germinate promptly. The plants will have an opportunity to make a rapid growth and get well established before winter.

What is Manure Worth?

Just what the farmer can pay for a ton of manure or for hauling and taking care of it varies with different conditions. For 10 years the University of Missouri College of Agriculture has been investigating this question. Field tests have been made in 13 parts of the state. Different soils, seasons and kinds of manure have been included under ordinary methods of farming.

In practically all cases 8 tons of manure an acre was applied once in four years and plowed under before the corn crop. No manure was applied on the following crops of oats, wheat and clover, but the yields were all recorded. The increase in crop yields caused by the use of 8 tons of manure an acre was as follows: 10½ bushels of corn, 5½ bushels of wheat, 4 bushels of oats, and about 7,000 pounds of hay. This is an average from 60 tests on corn and a somewhat less number on the other crops. Figuring these increases at normal prices they are worth about \$16 or about \$2 a ton for the 8 tons of manure applied. With present prices, which are almost double those of normal times, manure is worth correspondingly more or about \$4 a ton.

Good Gains With Hogs

Farm animals must be comfortable in order that they do as well as possible. This is especially true of swine, since no farm animal suffers as much from extremes of heat and cold as the hog. Most men prefer to feed hogs in the spring and fall, for they say the hogs gain more at these times on the same feeds than during the summer and winter. This is perhaps in a large measure true only because they are more comfortable. L. A. Weaver of the University of Missouri mentions some of the things which may be done to make fattening hogs comfortable:

1. Provide adequate shade. If the hog lot does not contain plenty of natural shade then artificial shade should be supplied. Hog cots, made to have at least one removable side, would be good to use at this time, or shade may be made by setting four ordinary fence posts so they may be covered with planks or canvas.

2. Provide plenty of pure drinking water. This may be done cheaply and satisfactorily with a barrel waterer if an adequate supply cannot be had otherwise. Two or 3 pounds of water is stored in the animal body for every pound of muscle added, hence the necessity and economy of furnishing plenty of water to drink. Most feeders realize the importance of supplying plenty of drinking water, but it oftentimes is an easy thing to neglect. Some think if they are feeding slop that enough water is supplied. The water in the slop of course helps to supply the water requirement, but the hogs should have access to additional water.

3. Keep pools or wallows clean. Clean pools or wallows keep the hogs comfortable, permitting rapid and economical gains. This does not mean, however, that any kind of a wallow is good, for water which is stagnant and filthy may keep the hogs cool but the evil results from unsanitary conditions may more than overbalance the good derived from the protection from heat.

4. Keep hogs free from lice, by dipping, spraying or by putting hog dip in wallows.

5. Keep sleeping quarters free from dust, which irritates bronchial tubes, lungs, and other organs. This may be done by spraying with crude oil. No hog can thrive if it is continually coughing and wheezing.

6. Keep hogs free from worms.

These measures usually are not expensive, and they are essential for maximum gains.

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

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

SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.
 Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. - - - - -
 { One Year, One Dollar
 { Two Years, Two Dollars
 { Three Years, Three Dollars

All letters regarding Subscriptions should be addressed:
 CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, The Farmers Mail and Breeze

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Women's Page.....Mary Catherine Williams
 Children's Page.....Stella Gertrude Mack
 Dairying.....V. V. DeWaller

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

ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED
 WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with our 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

The People are Thinking

The people of the United States, with a few exceptions, are submitting willingly to the draft, which certainly will call to the colors more than half a million of the finest of the young men of the country, and may call out five millions if the war continues, as some predict, two or three years longer. But do not harbor the impression that the people are not doing a lot of hard, serious thinking as they consent to give up their sons. Most of the people of the United States have reached the conclusion that it was necessary for this country to get into war, and many others, who perhaps have not reached that conclusion, now that we are in, are loyal to the government and readily concede that there is but one course to pursue now, and that is to go into the war with all our man strength and financial strength and see it thru to a victorious conclusion.

But along with these very proper and patriotic conclusions, there is a growing, deepening conviction about some other things. The more one thinks it over, the more intolerable it seems that any citizen of the United States, or firm or corporation should make any money on account of the war. It seems to the average citizen, who maybe has a boy who will be called on within a few weeks or months to go to the trenches and perhaps die there, that no man, firm or corporation should be permitted to reap financial profit out of his and his boy's sacrifice. If this boy must be called on to offer his life to his country it is little enough if the capitalist gives to the country every dollar of profit that comes to him by reason of the war. It is not sufficient that this capitalist give up 40 or 50 or 75 per cent of his profits derived from war-brought business. He ought, in common justice, to give it all and be glad to do it. At that he is not making a sacrifice equal to that made by the boy or his parents. In fact if he was making a fair profit out of his business before the war began and is asked to give up only the extra profits that come to him by reason of the war he has really sacrificed nothing. And if a man has an income running up into the millions what has he sacrificed if he is asked to give up all of that income beyond, say, a million dollars?

And yet a proposal to take only a considerable part, not all by any means of the vast incomes, many of them running well up into the millions every year, is denounced as an unjust attack on capital! Men of vast wealth seem to think they are entitled to praise because they are willing to give up a small part of the gains that have come to them by reason of this world-wide calamity. They have paraded the fact that they have subscribed for millions of the "Liberty Bonds" as if they were entitled to great credit for investing millions which they do not need and which in most cases they did not earn, in the safest government bonds in the world, non-taxable and bearing a very comfortable rate of interest. There should not have been a bond issued. The government should have paid its obligations with non-interest bearing notes and wealth should have been taxed sufficient to meet those notes within a year after they were issued. The people are told that our government is in this war with no hope or desire for territorial extension or indemnity to repay us for the vast expense we must necessarily incur. If it is right that the people as a whole shall make this tremendous sacrifice it follows logically that no individual in the nation should make a profit out of the war undertaken for the good of humanity.

This principle should apply all along the line, not only to the millionaires, but to everybody. We know that it will not be applied, however. We know that a comparatively few will pile up fabulous wealth as the result of this conflict. And do you think that when the bloody strife is over, when perhaps thousands of fathers and mothers will be mourning the loss of their sons fallen in the struggle across the sea, they will feel kindly as they see those who never made any personal sacrifice, or were exposed to any danger, rolling in wealth accumulated as a result of the war?

I want you to remember that the perpetuity of this republic depends finally on the contentment of its people. If, after the war is ended, the masses of the people find themselves burdened with extra taxes on account of the war and know that the same war has added greatly to the list of million-

aires, a wave of discontent will sweep over this country which will test our government to the utmost.

There are those who predict a revolution, possibly even a bloody revolution. I do not. There is no need of a bloody revolution in the United States so long as the people have in their own hands the means of righting economic and political wrongs. The people have that power. If they do not use it, it is because the majority has not yet reached a conclusion concerning the remedy. But as I said in the beginning people are doing more thinking than they ever did and it is a quiet, earnest kind of thinking. They are not so apt to be deceived by irresponsible demagogues as they have at times in the past. They will not pay much attention to the man who wants to raise the red flag of revolution and who advises the overthrow of the government, but they will as I believe, quietly and earnestly demand that a more equitable condition be established, and if we are to be saddled with an enormous debt as a result of the war, they will demand that the men whose wealth is above the average shall be taxed to bear the greater part of that burden, and that a scale of income taxes and inheritance taxes be established which will make impossible the accumulating of fortunes and their transmission to an idle, worthless and degenerate posterity.

The Level-Headed Man

A reader says that he has heard so much about the need of level-headed men that he would like to have me tell him just what is meant by that phrase. I have listened to a good deal of talk myself about level-headed men and have concluded that it refers to one who never has an original idea or cares to have one. He has no hobbies, is unwilling to try any experiments, and scoffs at sentimental ideals as the impractical dreams of cranks and fools. He is the sort of a man who believes in following along well beaten paths. He says that he knows just where these paths lead, but when he gets out of them he can only guess at where he is going. The level-headed man who lived at the time of Stephenson scoffed at the proposal to propel carriages by steam over tracks of iron, as the vagary of a disordered brain. If he was a capitalist he did not propose to lend a dollar to finance any such foolish, hair-brained scheme. There was no precedent for such a thing, and that settled it with him. When Fulton was building his first steamboat the level-headed citizen spoke of it, if at all, with fine scorn and told his friends if they asked him about it, that Fulton was off in his upper story, and that no man with a level head would have anything to do with the enterprise. His argument to prove his statement was conclusive. There never had been a boat propelled by steam power and therefore there never would be. The foolish man, Fulton, undoubtedly would kill himself with his fool experiments.

So it has been all thru the years. The real level-headed man always has been against innovations in business, the social order and government. Necessarily he always stands with the powers that be. In the Revolution he was a tory. Before the War of the Rebellion he was opposed to the cranks who advocated the abolishing of slavery. In politics he always is a conservative and a standpatter, no matter to which party he happens to belong.

Generally he belongs to some church, not that he has any particular religious convictions, but because that is the regular thing to do. The brains he has work automatically, and what passes with him for thought runs in certain well defined grooves. He prides himself on the fact that he is not a crank about anything, which means that all his ideas are inherited.

His head usually is narrow and his eyes set so close together that he can look into a gimlet hole with both of them at the same time. Sometimes his head is round like a bullet without a knob or projection of any kind on it. He never has to have a hat pressed into shape for him. He is opposed to new political or financial policies, not because he is able to show that they are wrong, but because they are new. If, however, they triumph finally and supplant the old he is quite likely to assume complacently that he always has been for them. The genius, the inventor, the man possessed with a great idea almost necessarily is mentally lop-sided. He is not a level-headed man.

If mankind from the beginning had been made up

entirely of level-headed men we should never have progress beyond the stone age. Caves would still be the most modern dwellings, and skins of animals, fastened on the body with rawhide thongs, the most up-to-date thing in the way of sartorial achievement. There would be no cultivated fields, no labor saving machinery, no steamboats or sailing ships, no railroads, no factories, no printing presses, no books. The language by which men and women would convey what few thoughts they might have, would still consist of a few half-articulated words, pieced out by grunts and motions. Oh, it would be a peach of a world if there never had been anybody in it but absolutely level-headed men and women.

Not So Difficult

"I have read in your 'Passing Comment,' " writes a Western Kansas woman, "your article entitled, 'After It Is Over,' in which you say there is in this country a powerful element which intends, after the war is over, to establish compulsory militarism. In this article you urge the people to stand unitedly against this system. Please show how this system of militarism is going to be avoided or how you expect the people to protest against it after every newspaper and every voice which opposes conscription has been suppressed."

Do not get discouraged. The task of overthrowing militarism not only in the United States, but in the world, is going to be an easier task after the war is over than it would have been before the war. The reasons why militarism can be overthrown after the war will be partly sentimental and partly financial, but the financial reasons are likely to be the more potent. At present the world is rushing headlong toward bankruptcy.

Germany will be defeated, not by the annihilation of its armies, but on account of the terrific financial pressure. Already its monetary unit has fallen in purchasing value to approximately one-half of its purchasing value prior to the war, and the decline is becoming more rapid as the months pass. Austria already is virtually bankrupt. Turkey was bankrupt before the war began and has been able to keep in the fight only by German help.

On the side of the allies the situation is only slightly better in a financial way. Each nation is piling up a burden of debt that is appalling, staggering to the imagination. When the war is over the people will cry out against the cost of militarism as they never cried before. Repudiation of public interest-bearing obligations looms up on the horizon. Even the great financial interests will begin to cry out against war and militarism because they will realize that it is not profitable. There will be, if I am not mistaken, also a spiritual awakening that will be world wide and it will be different from any other spiritual awakening that has ever been seen. Church organizations, as we know them now, will in all probability pass away. Old dogmas will become extinct and present forms of worship will be wholly or largely abandoned. Men will become more spiritually minded than they ever have been but they will pay little attention to religious forms.

At present there is a great deal of religion in the world and still a great deal of superstition, but comparatively little spirituality. The churches are filled with unbelief. My own opinion is that more than half the membership of the leading churches do not believe the doctrines they profess publicly. Men often are encouraged to join churches by the pastors who tell them it is immaterial about what religious views they may privately entertain, the principal object apparently being to swell the membership. As a part of the church service they repeat their creeds mechanically, but in their hearts they do not believe them. Materialism rules the churches as it rules governments. In Germany the preachers preach the kind of sermons and pray the kind of prayers that are satisfactory to the ruling military power, and that is true to an extent in other lands. It is no wonder that the church has failed to redeem the world and prevent war.

But materialism is being shaken by this war as it never was shaken. More men are asking what is truth and what is justice than ever were, asking those questions. Next year, or the year following that, the war will end. The nations of the earth will come out of the terrific conflict reeling from exhaustion, physical and financial. Standards,

political, social and economic, accepted by a great majority of people heretofore without question, will be questioned as they never have been questioned, and many of them will be overthrown. It will not in my opinion be an impossible task to defeat the militaristic group in this country. On the contrary I expect to see the opposition to it organized, and sweep every state from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Two Dollar Wheat

The farmers are to be guaranteed a minimum price of two dollars a bushel for wheat next year. The effect, however, is certain to be a very large increase in the acreage of wheat and as I expect a vast and profitable crop, especially to the farmers of the great wheat belt in the Middle West. I am hearing from Western Kansas nearly every day. All the reports indicate that there will be such an acreage of wheat sown as never was seen out there. Judging from past experience, the probability is that there will be a great crop next year. The ground has been fallow this summer. Owing to the fact that there has been almost nothing to harvest in a considerable part of the Western third of the state the farmers have had time to put the ground in better condition for seeding than ever. The wheat will go into the ground next fall in excellent condition. I look for fine fall pasture such as we had in the fall of 1913 after the unprecedented drouth of that year. It will be remembered that farmers in Western Kansas that season raised almost no feed of any kind. They were figuring that it would be necessary to sell all their stock because it would be impossible to winter them. Then came the magnificent fall rains and growing fall weather. The whole country seemed to be covered with rank, green wheat. Stock never did so well during the fall or winter so well as during the winter of 1913-1914. Cattle in many cases were rolling fat right in the dead of winter and they had had no feed except the wheat pasture.

I am looking for somewhat similar conditions next fall. I look for fine fall pasture and a great stand of wheat. With a crop like that of 1914 and a guaranteed price of \$2 a bushel, the wheat crop of Kansas next year will aggregate in value 350 million dollars, and the fall and winter pasture will almost certainly be worth to the farmers 50 million dollars more. It is no particular wonder that you do not find much discouragement or pessimism in Western Kansas. That is the most magnificent next-year-country in the world.

The Outlook for Russia

Just now the outlook for the new Russia is about as gloomy as it can be. The army, after winning an unexpected and brilliant victory, has almost gone to pieces. Part of the troops flee without attempting to make a fight and others who are still loyal to their commander and their government in a mad rage turn their guns on their countrymen. If conditions are as bad as the press reports indicate, and they probably are worse, then the demoralization threatens not only to make the army worse than useless, but it imperils the existence of the government. It is this aspect of the case which is so alarming. Russia is either going forward to a successful republic as free and perhaps more progressive than any other republic in the world, or it is going back to some form of autocracy, and if not to the re-establishment of the Romanoff dynasty, then to some other form of dynasty fully as bad. Furthermore, if Germany should succeed in conquering Russia then there will be a Hohenzollern dynasty at Petrograd and if, following the overthrow of the Russian democracy, Germany should wear out the allies, Great Britain, France and Italy, there would be established the German empire more far-reaching, more powerful and more dangerous to liberty in the world than perhaps even the German war lord has hoped for up to the present. The effect of such a disaster would reach far beyond Russia. It would be of tremendous moment to us. It would mean, I believe, that in self-defense this nation would be obliged to adopt a policy which I hate. In another article I have said that after the war we shall have to settle in this country the question of whether we are to be a military nation. I have said repeatedly that the opponents of militarism will have to unite against the powerful element which will demand that we adopt universal compulsory military service as a permanent policy. That article is based on the assumption that Germany will be defeated in this war. If Germany should win, the whole situation would, in my judgment, be changed so far as the United States is concerned. In that event I believe we should be compelled to choose between adopting a permanent strong military policy or submitting to German dictation. That is the reason why this is our war. We must win or be compelled to adopt a permanent policy which I abhor.

I received a letter a few days ago from a man in a neighboring county. He said that in his neighborhood the people do not seem to understand why we are in this war. I think I understand. I think, as Senator Borah has said, that this is our war. It is a war which concerns us as deeply as any other people, possibly not immediately, but permanently. If Germany wins it will be not only the greatest blow that democracy has received in more than a century, but will mean a vital change in the character of our own government.

But, coming back to the matter of Russia. What is the outlook? Bad enough, but not hopeless. The

present demoralization is deplorable but not unexpected. It could scarcely be expected that a people who had been governed by the most autocratic of governments, and who had been for the most part, kept in a state of profound ignorance and superstition could suddenly change from an autocracy to a successful democracy. Neither is it at all remarkable that there should be a feeling among these peasant soldiers that this is not their war, and that they should not be called to fight in a war started by the government of the czar. They do not understand that no matter how the war started it must end in the triumph of Prussian militarism and Prussian autocracy or the defeat of Prussianism. They do not understand that the triumph of Prussian militarism would mean the end of their hope of a free republic. Karensky, the Socialist leader, understands the situation perfectly; so do a great many of the intellectual leaders of the new government; but their viewpoint is not the viewpoint of the man in the ranks who first was forced into military service and who as a soldier up to the time of the overthrow of the czar, received little but abuse, beggarly pay and coarse and insufficient food. Naturally he hated the life of a soldier and wanted to get out of it. To him the revolution meant that he was to get out of the army and back to his little farm. Can he be brought to see that if Germany wins it will mean that the military service which he hates, will be fastened on him and his children for generations yet to come? I do not know, but I am hopeful. If Russia were a small country the case would look hopeless to me. It is the vast area of Russia which makes the situation hopeful. The German armies may drive back the disorganized forces of Brusiloff for 200 miles, 300 miles, 500 miles, and they will still not have reached the heart of that vast empire. In the meantime they will be getting further and further from their base of supplies and their presence in Russia will drive the Russians together and build up the national spirit, and a more determined resistance. The German armies will do what, perhaps, all the passionate pleading of Karensky cannot do. It will make the Russian peasant understand why he must fight to preserve his newly gained liberty.

What About Mexico?

Writing from Chewelah, Washington, H. C. Berlew sends me a clipping from the Spokane Spokesman-Review of July 22. It is a review of a book recently published entitled "A Study of Educational Conditions in Mexico." The reviewer in this clipping says that the book is a clear and able resume of the educational situation in Mexico. "The University of Mexico dates from 1551," says Mr. Berlew, "and is therefore the oldest institution of learning on the American continent. In 1910 there were over 12,000 primary schools, 22,000 teachers and 900,000 pupils. There were also high schools, professional and technical schools, agricultural and normal schools. The numerous private boarding schools for boys or girls, Catholic and Protestant, were very popular. All these educational means have now been swept away; they only await a settled regime to come into their own again."

"I have never been in accord with your views on the Mexican question," continues Mr. Berlew. "It has always seemed to me that maybe you had not given so much time and thought to poor old Mexico as was necessary to form an unbiased opinion. Maybe I am mistaken. In the future I believe there will be no ruling by what is called a sovereign state. I believe that the earth will be ruled internationally. The Mexican people are fighting for their existence, as are France and Belgium. Mexico is on our continent, a sister republic; or anyhow that was supposed to be the kind of government they had down there. If in the future great changes come, would it not be a good thing for the United States to throw her strong protecting arm around the Mexican people and let Mexico get into the game of international settlement?"

I am at something of a loss to know just what Mr. Berlew wants done about Mexico. I am interested in the clipping sent me and should be glad to believe that there is general education among the Mexican people, but the sad fact is that not more than 5 per cent of the common Mexicans can read or write. There are few countries in the world where there is such a high per cent of illiteracy as in Mexico. Mr. Berlew is in favor of the United States throwing its strong protecting arm about the Mexican people, which sounds mighty well, but before we could do the arm throwing stunt it would seem to be necessary to get the Mexican people rounded up somewhere. And then there has not been much indication that the Mexican people really wanted any such demonstration of affection on our part. When they see the United States preparing to do the waist encircling act they are suspicious, and quite naturally so, that what we want is not so much to protect them as to get a strangle hold on them and take away from them what we may happen to want.

I confess that I have not always been certain in my own mind concerning what we ought to do about Mexico, and I am not certain now. There have been times when it seemed to me that eventually we should be forced to go down there and restore order and establish a responsible government, but I realized that at best it would be a thankless and profitless job, which would cost a great deal of money and many lives and entail a job of armed guardianship which might last for many years. I am a

little more hopeful about the situation now. It looks as if after all the Mexican people may settle their own troubles and establish for themselves a stable government. Now I am in favor of this government doing all it can tactfully to help the Mexican people bring about that much to be desired condition, but to help and at the same time not be subjected to the charge of meddling in other people's business requires rare tact and I am not wise enough to know what we ought to do under the circumstances. On the whole I am inclined to think our government has done fairly well in dealing with the Mexican situation. The one bone-head play as it seemed to me then and as it still seems to me, was the sending of our troops into Vera Cruz. There certainly was either no good reason for going in when we did, or else there was no good reason for coming out when we did. But barring that instance, it seems to me that perhaps the situation has been handled about as well as such a vexatious and perplexing problem can be handled.

I am in sympathy with Mr. Berlew's dream of an international agreement, if that is what he means. I do not hope to see all the governments of the earth united in one great world government. I do not believe that such a government would be either possible or desirable if possible, but I do think that an international court, to which all questions affecting the rights of nations may be referred for settlement, is possible. Let people group themselves into nations great and small according to their racial and economic interests and run their internal affairs as they wish, but let them bring all questions affecting international rights before the international tribunal.

Must be the Last War

✱ Governor Capper at Sterling Chautauqua, Sterling, Kan., July 25, 1917.

Yet deeply committed to war as the whole world is at this moment, it takes no great prophet to discern unmistakable signs of the blessed peace that is to come. These signs grow more frequent. While as a people we must in mercy strike with all our might for those rights and principles which no American ever can or ever will or ever ought to surrender, we cannot tell what blessed morning the vision of a kinder, fairer and juster world, in which Right only shall be Might, will dawn upon us. And then this black nightmare will pass into that chamber of horrors we call history. Even now we are forging the lock for that very dungeon in which we shall cage the war beast. We shall temper it with the strong steel of American democracy. We shall fuse it in the white hot fire of American patriotism. We are going to disarm this monster, war, and lock him up forever.

In this darkest hour of a black night, I believe this war-crazed, blood-soaked world is even now within reach of "immeasurable good" which shall be lasting. The close of this war will strike the hour for organizing among the great nations a federation for maintaining world peace. America is the one nation which can propose such a federation and effect its organization. We are the nation which best can assume the leadership. We now have the right and we have the strength to compel it. The task is hopeless without us. We are in to stay until we capture this beast and put the chains on him.

All patriotic Americans now favor vigorous prosecution of the war, but as soon as kaiserism and autocracy has been completely overthrown, I believe the people of every nation with America as spokesman, will demand there shall be permanent peace thru a federation of nations. An international court of justice shall judge all future controversies between the nations. Instead of wholesale murder of men, women and children—and worse than murder—each nation will be required to have in readiness a national police. This police force shall be sufficient only to maintain its individual character, and to support the federation that will enforce peace and justice between all nations.

The hand of God is in it. This glorious mission is ours and will be the outcome of our participation in the war. I believe this to be a war against war. A war against militarism. A war for a lasting and permanent peace. In the end a great and lasting good to humanity is to come out of the hell that has been let loose upon a once civilized world.

The world has learned that war is as barbarous as cannibalism, that it can be as degrading and bestial in modern times as it was in the Dark Ages and on a much wider and greater scale. As a policy of modern nations in a Christian civilization, war no longer is thinkable. Its cruelty, its wickedness, its waste, its insanity, is everywhere admitted.

Our task is to keep burning one single issue into the general consciousness. And that is this must be the last war. And that at the close of this war, the world CAN and MUST find some other way to settle its differences than by the slaughter and mutilation of men, the starving of women and children, the uprooting of fields and plains. I know we shall do it. We Kansas people will stake our all on such an issue. Already the good work has begun.

It's Easy to Get at Every Part of this Tractor

THAT'S an important point. No tractor needs less attention than the Allis-Chalmers, but when you do have to grind a valve, take up bearings or make any other repairs or adjustments, you waste no unnecessary time. The design and construction are simple, with all parts easily accessible.

The Allis-Chalmers has a one-piece steel heat-treated frame—no bolts or rivets to work loose—cannot sag under heaviest strains. Vibration is minimized by correct balance of weight and thrust.

Absolutely dust-proof. No dust or grit can possibly get into bearings. That means long life.

Especially strong on belt work. Long bearings of large diameter maintain belt pulley in perfect alignment.

Back of this tractor stand the name and reputation of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, for sixty years a leader in the manufacture of high-grade machinery—ask your banker.

ALLIS-CHALMERS 10-18 H.P. FARM TRACTOR

The Allis-Chalmers always runs cool. There is no instance on record of an Allis-Chalmers motor over-heating. Uses gasoline or kerosene with remarkable efficiency and economy.

Write for complete illustrated description of this sturdy tractor and its four years' record in the field.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Distributors:

N. A. Dougherty Motor Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Lininger Bros. Co., Omaha, Neb.

E. J. Fisher & Co., Fargo, N. D.

Price Auto Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Southwestern Supply Co., Little Rock, Ark.

Consigny Motor Truck Co., Des Moines, Ia.



RAT EARN
KILLS
RATS & MICE



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

The Harvest of Havoline

Havoline-Oiled autos and tractors yield daily harvests of satisfactory performance.

Havoline-Oiled machines are insured against wheezing cylinders, lost mileage, many repair bills, and premature old age. Good farm managers buy

HAVOLINE OIL

"It makes a difference"

Two 5-gallon cans will guard your car or tractor for a season. The sealed container is your "safe conduct" to uniform Havoline quality, full quantity, no waste, no dirt, and highest scientific purity.

Indian Refining Company
Incorporated

New York
Producers and Refiners
of Petroleum



Co-operation in Buying Coal

More Books were Ordered from the State Library

BY HARLEY HATCH

THERE WAS a pretty good attendance at the Grange last night when the time of the year is considered. It did not take long to make up an order for a 40-ton car of coal with other orders coming in sufficient to make up another car. We not only save considerable money in buying in this manner but we get the car set on a sidetrack near the neighborhood, thus saving a haul of 3 to 4 miles for most of the members. The time has arrived to return the 50-volume library which we have had to the State Library commission, state house, Topeka, and it was voted unanimously to have another 50-volume lot sent out for our winter reading. It costs us \$2 to have the use of 50 books for six months, which is a very small outlay when we consider that our Grange has close to 90 members. The present assortment of books contained a larger proportion of fiction than most of the members cared for and we decided to have the next lot contain more travel and biography. Good care was taken of the library while in our possession and I think the secretary of the library commission will find that the set will arrive in as good condition as when it was sent.

The daily papers report good rains in Coffey county this week but today, July 21, there are but few signs of moisture in this neighborhood. I was out in almost the entire shower and didn't get my shirt wet. However, in some parts of the county good rains did fall, some localities reporting as much as 1 1/2 inches.

In this neighborhood less than 1 inch of rain has fallen since May 30. Despite this lack of moisture corn still looks well and has a good color. It is beginning to tassel, however, and must soon have more moisture if we are to have a crop. The weather during the past week has been ideal for July in Kansas; at no time has it been what could be called hot and slight dews have fallen almost every night. That helped to hold up the corn which is clean and well worked. If corn can be raised without rain we will raise some here this year.

Many farmers have stacked their grain. Some of the largest fields, however, still stand in the shock waiting for the thrasher. A part of the wheat is stacked but most of those who have that grain dislike to tackle the job of stacking it. The bulk of straw is very large and it is almost impossible to get it to stay in the stack without slipping. There are no weeds or grass in the small grain this year and the bundles are pure straw. It has never been wet and so is extremely slippery. Even the oats are hard to keep in place, and many are the complaints of a stack slipping after it was nearly completed.

On this farm we had fairly good luck with all the stacks except the last one put up. After starting that stack we thought for a time we did not have it large enough so when it was well up we laid it out and as a little girl who lives on this farm said, "it looks like it had its winter hat on." Then we thought we would not have enough to finish and so drew it in. As a result, the stack fell over the next day but at the second building it stood all right. These grain stacks over the country look mighty good in view of the dry cornfields.

As soon as the grain was in the stack we hunted up the Grange insurance solicitor and had it insured. We insured it for a full year as the rate is but little more than for a short time. This insurance covers the grain while in the stack and follows it to the granary. We paid 70 cents on the \$100 value as a premium and thought we couldn't carry our own risk at that price. I think more grain in stack and bin has been insured this summer than ever. The great need of the grain and the high price placed upon it is responsible for the care in looking after it.

Corn is not going to make as large a stalk growth this year as usual but the stalks seem to be of fair size around which means that they can produce good

cars if moisture comes. On this farm the corn is starting to tassel between waist and shoulder high, which means that our fodder supply is assured even if it makes but little grain. In view of the very high price of hay this fodder is of much greater value than usual.

The regular run of upland prairie hay is selling today in Kansas City for about \$20 a ton, which should mean \$17 here or close to it. There is not that much feeding value in a ton of prairie hay when fed to cattle so our plan is to make the greatest possible use of fodder and sell all the hay we can. We shall need some hay for the horses but this winter they will have to eat fodder at least part of the time, provided the fodder can be saved in good condition. There is no more fatal feed for horses than poor fodder but they will do well on bright corn, kafir or cane fodder.

The tonnage of prairie hay here is much lighter than was thought before haying started. The grass, instead of increasing in bulk during the last half of June and the first of July rather decreased. It is drying up in some upland fields and it is said to cut very hard, so hard that nothing but machines in the best of condition can handle it. Men who were haying when the shower came on July 7 say that for two or three days after that grass cut much easier. Many are not going to cut their hay now but will let it stand hoping for rain later to increase both weight and bulk. We have done no haying yet but our plans now include starting about July 25. We will bale from the field and get it in the barn as fast as it is baled.

A neighbor bought a load of bundle oats last week for which he paid 5 cents a bundle. With oats turning out as they are here he got them cheap. If many of the reported yields are authentic, and I have no reason to doubt their truth, the average field of oats must be making a bushel to every 8 to 10 bundles. At 5 cents a bundle this would mean cheap grain—and hay, too—for the straw would be included and I have never seen oats straw of so fine a quality as that which we have this year. Another neighbor priced oats at 7 cents a bundle, which would not be high if of good quality, for oats are selling on the market for about 65 cents a bushel.

Corn is now on a bread basis price and one can no more afford to feed it to hogs than wheat. Wheat yesterday sold for \$2.60 a bushel at most markets in this county while corn could not be sold on a basis of Kansas City prices for less than \$2.25. Every hog feeder in the country has been losing money for the last three months despite the fact that hogs in Kansas City bring \$15.50 a hundred. Farmers can't afford to produce pork for that price and consumers can't afford to pay much more.

All the animals on this farm are eating oats for grain, chickens included. The hogs get bundle oats in the yard and have the run of a harvested field in which they glean considerable oats in addition. They also get a good feed of shorts slop at noon with a little milk and the house slops in addition. Strange to say, they are gaining a little on this ration but would not if they did not get a good ration of shorts. For the last shorts we paid \$2.60 a hundred which almost puts shorts on a bread basis price, too. The hogs are a problem, but one that shortly will be solved. If we get good rains soon their feed will be assured; if not they will have to be sold for it is out of the question to buy grain at present prices for them. The little pigs will have to be kept somehow, probably on oats, until cold weather next fall when they will work into sausage. But perhaps I am borrowing trouble; I may have a big rain to report next week and then the hogs will look good to us.

Most of the contaminations of milk come from the dirt or dust in the air.

Don't let calves drink foaming milk just from the separator.

Still the Club Spirit Grows

Osage and Sedgwick County Boys Visit Us This Week

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

OSAGE county boys have had a lot of trouble in getting together. Miles apart it took weeks of planning before a meeting could be arranged. And then when they did get together Harley Dawdy, last year's member and a good booster, wasn't present. But Harley had a good excuse. "I started down to Ernest's," wrote Harley, "and on the way I had seven punctures so I didn't get there after all." Harley rides a motorcycle and he'd expected to burn up the roads getting down to the good time meeting. "You can imagine how I felt!" Harley concludes. I can. I've never ridden a

member Francis Wilkinson, assistant secretary of the Duroc breed club and head hustler for Sedgwick county last year. Francis had a long siege of illness and was in the hospital at Wichita for months. The contest manager and many other friends sent Francis cheer-up letters and I have a fine friendly letter from his mother that assures me we helped Francis get well. That paid for a little effort didn't it, fellows? And we enjoyed Francis's letter, too.

Like Osage county the Sedgwick boys were slow about getting together for they were extremely busy this spring. Since organizing tho they have been hitting the ball every time at bat. "The Rooting Bunch," is what they call themselves and "For the Good of Our County" was the slogan adopted. Sedgwick county has 31 pigs in the contest. There are three Duroc sows, owned by Francis Wilkinson, 15; Laurence Oliver, 10; Lee Bump, 12. The two Polands are owned by Earl Spear, 16; and Alex Mooberry, 15. Laurence is not in the picture as thru some misunderstanding he did not receive his notice from County Leader Wilkinson when the meeting would be held.

Interest in the contest for the pep trophy still overshadows every other contest prize. I'm not going to print the club standing this issue but it will be given again the first week in September. I'll drop a hint tho that new faces would be seen if the leading ten clubs were told about now. Believe me there's been some tall hustling in the last six weeks. I'm going to get a lot of pleasure out of presenting that trophy when the final pep meeting is held and the prize awarded. It will be richly earned. And remember that I hope to go to the county where the \$50 county prize is won, too.

How about the prize pigs for the big free fair? Get a catalog from Phil Eastman, Topeka, at once if you haven't one now. Your entry will be made in the Junior department supervised by Miss Edna Corbet. It will be found in the catalog on page 113 as "Department O, Division 133." Capper club boys and any other boy who is not enrolled with the college clubs conducted by O. E. Hall may enter a pig in competition for the cash prizes. College club boys will enter in "Department P." Boys who belong to Mr. Hall's club tho are not barred from entry in the junior department if they prefer but boys not enrolled are barred from Department P. Prizes are the same except that in the Junior Department a championship prize of \$10 will be awarded for the best pig while in Department P. the special prize is \$25 for the pig club group making the best showing. The Kansas Free Fair will be held September 10-15.

A department for boys and girls enrolled in the college clubs supervised by O. E. Hall also has been added at Hutchinson. Only boys enrolled in these clubs are eligible to enter pigs. Every boy enrolled who has good pigs should exhibit. Send to A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson, Kan., for catalog. The fair will be held September 15-22.

30% of the Corn Crop's Feeding Value Is in the Stalk

You save money by cutting your corn and putting it in the silo or feeding it to stock in the feed lot—because thirty per cent of the entire feeding value of the corn crop is in the stalk.

John Deere Corn Binder

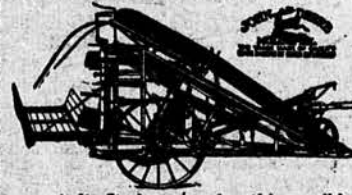
A Labor and Crop Saver

Inspect the Power Carrier—a Great Improvement.

The John Deere Corn Binder saves corn that is lost by binders equipped with the old style tooth carrier. The power carrier delivers into the windrow all loose fodder that is discharged onto it with the bundles. Requires no leg power or effort to operate it. It places all the bundles out of the way of the horses

when three horses are used abreast. This carrier is always ready to receive the bundles.

The John Deere Corn Binder can be turned quicker than the horses turn. There is no dragging of binder at any time. Square corners can be turned and the horses are relieved of neck weight. The all-steel, quick-turn tongue truck



makes this possible. Write for free book, "The Better Binder."

Bare Spots Are Costly Make All Your Land Produce

Farmers in California increased their yield three to six bushels; Illinois, five bushels; Kansas, three and a half bushels, and Iowa, over nine bushels per acre, by using an accurate grain drill.

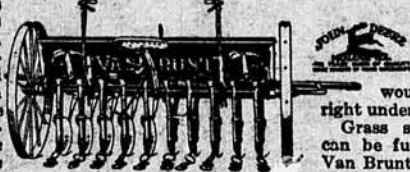
You gain both in the yield and cost of the seed saved by using a

John Deere-Van Brunt Grain Drill

Plants All the Ground—No Costly Bare Spots

The Van Brunt Grain Drill plants all the ground without skipping, puts the seed in even, continuous rows of equal depth across the entire field, and does not waste high-price seed. Equipped with the famous Van Brunt Adjustable Gate Force Feed that compels the seed to leave seed box in continuous streams. No bunching or choking in the feeds. Merely shift feed gauge levers to regulate amount sown.

No clogging up in gumbo, muddy, sticky or trashy soils. Notice the adjustable spring steel scrapers. The Van Brunt Single Disc was the first ever designed that would do the work right under such conditions. Grass seed attachment can be furnished for any Van Brunt Grain Drill. It sows broadcast or drills as desired. Write for free booklet.



The Bottom Is the Heart of the Plow

The right kind of plow bottom lays the foundation for the right kind of seed bed. Crop yield is increased. The plow lasts longer and pulls lighter—a saving in actual cost, power, trouble.

John Deere Tractor Plows

Have the Famous John Deere Plow Bottoms

The bottom on every John Deere plow is correctly designed—John Deere plow success is largely due to bottom construction. It is the result of eighty years' experience. These plows can be used with any style tractor. Hitch has a wide range of adjustment. They make one-man tractor plowing outfits. A pull of the rope by the man on the tractor lowers or raises the bottoms high and level, and the tractor does the

work. The bottoms do not gather trash in turning or when plow is being transported. John Deere Light Tractor Plows can be backed up—they have a stiff hitch. Equipped with John Deere Quick Detachable Shares—save eight to thirty minutes changing each share.



Write for free booklet.

Big Book Free



Buy or Farm Implements and How to Use Them

America must produce more food. Labor-saving implements will play an important part in increased crop production.

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

Eighty Years Ago

the John Deere steel plow appeared in the agricultural world. Because it met a critical situation and solved it, where other types of plows had failed, it was recognized as the leader of plows, and under its leadership was accelerated the wonderful agricultural development of America.

That plow formed the standard for other John Deere implements—and today each class of John Deere implements is a leader in its field because the basic idea is right.



JOHN DEERE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze

Left to Right: Earl Bronson, Alton Jones, Ernest Chapman, Carl Anderson.

motorcycle but I know what it means to have a motor car tire puncture on a hot day when you are hurrying on a good time trip. Of course being a Sunday school teacher I didn't say anything stronger than "dad blame!" But I said that real strong. And so did Harley, I suspect.

The Osage club has a fine entry in the contest and I'm sorry that I can't show you Harley who is vice president of the Poland breed club. But when the pep picture which will be taken during the big fair meeting is printed I'll warrant that Harley will be right there along with the other Osage boys for he was one of our live ones at the fair meeting last year. These club members expect to have many good time meetings before the contest closes. And friendships formed aren't going to stop when the contest ends.

"My pigs are mighty fine," writes Carl Anderson of Osage county. "I call them Molly, Polly, Dolly, Jim, Arthur, John, Fred, Woodrow and Tom. John used to be the smallest but now he's as big as the others. We had ice cream and cake at the meeting at Ernest's; then we went out and played until 12 o'clock when we went to bed. We sure had a good time." I'm rather offended because Carl named the runt "John," but if he equals "Tom" and "Arthur" after all I'll have something to boast about sure.

The Osage members are, Harley Dawdy, 15; Earl Bronson, 12; Carl Anderson, 10; Alton Jones, 12, and Ernest Chapman, county leader, 14. Ernest is a real hustler for Osage county and the club. Harley, Carl and Ernest have Polands; Alton and Earl have Durocs. The total number of pigs in the contest has not been reported but there are about 35, I believe. All of you 1916 club members will re-



Sedgwick County's "Royal Rooters." Left to Right: Alex Mooberry, Lee Bump, Earl Spear, Francis Wilkinson.

Dish Washing Made Easy



Do this today. Shake about a teaspoonful of Lewis Lye (from the handy sifting top can) into your dish water. See how it dissolves the grease from the dishes. Notice how it cuts the hardened grease on pots, pans and kettles—without scouring! And say! what a sparkle it gives glassware.

Use it for clothes washing, too. See how white it makes linens. And with only half the usual rubbing!

Lewis Lye

The Standard for More Than Half a Century

Always keep a can of Lewis Lye on hand. Use it for cleaning woodwork—as a disinfectant for closets—for spraying bugs—it cuts housework in half.

And it is pure. Contains no alkali. Will not injure the hands or delicate fabrics.

Put this advertisement in your purse as a reminder to get your can of Lewis Lye today. Book on Lewis Lye, including recipes for cleaning—free. Write today.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.
Dept. 1
Philadelphia, Pa.

Union Made

LAKIN-McKEY OVERALLS

BUY LAKIN-McKEY OVERALLS

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

Boys' overalls like men's. Should your dealer be out of your size, write

LAKIN-McKEY
Fl. Scott, Kansas.



YOU SAVE from \$7.00 to \$15.00 On Every Harness



CATALOG FOR THE ASKING

Send for our free catalog from maker to consumer.

The Fred Mueller Saddle & Harness Co.
1413-15-17-19 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

Kansas City's Only CREMATORIAL

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

Cremation is entirely in accord with the trend of modern thought and progress. Valuable booklet mailed on request. Write

D. W. NEWCOMER'S SONS,
2112 East 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

24 Complete Novels, Novelettes and Stories FREE

To introduce our wonderful book offers we will send this fine collection of reading matter. Each is a complete story in itself. Here are a few of the titles and there are 14 others just as good.

Charles Garvice
Woven on Fate's Loom, Francis H. Bennett
The Tide of the Morning Bar, Marion Harland
The Lost Diamond, Charlotte M. Braeme
The Spectre Revels, Mrs. Southworth
The Green Ledger, Miss M. E. Braddon
Barbara, The Duchess
Circumstantial Evidence, Miss M. V. Victor
The Mistress of Arne, Charlotte M. Braeme
Eve Holly's Heart, Mary Kyle Dallas
Quatermain's Story, H. Rider Haggard

Sent free and postpaid to all who send us two 2-months' subscriptions to the Household at 10 cents each, 20 cents in all. The Household is a big story paper and magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly.

THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 441, Topeka, Kan.

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated Colored Enamelled Flag Pins with safety catch which we send free to all who send us 16 cents in stamps for a 3 months subscription to our big Monthly Story Paper and Family Magazine.

THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 441, Topeka, Kansas

What's What about Snakes

Why be Afraid of These Creeping Creatures? They are not Half so Bad as Most Persons Think

SOME persons think of snakes as being all bad and something to be afraid of while as a matter of fact they are not nearly so black as they have been painted, most of them being quite as eager to get away from human beings as human beings are to get away from them.

A snake is regarded as greedy and sadly lacking in manners because he swallows his food entire. He does not do this because he is in a hurry, but because he has teeth that are no good for chewing, while his truly amazing mouth and throat have been fashioned by Nature for one thing and one thing alone; that is—swallowing.

The mouth of a snake is the most wonderful apparatus in the possession of any living creature. The lower jaw is not single; it is composed of two nearly straight bones that are connected in the front merely by an elastic ligament. Besides this arrangement, the suspension of the lower jaw-bones and the attachment of the upper ones, too, provide for great elasticity and enable a serpent to engulf its prey entire, often an animal four or five times the diameter of its neck.

His Tongue is Harmless.

There are many persons who are perfectly sure the forked tongue that a snake flashes forth so often is directly connected with its power to inflict a fatal wound. As a matter of fact, there is nothing in the world more harmless than the tiny ribbon of a tongue that darts like a flash from the lips of a frightened, an angry, or a merely contemplative snake. Snakes are made with no outer ears, and are almost destitute of any organ of hearing. Snake authorities state that they really hear with their tongue, which is a very sensitive organ, and when it flashes forth the snake is merely trying to hear all that is to be heard, so he can protect himself, or else know just where his prey is located.

We regard a snake as a very dirty creature, because it spends its life creeping about on the ground. In reality there are few creatures in the world more cleanly than a snake. If he is well and properly fed, he makes an entire change of clothing every few months, casting off his skin from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. Before it is cast aside the old garment becomes dull and faded. The snake's eyes grow dim and for a few days he is listless, not liking to move and seeming to care nothing for his food. Then for another day or two he is restless, and at last deliberately sets to work to undress himself.

The snake rubs the skin back from the top of the head, shedding the eye plates; it then rubs the skin from the lower jaw, after which preparation it crawls out of the old cuticle, turning it wrong side out for the entire length of the body and tail.

Putting on a New Suit.

The curator of reptiles in the New York Zoological Garden, Raymond Ditmars, tells the following story about a large pine snake which he saw taking off his old clothes and then coming forth in a new suit: "The pine snake moved about restlessly for a little while, and then reared his body high in the air, for more than a foot, seeming to be searching for something. After waving to and fro for a few moments, he reached over to a dead branch of the tree that stood in his cage. He deliberately rubbed his head and neck against the rough bark, the skin evidently caught on some slight projection, for the great fellow slowly crawled out of his skin. The thin skin turned back as the snake advanced, very much as a glove or stocking does when drawn off by turning back the top. As this wonderful undressing went on right before my fascinated eyes, the snake crawled over to another branch of the tree, leaving the castoff skin swaying behind him in a great loop that extended halfway across the cage. When Mr. Pine Snake's slim tail finally emerged, he very complacently crawled up on top of a bunch of his brothers and laid himself down, either for a nap or to show off his new clothes."

The crawling or creeping of snakes

may very well be called walking—or running, so fast do they go sometimes—without feet. They do not go slipping along on a smooth body. They depend upon the broad plates of the abdomen. In crawling, a snake really walks upon these plates, by bringing them forward in series along the body, then pulling them back again. These plates, or scales, can be raised or lowered at will, and can take a firm hold of the ground. If you were to try to drag a snake backward, you would at once find how useful these plates are, for the muscles hold them so rigidly extended that you would be unable to draw the snake toward you without injuring it. If the snake was a large one you would be quite unable to move it.

What Happens to Eggs.

Many snakes whose taste or health makes them devour raw eggs in large quantities have a most unique arrangement tucked away in their little insides for breaking egg shells. Several of the vertebrae have strongly formed, knifelike points extending into the esophagus, these cutting thru the egg shell as it passes into the throat. A very small snake, by reason of its wonderful elastic mouth, can swallow a very large egg. The egg can be distinguished as it moves slowly down the snake's throat, then there is a sudden collapse when the egg reaches the sharp little knives waiting for it. This is the funniest part of a very funny performance, for as soon as he knows the egg is broken, the snake rears the front part of his body slightly to permit the contents of the egg to run down its throat. Some egg eating snakes calmly spit out the shell after having swallowed the contents while others, with equal calmness, digest the shell along with the inner part of the egg.

Respect the Flag

Proper use of the United States flag means much to American patriotism. Never let the flag touch the ground. Fold it carefully whenever it is taken down. Never knot, tie, or crumple it. Never hoist the flag before sunrise or after 8 o'clock in the morning. Take it down at sunset, also during storms. Outdoors, it should be hung from a pole, if possible, at least so that it can wave. When flying with other emblems, the flag should be placed to the right.

Fly the flag at half-mast only to indicate mourning for the death of a distinguished public person. When flying the flag at half-mast, first raise it to the top of the pole. When the flag is formally raised, each person present should stand at attention with hand raised to forehead waiting for the salute.

Why They Chose the Stars

Our revolutionary fathers found it was no simple matter to devise a national flag that would be simple, tasteful, inspiring and easily manufactured. The number of states whose unity was to be symbolized was a stumbling block. The stripes represented them—for stripes had already been used in the "Grand Union flag"—but what could be found to replace the crosses emblematic of the union of the kingdoms of Scotland and England, whose authority the colonies had renounced forever? The rattlesnake, which for a time had been used, as a symbol of the necessity of union and defiance rather than of union itself, was repulsive to many because it was kin to the tempter of our first parents and bore the curse of God.

A mailed hand grasping a bundle of 13 arrows had been a device for privates; but rather than of union, that was a symbol of war and defiance. A round knot with 13 floating ends was the beautiful device significant of strength in union, of the standard of the Philadelphia Light Horse. A checkered union of 13 blue and white or blue and red squares might have answered, but the odd number of the colonies prevented that or any similar device. Thirteen terrestrial objects, such as eagles, bears, trees, and so forth, would have been absurd, and equally so would have been

13 suns or moons; besides, the crescent was the chosen emblem of Mohammedanism, and therefore unfitted to represent a Christian people. Thirteen crosses would have shocked the sentiments of a large portion of the people, who looked upon the cross as an emblem of idolatry. There remained then nothing but the stars, and the creation of a new constellation to represent the birth of our rising republic. No other object could have been more appropriate. They were of like form and size, typifying the similarity of the several states, and grouped in a constellation, represented their unity.

Are You a Musician?

Here is a musical instrument. If you are one of the first five persons to send in the correct answer you may win a



package of postcards. Address the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Mothers

Mothers are the queerest things! Member when John went away? All but mother cried and cried When they said good-by that day She just talked, and seemed to be Not the slightest bit upset— Was the only one who smiled! Others' eyes were streaming wet.

But when John come back again On a furlough, safe and sound, With a medal for his deeds, And without a single wound, While the rest of us hurried, Laughed and joked and danced about, Mother kissed him, then she cried— Cried and cried like all git out! —Edwin L. Sabin.

Preparing for Tomorrow

Many people seem able to drink coffee for a time without apparent harm, but when health disturbance, even though slight, follows coffee's use, it is wise to investigate.

Thousands of homes, where coffee was found to disagree, have changed the family table drink to

Instant Postum

With improved health, and it usually follows, the change made becomes a permanent one. It pays to prepare for the health of tomorrow.

"There's a Reason"

How about Your Vacation?

Farm Folks Need a Change of Scene Sometimes

BY LEONA SMITH DOBSON

"AND now, ladies, I suppose we should decide whether we will continue our meetings thru the rest of the summer or adjourn until fall," said our president in her usual brisk manner.

"For my part, I think we might as well continue them," replied little Mrs. Jones. "We shall all be right here in the neighborhood just as usual. Farmers never take vacations as other folks do, so I can't see any reason why we should not have our meetings."

"It seems to me," came slowly but with considerable force from Jane Adams,



"that if farmers really desired vacations they could have them, and they would be a great deal better off if they would get away from the home grind more often."

"Well, I know for one," returned Mrs. Jones decidedly, "that farmers and their wives don't stay at home so closely from choice. How can they get away? Even if Jim could go for a week or two and leave horses, cattle, hogs and everything on the place to rustle food and water for themselves, you needn't think I'd leave the chicks and ducks I've worked so hard with, to starve."

"But why not a little co-operation along vacation lines?" Jane demanded. "We are talking co-operation these days in almost everything else. Undoubtedly Mr. Jones dislikes asking Mr. Brown to do his chores for him while he is away having a good time, but why shouldn't they agree to exchange chores, Mr. Brown doing all at both farms for a week or two and then Mr. Jones doing them for an equal length of time while Mr. Brown takes his vacation? Or two or three farmers might hire a hand co-operatively who would look after affairs in several places. The wages paid him would be money well spent. We farmers are greatly in need of getting out and mixing more with the rest of the world and broadening our views. Now a trip to the state fair or to our State Agricultural college where they are experimenting constantly with feeds and breeds—and most of us pay very little attention to the results obtained—either trip is an education in itself."

"Either of those plans ought to work well, it seems to me," our president asserted. "But even though we do not find it possible to go away we can at least make the best of matters at home. It is easy to arrange a picnic with the family and neighbors and a day in the woods is restful. I don't believe there is a place around here where there isn't excellent fishing—there may not be any fish but you'll find the fishing good almost anywhere if there is a good dinner along in a basket—and the water in the creek need not be very deep in order to provide good fun for waders and bathers."

"What we need more than anything else," declared Jane as we all started to go home, "is an official prodder to awaken us to our opportunities. We can have vacations if we wish them."

Show Your Skill at the Fair

Keep the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka in mind while you are canning this summer. An exceptionally good jar of beans or beets or berries may win a dollar for you besides the honor of the blue ribbon. Now that a patriotic interest is added to home preservation of foods, and canning demonstrations have been held in almost every county of the state, the management is expecting the number of exhibits in the culinary department to be larger than ever before.

All canned exhibits must be in pint jars, says Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, superintendent of the culinary department. Pint jars are easier to ship and handle than larger ones and the exhibit will be more attractive if all jars are the same size. Jellies are to be in half pint jelly glasses. All glasses or jars must be labeled but Mrs. Forbes requests that the labels be plain with no distinctive marks.

No entry fee is charged by the culinary department. All articles entered must be made by the exhibitor and be the products of the home kitchen. Entries close Saturday evening, September 8, at 6 o'clock and exhibits must be in place by noon Monday, September 10. Mrs. Forbes suggests that it would be a help to the department if canned goods are brought in September 8 and 9 and the more perishable baking exhibits come Monday morning. Score cards for bread, cake and jelly are printed in the premium book, which may be obtained by sending your name and address to Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, R. 8, Topeka, or to Phil Eastman, Secretary of the Kansas Free Fair Association, Topeka. The Kansas Free Fair belongs to every citizen of the state. Show your patriotism by exhibiting the best of your products and help to make your fair a success.

New Ideas from Friends

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Mail carriers sometimes have joked with us about the amount of business our mail box provides. This is probably due, as much as anything, to the number of contributions of one sort or another that our friends are always sending us. Often we wonder why we have not thought of doing some of the things for ourselves that others do for us. A few days ago we received a very cleverly made clothespin container. The maker said it was the sort advised by the State Agricultural college. It is a good-sized square bag of white tent canvas fastened at the upper corners to a narrow board to keep it straight. A hammock hook is screwed to the board so that the bag may be hung on the clothesline and moved along as needed.

We wondered at the material used for the making of some plain little slips for the baby. Fine madras, wash silk and others were in the assortment. Inspection showed that every little slip at one time had been a man's fine shirt. When the starched collar had worn its inevitable cut circle around the neck, my ingenious friend had taken the garment and reversed the sides, using the box plait for the opening in the back of the apron.

Members of our canning club are enthusiastic over the service rendered by their steam canners in cooking for threshers. They place their meat in the lower tray and, later, their potatoes in the second tray. The canner is set over one blaze on the oil stove and thus cooks two big amounts of food. What's more, it does the work exceptionally well.

We plan to can all the beets in the garden this week. We might as well can them as leave them to grow for the largest ones are now somewhat woody. When we pickled all the beets that we put in the cans there was only a very limited supply needed. Canning them in a weak brine as we do now, we almost daily place them on the table. The manner referred to was learned at boarding school. The beets are cooked in salted water until tender, then plunged in cold water and peeled. The beets are now ready to be chopped up fine, seasoned with pepper and butter and a little vinegar. This gives the dish a beet flavor instead of mere vinegar taste as is the case with pickled beets.

The prolonged dry weather has cut the garden crops short. Many here are providing for late gardens by planting beet seed now. They are keeping the spaces once occupied by peas and other vegetables already used clean from weeds. If good rains come soon they plan to sow turnip seed and plant late cucumbers. Beet seeds planted now may

rest in the ground for some time before growing. We recall one season in Oklahoma when the drouth came just after the early garden was planted. About the last of August the rains came and it was surprising how the beets and other things grew. We had the finest late gardens any in that locality ever had seen.

Our small patch of blackberries in the center of the orchard has not been cultivated but driving thru it with the spray wagon has opened pathways that make picking possible. Nature seems to have intended the strawberry for man and the blackberry for the birds. Ours are doubly protected with thorns and chiggers. We sometimes think that every blackberry stands for a chigger bite. It seems that the 10 cents a pint asked in town is very cheap.

Alas, our bad smelling lime-sulfur solution was evidently a tonic for the chicken mites. We were obliged to use a stock dip and treat every hen separately, then paint the roosts and spray the nests, floors and walls. This is one of the most disagreeable tasks connected with the chicken business.

Use the Fruit Juices

"A lemon a day keeps hot weather at bay" is a good saying to remember thru July and August. Cold drinks made of fruit juices are wholesome and refreshing. Fresh cool water direct from the well is far more wholesome than ice water for these summer beverages. If ice is used, it is better to cool the drinks by setting the pitcher in the ice box than by putting ice into the glasses.

Use for sweetening a sirup made by dissolving 1 cup of sugar in a cup or a cup and a half of water and letting it boil about 5 minutes. No sugar is wasted at the bottom of the pitcher in this way. It is good economy to place a small pitcher of this sirup on the table when ice tea is served and use it instead of sugar. The sirup may be bottled and kept for several weeks.

Juice of cherries, berries or any sort of fruit may be used for cooling drinks. All juices left from canning and preserving should be bottled to use in this way. If some member of the family loses appetite during the hot weather, try beating a fresh egg and adding it to the fruit drink. The white may be beaten separately and heaped on top of the glass, then chilled.

The Late Summer Dress

A modish dress for late summer and early fall is 8424. The front of the waist and the skirt panel are cut in one. Pattern sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Boys' Russian suit 8417 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.



Skirt 7939 is made with three gores. Pattern sizes 24 to 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.

Why waste 1/4 of your silo?

Silage settles nearly one-fourth when the silo is quickly filled. That means 25 tons less silage in a 100-ton silo than you really should have. Make your silo earn full dividends. Fill and refill your own silo with a

Papec Ensilage Cutter

Your gasoline engine—3 H.P. and up—will run it. Grover McGuror, Middlefield, O., says: "We use a 5 H.P. gasoline engine (on our Papec) and can put in more ensilage than either of the two machines in this community with 12 and 15 H.P. engines."

Every Papec is guaranteed to fill the highest silo. Made in four sizes—2 to 30 tons per hour capacity.

Our 1917 Catalog explains just how a Papec will save you \$75 to \$150 yearly. It's free. Send a postal today.

Papec Machine Company
24 Main St.
Sheltonville, N. Y.

25 Distributing Points

APPLETON Silo Filler

It costs you less because

its price is no higher and its cost in service is much lower. Records prove this.

Guaranteed to do more and better work with less power

and labor than any other. Tremendously strong construction; frame solid oak and steel, mortised, bolted, braced; impossible to pull out of line. Blower independent of cutter; allows speed adjustment for minimum use of power for any height silo.

Feed table frictionless, runs on chilled iron rollers; knives spiraled, giving clean shearing cut with least use of power. (10 lengths of cut—5/16 to 2 1/2 inches.) Easiest to handle and safest—feed rolls and table controlled by one lever; automatic safety device; low down, cut-under frame.

Two books FREE!

One on silo building and silage crops etc.; the other a catalog of Appleton Silo Filler, showing four sizes for 4 h. p. engines and up.

Write Appleton Mfg. Co., 497 Fargo Street, Batavia, Illinois

KEROSENE ENGINES

Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Easy to Start. Built to last; to do hard, heavy work. Uses Cheapest Fuel. Full 1/2 to 1 1/2 horse-power more than rated. 3 Months Trial. Easy Terms. Sizes 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. Easy to start. No Cranking. No batteries. 10 Year Guarantee. Most practical engine ever built. Engine book free. A Postal brings it.

THE OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.
551 King Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS

Gold Wedding Ring Free

We will send this beautiful gold, shell ring free and postpaid to all who sell only four packages of our lovely colored Patriotic Post Cards at 25c a package.

Send No Money

Simply write for the cards and agree to send the money when sold or return the cards. Address at once

Copper Ring Club, Dept. 4, Topeka, Kan.

Velle

Velle

76,000 Miles

"PRACTICALLY NO REPAIRS"

Read this letter

GUERCIO BROS.
PLUMBING AND HEATING
GENERAL JOBBING
602 WEST SIXTH STREET
LOS ANGELES

June 22, 1917.

Ford Motor Car Company,
1101-09 South Hope,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Gentlemen:

The Velle Six which I purchased in 1911 has proved to be a most satisfactory car in every way. However, the car itself speaks louder than anything I could say for it, for it has been driven more than 76,000 miles and there have been practically no repairs made on it during all that service.

Time and again it has outperformed other cars on particularly difficult stretches of road. It has been driven all over California, has never failed to conquer the worst roads of both desert and mountain, and is still doing daily service both as a business and pleasure car.

We can indeed recommend the Velle most heartily to anyone who wishes a thoroughly good car.

Very truly yours,

U. H. Guerin.

Velle

Economy - Service

THE above letter is an expression from but one of the many thousands of Velle owners who have discovered the wonderful qualities of Velle cars. The present models have the same qualities of those of 1911 plus the many additional refinements made possible by Velle's greatly enlarged output. Sturdy construction that can be depended upon to give lasting service—at the least expense.

Present necessity calls for your decision at once. There are enough cars for present demand—but no one can say how long this condition will last. Uncle Sam has first call on materials—which is right. Better see your nearest Velle dealer today.

Eight body styles—5-passenger Six Touring Car, \$1185; 4-passenger Roadster, \$1185. Also Velle 7-passenger Six, \$1650. Other body styles, Touring Sedan, 2-passenger Roadster, Coupe, etc.

Write for booklet "How Velle Cars Are Made."

VELIE MOTORS CORPORATION, 185 Velle Place, Moline, Ill.
Manufacturers Automobiles, Motor Trucks and Tractors



Johnson County is Coming

Club Girls Met and Planned to Attend the Fair

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary.

HERE are two county group pictures for the Capper Poultry Club scrap-books. The first one is the girls in Johnson county and the picture was taken at a meeting they held with Ollie Osborn, the county leader, a few weeks ago. Ollie wrote: "We had our meeting last Friday and a happy meeting it was. The day was so short we didn't have time for anything but get-

sandwiches and salad and cake and chocolate ice cream we could eat. I wish all you girls could have tasted the nut cake Mary Kidby baked and Clara Long's angel food.

Other counties have been having meetings too. Mary Griffiths had a meeting at her home for the Lyon county girls and Mr. Popenoe, the county agent, came out and told them how to score a Rhode Island Red chicken. Mary Wamser and Madge Slater and their mothers were the only club folks who could come as it was harvest time and Beryl Roth's father was using all the horses and Marie Miller and her mother were too busy to get away. The girls are planning another meeting soon when all the members can attend.

Crawford county girls have had two meetings, one at the home of Helen Hosford, the county leader, and the other at Letha Emery's and they had gloriously good times at both. Helen and Leah Miller and their folks went on the interurban from Pittsburg to Girard and Marian Gregg and her mamma and papa and little sister went in their motor car. They had to start home before the girls were anyways near ready because it began to rain. Marian's papa had to stop on the way home to put the chains and side curtains on the car. It was almost dark when they got home but Marian's chickens were all right. I am sure she was glad of that, aren't you?



Johnson County Girls and Proud of It.

ting acquainted and I think of so many things now we didn't mention. I hope we can have another meeting soon and that it will be more for business. All the girls were here and all but one of the mothers. Now isn't that going some? I think that is real pep and everyone shows interest. The folks all came for dinner and of course the chickens were frying. We had our pictures taken and had a story about the meeting sent in for our De Soto paper. I think all the girls will be at the fair in Topeka this fall. We talked about going to Mr. Capper's birthday party but decided we would rather wait and go to the fair."

I'm sure the Johnson county girls had a delightful meeting. That letter is one proof and the picture is another. Helen Andrew was having such a good time she couldn't stop laughing when they snapped the camera to take the picture. That's Helen in the back row at the right. All you can see of her face is one great big grin. But a smile or a grin is better to be remembered by than a sober face or a frown, isn't it? Ethel Agnew is at the center in the back row and Ollie is beside her. In front of Ollie is Ruth Wood and next to her is Agnes Barnum.

The larger picture is one we took at the Pig Club and Poultry Club picnic in Clay county. We tried to have mothers and daughters but Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Long couldn't come to the picnic so Clara's sister Lois and I were substitutes. At the right of the group are Mrs. Kidby and Mary. Mary is the county leader, you know, and she is a good one. Next to them are Mrs. Griffiths and Agnes and then come Mrs. Van Scoyoc and Inis. You know Inis is assistant secretary of the Plymouth Rock breed club. Clara Long is next to Inis and her sister is back of her. The next is Margaret Todd and I'm the last. Don't you think I look hungry? The picture was taken before supper. You should have seen us afterward when we had had all the fried chicken and

Save Grass for Next Winter.

Grass clippings are an excellent green feed for chickens. The back-yard poultry flock often lacks sufficient green feed, with a consequent reduction of egg and meat production. With the easy availability of lawn clippings the town poultryman can have green feed thru the summer for his chickens. The flock can be fed daily as much of the green clippings as they will eat. If any continued bowel trouble shows, the amount should be reduced. The remainder of the clippings can be allowed to dry and be fed moistened during the time between lawn cuttings.

Amounts in excess can be dried for winter use. Dried grass clippings are a good green feed for winter. They can be dried and stored in sacks. These dried clippings, moistened and fed to the flock, are a very fair substitute for the succulent green feeds of summer.

Predicts Easy Victory

Governor Arthur Capper has announced that he will be a candidate for the nomination of United States senator on the Republican ticket in 1918, and we feel sure that he will not only get the nomination, but that he will be elected. Governor Capper has been very popular with the common people and as nine-tenths of the vote comes from that class we look for him to have a walkaway. Personally we have no reason to be for or against Arthur Capper, except as he has served all the people of the state. He has never done anything for us that would place us under any obligations to be for him, but we are sure that if the primary was held today at least nine-tenths of the Republicans of this precinct as well as many Democrats if they were permitted, would vote for him. He has made good as governor and the people delight in honoring him.—Cherokee Sentinel.



This Picture was taken at the Clay County Picnic July 14. There's Some Difference in the Girls' Size but All Have the Same Pep.

Cows are the Real Patriots

For Economical Food Production They are Leaders

BY D. H. PROPPS

THE efficiency of the cow as a producer of human food has been demonstrated conclusively. Yet we have not profited by the information to the extent that we should have done. Now that the necessity for economy is so apparent, and its practice is so essential, it might be well to consider seriously the efficiency of the cow.

We have no reliable data to indicate just what percentage of food value is lost thru the use of the different classes of livestock in converting grain and roughage into animal food for human consumption. Sufficient data are available, however, for making calculations which are valuable for comparison. Washburn of Minnesota quotes Haecker for authority that the dairy cow returns in her product 29 per cent of what she consumes, while the steer returns as flesh scarcely 14 per cent. That is, for every 100 units of digestible feed consumed by the cow, 29 will be recovered in the milk and 71 lost in the process of transformation, while for every 100 units fed to the steer only 14 will be returned as edible flesh and 86 will be lost.

Figures from Warren indicate that the dairy cow is about twice as efficient as the steer, and that the pig ranks about half way between the cow and the steer. Waters of Kansas, assuming that a steer on full feed for 300 days would make a total gain of 675 pounds, states that this amount of total gain would contain 389 pounds of dry matter, of which 348 pounds would be edible material. He further states that, "in the same length of time a dairy cow of quality equal to that of the steer would produce at least 6,000 pounds of milk containing 840 pounds of dry matter, all of which would be edible. Just what number of pounds of the steer's annual production actually would be left as digestible material it is impossible to say, but it is perhaps not unreasonable to say that the amount of digestible matter produced by the cow is about three times as large as that produced by the steer in the same length of time."

Since such cereals, as are ordinarily used for feeding animals, supply so much more human food when used directly than when converted into either meat or milk, the present food situation makes it imperative that as much as possible of these cereals be used for human consumption. It is evident, however, that whatever grain is fed to livestock will be converted into the largest quantity of human food when fed to good dairy cows.

The economy of the cow is further emphasized when we consider that a large percentage of her ration consists of roughage. It is very important under present conditions that this class of feed be depended upon as largely as possible. The cow is especially efficient in this respect. Whatever concentrates are necessary can be supplied entirely in the form of by-products that cannot be used for human consumption.

The high price of grain, and of such crops as take large quantities of fertility from the soil, is likely to tempt us to use our land too largely for their production. Grain, when sold from the farm, robs the soil of the total amount of fertility that is required to produce it. The case is exactly the reverse with the dairy cow. As a soil builder she has no equal. Instead of taking away fertility she adds annually to the soil about 12 tons of solid and liquid manure valued at about \$30. Such dairy products as are sold from the farm contain very little fertility. To remove as much fertility from the soil as a ton of wheat or 1.11 tons of corn would require 3.7 tons of milk or 14.9 tons of butter.

Another point of economy in favor of the dairy cow is in regard to the kind of labor that may be utilized. The milking of more cows does not necessarily mean additional hired help as does increased acreage of farm crops. The family can, in many cases, do most of the work. Just here is where every member can help in the food situation. Not all members of the family, ready to do their part, are able to stand the heat of a long day's work in the field. Hence dairy work comes largely even-

ings and mornings, it is much more desirable for this class of labor.

Even the boys and girls can serve their country and help increase food production by milking cows. Since a certain amount of animal food is indispensable to the human diet, and since this class of food can be supplied most economically in the form of dairy products, it is evident that the boy or girl who milks cows will play an important part in supplying food for the world. The income from the dairy can be increased further by raising the calves on skim milk with a small amount of grain, thus conserving a great deal of food material for human consumption.

Now that a food shortage is inevitable the cow should have a chance to assert herself and prove the merits that are claimed for her. In the early days she was depended upon largely to feed the family. In time of crop failure she has been called on to pay the grocery bills. In the present food situation she stands ready to do her part.

This is Maid Henry's Daughter

A state record for seven day production of butter has just been made by Maid Henry Pontiac 200,383, a five-year old Holstein cow owned by the Kansas State Agricultural college. Her record for seven days was 487.3 pounds of milk and 22.4 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 28 pounds of butter. The average butterfat test for the seven days was 4.6 per cent.

Maid Henry Pontiac was bred and is now owned by the Kansas State Agricultural college. She has right by inheritance to be a great cow. Her mother was the famous cow Maid Henry 54878, which at 11½ years old made the state record for yearly butterfat production and has held this position for more than five years. Her record for a year was 19,600 pounds of milk and 716 pounds of butterfat. Maid Henry has another daughter with a record of 28.7 pounds of butter in seven days.

The sire of Maid Henry Pontiac, Sir Carlotta Pontiac Cronus 45502, a grandson of Hengerveld DeKol, is senior herd sire at the college. His sire has several daughters with good records. One daughter produced 23,503 pounds of milk and 768.6 pounds of butterfat in one year. Another produced 22,593.5 pounds of milk and 708.7 pounds of fat in one year. Several others have fine yearly records.

Sir Carlotta Pontiac Cronus, the sire of Maid Henry Pontiac, has a grade daughter in the college herd that recently produced 25.2 pounds of butter in seven days. He also has three other daughters in the herd with good yearly A. R. records. One produced 16,417.9 pounds of milk and 543.94 pounds of fat in a year; another produced 14,638.9 pounds of milk and 486.97 pounds of butterfat; and a third produced 9,551.2 pounds of milk and 356.53 pounds of butterfat with her first calf.

Maid Henry Pontiac is an extremely large cow. She has weighed more than 1,900 pounds. During her first lactation period she produced 11,686.8 pounds of milk and 415.8 pounds of butterfat. With her second calf she produced 14,521.8 pounds of milk and 515.9 pounds of butterfat. It is possible that she will make a better record this year than her mother made.

Cost of a Pit Silo

BY CARL KNAUS
Cloud County

Charles Ashley of Meredith township, Cloud county, has just finished a pit silo 12 by 25 feet, at a cash outlay of \$76.50. It took one man 17 days to dig it which includes the last three days in shale, which was very slow digging. This silo has a cement collar for 7 feet of the depth and cement plastered on the dirt the rest of the way down. This type of silo is very practicable where digging is easy and the water table is several feet below the bottom of the silo.

The cream separator enables the farmer materially to reduce the cost of getting his cream to market.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



Answering the Nation's Call

IN this "supreme test" of the nation, private interests must be subordinated to the Government's need. This is as true of the telephone as of all other instrumentalities of service.

The draft for war service which has been made upon the Bell System is summarized in a recent Government report.

Government messages are given precedence over commercial messages by means of 12,000 specially drilled long distance operators all over the country.

The long distance telephone facilities out of Washington have been more than doubled.

Special connections have been established between all military headquarters, army posts, naval

As the war continues, the demands of the Government will increase. And the public can help us to meet the extraordinary conditions by putting restraint on all unnecessary and extravagant use of the telephone.

stations and mobilization camps throughout the United States.

More than 10,000 miles of special systems of communication have been installed for the exclusive use of Government departments.

Active assistance has been given the Government by the Bell System in providing telephone communications at approximately one hundred lighthouses and two hundred coast guard stations.

Communication has been provided for the National Guard at railroad points, bridges and water supply systems.

A comprehensive system of war communication will be ready at the call of the Chief Signal Officer, and extensive plans for co-operation with the Navy have been put into effect with brilliant success.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

Only \$2 Down

One Year to Pay!

Buy the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in five larger sizes up to No. 5. Babson Bros. 38 Days' Free Trial. Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal orders, cash, check, or direct from factory office. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (INC.) 3177 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

MORE WHEAT at High Prices

This Amazing Book Tells How!

It's a crime to waste your land on poor seed and grain or poorly weed seed under present conditions. This wonderful book tells how to scientifically clean, grade and separate your seed grain—how to raise biggest crops. Worth \$100 to any farmer. Also tells about my famous

CHATHAM

Seed Grader and Cleaner

Clean, grades, separates and makes perfect seed mixtures, all in a while—all in one operation! Cleans out the dirt weed seed—the worst, undeveloped seed, chaff, broken, shriveled, and all other worthless seed. Saves the strong, plump, clean seed for planting. Makes running, hand-matching ever built! One engine power, too. Write at once! Get my amazing free book—see 30 day free trial offer—my satisfaction or your money back. Postals bring all. WANSON CAMPBELL, Pres. WANSON CAMPBELL CO. Dept. 22, Detroit, Mich. Dept. 22, Kansas City, Mo. Dept. 22, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

25% More Miles per Gallon

With gasoline selling around 30c a gallon, it should interest you to know that tires that are insufficiently inflated need 25% more gasoline to pull them along the road than tires that are inflated to the right pressure. With a

Schrader Universal Tire Pressure Gauge

you can keep your tires inflated to the right pressure.

Price in U. S. A. One Dollar. Ask your dealer to show you the SCHRADER UNIVERSAL PUMP CONNECTION also. It makes tire-pumping and tire-testing easy. A. SCHRADER'S SON, INC. 801 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

BLACKMANS MEDICATED SALT BRICK

STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Contains Copperas for Worms, Sulphur for the Blood, Salt peter for the Kidneys, Nux Vomica, a Tonic and Pure Dairy Salt. Used by Veterinarians 12 years. No Dosing. Drop Brick in feed-box. Ask your dealer for Blackman's or write

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Wanted: YOUNG MEN YOUNG LADIES

TO QUALIFY FOR STEADY, GOOD-PAYING POSITIONS

There is a tremendous demand for capable young men and young ladies to fill all kinds of office positions in this city, and every one of these positions leads to quick promotion with bigger pay and executive responsibilities. Hundreds of Kansas City firms call on this school for competent men and women to fill good paying positions. We cannot supply this demand.

We Need You—You Need Us

but you need us more than we need you. Only a few months training in this splendid school will equip you to fill a position with excellent pay.

The Kansas City Business College has been established thirty years and is recognized as one of the leading commercial schools in the Middle West.

Remember—we will train you and place you in a good position. Sit down right now and write for the finest school catalog published.

C. T. Smith, KANSAS CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE 1925 McGee Street Kansas City, Mo.

Men Wanted

AUTOMOBILE and TRACTOR Experts Earn \$75.00 to \$200.00 a Month

Big demand for trained men in private business and U. S. Army Service. We fit you in 8 to 10 weeks by practical experience with tools on real automobiles and tractors. Fulling reason—able to face guaranteed. Diploma given. Largest and best equipped school in the southwest. Write for free book "The Way to a Better Job It explains everything." MONSIEUR AUTO SCHOOL, 131 E. Tenth Ave., Wichita, - Kansas.

WANTED MEN

#75. to \$200 a month!

The demand for capable automobile men exceeds the supply. Our graduates are always in demand to fill good positions as Salesmen, Demonstrators, Factory Testers, Garage Managers, Repair Men, Ignition Experts and Drivers.

\$50 COURSE FREE

Six weeks from the day you enter this great school you will be able to repair any make of automobile or drive any car on the market. All who enroll now receive \$50 course in Lighting and Tractor Engineering Free. Write today for our big Free Book and the \$50.00 Free Schoolship Certificate.

RAHE'S AUTO SCHOOL
1089 Locust Street,
Kansas City, - Mo.

Spalding's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
52ND YEAR.
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Civil Service and English Courses. Free Gymnasium. Day and Night Schools. Positions Secured. Catalogue Free. 925 OAK ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

\$75 A Month Guaranteed

the day you are graduated from the Ransomeian Business School, 1333 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Higher accountancy, stenography, bookkeeping, banking, penmanship, advertising and salesmanship. A lesson in penmanship by the world's champion penman, a lesson in Gregg Shorthand, and catalog and particulars free. Call, write or phone immediately.

BETHANY COLLEGE

LINDSBURG, KS.

811 STUDENTS from 16 states. College, Academy, Domestic Science, Business, Music, Piano Tuning, Art and Expression. For catalog write FRANK ERNST C. FIEHLBLAD. Mention course.

Become a Railway Mail Clerk

START OUT AT \$900 PER YEAR

War makes demand greater than ever. 70 per cent insures you employment for life; rapid promotion. We offer either Civil Service Course. Attend on credit and pay us as government pays you. 4 big buildings. College Band. Athletic Park. Beautiful Campus. Railroad fare paid. Write for catalog.

Chillicothe School of Civil Service
46 McNally Street, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

BANKS and RAILROADS Demand Our Graduates

Graduates guaranteed positions and furnished employment to defray expenses while attending.

117 East Eighth St., Topeka

No Position. No Pay

ATTEND ON CREDIT. pay us when in position. 28 years of prestige. 1,400 students from 30 states. 25 instructors. 4 big buildings. 180 typewriters. 3 College Buses. Car fare paid. Write for free catalog.

CHILLICOTHE BUSINESS COLLEGE,
2244 Monroe St. Chillicothe, Mo.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Young men and women attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. **EARN FROM \$55 to \$105 PER MONTH.** Write for catalog.

Santa Fe Telegraph School,
505 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

Emporia Business College

"The School That Gets Results."

Clean moral surroundings. Everything modern. Pleasant rooms. Living expenses low. May enroll for a trial month. No solicitors. Free catalog. Address: C. D. LONG, EMPORIA, KAN., BOX M.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press

Saves 20% Baling Cost

MEANS ONE MAN LESS Both belt and power presses.

Send Us Your Orders and Consignments of Hay

Engine on same or separate frame.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1614 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

300 PLANS FREE!

Buy your home at wholesale prices. Over 100,000 satisfied customers have proved our qualities, plan service, prompt delivery. All costs Guaranteed! Ready-cut Homes or not Ready-cut. Prices given both ways. Local references everywhere. Get our big plan book. 200 perfect plans! Color schemes, floor plans, ideas and exact prices. Full of home convenience ideas. Book free. Use coupon.

Gordon-Van Tine Co. 6417 Gordon Street Davenport, Iowa

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back In Business Over Half a Century!

\$1405

Please send me FREE the books checked below:
☐ Gordon-Van Tine Home Plans
☐ Building Material Catalog
☐ Barn and Out-Building Plans Book
☐ Wholesale Lumber Price List

Name.....
 Street No.....
 City.....State.....

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Surgeon's Charges.

Could you tell me where I could have an operation for cataract of the eye performed at reasonable cost? A READER.
 Rule, Colo.

I presume that a reasonable charge for such an operation would depend on several contingencies, such as the condition of the cataract, the physical condition of the patient and his financial condition. I am told by one of our leading eye and ear specialists that an average charge for such an operation is \$100, but it might be much more than that.

Opening Letters by Mistake.

Is there any law against opening mail which is left in your mail box by your carrier and opened by mistake? We have had trouble like this several times. The carrier leaves mail in our box addressed with different initials but the same name as ours and we have opened the letters thinking they were intended for us. A READER.

Where it can be shown that letters are opened by mistake there is no penalty for so doing. If every one who has opened letters by mistake were to be punished for so doing I fear that everybody would be in jail and nobody left outside to do the work.

Liability of Subscriber.

I subscribed for a paper thru an agent with the understanding that when my subscription expired the paper was not to be sent any longer. I moved away, not ordering the address changed on my paper. At that time there were three months yet to run on the subscription. The company changed the paper to the new address and kept sending it. I ordered it stopped by postal card and finally had to refuse to take it out of the postoffice. Can they make me pay the back subscription? The paper has been stopped a year and a half and they now demand pay. SUBSCRIBER.

If you recall the date of the postal card notifying them to stop sending the paper you would, perhaps, better pay what you owe on subscription, if anything, up to that time. Do not pay them anything more.

Renters' Rights.

Is there any law in Kansas permitting a renter to hold a place with a fall crop, such as wheat or rye, and if so how long before does he have to be notified? Does a person have to be living on a rented place in order to hold it? How long before March 1 does a renter have to be notified to vacate? SUBSCRIBER.

There is no such law in Kansas. No, unless it is so specified in the lease. That will depend on the kind of a lease the renter has. If his lease is for a given period which expires March 1 no notice to vacate is required. If he is a tenant at will or a tenant from year to year, that is holding the land with the assent of the landlord and without a definite time fixed in the rental contract 30 days' notice is required.

What Can the Landlord Collect?

A lives in Iowa and owns several quarters of land in Western Kansas. B wants to lease one-quarter to farm and pasture the rest. A writes to B and tells him he doesn't want any of the land plowed up and doesn't want it pastured unless he gets \$150 a quarter. The customary rent here is the taxes. Can A collect more than the taxes if B goes ahead and pastures the land? KANSAS SUBSCRIBER.

A certainly has a right to fix the rent he is willing to take for the use of his land. B can either pay that or let the land alone. If he occupies the land without the consent of the owner he is a trespasser and cannot only be ejected by A but compelled to pay damages which probably would amount to more than the price asked by A.

Marriage of Cousins.

Is there any law forbidding the marriage of second and third cousins? A READER.
 No.

Course in Civil Engineering.

Where are the colleges in Kansas at which one can take a course in civil engineering? To whom should one write in the colleges to get information? In order to enter one of these institutions must one have a high school education? How long is the course in civil engineering? N. R. F.

Both the University of Kansas and the Kansas State Agricultural college give courses in civil engineering. It is necessary to have taken a high school course or its equivalent in order to be admitted to the university at Lawrence, but the agricultural college at Manhattan has a preparatory course to which pupils who have finished the eighth grade may be admitted. If you go from the eighth grade to the agricultural college to finish the preparatory

and college course and graduate as a civil engineer will require eight years. If you have finished a high school course to complete the college course and graduate as a civil engineer will require four years. There is no preparatory course at the state university. To complete the course there requires four years. Write president agricultural college and chancellor university.

Rights of Renter.

The school law says that one owning land in an adjoining district may send pupils to that district without paying tuition. What about a man who is a renter renting land in two districts? May he also send pupils to either school without additional tuition? MRS. T. H. B.

You have slightly misquoted the law. It provides that a land owner may send his children to the district in which he owns land but in which he does not live, provided it is more convenient for his children to attend the school in that district. Our state superintendent has ruled that the same privilege shall be granted to the renter as to the land owner.

Use of Face Powder.

Recently I had an argument with a woman in regard to the excessive use of face powders which I opposed. She tried to argue me down by saying that God places us here in infancy with powder on, hence it is justifiable. I considered such an argument an insult to God and humanity. Am I right? SUBSCRIBER.

I do not consider myself qualified to act as judge in a face powder discussion. The using of face powder is in my opinion entirely a matter of taste. There is no question of right or wrong involved in it. Women who use face powders to excess are vain and foolish. They either suppose that the powder enhances their beauty or they are vainly endeavoring to blot out the marks of age. They are wrong in both cases, and bring on themselves the penalties visited upon fools.

A Girl's Majority.

Some persons say that girls cannot inherit property until they are 21 but are of age at 18; can they do as they please without their parents' consent? A READER.

The law as amended by the last legislature places girls on the same plane as boys so far as attaining to rights of majority is concerned, with this exception, girls having reached the age of 18 prior to May 26, the date the new law went into effect, are of legal age although not yet 21. If they did not reach their 18th birthday before that date they are not of age until they are 21. The parents of a girl who was not 18 prior to May 26 have the same right to control her until she has reached the age of 21 that they have to control their boys up to that age.

Swindled.

I bought a farm which was greatly misrepresented. I paid only enough down to close the deal, but at that I am out a lot. The company which sold the land professed to be telling the truth about the place. Can we be forced to make further payment? ARTHUR KOEHLER.

Centerville, Miss.

If the company which sold you the land misrepresented the land and swindled you, you not only have an action for damages against the company but the managers of the company are liable to prosecution for misuse of the mails. Do not pay out any more money, but report the facts to the nearest United States district attorney. Be sure, however, that you are able to show that you were induced to purchase by false representations.

Widow's Pension.

I am a widow. My husband was killed in the tornado of May 25, leaving me and two little girls, the oldest 12, the other 10 years old. We are entirely without means to care for ourselves and I wish to know if myself and children are entitled to a pension and if so how much? What are the necessary steps for me to take in the matter? MOTHER OF THREE.

If you have been a resident of the county for one year you are entitled to receive a mother's pension of not to exceed \$25 a month. You must make application to the county commissioners, setting out the facts in regard to your condition. They make an investigation as to the facts about your condition and character and then may or may not grant the pension. I regret to say that in cases even such as yours, granting the pension is not mandatory but optional with the commissioners. However, I would suppose that a case like yours would appeal to almost any board of commissioners.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



The School of Successful Graduates

THE GREATEST YEAR in the history of America is before you. Business authorities predict a commercial expansion that will demand the employment of every young man and young woman as executives, department and office managers, secretaries, stenographers, stenotypists, bookkeepers, office clerks, etc.

The Kansas Wesleyan Business College—"Old K. W. B. C."—has always experienced a demand for its graduates that exceeded the supply. Graduates of this old established school are found in all branches of commercial activity—holding big, responsible positions throughout the West and Southwest. Our graduates are successful because of the practical business education we offer our students and the hearty co-operation extended in placing them in positions with agreeable surroundings, paying good salaries and with quick promotion as the reward for work well done. Some of the most successful business men and women throughout the West are graduates of the Kansas Wesleyan Business College.

Oldest and Largest West of the Mississippi

The Kansas Wesleyan Business College is the oldest and largest school of business and commerce west of the Mississippi River. This school offers you the opportunity to secure a practical business education that will assist you to realize your ambitions—to attain financial success. All

we ask is your willingness to learn—your determination to study. **ONLY A FEW MONTHS REQUIRED**—you can qualify for a good position in a few months. Our method of teaching is unique among the schools of America and the corps of instructors has been carefully selected because of the standard we demand.

Good Positions Guaranteed

Most of the banks and business houses of this section look to this institution for capable office help. We are constantly receiving more calls for graduates than we can supply, notwithstanding the always increasing enrollment.

No matter what you may be doing now—you can count on something better if you will take advantage of the sound business training we are offering you. If you will make up your mind **NOW** and enroll for **SUCCESS** and the **FUTURE**.

Plan Your Future Now

Hundreds of young men and young women will enter our college a few weeks hence. Why not be one among these hundreds of ambitious young people? Come to this big, successful school—founded on the cornerstone of Christian ideals and advanced business instruction, where character building and business training go hand in hand. Our tuition is low and living expenses in Salina are likewise low. Make your future sure and positive. Don't rely on luck. Prepare yourself now. Get an education—be ready for the responsibilities that bring you social and financial success—the comforts of life and the satisfaction of knowing you are safe against the trials and tribulations of your declining years.

L. S. WELLER, Registrar
KANSAS WESLEYAN
BUSINESS COLLEGE
 (Oldest and Largest in the West)

SALINA

KANSAS

Send For This Book Today

Just use the coupon or a postal. Simply sign your name and address and mail at once—don't wait. We will send you full and complete information about this successful business school—and tell you all about our course of studies and what we can do for you.



MAIL THIS FOR SUCCESS

L. S. WELLER, REGISTRAR,
 Kansas Wesleyan Business College, Salina, Kan.
 Without obligation on my part, please send me postpaid, your free catalog and illustrated literature. (Check off studies especially interested in.)

Stenography	Bookkeeping	Arithmetic
Banking	Penmanship	Auditing
Telegraphy	Merchandising	Advertising
Wireless Tele'y	General Course	Civil Service

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D. State..... Age.....

IT'S A PLEASURE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS



Fred W. Knapp, State Auditor,
 Topeka, Kansas.

Best Institution in the Country—Mr. Knapp says: "I find the training I obtained at the Kansas Wesleyan Business College an invaluable asset. I do not consider the education of any young person complete until he or she is specially trained for some definite course in life. I believe Kansas Wesleyan the best institution in the country for practical business training."



Pierce D. Metzger, Manager,
 United States Fidelity & Guarantee Co.,
 Cleveland, Ohio.

A Wonderful Institution—Mr. Metzger says: "The Kansas Wesleyan Business College is a wonderful institution for preparing young men and women for the business world by teaching them practical business methods. Many graduates of this strong school are holding the most responsible business positions in the country. I am glad I had my training in the Kansas Wesleyan."



Miss Ruth Burns, Cashier,
 Nara Visa State Bank.

Youngest bank cashier in New Mexico)
 Highly Recommends the School—Miss Burns says: "I owe my success to the excellent training secured at the Kansas Wesleyan Business College. I visited the leading business colleges of St. Louis and Kansas City and selected the Kansas Wesleyan because of the superiority of the training offered. I highly recommend this school to any one who wants a thorough business education."



R. E. Jaquier, Treasurer,
 International Harvester Co.,
 Salina, Kansas.

Every Man in Department a Graduate—Mr. Jaquier says: "I am proud to be a graduate of the Kansas Wesleyan Business College. Every man in our Accounting Dept. graduated from this school, also our Advertising Clerk and heads of various departments. The International Harvester Co. is a strong booster for Kansas Wesleyan."



And Don't Worry About the Labor Problem

Don't waste the time of two or three good men—shoveling and re-shoveling grain when storing it. Labor is too scarce and too valuable to squander in that way.

SANDWICH FARM ELEVATOR

Works With the Least Help

The Sandwich Farm Elevator releases your "hired hands" for other, more important duties. Needs only a boy to look after it—to do the work of seven men. Will store your small grain in the summer and your corn in the fall easier, quicker and cheaper than any other method. Has corn cleaning grate and screen, overhead wagon dump and many other big advantages. Runs by horse or engine power.

Eighteen thousand farmers are now using the Sandwich Farm Elevator and every one is highly pleased with its work. It doesn't rattle, can't sag nor clog. Made in rigid sections—straight as an arrow.

BUILT TO LAST FOREVER

The Sandwich is built of Cypress, the wood that outlasts iron and steel. It will still be on the job long after pine and poplar have rotted and fallen apart. Cypress costs no more, but you pay no more for its other material.

GET THIS FREE BOOK

Our latest elevator book contains facts, figures and pictures that you should have. Write today for your copy.



Sandwich Mfg. Co.

110 Liberty Street, Sandwich, Illinois
Manufacturer of Sandwich Corn Shellers, Hay Presses, Gasoline Engines, Feed Mills.

Branches: 1211 Main Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa; 410 Avenue A, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Statehouse Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

WRITE HOUSE NEAREST YOU

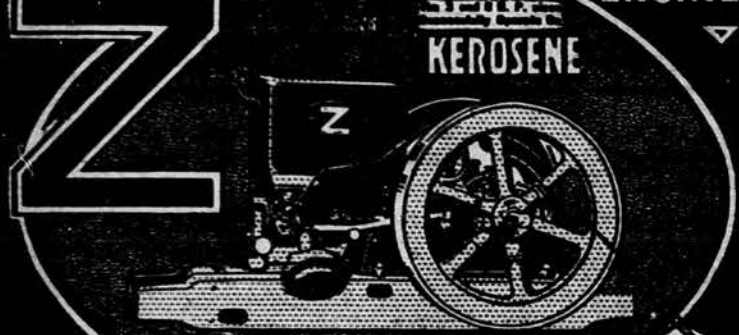


It's Cheaper To Do This



Costs US More But Not YOU

THE FARM ENGINE



Look for the "Z" on the Name Plate

It stands for strength and simplicity—trouble-proof construction—gun barrel cylinder bore—leak-proof compression—built-in magneto—quick starting—low first cost—low fuel cost—low upkeep—and every other necessary and desirable quality in engine construction.

More than Rated Power—A Wonder at the Price

In the "Z" you get Fairbanks-Morse quality at a popular price. It puts dependable, efficient, economical power within the reach of every farm owner.

The Service You Get When You Buy From Your Local Dealer

See the "Z" at your dealer's. He stands behind it to see that you get absolutely satisfactory service.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago

1 1/2 H.P. on shaft with BUILT-IN MAGNETO \$43.75 SHIPMENT-CHARGE ALL FOR FACTORY

Farmers Their Own Agents

BY C. D. RESLER
Chanute, Kan.

As representatives of our great agricultural interests we call the attention of the farmers to the fact that for the first time in the history of the country an organization has been effected and incorporated whereby the farmer becomes his own business manager in the disposal of his surplus products direct to the consumer thru a market system that is under his own control and supervision. He owns it.

By the entrance of the farmer into the marketing of his own products direct to the consumer thru his own market agency, he will be in a position to treat with other vocations and provide for himself an efficient and economic, a fair and just exchange of his products for such other products as he may need, on a live and let live basis.

Under such a system remuneration and dignity will be assured to the end that a profitable and dependable agriculture will be maintained and the consuming classes be at the same time protected against a gigantic system of exploitation, speculation and graft such as has been for many years sapping the life-blood from the occupation of farming and all other kindred and dependent occupations.

The system of marketing as adopted by the Farmers' Marketing association is at once the most economical, practical, efficient and just system of marketing that human ingenuity can devise. Every facility is afforded known to the business world. Every safeguard is provided for the protection of those who have any business to transact.

Farmers and shippers who have products to dispose of can do so to their own advantage. For instance, anyone desiring to dispose of a car of grain can ship to the Farmers' Marketing association and sell on arrival or have the grain placed in store in a terminal elevator and held for future sale at a nominal fee for storage and insurance.

If any money is desired on the shipment, the warehouse receipts are readily used as a basis for credit for 75 to 90 per cent of the value of the grain placed in store. The Federal Reserve Banks are required by law to lend money upon warehouse receipts in unlimited quantities thus affording a means of retaining products in store until the demand catches up with the supply.

Safety is provided for the faithful accounting of all returns for products sold from the fact that all employees and managers placed in charge of the various market bureaus will be required to furnish a bond in a reputable bonding company for a sufficient amount to safeguard the interest of all patrons. Dangers of "bust-ups" and absconders will be made impossible. In short every facility is provided for in this modern marketing system for the protection of those who deal thru it. Under the new federal grading law with state inspection laws the weights and grades will be established in a manner that will afford every protection and leave no room for dispute.

All employees are under the supervision of the board of directors who are elected by the stockholders. Indirectly the marketing system is under the direction of the great National Farmers' association, a broad, democratic organization of which every farmer is a member by virtue of his occupation. All farmers are welcomed to the annual conference which meets in Kansas City, Mo., the third week in February every year. This organization is composed of delegates chosen from all the various farm organizations and also delegates chosen by the governors of the various states, all such delegates to be chosen from the ranks of practical farmers who must qualify as such before being admitted to a voice and vote in the deliberations of the conference. No membership fee is charged. The expenses of the association are met by voluntary contribution.

Higher Prices for Horses

All indications point to an increased demand for draft horses in the future, but this will be a more discriminating demand than that which has existed in the past. In the future the demand will be for well grown and properly developed individuals. Breeders with this class of horses will be well repaid for their efforts providing proper publicity is given their stock. Experience has proved that a most effective kind of publicity is

that given thru showing at the state fairs. The Big Free Fair at Topeka offers excellent opportunities for such publicity, and the management is trying this year to give the Kansas Percheron breeders an extra opportunity by providing special classes for Kansas owned yearling Percheron stallions and also for Kansas owned yearling Percheron fillies—\$200 is offered in each of these classes. Colts shown in these classes are also eligible to show in the open classes. Every Kansas Percheron breeder should make an effort to show in these classes. The open classes are very attractive and the premiums are liberal.

Kansas Percherons have not been bringing the prices they justly deserve, largely because their worth has not been well enough known. With the bright prospects for the increased future demand it is hoped that Kansas draft horse breeders will show their horses at the Kansas fairs this year.

Old Ewes are Best

A farmer who has had no experience with sheep, but who is inclined to handle a small flock because of the attractive returns to be secured, asked one of the older sheep salesmen at Kansas City recently at what age ewes would give him the best results to start with. He was told that while the most profitable ewe to purchase is the 2-year-old that has had one lamb, practical sheepmen know this and such ewes are seldom offered for sale. He also said:

"In the hands of experienced men yearlings are desirable, but they require more attention, and at best will produce 15 per cent less lambs than older ewes. The older animals will yield the largest percentage of lambs, and as the ewes have had experience they will raise more of their lambs than the younger ewes."

"We have in mind a farmer who bought about 100 old ewes in 1915, and marketed close to 100 per cent of lambs. The next year he bought 100 yearling ewes, and raised only 58 lambs, and 16 of the ewes died at lambing. Even with a year's experience he could not handle the younger ewes. The old ewe did not need an experienced owner. We are of the opinion that the old ewe, with a fairly good mouth and a good udder is the best chance for the beginner, unless he is in a position to look carefully after the younger ewes."

Crops in Foreign Countries

A cablegram to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, gives the condition of cereal crops as good in Ireland and Italy, average in India and Egypt, moderate in France, Great Britain, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

The area of wheat in Italy is given as 10,626,000 acres in 1917, or 91 per cent of the 1916 acreage, and 89.3 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915; in India, 33,041,000 acres in 1917, or 109.6 per cent of the 1916 acreage, and 108.2 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915; and in Tunis, 1,310,000 acres in 1917, or 88.3 per cent of the 1916 acreage, and 101.6 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915.

The area of barley in France is given as 1,475,000 acres in 1917, or 95.3 per cent of the 1916 acreage; in Italy, 554,000 acres in 1917, or 91.3 per cent of the 1916 acreage, and 89 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915; and in Tunis, 1,038,000 acres in 1917, or 84.2 per cent of the 1916 acreage, and 91.7 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915.

The area of oats in France is given as 6,437,000 acres in 1917, or 82.6 per cent of the 1916 acreage; in Scotland, 1,040,000 acres in 1917, or 105 per cent of the 1916 acreage, and 109.2 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915; and in Italy, 1,137,000 acres in 1917, or 130.1 per cent of the 1916 acreage, and 91.7 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915.

The 1917 production of wheat in France is forecast as 161,674,000 bushels, or 75.5 per cent of the 1916 crop; in India, 379,309,000 bushels, or 119.3 per cent of the 1916 crop, and 105.2 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915; and in Japan, 28,533,000 bushels, or 93.7 per cent of the 1916 crop, and 107.7 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915.

The use of more and larger work horses in a team is one way to help solve the labor problem.

Plants must have not only an abundance of moisture but they must also have a sufficient quantity of plant food.

FARM ANSWERS

Selecting the Breeding Hogs.

Please tell me how to develop breeding sows and boars to the best advantage.
Shawnee Co. H. P. K.

This question was well answered in a recent issue of the White Breeders' Companion, and we quote from that paper herewith:

The foundation on which to build up a successful breeding animal is ample range, affording an abundance of exercise, and a rather narrow ration. Growth should be continuous and feed plentiful. The pigs should not be given so large a range and so little feed that they will develop nothing but bone; neither should they have so much to eat that they will become indolent and refuse to take the exercise required to develop necessary bone and muscle. Exercise will strengthen the sinews and develop strong legs, while a well-filled stomach will nourish these; and from this management we may expect a sow that will be strong, thrifty, and a good breeder, and a boar that will do good work in the herd without breaking down in any respect.

Gilts should not be served before the age of 3 months, bringing the first litter at 12 months. This gives sufficient time for the development of the reproductive organs.

The pigs which are to be used for breeding purposes should be selected during the time when the pigs are with the sow. If the breeder is raising hogs for market he will select only sows, castrating all boars. No boar should be used or sold that is not eligible to registry. If the breeder is raising purebred stock the inferior boars will be culled out and castrated, the others being kept for the breeding market.

Selections should be made as early as possible, depending on the skill of the breeder. That noted feeder, the late William Watson, used to select his show lambs and calves not later than 3 days old. He said an animal had at that age all the development of heart and rib it would ever get, and his results in the show ring bore out the accuracy of his judgment. However, all persons are not endowed with the keen insight into animal form that Watson possessed. A selection for a breeding animal should not be made unless there are good and sufficient reasons for it, and unless the breeder is quite sure he is right in making the selection. The sows selected should be from large litters and from dams that are good milkers, and of quiet, motherly dispositions.

While inbreeding is the surest and quickest means to fix type, it should be resorted to with the greatest care. The value of the system is that it enables the breeder to intensify desirable characteristics in a herd and makes improvement possible in a shorter time than where selection alone is used. It stands to reason that if desirable characteristics may be intensified, the same will be true of the undesirable ones. Much of the disaster which seems to have followed inbreeding probably has been due to the fact that this point was overlooked or given only slight importance, and thus loss of vitality and constitution and susceptibility to disease have followed. Therefore if the young breeder contemplates inbreeding, he should avoid matings which would tend to unite similar defects. Not only should care be taken to prevent this in the animals mated, but there also should be no chance of bad effects due to the inheritance of undesirable characteristics from parents and other ancestors. Some of the greatest work ever done in hog breeding has been based on these principles.

A straight corn diet which many hogs receive from one year's end to the other also lessens vitality, and the researchers of the Wisconsin Experiment station have shown that this probably is brought about by retarding the development of the vital organs. A minimum of inbreeding and a varied diet, including ample range, will therefore better enable the herd to resist the attacks of disease.

Essentials of Plymouth Rocks.

What is the history of the Plymouth Rock breed of chickens?
Wilson Co. C. K. R.

The Plymouth Rock has been for years the most popular breed in the United States. The Barred Plymouth Rock was the original variety and it was developed in the United States, various lines of blood being used in the making. It is probable that the Dominique, the Black Cochins, the Black Java, the Brahma, and the Pitt Game were used for this purpose. The size and type or shape of all the varieties of Plymouth Rocks are supposed to be identical. In general the breed may be described as a good-sized, rather long-bodied chicken, with a fairly prominent breast and good depth of body, showing when dressed a well-rounded, compact carcass. This breed has a single comb and yellow legs, bill, and skin. The standard weight of cocks is 9½ pounds; of hens, 7½ pounds; cockerels, 8 pounds; pullets, 6 pounds. They are layers of good-sized, brown-shelled eggs, and are reputed especially as winter layers.

Fight the House Flies.

How can flies be controlled on the farm to the best advantage?
Montgomery Co. G. V. O.

Perhaps the most important thing is to remove the manure from around the buildings, as the flies breed in this material. Under ordinary conditions the entire life cycle of the fly occupies only eight or nine days, but from the time the egg is deposited until the larval migratory stage is reached but four days are required. For this reason it is essential that the manure be removed at least every four days if fly breeding is to be prevented. The same rule applies to collections of refuse, organic waste and decaying vegetable matter. If material of this nature remains exposed for a longer period than four days it necessarily becomes a breeding spot for flies. Its removal and early destruction is therefore to be urged. Next to stable manure the outhouse or privy of rural communities deserves at-

tention. House flies which develop in or frequent human excrement are many times more dangerous than those which frequent other filthy areas; therefore every effort should be made to eliminate this particular source of flies. Fortunately this is not a difficult procedure. While many types of sanitary privies have been devised, all should have the one common provision of preventing the ingress of insects. This is best accomplished by screening. Every aperture should be protected in this manner, and if openings exist either in the masonry or woodwork they should be closed. The seat should be self-closing, and if ventilating openings are present in the receptacle or other portion they should be screened properly.

Alfalfa Hay for Work Horses.

Has alfalfa hay any great value for work horses?
Jewell Co. I. O. E.

There is approximately 35 per cent more available protein in 1 pound of alfalfa hay than in 1 pound of shelled corn. This fact emphasizes the necessity of looking upon alfalfa hay as a concentrate rather than as a roughage.

Allowing the work horse to eat large amounts of alfalfa is not only wasteful but dangerous, for the overloaded and distended digestive apparatus crowds upon the heart and lungs, making it difficult for the horse to breathe freely, thus depriving him of a sufficient amount of oxygen when at hard work. Furthermore, practically all the protein that is not utilized by the body must be eliminated thru the kidneys. This results in hyperstimulation or even inflammation of these organs and excessive urination.

Feeding excessive amounts of protein also has a cloying effect upon the whole animal system, resulting in impaired nutrition, filling and swelling of the legs and hocks, inability to stand hard work, excessive sweating, and impaired respiration.

However, the feeding of from 4 to 10 pounds daily of alfalfa hay that has not been cut until quite mature, and that is free from dust, mold, or smut, has proved to be a very satisfactory practice.

Whenever possible horses fed alfalfa hay should also have access to prairie, cane, or kafir hay, straw, or corn fodder to add bulk to the ration and to satisfy the craving that always results when very rich feeds are fed for long periods of time. When compelled to use alfalfa only as the roughage portion of the ration one should not feed more than 1 pound daily for 100 pounds live weight.

The use of mature, well cured, clean alfalfa hay will reduce the cost of feed materially when substituted for a part of the prairie or timothy hay portion of the ration. One pound of alfalfa hay may be substituted for ½ to 2 pounds of prairie or timothy hay until from one-third to one-half of the prairie or timothy hay has been replaced by alfalfa hay, the amount depending on the quality of the alfalfa.
DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL.

Potato Improvement by Seed Selection.

Will you explain the method of improving potatoes by seed selection?
Douglas Co. G. N. B.

One of the most important means of increasing the yield, quality, and uniformity of the potato crop in Kansas is the improvement of the seed. The best method to use on the farm is that of "hill selection." This method has given excellent results on farms throughout the state. It consists of going thru the field when the potatoes are ripe and with a fork digging the hills that look promising. Only the potatoes from the hills which produce at least four or five marketable, well shaped tubers are saved for seed. Enough seed should be selected to plant a plot which would be expected to yield sufficient seed for the next year's planting. This plot should be on good soil and should be well cultivated.

This plan should be continued year after year by selection from the seed plot. An increase of 25 per cent or more in the yield may reasonably be expected when this method is followed. One of the greatest benefits derived from careful selection is the reduction in the amount of unmarketable potatoes.

Flies Will Develop Rapidly.

How long does it take an ordinary house fly to develop from the egg stage to adult fly?
Bourbon Co. J. L. B.

Under average conditions the entire cycle of development from egg to adult fly occupies from eight to 10 days, but the time may be prolonged under unsuitable conditions of temperature or food supply to 20 days or more. When the eggs are deposited upon nonfermenting vegetable matter, the period also may be somewhat lengthened, but the instinct of the female invariably leads her to place her eggs in the most favorable locality. The important consideration is, however, the ordinary developmental period, from eight to 10 days. Manure, filth, or garbage which has been exposed for a longer period than one week is almost sure to breed flies. The removal of such filth and manure as often as twice a week, or its proper protection, will largely prevent the breeding of these insects. The relation between the quantity of such material present and the number of flies is always direct and definite and its removal is invariably followed by a decrease in the fly population.

Thinning the Fruit.

Does thinning pay with fruit?
Reno Co. H. A.

If there is any excess of fruit, that is more than the tree can develop to a normal size without a sacrifice of the strength of the tree, it should be

thinned out. This thinning should be done early in the summer. Whenever necessary, careful thinning always pays as it results in larger fruit and to a considerable extent prevents the biennial bearing habit of many trees, thus insuring a crop of fruit every overbearing season. Excessive fruit bearing may sometimes so exhaust the tree that it suffers serious winter injury. The removal of fruit buds in pruning is one means of thinning the fruit on a tree that is naturally in the habit of

You Ride the Tool
—Not the Tractor

See how the operator of a Moline Universal Two-Wheel Tractor sits on the seat of the implement just as he would if he were driving a team. You know you couldn't ride your horses and do a good job of cultivating, plowing, drilling, mowing or any other kind of farm work. Neither can you do it with a tractor. With the Moline Universal Tractor you sit where you can watch the work the implement is doing. You simply guide it with the steering wheel—easier than you can guide a team—everything is right at your finger tips with plenty of power. You can work as many hours as you wish in all kinds of weather—on all kinds of jobs.

MOLINE ORIGINAL **UNIVERSAL**
2 WHEEL **TRACTOR**

Does All Farm Work Without Horses



PLOWING



DISCING



DRILLING



HARVESTING



CUTTING CORN

- It is heavy enough to do all farm work, yet light enough to work on soft plowed ground without packing the soil.
- It will cultivate as well as plow.
- It will do your discing, harrowing, planting, mowing, haying, harvesting—in short, anything you can do with horses and all belt work on the average farm.
- It will do all this easier, quicker, cheaper than with horses.
- It pulls the load of 5 horses and furnishes 10 to 12 horse power on the belt.
- It is made and backed by one of the best, strongest, most dependable farm implement companies in the world, and built in the largest tractor factory in the world.
- It is the only tractor which will do all farm work without horses.
- It is low in first cost and inexpensive to operate.

Costs Less Than 4 Horses
Does the Work of 7 Horses

Write for our Catalog Folder and read how everywhere farmers are solving the power and hired help problems on their farms; how they are doing their farm work easier, better, quicker, and making more money. Learn how you can make your work easier and get it done on time and grow bigger, better crops. Write today.

MOLINE PLOW CO. Dept. 23
Moline, Ill.

The Moline Line includes:
Corn Planters, Cotton Planters, Cultivators, Corn Binders, Grain Drills, Harrows, Hay Rakes, Hay Bales, Line Spreaders, Mowers, Mower Spreaders, Plows (Chilled and Steel), Reapers, Scales, Seeders, Stalk Cutters, Farm Trucks, Vehicles, Wagons; also Stephens Six Automobiles

\$16.00 22 Sweep Foot Grider. **\$21.00** 22 Sweep Foot Grider.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

GURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
610 E. Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

"The Midnight Marriage"



The greatest love story ever written; a fascinating tale of love and romance; thrilling scenes; startling climaxes. To quickly introduce our popular monthly magazine, the Household, containing from 20 to 32 pages of short stories, serials and special departments we will send this book free for 3 one-year subscriptions at 26c each.

The Household, Dept. MM-16, Topeka, Kan.

"Ropp's Commercial Calculator" Free

A Book of Great Value to Every Farmer



The greatest time and labor saver ever offered the American farmer. Also a great money-saver and money-maker. Shows you how to accurately and instantly figure out any problem that may come up—how to figure estimates, wages, taxes and interest on any sum of money, any number of days, at any rate—tells bushels and pounds in loads of grain; correct amount at any price; weight and prices of livestock; contents of cribs, wagons, bins, etc. It is a "lightning calculator" always ready when you want it. Bound in red cloth covers, 128 pages, pocket size. One copy of this famous book free to all who send us two 3-months subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze at 25 cents each. Show this copy of your paper to your friends. They will gladly give you their subscription order. Address

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. RC-20, Topeka, Kan.

SAVE the GRAIN

Don't let rats, mice, bugs and rain ruin the Nation's Bread. Your country needs the food you need the money. Be prepared to hold the crop if conditions warrant it.

BUCKEYE GRAIN BINS

\$55.00 AND UP

200 to 5000 Bushels
Saves insurance cost; Loss from rain and snow, loss from mould. Loss from thieves.

WRITE TODAY—PRICES MAY ADVANCE TOMORROW

There is nothing of the "tin can" about the Buckeye. It's the "crib with the steel rib." Built of heavy galvanized sheet steel, double braced and tight. Will last for many years. Write today.

THE PIERCE COMPANY
1111 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Save SILO Filling

Climax F \$125

pipe and extra knives. Cuts 60 tons a day—power 6 H. Gas. Larger sizes if wanted. FREE TRIAL stock on hand. Write today.

AMERICAN SILO SUPPLY CO.,
202 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LUMBER

Direct From Mill—Wholesale Prices
Quick shipments. You inspect before paying. Send us your carpenter's bill for prompt freight prepaid estimate. Ask for free bargain millwork catalog.

Keystone Lumber Company
332-18 South Sprague St. Tacoma, Wa.

For a Larger Wheat Acreage

Government assurance that Kansas farmers will receive \$2 a bushel for their wheat will stimulate production next year. This statement was made by Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who returned recently from Washington, where he has been conferring with members of the food administration department. Dr. Waters who is head of the Kansas council of defense, pointed out the necessity of setting a minimum price to be received by farmers, to assure them that they will lose no money in buying seed enough to plant 10 million acres.

A minimum price of \$2.25, based on the central markets, was urged by Dr. Waters. This will make the price at local markets \$2 a bushel. His purpose in making this request of the department was for the increased interest among the farmers that would result.

"A farmer cannot be blamed for failure to invest high priced seed, labor, machinery and feed, to sow more than a normal crop unless he knows he will be protected in case the war should end before he markets the crop," Dr. Waters said. "In the bill which passed the Senate last Saturday providing for a food control board, the board will be required to fix the minimum price of wheat at not less than \$2 a bushel. That does not mean, however, that the minimum may not be placed at \$2.50, providing the board decides that to be a fair price for wheat. Nothing will go so far to boost the Kansas acreage to 10 million acres as a price of \$2 or over. If Congress will just leave the food control bill as the Senate passed it, the outlook for a big wheat crop in Kansas is very promising."

The seriousness of the war situation has not gone so deeply into the minds of the people of the Middle West, according to Dr. Waters, as it has those living in Washington and the East where intense preparations are being made. He urged at every opportunity that the plain facts be printed, so the people could know what they face. He suggested that the censorship of news pertaining to the war be abolished. People cannot be expected to economize or give liberally of their sons, money or even their every day pleasures, when they think the war will end in a year, he said.

Take Care of the Asparagus

Don't ignore the asparagus bed, now that the cutting season is over. It has given you its food contribution; now see that it has plant food to make a good growth. Full information on the growing of this crop is contained in a new publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 829, "Asparagus," which deals with asparagus growing both on a commercial scale and in the home garden. The bulletin discusses the culture of this vegetable, its various diseases, forcing, canning, and also good methods of marketing. It may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Teaching in Rotation

How can we vitalize the teaching of agriculture in the rural schools? No more important problem is presented to American educators today. It can be solved in but one way: Rotate the subjects. This will prevent skimming, and repetition; it will sustain interest—keep the subject alive. The teaching of agriculture in rural schools never will be a success so long as we teach the same thing over and over again, year after year, or allow the teacher to skim all the branches and leave a subject barren and uninteresting for the teacher who follows the next year.—Country Magazine.

Weaning the Pigs

The little pig is accustomed to a diet of milk. His stomach is very delicate and sudden changes play havoc with it. Accustom him to grain and grasses before weaning, and there will be no material effect on him at weaning time. Careful weaning often spells the difference between profit and loss in hog growing.

Make a cheesecloth bag to hold the washed lettuce in the ice box.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Water for Stock and Home or Irrigation

When you buy Clipper equipment you are thru with expense. No upkeep or bother.

Even tho you don't get rain YOU CAN ALWAYS HAVE WATER.

H₂O equals water—that's science. Wind plus Clipper mill means water—that's common sense.



Never-out-of-fix. **Clipper Windmill**
6 or 8 foot wheels.

Best workmanship and material goes into its manufacture. Friction eliminated by simplicity of construction. Only 9 parts to engine proper. All shaftings run in hard oil case—practically a self-oiler. Best bronze bushings used. You do not have to throw the Clipper mill out of gear to shut it off. Looks out of gear during storm automatically.

The Clipper clips along in a slight wind.

Special prices this month only. Write today.

Clipper Windmill & Pump Co.
Dept. C, 15th & Santa Fe, Topeka, Kan.

Columbian



Platform Not Included

METAL GRAIN BINS

Solve the Farm Storage Problem

They protect any grain from damage by fire, rats or weather. The ventilating system improves the quality and reduces shrinkage to less than 1%. Thousands of Columbian Bin Owners hold their grain for higher prices and more than double their profit. Be one of them—don't give the Speculator half the profit on your crop.

Columbian Metal Bins are made of best quality galvanized or enameled metal—No. 20 ga. in the walls. Substantially constructed with reinforced bolted joints. Everything furnished complete—no extras.

Write for Below Market Prices

delivered at your station and handsomely illustrated booklet. Don't Delay—Only a few Galvanized Bins Left. Sold by progressive dealers everywhere.

Columbian Steel Tank Co.
1608 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

CHIEF Sunshine Hog House Windows



CORN HARVESTER

Self Gathering for cutting Corn, Cane and Kafir Corn. Cuts and throws in piles on harrow, then and horse cuts and shocks equal to a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$225 with fodder binder. The only self gathering corn harvester on the market, that is giving universal satisfaction. Dexter L. Woodward, Sandy Creek, N. Y., writes: "8 years ago I purchased your Corn Harvester. Would not take 4 times the price of the machine if I could not get another one." Clarence F. Higgins, Spaworth, Okla., "Works 5 times better than I expected. Saved \$40 in labor this fall." Roy Apple, Farmersville, Ohio, "I have used a corn shocker, corn binder and 4 rowed machine, but your machine beats them all and takes less time of any machine I have ever used." John F. Haag, Mayfield, Oklahoma, "Your harvester gave good satisfaction while using during our blizzard." E. F. Hoenig, Oils, Colo., "Just received a letter from my father saying he received the corn binder and he is cutting corn and cane now. Says it works fine and that I can sell lots of them next year." Write for free catalog showing pictures of harvesters of work and testimonials.

PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kansas.

Drilling Wells is a Year Round Business

Drilling Water Wells is a profitable, healthful year-round business. There are wells all around you to be drilled. Don't you want to get into a money-making business for yourself? Write for particulars. **Star Drilling Machine Co.**
644 Washington St., Akron, Ohio

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE

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

If your subscription is soon to run out, enclose \$1.00 for a one-year subscription or \$2.00 for a two-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Special Subscription Blank

Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Please find enclosed \$1.00, for which send me the Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year. \$2.00 two

My subscription is..... (Say whether "new" or "renewal.")

My Name

Postoffice

State..... St., Box or R. F. D.

Hog Costs at Wichita

BY J. C. HOLMES

A hog feeding demonstration was finished last week at the Wichita Stock Yards. There were 14 lots of hogs. Animals fed on corn and alfalfa pasture made the cheapest pork, with a cost of \$12.33 a hundred pounds. The ration of corn shorts and meat meal was second. Corn shorts and alfalfa pasture was third, with corn shorts and buttermilk a close fourth. The lot fed corn shorts, meat meal and alfalfa pasture sold for \$15.45 a hundred, which was the highest price received; while those fed on buttermilk brought 20 cents less. The corn shorts and buttermilk made the best gain, making 1.69 pounds a head a day, at a cost of \$13.17 a hundred. The corn and meat meal lot made a good record, and came in a close third in gain and cost. The corn alone lot cost \$17.28 a hundred with a small gain a day.

The lot fed corn and shorts made a medium gain with a little higher cost in the best lots. With shorts at \$2.50 a hundred, corn \$1.68 a bushel, meat meal \$3.50 a hundred and buttermilk 3 cents a gallon it was hoped the shorts would cheapen the gain, but it did this only in connection with the meat meal. The lot fed corn and alfalfa hay started off very uneven and lost out in the race the first 30 days. Meat meal fed with alfalfa pasture caused the hogs to eat less pasture and increased the cost a little, but did not increase the gain. However, they sold for 10 cents more a hundred. So it is profitable to finish with meat meal even when a feeder has alfalfa pasture where corn is so expensive. The hogs fed meat meal fed even better than the hogs fed corn and alfalfa, or corn and shorts. Alfalfa hay added to a ration of corn and meat meal showed very little results; while alfalfa added to corn and shorts cheapened the gain slightly and gave the hogs an even appearance and a better gain.

Hogs weighing 120 pounds were started on feed May 21 in this demonstration, and made a rapid gain the first 30 days. Four of the lots gained 2 pounds a head a day in this time, but the last 30 days gave a decided slump in gain, due to the hot weather and to the animals eating less grain. The grain was all fed in self-feeders. Definite results of this demonstration may be secured by writing to the Cattle and Hog Feeding Demonstration, Live Stock Exchange, Wichita, Kan.

Business Sense in Office

The Pathfinder, being a non-partisan paper, never exalts one candidate above another while a campaign is on, for it does not aim to influence votes, but now that the heat of election is over it is proper to point the moral which is illustrated in the case of Kansas. We are going to quote freely from addresses made by Governor Capper—because the principles which he lays down are typical and the verdict at the polls showed that the people approved them. Here for instance is his definition of government:

Government is service, nothing else, or it is not government. Its purpose is not furnishing jobs to men who cannot or will not make a living. It is not to supply rewards to vote-getters, or fat contracts to business men who contribute campaign funds. It is not intended to be the prize of a perpetual political game between the "ins" and the "outs," and to be farmed out and exploited by the "ins." We are getting away from this kind of government. We must use our politics to help the people, not to loot and exploit them. We must make state and county government a business and a science. The people want and they are entitled to and they must and will have, a dollar's worth of genuine service, a dollar's worth of actual value for every dollar of the public money they pay as taxes. Real government is coming, with expert management of all public affairs solely in the interest of the people, with responsibility and authority centered in a few directors chosen by the people and responsible to them. And these directors are going to employ men trained and fitted for the work required of them, just as a big corporation employs its men.

It is not surprising that Governor Capper's appeal won him the votes; such a man may not please the professional politicians, who fatten on partisanship, but he is bound to be strong with the people—not only those of his own party but others as well. He becomes larger than his party, when he lays down the principle that it is his sacred duty to serve not merely his party but all the people.—The Pathfinder, Washington, D. C.

Currants are heavy yielders. When given good treatment, yields of 250 to 300 bushels an acre are not unknown.

HAYNES

"America's First Car"

3½¢ per mile—less than most small cars
—the average cost of operating a comfortable, roomy, high-powered Haynes

Over 1,200 motorists, many farmers included, after driving Haynes cars a total of 12,835,000 miles, report an average cost at current prices of but 3½¢ per mile for tires, repairs, oil and gasoline—over 28 miles for \$1.

Even where usage exceeds 30,000 and 40,000 miles, Haynes "Light Sixes" are in A-1 condition, operating as cheaply as ever.

The Haynes "Light Six" of today, aside from possessing all recent improvements, is basically the same as its predecessors. Since 1914 no radical changes have been made in the motor. This assures similar low maintenance costs and equally long life from the Haynes which you get.

"Better pay more for your car and less to keep it going."

Write for the Haynes catalog now!

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. A.

HAYNES
"America's Greatest Light Six"
\$1595—\$1725
Wire Wheels Additional

HAYNES
"America's Greatest Light Twelve"
\$2295—\$2225
Including Wire Wheels
All prices f. o. b. Kokomo



25th Successful
Year (1893-1917)



For Dependable Service
Bill Your Live Stock To

Lee Live Stock Com. Co.

We Make a Specialty of Buying Stockers and Feeders.

Kansas City, Mo.

Send for Free Market Paper and Market Letters.

I WONDER WHY THEY ARE
TELLING MEN WHAT EVERYBODY
HAS KNOWN FOR 85 YEARS

THE POINT IS: NOW
YOU CAN GET THE
GENUINE GRAVELY
AROUND HERE



EVERYBODY IS FALLING
INTO STEP—BILL POSTER'S
BILLBOARDS ARE BEING
READ

GRAVELY'S CELEBRATED Chewing Plug

BEFORE THE INVENTION
OF OUR PATENT AIR-PROOF POUCH,
GRAVELY PLUG TOBACCO
MADE STRICTLY FOR ITS CHEWING QUALITY
WOULD NOT KEEP FRESH IN THIS SECTION.
NOW THE PATENT POUCH KEEPS IT
FRESH AND CLEAN AND GOOD.
A LITTLE CHEW OF GRAVELY IS ENOUGH
AND LASTS LONGER THAN A BIG CHEW
OF ORDINARY PLUG.

P. B. Gravely Tobacco Co. DANVILLE, VA. ESTABLISHED



Your Flag—Your President



This Beautiful Picture FREE

Every loyal citizen of America should show their colors. You now have the opportunity to show your patriotism by displaying this beautiful picture in your home. It is a picture of President Woodrow Wilson draped with a beautiful American flag in colors. The picture is 10x14 inches in size, printed on good quality of heavy off-set paper. There are 14 beautiful tints and colors in this picture and the 10-inch flag that drapes the picture is the most beautiful in design and colors we have ever seen. The picture is produced by what is called the off-set process and is the most expensive of all color prints and the result is a picture that can hardly be distinguished from a genuine oil color portrait.

SPECIAL FREE OFFER—We will send this lovely picture free and postpaid to all who send us two 6-months' subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at 60¢ each or free with your own renewal one year at \$1.00.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. M, Topeka, Kan.

Our brave soldier and sailor boys are going to the front. Loyal, patriotic citizens must cheer and encourage them by displaying the colors in their homes and shops. Displaying the Red, White and Blue spells Patriotism and Love for America. The flag we offer you is 3x5 feet, sewed stripes, guaranteed fast colors. We were very fortunate in getting this supply of sewed stripes flags because flags of all kinds have been so much in demand that we have heretofore been unable to purchase them at any price.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER—For a short time only we will send one of these big, sewed stripes flags free and postpaid for four yearly subscriptions to Capper's Weekly at 50 cents each, \$2.00 in all. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.

Capper's Weekly, Dept. FM-2, Topeka, Kan.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

Wheat is Good in East Kansas

The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture shows that wheat is turning out better than expected in many of the Eastern and several of the South-Central counties, amounting in some of the Eastern counties to as much as 7 and 8, and, in one, 10 bushels more to the acre than correspondents' estimates of prospective yields in June. Gains in these sections, however, were to some extent offset by further losses in the Northwest.

The general average condition of the state's growing corn, based on 100 as representing satisfactory growth and development, is 51.4, or a decline of 27 points since the June report. High temperatures, hot winds and lack of moisture are the causes of depreciation. So far as grain-making possibilities are concerned much corn is regarded as a failure even though assured of abundant moisture in the future, and this particularly applies to the counties of the western two-thirds, in many of which large areas of abandoned wheat ground were planted to corn. The soil everywhere is too dry except in a few scattered communities which have been favored with local rains. Soaking rains are badly needed in all parts of the state for all crops, grain and forage.

Nemaha County—Corn has begun to tassel and every day that rain is withheld will be injurious to the crop. Oats yielding from 30 to 60 bushels. Second crop of alfalfa good.—C. W. Ridgeway, July 27.

Clay County—The dry weather has almost ruined the corn crop. Threshing almost finished. Potatoes will be about a third of a crop. Farmers believe it too dry to plow for wheat.—H. H. Wright, July 28.

Boone County—Corn and feed need rain badly. Feed situation becoming serious. Not enough wheat raised to reseed the county. Wheat \$2.80; corn \$2.25; eggs 24c; butterfat 35c.—C. O. Thomas, July 27.

Russell County—Hot, dry weather. Pasture short and everybody selling cattle. Feed small and suffering for rain. Some farmers will plant feed yet if it rains soon. The little showers injure the corn.—M. Bushell, July 28.

Hamilton County—Hot, dry winds are playing havoc with our crops. Corn and kafir will be failures if we do not have rain soon. Eggs and chicken crop good, but grain for feed very scarce and high. Stock getting

fat. Many mules and horses for sale but no buyers. Broom crop is fine. Butter 35c; eggs 27c; butterfat 33c; chickens 15c; fry 50c.—W. H. Brown, July 28.

Neos County—Local rains partly relieved the drought situation, but some parts of the county still are dry. Crops late because of replanting. A large acreage of wheat will be sown if the ground can be prepared.—C. D. Foster, July 28.

Johnson County—Rain at once would greatly benefit the corn. Pastures dry and brown. Haying almost finished. A large acreage of grain is now in stack. Wheat yields from 10 to 30 bushels; oats 40 to 70.—L. E. Douglas, July 28.

Douglas County—Hot winds are damaging crops considerably. Corn suffering for rain and pastures drying up. Shock threshing over this week. Some oats made 100 bushels an acre; wheat 50. Lots of small tractors being sold.—O. L. Cox, July 30.

Pawnee County—Nice rains of last week did not benefit the corn as much as it should have to insure a good crop. Some farmers are plowing. Wheat \$2.50; corn 45c; butterfat 35c; eggs 25c; butterfat 34c.—C. E. Chesterman, July 28.

Woodson County—Extremely hot and dry. Corn suffering considerably. Grass dying, water scarce and cattle not doing well on pasture. Hay drying up, but soon will be put up. Many hogs and cattle going to market.—E. F. Opperman, July 28.

Osborne County—We have had little rain for seven weeks. Crops are burning up. Thousands of acres of corn will not make fodder. Feed situation serious. Cattle being shipped out. Seed wheat will have to be shipped in.—W. F. Arnold, July 28.

Osage County—Wheat, rye and oats threshing finished with record breaking crops, and selling at record breaking prices. Hay being baled and sold. Garden products cheaper in proportion than grain. Weather a little dry for corn.—H. L. Ferris, July 28.

Sherman County—Good wheat and barley in stack, but most of it was out for forage. Some wheat to thresh yet for feed and seed. Corn, hay, cane and all late forage crops are at a standstill. Stock doing nicely; grass dry but grazing good.—J. E. Moore, July 28.

Stevens County—Not more than a dozen farmers will have seed wheat from their crop. Spring crops not very clean, as most farmers planted too much, due to the wheat failure. Pastures good and stock doing nicely. Numerous new buildings going up.—Monroe Traver, July 28.

Meade County—Feed rolls up in the daytime, but unrolls at night. Some wheat to thresh, but the quality is poor. Corn is beyond saving now. Everything high. Second cutting of alfalfa very light. Bean crop is a failure. Feed high and scarce.—W. A. Harvey, July 28.

Smith County—We need a general good rain for the corn. Corn looks well but it has reached the point where it must have moisture soon if it makes any part of a crop. Threshing in progress. Oats are light and yield from 6 to 15 bushels. Pastures

drying up and cattle being shipped out. Butter at 40c; eggs 26c.—Ernest Crown, July 27.

Clark County—Wheat threshing in progress and all the crop will be required for seed. Subsoil thoroughly dried out and unless sufficient rains come soon the kafir, milo and forage feed crops will be a failure. Second alfalfa crop very light. Cattle being shipped out.—H. C. Jacobs, July 26.

Doniphan County—We have not had rain for over 2 weeks. Pastures drying badly. Farmers are feeding hay. Corn holding its own. Threshing begun with a light wheat crop but good quality. Oats and potatoes good. Apples of good quality but yield lighter than a year ago.—C. Culp, Jr., July 27.

Jackson County—Pastures drying up and corn needs rain badly. Farmers stacking and threshing wheat and oats. Wheat yielding fairly; oats 30 to 70 bushels. Some stock being sold because of drought and shortage of feed. Wheat \$2.65; oats 70c; corn \$2.10; hay \$10 to \$15.—F. O. Grubbs, July 28.

Harper County—Hot and dry. Alfalfa crop very poor. Not much plowing done for next year's crops. Wheat threshing will last about 2 weeks longer. Wheat yield is from 6 to 30 bushels; oats almost a failure. Prices very high. Wheat \$2.60; corn \$2.25; oats 85c; flour \$8.80.—H. E. Henderson, July 28.

Russell County—Harvest is over and threshing begun. Wheat making 1 to 3 bushels. We had a good rain July 21 which was the first since June 5. Will have half a crop of corn with favorable weather from now on. Grass short. Good many cattle going to market. Eggs 25c.—T. R. Wilkerson, July 28.

Stafford County—This county is 100 per cent bone dry. Hot and dry. Corn suffering and unless we have rain soon, the crop will not amount to much. Threshing in progress in districts where wheat was raised, and the quality is from medium to best. Pastures short. Wheat \$2.40.—S. E. Veatch, July 28.

Anderson County—Western section of the county had a rain and hail July 18 which did considerable damage to gardens and corn. Threshing progressing rapidly. Wheat yielding from 15 to 40 bushels; oats 25 to 50. A good second crop of alfalfa put up in good condition. Butterfat 35c; eggs 28c.—G. W. Kiblinger, July 24.

Marshall County—Our last good rain fell June 5. Potato crop cut short and dried up. Harvest over and threshing begun. Oats yielding from 40 to 60 bushels; wheat good. Corn laid by and second cutting of alfalfa in stack. Too dry to plow for wheat. Wheat \$2.40; corn \$2; oats 55c; potatoes \$1.50.—C. A. Kjellberg, July 28.

Buying the Seed Wheat

The seed wheat committee of the state council of defense offers its services to those wishing to purchase carload lots

of seed wheat for cash. If you wish to purchase one or more carloads of seed wheat for cash, send your order to the seed wheat committee, Topeka, Kan., and it will be placed promptly with some reliable grainman, miller or farmer having suitable wheat for sale at a reasonable price. In many counties having a surplus of good wheat the grainmen and millers have offered to fill orders for seed from the seed wheat committee absolutely without profit and with carefully selected wheat.

Shippers of the wheat will draw upon the purchaser direct with bill-of-lading attached as is the custom of the grain trade. In addition to the cost of the wheat at the point of shipment the purchaser must, of course, pay the freight charges to his station. Before an order is sent to the seed wheat committee, the money to pay for the wheat must be on deposit in the bank of the purchaser, and a statement to this effect from the bank must accompany the order.

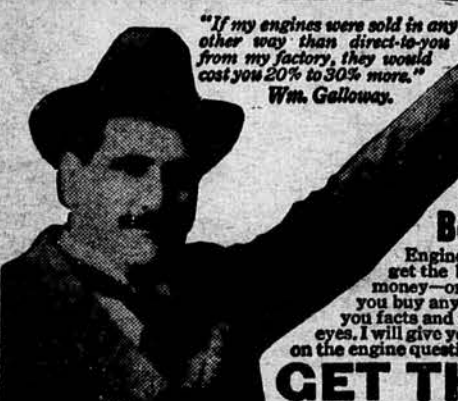
The seed wheat committee cannot undertake to secure always the shipment of the exact number of bushels ordered, if this is stated in the order, for a car of the required capacity may not be available, but the instructions of the purchaser will be followed as closely as possible. The order must be for not less than 1,000 bushels for a smaller quantity cannot be shipped at carlot rates. One man may order a car, or any number may join in doing so. No organization, county or otherwise, is necessary.

The seed wheat committee will handle only wheat that is to be used for seed and which will be sold at cost by the purchaser to those wishing seed if the full amount ordered is not for his own use. The right to refuse to handle any order submitted is reserved.

To cover the necessary expenses connected with the work of the seed wheat committee a charge of 1 cent a bushel will be made on all cash orders. This amount will not be included in the draft made by the shipper, but will be rendered in a separate bill to the purchaser.

Kansas needs higher crop yields.

MAKE GALLOWAY ENGINES HELP YOU!



"If my engines were sold in any other way than direct-to-you from my factory, they would cost you 20% to 30% more."
Wm. Galloway.

They Will Make You Big Money!

Let a Galloway Engine do your hard work. It works without pay any hour of the day. The only feed it needs is a little fuel and oil. It will make you money because it saves it for you. I make engines for any farm work, from the small stationary 1 1/2 horse power to run your separator and pump your water, to the great, big 16 horse power, horse-drawn portable engine for filling your silo or running your thrasher.

Before You Buy Your Engine Consult Me!

Engine buying is a big, important step. If you are not posted, you may not get the best engine for your work. You might not get full value for your money—or you might pay too much or too little. So, I say: Consult me before you buy any engine. Hear what I have to tell you about engines. I will give you facts and figures about engine making and engine selling that will open your eyes. I will give you some startling information on engine prices that will put you right on the engine question and show you how to make every dollar of your engine money count.

GET THIS FREE BOOK NOW

IT TELLS EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT ENGINES

My big free book goes right to the bottom of the engine problem. It covers everything about engines from A to Z. It explains engines so you can understand them and know what horse power, bore and stroke mean. In this book you will find some remarkable engine truths—conditions in the engine business just as they exist today.

This big free book of mine is a real guide to engine buying. It points out the big, important things about engines, so you cannot possibly go wrong. It tells the facts about light weight engines, heavy weight engines, about four cycle engines and

MY PATRIOTIC PRICES KEEP

At the time when labor is scarce and an engine fills an important place on the farm—when the fate of the war and of the nation rests upon you farmers—I come to you with aid by my daring offer of Patriotic Prices. Here and now is the time and place to get your much needed engine and get it quick. Never before have you had such a need for Galloway Power and never again will you be offered such rock bottom engine prices. Prices of materials are climbing up fast—but if you act—at once—I can save you a third—yes, almost a half—on the best engine ever built.

two cycle engines, about high speed engines, and engines built to sell for a price.

You will also find in this remarkable engine book the whole story of Galloway Engines—how I design them and build them complete in my immense factories in Waterloo—and how I sell them direct to you on my famous factory-to-farm money-saving plan. Don't think of investing in any engine until you read this wonderful Galloway Engine Book. Send for it today—sure!

ENGINE COSTS DOWN

Big Saving Guaranteed!

Yes, sir, I guarantee you the greatest saving you ever got. This means the biggest and best engine value. You can give it any test and comparison you want. The more severe you make the test, the more easily you will be convinced. The highest priced engine you use to make the comparison, the more firmly will you realize that Galloway actually does offer the greatest engine bargain in the world. Compare—test—now. That's all I ask. That's what I want you to do before you make up your mind to buy.

New Galloway Improvements

Superior material, skilled workmanship, every part standardized, in-way above rated horse power. Big bore, long stroke, valves-in-head like fine auto engines—no lost energy. Uses any fuel and saves fuel cost. Heavy, counterbalanced flywheels; Webster oscillating magneto supplies blue, hot spark, needs no batteries. Make and break ignition; never misses fire, easily started, no cranking. Cylinder and water pot frost proof. Galloway engines are honestly rated, scientifically, accurately, handsomely built.

Easy to Buy—Your Own Terms

I offer you the choice of five liberal buying plans—cash—installment—part cash—part installment—in fact, you can make your own terms to suit. Walter L. Anderson, Newman Grove, Neb., running Grain Separator with 12 H. P. Galloway, says: "I put it to hard work and it did fine. I had two other kinds, but yours beat them."

Write for My Book

Right now, drop me a line—a postal will do. Just say—"Send me your big, free Engine Book" and I'll send you the greatest book on engines at lowest prices ever. WRITE TONIGHT SURE.



Portable 4 to 16 H. P. at Lowest Prices

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President

WM. GALLOWAY CO.



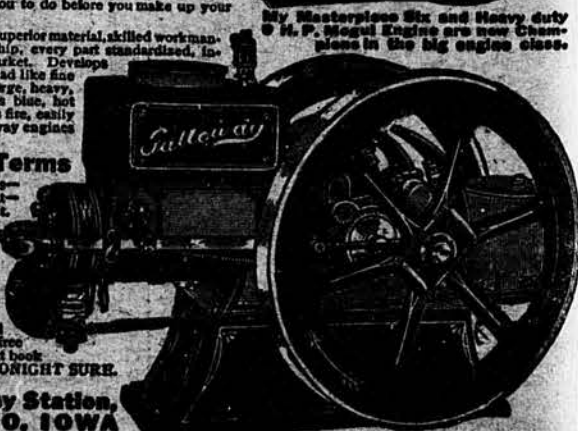
Complete PUMPING OUTFIT \$49.95

Complete with Engine, double geared Pump 1 1/2 and 2 1/2. Let this wonderful Galloway pumping outfit do the hard work of supplying water when you need it. The engine is the famous Galloway 2 1/2 horse-power water cooled, stationary, pump. It is extra powerful, double geared—designed especially for deep wells. Strong 1 1/2 ft. of drive belt. Everything complete and ready to hook to pump. Besides pumping, engine will run washer, churn, cream separator, grind feed and saw wood. Simple—easy to operate. Order direct from this ad. 30 days' trial. Money back if not satisfied. Hurry! \$50.00 extra.

Pumping Outfit Complete with Engine, Pump Jack and Belt.



My Masterpiece Six and Heavy duty 8 H. P. Model Engine are now Champions in the big engine class.



45 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA

Grange Notes

BY EVE GATCHE

I have been asked to give the comparative merits of the Riley and Coffey county plans of Grange work. I don't like that kind of a job. All I shall do will be to state some facts as I have gathered them from my experience and observation, and let someone else do the comparing. Riley county has one big Grange of more than 400 members, meeting once a month, in a central part of the county. Its population is larger than that of Coffey county. It has the advantage of a large number of capable speakers, ready at a moment's notice to help out with its programs with interesting talks on a wide variety of subjects. I certainly should like to attend their meetings, and study their methods.

Coffey county has 22 Granges with a membership of more than 2,200, scattered all over the county, holding meetings weekly, semi-monthly and monthly. Reaching a much larger number of persons and giving the benefits and training to its most diffident and modest members that come from frequent meetings and social activities. Our most modest and diffident members are not overshadowed and silenced by the presence of a corps of college people, consequently feel free to talk among just our own folks. This is a very valuable feature of our work, as such people very frequently have valuable information to give out that they have gathered from their own experience. Then our Granges are community centers for any good work that needs to be done for any neighborhood. A case in point was the work of Union Grange in joining with their school district to buy a piano for the school, Grange, and for any social doings of that community. Coffey county patrons get the benefit of county meetings when our Pomona Grange meets, which has averaged six times a year for 10 years, and so many of our people are ready to talk on worth-while subjects that the days are never half long enough for the questions that come before us. Our plan suits the people of our county so well that our members would not think of giving up the subordinate Grange meetings, with their helpfulness, social advantages, and the training the members get in business methods, and the equally valuable drilling they get in telling what they know when they stand before a crowd.

All this is not to be understood as meaning that the Riley county plan of Grange work has no merit. I can see several important advantages in it, one of the main ones being that their plan of work suits their membership.

I hope some member of that Grange will write to the Farmers Mail and Breeze fully of its merits and work.

I have received letters lately containing an outline of Grange work, or their yearly printed programs, asking that some one point out their defects. That is setting an ungracious task.

Weak spots: Having the lecturer's hour filled with music, readings and other forms of entertainment. These busy days tired farmers object to driving several miles to listen to recitations and songs their own children can give them at home. The lecturer's hour should include the educational work of the Grange as well as provide entertainment.

Using the lecturer's hour for long business discussions. The Grange that does this soon loses its young people.

Crowding political discussions into the lecture hour will drive out the young folks, and some older ones with them.

Using the lecture hour for social amusements, games, plays and any form of recreation.

The order of business in the ritual provides a definite place for this hour and the teachings of the Grange tell what is expected of the lecturer during this hour. The Grange that fails to include educational work in its lecture hour is missing one of its most valuable features.

One lecturer reported that out of the 21 meetings held during the year the lecturer's program was crowded entirely out nine times, and less than half an hour was given to it five times. A late Grange paper reports that a lecturer justly complained that the lecture hour was given up to dancing and other forms of an amusement. A weakness is shown

by those Granges whose masters and members fail to insist that the lecturer shall have the whole hour or more for good program work.

A very weak spot is when there is strife between the master and lecturer. A well balanced plan of work carries the educational, social, and this includes entertainment, fraternal, financial, and enough study of legislative measures, both state and national to get justice for all the people. The Grange that provides all these lines of work for its members seldom has to ask what to do to interest its members.

Wastes in Grange work:

Being tardy or absent; not opening the Grange at the specified time; leaving the secretary's books at home.

Waiting for the laggard officers to get there.

Waiting for officers to find places in the ritual.

Waiting for the choir to get together and find something to sing.

Waiting for members to hunt thru pockets or shopping bag for that little item that they wanted to read.

Making long-winded speeches on unimportant matters.

Letting discussions crowd out the young people's part of the program. One of the biggest wastes is a Grange failing to use the young people of its membership.

Fall Pastures Will Help

Pastures will help to supply feed this fall in localities where the supply will be reduced by the dry weather. There will be an extensive use of fall planted crops. J. C. Mohler, secretary of agriculture, issued this statement a few days ago:

Fall pasture would appreciably relieve the feed situation. Rye makes a most excellent pasture for all kinds of livestock and especially for milk cows. A small area well prepared and sown to rye as early as conditions justify may simplify the feeding problem of many farmers. Rye is one of the best and perhaps the least appreciated of our pasture plants. A Shawnee county farmer last fall sowed 4 acres of rye and wintered on it 30 head of calves practically without other feed. Where rye is not available, early sown wheat for pasture is a good substitute. The value of straw, along with cottonseed cake, should not be overlooked in this emergency. On this combination stock cattle as well as dairy cows may be carried thru the winter in good condition.

It is hoped that our dairymen will go to the extreme limit in keeping their dairy herds intact in these trying times. Those who are able to do so will then be in position to profit by the better days that may be just ahead. Moreover, under the administration of the food law Congress will pass, dairymen will certainly be protected, for all food authorities appreciate the importance of not merely maintaining, but actually increasing the supply of the best and cheapest product in the human dietary—milk.

But whatever governmental action may be taken, the dairy herds that have required so much time, effort and expense to build up must not go to slaughter. The dairymen cannot afford it and the public cannot afford it. In the East many dairy cows have been sent to slaughter; it has been carefully estimated that as high as 15 to 20 per cent of the dairy cows have been slaughtered. This naturally increases the demand for Kansas dairy products, which should eventually work to the benefit of the Kansas dairymen who keep their herds intact.

Can You Spell?

Dillon's Desk Book deals with such topics as writing for publications, technical names in the printing business, preparation of copy, a dozen or so pages of "Don'ts," spelling and capitalization rules, something about copyright and libel laws and other laws relating to published matter. What to write and how to appeal to the editor is an interesting and instructive section. There are numerous short, pithy helps of various kinds, the little desk volume closing with a list of 50 words which the author says 45 college professors say are most often misspelled in the written work of students, and a final page of "expressions to avoid." A very handy, useful work tool to all writers. The price is 50 cents, and the book may be ordered from Charles Dillon, Capper Farm Papers, Topeka, Kan.

Disease such as cholera, has been taking a smaller toll the past season than in recent years; more pure bred and high grade hogs are available than ever before; prices of hogs are now past the 16-cent level; demand for pork for home consumption and for export is keen. All of which means that the farmer who does not raise hogs is losing a chance to increase the supply of pork and thus serve the country and at the same time expand a profitable phase of farming.—United States Department of Agriculture.



CAMP hydraulic GRAIN ELEVATOR

The net value of your crop decreases every time it is handled. If this handling is done in the old time scoop method the decrease in the net profits of the crop is much greater than if you handle the grain with up-to-date elevators and modern grain-handling equipment. The quicker the work, the less trouble involved in handling, the greater the profits.

The Camp Elevators and Hydraulic Jacks have made a great change in the method of taking care of grain. The elevators are the simplest that can be made and do the work. They are strong and durable and have no useless parts to get out of order. The Hydraulic Jack is the only one on the market. The ease of operation and control; the steady power; the lack of parts to get out of order; the absence of gears and cogs—all of these have made the Camp Hydraulic Jack the one that every thoughtful farmer buys.

Camp Brothers & Company
WASHINGTON, ILLINOIS
Dept. D
FREE Catalog Write for it NOW

Big Yields—Less Labor

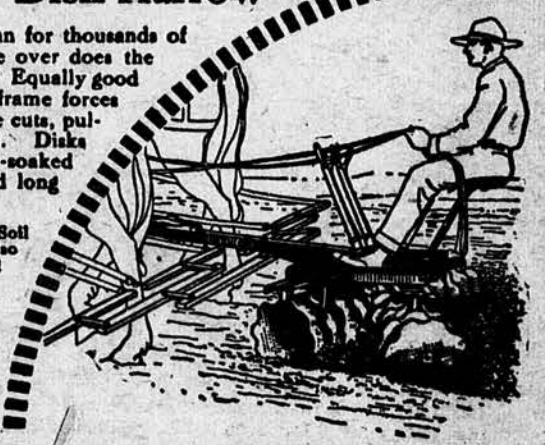
To reap the greatest return at harvest time, cultivate thoroughly before planting. This is the vital time for all crops. With small grains it is the only cultivation. To do it with less labor requires the

Cutaway Double Action Disk Harrow

It is saving a team and a man for thousands of farmers right now—and once over does the work! Its light draft is noted. Equally good on stubble. The rigid main frame forces every disk to its work; double cuts, pulverizes and levels the ground. Disks are forged sharp; dust-proof oil-soaked bearings—perfect service and long wear.

Write for our helpful free book "The Soil and Its Tillage," and new catalog; also for name of nearest dealer selling CUTAWAY (CLARK) Implements.

The Cutaway Harrow Co.
331 Main Street
Higganum, Connecticut
Maker of the original CLARK Disk Harrows and Plows.



He is Going Over the Top! and He Needs a Smoke to Cheer Him Up!



Americans, our fighting men in France need tobacco. They are giving their lives to defend you. Do your part to make them comfortable during the dreary hours in the trenches. Twenty-five cents provides enough tobacco to make one of our gallant defenders happy for a week. \$1.00 sends a month's supply. Prominent magazines and newspapers stand back of this movement. The War and Navy Departments endorse it. A War Souvenir for You In each package is enclosed a post card addressed to the donor. If these come back they will be war souvenirs much treasured.

Mail this Coupon Today
"OUR BOYS IN FRANCE TOBACCO FUND"
23 W. 44th St. New York
Gentlemen:—I want to do my part to cheer up the American soldiers who are fighting my battle in France. If tobacco will do it—I'm for tobacco.

(Check below how you desire to contribute)
I send you herewith _____ my contribution to the purchase of tobacco for American soldiers. This does not obligate me to contribute more.
I enclose \$1.00. I will adopt a soldier and send you \$1.00 a month to supply him with "smokes" for the duration of the war.
Name _____
Address _____

The Farmers Mail and Breeze Wants to Send You This 14-K Solid Gold Self-Filling Fountain Pen

PREMIUM NO. 53

This pen is made by the Good-year Pen Co., one of the old, reliable pen factories. The pen is 14k solid gold and tipped with iridium, the hardest metal known. The barrel, cap and feed are made of the highest grade of Para rubber, hand turned, highly vulcanized. It is a self-filler and has the patent non-leakable safety cap. Full printed instructions as to the filling and proper care of the pen, also printed guarantee for three years, is furnished with each pen. This pen is doubly guaranteed. The factory guarantees them. We know them. We guarantee them. You know us. The point and other parts of this pen are full standard size. The illustration is about one-half the size of the pen.

If a lady's pen or a gentleman's pen for the lower vest pocket or trouser pocket is preferred it will be furnished on request.

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send this 14-K Solid Gold, Self-Filling Fountain Pen, Premium No. 53, to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a yearly subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze and 50c additional, \$1.50 in all. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Farmers Mail and Breeze
Dept. M. Topeka, Kansas

When writing to advertisers mention Mail and Breeze

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for August 12. Josiah's good reign. 2 Chron. 34:1-13.

Golden Text. Remember also thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Eccl. 12:1. The king, Manasseh, repented of his evil ways and tried to establish the kingdom of Judah on a firm religious basis. His son, Amon, who was an idolator, would not obey his orders or join any of the reform movements. So it happened that when Amon was 22 years old and King Manasseh died, the old idolatrous party regained its popularity and swayed all social and religious life in and about Jerusalem during his reign. This triumph did not last long. Thru a conspiracy among his servants Amon was murdered two years after his ascension to the throne. The plan of the conspirators had been to place a new line of kings upon the throne of Judah, but the multitude were so outraged at the murder that they would not consider anything of the sort and insisted on placing on the throne the 8 year old son of Amon.

King Amon, tho an idol worshiper, had gone down to Bozath, a town in the plains of Judah near the Mediterranean Sea, and married Jedidah, the daughter of Adaiab. Here in this little Southern village, far from the immoral influence of the Northern kingdom, the queen mother had received her religious training. How she kept the purity of her faith while living at Jerusalem we do not know, but we know that she did, for to her little son was given the name Josiah, meaning Jehovah supports, and thru her care and training Josiah escaped the danger of the debasing tendencies which surrounded their court life and the example of an idol-worshipping father.

In Palestine and all Eastern countries, people mature very early. Josiah at the age of 16, as he entered on the eighth year of his reign, stood at the threshold of full manhood and all its duties. With his unimpaired mind and youthful strength, he gave himself to God. Taking the example of Hezekiah and the great king David as a pattern he followed closely every good they had mapped out for their people.

After his dedication to the service of God, he spent four years more in careful preparation for the most difficult and greatest adventure of his life; the reform of his nation.

A certain portion of the people, busy with their own lives, could be turned either way, according to the surrounding circumstances, for there were always two parties in Judea. One party holding to the worship of the true God, thru every trial, the other, influenced by the varying degrees of heathen contact.

During the early years of Josiah's reign it was impossible to effect any great change among the people. But when he had been on the throne for 12 years and his plans for accomplishing the nation's welfare were completed, he started out with a party of young men to destroy all the places of false worship. The groves were cut down and the high places wrecked. To make his reform doubly secure he ground the idols to a powder and scattered it on the graves of those who had sacrificed to the impure symbols. Since all the graves, or tombs, were considered unclean, this would be a complete defilement of the idols and a mark of dishonor to those buried within.

Starting from Jerusalem, Josiah took about two years to purge the country of its idolatry. The reform extended thruout all of Judah and a large portion of Israel.

When all the false gods were destroyed, Josiah returned to Jerusalem to take up the work of restoring the temple, which with the ravages of time coupled with neglect and abuse was sadly in need of repairs. During these years as the people came to understand the reform movement they began to send in their money, as their share in the rebuilding of the temple, which was to become, once more, the sanctuary of their nation.

Doctor Waters's Good Work

In case there are any farmers who think the principal occupation of President Waters of the Kansas State Agricultural college is giving advice on sci-

tific farming, it might be well to note that he has been right on the job at Washington for a week or more, besides conducting extensive correspondence, with the purpose of getting the minimum price of wheat fixed at not less than \$2 a bushel. Perhaps it is due more to his efforts than to any other factor that the minimum was raised, and Kansas farmers owe him a debt of gratitude. And the object of his campaign was not selfish, as it might seem to the superficial observer. It was to encourage production.

The \$2 minimum, by the way, should remove the last obstacle for the 200 million bushel wheat crop for Kansas in 1918. Every farmer in Kansas can rest assured of a good reward for his labor. —Wichita Beacon.

Rains for Cowley County

BY W. H. COLE

Nice showers have been coming at frequent intervals since July 20, and growing crops appear greatly refreshed, but the rainfall has not been sufficient to relieve the stockwater situation. Many of the large ponds that stockmen usually rely on to supply water for their herds have dried up and the stockmen are either shipping their animals or are trying to obtain water by the uncertain method of digging for it.

A great deal of grain remains yet to be threshed here. Some men stacked their wheat and oats but the job looked entirely too large for most farmers, and as a result it stands in the shock awaiting the coming of the thresher. The frequent showers, followed by hot, sultry weather, damages such grain greatly and if continued long enough will sprout it. This is especially true in regard to wheat and it would indeed be a pity to have any of that grain spoil by sprouting when the need of it is so great and the price so attractive.

The fall plowing was started on this farm July 24. This seems very late to begin such a big job but with stacking and haying to be attended to we were unable to get to it any sooner. As a rule we are nearly thru with fall plowing at this date but now that we are started it will not require many weeks to turn over 70 acres especially if soil conditions are such that the gang plow may be used.

The recent showers have started the kafir and cane to growing very rapidly. On well tended fields neither of these crops had stopped growing entirely, and while it is probable that the fodder growth will be slightly below normal it does not necessarily follow that the grain yield will be impaired in the least. A few weeks of favorable weather will bring out the heads in good shape. We received a small sack of kafir seed last spring from the government. For a time we were undecided as to the value of planting it in this latitude for we had no means of knowing where it had been grown. Finally, however, we did decide to plant it. When it came up it looked weak and we felt sure our Congressman had played a joke on us. But despite the looks it had at that time it possessed good breeding and today with the same attention which the other kafir has had it is far in advance both in appearance and size. Present appearances would indicate that we acted wisely in giving it a trial.

Generally it is a wise policy to buy the best even if it does go into one's bank account quite heavily. In August, 1901, two sets of collars were purchased for the workhorses on this farm. One extra good set of wool faced Scotch collars was purchased first, and the price of the set, which was at that time \$7, so took the breath out of us that we thought it best to get a cheaper pair for the other team and accordingly a set at \$5 was purchased. The cheaper collars looked nearly as good as the others and for a year or such a matter no difference could be noticed in the wear and depreciation of the two sets, but service soon began to leave its effect on the cheaper set, and after about six years it had to be discarded. Not so with the better set. Today, after 16 years of hard service, it is in good condition and should last for another 10 years. When one can get 20 years' service from collars they are cheap at twice the price we paid for these.

"She died," says a Brooklyn paper, telling of the death of a woman of that city, "without medical assistance."

Farmers Classified Advertising

Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. IT GIVES RESULTS. Count each initial, abbreviation or whole number as a word in both classification and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted.

POULTRY.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, TEN to twelve weeks old, 50 cts. now. Pete Dick, Meade, Kan.

WE WILL MAKE IT WORTH YOUR while to ship your Eggs and Poultry to The Cope's, Topeka.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks, 5 wks. old (Young strain). Visa Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS. EGGS. \$2.50 per 50, \$5.00-100. Our birds have quality. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB REDS. DISPERSION SALE. Old and young. Exhibition stock. Extra fine. Write D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN JUNIOR cockerels for sale at 50c each if ordered before Aug. 15. Quality breeding. Wm. Park, Axtell, Kan.

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

LIVESTOCK.

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE, BRED GILTS and spring pigs. Charlie Mills, Plainville, Kansas.

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

HAMPSHIRE BOAR PIGS—A FEW EXTRA well bred spring pigs. Write for breeding and prices. C. A. Godding, Burns, Kan.

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

PUREBRED JERSEY BULL, THREE months old, solid color. Six Inadeer's Oakland, Dam Vectors Lill Dale, priced right. W. A. Adams, Delphos, Kan.

15 TWO-YEAR-OLD MULES, 16 BREED- ing jennets, 3 young jacks, 20 high grade and full blood mares and colts; 2 young stallions. Will sell right. F. E. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

CHOICE SEED WHEAT FOR SALE. Kharkof variety. C. W. Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

HOME GROWN ALFALFA SEED. RE- cleaned. Not grown under irrigation. F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.

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

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

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED FROM Northwest Kansas, 95% pure. Good ger- mination, \$5.50 per bushel, best bags 40c each extra. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

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

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

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES. E. C. WAGNER, HOL- ton, Kan.

WHITE ESQUIMO SPITZ PUPPIES. FRED Millington, Kincaid, Kansas, Route 3.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS FOR sale, 1 month old, \$5 per pair. James N. Cowe, Winona, Kansas, Box 56.

FARMS WANTED.

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

LANDS.

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

560 ACRE HAY AND CATTLE RANCH, 4 miles from town, everlasting open water. F. S. Paull, Genoa, Colo.

1040 ACRES 3/4 MILES COUNTY SEAT to trade for northern farm. Price \$20. Write F. S. Horton, Hope, Ark.

45 MONTHLY, BUYS 40 OR 30 ACRES good Missouri land, \$3.50 an acre and up; write for particulars. Geo. D. Williams, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

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

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

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

SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED. EARN \$15 WEEKLY. SPARE TIME. WRIT- ing for newspapers, magazines. Exp. un- nec.; details free. Press Syndicate, 921 St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

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

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

FOR SALE—18 HORSE ENGINE, 32-54 separator. Elmer Nesser, Sparks, Kan.

PURE BRED NEW ZEALAND RED RAB- bits \$3.00 per pair. Dr. Long, Lewis, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE. 15-30 FLOUR CITY Tractor and plow. Homer Harvey, Gren- ola, Kan.

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

FOR TRADE—BIG 4 TRACTOR FOR small outfit or stock. Box 3, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

BREAKER BOTTOMS FOR LA CROSSE No. 23-3 bottom plow good as new; cheap. Address H. care Mail and Breeze.

IMPLEMENT BUSINESS FOR SALE— Good location; no competition; good reasons for selling. E. B. McClure, Republic, Kan.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND HAND engine lift, tractor plow. State make, condition and price. Herbert Dyck, Mound- ridge, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$6,000 STOCK OF IM- plements for equal value in farm or rental. Stock been running two years. Cheap rent. Good business. Whan, Marysville, Kan.

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

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

CREAM WANTED.

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

LIVESTOCK FIRMS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM- petent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on or- ders. Market information free. Ryan Rob- inson Com. Co., 435 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

PATENTS.

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

WEALTH IN INVENTIONS. PATENT your ideas. Send for our Free Book and advice how to succeed. Sues & Co., Attys., 522 7th St., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL- ity should write for new "List of Needed Inventions." Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 35, Washington, D. C.

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

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations. Common edu- cation sufficient. Write immediately for list positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. F 51, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GEN- eral farm work. House, garden, cow, wood, privilege of chickens furnished; must board man. Steady job. State wages ex- pected and give references. A. L. Rumold, Dillon, Kan.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Great- est product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 203 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO BUY: HEDGE POSTS CAR- load lots. F. Care M. & B., Topeka.

HORSE OWNERS—MY FATTENING RE- ceipt mailed for 75c. Sound flesh guar- anteed. No horse too old. G. Bickie, Tulsa, Okla.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE. Send for complete price list and sugar of- fer. You will save dollars. Rosenblum, 806 N. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—TO RENT BY SEPTEMBER, an improved farm, with stock and im- plements furnished, on shares, by good work- man. Address: Responsible Renter, care Mail and Breeze.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 25 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive depart- ments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial save dollars. Address: Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-13, Topeka, Kan.

Dry Weather Sends Corn to \$2.30

(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.)

Prices for carlots of corn made an advance of 8 cents last week, choice samples of white selling as high as \$2.30. At the top levels, however, inquiries from mills and industries became less urgent, although receipts have not increased and were still under current needs, and the market dropped back a little. The movement of corn from the country is small, and there seems to be little prospect of an enlarged supply. If present prices will not bring it out. The week's adverse weather gave prices for new crop deliveries a substantial increase. The December price rose 8 cents in Kansas City, and the close Saturday showed 4 1/2 cents net gain.

Critical conditions are developing over an increasing area of the growing corn crop, in consequence of hot weather and inadequate rainfall. Extensive areas need rain. Crops in some sections have been kept in good condition by frequent local showers, but the growth has reached the stage now where rapid deterioration will occur unless good rains fall soon.

Wheat prices for carlots did not change much last week. Saturday's sales were about 2 to 5 cents lower than a week ago. Demand is limited to the immediate needs of millers, pending some clearer understanding of the government's course in controlling the marketing of the crop.

Present indications are that the August crop estimate will be considerably below the July figures, and that the United States has raised little more than enough wheat for seed and normal home requirements. If that is true, continued high prices, probably exceeding those of last spring, are to be expected before another crop is raised, unless the government fixes a maximum price to protect consumers, as well as a minimum price to encourage the production of a big crop next year.

Saturday's grain quotations were:

Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.72 to \$2.83; No. 3, \$2.70 to \$2.81; No. 4, \$2.50 to \$2.76. No. 2 soft, \$2.50 to \$2.51; No. 3, \$2.46 to \$2.50; No. 4, \$2.40 to \$2.47. No. 2 mixed, \$2.54 to \$2.75; No. 3, \$2.49 to \$2.58.
Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$2.18; No. 3, \$2.17 to \$2.17 1/2; No. 4, \$2.15 to \$2.16. No. 2 white, \$2.29 to \$2.30; No. 3, \$2.28 to \$2.29. No. 2 yellow, \$2.20.
Oats: No. 2 white, 79c to 80c; No. 3, 78c to 79c; No. 4, 76c to 78c. No. 2 mixed, 75c to 76c; No. 3, 74 1/2c to 75c. No. 2 red, 75c to 76 1/2c; No. 3, 74 1/2c to 76 1/2c.

The movement of grass fat cattle last week attained the greatest volume of the season up to date, and was fully 100 per cent above normal for this time of year. More than 55,000 cattle arrived in Kansas City, and the supply at the five Western markets was close to 200,000, or more than 100,000 larger than a year ago. Missouri River markets received over three-fourths of the offerings and most of them came from the pastures. The big receipts are due chiefly to the fact that prices are higher now than in any previous year and pasture men are getting good returns on grass-fat cattle. At the same time they are lessening the danger of running short on grass should the weather continue dry. Dry weather forced some shipments, but there has been no general movement on that account except from Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico. In these sections this steers have been forced to other pasture areas and ranchmen have found it necessary to move breeding herds.

Oklahoma and Kansas are the two states marketing most of the grass fat steers. The movement from the former state is 30 days earlier than usual and from the latter state two weeks to 60 days ahead of time. Offerings of wintered grass fat cattle are arriving only a short period in advance of former years, but the straight "grassers" are in volume and quality comparable to a normal October.

Prices for good to prime steers in both grass and grain fat classes were firmly maintained, but the market showed decided weakness on a scale down in quality, and some of the commonest steers sold 50 to 75 cents under the preceding week.

The top price for prime grain fed steers was \$13.90, a new high record by 10 cents. Wintered grass fat Kansas steers sold up to \$13.05, and most of the straight grass fat steers brought \$8.50 to \$10.50. On the quarantine side steers brought \$8 to \$11.50.

Cows and heifers were mostly 25 to 50 cents lower except for prime grades which were scarce. Veal calves declined more than \$1.

Trade in stockers and feeders was dull, with prices quoted 50 to 75 cents lower, and entirely out of line with killing cattle. Buyers are holding back on account of feed conditions.

Hog prices were lower early in the week, but the market rallied vigorously on Wednesday and Saturday was 30 to 40 cents net higher than a week ago. The top sale was \$16 Friday, and had any prime heavy hogs been offered Saturday they would have brought \$16.10.

MONTANA

640 AND 320 acre Montana homesteads. Circular free. Bureau 112, Boulder, Montana.

NEW YORK

Widow Must Sell Her Home Farm Before August 15th.

120 acres, 8 room house, two basement barns, one 60x75, concrete floors; wagon house, granary, 2 henneries for 500 hens, hog house, wood house, water in house, toilet and stationary wash tubs; apples, pears, cherries; all crops, rye, hay and corn; pair horses, harness, mower, rake, plow, wagons, all small tools. 2 1/2 miles to trolley road. 1/4 mile to store, school and church. Only \$6,800. Half's Farm Agency, New Paltz, New York.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

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

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

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

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

320 ACRE STOCK RANCH. 80 acres broke, bal. blue stem pasture; living water, fair improvements. Price \$20 per a. for short time. Gus Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

3000 ACRE RANCH, Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third gees. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

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

124 A., located 4 mi. Ottawa, Kan. On Santa Fe trail; 100 a. in cult.; 25 a. alfalfa; 20 a. timothy and clover; remainder blue grass pasture and corn; lots of fruit; 2 story, 7 r. house; barn 54 ft. square. 150 ton silo. Price for short time \$35 a. Good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

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

160 Acres for \$7800

Near Wellington; fine valley land; good bldgs.; 60 wheat, 35 past., bal. spring crop; poss. Worth \$9000; only \$7800; terms. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Manhattan, Kansas

Six room modern house 75x150, corner; six blocks from College; paved street; sale direct, no commission. If sold this month, \$3,000. Address, Dr. E. F. Kubin, McPherson, Kansas.

Farm For Sale

160 acres, 8 miles from Topeka, near Grange hall and school, 5 room house 32x36, hollow tile silo, 30 acres pasture, with plenty of shade and water, 25 acres prairie meadow, 20 acres alfalfa, 15 acres timothy and clover, balance corn and kafir. \$70 an acre if sold at once. This farm will carry \$6,000 mortgage. No commissions at this price. Address Box 7, care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

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

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

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

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

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

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

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell \$0 acres or more. E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

Lane County

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

Buy Land Now

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

MISSOURI

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

200, 160, 80 AND 40 A. improved bargains. \$29 to \$75. J. H. Tatum, Miller, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

Blue Grass Ranch 700 Acres

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

OKLAHOMA

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

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

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

FOR SALE: 570 acres, 2 1/2 miles from State fair grounds at Muskogee, Okla. 90% can be plowed with a tractor. Must sell. Address Fred W. Davis, Muskogee, Okla.

WOULD YOU buy land at \$20 to \$40 per acre where wheat made 20 bu. per acre, Oats 50, and where corn will average 35 bu. per acre this year? If so, write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE

An excellent grain and stock farm, 3 miles from Vinita, N. E. Oklahoma. 640 acres, no waste land, no overflow, two extra good sets of buildings nearly new. Will sell 200 or 100 acres or entire farm. Very small cash payment. Easy terms. Address owner, W. M. Mercer, 88 Fox St., Aurora, Ill.

ARKANSAS

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

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

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

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

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

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

160 A. 4 mi. R. R. town, 45 in cult., good imp. 150 cultivatable, good terms, \$1250, orchard, fine water. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

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

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

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. Tucker, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

WISCONSIN

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

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, Soo Lines, 1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WYOMING

SOUTHEAST WYOMING grain, alfalfa and dairy farms, \$15 to \$40. No hot winds nor alkali. W. F. Whitehead, Hilsdale, Wyo.

COLORADO

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

ONE SECTION left of land in Elbert county. Wheat and bean land \$1.00 per acre down. Send for literature. H. F. Verles, Pueblo, Colorado.

TEXAS

Dairy Cows, Beef Cattle, Hogs, Land. We sell land on easy payments and furnish stock to start you. Greatest dairy section in Texas. Write owner. 703 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

HARDWARE \$12,000; mdse. \$17,500. Want land. Describe fully. Landrith, Buffalo, Kan.

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

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

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

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

TRADE OR SALE. Good stock general mdse. and residence, about \$4000. Clear land or cash. Investigate. Lock Box 97, Dearing, Kansas.

RESIDENCE—University town, 6 rooms, modern, 4 lots, garage, shade, paved streets. \$6500. Want clear land. J. C. McCanles, Lawrence, Kansas.

FARM—Best 120, 3 miles Ottawa, well improved. Want cheaper clear land, Missouri, Oklahoma, or Kansas. J. C. McCanles, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

WANT MERCHANDISE for good 160 acre farm 12 miles of Topeka; good improvements; nearly all tillable; 60 in corn, balance meadow. Rented for cash. Possession can be given next spring. Price \$75. Mortgage \$5,000. Address owner, Box 222, Garden City, Kansas.

GOOD HALF SECTION five miles east Ellis, Kan., highly improved, price \$75 per acre, mortgage, ten thousand, five years. Half section, five miles east of Wakeney, two hundred acres in cultivation, no improvements, price \$35 per acre, mortgage fifty-five hundred, five years. Trade either equity for western land or residence. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kansas.

DO IT NOW! With wheat paying from \$40 to \$110 an acre, oats \$25 to \$45 an acre; flax \$25 to \$60; hay \$12 to \$20; with prospects for corn to pay \$20 to \$75 per acre this year and with better prices promised for next year, land is going to advance very fast. You better buy it now. One crop will pay for the land.

We have the best list in Southeastern Kansas, and a few farms to exchange for clear city property, hotels or merchandise. If you have \$1,000 to \$2,000 in cash we can make terms on the balance. Send for leaflets. Address, The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

Fine Wheat Land

320 a., 6 mi. R. R. town Logan Co., Kan. \$20 per a. Might take small E. farm or rentals as part pay. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kan.

For Exchange

Good farm lands, fairly well improved, for clear city property, or clear hotel property. Can use any clear city property, worth anywhere from \$2500 to \$15,000. This is your chance to convert city property into good farm lands. Want a complete description of what you have for exchange. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

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

Duroc-Jersey Boars

For sale: High class Duroc Jersey boars ten months of age. Registration papers furnished. A bargain to the man who comes first. W. L. SAYERS, HILL CITY, KAN.

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.

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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

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

Outstanding Herd Boars

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

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts, from champion Duroc, Illustrators, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

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

Bancroft's Durocs

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

Bred Sows—Bred Gilts

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

Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval

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

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Herd established in 1899 by Emory Anderson. Boars of March farrow by Pathfinder, Kansas Cherry Chief, King's Col. Jr., and Proud Chief. A fine lot to select from. Gilts bred for September farrow. Come and see my herd or write your wants.
R. E. ANDERSON, ROUTE 7, McPHERSON, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

Fairview Poland Chinas

Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley are the sires of the 85 topy March pigs we offer. Prices reasonable.
F. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS

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

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77238, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds, not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

Old Original Spotted Polands

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

Big Type Spotted Polands

Boars ready for service. Bred gilts and spring pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios unrelated. They have not only size but quality and from large litters.
Thos. Weddle, Route 3, Wichita, Kansas

Poland China Boar Special

125 choice spring boar pigs sired by Big Hadley, Jr., Caldwell's Big Bob, King Prince Wonder, Smooth Columbus, Big Bob Wonder and Peety's A Wonder. These pigs are immunized and guaranteed.
Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan.

COURTLAND HERD POLAND CHINAS

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

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 320 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1927 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Percheron Horses.

Nov. 9—Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Ayrshire Cattle.

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

Oct. 16—Neb. Holstein Breeders, So. Omaha.
Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 22—W. H. Mott, Herlington, Kan.
Jersey Cattle.

Aug. 20-21—Loveland Farms, Omaha, Neb.
Aug. 22—S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

Nov. 27—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.
Nov. 27—Honnell & Rigdon, Everest, Kan.

Folled Durham Cattle.
Dec. 12—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.

Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb.

Nov. 9—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 16—S. W. Mo. S. H. Breeders' Assn., (E. H. Thomas, Mgr.) Aurora, Mo.

Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
Chester White Hogs.

Aug. 21—Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.
Oct. 11—J. J. Willis, Platte City, Mo.

Nov. 5—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.
Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 1—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Oct. 8—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 12—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

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

Oct. 29—Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Oct. 30—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Oct. 31—A. L. Eschelman, Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.

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

Nov. 9—Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 23—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.

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

Jan. 26—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb.

Jan. 31—F. H. Preston, Burchard, Neb.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 6—R. W. W. & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.

Feb. 8—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 12—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb.

Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 21—Gilliam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
Feb. 22—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

March 6—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Hampshire Swine.

Oct. 12—Kansas Asso., Geo. W. Ela, Sec'y. Sale at Valley Falls.

Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 6—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Poland China Hogs.
Oct. 30—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.

Oct. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

Oct. 19—J. S. Barnard, Nelson, Neb.
Oct. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 24—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.

Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Nov. 6—J. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan.

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

Nov. 14—W. A. Frewitt, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 28—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.

Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.

Feb. 6—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 7—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb.

Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9—John Naimen, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 9—J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.
Feb. 23—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

March 2—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Taimo, Republic county, Kansas, are extensive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. Their big, well improved farm is near Taimo where they conduct an elevator business and the only bank in town. At present they have 60 breeding cows besides the young heifers coming on. A little later they will start their advertisement again in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and will offer about 20 cows and heifers for sale, all bred or with calves at foot. Also about 30 young bulls, 10 of them from 10 to 18 months old and the rest, spring calves. The breeding is good. Red Laddy, by Captain

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, FERTH, I.A.N.

Big Mid-Summer Sale

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

PUBLIC SALE, SEPT. 4, 1917

50 Registered O.I.C. Hogs, 16 Red Polls, male and females. 6 1/4 miles east and north of Delphos. **MILTON PENNOCK, Delphos, Kan.**

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

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

Good Yearling Boar

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

Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs

of size and quality. Bred gilts; bred to Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Spring pigs. **Arthur Mosse, R. 4, Leavenworth, Kan.**

BERKSHIRE HOGS.**BIG ENGLISH TYPE**

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

Berry's Cholera Immuned Spotted Poland Chinas

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

E. C. BERRY, HARRIS, MISSOURI

Percheron—Belgian—Shire**Stallions and Mares**

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

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

Lovers of good horses enjoy a day at my farm.

Fred Chandler

Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

DISPERSION**Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle**

At Farm two miles from **OMAHA, NEB.**

Monday, Aug. 20

75 head of Registered Ayrshire cattle. A fourth or more having A. R. O. records. Cows in milk, heifers, calves, bulls, etc.

65 head of pure bred and grade Jersey cattle, high producers.

Three registered Percheron mares and one registered stallion.

The day following we sell a big lot of farm machinery, complete dairy equipment, Sharples milking machine, lot of work horses and other stock and articles too numerous to mention.

The farm is on West Leavenworth. Parties will be met at end of street car line. Write for catalog now.

Parties unable to attend should send bids to Jesse Johnson, care of Loveland Farms, Omaha.

Loveland Farms, Omaha, Neb.

Col. D. L. Perry, Auct. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman.

C. R. Snyder, Manager

At Farm two miles from OMAHA, NEB.

Monday, Aug. 20

75 head of Registered Ayrshire cattle. A fourth or more having A. R. O. records. Cows in milk, heifers, calves, bulls, etc.

65 head of pure bred and grade Jersey cattle, high producers.

Three registered Percheron mares and one registered stallion.

The day following we sell a big lot of farm machinery, complete dairy equipment, Sharples milking machine, lot of work horses and other stock and articles too numerous to mention.

The farm is on West Leavenworth. Parties will be met at end of street car line. Write for catalog now.

Parties unable to attend should send bids to Jesse Johnson, care of Loveland Farms, Omaha.

Loveland Farms, Omaha, Neb.

Col. D. L. Perry, Auct. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman.

C. R. Snyder, Manager

At Farm two miles from OMAHA, NEB.

Monday, Aug. 20

75 head of Registered Ayrshire cattle. A fourth or more having A. R. O. records. Cows in milk, heifers, calves, bulls, etc.

65 head of pure bred and grade Jersey cattle, high producers.

Three registered Percheron mares and one registered stallion.

The day following we sell a big lot of farm machinery, complete dairy equipment, Sharples milking machine, lot of work horses and other stock and articles too numerous to mention.

The farm is on West Leavenworth. Parties will be met at end of street car line. Write for catalog now.

Parties unable to attend should send bids to Jesse Johnson, care of Loveland Farms, Omaha.

Loveland Farms, Omaha, Neb.

Col. D. L. Perry, Auct. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman.

C. R. Snyder, Manager

At Farm two miles from OMAHA, NEB.

HERFORD CATTLE.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords

Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 16 months old, weighing 300 pounds. Also extra good Percheron stud colts. **MORRIS E. GIDSON, EMMETT, KAN.**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULL PUREBRED Two years old, for sale. Write **W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KAN.**

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

MORRISON'S RED POLLS Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1300 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. **Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.**

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship. **Berkshire Hogs** **SUTTON & PORTER, Lawrence, Kan.**

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 1902, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

ANGUS CATTLE 370 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding. **Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped

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

Shorthorn Bull Special

Choice fall calves. Some pure Scotch others Scotch topped.

C. W. Taylor

Abilene, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Springdale Stock Farm

Pure bred Shorthorns of beef and milk types. Herd headed by my pure Scotch bull, Mr. Mysie, a grandson of Avondale, bred by Tomson Bros., sired by Maxwellton Rosedale. A few bred cows for sale. Also some choice bull and heifer calves for sale. **GUY ROWLEY, PRESCOTT, KANSAS**

Park Place Shorthorns

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Cattle Excellent Breeding. **Foray L.H. Mount Hope, Kansas**

I WILL HOLD A Public Sale

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

We offer for sale the choice of ten from our herd of twenty high grade

Guernsey Cows all our own raising, desirable ages and good colors. **G. D. GLIDDEN & SONS, Homewood, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 2 to 3 years old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write **EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

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

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan. Reg. Holsteins. The producing kind. A few bulls and heifers for sale this fall. Members H. F. Assn. of Kansas.

Archer is the leading herd bull. Some of the young bulls for sale were sired by Barmpton Model, by Barmpton Knight. The Corys are good people to deal with and if you have dealings with them you are going to be a satisfied customer. That is the way they do business. You can write them any time. Mention this notice in the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write. —Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis., of which Orrie Coburn is manager, are offering for the next few months, all their Holstein and Guernsey calves, both sexes, 4 to 6 weeks of age, at \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. They are from registered sires and heavy milking, mature dams, and run 1/2 to 3/4 to 31-32 purebred. At this age they can be safely and cheaply shipped long distances by express. They now have about 25 head on hand and it will pay you to send or write to them if you need either Holsteins or Guernseys.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

The Loveland Farms, at Omaha, Neb., announce a dispersion of their fine Ayrshire cattle. The sale to be held on the farm on West Leavenworth street, Monday, August 20. They sell a large number of A. R. O. cows and a lot of young things descended from these cows. A big per cent coming direct from imported stock. Twenty or so of the females will be in milk sale day. A nice line of young bulls and heifers go in. They also will sell about 65 head of registered and high grade Jersey cattle, many of the cows in milk. Three fine Percheron mares and a stallion will be sold. The sale is a dispersion and will commence on the date mentioned and continue until all farm machinery, work horses and farm equipment, including a four unit Sharples milking machine, is disposed of. The big catalog should be in the hands of all interested. Write for it and if unable to be present send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of Loveland Farms, Omaha, Neb.—Advertisement.

Garrett's Duroc Jersey Pigs.

R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb., breeders of purebred Duroc Jerseys, have 110 of the nicest spring pigs they have ever raised. They bought several extra good sows at the last winter sales and have new blood for their old customers. They can furnish pairs and trios not related. The sows in their herd are by such boars as Dora's Climax, Van's Crimson Wonder, Model's Crimson Wonder, King's Col. 2d, Model's Wonder, G's Crimson Echo 2d and Illustrator 2d. The spring pigs are by Garrett's Critic B, Golden Illustrator, Babcock's Watts Model, E. A.'s Crimson Echo, King's Col. 2d, Model's Crimson Wonder, G's Crimson Echo 2d and Blue Valley Col. They hold no public sales but sell everything at private sale and their customers get the tops of their herd. Their trade on Durocs has grown to an extent that they have no trouble of disposing of their crop and give the Capper Publications credit for it. Their herd boars at present are Garrett's Critic B, by the Champion Critic B; dam by King the Col. and Gano's Golden Model, by Reed's Gano; dam, by Golden Model 34th.—Advertisement.

You'll Have to Hurry

It's the worker who succeeds in life—not the chap who is worked. Even the fellow who is his own best friend can't get along very well without a few others. Life is short—only four letters in it. Three-quarters of it is a "lie" and half of it an "if." It is astounding how a firm resolution can make realities out of possibilities that are near our hearts. Learn to love your work and success is half attained.

TESTIMONIAL.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas. Gentlemen: Enclosed find check to pay for the advertisement. If it hadn't been for the ad in The Farmers Mail and Breeze I wouldn't have had much of a sale. The main buyers saw the advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze. I think the Farmers Mail and Breeze made me at least \$200. Yours truly, **ABER FISHER.** Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Glen Elder, April 7, 1917.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

HAMPSHIRE—Quality—Breeding Best gilts and spring pigs either sex. Herd headed by son of the \$300 Paulsen's Model. **F. E. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.**

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 137, Fat Malay 1413, Cherokee Lad 9023. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. **GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.**

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. **WALTER SHAW, R. 2, WICHITA, KANSAS** Phone 3012, Derby, Kansas

MULEFOOT HOGS.

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



Registered Herefords

Ten big, thick fleshed cows, young cows. A few well bred, well grown young bulls. All priced to sell.

Fred O. Peterson

Rural Route No. 5

Lawrence, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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

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

Braeburn Holsteins I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf. **H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

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

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20, crated for shipment. **BURN OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

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

Why Tredico Parathenea De Cola Should Please Because of A.R.O. dam whose record also indicates persistency. He has growth that will distinguish him anywhere. His sire's dam made 812 lbs. butter. His sire is getting good individuals. His sire's sire's nine daughters average as hardly \$r. 2 yr. olds, 399.2 lbs. of fat. His sire has two A.R.O. daughters of three-fourths the same blood that are fine ones. **GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS**

60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, and King Walker. Most of the heifers are out of A.R.O. dams and the majority of our cows have A.R.O. records. They are priced right. Also a few young bulls out of A.R.O. dams. **Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.**

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also buy. Wire, phone or write. **O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.**

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

Choice registered heifers, sired by a 40 pound bull and bred to 40 pound bull, due to freshen this fall. A few choice A. R. O. bulls old enough for service, for sale.

We are selling these cattle strictly on their merits and invite correspondence and inspection. For full particulars and prices, address, **HEALEY & ANDERSON, HOPE, (Dickinson County), KAN.**

70 extra choice heavy springing, high grade heifers that will freshen in July and August.

50 good high grade heifers that will freshen in September and October.

We Guarantee Them To Be As Represented.

Eshelman's Holsteins

Abilene, Kansas.

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

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

The delivering facilities here are ideal as shipment can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe.

Address all communications to A. L. Eshelman, or see C. L. Eshelman at River Lawn Farm, one mile south of Court House.

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Breeders of Purebred Holsteins

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

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

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

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

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

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

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

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

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 200 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

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

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

FISK

(World Standard)

Tire Sundries

Have the Confidence of Motorists Everywhere

—a confidence bred by years of thorough acquaintance with Fisk quality and dependability.

In the purchase of such products bear in mind that dependable quality is absolutely essential. A patch that won't stick is worthless—a cement that doesn't hold is worse than none at all. To spend money for sundries just because they are cheap is like buying shoes with paper soles.

Every Fisk Sundry made is backed by the Fisk trademark of highest quality and economy, and the pride of the manufacturer in maintaining this high standard of value.

When you buy Fisk Sundries you pay a trifle more in some cases—but you get what you pay for and you can bank upon the quality of what you buy. That is the essence of true economy and sensible buying.

This New Cementless Patch
Is an Evidence of
Fisk Initiative
in the Sundry Field



—an aggressiveness that has been characteristic of the Fisk Company nearly twenty years. The Fisk Molded Patch is diamond shaped. It will cover a larger cut, but, because all waste rubber is eliminated, costs less. It has strength

where strength is needed—built up heavy in the center. Can be applied easily and when you put it on your tube you know it will stick. Unquestionably the most efficient and best value cementless patch on the market.

6 for 25c—A New Patch—A New Package—A New Price—6 for 25c

Fisk Sundries include besides the above:

Emergency Patches	Tube Splices	Air Bags	Uncured Stocks
Pure Para Cement	Air Hoses	Air Valves	Valve Pads
(in tubes, large and small cans)	Fabric Patches	Bead Mold Filler	Bead Strips
Repair Kits	Tire Tape	Flaps	Suspension
	Fabrics	Vulcanizing Cement	Bead Cavity Filler

THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY
of N. Y.

General Offices: Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Fisk Branches in Wichita, Kansas City, Kan.,
Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Oklahoma City and
The Fisk Co. of Texas, Dallas
Fisk Dealers Everywhere (K)

