

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

August 23, 1919

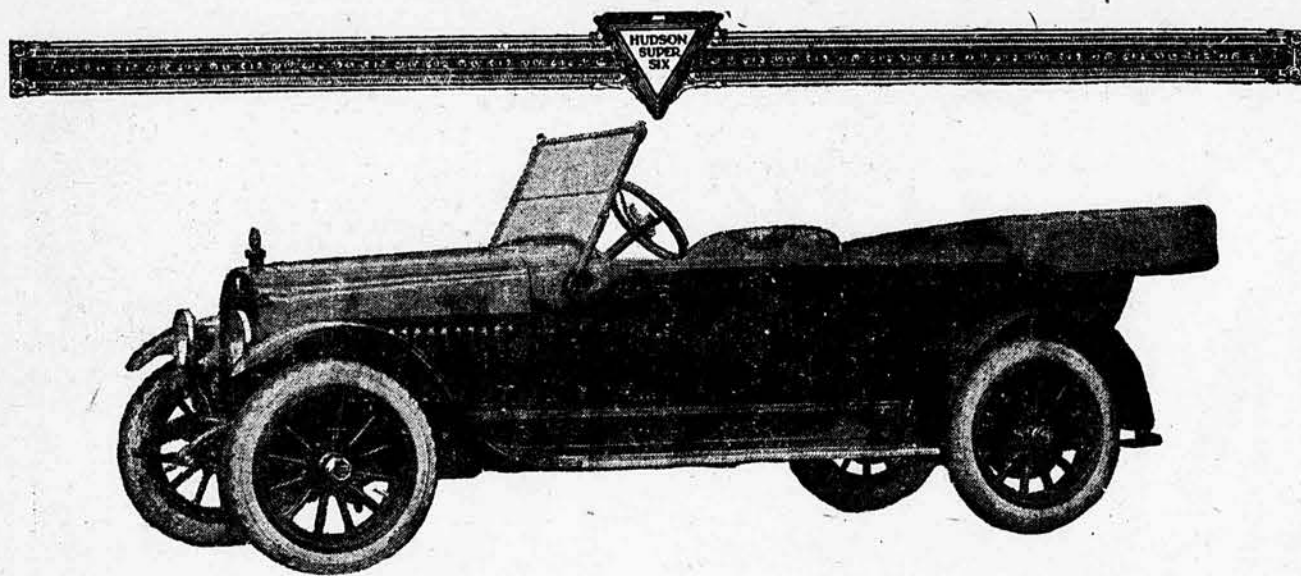
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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



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Aug 26 1919



60,000 Earlier Hudsons Foretold This Super-Six

Qualities That Men Had Predicted Would Make It the Unrivalled Car Have Now Been Realized

Everyone knows Hudson Super-Six history. It is written in the official records of some of the greatest endurance and speed tests known. It is told in nearly every locality by those who know how performance reveals quality.

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You have heard Hudson owners predict its ultimate achievements. They have praised their cars and yet always they have said that a greater Super-Six was inevitable.

Hudson Evolution Came Naturally

Let the reader review the past four years of motor history. The Super-Six was a distinct step ahead in motor designing. It added 72% to power without increased weight or complications.

Its principle was new. Vibration had been minimized. Performance had been increased. That first Super-Six revealed a development not possible to any other type. It foretold the Hudson we now offer.

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New Hudson models are not mere changes in body design. Such attractiveness is not overlooked. The main effort has been to increase endurance, to free it from the faults common to all cars.

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Each added quality has been proved in a thousand ways. The speedway, road racing, mountain climbing, trans-continental touring at express speed, did their part. Spectacular records were established, but long after details of the world's fastest mile for a stock chassis, or the double run from San Francisco to New York and return, had been forgotten by the public, Hudson engineers continued to profit by the lessons learned in those tests. Subsequent models showed the result.

Such a car would have been impossible without that experience. We did not enter racing to win prizes but to learn how to build a better car.

Sales Lead All Fine Cars

Like the constant champion it proved to be on the race track, Hudson sales exceed those of any other fine car.

More Hudsons are built now than ever before. A month's output now is as great as was the first four month's production of the first Super-Six.

Sales demand, though has always been ahead of the supply. That shows how motor-dom regards the Super-Six.

When will you make it your choice?

(1086)

Hudson Motor Car Company

Detroit, Michigan

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The Indiana Silo Company

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913 Silo Building, Kansas City, Mo.
913 Indiana Building, Des Moines, Ia.
913 Live Stock Exchange, Ft. Worth, Tex.



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An Expensive Friend

DR. J. H. MERRILL
State Apiarist

During the last week of May and the first two weeks in June, the variegated cut worms appeared in Kansas in such large numbers that they took upon themselves the habits of the army worm, in fact, they were commonly called army worms. They devastated a large acreage of corn and alfalfa throughout the state doing an enormous amount of damage. The parasitic tachinid flies took advantage of this sudden abundance of food and proceeded to parasitize these worms, very heavily. By so doing they proved themselves to be a friend to farmers. But they began to emerge from the cut worms just as the white Sweet clover was coming into bloom. It was a very favorable spring in Kansas, for the production of nectar-yielding flowers. All the beekeepers were looking forward to a very successful season.

After leaving the cut worms, the tachinid flies immediately took on the habits of bees, and spent most of their time gathering nectar. Counts were made of patches of Sweet clover, over various parts of the state, to learn the relative proportion of the tachinid fly to bees on the Sweet clover. These counts show a range in proportion from six flies to one bee up to as high as 40 flies to one bee. Very often it would be noticed that a bee would come to a patch of Sweet clover on which the flies were busily at work, and, finding the flies there, would leave almost at once, getting no nectar. In several cases the length of time it took a bee to gather a load of nectar was recorded, and it was found it required 23½ minutes for a bee to get enough nectar to start back to its hive. The number of heads of White clover which each bee would visit before it had gathered a sufficient amount varied, but in some instances they visited as high as 110 blossoms before completing their load. The result of this has been that, even if the beekeepers had strong colonies, the presence of the fly so reduced the supply of nectar that the most the bee could do was to get enough to continue brood-rearing. Practically no honey was stored in the supers. The bees were very reluctant to draw out the combs. Early in July the drones were driven from the hives, seriously interfering with queen rearing. When the flies were caught and examined, their stomachs were found to be filled with nectar.

While this fly has proved to be a great blessing in ridding the fields of the cut worms, it has very seriously affected the amount of honey that would be stored from the summer plants in Kansas.

Famous Buffalo Herd Sold

The famous herd of buffalo, with the crossbred catalo, owned by Capt. Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, Tex., has been sold to private interests which plan to continue the building up of the herds. For many years Captain Goodnight has been developing what he called catalo, a cross between buffalo and Angus cattle. Among the good points which he says the catalo has are: Immunity from disease; fleshing qualities; high dressing percentage; they do not run from heel flies; they rise on their fore feet instead of their hind feet which enables them to rise when much weaker; never lie down with their back down hill, and finally that their meat is free from fibre, and less tough than ordinary beef.

Foreign Holstein Sales

A recent dispersal of Holsteins near Bloemfontein, South Africa, realized an average of more than \$1700 on 101 head. The top price was \$16,000 paid for a 2 year old South African bred bull from Dutch foundation. At the partial dispersal of Capt. R. G. Buxton's herd in England, an average of more than \$1100 was obtained on 46 females and eight bulls all less than 1 year old averaged \$700.

The old adage, "He profits most who serves best," applies with signal force to community betterment. There can be no greater service than the up-building of the community in which one lives.

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Getting 10 for 1 on Your Money

Farmers at the Kansas State Experiment Station Show the Value of Good Fertilizers in Wheat Growing, and Increasing Crop Yields

IF YOU examine the grain produced on a soil low in fertility you will find that, as a rule, it is not plump, the test weight will be lower and the market value less than for wheat of better quality.

Experiments at the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment station have shown that where acid phosphate is used on wheat grown continuously, the test weight to the bushel has been increased about 3 pounds. This season, when practically all wheat was of low quality, the acid phosphate increased the test weight 4 pounds a bushel. Potash has had practically no influence on the test weight, and nitrogen, when used in excess, has decreased the weight. This factor frequently is overlooked in the use of commercial fertilizers, but should receive considerable attention. In this work the yield was increased 5.2 bushels an acre.

Wheat that makes a good strong fall growth and establishes a good root system during the early part of its life is not so susceptible to winter killing as wheat which is weak because of a lack of plant food and poor root development. On some studies at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station it was learned in 1917-1918, when so much wheat was frozen out, that a plot receiving commercial fertilizer had 15 per cent winter killing while an adjoining non-fertilized plot had 28 per cent. A study of these plots showed considerable difference in early growth.

There is a common idea that potash will produce a stiff straw in wheat and thus prevent lodging to considerable extent. Observations during the last season and for several previous seasons prove that potash does not prevent lodging. Some areas this season indicated that potash might increase the tendency to lodge. There is no commercial fertilizer that will prevent lodging. This, however, should not be a serious factor because most fields on which wheat will lodge in a normal year do not need commercial fertilizer.

When wheat is seeded late to avoid Hessian fly, or because the field had been growing corn and the soil could not be prepared early, fertilizers are of special value. Late seeding or late preparation of the seed bed means that the crop must have an abundance of available plant food to hasten early growth and thus leave the crop in good condition to withstand winter conditions. Under such conditions the fertilizer should be in a readily available form and should contain both nitrogen and phosphorus. A 2-12-0 fertilizer is the best combination to use under such conditions, and the rate of application should be from 125 to 150 pounds to the acre. The nitrogen in such a fertilizer will hasten early growth, while the phosphorus will hasten early growth and stimulate root development.

When wheat follows corn the supply of available plant food usually is low at the time the wheat is seeded, except when the corn is harvested early for silage. When a cropping system such as this is followed, an application of bone meal at the rate of about 100 pounds an acre should be made at seeding time. If bone meal cannot be obtained a 2-12-0 mixture should be used at the rate of 125 to 150 pounds an acre.

Altho it is poor practice to follow a sorghum crop with wheat, occasionally it is necessary to do so. One of the reasons for wheat producing low yields after a sorghum crop is the low content of available plant food in the soil. This condition is even more pronounced than in the case of corn because the sorghum is a heavier feeder and grows later in the season. The low yields can be overcome to some extent by using the fertilizer treatment recommended for wheat following corn.

In deciding whether to use commercial fertilizers the question of financial returns always receives first thought. It is commonly thought that commercial fertilizers are extremely high priced. A study of the cost of phosphorus at present compared with the cost three or four years ago will show that it has not increased in proportion to other materials. I mention phosphorus specifically because it is the plant food in which our soils are most deficient. With wheat valued at \$2 a bushel, acid phosphate which cost \$1.04

By R. I. Throckmorton
Professor of Soils Kansas Experiment Station

an acre increased the value of the crop \$10.40 an acre at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station this year where wheat is grown continuously. Thus, the fertilizer cost one-tenth as much as the value of the increase in the crop. Every \$10 invested in acid phosphate, under such conditions, would have returned \$100. However, over a period of nine years the average increase in profit from the use of acid phosphate has been \$4.80 for every dollar invested.

On the shale soils of Southeastern Kansas, where bone meal is used extensively, the average yields for a four-year period show that when wheat is valued at \$2 a bushel every dollar invested in bone meal produced an increase of \$7.45 in the value of the crop. In this work the rate of application was about 100 pounds of bone meal to the acre.

It is almost impossible to determine the value of

commercial fertilizers from the standpoint of increased crop yields because the effect is not all obtained in one year. We know of several cases where phosphatic fertilizers have influenced the yield of crops for three or four years after the application of the material to the soil.

Commercial fertilizers never pay in Central and Western Kansas. On shale, sandstone, and thin glacial soils in Southeastern Kansas, applications of phosphorus in the form of steamed bone meal, acid phosphate, or raw bone meal usually pay well. Steamed bone meal and acid phosphate are usually the cheapest source of supply. For the most profitable results apply steamed bone meal at the rate of 100 to 125 pounds an acre or acid phosphate at the rate of 125 to 175 pounds an acre.

Preparing Land for Wheat

Experiments were started at the Kansas Experiment station several years ago to determine the value of different methods of preparing land for wheat. This work has been conducted during the

last three years upon upland soil very low in fertility, land that had been previously cropped for many years to small grain, corn and sorghums, without the addition of manure or green manuring crops. The field was in wheat in 1910. A portion of this field was divided into plots in 1911, each plot receiving different seedbed treatment. Eleven methods, in all, were used. In 1912 and 1913 the same methods of treatment were repeated upon each of the eleven plots. Another portion of the field was planted to corn in 1911, to oats in 1912, and to wheat in 1913. Five different methods of preparing the seedbed were used upon this area for the 1913 wheat crop. The wheat was seeded upon all plots October 2. Bearded Fife wheat was sown.

Land disked at planting, but not plowed, produced 9½ bushels of wheat an acre and returned \$5.51 after paying for the cost of preparing the ground.

Ground plowed 3 inches deep September 15 (a common practice among farmers) and prepared for seeding at a cost of \$2.40 an acre, produced 16½ bushels of wheat an acre, leaving \$10.71 after paying for cost of preparation.

Soil plowed 7 inches deep in September, at a cost of \$2.90 an acre to plow and prepare, made a yield of 17½ bushels and a return of \$11.14 over cost of preparation.

Land double disked July 15 to kill weeds and stop evaporation of moisture and plowed 3 inches deep September 15—cost for preparation, \$3.60 an acre—produced 27½ bushels of wheat an acre, valued at \$18.42 above cost of preparation.

Ground plowed August 15, 7 inches deep, worked thereafter sufficiently to kill weeds and maintain a soil mulch, yielded 32¾ bushels an acre—cost of preparation, \$3.55—leaving \$22.71 over cost of preparation.

Soil plowed August 15, 7 inches deep, not worked until September 15, produced 28¾ bushels of wheat an acre and gave a return of \$20.14 after deducting cost of preparation, which was \$2.90 an acre.

Land double disked July 15, plowed August 15, 7 inches deep, cost \$4.75 an acre to prepare, produced 29¾ bushels of wheat and returned \$19.12 after paying for cost of preparation.

Ground plowed July 15 (the right time), 3 inches deep (too shallow for best results) produced 21½ bushels of wheat an acre, leaving \$12.90 above cost of preparation.

Soil plowed July 15, 7 inches deep, produced 35 bushels an acre, the highest yield of the continuously cropped plots, cost \$4.85 to prepare the land and returned \$23.11 above cost of preparation.

Land listed July 15, 5 inches deep worked down level within the following month, to avoid loss of moisture and firm the seedbed, produced 27¾ bushels an acre—cost of preparation, \$3.35—leaving \$18.89 over expense of preparation.

Soil listed July 15, 5 inches deep, ridges split August 15 (double listed) gave a yield of 20½ bushels an acre, valued at \$19.82 above the cost of work.



The Old Ways and the New

HOW ARE you farming, nowadays? Are you humping along behind oxen or tired horses, or do you use a tractor? Ten or eleven plows attached to the power you see here. That would wear out 25 or 30 pretty husky horses, wouldn't it? We do move, these days, and we certainly do learn.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Dairying.....Frank M. Chase

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

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Russian Situation

WITHOUT pretending to have a clear understanding of what is going on in Russia or what has been going on, I have arrived at the conclusion that very little sense has been shown either by our own government or any of the allied governments in handling the Russian situation. I have read with care a great many articles, some most bitterly condemning, and others strongly defending the Bolsheviks and while the statements in these various articles cannot be reconciled as a whole, there are a few basic facts on which most of them agree. It is conceded the old autocratic government was primarily responsible for the present chaotic conditions, and it is also reasonably certain the men who belonged to the old autocratic order have learned nothing from sad experience any more than the old Bourbons of France. If they could drive the Bolsheviks out of power, they would not substitute a democratic form of government but would reestablish the old cruel, tyrannical and despotic form of government. They never did consider the mass of Russian peasants. They administered the government wholly in the interest of what Raymond Robins calls the "indoor 7 per cent." This 7 per cent in the old days ran the show, were the masters of everything in sight in the way of wealth and power and education and offices and honors. While that privileged 7 per cent owned practically all the wealth, and had the power and offices in Russia and determined on war or peace without in the least consulting the convenience or wishes of the 93 per cent, which made up the masses of the Russian people, a small fraction of that 7 per cent had control of all the big business of the country in their hands. That fraction, Robins estimates it as 1 per cent of the 7, was almost wholly German. The German government had been looking ahead. German business men were in control of the great Russian industries and German advisers were in every department of the government. When the war broke out these Germans went back to Berlin, expecting to return very shortly on the heels of a victorious army. When they left Russia it was largely paralyzed in an economic way and as a result there was lack of organization everywhere. The army was not supplied with guns, ammunition or food, and was sent barehanded in many cases against the best equipped and best drilled army in the world. To make the matter infinitely worse the great mass, the 93 per cent, had never been taken into the confidence of the privileged 7 per cent. They were called on to send their sons and husbands and fathers to fight and die without knowing why they were fighting and dying. For more than two years these peasant soldiers suffered horribly. They were slaughtered literally by the million, until finally they had become desperate and were determined to fight no more.

Here is the way a man in the barracks, evidently more intelligent than the average Russian soldier, reasoned in a speech to his comrades when Colonel Robins was urging the soldiers to support the allied cause: "Comrades, we went to fight because the czar forced us to go to fight. You can't blame us for beginning because the whip and sword were over us. Why did the czar want us to fight? Because he wanted to put the Greek cross over St. Sofia and to get the Dardanelles. Now we have overthrown our czar. Why should we keep on fighting? The Germans, comrades in the trenches, are fighting us because their kaiser forces them to fight us, just as our czar forced us to fight them. Why should we keep on fighting? If we don't fight them they won't fight us. They are going to overcome the kaiser pretty soon, and if we quit fighting them they will have time for their revolution. Comrades, we have been cold and hungry for three years. Four millions of our comrades have died or are in prisons in foreign lands.

"Have you heard, comrades, that they are distributing the lands back in our province? If we don't go back we won't get ours."

So the army which had been the chief support of the old autocracy became the means of its overthrow. The Kerensky provisional government never really got a strong hold on these Russian peasants according to Colonel Robins, and I think he is right. The only thing there was left in the way of authority was the local soviet. Robins says

that he found that the only way he could obtain accommodation for the Red Cross was thru the local soviets. When the local soviet said to him, "You can get a train," he got the train, and when the leader of the local soviet said that he could get wagons he got wagons. What the Bolshevik leaders did was to take advantage of this, the only thing approaching orderly government in Russia. As a result of this, it is the opinion of Colonel Robins, notwithstanding all the talk and all the writing there is to the contrary, the Bolshevik government represents the will of the majority of the Russian people. For some time I doubted this, but I am now of the opinion that he is right.

Now I have at all times insisted that the Russian people have the right to the kind of government that suits them. It may not be a very good kind of government, and not the kind of government that I believe in, but if they want it I am willing that they shall have it.

If Colonel Robins is right then the wise thing for the allies and especially the United States government to do was to treat with this same Bolshevik government. It could have been done to the advantage both of the Russian people and the people of this country.

Here are the recommendations of Colonel Robins, who has spent two years in that country, and come in intimate contact with the leaders of all parties and factions:

First: Lift the embargo on all Russian fronts.
 Second: Enter into direct negotiations for an armistice on all fronts where allied or Czech forces are engaged.

Third: Insist in the armistice negotiations upon general political amnesty to be declared and guaranteed on both sides; allied forces to be retained in Russia solely for the purpose of enforcing such guarantees, and to be used after signing of armistice in reorganizing and operating Russian railways primarily for transport of food supplies thruout Russia.

Fourth: Send relief thru American Red Cross to Petrograd and Moscow immediately upon signing the armistice.

Fifth: Send Commission of Inquiry with industrial and trade experts to Moscow to ascertain and report on present situation in Soviet Russia, and the best means of bringing social peace, economic reorganization and relief to all the people of Russia.

I believe thoroly that Colonel Robins's plan will work. I also believe it will cure the evils of Bolshevism, because the people of Russia will see that the extreme theories of Lenin and Trotsky will not work in practice. If the other allies will not follow this plan then our own government ought to adopt it anyway. At present we are pursuing a policy in Russia which will bring trouble and disaster. While insisting that we do not want to interfere with the wishes of the majority of the Russian people, and that we do not intend to send troops there, we are sending ammunition to the armies of Kolchak; not sufficient to enable him to win but sufficient to prolong the warfare and finally to win for us the enmity of both sides. The Bolshevik government will hate us because we rendered aid to their enemies, and Kolchak and his followers will complain because we did not send men as well as munitions. Everything indicates that the Lenin and Trotsky government is growing stronger rather than weaker and that the opposition is growing weaker instead of stronger.

While we are pursuing a policy which gets us nowhere except to get in bad all around, German officers are training and leading the Bolshevik armies. The greatest undeveloped resources in the world are in Russia and there are the greatest possibilities of building up a vast and ever-increasing trade. The United States ought to get the bulk of this great future trade. We could do that and at the same time win the lasting gratitude and friendship of the Russian people. We could come to them with the help and kindness which they so badly need and could make them believe in and pattern after this greatest of all republics. It would be the greatest stroke for lasting world peace that has ever been struck and would do more than anything else to prevent the spread of Bolshevism in this country. To let such an opportunity go by seems to me to be the greatest folly and the limit of stupid conservatism.

If, 20 years ago, the Czar had given the Russian people, not the 7 per cent of privileged nobles and rich land owners, but the masses of the people, liberty, opportunity and a reasonable voice in the government, he would still be on his throne, governing a powerful and united people. The great war would have been avoided with all of its horrible suffering and loss of life. But autocrats and privileged classes have always been blind. They never see or sense the coming storm until it bursts upon them with all its fury. Our leaders, too, are blind. Halting in indecision, we have no definite policy. Denouncing Bolshevism we seem to forget the only cure for the evils of Bolshevism is to remove the causes which brought the evils about. We should hold out a helping hand to the Russian people weary of war and hungry for peace. We should help them to reorganize their industries; we should send our best agricultural experts to teach them how to till their vast expanse of fertile lands, capable, if properly cultivated of feeding more than half the people of the world. It is enough to make one sick to think how we are wasting our opportunities.

Baron Rosen's Opinion

Speaking further about the Russian situation I have been much interested in the opinion of Baron Rosen, former Russian ambassador to the United States. Now the Baron as barons go, is or wants to be democratic, but he just naturally cannot get away from the idea that there always has been and always must be a small, privileged class who will monopolize the good things of the world while the majority will be condemned to incessant toil. The Baron is discussing the question of Bolshevism and speaks as follows: "Bolshevism is but the outbreak in a particularly virulent form of that old, chronic and incurable disease, with which civilized mankind is and probably always will remain afflicted; the everlasting strife between those who 'have' and those who 'have not,' incurable, because there is not and there never can be a sufficiency of the good things of this world to go round, and therefore their enjoyment will always be limited to a small minority."

Here is the assumption of man of the privileged class; that the great mass of the people born into the world must be condemned to a life of hopeless poverty, privation and ceaseless toil in order that the small minority may live in luxury. There is nothing more certain than that the world is capable of producing vastly more than it has ever yet produced, at least three or four times as much. That being the case it is not true, as Baron Rosen says, that "there is not and never can be a sufficiency of the good things of this world to go round." There ought to be enough of the good things to go round, and would be enough if the world was properly organized for production and distribution.

The Railroad Problem

We are hearing a good deal about the Plumb plan for handling the railroads. What is the Plumb plan? In brief it proposes to issue the bonds of the government to be paid to the present owners of railroad properties in payment for their holdings, and the value of the railroads is to be determined by the courts.

It also proposes the organization of an operating corporation composed of 15 men, five to be selected by the President; five by the railroad employees and five by the operating heads of the railroad corporations. All the railroads of the country are to be combined under one management.

Rates for passengers and freight are to be fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Profits above cost of operation and upkeep are to be divided between the employees and the government. Along with the operating expenses the Plumb bill provides for a sinking fund to pay the principal of the bonds. The income remaining after paying operating expenses, upkeep, necessary extensions, interest on bonds and sinking fund is to be called net income. When the net income exceeds 5 per cent, the surplus is to be absorbed by a reduction of rates.

The bill does not provide what rate of interest the bonds shall bear, but it is assumed that it will be 4 or possibly 4½ per cent. The advocates of

the measure profess to believe that under this system the cost of management could be reduced and the efficiency increased so that passenger rates could be reduced to 1½ cents a mile and freight rates reduced 40 per cent below present rates.

The objections urged to the plan are that it will mean government ownership but complete control by the railroad employees thru their organizations. Five members of the controlling board of directors are to be selected by the railroad employees, five by the operating officers of the railroads and five by the President of the United States. While these five directors appointed by the President are supposed to represent the general public, it is urged that for political reasons they almost certainly would be dominated by the members of the board selected by the classified operatives. In short the objectors state that while the people of the United States will be asked to put up all the money to pay for the roads, the railroad employees will control the operation.

In these times it is the privilege of every American citizen to make suggestions and I avail myself of that privilege. I would suggest that Congress authorize the organization of a great holding and operating corporation with capitalization sufficient to cover the reasonable aggregate value of the roads. Instead of leaving the fixing of the values to the courts I would take the average selling price of the stocks and bonds of the roads for a period of 10 years and let that be the basis on which the stock would be issued. The price of stocks and bonds is of course sometimes inflated and sometimes depressed but taking the average for a period of 10 years you will find about what amount the roads have earned dividends upon. If for example, the average selling price of the stocks and bonds of a road for the past 10 years has been 50 cents on the dollar, the reasonable value of that road is probably about 50 per cent of its outstanding bonds and stock.

The stock of this holding corporation would be sold on the market as other stock but the government would guarantee that it should be non-taxable and should yield dividends at the rate of 4 per cent a year.

The Interstate Commerce Commission would be empowered to fix rates for passenger fares and freight that would pay the operating expenses of the roads and pay this rate of dividend on the stock invested. Stock should be issued in denominations of \$25 a share and sold only at par. There should be a board of directors elected by the stock holders, but no stock holder should have more than one vote. This would prevent the control of the roads getting into the hands of a few.

In order that the employees of the road might have a large voice in the election of the board of directors I would require each employee to own at least one share of stock so that each would have a vote. In all probability this would result in making the employees the majority of the stock holders, but not necessarily so. Power to settle disputes about wages, hours of labor and other similar matters should be lodged with the board of directors.

The advantages for this plan are that it does not saddle a vast bonded debt on the citizens of the country, and that it makes the employees of the roads the owners of a very large share of the railroad property and in all probability would give them the voting control of the roads. It would decrease the probability of labor troubles because self interest would prevent the operatives from striking against themselves and depreciating the value of their own property. It would encourage efficient management for the same reason that it would discourage strikes, for the more efficient the management, the better the earnings.

The power placed in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates would prevent the charging of extortionate and unreasonable rates. In fixing freight rates the country should be divided into zones something after the plan of the parcels post and within these zones freight rates should be uniform; this would do away with a vast army of rate clerks and the complex tariffs we have at present.

Justice Will Save Trouble

I cannot believe this country is seriously threatened with a race war, but I do know that there is a growing feeling of bitterness and feeling of injustice among the negroes of this country. I know the feeling is more apparent since the war than before. Is that feeling justified? Well, I have before me Bulletin No. 41, issued by the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior. This is an official document of 522 pages dealing with the educational situation in Alabama. This bulletin states the negro population of Alabama constitutes 43 per cent of the total population and more than 52 per cent of the agricultural population of the state. Public school statistics in this bulletin show the total number of white children of school age in the state in 1918 was 454,474 and the total number of negro children 315,327. During the same year there was expended for teachers' salaries for the white children: \$3,682,314, while for teachers for the negro children there was spent only \$474,749. In other words for each white child of school age Alabama spent \$8.10 while for every negro child of school age there was expended \$1.51.

On page 189 of this bulletin I find the average annual salary of rural white teachers in Alabama is \$346.2, certainly not a very exorbitant salary, but princely in comparison with the salaries paid

the negro rural teachers where the average salary is only \$141.4. It is not necessary to say that competent teachers cannot be obtained for any such beggarly wages.

In the city schools there is the same relative discrimination. The average salary of the city white teacher in Alabama is \$715.2, which certainly is too small, but the average salary of the city negro teacher is only \$384.3, less than half the average salary of the white teacher.

Many of the school houses for the negro children are shacks, almost unfurnished with seats or other conveniences and even if built by the public they are poorly constructed, badly lighted and ventilated and too small to accommodate the pupils. In short everything is done to impress upon the negroes that the education of their children is a matter of indifference and that anything is good enough for them. Is it any particular wonder that there is a growing feeling of bitterness and injustice among them? There is no need of having any serious trouble with the negroes of this country. Grant them equal rights under the law. Give them equal educational opportunities, in short treat them as citizens of this republic have a right to expect to be treated, and they will be found to be loyal citizens, ready to defend the government in time of need and friendly with their white neighbors. If there is ever serious race trouble in this country the white man will have himself to blame.

Another World War?

The New York World August 2 published the prediction of General von Bernhardt that Pan-Germany will renew the Great War. It may be of course that von Bernhardt does not know what he is talking about. Various New York papers August 4 published the prediction of Prince Henry, brother of the ex-kaiser, that Germany will renew the fight. Henry may not know what he is talking about either. I am of the opinion, however, that there is grave danger that both Bernhardt and Henry are correct in their prediction unless some plan is devised by which Germany can be held in check.

Furthermore if Germany is permitted to reorganize industrially and in a military way, it may and probably will win the next war. It will get control of Russia, and Japan will in the next war be on the side of Germany.

There is not a certainty that Italy will side with France in the next war, and Germany will be careful not to antagonize the United States, and if it does not we will not take a hand.

This is on the assumption that the League of Nations will fail and that the world goes back to the old status. In such a war Pan-Germany probably would win over France and Great Britain.

Eventually we would be dragged into war but not until after Germany had won against France and Great Britain. If such a war starts it will be more destructive, and more brutal than the war that has just ended. It will mean, in all probability, the overthrow of civilization, the destruction of organized industry, and the final restoration of despotism.

Henry Ford

After a trial lasting three months, Henry Ford gets a verdict of 6 cents against the Chicago Tribune, which he had sued for libel. Both sides believe they won a victory, which ought to be a highly satisfactory ending of a lawsuit, especially when, as in this case, both parties are amply able to stand the expense. The lawyers on both sides, I assume, have garnered a rich harvest of fees, the general public has been fairly well entertained by the published reports of the trial; and if the jurymen who have had to spend the most of the summer listening to the testimony and the wrangling of lawyers, feel that their time has not been spent in vain, then no one seems to have cause for complaint.

Personally, I confess frankly that my sympathies have been with Henry Ford. It is true his testimony at the trial showed a rather surprising lack of knowledge of history. Neither is he by any means a profound student of the theory of government. Almost any high school boy could have answered most of the questions which Henry did not seem able to answer, but the charge that Henry Ford is an anarchist, that he desires to overthrow the government or upset society is absurd. He is, in my opinion, a practical idealist who has done more for the laboring men than any other capitalist in the world. He was bitterly opposed to war. What humane, sensible person is not? His peace ship idea was wholly impractical and even foolish, but Henry paid the bills without complaint, and I know of no reason why other people should make a fuss about it. He was at least willing to spend millions unselfishly in trying to bring about peace, and is entitled to credit for his good intentions.

When our government actually got into the war he showed that he was a practical and real patriot by turning his vast establishment over to the service of the government and asking no profit on the machinery manufactured for the government.

Henry Ford is not a statesman, at least not in the ordinary acceptance of the word; he is surprisingly ill-informed in matters of history; he has a rather vague understanding of political and social terms, but nevertheless he is a genius who has greatly benefited the world.

Back Up The President

WHEN President Wilson appeared before Congress recently to deliver his message on the high cost of living he took, in my judgment, the one step the country has been most in need of since the end of the war. Someone else might have negotiated the Peace Treaty and done as good, or perhaps a better job, but no one except the President can direct the fight that now is necessary to bring those who are profiteering the people to time.

For more than two years I have been urging action along most of the lines suggested by the President in his address and I heartily welcome the entrance of the head of the government into this fight. I shall co-operate with him with no less enthusiasm because the decision of the executive branch of the government to grapple with the country's biggest problem has been tardy.

President Wilson has asked some definite things from Congress, but it must not be overlooked he also has promised some specific performances by the executive departments of the government of which he is the head. I thoroly approve of the executive measures the President has proposed and I shall support in Congress the other measures he suggests to aid the further solution of the whole problem. He proposes to remove food supplies held in storage contrary to the anti-hoarding prohibition of the food-control law, and put them on the market.

To prosecute traders who seek to control supplies and prices.

To expose profiteering retailers.

All these measures are within the scope of executive action. They should have a remediable effect, and I am glad the President has made known his determination to put them into execution.

Then the President has suggested certain specific acts Congress should perform. Among them—

Imposing a penalty on profiteering. Profiteering already is prohibited by law but it appears someone slipped in a joker, as is often the case, and no penalty for profiteering was provided.

Limiting the period during which goods may be kept in cold storage.

Requiring the price at which goods were placed in storage to be marked on them.

Requiring that all goods in interstate commerce shall be marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producer.

Excluding goods from interstate commerce if the law is not complied with.

All these measures, if promptly enacted by Congress, as I hope they will be, should make it possible for the government to deal with the profiteer effectively and promptly.

I am glad the President is not going to wait on Congress for larger powers instead of using the powers he already possesses, and I hope to see Congress exhibit no indifference toward the suggestions of the President on the score, or because they come from a Democratic source. The situation is too acute, the people are suffering and have suffered too much and too long from the conscienceless brigandage of the profiteers for anyone to hold back or fail to do his level best simply because of partisan or personal reasons. This time partisanship must be put aside. Every member of the government, whether he be Congressman, Senator, Cabinet Officer, or the President himself, should co-operate to the utmost extent to throttle the rapacious profiteer and bring his extortions to an end.

Most of the foregoing measures are devised to meet the immediate high cost of living problem. They do not go to the root of our industrial troubles. We cannot hope for a complete solution of the cost-of-living riddle until a number of other urgent questions have been taken up and settled. The railroad difficulty is most pressing.

The railroad workers point out that the government is paying dividends to railroad shareholders from the public treasury and quite naturally argue that it is no more illogical for the government to reach into the Treasury and get the money with which to pay them the higher wages they ask.

The President sees the force of this argument and no one doubts he will direct Mr. Hines to give the railroad workers an increased wage and raise railroad rates at the same time.

The control of the "Big Five" packer trust by enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill, or some similar measure, is another necessary step toward freeing the people from the grip of the profiteer. I am not concerned about the source from which these remedial measures shall come, whether the source be Democratic or Republican, whether it be partisan or non-partisan. What I am most concerned about is that these measures shall be acted on with promptness and vigor and unanimity and that a return to normal conditions of peace and prosperity shall be brought about with the utmost possible speed.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Have Your Own Grain Storage

YOU can now be independent of any grain dealer. You can safely store your grain and hold it as long as you like. No more rushing grain to market at a low price.

AJAX GRAIN BINS

500 and 1000 Bushels

Sell Your Grain at Highest Prices

Hold your grain until you can market it to the best advantage. It will keep just as well as in an elevator. No chance of deterioration that will affect the grade. It will keep just as clean and sweet as when threshed.

Government Repays You for Shrinkage

A big shortage of cars and a great congestion on the railroads is anticipated this summer and fall. The Government realizes that millions of bushels of grain must be stored and is arranging to protect the farmer from loss through shrinkage, etc.

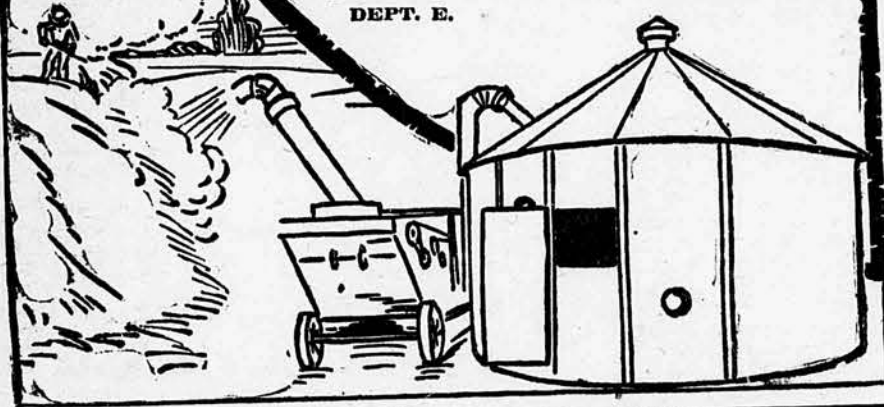
Ajax Grain Bins are made of corrugated, galvanized iron to hold either 500 or 1000 bushels. Sides are 22 gauge, top 26 gauge and floor 24 gauge. Comes in sections easy to handle and quickly bolted together. No rivets or solder required. Can be quickly moved from place to place and can be erected and taken down in third the time required on other bins.

Write for Complete Information

or see your local dealer for circulars and detailed prices of complete bins.

Send for Complete Information

DULUTH CORRUGATING & ROOFING CO.
DULUTH, MINNESOTA
DEPT. E.



"Here's a Friendly Tip" says the Good Judge



Men who know tobacco, chew the best without its costing them any more. They take a little chew and it's amazing how the good taste stays in a rich, high grade chewing tobacco. For lasting tobacco satisfaction, there's nothing like a small chew of that rich-tasting tobacco.

THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

Turn It Into Cash

If you have something you want to sell, offer it to our big family of over 100,000 subscribers. A farmers' classified ad is the cheapest way we know of to get in touch with buyers. Try it.

That Kansas City Special

What Some of the Big Men Thought of the 80-Page Edition, July 26

A PAT ON the back and a gentle word is a wonderful thing—anywhere in the world—but it is especially liked by an editor. Usually he labors anonymously, and hears nothing about what he has produced unless it's a libel suit or a growl from some irate citizen who imagines the plant will shut down if he stops his paper. What a pleasant thing it is, therefore, to get letters like these—addressed to the editors, not to the owner of the paper or to the advertising department:

Permit me to compliment you on the July 26 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I believe this issue has an educational value which will be of great benefit in the proper consideration of the problems which are confronting us at this time.
Kansas City, Mo. G. A. MOORE, President Board of Trade.

I want to commend you and the Farmers Mail and Breeze for your special Kansas City number. I hope the very interesting articles on Kansas City in that paper will stimulate the close relationship between our markets and the stockmen of Kansas. We are always working for the best interests of Kansas stockmen, and your paper has certainly shown that it appreciates this service.
E. W. HOUX, President The Kansas City Livestock Exchange.

Kansas City, Mo.

Having just finished reading your special Kansas City number of the Farmers Mail and Breeze of July 26, I want to congratulate you on the excellence and completeness of the articles. You have emphasized, from the cover page to the last article, the intimate relations which exist between Kansas producers and the Kansas City market.

Speaking for the Kansas City Hay Dealers' association, I feel that your work in issuing this unusual edition will be helpful in cementing the relations between Kansas and Kansas City, for the good of producers and their agents.
B. F. TYLER, President Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association.

Kansas City, Mo.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze of July 26 came to my desk today. It is an important contribution to the object we wish to achieve: the continuance of the friendly relationship between Kansas City and the great state which is so large a factor in its development. Let me congratulate you for this work.
W. T. KEMPER, Chairman of the Board Southwest National Bank of Commerce. Kansas City, Mo.

Interesting But Unsigned

I have read with interest your comments about the steadily growing menace to the peace of this country. Our beloved land appears to be in the grasp of a set of men who have earned the title "U-Boat-Men" as applied by H. G. Wells, in his latest book. They seem to be as merciless as Von Terpitz or the commander of the German U-boat, who did not hesitate to fire upon and sink a helpless hospital ship. Persons of average intelligence who read the daily press, and who are not entirely obsessed by the desire for gain, without regard to method, must realize the growing unrest prevailing in nearly every section of our country. I know it is equivalent to "lese majeste" to suggest legal enactment to interfere with the laws of supply and demand, particularly if the strong side financially, politically and influentially is the "Supply" side. We may admit that "Supply" interests represent one or two million people either directly or indirectly; even so, what about the other hundred million? The true slogan of a genuine republic is "the greatest good to the greatest number." Has it occurred to you that one article alone is the crux of the whole proposition, and that article is wheat? Men close to the inside have acknowledged that corn is \$2 or more a bushel because wheat is \$2.26 a bushel, or more, and the hogs are bringing 18 cents to 22 cents a pound, because corn is \$2, or more a bushel. Are there men in our national Congress and among our government officials with the nerve to take the necessary steps to commandeer all of the wheat in the country, paying out of the U. S. Treasury for it \$2.26 a bushel, according to official pledge, the wheat to be distributed by government agency, if necessary ground and marketed by the government. Of course, it must be kept out of the hands of speculators. If as reported just after hostilities ceased, wheat was selling for \$1.18 in Australia and \$1.27 in Argentina then \$1.35 to \$1.40 would be a fair price in the United States. The question is raised, what about the great loss? All the people of the country will share in that loss, because it will be cared for out of money paid in taxes or money borrowed by the government. However, if the cost be enormous it will yet be the cheapest investment ever made by our government if it accomplishes the feat of quieting the prevalent and growing unrest. Again, some will say, the cause is far reaching, involving nearly every article used by our citizens, but the cost of labor in production is the cause of h-c-l, and

the high cost of labor is given as the cause for shortage in production along many lines. This undoubtedly is true as to some lines. What is the warrant for labor's high, and increasingly higher demands? Is it not because \$15 to \$16 is the price for a barrel of flour? Six cents to 7 cents a pound for cornmeal and 50 cents to 60 cents a pound for meat? Let the price of flour be fixed at \$8.50 to \$9 a barrel, meal 3½ cents to 4 cents a pound, meat at 25 cents a pound, and other necessities will follow in reduction in price; then instead of exacting \$1 an hour the skilled workmen at 60 cents an hour will be vastly better off.

Again the question is asked, how will this affect the situation? I answer by citing one feature that will make up part of the response. There is need in this country today for more than a million new buildings, only those absolutely necessary are being provided, except a few in sections where the very decided shortage enables builders to exact abnormal charge for their use. With bricks costing from 30 to 40 cents a M, with flooring costing from \$75 to \$125 a 1,000 feet and other building material in proportion, capitalists will not put money into buildings; it means an advance over one's price of 75 per cent to 100 per cent, and the end does not appear to be in sight.

Why this argument? Reduce the price of wheat and flour by governmental action and reduction in price of the necessities, foodstuff, wearing apparel, shoes will follow. Capital will go into new buildings and work will be plentiful. Plenty of work at a living wage is the surest and quickest cure for the unrest now pervading the mass of our people. If this plan is not feasible, then some other must be devised quickly or our boasted civilization will receive a blow from which it will be long in recovering. If the really serious happens the U-Boat Men of this country will not be the last to suffer, nor will their suffering be of the mildest type. The "high" men in Babylon went down in the "fall." The "biggest" men in Rome suffered from the "decline." The "Dons" in Spain suffered with the "decadence." The same type in the United States will not be excepted when the awful crash comes. The tragedy of it all is the innocent must suffer too.

Tell us how much money you made last month selling eggs and what breed of chickens you have found the most profitable.

Every farmer ought to have a few good brood mares.

Advertising and Service

The Latest News from the Nation's Greatest Markets

BY CHARLES DILLON

EVERY TIME I look at a newspaper, a farm journal or a magazine I marvel over the news developments in the advertising columns. Next in point of interest I place a well-prepared catalog. In truth I know just how the country is getting along when I read the advertising. I know what the country's brains and industry are doing. I know right where I can get what I want, and I feel as satisfied about it as if I had just passed thru the great buildings of an exposition.

That's what advertising is: An exposition. It's the world's greatest and best stocked store. The goods are always fresh and clean. The shelves on which they're shown are white and sanitary. Nothing like good, sanitary editorial matter to serve as the shelves for reputable advertising.

The American public thinks differently about advertising now than it thought ten or fifteen years ago. That's because the advertising itself is different. You can depend on it. When you go thru your weekly farm paper—your weekly family shopping—you see offered there some of the things you need or will need later in the month. Here's a tractor that will do so and so, done by no tractor up to the present. That's news. Anything unusual is news. You read about a set of blacksmith tools or a music box or a hammer, a dress pattern, a hair net, or some other article to be obtained at a certain place for a certain price. That's real news. It's news because you didn't know it until you opened your farm paper. It's just as much news as the fact that Bill Smith broke a leg yesterday. Bill's accident is news because it doesn't happen every day.

Advertising as you see it in your favorite farm paper really ought to be handled by the Associated Press because it is of more importance to the human family and to its comfort and general welfare than nine-tenths of the material this great news agency sends to all parts of the world.

Why Wheat Price Fell

Will you please tell me why wheat has dropped at Atwood and Blackman, Kan., to \$2 a bushel? If wheat is going up as you state in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and dropping here there must be something wrong some place. If there is any way to get more than \$2 we should like to know about it. Our harvest expense was very heavy this year and we have to pay 16 cents a bushel to have our wheat threshed. This doesn't leave much for the farmer for his work. My husband, our children and myself prepared the ground last fall and put in 650 acres of wheat. It took a great deal of hard work and expense, and we feel that we should get a just price for the wheat we have raised. Our wheat tests 59 pounds to the bushel.

MRS. CHARLES MINER.

Atwood, Kan.

The description of your wheat, while not complete, indicates a No. 2 grade, on which there is a guaranteed minimum price of \$2.15 a bushel on the Kansas City market. The freight charge in shipping wheat from your station to Kansas City is 11½ cents a bushel, which makes the minimum price for this grade at your station \$2.03½ a bushel. The agreement between the United States Grain Corporation, the government wheat handling agency, and grain dealers, in handling this crop, provides for a "fair" margin in buying wheat from the producer. The margin for the country grain dealer is assessed for his operating expenses, including storage, interest, labor, other charges, and profit. While there has been no official expression as to the meaning of "fair," it is said the government agency will consider as exorbitant a handling margin of more than 8 cents a bushel, and, on the whole, the margin is close to this figure. In deducting the handling charge or margin from the minimum price, the government figure, net to you, for your wheat would be \$1.95½ a bushel. This would be the lowest possible figure at which wheat of No. 2 grade should sell basis your station.

On the day you made your inquiry, No. 2 hard wheat sold on the Kansas City Board of Trade at a range of \$2.16 to \$2.20 a bushel, or 1 to 4 cents over the guaranteed minimum price. Adding the maximum premium to the minimum price at your station on August 6, the price would be \$1.99½ a bushel. It is apparent, therefore, that the country grain dealer at your station made no exorbitant profit on the basis of the premiums prevailing in Kansas City at the time.

Unfortunately you selected a poor day to sell your wheat. On the preceding two days, unexpected proposals were made by Washington legislators for a reduction in the resale price of wheat to \$1.51 a bushel, basis Chicago. For a time it appeared that the proposals would be adopted, which naturally forced wheat prices down to the government guaranteed basis, and doubtless if you had sold your wheat on the preceding day the price would

have been 4 cents under the figure you obtained. But, with the refusal of Wheat Director Barnes to reduce the resale price of wheat to \$1.51 the market has since advanced more than 10 cents a bushel.

You mention that I hold to the belief that wheat is going up. If you will note in the weekly articles in the Farmers Mail and Breeze on the grain trade, I have not yet changed my views, and still maintain that a higher market will prevail later in the crop year. I hold to this theory in the face of the most recent developments, the address by President Wilson in which he asserts that the exports of wheat and wheat flour will be so restricted as to hold down the domestic price. World demand and supply conditions point to a rise in prices for the American grain on this crop; in fact the belief prevails among many students of the trade that \$3 a bushel will yet be paid.

Despite the reduced harvests, the United States still has in prospect about 300 million bushels of wheat as a surplus for export. The longer the export movement is held in check, the more pressure there will be against an upward price movement. But wheat prices are higher in Europe than here. Europe is eager for wheat and flour. This country is under obligation on humanitarian principles to sell some of this wheat to Europe. If it sells soon, the market probably will rise. If it holds back selling and permits stocks in the markets of the United States to accumulate, advances will be checked. In time, however, Europe will call for the wheat and, when large export sales are made, the market is expected to rise. If Uncle Sam stopped exerting pressure on prices, a quick advance would result.

Sanders Sosland,
Kansas City, Mo. Market Editor.

Texas Dairy Contest Postponed

Announcement was made some time ago of a proposed 365-day contest between Holsteins and Jerseys to be held at Dallas, Tex., in October. The Texas Holstein Friesian Breeders club however, appointed a committee recently to confer with the representatives of the Jersey association relative to a postponement. They give as a reason for not wishing to enter a contest now that a comparatively small number of Holsteins in the state will freshen at the proper time to go into such a contest.

The farmer who fails to plant a sorghum crop this year may have reason to regret making this serious mistake when it is too late.

Try a few self-feeders on your hogs and note the improvement that results.

Get the Big CALORIC Story Right at Home

IN your own county—in your town—probably right in your own neighborhood, there are dozens of homes made cozy and comfortable every winter by the CALORIC system of heating. On request, we will gladly furnish the names of CALORIC owners near you.

Let these owners tell you how the CALORIC insures warm, cozy, comfortable homes—where winter months are really enjoyed. Let them tell you of uniform temperatures; of moist, warm-air circulation; of the highest possible fuel economy; of the small cost of installation.

For Old
and New
Homes

PIPELESS
CALORIC
FURNACE
The Original Patented Pipeless Furnace

More than
76,000
In Use

THE price of this system is within the reach of everyone. No pipes. Only one register. And ample heat throughout the building.

A saving of ½ to ¾ of fuel needed by other systems is effected by the CALORIC. Thousands of letters from users prove this. The CALORIC burns coal, wood, coke, lignite or gas.



Mail The Coupon

THERE is a CALORIC dealer in nearly every community. If you do not know the name of yours, please mail the coupon for CALORIC catalog and vitally important information on CALORIC Pipeless Heating. No obligation on your part. Write today.

See the CALORIC at State and County Fairs
THE MONITOR STOVE CO.

In Business "The Monitor Family" Pioneers of
One Hundred Years Pipeless Heating

124 Woodrow Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

BRANCH HOME:

1108 Nicholas St., Omaha, Neb.

The Monitor Stove Co.
124 Woodrow Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

Gentlemen:-

Please send Free CALORIC Catalog and dealer's name.



WE BOTH LOSE MONEY
IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES

TO T.J. BROWN 126 N. Kansas Ave.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 42c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$14.00 to \$16.00
No. 2, 41c. (as to size) No. 2, \$13.00 to \$15.00
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

AGENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IN EVERY COUNTY—PROFITABLE BUSINESS

You can put in all of your time or just a portion of it—suit yourself. Write for my special proposition handling Economy Stock Powder and Economy Germicide Dip in your locality.

We put out honest goods—advertise and guarantee our formula. Here are the ingredients of Economy:

Sulphate of Soda	Hypo-Sulphite of Soda	Poke Root
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	Charcoal	Blood Root
Carbonic Soda	Sulphur	Wormseed Meal

Ninety per cent of our customers come back. That's proof of the merit of our goods. We have built our business on the service-to-customer basis—and have made good. Now is the time to start. Get established in your territory while live stock prices are high. Write me personally.

JAMES J. DOTY, President
ECONOMY HOG & CATTLE POWDER COMPANY, SHENANDOAH, IOWA
Largest Manufacturers of Stock Powder

When the Farmer Has to Plow

THERE comes a time on every farm when work must be done at once if it is to be done at all. It may be plowing, cultivating, harvesting or housing of the crops. When conditions are right the work must be started and pushed with all possible speed if the farm is to pay maximum return that season.

Under such conditions the man on the job has no time to go to town, even to get necessary supplies, and no one on the place can be spared for that purpose.

Some times it is necessary to send in for food, seed, or machinery, but for his requirements of petroleum products, the farmer knows that he will be supplied by the dark, green tank wagon of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) which calls at his home as regularly, though not as often, as does the man who brings his mail.

He has learned that he can depend upon this delivery service, and that the Standard Oil man will deliver his kerosene, gasoline and lubricating oil not only to his door, but, if needs be, to the tractor in the field—*there are 150,000 tractors in the Middle West.*

This is the reason for the harmonious, close, friendly relations which always has existed between the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and the farmers of the Middle West. Also this is another reason why the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) takes pride in its position as a public servant, doing an exacting job as well as it knows how, to the distinct advantage of the man who raises the crops and the millions who eat them.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill

While the Doctor was Away

Some Things the People Have Learned About Health

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

IT IS almost two years since I gave my trusty typewriter a rest from its labor of picking out the "What shall I do, Doctor" column of the Copper Farm Press, and buckling on my Medical Web belt went forth to endeavor to see that the youth of our nation did not shed an unwarranted amount of blood in its defense without some feeble effort being made to stop the hemorrhage. Now that I am safely at home again I look around with a great deal of interest to see what two years have brought about in advancing public health, for you may remember that I long have held the theory that the health of the dear people would advance in exactly such degree as the dear people desired and willed.

I do find an advance. You have accepted the idea of vaccination against typhoid, for instance, in a very gratifying way. That is due in no small degree to the fact that your sons and brothers who went into the army were vaccinated, and you happen to know that none of them was seriously damaged by the operation, and neither have they had typhoid.

An Ounce of Prevention

You are doing a great deal more about employing county public health nurses which is a good move. That is because the war has brought the value of the nurse into prominence as never before, and also because the Red Cross, which, under war pressure has become one of the most vital agencies of our nation's life, has given its approval to the plan, and, more than that, has backed it financially. I have hope that, after a time, you will reach the place where you will see that, in health matters, an ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure. You must, therefore, insist upon your county commissioners giving you the protection of a county health officer whose sole business shall be to keep disease from your community.

You are paying more attention to tuberculosis than you ever did before. I remember that a few years ago, when I was elected president of the Kansas Association for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, there were those who criticized the association on the ground that it was superfluous in Kansas. "There is no T. B. in the Middle West," said they, "unless it be a case now and then that comes here to be cured." But the army doctors sent back 1200 Kansas boys on account of tuberculosis, and the neighboring states fared no better.

And that ugly thing, venereal disease, has been dragged out into the full light of day in this brief but mighty "period of the emergency." Since such ugly things flourish in secrecy and gloom, and wither under the light of day, it is to be hoped the light will be turned on to the very fullest extent. Our newspapers still fear to mention the matter under its proper name, and dim the exposure a little by referring to the subject in such terms as "social disease." This is wrong, both because it gives the monster a little more shade and also because it is an entire misuse of the word "social." But no doubt they will shed their excessive, misconceived modesty after they discover that we common people are going right ahead using correct if not flawless English.

The Children Suffer

I'm not sure that all of you appreciate the importance and value of the revelations about this disease because those of us who are naturally inclined to a clean life, and lucky enough not to have our inclinations thwarted by accident, never think much about this big problem, and fail to realize what it means. You will think more of it when I remind you that a great proportion of its sufferers are children who have it as their sad inheritance; wives who become infected to their great bewilderment, and attendants who have not been warned of the dangers to which they are exposed. I have told you before, that one baby out of every 10 born in this country dies before the end of the first year. An alarming number of these

early deaths occur because one or both parents have venereal disease, and have passed it on to their innocent offspring. In Kansas last year 3097 children died when less than 1 year old. I can say very boldly, therefore, that at least 1,000 Kansas babies were killed last year, sacrificed to venereal disease, before a chance had been given them to show why they came into the world. And remember, too, that Kansas people admit their state to be, if anything, a little better than the average. Certainly, then, you are doing a good thing in coming out in an open fight against venereal disease.

The most tragic health problem of the two years has been the great influenza epidemic. In Kansas 6,083 died of the disease and its sequels, in the months of October, November and December, 1918. The question is already being asked, "Will it return, as the fall of 1919 closes in upon us?" The history of past epidemics of la grippe has been that its ravages extended over at least two successive winter seasons. So we must be on our guard against it.

What can we do? It is possible to avoid the contagion? Not wholly. But our health authorities will not hesitate to apply quarantine measures promptly if any repetition of the epidemic is threatened. The best thing you can do, personally, is to keep yourself in good physical condition, so you will have good resistance. If you are strong and well when influenza makes its attacks you are much more likely to get off with a mild attack or defeat it wholly.

Another lesson that many persons learned at great cost in the "flu" epidemic is that the only thing to do, once it has invaded your system, is to give up all work, all expenditure of muscular and nervous effort, go to bed and stay there until well. Many valuable lives were needlessly lost last winter in the cases of both men and women who "refused to give up." Let me tell you that it is in no sense "giving up" to take to your bed when attacked by illness. It is simply a pulling together of all your resources and marshaling them in the best strategic position for the battle.

In Handling Sheep

To get into the farming business again and get to raise some livestock, I rented a 400-acre farm, five years ago, with the understanding that the landowner was to provide stock, seed and farm tools. I was to do all the work, which included taking care of 20 head of sheep. The landowner supplied the feed for the stock and I was to get 1/3 of the increase of all stock except the horses.

That was my start in sheep raising. I farmed that place two years and then rented a 160-acre farm on my own hook. At the end of the two years I had 13 ewes of my own. These ewes were a cross of Merino and Shropshire sheep. I bred the lambs to a purebred Shropshire ram. At the end of the second year I had some well bred ewes. As the Shropshire sheep have short, thick wool, I figured that if I could get a ram of some long wool to cross with these ewes I could get more wool and also larger lambs for the market. I wrote to the secretaries of the different breeding associations and got all the information in regard to sheep that I could. I then decided to cross my high-grade Shropshire ewes with a purebred Lincoln ram. My brack lambs, which I sold in June averaged 86 pounds a head. I am going to get in the purebred Lincoln business as soon as I can, as they are the best mutton and wool producers I can get. I always try to sell my buck lambs in June or July as the market is at the top in these months. I have tried shipping my wool to St. Louis and to Kansas City and to a dealer at home, and I have found that the dealers at home came the nearest to giving prompt results and a square deal all around. Caldwell, Kan. J. M. Walker.

What is the origin of the expression "An old sea dog?" "It applied to the men who sailed on barks."

So He Borrowed the Money

Comforts and Conveniences Soon Drew the Children
Back to the Old Home

THE OLD system of farm finance created in the mind of the farmer a desire to rid himself of his mortgage indebtedness. The final payment of the indebtedness was an occasion for family rejoicing. The farmer was not always particular as to how much of sacrifice he should make to reach his ambition to pay off the mortgage indebtedness. He stunted his farm equipment and his livestock holdings, and he cramped the family into unattractive quarters. The fulfillment of his ambition did much to make the farm life unattractive to the boys and girls who ought to have been encouraged to stay on the farm.

This principle is wrong. The farmer, like the business man, ought to use his property as the basis for credit that will enable him to make farm life more worth while, and give him a more highly developed agricultural unit thru the use of his credit facilities. If he can borrow funds against his property at 5½ per cent and turn it into silos or fertilizers or livestock or machinery or improvements or a better sized and better balanced agricultural unit so the investment will double itself within two or three years, ordinary business judgment dictates that he should use his credit.

This thought is well illustrated by a story which Judge C. E. Lobdell of the Federal Farm Loan Board tells in "The Banker-Farmer."

"One of our land bank presidents is a specialist on farm development, a man with good sense and broad vision. Early in his efforts in his district he visited a rural community in the most prosperous agricultural section of the country to organize a national farm loan association. He met a comfortably well-to-do farmer about 50 years old; inquired if he was interested in the Farm Loan System; received the reply that he was not; that he and his wife had for 15 years struggled with a mortgage on the farm, had just gotten it paid off, and never intended to go in debt again.

"The picture of what that struggle meant, and the deprivations and anxieties it had involved is one which each of you can draw for himself. The husband and wife were together. Our president asked, 'How much of a farm have you?' He answered, 'Two hundred acres.'

"Is it tiled as it should be?"
"No, it isn't completely tiled."

"What would it cost you to complete the tiling?"
"Approximately \$1,200."

"Wouldn't that tiling pay for itself in two years in increased production?"
"Yes, I think it would."

"Have you a silo?"
"No, I should like to have one, but we have been saving to get rid of the mortgage, and I haven't been able to build."

"Wouldn't a silo pay for itself in two or three years?"
"Yes, I think it would."

"Have you ever used phosphate on your land?"
"No."

"Wouldn't phosphate increase your production?"
"The county agent tells me it would."

"What are you getting now?"
"About 50 bushels of corn an acre."

"If you could invest \$1,500 in phosphate and increase your production to 75 bushels an acre, it would be a good investment, wouldn't it?"
"Yes, but I haven't had the money."

"How many children have you?"
"Three; all grown."

"Are they at home?"
"No, all at work in town; two boys and a girl."

"What would it be worth to you to bring those boys and the girl back to the farm?"



"Every cent that we have."

"Addressing the wife; 'What would it be worth to you to have a modern home, steam heated, your kitchen equipped like the kitchens of the city ladies?'"

"It would help very much."

"The estimate of the cost of a modern farm home—about \$4,000; the necessary tiling, a silo, and the purchase of phosphate ran up to about \$8,000. Our

president said: 'If we would make all these purchases and provide these improvements for you and let you pay the money back in 32 years in payments of \$65 a year for each \$1,000 would you be afraid to undertake it?'"

"Not if the boys would come back."

"The proposition was put up to the boys, and they agreed to come back if the contemplated improvements were made. It was done, the house was built, the daughter left the dressmaking establishment and came back to assist her mother, and there is a farm on which farm tenancy will not exist at least for another generation."

"And this is the way in which the Farm Loan System can help and is helping to solve the tenancy problem."

Light on the Road Ahead

You have been motoring—or wagoning, or walking, or otherwise proceeding—along a fairly good road with nothing to indicate that it would not continue fairly good, and then you have run suddenly into an impassable place, mired down, and had 17 assorted samples of hades getting out. Everybody else has had the same experience—road maps to the contrary notwithstanding. The road map is a good thing, but it shows what the road used to be, not necessarily as it is.

Roads change—mighty rapidly, sometimes. A downpour of rain and the road is washed out; a night of snow, and it is cluttered up beyond passing—tho it may have been perfect yesterday. If there were some way of knowing what the road is today, of reading it on a card or map like you do the weather, wouldn't it be great?

Well, that is one of the new things that the United States Department of Agriculture is undertaking to arrange for you. Henceforth, the weather bulletins will show road conditions. The work was begun by the United States Weather Bureau as an aid to winning the war. At first the service applied merely to motor transportation in some Eastern states. Then the demand for it became pretty general and very insistent. So, without any special appropriation to take care of it, the United States Weather Bureau is undertaking in certain states to add daily news of road conditions to its other services. The work cannot be perfected all at once. Dependence will have to be placed, for a while, on free information from localities. But the service will be given to the fullest extent possible this year.

Legumes a Substitute for Grain

That profits may sometimes be increased by the substitution of legumes for a large part of the concentrates in the dairy ration, is brought out by cow-testing association records obtained by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The records from six associations where alfalfa formed a large part of the dairy ration was compared with the records from eight associations where legumes were fed sparingly.

In the alfalfa district the cost of grain was 16 per cent of the total feed cost, and in the other district the cost of grain was 41 per cent of the total feed cost. The average milk yield of the alfalfa-fed cows was 6,805 pounds and the average yield of butterfat was 281 pounds. In the other district the average milk yield was 5,234 pounds and the average yield of butterfat was 238 pounds. For the alfalfa-fed cows the average income over cost of feed was \$73 and for the grain-fed cows the average income over cost of feed was approximately \$37.

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

1400% Profit W. H. Graham, Middleton, Mo., writes that he got an extra \$40 worth of pork from \$30 worth of Milkoline in a sixty day feed. He made an actual test of this lot of hogs in comparison with another bunch. We could quote hundreds of testimonials, but the best proof is that we legally guarantee Milkoline to be satisfactory or refund your money. (You are the judge) and refer you to S. W. Blvd. Bank of Kansas City, Mo., and R. G. Dunn & Co. **MILKOLINE** is just as good for Poultry as for Hogs.

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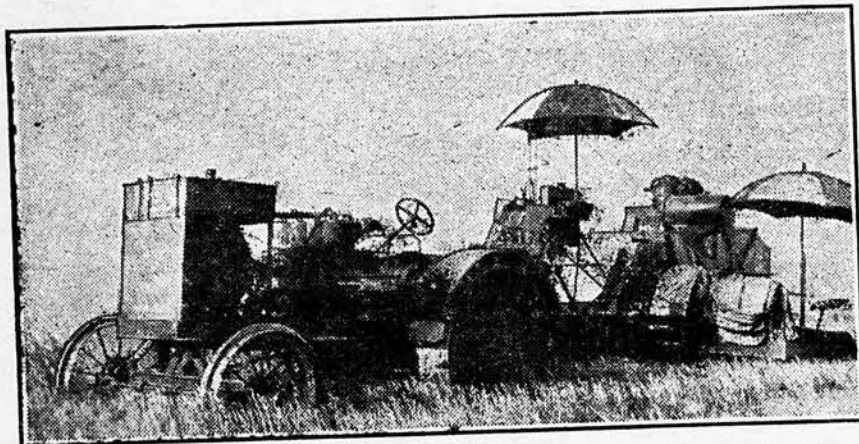
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Growing Wheat is a Gamble

Unfavorable Conditions Make Profits Uncertain

BY W. E. GRIMES



A Combined Harvester and Thresher Used at the Hays Branch Experiment Station Farm This Year. It Reduced Harvesting Expenses Greatly.

RECORDS of the wheat production of Kansas farmers as given in the reports of the state board of agriculture are very interesting when viewed in the light of the risks involved and the crops obtained. During the period from 1911 to 1917, the farmers of Kansas seeded 133 acres of wheat for every 100 acres harvested, or only three out of every four acres seeded were harvested. The losses were the greatest in 1917 when 100 acres were harvested for every 271 acres seeded, and least in 1914 when practically all of the wheat seeded was harvested.

Is it because more wheat is produced than the farmers wish that these many acres that are seeded never are harvested? Most certainly not! There is either no wheat produced on them, or so little that it will not pay for the harvesting, or it is impossible to harvest that which is produced. The wheat that is harvested succeeds in making a crop despite the possibility of adverse weather conditions and of the ravages of insect pests.

Cause of Poor Results

The possibility of adverse conditions begins as soon as the wheat is in the ground. Lack of moisture in many localities often retards the germination of the wheat or may cause it to die after it has germinated. Much wheat is sometimes blown out by high winds in periods of dry weather. The wind gradually blows the soil away from the wheat plant until it is exposed and it is either blown away or perishes. The cutting action of the blowing soil particles also injures and may destroy the plants.

In case that the weather is not too dry, it may be too wet. In 1915 thousands of acres of wheat were lost because of too much rainy weather. This injured the wheat and made the fields so wet that it was impossible to get into them with harvesting machinery. Too much moisture also produces too rank a growth resulting in lodging and lack of proper development of the grain. Lodged or down wheat is very difficult to harvest and sometimes it is impossible to harvest it. Wet weather after the grain is in the shock or stack also often results in loss or damage to the grain.

Even if the crop may escape weather that is either too wet or too dry, there are yet possibilities of damage from the elements. Many times farmers have seen excellent prospects for a wheat crop beaten into the ground by a hail storm of a few minutes duration. Fortunately, hail insurance is usually carried in regions where hail storms are frequent and this prevents complete loss to the farmer.

Effect of Hot Winds

Another loss due to weather conditions occurs from hot winds. In 1918 several days of hot winds changed prospects for a good yield of excellent grain in many fields, to a low yield of shrivelled, low grade grain which, instead of ripening normally as it would have under normal conditions, was virtually killed by the hot winds.

In case the wheat crop successfully runs the gauntlet of adverse weather conditions, there are still the ravages of insect pests that must be considered.

In some sections, grasshoppers make inroads on the young growing crop in the fall, until the farmer is convinced that their depredations are like the story without an end and "another blade of wheat," and so on, excepting that for the farmer there is an end when his wheat crop is all gone. Grasshoppers can be controlled but it must be remembered that it is a problem for communities and counties as well as for the individual farmer.

Other Troubles

Some other insect pests battling with the farmer for the wheat crop are grubs, army worms, Hessian fly, and chinch bugs. Plant diseases also claim their toll as is evidenced by the inroads of smuts, rusts, and other plant diseases with long names, the story of whose damage is as long as their names.

Such are the enemies of the wheat crop and the risks which the farmer assumes when he starts to seed wheat. True, all of them are not found in the same locality at the same time, but all usually can be found in some locality at any time and many of them in any locality at some time.

And, in spite of these things, farmers continue to produce wheat and assume the risks attendant thereto. But these risks and the losses frequently resulting from these various causes

must be compensated for. They become a part of the cost of producing wheat. Wheat production is something more than the mere preparing of the seedbed, seeding the wheat, and then harvesting and selling the crop. Farmers are well aware of this, but other people too frequently forget these things and omit them in considering what is required to raise wheat.

The National Dairy Show

BY D. D. AITKEN

The National Dairy show has become the meeting place of those interested in the dairy industry whether as producers of milk, distributors or manufacturers of dairy products.

I look to the coming of the National Dairy show each year with increasing pleasure because it is there that I get new inspirations, information and ideas. I meet at the National Dairy show men who know most about dairy cattle and the manufacture of dairy products. I meet men familiar with the working out of the most advanced methods in animal industry, particularly as it pertains to dairy husbandry, and I see at the National Dairy show the latest inventions for dealing with the production of our dairy products in the tilling of the soil and the production of animal food. With millions of minds actively centered on the productions of the farm and the dairy, the National Dairy show provides a mental clearing house where we can meet and expound to each other our new discoveries and our new ways of working out our problems. In this day of labor shortage, when conservation of labor counts for so much, I believe that every dairyman who is interested in his business and looking for its betterment will be paid many times over for the time and expense expended in attending the National Dairy show.

The National Dairy show will be held this year in Chicago from October 6 to 12, inclusive.

Profiteering in Meats

The habit of saving food, dutifully cultivated during the war by the American people, has taken so firm a hold on consumers as to excite alarm among certain classes of producers. In desperation, the packers and livestock interests have reached the conclusion that their best hope of relief is to start a campaign of education to stimulate the larger use of beef and mutton.

To the average consumer it should be consoling to learn that under actual

conditions the supply of meat is now so plentiful as to exceed the needs of the domestic market. It might seem to promise him that the day is near when he shall derive some benefit from falling prices. That he still practices wartime economy in the use of meat need not be taken as evidence only of superior virtue. The demands on the family purse have not grown less since the signing of the armistice.

When the people didn't seem to be using enough dairy products a great advertising campaign was launched. Any large dairy concern will tell you the magnificent results that campaign produced. Advertising would revive the meat market, but the packers would encounter this difficulty, not presented in the dairy products case: The people know beyond a doubt that when the supply of livestock is liberal prices ought to fall; they know it hasn't happened that way in the present instance; they know the packer and all the jobbers and dealers down the line are keeping up the price, and that the livestock producer isn't getting his share. The country has seen no more flagrant case of highway robbery engineered by a group of well-dressed and affable bandits.

Alfalfa As Sheep Feed

Put your sheep on alfalfa and watch them, advises A. M. Paterson, assistant professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Alfalfa is a profitable feed for sheep in Kansas," says Professor Paterson. "Formerly it was used mostly as a cattle feed, but now it is widely used as a feed for horses, swine, and sheep. When alfalfa is pastured, great care should be taken to prevent bloat, which may cause loss to the flock. After alfalfa has become woody or is mixed with other grasses, the danger is to some extent eliminated."

"The sheep should be fed a large amount of dry feed, such as hay and fodder, before they are turned on alfalfa. This alfalfa should be free from dew or moisture of any kind. The sheep should be left on the alfalfa only a short time and the length of the time increased each day. Flock masters have found that it is never safe to give sheep free access to alfalfa pasture."

"Alfalfa hay is adapted to the feeding of sheep because it is a cheap source of protein and also supplies bulk. The amount of alfalfa fed will depend upon the amount and price of the hay. When alfalfa is cheap and plentiful, the sole ration for the flock could consist of alfalfa. When the hay is scarce and high priced the ration could be made partly of straw, fodder, and roughage."

In five trials, averaging 100 days, alfalfa was compared with timothy and prairie hay. The sheep fed alfalfa hay made larger gains and required less feed a 100 pounds gain than did the lots fed timothy and prairie hay.

In comparisons made between alfalfa and clover hay there was a slight difference in favor of alfalfa hay. One test which was conducted for several years showed that the sheep to which alfalfa was fed made a little greater gain. Another test showed that sheep receiving clover made a little larger gain than those receiving alfalfa, but the alfalfa lots showed a superior carcass.

Experiments to determine the relative value of alfalfa and cowpea hay showed that lambs fed alfalfa hay made more rapid and less expensive gains. They showed the same finish and a much greater profit than did the lambs fed on cowpea hay.

Milks World Record Cow

Lee Burlingham, who graduated at Iowa State college in 1917, milked and fed Eli Aaggie Fayne Johanna, the new 3-year-old world's record cow for milk production. A record of 27,949.4 pounds of milk and 1,001.91 pounds of 80 per cent butter was made. The cow finished this record in show condition, weighing 180 pounds more than when she started, and carried a calf during the last five months of the record, according to H. C. Barker, up till two years ago with the extension department at Ames, the present superintendent of the herd. She is owned by the Lisle Farms Company in Illinois.

Up to the Minute Paper

A Financial Service

WITHIN THE necessary mechanical limitations of a weekly paper the Farmers Mail and Breeze prints in every issue the most thoroughly dependable reports of the operations of the grain and livestock markets. As a record this report is invaluable. Now, the paper intends to increase and improve this service by adding a weekly department containing a review of the financial markets, with prices quoted on stocks and bonds likely to interest the readers of this periodical.

This is a novel development in farm journalism. Only two or three papers giving their attention exclusively to a farm constituency have attempted anything like it. How to do this and how to do that, when to plant and when to reap—this has been for years, and still is in most farm papers—the only material thought desirable for rural readers.

We don't believe it. In a state crammed with money, owning 175,000 farms, growing the greatest wheat crops known anywhere in the world in the same area; a state of live, up-to-the-minute people concerning themselves with the best in education, religion, and ideal human living—in such a state, we say, there must be need of the latest available information from the money markets of the world.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze intends to satisfy that demand. Sanders Sosland, Kansas City representative of the Wall Street Journal and of the Financier of New York is to handle this department. Mr. Sosland's remarkably large acquaintanceship in the banking and market world is certain to make this service extremely important and valuable. You will find it no cut and dried department, either. There won't be a line of it that can't be understood by even the beginner in matters pertaining to money markets. If you have been reading Mr. Sosland's weekly review of the grain markets in this paper you know he writes straight American. Moreover he knows the West. He knows a Kansas farmer is more likely to be interested in Liberty Bonds or Government 4s or some established oil stock than in the "securities" of a development company whose only mine is on the 25th floor of a New York office building.

You'll like this new service. It won't be long until you'll be writing Mr. Sosland for an opinion about some stock. That's what we want you to do. We'll give you absolutely unbiased judgment. You may depend upon just what Mr. Sosland says as being as nearly right as human fallibility permits.

Mr. Sosland's first article will appear in the Farmers Mail and Breeze August 30. Watch for it, and get into the habit of reading it.

What can a man Learn from Looking at a Tractor in a Tent

IF you have ever been to a tractor demonstration, you probably know the earnest way some salesmen have of taking you into a tent and pointing out all the fine points of the tractor they are trying to sell.

They will show you its engine and its wheels and its gears and its clutches, and tell you why they are better than those of any other tractor on the market.

Now, the intelligent farmer, when he goes to look at a tractor, wants to be shown by the tractor itself.

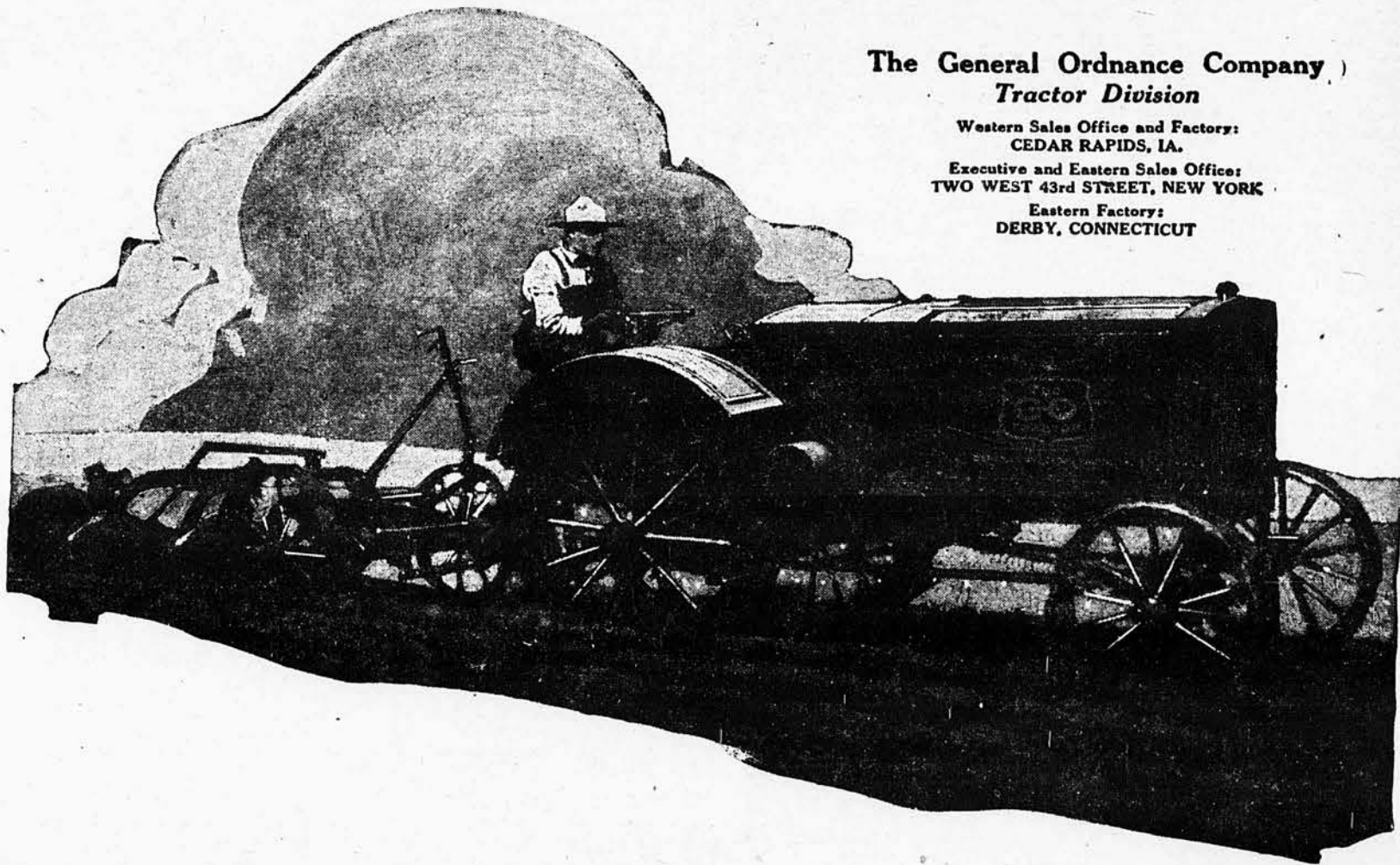
For eight years the G O Tractor has been showing farmers all over the country just what they wanted to know. It has shown them that it can do anything they want it to, and do it economically, and keep on doing it.

There is nothing "eye-filling" about the G O Tractor. It is a four-wheel, four-cylinder tractor—the simplest and most practical construction known. There is no loss of traction

due to the shifting of weight to the wheels of the implement. Its pull increases as the traction increases, because the drawbar is free-swaying—not rigid—eliminating all side draft and making it safe on hills.

The G O driving mechanism is the biggest advance in tractor engineering which the industry has seen. It gives six speeds forward and six reverse—a right speed for plowing in any sort of soil; a right speed at the belt pulley for any kind of machine. It is so easily controlled that even a child can operate it. All gears are enclosed in a dust-proof oil bath, adding years to their life.

The facts about the G O Tractor are open to anyone who is looking for sound, common horse-sense—not features or talking points. You may be interested, also, in knowing more about the company behind the G O Tractor—its guarantee and its idea of what constitutes real service. A post card today will put you under no obligation.

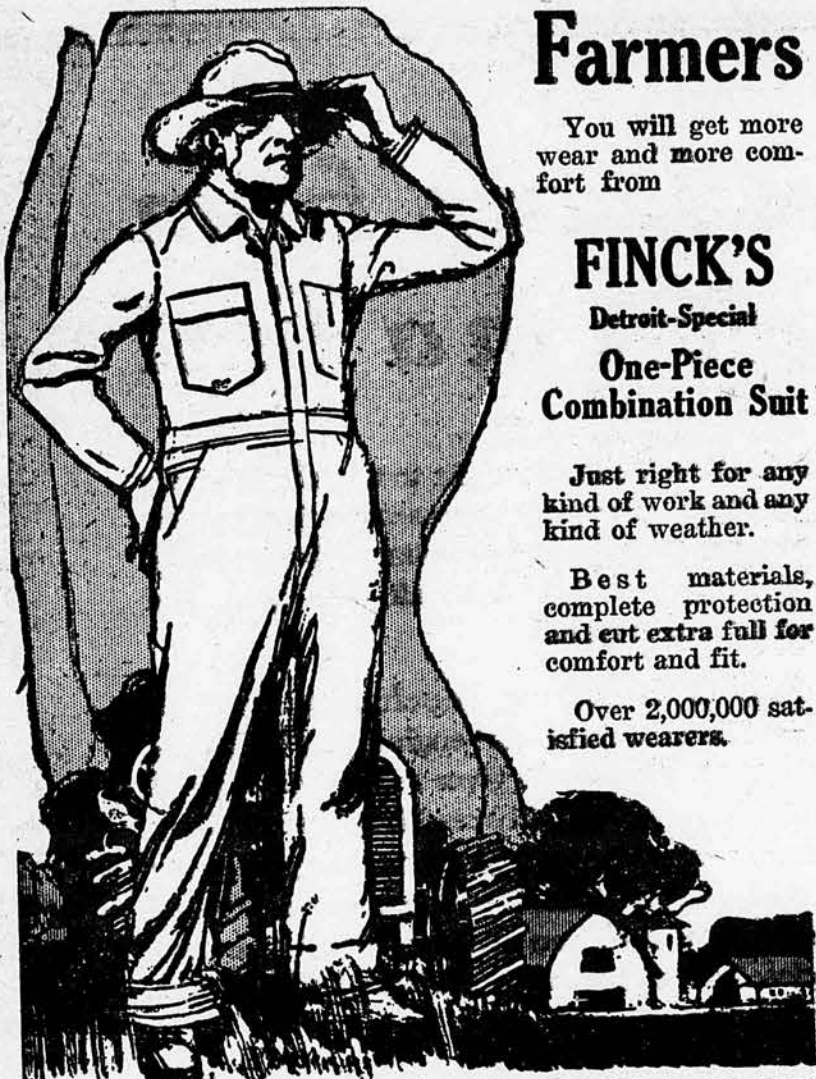


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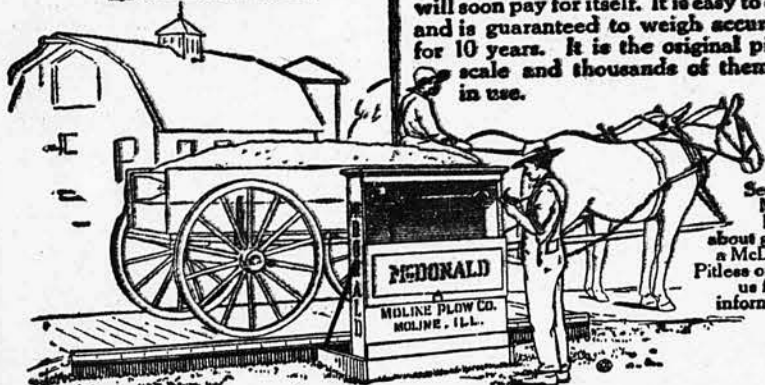
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Coffey County to Have Some Corn. Shock Threshing is Delayed. Wheat Yield is Increasing. The Millers' Non-Skid Excuses. Land Values and the Returns.

A REAL RAIN which covered a large part of Coffey county fell during the week which ended August 9. In this locality we got an inch or perhaps a little more while in some parts of the county 4 inches fell. In those localities there is now moisture enough to about finish the corn and plowing is going forward rapidly. Plowing is still a hard job here and few are working at it. An inch of rain is not enough to wet the soil down plow depth after we had been without rain for six weeks.

We are going to raise some corn this year. Not a full crop by any means but still more than we have raised since 1917. On this farm the acreage is small but the fodder growth is good and all but about 5 acres will make corn. It is wonderful how corn stood the long wait for moisture, usually when we have a wet June corn roots very shallow and stands drouth badly, but this year it seemed to hold on well. The hog supply on this farm is smaller than usual and it now looks as if it would just about fit the corn supply.

We bought our kafir seed last spring, getting it shipped in from the Panhandle of Texas. We got it from a local dealer and supposed that of course it was the standard blackhull, but it is now heading and it looks to me as if we had the dwarf variety. This means a short fodder supply, but as it was grain that we wanted we shall not quarrel with the dwarf variety if it produces good heads. It made a quick growth considering the dry weather, being planted May 27 and showing the first heads on August 3. The rain of this week should be nearly sufficient to make a fair grain crop especially as it is the dwarf variety which is much surer in a dry season than the standard.

This has been a week of odd jobs on Jayhawker farm. One of them consisted in picking up bundles blown off the grain ricks during a heavy wind which preceded the rain. It took toll of nearly every one of the 23 ricks but did not harm any of them much. After putting the bundles back we put in stakes at the ends; if this had been done in the beginning no bundles would have been blown off. Another job consisted in filling the center of the double crib with dirt. About a foot was hauled in with slip scrapers. We shall have to store a part of our baled hay in this driveway and wanted it so the water could not run under it.

The rain still further delayed shock threshing in this locality and it now appears that September will find many a field of grain yet standing in the shock. In a trip to town yesterday I noted no grain had been threshed on that route since our last trip 10 days before. Two or three evidently had given up the idea of getting a machine soon and they had that afternoon started to stack. Those who have been working with the threshing machines tell me that both wheat and oats are bleaching to some extent from the long exposure to the weather. The resulting loss in grade would go far toward paying for the cost of stacking provided help to stack could have been procured. There is the difficulty now in trying to raise more grain than can be handled at once by the farm crew. Outside help is not to be had.

As the machines get farther into the fields it can be seen that our upland wheat is going to yield rather better than was thought when the first few jobs were threshed. Most fields are making from 20 to 25 bushels. I know of nothing but shock grain which has been threshed so far and but little of that now grades better than No. 3. Some of the lower grades of wheat and all of the rye will be fed to hogs. Such grain should be ground and soaked for

the best results and many loads are being ground daily in Burlington. A car of barley was shipped to that town this week and it is being sold for \$3.35 a hundred ground and put in the wagon box, or \$3.55 sacked. Those who have fed ground barley say it is good feed. I don't know just how it would compare in feeding value with ground corn which sells for \$3.85 a hundred.

I suppose that everyone in Kansas knows what happened to the wheat market as a result of the frenzied effort to reduce the high cost of living. The threat to sell wheat for \$1.50 brought the price down to the government level in one day causing an average loss to Kansas farmers of 10 cents a bushel. The premium which was being paid prior to this week was justified by world market conditions as was well explained by Director Barnes, head of the grain division. But the damage is done and I do not expect to see the premium in force again until the bulk of the wheat is out of farmers' hands. The mills have reduced the price of flour to correspond with the reduction in wheat but little of this reduction is likely to reach consumers especially those in the city. Such reductions have a way of being "absorbed" along the way and then the consumer "hollers" at the farmers and the mills for profiteering in food supplies.

When, as a result of the loss of the premium on wheat, the Kansas City mills reduced the price of flour 60 cents a barrel the bakers of that city were prompt to jump into print with the announcement that, as they had been losing money for some time, the reduction in the price of flour could not be expected to show in any reduction in bread prices which would remain at the same old figure. The farmer loses his 10 cents a bushel, the retail dealer absorbs it and the consumer is not the gainer by a penny. Every cent of that premium was due the farmer for the country has not yet made up to him the amount taken when wheat was reduced from \$2.75 to \$2 a bushel during the summer of 1917. Yet city consumers who do not know that many Western wheat growers are obliged to pay \$40 an hour for threshing think the farmer is growing rich at their expense.

A large increase in land prices such as has taken place in the West during the last two years results in large land sales and a change in farm owners. Many cannot resist the temptation to sell when by doing so they can apparently double their money even tho they know they cannot take the proceeds and do better elsewhere. Such a wholesale transfer of land at high prices means that most farms will have to pay much higher returns. The former owner who perhaps bought years ago for \$30 to \$40 an acre could stand a run of poor crops or low prices, but the man who is buying today for \$100 to \$150 an acre can stand nothing of the kind, especially if he owns but an equity in the land and often a small one at that. This increased farm capitalization is going to have much more far reaching effects than many imagine. On the whole I believe it a bad thing for the country. As an instance, let us take a present example; The farmers of this county are today able to show a profit on their 20-bushel wheat crop because with land at less than \$100 an acre they are not highly capitalized. They will have some money left them after expenses and fixed charges are paid and this is a good thing for themselves and the business men of the county. Suppose this same land sold this fall for \$150 an acre; the men who farm it next year would have to take every cent they would get from a 20-bushel wheat crop to pay fixed charges, and nothing would be left for the farmer to spend. Then in order to hold the farmer to the land a further rise in grain prices would be necessary; do you for a moment imagine any further rise can take place?

Washington Comment By Senator Capper

THIS LETTER is self explanatory:

Thomas Clayton,
Great Bend, Kan.

Dear Mr. Clayton:

I have your letter of August 6 enclosing a petition from a number of Barton county stockmen asking me to oppose the Kendrick and Kenyon bills. It is one of a number of such letters that I have received, among a very much larger number of letters urging my support of the Kenyon bill. I know your great interest in legislation designed to curb improper practices by the packers, because livestock men, at almost every convention held in recent years, a number of which I have attended, have complained bitterly of these packer practices. I naturally am surprised, therefore, that you gentlemen should take a position of hostility towards the first legislation proposed that undertakes seriously to solve this vital problem. I have great respect for the opinion of the men who signed this petition and I do not question the judgment of the men engaged in the livestock industry to solve their own problems, but I do wonder whether this letter was written after a careful reading and study of the measures objected to, or whether it was based on some one's interpretation of those measures.

The Kenyon bill, which is the measure that will be pressed by the committee, is along somewhat the same lines but more drastic in its terms than the Kendrick bill, which was before the Senate at the last session of Congress. The bill does not propose government ownership, or even government management, of the packing trust. I am aware that propaganda has been spread broadcast through the country representing that the Kenyon bill proposed government management of this industry, and pointing to the present condition of the railroads as an evidence of the failure of government management. That criticism does not lie against the Kenyon bill, for it proposes nothing of the sort. The Kenyon bill provides for strict supervision of the packing business and control to prevent illegal practices, much in the same manner as the government for years has supervised the national banks of the country. The banks have not suffered by reason of having to submit their books and notes, in fact all their business, to periodical examination, while no one will deny that the public has benefited by reason of the government exercising such rigid supervision, and taking charge of the banks and liquidating them, when losses due to mismanagement or illegal practices have made such a course necessary. What reason is there for supposing that ill results would follow some such course with the packers?

The agitation against the packers is not of recent origin, as you gentlemen well know, and no one has been more liberal or more emphatic in their criticism than the livestock men of the country, and justly so, for they have been for years the victims of continued and persistent manipulation of the livestock markets. Even within the last 30 days I have received bitter complaints from livestock men throughout Kansas and other Western states about the depression of cattle prices. There is a widespread belief that this and other disturbances of livestock prices in the past have been due to packer manipulation. There is and has been constant and insistent demand for the cessation of manipulation of livestock markets, for the divorcement of the packers from the stock yards, and from free and untrammelled livestock markets. These results the Kenyon bill attempts to bring out. If the packers have not been guilty of market manipulation, of control of the stock yards of the country to the injury of the livestock shipper, of depressing prices of the producer, while increasing prices to the consumer, by means of cold storage hoarding of meat and other food products, of seeking to monopolize the trade not alone in meat products but of numerous other food products, as repeatedly charged by producers and consumers alike, then they will have nothing to fear from the operation of the provisions of the Kenyon bill. But if they have been guilty of these practices, as shown by the investigations of the Federal Trade Commission and disclosed in two separate and exhaustive reports, and will not desist, then they should be and shall be regulated and controlled under the strict supervision of their business provided in the Kenyon bill.

Regulation should be entirely fair to the packers and I am sure that if the packers are doing and continue to do a fair and honest business, they will not be hurt under any regulation that Congress prescribes. No honest banker has ever been injured by government supervision of the national banks and no honest packer will be injured by government supervision of that industry.

My sympathies are with the producer and consumer in this matter. The packer and the middlemen usually have been able to take care of themselves. Congress is going very carefully into this matter. I think I can assure you that while the aim will be to adopt sufficiently drastic legislation to control the situation, the legislation will be of such a character as not to injure any legitimate business and will, I hope, be satisfactory to the country.

ARTHUR CAPPER.

Washington, D. C., August 9.

Improved Machines at Free Fair

Immediately after the Civil War the American farmer began to show the world how to run a farm by machinery, and now, following the recent war, he is attempting to feed the rest of the world with machine made crops while Europe is beating her bayonets into plow shares and transforming the Big Berthas of the Germans into trucks and tractors.

It is difficult for the city man to realize how rapidly the farm is being motorized and mechanized, and those who attend the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka September 8-13 will undoubtedly have their eyes opened when they visit the 15 acres of farm machinery that will be on display in the big farmers' field. The present day farmer can do almost everything he has to do by machinery, from milking cows to shearing sheep, and displays of every conceivable kind of farm machinery will be shown at the Kansas Free Fair.

Phil Eastman, secretary, announces that the demand for space never has been so great and with all of the allotted space taken applications are still being received from dealers and manufacturers. He has contracts for showing the latest improved machines of all kinds, from threshing machines to the simplest thumb screwdrivers. Of especial interest to the farmers of the eastern part of Kansas will be the many varieties of small tractors shown and demonstrated every day, and for the big Western Kansas farmers there will be all of the successful big tractors to which the manufacturers are turning their post-war attentions. There will be tractor disk harrows, tractor plows, tractor drills and tractors that can be used for a dozen different purposes, adjoining the enlarged motor hall where 28 exhibitors will have their automobile displays.

One section of the machinery field that will furnish enough sights to keep a visitor busy for a whole day will be that devoted to the machinery for modernizing the farm home. In this will be shown all the latest home heating and plumbing plants, power washing machines, home lighting plants, home milling machinery, separators and dairy equipment, refrigeration

systems and many other appliances for making life easier and more pleasant in the rural home.

Other displays that are assured include hay presses, hog feeders, oilers and cookers, silos and silo fillers, elevators, gasoline engines of all kinds, land rollers, pumping plants, binders, mowers, hay carriers and loaders and many others.

The field in which the farm machinery will be displayed will be right across the main driveway from the carnival and cattle barns and will be within a few steps of the grandstand and show rings so that when visitors have spent part of their time acquainting themselves with the latest inventions in machinery they can go in a few seconds to that part of the grounds where the lighter amusements are to be found. Every afternoon there will be either horse racing or automobile racing on the track and airship stunt flying over the centerfield. At night there will be a big fireworks display in front of the grandstand and the farm machinery display field will be lighted so that the night visitors can take it in before or after going to see the fireworks.

H. W. Doyle's Death

H. W. Doyle, assistant secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, died August 1 after an illness of only a few days from a complication of heart and kidney disease.

He had been with the state board nine years, beginning as a clerk. More recently he had been in charge of reports issued by the board. "Alfalfa in Kansas" and "Hogs in Kansas" were published under his supervision, and much of the material was written by him. At the time of his death he was working on "Dairying in Kansas" and "Wheat in Kansas," two publications to be issued soon. In addition, he contributed frequent articles to state and national farm publications.

Oklahoma Bull Comes North

Frank Brown, Byron Okla., reports the sale of Beau Perfect, 56, to J. T. Marsh, Sun City, Kan., for \$1800.

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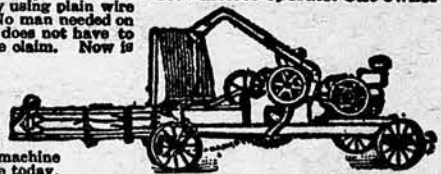
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Scotch Kale for Greens

BY J. T. ROSA

For a vegetable to supply "greens" during the cold months, grow Scotch kale, or to give its complete name "Dwarf, Green-curl'd Scotch kale." This vegetable not only remains green and vigorous when the temperature goes well below freezing, but its quality is much improved by the freezing, giving a sweet flavor and tender texture when cooked. As far north as the southern parts of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, Scotch kale usually will remain green and ready for use standing in the open field without protection nearly all winter. Norfolk, Va., is famous as the center of a great winter kale-producing section, and around Cairo, Ill., and in Southern Mississippi much winter kale is grown by the truck farmers for shipment to the Northern markets during the cold months. In more northern sections it is a good hardy crop for either spring or fall use. Kale is a cheap product, being produced at the rate of 300 to 400 barrels an acre at a moderate cost. It is also a good shipper during the cold months, so it fills an important place as being about the only kind of greens to be had on the Northern markets at prices easily within reach of the poorer families. In this way kale meets a big demand during the season when other fresh outdoor vegetables are scarce. Kale is a good home gardener's crop altho it is not nearly as common as it should be. In the Southern states it supplies greens during the fall, winter and early spring, but in the far South it is replaced by a very humble vegetable of close relationship to kale, which is known as "collards," but which is not as productive or as resistant to cold, insects or diseases as Scotch kale. In fall gardens in the Northern sections, kale should have a prominent place to supply the family with greens after frost to about Christmas time, when the severe cold comes. For very early spring greens, kale may be sown late in September and the small plants protected over winter with a mulch of loose straw which will hold the snow over them. These plants should be uncovered very early in the spring, and they will take advantage of every warm day, producing the very earliest greens, about the time the dandelions are blooming.

Perhaps one reason why kale is not more popular as a vegetable is because the article usually found on the markets is too mature for the best quality. Since it is sold by weight or measure, it is to the growers' interest to let the plants reach full size before cutting for market. However, the home-gardener, being independent, always can use his own product at the stage when the quality is best, which is when the leaves are about half grown. It is a good plan to pick leaves of this size as they are desired for home use, leaving the stump to send out a later crop of leaves for future use. The commercial method of harvesting is to take the whole plant at once, chopping off the stem just above the ground with a heavy knife. Kale usually is shipped in light veneer truck barrels or hampers.

As a fall and winter crop, kale should be sowed early in August in order to permit of the full development of the plants before very cold weather arrives. After this time the plants become dormant altho they remain green. The seed usually are drilled thickly into rows about 30 inches apart, and to insure prompt even germination of the seed, the land should be fairly moist and put into excellent condition for which work the smoothing harrow is a favorite tool with the truckers. After planting, the soil should be compacted by driving a roller over the field. As soon as the seedlings have developed the first true leaves, thinning is in order, leaving the plants standing 6 to 8 inches apart. The surplus plants can be transplanted easily to another row if one is inclined to conserve seed in this way. Growers are, as a rule, more wasteful of seed in sowing this crop on a field scale than any other.

To insure a luxuriant growth of the handsome green leaves, heavy fertilization is necessary. This is also necessary to develop a type of plant which will remain dark green during the cold weather, instead of turning yellow or

Wheat Grades Must Change

The Voice of the Farmer is Heard at Last in the National Capital, and Results May Come

DEMANDS were made one day last week to the Senate Committee on Agriculture that changes be made in government wheat standards under the price guarantee act so as not to penalize every grower of wheat. These demands were made in a statement prepared by Chairman Gronna and representatives of farm organizations and approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Charge Farmers Are Defrauded

Chairman Gronna announced that a committee would be named to present the demands to Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Grain Corporation and representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the hope of having modified various government regulations by which it was charged "the producers are defrauded and the consumers receive no benefits."

In the statement, designed to give the farmers' side of the high cost of living question, the Senate committee said it believed grave injustice was being done the farmer and might "continue to accumulate and seriously injure not only agriculture but the entire nation as well."

The Farmers' Side

"While entirely sympathetic with the hardships which present prices cause the people of the city," said the statement, "farmers are no less concerned with their own economic situation."

"The powerful machinery of the government is now being set in motion to bring to justice those who are guilty. But it must be remembered that this drive is coming at a time when the great staple products of the farm are going to market, and that in selling the wheat crop, for instance, the farmer is selling his entire season's labor. This is an experience with which the farmer is very familiar and he instinctively connects it with the interests which in the past have pyramided their profits up on his production at the beginning of the marketing season."

Criticism Julius H. Barnes

"Julius H. Barnes, of the United States Grain Corporation, openly states

shades of pink and purple, which would spoil the market value of the plants. Lime is used at the rate of 1,500 pounds an acre, applying broadcast before planting, also commercial fertilizer consisting largely of dried blood and acid phosphate is used liberally. This may be drilled into the row before seeding, or it may be applied as a side-dressing later in the season. While kale is not injured by freezing, the plants should not be handled while frozen stiff, as this breaks many cells, causing the plants to turn black.

Another kind of kale with smoother and more bluish-green leaves is grown as an extra early spring crop. This is commonly called "German" or "Blue" kale, and when the seed are sown about September 15 the small plants winter in good condition, and grow to maturity very fast in the spring.

Crops for Silage

A mixture of winter wheat and vetch was seeded on the Wisconsin University Farm last fall for silage and was found to be the most productive of those tested out. Winter rye and winter vetch were also grown but did not yield as well. The crops were sown on land that was in corn last season. The corn ground was disked after the crop was harvested for silage. The wheat, rye and vetch were seeded the last of September, seeding 1 bushel of wheat and rye and 30 pounds of vetch to the acre. The wheat and vetch mixture yielded 13.5 tons of silage to the acre while the rye and vetch yielded 7.6 tons.

Rye matures too early to be grown satisfactorily with winter vetch. Red Russian wheat, which produces a heavy growth of leaves is desirable for seeding with the vetch and will

his policy to recall wheat, curtail our foreign shipments and 'use the resale of wheat to help control the domestic market price against further advances.' The result of such a policy, with the manipulation of a system of grades and standards, has been to reduce materially the farmer's income, and to deny him access to a free market where he can get actual cost of production.

"We believe city people should know that the average annual labor income of the farmer, including that of his wife and children, as shown by the last Federal Census, was only \$318.22. They should know that, owing to manipulation in administering the grades and standards, with the damage done by hot weather to the maturing crops, the winter wheat producers are receiving as low as \$1.15 a bushel for their wheat—not the \$2.05 which Mr. Barnes gives as a theoretical average—and that this year's crop may average not over \$1.50 a bushel net."

Want Standards Changed

"In the production of wheat, as in other crops, labor enters in the last analysis as the chief item of cost and city people should realize that the effort being made by the authority of the government to restrict or still further reduce the price at the farm, must inevitably lead to denying the farmer a living wage."

"We, at this time, shall insist on a change in the wheat standards so as not to penalize every grower of wheat. Hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat have been shriveled by extreme heat this season which, under the present grading and discount rules, may not average the producer \$1.50 a bushel."

"Authoritative investigators have found such wheat to be of the highest milling value. It is unthinkable that farmers should sustain a loss of from 50 to 75 cents a bushel by reason of the arbitrary standards that have been established. This wheat, in large measure, will go into the production of the best patent flour and be sold to the consuming public at prices based on No. 1 wheat. The producers are thereby defrauded and the consumers receive no benefit."

mature at the proper time. The crop should be cut when the wheat grain is just past the milk stage. A binder will handle the crop without difficulty in harvesting.

Barberry Fight Continues

There will be no cessation in the vigorous campaign of the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the states, against the barberry until all of the obnoxious bushes are dug up. Recent information from Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other sections where the barberry has existed for long periods is to the effect that it is growing wild at a number of points. All the field men of the United States Department of Agriculture engaged in the campaign recently met at Ames, Iowa. Reports were made on the work of locating and eradicating barberry bushes from all sections of the 13 states infested, which include Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Illinois, Wyoming, Indiana, Colorado and Montana.

Entry Blanks for Milk Show

Entry blanks and score cards for the milk and cream contest to be supervised by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, and which is to be held in connection with the National Dairy show, are being sent to prospective exhibitors. The object of the milk and cream contest is to give recognition to high quality dairy products, and it will put a premium on good care, handling, and equipment in the dairy barn, creamery, and milk-distributing plant. The examination of milk and cream in the national contest will begin September

ber 20, in order that the work may be completed and the results reported at a sufficiently early time. It has been decided that the entries must be produced or prepared on September 22, and shipped immediately. George B. Taylor, of the Dairy Division, will be in Chicago and will receive and care for all samples on arrival. There will be at least eight classes of milk and cream entries. There will be a raw market milk class, in which dealers should encourage their best producers to compete. Classes of pasteurized milk and cream are open to milk dealers. Gold and silver medals and diplomas will be given as prizes in all classes.

Iowa Swine Feeders' Day

Would you like to know how to produce pork at the least feed cost and with less labor? This will be dwelt upon at the Iowa Experiment station, October 29, 1919.

Everyone will have an opportunity to see experiment pigs fed in some 43 different ways, demonstrating different methods of converting feeds into pork.

These pigs are all live pigs and they tell a live, clear and authorized story. They illustrate different methods in actual practice, which in actual life is the real actual test.

At the present high price of corn, the margin of profit on a bushel of corn will bring one from the most distant boundaries of the state, while just a few more bushels will bring one from Chicago.

About 22 lots of different commercial feeds are being fed this year. The commercial feed manufacturers are to be at Ames on Feeders' day and see the results of the test.

The Iowa Swine Feeders' day has always been well attended and there were more than 600 people present last year at the Iowa Cattle Feeders' day. October 29 will be a day filled to the brim with activities.

Sunflower Silage

Sunflowers recently have been tried out for silage. Mr. Ince of the North Dakota Agricultural college states that it has a number of advantages which should make its successful employment in this way of great value. It is a plant which can be grown in Northern latitudes and it is capable of yielding a large amount of succulent material for feeding purposes. Montana has led the way in a careful scientific investigation of the possibilities of this crop and their trials seem to indicate that sunflower silage is a palatable feeding stuff of excellent quality. In the summer of 1918 some sunflowers were cut and placed in a layer between corn in one of the silos at the North Dakota Experiment station. The analysis shows that the sunflower silage was considerably richer in protein than corn silage and nearly equal in the other nutrients. This is but one trial. The results of other trials are needed before any grand conclusion can be arrived at. A. J. McFadden of Neche, N. D., filled one silo with sunflowers last fall and fed it to beef cattle. He states that it is just as good as corn silage and the cattle like it.

Training Blind Soldiers

How disabled and blinded soldiers are being trained successfully for useful lives is shown in a graphic exhibit of 18 posters, prepared by the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men and the Red Cross Institute for the Blind.

Among the suggested occupations for men are motion picture operating, shipbuilding, operation of monotype casting machine, mechanical drafting, tin-cutting, fountainpen making, and others, depending upon the nature of the soldier's disability.

That the blind need not feel helpless, is shown in the picture of one man operating a drill press in a large electrical plant, another making packing cases, and others in reading, writing and typewriting classes. Dancing and bowling are two amusements which aid the blind in their sense of poise and direction.

Do not forget that visitors like the influenza have an uncanny habit of making return calls.

Perfect Grain Stand Guaranteed Clean Seed Insures Success



I am ready to stake my reputation that the Simplex is the best mill in its class. It is of better material, better workmanship, and is more satisfactory and dependable in operation than any mill on the market at anything like the price. It is really comparable only with mills selling at from one-third to double the price. Furthermore there is no better mill selling at any price.

Signed, L. D. RICE, Pres.

I have spent 20 years in the manufacture of seed graders and in the study of scientific seed separation. Not long ago I designed and built the Mill which won every First Prize offered at a week's demonstration of seed graders before the American Society of Agriculture Engineers at Winnipeg, Canada. This was a special built mill—built under my personal supervision and largely by my own hands. But I say to you, if I were to enter such a contest again I would rather risk my fortunes on a Simplex Mill chosen at random from stock.

Signed,
J. S. BLACK, Sec'y-Treas.

Accept My 30 Day Trial Offer—

it will make you mighty good money. Guarantee yourself a perfect stand of wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa or any other grain or grass by planting perfect seed free from dirt, chaff and weed seed. You can guarantee an increased yield of two to ten bushels of wheat, rye, corn, oats, etc., and an extra profit of \$3 to \$15 an acre.

Clean Uniform Seed Guaranteed

The Simplex Mill is positively guaranteed to clean and grade all seed for which it is adapted. For instance: it cleans and separates—Wheat mixed with Oats or Rye—Cockle or Mustard

with Oats—Alfalfa and Dodder—Clover and Buckhorn—All kinds of mixtures that reduce the yield and cause endless work—separates shriveled, imperfect seed and gives you the choicest, most

vital seed to plant. Not only this but the Simplex has made thousands of dollars for users by getting higher grading and preventing dockage charged by the buyer for presence of dirt, chaff, weed seed or other impurities.

The Simplex Performs over 150 Different Separating Operations

My Thirty Day

Trial Offer

Thousands of Simplex Mills are in use—I have received letter after letter telling how good the Simplex is and how it has made money for users. I know you too will like the Simplex—So I say—send for a Simplex today if it doesn't do more than I claim—if you aren't satisfied—ship it back at my expense and I will immediately refund your money. You don't risk a penny—it's up to the Simplex to make good.

Superior Simplex Mill Construction

Simplex Mills clean, grade and separate—all in one operation. They are made so strong and of such good material that they will last a life time with ordinary care. Every mill is shipped complete. Sieve equipment Free up to 20 screens and Riddles to handle everything from Timothy to Corn. Unique \$5.00 Corn Grader Free on all orders from this ad—large direction book Free—tells how to separate oats from wheat—how to clean Buckhorn out of Timothy and Clover. Expert Free Service on all seed and weed problems comprising Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Peas, Flax, Beans, Corn, Broom Corn, Milo Maize, Rice, Cotton Seed, Alfalfa, Millet, Hungarian, Clover, Timothy, Sudan, Lespedeza and all grass seeds.

High grade oak, poplar and cypress only are used in construction.

Riddles are made of patent stretcher leveled zinc—non-sagable. Can't rust. Perforations are true to size from new dies.

Pyramid shape frame makes the mill set solid on the floor. No "barn dance" with the Simplex.

Large strong screening box. Dirt cannot get mixed with the grain.

Screens and Riddle frames are made solid. Not merely tacked together but are dove-tailed. Screens are galvanized—rust proof.

Malleable link chain running on perfectly fitted sprockets.

Large Air Drum. Fan Placed to give the greatest air blast.

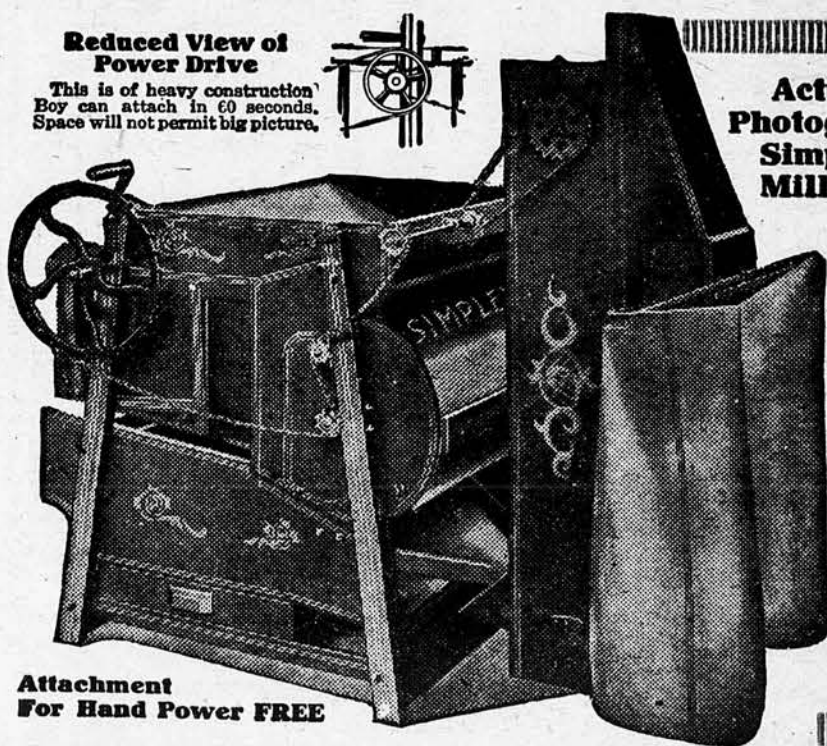
The milling of the lumber, the paint etc., the finish throughout is of the highest order.

Reduced View of Power Drive

This is of heavy construction. Boy can attach in 60 seconds. Space will not permit big picture.



Actual
Photograph
Simplex
Mill No. 60



Attachment
For Hand Power FREE

A Real Money Maker

I have been a farmer myself—I know that clean seed means increased yields and profits. You time—saves fancy prices for cleaning—eliminates the risk of having noxious seeds from a public elevator mixed in—gets you higher grades and prices—prevents dockage. You can't afford to try to do without a Simplex—the sooner you get one the more you will save and make.

Freight Prepaid

Right to your town. This is a special offer—I have reserved just 100 mills at this price for readers of this paper and advise your sending the order coupon below at once. This is a fair offer—man to man I personally guarantee every statement herein.

L. D. RICE, President,

Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co.

303 Traders Bldg.,

Kansas City, Mo.

SEND THIS ORDER NOW

L. D. RICE, President,

Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co.

303 Traders Building, Kansas City, Mo.

In accordance with your offer, please ship No. 60 Simplex Mill, (freight prepaid) with (without) power pulley, bagger. I enclose (check-Bond)..... for \$..... If at end of 30 days I am not satisfied I will ship the Simplex back at your expense and you are to return my money.

If you prefer to buy on note plan state here how much time you

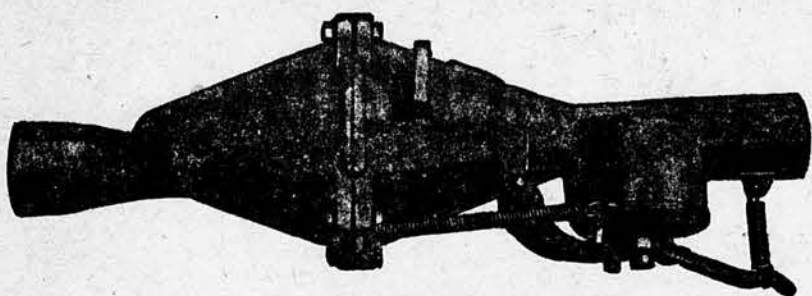
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Big Books FREE Remember that straw is the "mother" for wheat. If you want to increase the fertility of your soil ask for our Simplex Straw Spreader Book. Free booklet on Simplex Fanning Mills on request. Your name and address on a postal will bring either or both—state which you want. No obligation.



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No special mechanical knowledge is required to install it. Full printed directions are in every package.

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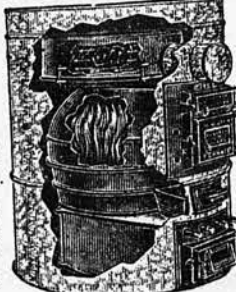
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that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing: add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper, and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising 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 Dep't., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that you should not do what others are doing.

Get Rid of the Poor Hens

How One Flock was Reduced, Leaving Only Good Layers

BY ROSS M. SHERWOOD

YOU SAY you are not getting more than one-fourth to one-third as many eggs daily as you have hens. Why not get rid of the poor hens and cut down the feed bill? If there is any question in your mind as to whether the poor hens can be taken out it would be of interest to know what was done on a farm in Riley county recently. The flock contained more than 200 hens yet they were laying only from 40 to 50 eggs a day. This flock was culled one morning with the result that about one-half of the hens were discarded. The egg production of the discarded flock was one egg that day while the good flock laid 39 eggs.

How was it done, may be the next question in your mind. Each hen was handled carefully to see the exact conformation of the hen. They also were judged to see whether they were laying or not, as a hen that is laying at this season has, in most cases, been a paying hen. The non-paying hens and a few of those which have paid may have completed their laying period.

A laying hen has a full waxy comb, which is warm to the hand while a hen that has stopped laying for any length of time has a small comb covered with white scales. It is also cold to the touch. The pelvic bones of the hen which is laying are farther apart than those which are not laying and the vent is large and moist as compared with the small, dry vent of the non-layer. The abdomen of the layer is deeper and more pliable than that of the hen which is not laying. The hen that is not laying or is laying very few eggs will show yellow color in the vent and the eye rings. The hens which are laying are generally more quiet than those which are not laying.

New Feathers Stop Egg Production

If the hen is laying she should be kept unless she is very old or has some other defects to make it advisable to dispose of her. If she is not laying, the question must be answered as to whether she has just stopped and whether she is a good hen or not. One thing that stops egg production more than any other is the growth of new feathers. A number of hens may lay while they are growing some of the body feathers but it is a good hen that lays while she is beginning to grow her wing and tail feathers. Then, if the hen has stopped laying because of the moult the length of time she has been idle must be determined by the number of new feathers in the wings. The tenth large feather from the tip of the wing is the first one to be replaced, then the ninth, eighth, seventh, and so on until all of these feathers are replaced. These feathers are generally replaced about two weeks apart. That is, the ninth feather does not drop out until two weeks after the tenth and two weeks before the eighth. It takes about six weeks for each of these feathers to grow. Then, if this non-laying hen has the ninth feather and the tenth feather grown and some of the others partly grown one will know that she has been growing wing feathers for eight weeks. The ninth has taken six weeks to grow and the tenth started two weeks before the ninth. She has not laid for about eight weeks. Unless the hen is extra good in other respects she should be discarded if she has started to grow wing feathers as early as June.

The conformation of the body must be studied in these hens. The body and especially the breast bone should be long. When the bird is standing one hand should be placed on the back and the other under the breast bone to ascertain the depth of the body. The hands should be parallel or farther apart at the back than in front. This shows that the hen has good depth. The hens that are tucked up behind do not have the capacity necessary for good digestive and reproductive systems. The body should have width, especially in the back part. The abdomen should not be broken down behind, neither should there be large accumulations of fat in these regions. Sometimes the accumulation of fat is the result of insufficient amount of milk or meat scraps in the ration rather

er than because the hen is naturally a poor hen. The pelvic bones should be thin and free from lumps or accumulations of fat. The skin should be very thin and pliable as compared to a thick tough skin on a poor producer.

All hens that are old or that are weak in vitality or show signs of disease should be discarded. These hens do not pay and only lower the profit of the good ones.

The mash feed for the good hens which are kept should contain about 5 per cent of old process oil meal. This provides certain food materials to assist in the growth of feathers. The mash may be made of bran and shorts with 20 per cent of meat scraps if milk is not available. If milk is fed, the meat scraps may be omitted.

Watch Lousy Fowls

When a fowl becomes infested with external parasites, it will not remain profitable for any length of time according to the poultry experts of the agricultural extension department of Iowa State Agricultural college.

Among the more common external parasites are lice, mites, fleas, air-sac mites, chicken bugs, chicken ticks and ring worms. Those most common on chickens are the large head louse and the body louse.

Lice multiply so rapidly that one pair of lice may be grandparents to more than 100,000 descendants in two months. Most of their lives are spent on the fowl, part on the nest. Eggs or nits are most commonly found on the barbs of the down feathers.

The young are active and irritate their hosts at once. A lousy bird will scratch and pick its feathers, show signs of drowsiness and often refuse to eat. Usually the fowl dies in 12 days or two weeks. Sitting hens may desert their nests.

A remedy for the large head louse on young chicks is to put a little vaseline or lard on their heads. This suffocates the louse by filling its breathing pores.

Body lice spend their entire life on the fowl. Dipping often causes colds and disease, so dusting has been found to be the most practical. A cheap and good home made powder can be made by mixing 1 part of stock dip or crude carbolic acid with 3 parts of gasoline and using it to moisten as much cement or plaster of Paris as possible. Dry and apply liberally to the fowls.

Feeding Fish Heads to Poultry

A simple and inexpensive substitute for meat scraps which, often, it is difficult to obtain at the average butcher shop, is to use fish heads in the poultry ration. Arrangements usually can be made with local fish dealers to save these heads, particularly if the poultryman will provide buckets in which the refuse may be kept until he calls for them. As they come from the dealer's shop, the fish heads are tough and covered with heavy scales and gristle. However, underneath is fine tender meat which the hens relish keenly. The poultryman can soften the coarse outer shell by boiling the fish head in water for 5 to 10 minutes and then pouring off the water and throwing the fish heads to the chickens. In many instances the dealers are glad to get rid of the fish heads, and on the basis of actual food value the poultry keeper can afford to pay 4 or 5 cents for a quart of fish heads which provide a satisfactory protein-containing food for his flock.

A Prize Offer

We want letters about your success in raising fall chicks. These prizes will be awarded: for best letter, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents. Tell about the success you yourself have had in raising fall chickens, the time when they were hatched, the care given them and success in selling them on the market. Address the Poultry Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Keep the home well screened.

Money Made in Dairying



DID YOU ever have to turn out on a frosty morning and milk 10 or 12 cows, most of them with sore teats and mighty lively kicks? You know what a blessing the milking machine is if you've been thru the old fashioned work.

Where the Milk is Sold

Whole milk is nature's balanced ration for a young calf, and it should be fed during the first 10 days or two weeks. Whole milk, however, contains the valuable constituent, butterfat, which goes into the manufacture of the most highly priced dairy products. When the selling price of butterfat is from 50 to 60 cents a pound it is not an economical practice to feed calves with whole milk over very long periods. Neither is it necessary to feed whole milk in large quantities for success in raising good calves. Skimmilk differs from whole milk only in its lack of butterfat. The food value of fat can be substituted in the form of grain at much less expense, and experience has shown that calves will make practically as good growth with skimmilk, hay, and grain, as with whole milk.

A calf that is as good as one nursed by the mother can be raised on skimmilk at a great saving in the cost of feed. Experimental work has shown that 2 pounds of grain will replace 1 pound of butterfat as an energy-producing food for the calf. Butterfat is worth 50 to 60 cents a pound while a grain mixture suitable for use as a substitute costs not more than 3 cents a pound. The economy of using skimmilk in place of whole milk is evident. To the farmer who makes butter or sells cream, the problem of calf raising should be a comparatively simple one because of the available skimmilk which he has for feeding purposes.

It is readily recognized that at present prices of dairy products, dairy calves cannot be fed economically on whole milk over a long period. It is

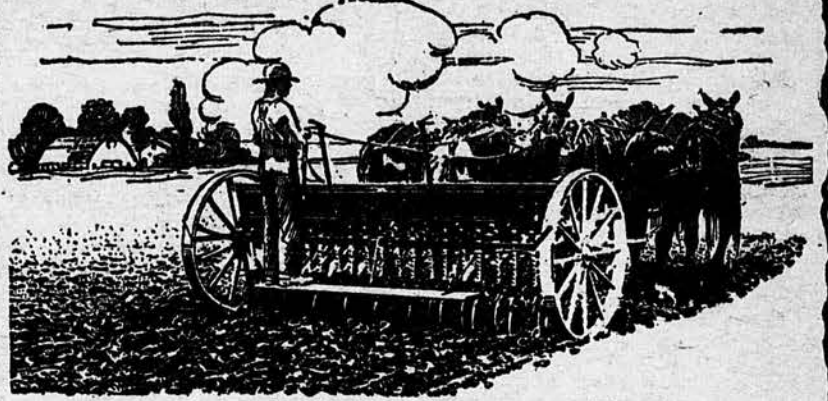
also true that approximately 45 per cent of the dairy cows in the United States are found on farms producing whole milk for condenseries, cheese factories, powdered milk factories and for the market milk trade. On these farms the milk brings a high price; in many cases \$3 to \$4 a hundred pounds—sometimes much more.

A calf requires an average of about 15 pounds of whole milk a day until 4 months old. This amounts to 1800 pounds. If valued at even such a low price as \$3 a hundred, the milk alone costs \$54. This does not include the cost of hay and grain consumed in addition to the milk.

Farmers making a business of selling whole milk do not have skimmilk for feeding purposes and the common practice is to kill the bull calves at once or sell them for veal. Unfortunately, too often the heifer calves are also disposed of in the same way. In such cases the herd must be replenished by buying mature cows.

The farmer selling whole milk cannot afford to raise calves entirely on whole milk. Neither does he have skimmilk for feeding purposes. How shall he feed his heifer calves to raise them economically? The dairy department of the college at Manhattan has a bulletin covering this question. You ought to send for it. You don't have to experiment on your calves. The state has done that for you.

A muddy road is followed by much dust. Sides of roads are ground into dust. By using the road drag the roadbed can be kept smooth, well-crowned, and hard so water will run off when it rains.



Bigger Yields, Better Prices

DRILL-PLANTED fields produce greater yields. Remember that at planting time this year, when every bushel added to your harvest field is a world help.

The use of Empire Jr., Hoosier, or Kentucky Drills means not only more grain per acre, but better prices. Drill-planting improves the quality of the grain, for when seed is properly planted, at even depth, and covered as it should be, it comes up all at the same time, grows uniformly, and ripens evenly. Such grain grades high and brings good prices.

The drill that will do the best work for you is in one of these lines. It is handled by some local dealer not far from your farm where you can see it, or you can find out all about it by writing us for drill catalogues. There are drills for planting every kind of grass or grain, with or without fertilizer, in every kind of soil.

The dealer, or the catalogue, will tell you all about feeds, furrow openers, bearings, attachments, etc. All we can tell you here is that you will find just the drill for your work in the Empire Jr., Hoosier, or Kentucky lines, and that you will profit by its use, and by the use of any other of the machines in the list below.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines	Haying Machines	Corn Machines
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Power Machines		
Kerosene Engines Gasoline Engines Kerosene Tractors Motor Trucks Motor Cultivators		

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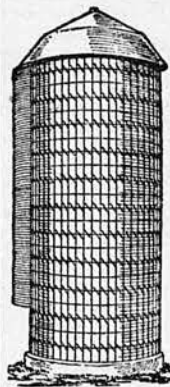
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That's just what we mean. Our tires are not seconds. They are rebuilt and reconstructed and absolutely guaranteed for 4,000 miles.

30x3....\$ 9.75	32x4....\$16.00
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One nasty, filthy fly can carry from one to three million germs—summer complaint, infantile paralysis, typhoid, tuberculosis. Babies are most easily infected. Flies are as dangerous around the baby as snakes. Keep the house free of flies and you'll keep sickness away. The modern way to deal with them is Hofstra.

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Not a poison. Absolutely harmless to humans or animals. But quick certain death to flies, ants, roaches, chicken mites, garden bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, bed-bugs, etc. Bugs breathe through their skin pores. Hofstra by chemical action seals their pores and shuts off their air. Clean, inoffensive, simple and cheap.

15c Loaded Metal Guns—25c, 50c, and \$1 Packages

Get a Hofstra gun from grocer or druggist. It will last for years. You refill it from Package Hofstra and save money. If your dealer hasn't the genuine Hofstra, send 15c direct; we'll mail gun postpaid.

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For the Cook to Make

Lemon Cake—Mix together 1 cup of sugar, 4 eggs, 3 tablespoons of melted butter, 3 tablespoons of sweet milk, 3 teaspoons of baking powder and 1 cup of flour. Bake in a moderate oven. The filling is made as follows: Beat the grated rind of 1 lemon and 1 egg together, then stir in 1 cup of sugar and the lemon juice. Add 1 tablespoon of cornstarch dissolved in 1 cup of cold water. Cook in a tin over hot water until it jellies.—Lydia M. Gage, Graham Co., Kansas.

Brown Stew of Beef—Put 1 ounce of suet into a saucepan. Cut 2 pounds of beef into pieces about 1-inch square dust them with flour and stir until brown in hot suet. Add 2 tablespoons of flour, mix and brown, then add 1 pint of stock, stir until it boils then add 1 teaspoon of salt, ½ teaspoon of pepper, a slice of onion, a bay leaf and a spray of parsley. Turn while boiling into a baker and bake until nicely browned.—Mary Peintner, Harvey Co., Kansas.

Berry Muffins—Sift together 1 pint of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder and a little salt. Cream ¼ cup of butter and 2 tablespoons of sugar, add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs and stir into this alternately 1 cup of sweet milk and the flour mixture. When smooth stir in the beaten whites of 2 eggs and 1 cup of blackberries or dewberries, thoroughly cleaned and sprinkled with sugar. Do not break the berries. Pour in buttered tins and bake ½ hour. Serve hot.—Esther B. Grower, Coffey Co., Kansas.

Butterfly Salad—On a foundation of lettuce leaves, place a slice of pineapple, cut in halves with rounded edges together which forms the wings of the butterfly. Cut stuffed olives into thin pieces and place on the pineapple to form the spots. After removing the seed from a date place the date on top of the pineapple for the body. Thin strips of pimento radiating from the body make up the antennae. Place the following whipped cream dressing on top of the body. Mix 2 teaspoons of mustard, 2 teaspoons of salt, 4 teaspoons of flour, 3 teaspoons of powdered sugar and a few grains of cayenne pepper together and add slowly 2 teaspoons of melted butter, yolks of 2 eggs, ¾ cup of hot vinegar and 1 cup of thick cream. Cook over boiling water stirring constantly until thick. Cool, add to heavy cream and beat until stiff.—Mrs. John Judd, Bourbon Co., Kansas.

Tapioca Fruit Pudding—Set a basin with 1 cup of fine pearl tapioca and 4 cups of cold or tepid water on the medium hot part of the stove until the water is all taken up. Add 1 quart of canned or fresh fruit and 1 heaping cup of sugar, if the fruit is not sweetened. If the fruit is not juicy, use more than 1 quart as fine pearl tapioca takes 8 parts of fluid to one part of dry tapioca. Let cook until the tapioca is clear. Serve cold with cream and sugar. This will make eight or 10 dishes.—Mrs. Wm. W. Loomis, Colorado.

Cold Suppers Save Work

I find that nothing aids me so much about my work as serving cold suppers. While I am preparing dinner I also prepare supper. Vegetables, meat, pie or puddings are much better cold than hot and I always prepare enough while cooking dinner to have plenty left for supper. My family enjoys cold suppers with ice cold sweet milk or ice tea. Sometimes I serve lemonade or grape juice, and they are all delicious. When I get thru with dinner and put my kitchen and dining room in order, it is a great relief to know there will be no more cooking that day. I can work at anything I wish, or rest and read all afternoon.

If any mother on a farm, with all the work that a farmer's wife has to do, and perhaps many little children to take up her time and tax her strength, would adopt the plan of serving cold suppers, she would never go back to the old way of cooking three hot meals a day. Many farm women now have a fireless cooker and can serve hot meals without having to stand over the hot stove. But for those that do not have such a convenience, cold suppers can be served.

Mrs. S. E. Bandy.

With the Home Makers

Luke Martin Says Providin' is Good Horse Sense

BY D. J. PAULSON

WHOA, THERE Molly!" Bill Shipley who had just driven over from his gone-to-weeds farm on Cow Creek, brought the old mare to a halt in front of Luke Martin's well-kept farm yard and climbing out of his weather-beaten, rattletrap old buggy, tied Molly to the hitching post, opened the gate and sauntered up the gravel path leading to the house. It was a cozy, comfortable-looking home, appearing cool and fresh in its coat of white paint and green trimmings. The house was set well back from the road and was surrounded by a generous lawn of velvety green, with plenty of luxuriant shade trees and here and there an artistic flower bed. Shipley proceeded around the back of the house where he discovered a new ship-lapped frame building about 25 feet long by 10 feet wide. He heard

worked hard but not so hard but that I kept up with the times and saw what was going on in the world—and I never forgot my family. Right now I guess I'm pretty well fixed—and I shouldn't be a bit surprised if I was the happiest and most contented farmer in the country. I've got a wonderful family, a good home, a good farm,



Bill Shipley in His Weather-Beaten, Rattletrap Old Buggy Had Just Driven over from His Gone-to-Weeds Farm.

the sound of voices inside and entering thru the open door, found Luke Martin and Steve Wilson, the implement expert from town, just completing the mounting of a small kerosene engine on a concrete base.

A line shaft extended from one end of the building to the other and connected to it by belts and pulleys, Shipley discovered a power washing machine, a power churn, the cream separator and the well pump, connected to the tank of a compressed air water system, all driven by power from the engine. The grindstone also occupied a space along the shaft, as did the corn sheller and feed grinder.

"Howdy, Shipley—how does she look to you?" greeted Luke, as the curious Bill returned to the workers, after inspecting the building and its equipment without comment.

"Purty blamed high-toned I should say," said Shipley. "With all your new fangled things and your swell house, you'll be gettin' so stylish that we ordinary farmers won't dast to come and see you a-tall before long."

"Well, well—now that's right curious," remarked the good-natured Luke as he scratched his ear. "You know we had quite a little party only last night. The Andersons, the Joneses and Tony Menagetti with his wife and kids were all over for a while and we had quite a time playing the phonograph and visiting while the young folks danced. They are about as ordinary people as there are in the valley—and mighty fine neighbors, too. If any one should ask you, I wish you'd bring Mrs. Shipley an' the kids over some evenin', Bill."

"Nope; I reckon they'd kinda be outa place here—and the missus 'ud be gettin' a lot of fool notions like what you're puttin' into the heads of your wimmin folks. You don't ketch me spollin' my old lady and kids the way you're aimin' to do here."

"Stop right there, Bill Shipley," commanded Luke, pointing a greasy forefinger at his visitor. "I'm going to tell you a thing or two for the good of your measly, hide-bound soul if you've got such an animal."

"When I came into this valley 20 years ago, you were here ahead of me, Bill. You had a better start than I. You had your farm while I was still working out as a hired man at \$150 a year and board. Then I worked old man Johnson's place for a couple of years on shares and got a start. You even had first whack at that but didn't make it go. I bought this farm and it isn't nary a bit better than yours, so far as the ground is concerned. I

an automobile, a tractor and maybe a little money in the bank and a few Liberty Bonds."

"Some people are naturally born lucky," interrupted Shipley, "you wuz born with a silver spoon in your mouth."

"That's just like you, Bill—lay it all to luck. As a matter of fact while you were neglecting your farm and work I was building up my farm."

"The worst thing about you, Bill, is the way you've neglected your family. Why you treat your hogs better than your wife and children. You live in the same old unpainted shack that you occupied 20 years ago—and not a sign of an improvement around the place. You built a nice red barn for your stock—but you kept your wife and five children cooped up in three 2 by 4 rooms—and have treated 'em like dirt. I don't blame your oldest boy and your girl Annie for running away to the city as soon as they got old enough to see things in their true light."

"I'm not bragging about anything I've ever done, but I can honestly say that I've never neglected my family. I've sent my kids to school and Elmer has been attending the agricultural college for a year, now. Mrs. Martin isn't quite so young as she used to be—but I'm going to try to keep her feeling young all her life. This little engine is going to do the family wash, separate the cream, churn the butter and pump water, in addition to running the grindstone, feedgrinder and corn sheller for me, and I've got an electric lighting plant, ordered that's going to sit right there in the corner."

"Electric lighting plant?" gasped Shipley.

"Certainly. By running the engine belted to the generator a few hours a week, I can charge the storage batteries and store up enough electricity to light the house and the stable, keep mother supplied with juice for the electric flat-iron—"

"Electric flat-iron?" stammered the incredulous Bill mopping his forehead.

"And the vacuum cleaner," continued Luke, "that sweeps all the rugs an' carpets by air suction, run by an electric motor—it doesn't chase the dirt from one place to another but picks it up clean—an' it runs as easy as rain running off the roof, saving the wife's back."

"V-v-vacuum cleaner?" choked the dumfounded Bill.

"And maybe an electric fan to keep the kitchen cool during the hot sum-

mer days. And I guess you know I've had hot and cold running water in the house for some time, with a bath room as nice as you'll find in any city home."

"And because I've sort of fixed up a regular home, instead of making it just a place to eat and sleep in, Mrs. Martin and the kids are happy and contented—and they're all strong for me," smiled Luke happily, "and they're strong for this new power house, too. Do you know, Bill, you couldn't hire my boys and girls to live in the city for any amount of money."

"Take my advice, Bill—providing for the comfort and the pleasure of your family is mighty good horse sense—take it from me. I know from actual experience."—Reprinted from "Tractor Farming."

Crocheted Filet Inset

Use any size crochet cotton. Make a chain (ch) of 116 stitches (st), turn. 1st and 2nd. Rows—37 spaces (sp). 3rd Row—10 sp, 10 double crochet (dc—thread over hook once), 11 sp, 10 dc, 10 sp, turn.

4th Row—4 sp, (7 dc, 2 sp) twice, 10 dc, 2 sp, 4 dc, 1 sp; work back from *.

5th Row—6 sp, 7 dc, 6 sp, 13 dc, *, 1 sp; work back from *.

6th Row—16 sp, 7 dc, 1 sp, 7 dc, 16 sp, turn.

7th Row—11 sp, 10 dc, 3 sp, 4 dc, *, 1 sp, work back.

8th Row—9 sp, 13 dc, 1 sp, 7 dc, 1 sp, *, 10 dc, work back.

9th Row—8 sp, 7 dc, 6 sp, 16 dc, 6 sp, 7 dc, 8 sp, turn.

10th Row—7 sp, 4 dc, 8 sp, 16 dc, 8 sp, 4 dc, 7 sp, turn.

11th Row—7 sp, 4 dc, 6 sp, 13 dc, *, 1 sp, work back.

12th Row—7 sp, 7 dc, 5 sp, 4 dc, 2 sp, 4 dc, *, 1 sp, work back.

13th Row—8 sp, 7 dc, 1 sp, 13 dc, 1 sp, 7 dc, *, 1 sp, work back.

14th Row—9 sp, 13 dc, 2 sp, 10 dc, *, 1 sp, work back.

15th Row—15 sp, 10 dc, 1 sp, 10 dc, 15 sp, turn.

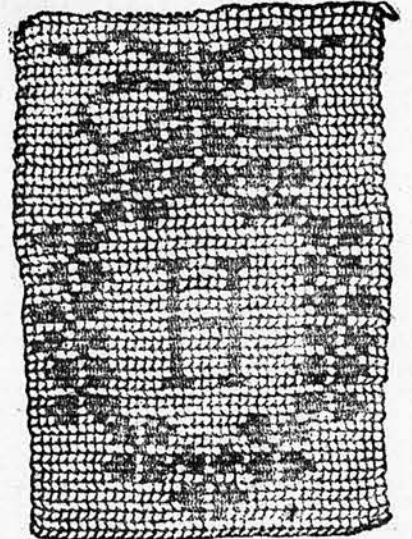
16th Row—9 sp, 4 dc, 2 sp, 7 dc, 4 sp, *, 4 dc, work back.

17th Row—8 sp, (10 dc, 1 sp) twice, 7 dc, *, 1 sp, work back.

18th Row—8 sp, 10 dc, 1 sp, 7 dc, 1 sp, 10 dc, *, 1 sp, work back.

19th Row—11 sp, 4 dc, 4 sp, 7 dc, *, 1 sp, work back.

20th Row—9 sp, 7 dc, 1 sp, 10 dc, *, 7 sp, work back.



21st Row—8 sp, 10 dc, 1 sp, 10 dc, *, 7 sp, work back.

22nd Row—3 sp, (7 dc, 1 sp) twice, 4 dc, 3 spaces, 4 dc, *, 9 sp, work back.

23rd Row—2 sp, 10 dc, 1 sp, 10 dc, *, 19 sp, work back.

24th Row—3 sp, 7 dc, 1 sp, 7 dc, *, 21 sp, work back.

25th Row—5 sp, 4 dc, 25 sp, 4 dc, 5 sp, turn.

26th Row—3 sp, 7 dc, 1 sp, 7 dc, 6 sp, 10 dc, *, 3 sp, work back.

27th Row—2 sp, 10 dc, 1 sp, 10 dc, 6 sp, 4 dc, *, 5 sp, work back.

28th Row—4 sp, 4 dc, 2 sp, 4 dc, 7 sp, 4 dc, *, 5 sp, work back.

29th Row—2 sp, 4 dc, 2 sp, 7 dc, 8 sp, 4 dc, *, 5 sp, work back.

30th Row—(1 sp, 10 dc), twice, 7 sp, 4 dc, *, 5 sp, work back.

31st Row—1 sp, 10 dc, 1 sp, 7 dc, 8 sp, 4 dc, *, 5 sp, work back.

32nd Row—4 sp, 4 dc, 10 sp, 22 dc, 10 sp, 4 dc, 4 sp, turn.

33rd Row—2 sp, 7 dc, 1 sp, 10 dc, 7 sp, 4 dc, *, 5 sp, work back.

34th Row—Same as 30th row.
 35th Row—(2 sp, 4 dc), twice, 9 sp, 4 dc, *, 5 sp, work back.
 36th Row—3 sp, 7 dc, 1 sp, 7 dc, 7 sp, 4 dc, *, 5 sp, work back.
 37th, 38th and 39th Rows—Like 27th, 28th and 29th rows.
 40th Row—3 sp, 7 dc, 1 sp, 10 dc, *, 19 sp, work back.
 41st Row—Like 23rd row.
 42nd Row—3 spaces, 7 dc, 2 sp, 4 dc, 1 sp, 4 dc, 2 sp, 7 dc, *, 9 sp, work back.
 43rd Row—Like 21st row.
 44th Row—8 sp, 10 dc, 1 sp, 7 dc, *, 9 sp, work back.
 45th Row—11 sp, 4 dc, 4 sp, 4 dc, *, 8 sp, work back.
 46th Row—9 sp, (7 dc, 1 sp,) twice, 10 dc, *, 1 sp, work back.
 47th Row—8 sp, (10 dc, 1 sp) twice, 7 dc, *, 1 sp, work back.
 48th Row—9 sp, 7 dc, 1 sp, 7 dc, 4 sp, *, 4 dc, work back.
 49th Row—Like 6th row.
 50th Row—15 sp, 10 dc, 1 sp, 10 dc, 15 sp, turn.
 51st Row—Like 6th row.
 52nd Row—17 sp, 4 dc, 1 sp, 4 dc, 17 sp, turn.
 53rd, 54th Rows—37 sp.
 Mrs. Bessie V. Hallick.
 Lane Co., Kansas.

New Blouse for Fall

9423—Ladies' and Misses' Waist. Checked silk may be used for this unusual blouse. The closing at the front is in the form of a box plait. The long



sleeves are perforated for shorter length. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure.

9411—Ladies' One-Piece Apron. The friend of every housewife is the large cover-all apron of the bungalow type. This one slips over the head. Sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

9410—Ladies' Four-Piece Skirt. Long, slender lines are achieved in this skirt by running the front up in a yoke and laying it in a plait at each side. Sizes 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure.

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

Hays Welcomes the Boys

The Red Cross of Hays, Kan., together with the Chamber of Commerce welcomed the returning soldiers of that community at a monster homecoming celebration recently. Each table in the big tent was attractively decorated with bowls of flowers and red crosses, while posters of their own designing presented to the men the services which the Red Cross will perform for them in times of peace.

More than 500 men and their guests enjoyed the hospitality of the Red Cross on this occasion.

FARM HOME NEWS

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
 Jefferson County

A letter came this week from a Brown county farm woman. She had written on the back of her dinner and supper menus for three days when they had a threshing crew. These menus had been typewritten on separate pages. There had been several reasons for the preparation of the lists. Their preparation had helped in forming definite plans. There were two and three women helping in the kitchen. When there was any question as to what was desired, the helpers consulted the typewritten list instead of calling the busy mother. The menus may be helpful to others who must plan for threshers or silo fillers. Tuesday Dinner—Pork roast, gravy, mashed potatoes, lima beans, beet salad, cucumber pickles, cherry preserves, iced tea, corn bread, butter, lemon pie. Supper—Meat loaf, scalloped potatoes, gravy, peas, cold slaw, cucumbers and onions, sliced tomatoes, rice and raisins with cream, apricots, cake, iced tea, bread, butter. Wednesday Dinner—Roast beef, mashed potatoes, noodles, gravy, creamed cabbage, peas, sliced tomatoes, lima beans, beets, cucumber pickles, plum preserves, corn bread, wheat bread, butter, apricots, cake, iced tea. Supper—Meat loaf, scalloped potatoes, gravy, corn, cold slaw, rice and raisins, salmon salad, jelly, tomato preserves, biscuits, bread, butter, cucumbers and onions, custard pie, cherry pie, iced tea. Thursday Dinner—Croquettes, mashed potatoes, noodles, peas, cold slaw, sliced tomatoes, corn bread, cherry preserves, rice and raisins, cream, pie, iced tea, coffee. Supper—Pork chops, scalloped corn, baked beans, cucumbers and onions, plum preserves, jelly, biscuits, cake, fruit, iced tea.

About the only chance we have to visit our neighbors is when we help prepare the meals for threshing crews. No help we can hire is as efficient as that of the neighbor women who come in to help us. We helped in one neighbor's kitchen this week. In our work, we found her cans of beef and chicken helpful substitutes for the meats named in the menus given. Instead of the meat loaf mentioned, my neighbor used a salmon and macaroni dish. She placed half the contents of a can of salmon in the bottom of a baking dish. Over this she placed an equal amount of cooked macaroni and then the remainder of the salmon. Over all she poured a thick cream sauce and baked all in the oven.

What is the best time of the year for farm women to leave home for vacations? It is said to be in October. Those who take young children of school age with them do not like to keep them out of school. For such reasons we have chosen the last two weeks in August for a trip to Wisconsin—by motor car as far as Iowa and by train the remainder of the way. Those who have made long trips with motor cars think that a better way than by train, if roads are good and all goes well. Certainly, one may stop when he wishes. Going on is not always an equal certainty. We think we shall find the care of the children easier than on a train.

The matter of luggage requires some thought. Men, as a rule, think tires, tubes and tools about all the luggage needed. We made one trip taking the clothing for three in a suit case. We shall need to economize space as much now. Many grips are a load and a bother. A small steamer trunk may be better. No time tables to consult, no trains to meet—only the open road to follow—sounds promising!

Wild grapes and wild plums are plentiful. The latter, we have been picking when they were well colored and placing them in the cellar until ripe and sweet. They are easily canned. For our own use we do not sweeten wild plums when we can them. We merely boil them and place in clean cans or pack in cans, boil in water and fill the cans full by emptying one. Plums are hard to spoil. We like, too, to use them in making butter—half plum and half apple.



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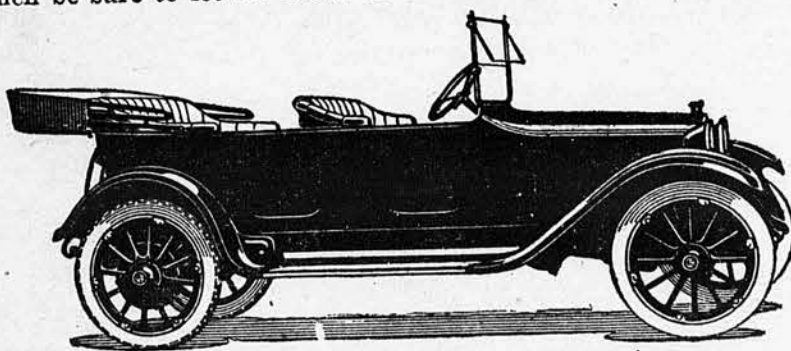
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Dear Sir: I want the Dodge, but filling out and mailing this coupon doesn't obligate me in any way.

Name.....

Address.....

For Our Young Readers

Father Tells Jimmy about Our Friends, the Ladybugs

BY HARRIETTE WILBUR

Ladybird, ladybird, fly away home,
Your house is afire and your children alone.

SO CHANTED Jimmy Bowman, kneeling beside a gray rock where a red ladybug was traveling along at a sturdy pace.

"Where do you suppose she really will go, Jimmy?" asked his father, standing beside him.

"Why—I—I never thought anything about it. Where will she go, father?"

"Well, try this little Chinese rhyme for this answer. For it shows much more truth about the ladybug than that old Mother Goose jingle of ours:

Ladybug, ladybug, fly away, do.
Fly to the mountain and feed upon dew.
Feed upon dew, and sleep on a rug.
And then run away like a good little bug.

"But there isn't a single mountain in all Kansas," laughed Jimmy. "And I don't see where she can find any dew on this warm summer afternoon."

"Don't you suppose that rock is a mountain to this tiny ladybug?" And his father answered his own question by reciting another little piece:

I wonder if you've ever dreamed,
In summer's noonday sleep,
Of what the thyme and heather seemed
To ladybirds that creep
Like little crimson shimmering gems
Between the tiny twisted stems
Of fairy forests deep;
And what it looks like as they pass
Thru jungles of the golden grass?

Jimmy nodded. "That does account for the mountain, then, for maybe just a clod of dirt seems a big, big hill to such a little, little bug. But still—where is there any dew?"

"I happen to know that there is a lot of it in this very yard, making trouble for your mother's rose bushes. So suppose you let the ladybug travel along in peace. No doubt, she knows where it is as well as I, and she is the very best friend the bushes could have just now."

Full of wonder, Jimmy followed his father to the rosebushes, and stooped to look closely at the leaves, as his father did. And he saw that the leaves and stems were covered with hundreds of tiny little green bugs, no larger than a pinhead.

"Those are honey-dew insects, or plant lice, or aphids, and by sucking the sap out of leaves, stems and buds, they can do great injury to plants. Left alone, they could soon kill the bush. But look there. It's the police-woman." And he pointed to a ladybug coming up a stem. "And there's another, and another."

They watched, and saw the ladybugs clean a leaf of honey-dew insects in short time, considering her size and their numbers.

"You see, the full-grown ladybug is a great eater, and these little green plant lice are her special fare. And this should be generally known to farmers, fruit-growers, and florists, for sometimes they kill ladybugs, thinking them harmful because they are found on plants, when they are always there for a good purpose. Look here."

And he pointed to some bright yellow head-like spots on the underside of a rose leaf.

"A patch of ladybird eggs. You see, she knew that when the youngsters hatched out, they'd need food, so she took good care, as all ladybirds do, to put them where honey-dew insects would be handy. There is a young ladybug."

It was a long, rough, hairy, worm-like grub, marked with reddish, blackish and yellowish dots and streaks. Watching it slip along, Jimmy saw it reach out and nab any honey dew that happened to be in the way. It even darted to one side and then the other, chasing a delicious morsel that seemed likely to get away.

"You see, the ladybug is always hungry for these aphids, and so is a very good friend to the plants. You'll be surprised to learn, Jimmy, that out West, in California, ladybugs are grown in great numbers and shipped to fruit growers. Different kinds of ladybugs have been brought from China, Japan and Australia, to feed on certain plant lice and other insects that threaten the orange trees, hops, melon-vines, and so on."

"I'll never kill a ladybug, now, sure," said Jimmy, his eyes on one of the pretty beetles. "But then, I never did. I always thought it should get home to save its children."

"Which was probably the reason whoever made the rhyme, made it to protect the useful little bug. But the Chinese rhyme is best, because it thinks of the value of the 'good little bug'."

"Yes," agreed Jimmy. "How does it go now?"

His father recited it slowly, and Jimmy committed it to memory to tell the children at school. And then Jimmy's mind began running over all his father had told him, and soon he laughed.

Listen, father, to my little rhyme:

Ladybug, ladybug, hurry here, quick,
For on every rosebush the aphids are thick.

"Both truth and poetry, too," agreed his father.

Dainty Washcloths

BY MRS. T. W. ROFFSEN

The girl who likes to crochet will find this suggestion for dainty gifts acceptable. Buy Turkish toweling 18 inches wide. One yard will make eight washcloths, 9 inches square. Round off the corners slightly and crochet deep, single stitch all around with No. 14 white cotton knitting thread. Then get out your odds and ends of colored threads, wash silks or fast cotton shades. Chain 5, skip 3 all around with some color and then for the third round use white cotton again, chain 5, fasten with single crochet over colored chain. Repeat all around, fasten ends securely and you have a washcloth dainty enough for any one, at a surprisingly small cost and a few minutes' work. Who wouldn't want a few of these for a birthday gift?

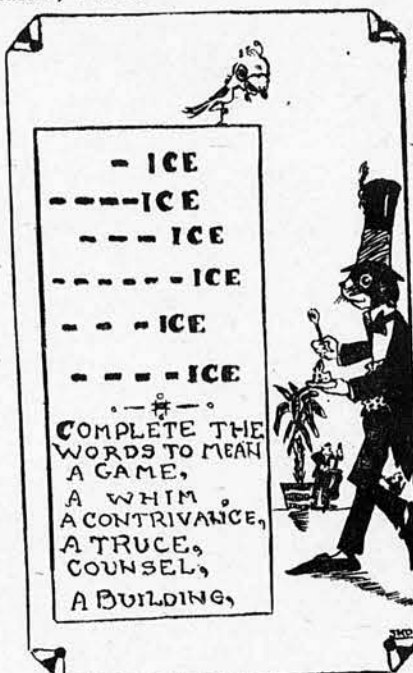
The Source of Profit

"Did you make the money you expected raising chickens?"

"No. After a little experimenting I decided that the way to make the money is to raise chicken feed."

An Ice Puzzle

Follow the instructions in the puzzle and send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



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COMPLETE THE
WORDS TO MEAN
A GAME,
A WHIM,
A CONTRIVANCE,
A TRUCE,
COUNSEL,
A BUILDING,

peka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct answers.

Solution August 2 puzzle—Four musicians: Boccherini, Sousa, Wagner, Chapin.

It's gettin' so us farmers are most afraid to work in the fields any more for watchin' every minute for a flyin' machine with a broken wing fallin' upon us.

Farm Engineering

BY C. E. JABLOW

WHILE a farmer's main interest lies in the production of crops for the use of his stock and for man, still there are a great many times when he must, or at least ought to be able to divert his attention from this to the business of being his own mechanic. He should be able to serve as architect and builder, blacksmith and machinist, engineer and whatnot. He should at least be sufficiently versed in these sciences to meet emergencies that might arise in the regular routine of farm work and thereby frequently save a great loss of time and money.

One of my best friends, a farmer's son, who for years lived on a farm, was about to telephone for expert mechanic help to set up his stovepipe one day last winter. I went to the rescue and in about 15 minutes the task was accomplished. Needless to say, neither this farmer nor his son made a success of farming, altho the son is very successful in another line of work.

It is true a man in a small town or city may frequently employ men who make a business of doing the work they wish done, and actually save more than doing the job themselves. This is more especially true of men busy regularly all day at their own vocations. Farming, however, while it presents strenuous occupation for periods has periods when the farmer and his help can devote themselves to repairs and improvements.

It is not the intention here to urge that all jobs of a technical nature be handled on the farm without outside assistance. Far be it from this, for where expert help is necessary it should be had at the beginning, before a blunder is made, material wasted, and the patience of the owner is lost.

The modern farmer is willing to take advice when it comes from the proper source. If he is desirous of acquainting himself with something technical, with a view to applying it on his farm, he can generally with little or no cost, receive published matter covering the subject he has in mind. It is my advice to seek this information from the agricultural and mechanical college in your state or from the United States Department of Agriculture. With such information before him, the farmer will be governed as to how far he can safely take the place of the technically trained man.

As to Clearing New Land

BY A. H. HARRIS
Tennessee

Since the era of high prices for all known food and feed products, the clearing and draining of new lands is an important factor to consider. Heretofore, the cost of land clearing on a large scale has been almost prohibitive largely on account of an unfortunate condition existing on account of lack of proper information upon the subject. Practically every other field of farm operation has been more or less thoroly covered by agricultural bulletins and agricultural papers. For years I have been constantly engaged in clearing land, and it is hoped that these few simple instructions will be of benefit to others who have land to clear.

According to my own experience, the greatest profits are realized if the clearing is all completed at one time. While more work and more capital are required, the cost of cultivation is greatly reduced and the yields greatly increased. My plan is to remove all trees, stumps, rocks and boulders before putting a plow in the field. Dynamiting these electrically is the quickest, cheapest, and best way I have ever found to get rid of them.

Best results for least expense are obtained by using the low-grade ammonia dynamites from 20 to 30 per cent or by using farm or stumping powders.

Stumps or trees if on ground which has a good, tough foundation never get too large for me to uproot by firing electrically. I put from one to four

separate charges under these and after loading, connect them together and fire simultaneously.

Boulders are quickly gotten rid of by placing a few sticks of 40 per cent dynamite on top of them and putting on top of the dynamite a mudcap of 5 or 6 inches in thickness.

Stumps are blasted with less material when the top soil is considerably damp for a depth of 6 or 8 inches, but the subsoil should not be too wet. Usually the best times are in early autumn and in early spring.

Corn, clover, potatoes, strawberries, and truck crops thrive exceedingly well on newly cleared land, and these are indeed profit producers. A few more acres of cleared land will greatly increase your payroll. Try it.

The Home Vs. the Barn

BY MIRIAM HAYNES
Colorado

A woman on the farm is an equal partner with "dad" and they should work together. No set and definite lines should be drawn between outdoor and indoor operations. The improvements that are necessary and can be afforded outside to save time, labor and money, can be afforded and are fully as necessary inside for the same reason.

Any farm that can afford running water piped into the barn can afford to give the house the same necessity. If the farmer needs a gang plow, the farmer's wife needs a washing machine run by power. The woman is to blame because her home improvements do not keep pace with the outside improvements. She is too willing to keep doing without and using the tools her great grandmother had. Any man is willing if he is financially able to make the kitchen the right kind of workshop for the farm women, but she must study her problem, and then both together must determine the greatest needs so that home improvements may be made.

Why a Pit Silo

BY R. W. CLARK

First, because every farmer who has right soil conditions can have one and second, because it will pay for itself in a year.

Pit silos cannot be built where water will seep in or where there are large boulders to interfere. The former is more serious than the latter. Pit silos can be built in most places where water does not give trouble.

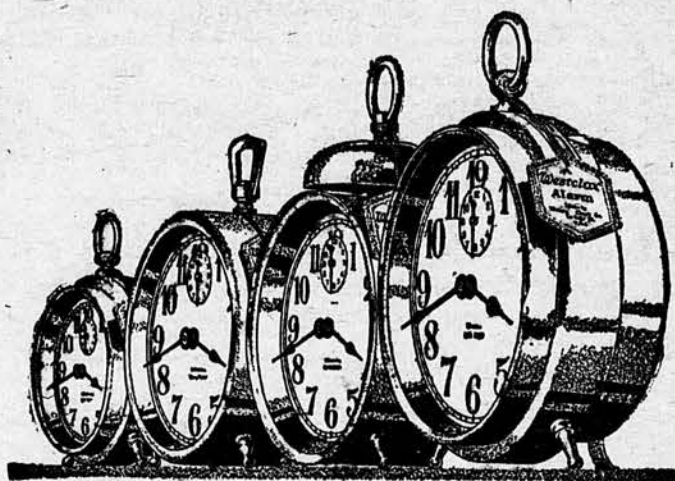
A certain firm in Colorado is offering to build pit silos. A 51 ton silo will cost about \$170. That looks high when some farmers will tell how cheaply they built their pit silos, but they did not take the cost of their labor into account. Such talk is mainly responsible for the small number of pit silos that are being built.

A third of the crop is lost when it does not go into the silo. A third of 51 tons is 17 tons and as silage sells at not less than \$10 a ton, the saving amounts to at least \$170, the price of the silo.

There is no other piece of farm equipment that will give as great returns and pay for itself in a year like the silo.

But the Dogs Died

Experiments carried out recently by the army medical corps have disproved the belief that ground glass is harmful to the digestive tract. Glass was ground and sifted to secure varying degrees of fineness, and considerable quantities of the material were incorporated in fresh meat and given to hungry dogs. This was repeated in some instances on a number of days after which the dogs were killed and the digestive tract examined both with the naked eye and by the aid of the microscope and no injury whatever was perceptible. Before being killed the dogs apparently suffered no inconvenience and appeared normal in every way.



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WESTCLOX is a short way of saying Western clocks. It means a line of good alarm clocks made by the Western Clock Company. Every clock in the Westclox family is manufactured by the patented process that made Big Ben famous. Whether you select Big Ben, Sleep-Meter, America, or Baby Ben you know you're getting a good clock because each one is a Westclox.

To make it easy for you to recognize our clocks, we print the family-name, *Westclox*, on the dial right above the name of the clock. We also attach an orange colored, six-sided Westclox tag. These are marks of good time-keeping. Look for them on the alarm you buy.

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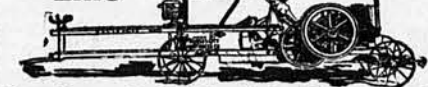
This year's crop will bring high prices; make it a record breaker by using the Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher. This machine and its principle, shown by pictures taken in the field, gives nearest shipping point to you, contains valuable information on up-to-date farming. Worth its weight in gold to farmers and land owners. Send for it today.

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FREE BOOK

THE FARMISCOPE

Subscribers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are invited to contribute freely to this column. Bright sayings of children, witticisms, and good jokes especially are desired. Address all communications intended for this page to the Feature Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The Hobo's Dream

First Hobo—You are not looking well; what's the matter?
Second Hobo—I dreamed last night that I was working and I woke up with a headache.—Washington Star.

Fisherman's Luck

Wise Guy—Speculating in stocks is nothing but fisherman's luck.
Shorn Lamb—Hardly that. I've sometimes gone fishing and succeeded in saving my bait.—Boston Transcript.

Life in a Flat

Hibbs—Rover never runs to the door to meet me any more, wagging his tail.
Mrs. Hibbs—I know he'd like to, dear, but in this flat there isn't room for him to wag it.—Washington Star.

Food Restrictions

"What's the delegation?"
"We propose to wait formally upon our landlady and to tell her that the war is over and suggest that a reasonable amount of food may now be released."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Their Idea of Luxury

An old farmer, says the Edinburgh Weekly Scotsman, who, by hard work and parsimonious habits, had got together a little fortune, decided that the time had at last arrived when he was justified in ordering a family carriage. He went to a carriage builder's and

described in detail the kind of vehicle he wished to buy.

"Now, I suppose you want rubber tires," said the carriage builder.
"No, sir!" replied the old farmer in tones of resentment. "My folks ain't that kind. When they're riding they want to know it."—The Youth's Companion.

A Concession to Candor

"Biggins says he is going to take a holiday."
"But he doesn't do any work any day."
"Yes. But a holiday is one on which he owns up to the fact."—Washington Star.

Chronic Grumbler

Johnson—They tell me that Dubbs is an awful grumbler.
Jackson—He is. He is the kind of fellow who blames his face because it needs a shave.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Genus Trampus

"What do you work at my poor man?"
"Only at intervals lady."—Boston Transcript.

False Representations

"That show is traveling under false representation."
"Why, how is that?"
"Their poster says chorus of 20 and there's not one in it under 40."—Cornell Widow.

The Bee's Advantage

"The busy bee is much better off than the busy man," said McGuirk. For the bee has a sting.
A most helpful thing.
When a loafer butts in on its work."—Boston Transcript.

A War Garden

"You persist in calling it a war garden," said the man who was leaning on the fence.

"I go further," answered Mr. Crosslots. "If certain chickens are not kept from roaming into it at will it's going to be a battle-ground."—Washington Star.

Boarding-House Fun

Landlady—I'm sorry you think the chicken soup isn't good. I told the cook how to make it. Perhaps she didn't catch the idea.

Boarder—No; I think it was the chicken she didn't catch!—Pearson's.

Rough on Trains

A well-dressed lady rushed up to a clerk in the household goods department of a New York store, and without giving the clerk a chance to ask what she wanted, exclaimed: "Give me a mousetrap, quickly, please, because I want to catch a train."—Collier's.

Feeling of Security

"You say you have a fire escape at each floor?" said the applicant for a room.
"Yes, we have," replied the boarding-house lady.
"Must give you a feeling of security."
"It does if the boarders are all paid up."—Grit.

Oh, Now

"Yes," said the cynical old sea captain, "when I was shipwrecked in South America, I came across a tribe of wild women who have no tongues."
"Good gracious!" exclaimed the listener, "how could they talk?"
"They couldn't," was the reply.
"That was what made them wild."—Awgwan.

A Fatal Interruption

A rent collector had been waylaid and robbed. A young fellow was arrested and charged with the crime. He stoutly maintained his innocence. Despite the efforts of his counsel to keep him quiet, the prisoner constantly

interrupted while the prosecutor was giving evidence.

"How much did you say there was in the bag?" the prosecutor was asked.

"I am not quite sure, but I should say more than \$20," was the reply.

"That's another lie," blurted out the prisoner, "there wasn't \$15."

And he was surprised when the verdict went against him.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Ants in the Sugar

"There are ants in the sugar," said the summer boarder.
"You're the first to complain," remarked the hostess.
"I hope you'll excuse me. But—you see—I'm a vegetarian."—Washington Star.

Why She Was Angry

He—Why is Adeline so angry with the photographer?
She—She found a label on the back of her picture saying, "The original of this picture is carefully preserved."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Where He Stood

"Did you know you were behind in your board?" asked the keeper of the prunes.
"No I didn't," replied the boarder.
"You owe me for a month."
"Oh, I know that, but I considered I was just that much ahead."—Yonkers Statesman.

Lost Opportunity

"My first patient called on me today," said the young doctor. "He's rich, too."
"Congratulations!" replied the elderly doctor. "What was the matter with him?"

"Nothing. I couldn't find a thing wrong with him."
"Ah! my boy, you still have a great deal to learn about your profession."—Birmingham Age Herald.

Far Gone

"Did you—er—happen to see me about town that last night?"
"Yes. You seemed to have been attending the funeral of John Barleycorn."

"Was I still in possession of all my faculties?"

"Most of them, but you were evidently unable to recognize an old acquaintance. You were delivering a harangue on the League of Nations to a lamp post."—Birmingham Herald.

A Question of Experts

"Well, Sam, are you glad to get out of the army?"

"I sho' is, boss."

"It wasn't a hard life, I hope?"

"Naw sah! De life itself wasn't so hard, but I ain't had a nickel to spend since de Lawd knows when. Dem niggers in my regiment didn't know nothin' about drillin' an' salutin' de cap'n when dey got to camp, but dey sho' had a lot o' experience in shootin' craps."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Fame's Sliding Scale

Landlord of Country Hotel—You can have the bedroom in which Charlie Chaplin slept—two guineas—or that once occupied by Mr. Parnell—a guinea and a half—or the one Mr. Gladstone used when electioneering here—one guinea.

Visitor—Thanks. But might I, do you think, have a look at the one in which Robinson, or Jones, or Smith put up when down this way?—Passing Show, London.

A Gentleman of Leisure

"Mandy, do you want a divorce from Uncle Ned?"

"I sho' do, jedge. Dat nigger ain't no 'count nohow."

"It's a case of incompatibility, I suppose?"

"Well, jedge, if settin' in de sun when de sun shines an' settin' by de fire when de win' blows an' eatin' me out o' house an' home is dat incomp— what you said, den I sho' has got dat kind o' case against him."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

When the Grub is Cold

When you get home to dinner late
The grub is cold, that's true;
But Friend Wife will be glad, I'll state,
To make it hot for you.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cletrac

TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

(Formerly known as the Cleveland Tractor)

Plows on the heels of the Harvest

The actual experience of farmers everywhere proves conclusively that wheat yields are increased from 5 to 8 bushels an acre by plowing immediately after harvest.

But this is usually the hottest and busiest season of the year when men and horses tire easily.

With the Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor you can actually plow *right on the heels of the harvest*—and do it so quickly that you will not interfere with cultivating, haying or other routine work.

Through the most extreme heat the Cletrac contentedly and steadily does a job that would kill a team. It will work all day and all night if necessary. You can drive it unmercifully—and in return get an increased yield of better quality, that will often pay the whole cost of the tractor in one season.

Prompt plowing after harvest enables your soil to soak up and store away moisture that would otherwise be lost.

But remember the Cletrac does far more than merely plow. That is only the beginning of its work. Its distinctive tank-type construction en-

ables it to go almost anywhere—particularly over soft plowed ground or moist or sandy soil where the average tractor would flounder or "dig itself in". All the power of the Cletrac is used to *pull the implement*. And because of its 600 square inches of traction surface it doesn't leave two packed down tracks of earth behind it.

The Cletrac is extremely economical to operate, using kerosene, distillate or gasoline. Most owners are using kerosene or distillate.

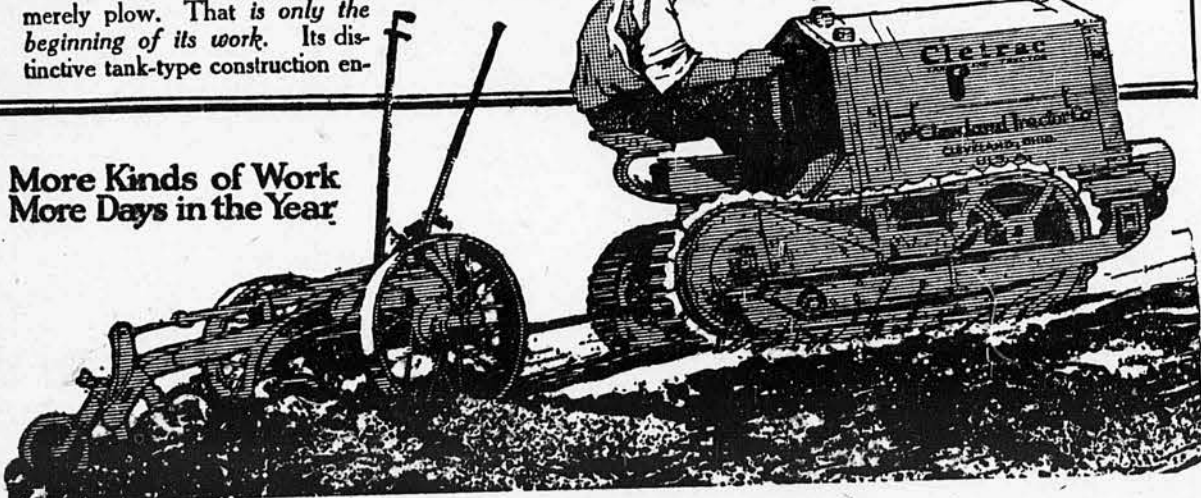
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Wheat Must Be Rotated

Reduction in Tillage Reduces the Cost Production

BY M. C. SEWELL



MOST costly of the operations in grain production are those of tillage. Any reduction in tillage means, therefore, a decrease in the cost of production. The results of average wheat yields at the Kansas Experiment station show that by rotating the wheat crop economy in tillage can be effected and greater yields obtained.

The accompanying table shows the average yields for the past six years cropped in a rotation of corn, oats, and wheat. The respective crops are represented each year. The oats are planted on disked corn stubble; the oat stubble is plowed different dates and depths for wheat; and the wheat stubble is late fall plowed for corn. The wheat on the shallow plowing is, therefore, plowed 6 to 7 inches deep once in three years.

Results of Acre Grain Yields in Rotations, Kansas Experiment Station.

Plowed Inches	Date Plowed	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Wheat Bushels
12	July	22.1	34.7	24.8
7	July	24.0	37.6	24.8
3	July	22.9	38.2	25.5
7	Aug.	22.2	40.8	24.1
3	Sept.	21.5	39.0	19.0

The conclusion to be drawn from these results is that shallow early plowing for wheat has produced as high yields as deeper early plowing.

These results can be compared with the average yields of wheat for nine consecutive years when the land is cropped continuously to wheat, as pre-

sented in the second table.

Average yields for nine years, 1911-1919 cropping continuously to wheat. Kansas Experiment Station.

Average Acre Wheat Yields for 1911-1919, Continuous Wheat Cropping, Kansas Experiment Station.

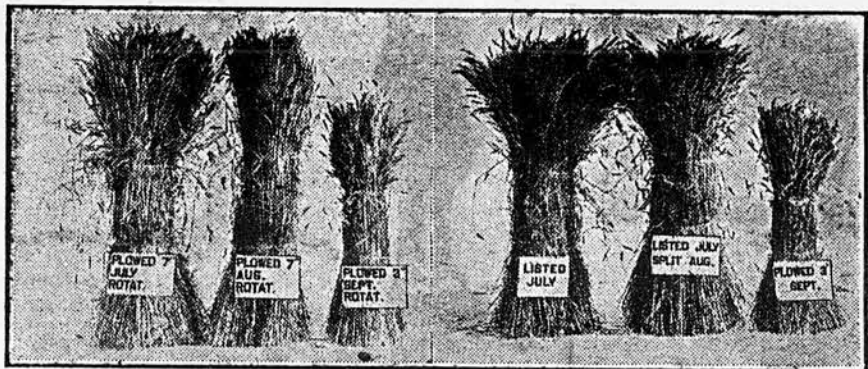
Treatment	Bushels an acre
Disked at seeding time.....	6.9
Plowed in September 3 inches.....	12.8
Disked in July; plowed in September 6 to 7 inches.....	17.8
Disked in July; plowed in August 6 to 7 inches.....	18.3
Listed in July; ridges worked down.....	18.0
Listed in July; ridges split in August.....	17.3
Plowed in July 6 to 7 inches.....	20.3
Plowed in August 6 to 7 inches; worked.....	19.7
Plowed in August 6 to 7 inches; not worked until September.....	18.7
Plowed in September 6 to 7 inches.....	14.0
Plowed in July 3 inches.....	17.6

From this comparison of wheat yields cropped continuously and in rotation, these facts are clearly evident:

1. When wheat is grown continuously the yields are considerably less than when cropped in rotation.

2. When wheat is grown continuously, 6 to 7 inch plowing in July gives a higher yield than 3 inch plowing in July. In rotation, 3 inch plowing in July produced as high yields as deeper early plowing. The rotation thus enables a decrease in depth of plowing and consequent reduction in cost of production.

3. Early tillage treatments, whether wheat is cropped in rotation or continuously, give much greater yields than late plowing.



What Shall He Do?

I am now 72 years old, and have always been a tiller of Kansas soil, except a short period in early days, when I was buffalo hunting and hauling freight to the Indians. At present, my aged wife and I live on a 200 acre farm, where hard work has been done, and poor management used. I have used very little energy the last few years but had a craving for a few head of livestock, repairing fences and necessary farm chores. Later I rented my farm to a neighbor for one-third of crops in the bin. He sowed 90 acres of wheat, which grew a large amount of straw, but the yield was only 14 bushels an acre. He said he lost money on the crop and could not sow again. The drouth burned our spring crops and will have to sacrifice our livestock or let it starve. The question is, what will we do next year?

I think Senator Capper will work to our interest, for fear the capitalists and those they control will be in the majority. With due praises for your paper and the principles it advocates.

Theodore Moore.

Arkansas City, Kan.

A hog will be clean if you will let him. Give hogs a clean wallow and a clean shed. It makes cheaper pork.

Orders for Dairy Cattle

Among the definite orders placed on the United States for dairy cattle to be shipped to France are these: Ray C. Judd of St. Charles, Ill., with J. M. Fletcher and E. J. Fellows for 1,000 grade Holsteins a month. They are filling their orders from Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana. At St. Louis, Mo., the Milton-Marshall Livestock Commission company has an order for 500 grade Holsteins a month. Selections are made in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Western Illinois. A combination of dealers in New York state have a definite order for 10,000 head. Shipyard strikes however, have caused them to discontinue buying as they are now indefinitely carrying about 600 head at Watertown, N. Y., awaiting shipment.

Farmers who plan to put in additional drainage later on may find it profitable to make their purchase of tile now. Prices are not unlikely to go higher in a very short time.

Wife—The fact there are germs on money doesn't worry me.

Hub—No, my dear. It would take a pretty active germ to hop from the money to you, during the brief time you have it.—Boston Transcript.

"It's all done - and no real work about it!"

"Just an hour's interesting experience in operating a most wonderful machine that does both the washing and wringing. All the hand work required was feeding the wringer and hanging out the clothes.

"I'm glad all through that I can do my own washing, independent of unreliable servants, and get a lot of real pleasure out of it besides.

"There's just enough work in a Maytag wash-day to keep up healthy activity and high spirits."

For rural homes where the electric current is not available, the Maytag Multi-Motor is the only practical self-contained power washer. The power is furnished by a little gasoline engine installed under the tub, easily operated and furnishing power as constant and dependable as an electric motor.

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WEST KANSAS NOTES

G. C. GIBBONS

The wheat acreage this autumn will fall short of last year by almost one-half in the opinion of C. G. Cochran, banker and extensive farmer of Hays. The labor situation probably is the big reason for this condition while the dry weather now is preventing farmers from starting to plow.

Many farmers already are considering ways to solve the labor problem for next harvest. Smaller acreage of wheat and more binders are two of the ways that seem most reasonable now. Farmers are buying small separators co-operatively to save the heavy threshing expense that must be incurred this year.

Scarcely a day passes but that the Fort Hays Experiment station has from 10 to 50 callers. Farmers come to seek advice and talk over their problems, tourists stop to view the station on their way west on the Golden Belt Highway. Among these callers one can find men who have seen Western Kansas in its infancy, and who helped to convert the prairies to its present prosperous state. One of these men is J. A. Hebrew of Stockton, Kan., a pioneer of Western Kansas. Mr. Hebrew grew the first 100 acres of wheat in Ellis county on part of the present townsite of Hays. He also bought the first drill and header ever sold in Hays. This was more than 40 years ago. Mr. Hebrew is still in the farming game and is buying enough Kanred wheat this year to grow his own seed next year.

Recent rains in Norton county will make the corn in that section according to reports received. A 5 inch rain following a 3 inch rain has broken the drouth there.

L. E. Willoughby, district agricultural agent, is instituting a campaign against grasshoppers thruout 12 Western Kansas counties, in co-operation with the Fort Hays Experiment station and the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The grasshopper menace continues in Western Kansas despite the fact that more than 100 tons of poison bran was spread during July. Under the new state law, the county commissioners are required to direct the campaign against grasshoppers in their county when petitioned by five township trustees. Ellis county commissioners already have contracted for 2 tons of white arsenic and expect to buy more if necessary to do their part in checking the grasshoppers.

With harvest over the farmers are having a breathing spell when they may consider what can be done to improve farm conditions. They are considering the building of more silos this year since much of the wheat ground this year will probably go into row crops next year for silage.

The silo question is one of interest to farmers in Western Kansas. The cost of building is only one of the considerations. The filling of the silo every year is an expensive process unless the farmer uses judgment in regard to the location of the silo. Some of the successful stockmen in this section build their silos near the field where the silage crop is grown instead of placing them close to the farm buildings. William Madden, an extensive ranchman and farmer of Ellis county, has nine pit silos holding 1000 tons in all and these are built close by the fields where the forage is grown. Mr. Madden says, "We can drive the steer to the feed much cheaper than we can haul the feed to the steer. We use a buck rake to bring the crop to the silage cutter and save the expense of binding it." Mr. Madden favors the pit silo and thinks it is just as easy to empty as the upright.

The grasshopper scourge is increasing every day in Western Kansas. Since wheat has been cut they have been spreading to row crops and in fact to every green leaf and plant they can reach. Practically every Western Kansas county is now alert to the danger, and is taking advantage of the

state law which gives the commissioners power to appropriate funds for grasshopper poison.

Rooks county is spending \$7000 for poison material to combat the hoppers. At a meeting called by the county commissioners all 22 trustees of the county were present besides many interested farmers. Superintendent Weeks of the Fort Hays Experiment station met with them and helped outline plans for the county campaign.

Every time a campaign is instituted for the public good a new type of human species always bobs up to hinder progress. The present hindrance is the man who refuses to spread grasshopper poison on his farm in co-operation with his neighbors who are trying to eradicate a pest causing an economic loss of millions of dollars every year.

Peter Jorgenson of Plainville held a sale August 5 and disposed of his entire farm equipment as well as 12 head of fine purebred Holsteins. Some of these animals were of wonderful breeding. Had the sale been held in Eastern Kansas or in a dairy country some of the animals would have brought more than \$1,000 apiece. The Fort

Hays Experiment station bought two of the animals, one a mature cow and the other a 4 months old calf, a daughter of Ingleside Mary whose sire is the son of the \$25,000 bull, Johanna McKinley Segis.

The grasshoppers are taking practically everything as they go. Recently I saw an orchard heavily loaded with apples, and the leaves were practically stripped off the trees at that time, and the hoppers were beginning on the apples.

A serious problem is confronting the state now and that is, what can be done to induce the farmer to plant his usual acreage of wheat this fall? One may ask almost any farmer in Western Kansas how much wheat he expects to sow. The reply invariably is, "Not a bit more than I have to," and he is certainly serious.

With the coming of the drouthy season, sorghums are showing their superiority over corn. Pink kafir, feterita and Red Amber cane are still green and growing, and where planted early in the season will make a fine lot of forage even if they do not mature

grain. Corn is firing badly. A few sections of Western Kansas, especially in the Northern part will have a good corn crop.

Sorghums planted before June 1, have generally made a normal growth and will make a fair crop. The late planted sorghums are heading out very short, and if rain does not come soon this planting will yield very little forage and no grain.

R. E. Getty, forage crops specialist at the Fort Hays Experiment station, who just returned from a trip over Kansas and Nebraska, reports that the row crops have been generally neglected this year and the average field of sorghum is not a fair indication of what it will do if properly cultivated.

Government figures show that in the period from 1884 to 1918 the following numbers and breeders of cattle were imported to the United States: 8,761 Guernsey cattle, 5,569 Jerseys, 1,890 Shorthorns, 1,864 Holsteins, 1,688 Ayrshire, 798 Herefords, 750 Angus, 520 Red Polled and 504 Galloways.

Plan to include a silo this year in your list of farm improvements.

NEW

Mitchell

SIXES

Our Victory Model

A TWO-YEAR REVISION—OVER 100 IMPROVEMENTS

After 16 Years

This new Mitchell Six comes out in our 16th year of car building.

We have built and watched tens of thousands of Light Sixes. They have given the Mitchell a world-wide fame.

Now our engineers and specialists have worked two years on this new model, to embody all we have learned. There are more than 100 important improvements, based on vast experience.

You should measure up these new-day standards before you buy a fine car now.

Lasting Newness

The object of this new Six is to give you lasting newness.

Most cars satisfy when new. In this new Mitchell that newness will endure.

Part by part we have added strength. We are using better materials, new heat treatments, 123 drop forgings.

New and radical tests are now applied to every vital part. Inspection is carried to extremes.

Reducing Wear

There is finer workmanship. We have spent over \$300,000 on new machinery and equipment to attain this.

There is utter smoothness in the motor, less waste of power. The crankshafts are twice balanced on two new-type machines.

Gears are perfectly mated. Transmissions are tested in a sound-proof room. Engines are tested, and for hours, with electric dynamometers.

The bodies are extra-staunch. The top will stay new. The luster of the finish is enduring. The rear springs have been proved unbreakable.

A thermosat on the motor controls temperature. The gasoline is perfectly vaporized. Thus we cut down fuel cost.

These things mean much to owners. They mean less wear, less upkeep, less operating cost. And they mean much extra service.

Learn the Facts

Ask for our catalog and learn all the improvements, or see our nearest dealer. These are qualities every car owner wants. Now so many know them that Mitchell sales are breaking all our records.

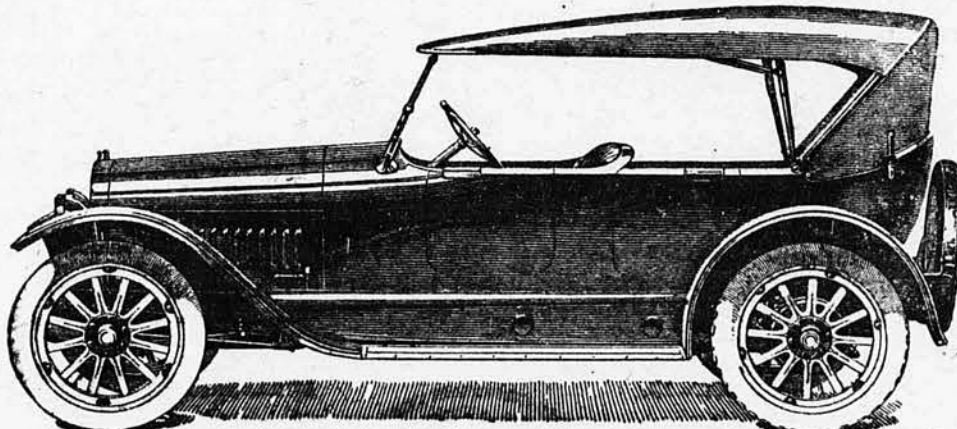
A Six like this at the Mitchell price is due to our factory efficiency. We build the complete car—motor, chassis and body—under scientific cost-reducing methods. This model plant has long been famous for them.

When you know the facts this car will be your first choice in this class. Write us today.

5-Passenger Touring Car
\$1575 f. o. b. Factory
120-In. Wheelbase—40 h. p. Motor
3-Passenger Roadster, same price
Also built as Sedan and Coupe

7-Passenger Touring Car
\$1775 f. o. b. Factory
127-In. Wheelbase—48 h. p. Motor

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.
Racine, Wisconsin



FARM QUESTIONS

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

Course in Salesmanship

Could you give me the names of some colleges and universities or schools which offer a course in salesmanship? R. L. S.

Harvard University, Northwestern University, University of Chicago each has special courses, I think, in salesmanship. You might also try the Scranton Correspondence School.

Why Wheat Heats in Bins

Please tell me why wheat often becomes heated when stored in bins. I wish you would also tell me how to prevent this condition. J. H. GINTER.

Burlington, Kan.

Wheat heats in the bin only when it is put in rather damp or when it becomes damp from leaky roofs or other causes. If it is thoroly dry when put into the bin it will not heat. Hence the only way to avoid heating is to see that the wheat is thoroly dry. If it is damp, it should be spread out in a thin layer and shoveled over every

day or two until it is thoroly dried out. One of the best ways to avoid heating is to stack the wheat. This gives the grain an opportunity to dry out thoroly before it is put into the bin. There is also danger of wheat heating in the stack, but this danger is not nearly so great as when wheat is put into the bin.

S. C. Salmon.

A Case of Dummies

I have a calf about 2 months old, which recently lost its appetite. It will drink only a little milk or water at a time, and seems to take very little interest in food of any kind. It acts in a peculiar way and I think there is some brain trouble. Topeka, Kan.

SUBSCRIBER.

I believe but little can be done for the calf. It may have some brain trouble. It may have the dummies. It may improve as it gets a little older. J. H. Burt.

A Question of Ethics

I had a mare that was very sick at foaling time, and I called a veterinarian, but he did not come until almost 2 hours later. The mare was sick all afternoon and I called the veterinarian at 7:30 p. m. As the horse died, I desire to know whether I can collect damages from the veterinarian. The colt lived and now is 3 1/2 months old. What should it be fed? R. 2, Eldorado, Kan.

You say the horse was sick all afternoon and you did not call a veterinarian until 7:30. Very probably the horse was sicker than you thought. This delay might be considered neglect on your part. The veterinarian would almost be able to perform

miracles if he could have saved that animal when she died within an hour or two after he had been called.

I do not think that you can get any court to award damages for the price of the mare. That is my opinion, and not being a lawyer I may be in error, but I would suggest that you forget about the dead animal and hope for a good animal developing from the colt. I think the colt should not need any especial care, as you say it is 3 1/2 months old. It should get along all right if it is in a pasture and you feed it a little grain. J. H. Burt.

Mother's Pension

How much is a widow and two small children living in Oklahoma allowed in the way of pension and how is she to go about getting it? SUBSCRIBER.

She is allowed \$15 a month if the children are less than 14 years old and she is compelled to work away from home to support them. She must be a resident of Oklahoma and of the county in which she lives for two years before pension is granted. Make your application in writing to the board of county commissioners.

Treatment for Leucorrhoea

One of my mares that I bred about three months ago is troubled with a white discharge and she is getting poorer every day. Please suggest treatment for this disease. Olatha, Kan. ROBERT HENNESEY.

Your mare probably is affected with an infection of the uterus, spoken of as leucorrhoea. This condition, if it

is not of too long standing, may be controlled by washing out the uterus daily with a few gallons of some mild antiseptic wash such as a 1/2 per cent water solution of carbolic acid, 1 per cent water solution of powdered alum, 1/2 per cent water solution of permanganate of potash. The work should be applied is likely to end in disappointment. So long as the discharge continues it is needless to breed the animal as she will not conceive.

R. R. Dykstra.

Rights of Stepchildren

Does a stepfather hold any share of the stepchildren's own property, and if so what share? SUNFLOWER.

If the property really does belong to the stepchildren of course their stepfather has no right to it, but here again the question is so vague and indefinite that I cannot make a definite answer.

About Sweet Clover

What effect has Sweet clover on the soil? Is it a good crop to grow? J. D. F.

Fredonia, Kan.

Sweet clover is gaining in favor with farmers who have given it a fair trial. It is a valuable plant for soil enrichment. It has a deep root system and gathers nitrogen by means of certain bacteria found in small nodules on its roots. J. W. Wilkinson.

Sick Hogs

One of my pigs is not doing well, his hair is rough and he seems out of condition. Nearly all of my pigs have a cough. I have consulted some veterinarians who have suggested that some of the hogs have worms and that some of the others may be developing cholera. Please tell me what treatment will be best? F. C. S.

Morrill, Kan.

I believe that the best thing for you to do is to have all your hogs vaccinated against cholera. If the sick hogs alone are vaccinated, they will continue to spread the disease, and therefore there is great danger that your entire herd may become infected.

Wages for Harvesting

What are the correct wages being paid to men for harvesting and threshing? Also what wages are being paid to women during the same period? A. W. C.

Clearwater, Kan.

The wages paid for farm work vary in different parts of the state, according to the kind of service and the scarcity of help for ordinary work. The scale ranges from 50 cents to 75 cents an hour. Cooks usually are paid at the rate of \$3 to \$5 a day during the threshing season. This is the scale recently adopted by the Harvest Labor conference at Hutchinson.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Sick Colts

I have two colts in poor condition. They have plenty of good pasture, but do not seem to gain any in flesh. I have kept them supplied with plenty of water and salt. Weskan, Kan. M. D. D.

A change of feed with a little stock tonic might help the colts. In case they may have worms, I would suggest that you give each colt 1 ounce of turpentine in 1/2 pint of linseed oil. This may be repeated in two weeks' time. I would also suggest that you give each colt 1 dram of copperas once a day in a little bran for a week. This will act as a tonic and will have a tendency to kill any worms present. J. H. Burt.

Why Soils Wear Out

Please tell me what makes so many soils become unproductive, and why so many farms soon become thin and unprofitable. Vinita, Okla. M. R. S.

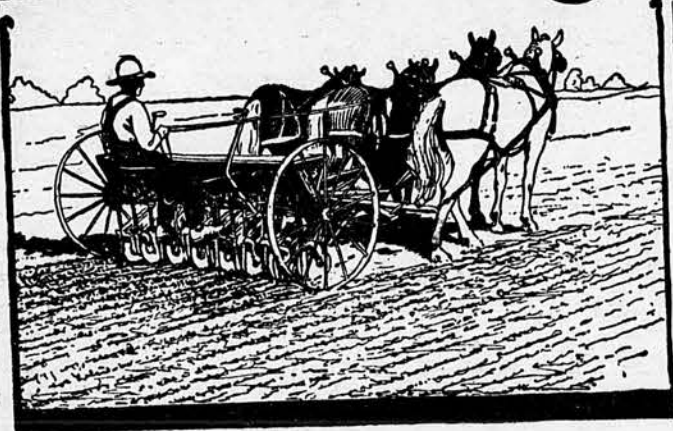
Planting the same crop on the same field year after year without fertilizing or improving the soil in any way leads to the conditions you mention. To keep up the fertility the crops must be varied and rotated in the proper way. Manure and proper fertilizers also will help to maintain the fertility. Millions of tons of straw go to waste every year that should be utilized as a fertilizer dressing. A good straw spreader will make the job an easy one. J. W. Wilkinson.

Mare With Lameness

I have a mare that is lame in her hind leg. When she begins to move she limps for a few steps and then goes along all right. This has continued since last March. Silver Lake, Kan. F. S. DE LONG.

You submit no symptoms whatever in regard to the mare tho you state that the lameness is of an intermittent character. Such lameness is observed most frequently when an animal is affected with bone spavin. It is possible that your horse has a bone spavin

Even Planting-Even Maturing



EVERY harvest there are in many fields green patches caused by varying soil conditions and improper planting. These patches must be cut along with the fully matured grain. The unripened grain is a loss. This loss can be avoided by planting with the Van Brunt—the drill that can be set to plant deep or shallow regardless of depth of disking. You can vary the depth of planting with the Van Brunt Drill so that all the grain will be ready for harvest at one time. The Van Brunt Drill provides the best means to insure better grain yields from the same fields.

JOHN DEERE VAN BRUNT Single Disc Drill

Exclusive tilting lever enables operator to set the disc boots to cover seed properly whether a large or small team is used, up hill or down. It regulates depth of planting with relation to depth of furrows made by discs.

Adjustable feed gates—patented—guarantee an even flow of seed, any kind, from alfalfa to beans.

Full-floating axle—drill is carried on wheel hubs—no weight on axle—the lightest draft drill.

Each ground wheel drives half the drill—load is equally divided—this also makes drill steady running. No ratchets, pawls or springs required to drive the machine. Drill is automatically thrown in or out of gear by lowering and raising the discs.

Van Brunt Drills are made in all standard sizes and styles. There is sure to be a Van Brunt Drill that will do your work the best way.

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Better Grain Yields from the Same Fields—32 pages beautifully illustrated, telling how to select, test and plant seed. Also booklets describing each of the following John Deere Farm Tools:

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Alfalfa Riding	Manure Spreaders
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Feed Mills	Plows:
Grain Drills	Walking Wheel
Grain Elevators	Tractor
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GET QUALITY
AND SERVICE



Moline, Illinois

JOHN DEERE
DEALERS GIVE BOTH

and in our experience this is best treated by having some competent graduate veterinarian "fire" it. The animal should be given eight weeks of standing rest in a single stall following the operation. The operation should not be performed during the fly season because the constant fighting against flies is exercise which must be guarded against. I wish also to state that an animal may have a bone spavin without any visible enlargement being present. A veterinarian by applying certain tests can make quite a positive diagnosis of this ailment.

R. R. Dykstra.

For an Injured Eye

I have a good mare whose eye was injured about a year ago. I think she must have gotten some trash or chaff into her eye from some of the hay she was eating. Is there anything I can do now, that would be beneficial?

Clements, Kan.

In order to clear up this mare's eye, blow into the eye twice a week as much calomel as can be held on the point of the blade of a pocket knife. It is to be remembered that calomel is a poisonous agent and therefore care should be taken that the person applying it does not inhale any of the powder when blowing it into the horse's eye.

R. R. Dykstra.

Pay for Road Work

I did some road work last May in Leavenworth county for which I have received no pay. The bills were sent by the trustee and commissioners stated on the back of the bills that they would have to see and examine the work before the bills were allowed. They sent me a blank to fill out on which I was required to state the time worked and swear to it. This was about July 10, and I have not received any word from it yet. What shall I do?

R. A. Z.

About the only thing you can do is to keep after the county commissioners. The probability is that the bill will be allowed at the next meeting.

The Evening Star

Please tell me something about the Western star that now appears in the evening. I have heard that it is 93 million miles away and is 9½ times hotter than the sun.

READER.

The present evening star is Venus, the most beautiful of our sister planets. It is somewhat smaller than the earth, the diameter being approximately 7,500 miles while the diameter of the earth is approximately 8,000 miles. It is 25 million miles nearer the sun than the earth, being 68 million miles from the sun while we are about 91 million miles distant. The story that it is hotter than the sun is of course a mistake. Astronomers believe it has a climate similar to that of the earth.

Salt for Asparagus Beds

Please tell me of what value salt is to an asparagus bed? When should it be applied and how much should be used?

Oberlin, Kan.

H. A. STOWELL.

The application of salt to the asparagus bed seems to be of benefit chiefly by keeping down the weed growth, and when the cost of salt is less than the cost of cultivation it may be advisable to use the salt. Prof. Rolfs of the Florida Experiment station recommends that the salt be applied at the rate of 2 pounds to the square yard.

The soil should be plowed or spaded deeply, and the fertilizer employed should contain much organic matter, such as compost and rakings from the yard. This should be mixed thoroly with the soil and applied before the plants are set out. After they have started well a top dressing of potash and phosphoric acid will be beneficial. The quickest way to get a start is to buy the plants from a reliable seedsmen. Directions for planting the seed will be found on all seed packets sent out by the seed houses.

J. W. Wilkinson.

Treatment for Scours

My calves have been troubled a great deal with scours. Please suggest treatment that should be used.

Woodston, Kan.

C. E. LA RUE.

The treatment of scours in calves depends entirely upon the nature of the disease. Calves may be affected with one or two forms of scours. The first, known as white scours is a contagious disease appearing within two or three days after birth and is due to infection. After the animal has once contracted this form of scours, it nearly always dies. The condition may be prevented by having the calf born in a clean disinfected stall not previously occupied by scouring calves. Immediately after

birth a dose of preventive serum should be administered, which you can obtain thru your local veterinarian or by writing to the Pasteur Laboratories, Chicago, Ill. The calf's navel should also be disinfected by applying to it a pledget saturated with a 5 per cent solution of formaldehyde.

The second form of scours is due to indigestion and usually may be treated successfully by feeding the animals out of clean utensils, thoroly disinfecting the calf barns, separating the scouring from the non-scouring animals, and administering to the diseased ones a mixture consisting of 15 grains each of salicylic acid and tannic acid. This powder is to be given in a little milk once daily until the scouring ceases.

R. R. Dykstra.

Raising a Boy

A boy 15 years old with a good home and plenty to eat and wear does not want to go to school, but wants to go on the farm, and says that if we will provide land

he will stay and farm; that he can't stand the noise of the school room. He is nervous and high tempered, and has to be handled very carefully. Please tell me what to do in this case. We want the boy at home. His father died when he was a baby and left his mother to look after him. We have no idea what would be best. We have a farm but think he wouldn't stay there if we would put him on it.

SUNFLOWER.

Each boy presents a different problem from every other boy. Not being acquainted with this boy and having had no opportunity to study his disposition I do not know how he should be handled, and if I did know him I probably would not know how to manage him.

The age of 15 is a very precarious time in the life of a boy. He is just between a boy and a man. It is a wise parent indeed who knows just how to handle a boy at that age. Some men have the happy faculty of understanding and sympathizing with boys at that age, but most men I think do not.

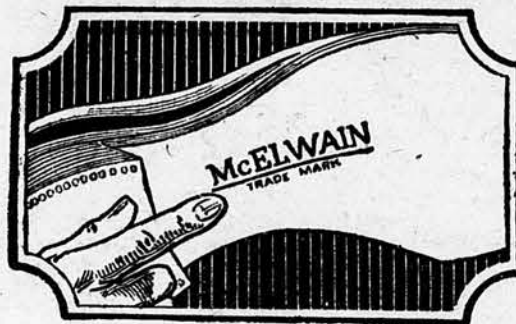
If there is in your neighborhood a good man of 35 or 40 years, a decent, clean lived man but not straight laced, who remembers when he was a boy of 15 himself and appreciates the boy's viewpoint, get him to talk with this boy and advise him. He may be able to convince the boy that it would be a mistake for him to quit school now, and that he is scarcely old enough to undertake the management of a farm; but unless the boy can be persuaded to go to school I would not force him to go. It may be all right to let him have some land to work under the advice of some competent farmer. And if that is done be sure to let the boy have the proceeds of his toil.

Wants Button Factory

Please tell me where the nearest button factory is located and where I could sell mussel shells?

W. E. M.

Try "Button Factory," Utica, N. Y.



*The Value-Mark
that men look for!*

Why do all cartoonists insist on seeing farmers as men who stuff their trousers in obsolete boots?"—a well-known merchant recently asked.

That popular fallacy has outlived the fact. You know it better than anyone. The man from the country wants shoes that other well-bred, common-sense folks wear.

McELWAIN Shoes are built for men—real men everywhere. Among the facts that your dealer will give you are—these famous shoes are honestly built, correct in style, and show a "greater mileage" per dollar.

Who is the McELWAIN Dealer in your town?

McELWAIN

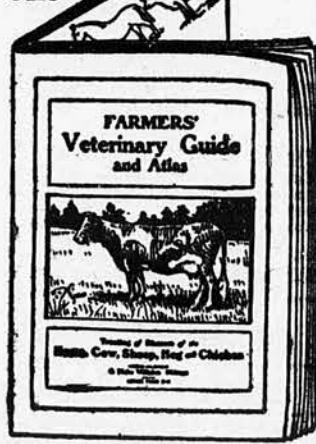
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The Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas will show you how to treat diseases of livestock. You cannot afford to pass up a single word of this advertisement. He who knows how to keep his livestock healthy has the key to prosperity. This Atlas means as much to your livestock as fertilizer means to your grain crops. It enables you to know what is the matter with your horse, livestock or poultry when sick, and what to do in order to relieve them. It gives information which will be the means of SAVING HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS TO YOU in the course of a year.

A Wonderful Work of Reference—This Atlas contains 25 large colored charts showing the anatomy of the horse, cow, sheep, hog and poultry, together with full description of the symptoms, treatment and remedy for all common diseases of livestock.

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Send us \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or \$2.00 for a three-year's subscription, to Farmers Mail and Breeze, and immediately on receipt of same we will forward this Atlas, ENTIRELY FREE AND POSTPAID. This offer is open to both new and old subscribers. This atlas will save you many times the cost of your subscription in less than a year. Send for your Atlas today while the supply lasts! Do it now!

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Enclosed find \$..... to pay for Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years, and send me the Veterinary Guide free and postpaid as per your special offer.

Name

Address

Ship by Truck

BY HARVEY S. FIRESTONE

When the motor truck came into use a few years ago, few persons supposed truck traffic was going to be a very considerable factor in the transportation of the future. Few thought the railroads could be superseded for freight hauling; least of all did the railroads and express companies think so. Some time later the idea entered the minds of both of them; it also entered the minds of numerous truck owners. Still none of them realized the possibilities. The truck owner did not think for a moment that he, with his trucks, could compete with the express companies and the railroad companies. It was generally considered they had the monopoly on freight and express handling.

The war changed all that. When Verdun was saved, when the defense

of the great Somme valley was accomplished, when the Chateau Thierry victory was achieved, each one made possible by a victory of allied motors over German railroads, the motor truck was put on the map to stay. In this country the railroads were simply flooded with traffic; they couldn't begin to handle the volume. They were submerged. Moreover they discovered the only traffic they could handle at a profit was the long distance haul. The truck owner, driven to it by circumstances beyond his control, began to convey freight and express consignments by truck. He was surprised to find he could do it at a profit, and that he could run his trucks on schedule time.

At first, of course, the truck owner expected great hostility on the part of the railroads. Possibly there was some such feeling for a while; but the truck owner presently became aware that the

railroads, instead of objecting to truck traffic, were beginning to welcome it as an adjunct to their own systems. Trucks are taking away the unprofitable short haul from the railroads and making of it a profitable haul for themselves. Instead of hurting the railroads, truck traffic is helping them, by bringing huge amounts of perishable freight, which it would otherwise be impossible to ship, to a thousand junction points all over the United States. We have learned that freight can, within reasonable limits, be hauled from the door of the shipper to the door of the consignee more cheaply than any railroad can carry it. As a consequence, too, the railroads will scarcely build many more feeder lines; in fact, Kansas has about decided not to build any more electric inter-suburban traction lines. An analysis made by the United States Railroad Administration proves most of these feeder

lines never have paid. The feeder lines of the future will largely be highway transport vehicles, gasoline driven, running over improved roads from the producing vendors to the shipping points of the railroads, trolleys, and inland waterways, thus developing the country on a broader scale and finally tying up every producing center with an ultimate outlet.

Another advantage of motor truck transportation has to do with the re-handling of goods. The cost of re-handling is becoming one of the great problems of all transportation experts. Re-handling involves labor, possible damage to goods, warehousing and delay. Within its sphere highway transport eliminates these exceptionable factors and lends its value to the general scheme of transportation.

The policy of shipping by truck has much to recommend it. For instance, when a shipment is entrusted to one of the several thousand truck transportation companies in this country, there is ample assurance of punctual delivery. These companies dispatch their trucks on regular schedules over carefully planned routes. In addition to prompt delivery they offer you extra precaution and special care in the handling of your goods. On these trips loads are handled only two, or at most three, times. The truck backs up to the shipping platform, the consignment is loaded, the truck starts off, and on schedule time arrives at its destination. On arrival the truck goes directly to the receiving platform of the consignee and is there unloaded. Breakage as a rule, is in direct ratio to the number of times one's goods are handled; thus, breakage is reduced to a minimum. By way of contrast, ask your traffic man to outline to you the course of an ordinary freight shipment from your plant to a customer. Learn from him what delays are met with in the rehandling of such a shipment. Look into the complications of transfer and redistribution of belt road collections, freight houses, and junction points. The ordinary freight shipment undergoes from six to eight handlings. The consequence is seen in delay, damage, and labor expense.

Gas for Gophers

A Nebraska invention which promises to reduce the gopher population of this territory within the next few years, has recently been perfected by Will R. Woodruff of Stanton, Neb. It is a pump loaded with poison, operated as shown in the accompanying sketch. When put into the pump the poison is



in liquid form but produces a gas that fills all connecting burrows when injected from the pump, since the gas is heavier than air. If this invention works out as successfully as the inventor believes it will, it should provide a quick and convenient means of exterminating the greatest pest of alfalfa and clover fields we have in this state. Mr. Woodruff has an application on file for a patent on this device and the poison. They are not being manufactured as yet.

Have You Any Jobs?

Mrs. S. A. Fast, of Erie, Kan., is a widow with three children, the oldest of whom is a boy of 14. They would like very much to find work of some kind on a farm as they have always lived in the country. Mrs. Fast would be glad to cook, care for stock on a farm while the owner goes to town for the winter, or care for chickens. The boy likes stock of all kinds and would like to help with the chores. The children are all well behaved.

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

NOT an assembled plant—an assembled plant could not possibly give the dependable service Phelps owners have come to rely upon. We make every part. This one fact alone gives positive assurance to you of a complete unit working in perfect unison.

PHELPS POWER AND LIGHT

Brightest, steadiest, safest electric lights and absolutely pays for itself. Is worthy of your utmost confidence. Hundreds of satisfied Phelps owners are safeguarded with eleven years of development work and an investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars in actual field tests.

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Gives more power, carries heavier loads, than any plant made with same size engine bore and stroke.

1. Pulls direct from engine or line shaft.
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3. Stores reserve electricity in batteries for use when engine is idle.
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TO GET SUPER-POWER (investment considered) you must have a Phelps. No other plant can supply it.

—but a thoroughly competent dependable Power AND Light Plant.

Address nearest distributor or write factory direct for catalog.

DEALERS WANTED A great, new, permanent business has been developed in your territory. This field is open to business men and those with sales experience. Write TODAY for attractive dealer proposition.

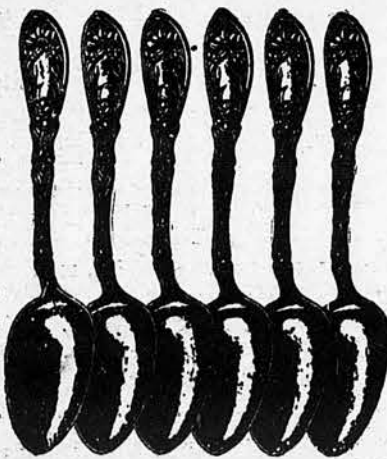
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PHELPS

POWER
LIGHTS

Set of Six Silver Plated Tea Spoons Free

Guaranteed to Please You



The illustration gives you no idea of their real worth and beauty. They are not made of the so-called "Silveroid," neither are they cheap electroplated spoons. They have a genuine silver plate positively guaranteed to wear for years. Full standard size and weight, deep bright polished bowls, and handles finished in the popular French Gray style.

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For the next ten days we will send this beautiful set of six teaspoons free and postpaid to all who send us \$1.10 to pay for a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze or \$2.10 for a 3-year subscription.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find for which enter my subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me a set of teaspoons free and postpaid.

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Address.....

Save Hogs from Disease

Cholera and Tuberculosis Cause Heavy Losses

BY R. J. H. DE LOACH
Specialist in Animal Industry



Keep the Drinking Troughs Clean and Provide Proper Feeds and Healthful Sleeping Quarters if You Wish to Avoid Diseases.

DISEASE in hogs is a great economic waste. Cholera is the bane of the hog raiser, worms decrease his profits on feeding operations, and other diseases may enter into the drove to destroy all possibility of profit.

Disease in hogs affects the packer quite as vitally as it does the farmer, and every sincere effort to eradicate disease in hogs is sure to enlist the packer's support. Two per cent of all the hogs killed in what are designated as "official establishments" are condemned by United States Official Inspectors.

After cholera, the most disastrous of all hog diseases is tuberculosis. Most of the losses from cholera take place on the farm, before hogs are sent to market.

Most losses from tuberculosis, however, occur from condemnations in the packing house. Ninety-five per cent of all condemnations of hog carcasses by the government are due to tuberculosis and only 5 per cent are represented by all other diseases together, including cholera and pleuro-pneumonia.

It might with reason be argued that the farmer whose hogs are condemned for disease should be made to bear the loss.

The loss from condemnations comes in every instance after the packer has paid cash money for the hogs. However, even if the farmer does not stand this direct loss from finished carcasses, a diseased condition on any farm is an expensive guest for any farmer to entertain.

For every carcass of meat condemned the farmer himself has already paid, before the hog is sent to market—paid in the form of feeds consumed by sick animals which show poor gains for the feeds they eat and in the prospect of still more wasted feeds on other hogs, not to mention probable loss of animals, before another market time comes around.

Eliminating Tuberculosis

The herd which shows one tubercular hog in a hundred this year will doubtless show a greatly increased percentage next year, still more the next, and so on, until the pens and sheds and even the soil will become so polluted with the scourge that hogs cannot be raised successfully on the farm.

The United States Department of Agriculture is alive to this waste and is planning to eradicate these diseases even to the point of destroying whole herds where evidence of disease exists.

The farmer himself is largely responsible for the diseased condition of his hogs. Perhaps the greatest single cause of animal diseases is the presence of filthy conditions on the farm under which the hogs must live. Filthy sleeping quarters and polluted feeding yards often are found. These conditions are responsible for most of the common minor ailments to which swine are subject. These ailments, in turn, lower the vital resistance of the animals and predispose them to the greater plagues of cholera and tuberculosis. Strongylasis, or worm infestation, is the most common of these minor ailments of swine, and most of it can be avoided by sanitary pens and proper rations. The slight lesions of the alimentary tract caused by these worms give favorable points of entry for the germs

of cholera and tuberculosis if infectious material is eaten by the hogs.

A start has been made in the right direction. Tuberculosis was at one time almost unknown in hogs. Once it gained entrance, it spread rapidly until condemnation ran up to 3 per cent. Now the loss has been reduced to 2 per cent. But even this is far too high. The work must go on until tuberculosis in hogs will be as scarce as it was years ago.

From tests made in the several plants it has been found that tuberculosis is by far most prevalent in dairy districts. Most tuberculosis is apparently caused by feeding skim-milk, from tubercular cows, to hogs. Milk is an admirable hog feed, but should be pasteurized (held at 145 degrees for 30 minutes or at 176 for 1 minute), before it is fed. The great dairy state of Minnesota has recognized this in a practical way by passing a law that all milk fed to animals must first be pasteurized.

Other sources of hog diseases are the feeding of offal and diseased carcasses of other animals to swine. Such practices, of course, are opposed to all standards of common decency, and are seldom found among the more intelligent and humane of our American population. But instances do occasionally come to light and a word of warning is not out of place in this book.

Hogs kept at country slaughter houses and fed on the entrails of the animals killed will always be found to be full of tuberculosis and unfit for meat for obvious reasons. Throwing a cow, that has died of disease, into the hog lot to be devoured is most reprehensible practice.

In short, the feeding of uncooked animal waste of any sort is uneconomical and full of danger. However, animal matter of a cleanly sort, when thoroughly sterilized by cooking makes excellent feed, and hogs fed on this in combination with corn make rapid economical gains. Certain hog-raising districts have, at times, become so badly infested with disease that the packer, in order to protect himself, has had to discriminate against hogs arriving from them.

In years past, hog cholera was the greatest foe to the hog grower. Now

thru the discovery of anti-hog cholera serum and the application of sanitary methods in the care of hogs, the risk from cholera practically has been eliminated. Many large growers have demonstrated to their own satisfaction the efficacy of the serum treatment and now regularly inoculate all pigs raised by them as a matter of precaution. Such growers regard the expense as more than justified by the results—the same as insuring their buildings against loss by fire.

It is not uncommon now to read of herds of 5,000 or 10,000 head being handled with absolute safety from hog cholera, but which it would have been unwise to attempt a few years ago.

Kansas Map to Readers

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

Plant a few late vegetables. They may come in handy later.

Look To Leadership Every Time

THE SAME leadership in industry which saves America from the perils of a laggard nation, puts pleasure and profit in modern farming. And it gives you in Remington UMC the same modern service for your shooting.

No other manufacturer has made so many important improvements in arms and ammunition as has Remington UMC. The latest in shot shells is the wonderful Wetproof improvement. The wettest day, the leakiest boat, can not spoil your shells if they are Remington UMC Wetproof "Arrow" or "Nitro Club" smokeless or "New Club" black powder.

No matter how "wet," they will not swell, bulge, broom out at the crimp, mush up or scuff. Work them through your Modern Remington UMC autoloading or pump gun and they will slide as smoothly, fire as surely and give the same superior speed, pattern and penetration for which Remington UMC steel lined speed shells are famous.

The best sporting goods and hardware dealers all over the United States—in all more than 82,700—recognize Remington UMC leadership by extending Remington UMC Service to Shooters.

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Use Rem Oil to Clean and oil your gun—the combination Powder Solvent, Lubricant and Rust Preventive.

THE REMINGTON ARMS UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Inc.

Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

NEW YORK

Matches and Carelessness

A great deal of interest has been aroused by the agitation against matches, and as a result of this important legislation has been obtained and a working agreement has been reached between the fire protection interests and the match manufacturers which will lead to the elimination of the parlor match, and the better protection of the approved forms of matches. An attempt is being made to take advantage of the interest aroused by this campaign by urging the use of only safety matches instead of properly safeguarded strike-anywhere matches, it being declared that most of the match fires are due to the strike-anywhere type. In fact, most of the match fires are due to carelessness of the match user, which is as apparent in the use of the safety match as of the strike-anywhere type. The man who lights a cigar and throws the lighted match away without seeing that it is extinguished will do that with the strike-on-the-box as well as with the strike-anywhere type. Most of the other forms of carelessness in the use of matches have to do with the recklessness of the American people, and are not at all affected by the type of match used. Safety matches have their advantages, but they have their disadvantages as well. The American public will demand a match which can

be struck anywhere, and a properly safeguarded type of these is now being generally sold. The important point that has been gained in the campaign is the prohibition of the parlor match, which was responsible for most of the serious fires and fatal burnings, owing to the proclivity of its head to sputter and throw blazing particles, and to ignite under foot.

Many children are burned to death in the United States, and thousands of buildings are destroyed because people use matches carelessly. In 1917 there were 215 fires in Kansas caused by the careless use of matches, causing a loss of \$75,769 worth of property. Many children were burned to death by their clothes catching fire while playing with matches.

It is wicked carelessness to leave matches lying about, because they are so easily lighted. The sun's rays coming thru a bubble in the window glass, a fish globe, a water bottle, a round paper weight, or grandma's spectacles will light the match they shine upon. If matches are loose in drawers or on desks, they may take fire from something hitting or rubbing them. The heat from a stove or grate may light them if they are left on the mantel. They may be brushed off a shelf or mantel and be stepped upon and lighted.

The head of the match is made of phosphorus, chlorate of potash, rosin,

whiting and powdered flint, held together by glue. The rubbing of the flint makes enough heat to fire the phosphorus; the chlorate lets go of the oxygen in it with an explosion and great heat. This heat fires the rosin, and then the paraffin in which the match stick was soaked takes fire and the stick itself begins to burn. If either saltpeter or sulphur is used in place of chlorate of potash, a silent and slow match is made which does not snap and fly. When the chlorate or "parlor match" is stepped upon it sounds its own fire alarm. This is the only good thing about it.

In Europe matches are found only in their proper places, and the sale and use of the dangerous kinds are usually forbidden by law. In most European countries only safety matches can be used. These matches are made in the same way as that of the parlor match, except that the phosphorus is omitted from the head of the match and is placed, in combination with other elements, on the side of the box. These matches can be scratched only on the box and are reasonably safe, and the only kind that should be used by a careful, painstaking housewife.—Fire Marshal's Report.

One hundred tons of silage will feed 25 cows 40 pounds of silage a day for 200 days.

Getting Bees Out of a Church

BY W. G. BAKER

One of the best and easiest ways of removing bees and honey from a building came to my attention a year ago in early June. A colony of bees were located just under the eaves of a country church and had been there for a few years. All attempts to remove them had failed, because it was too difficult a task to remove enough clapboards to get at the honey. A carpenter when working on the church observed these bees and tried the following method which was quite successful. He built a strong platform on a level with the main entrance used by the bees and placed a hive body on the platform. Then at the beginning of the main honey flow in early June he made a nucleus of three or four frames of brood with queen and placed them in the hive body.

A nucleus was prepared by taking three or four frames of sealed hatching brood without bees, and introducing some ripe queen cells. The entrance of the hive was screened and placed in a dark cool place for a day or two. This permitted the young bees to emerge from the cells and they were not inclined to fight strange bees nor did they leave their location when placed in the hive body on the platform.

The remainder of the hive body on the platform was filled with full sheet foundation frames, making ten frames in all. The hive body was placed on the platform so that the entrance into the hive was very near the flight-hole of the bees in the cavity from which they were to be removed.

The flight-hole was covered with a board and a double Porter bee escape was inserted. All other entrances were located and closed. The man seemed to use much care in searching for other escapes as the success of the plan depended on the bees having only one exit. The bees coming back to enter the original entrance were held out by the bee escape and entered the hive body instead. In a short time these bees united with the nucleus and formed a strong colony.

The bee escape was left in the opening for about a month until there was a break in the natural honey flow. The escape was then taken out and in a short time the bees started robbing the old combs of honey. It was not very long until all of the honey was taken out of the church and carried into the new hive. Several supers had to be added to take care of all the honey that came from between the church studding.

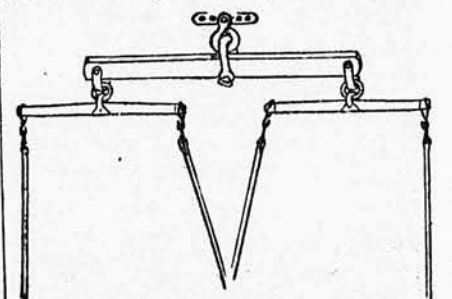
The man left the hive on the platform until fall. Then it was removed to the apiary when the bees were not flying and there was no honey flow.

In all he obtained a little more than 300 pounds of honey from the old hive. All the honey was in excellent condition and salable, which would not have been true if he had gone in and smoked the bees out in the first place. Besides he had a good strong colony of bees which did good work that summer and were ready to begin work the next year.

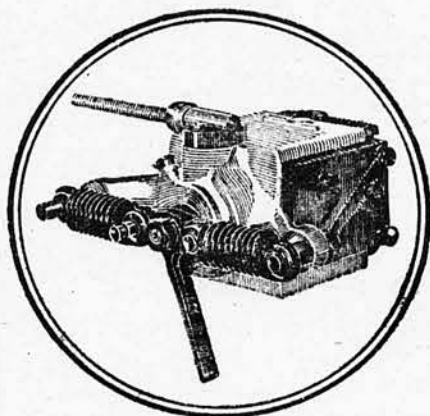
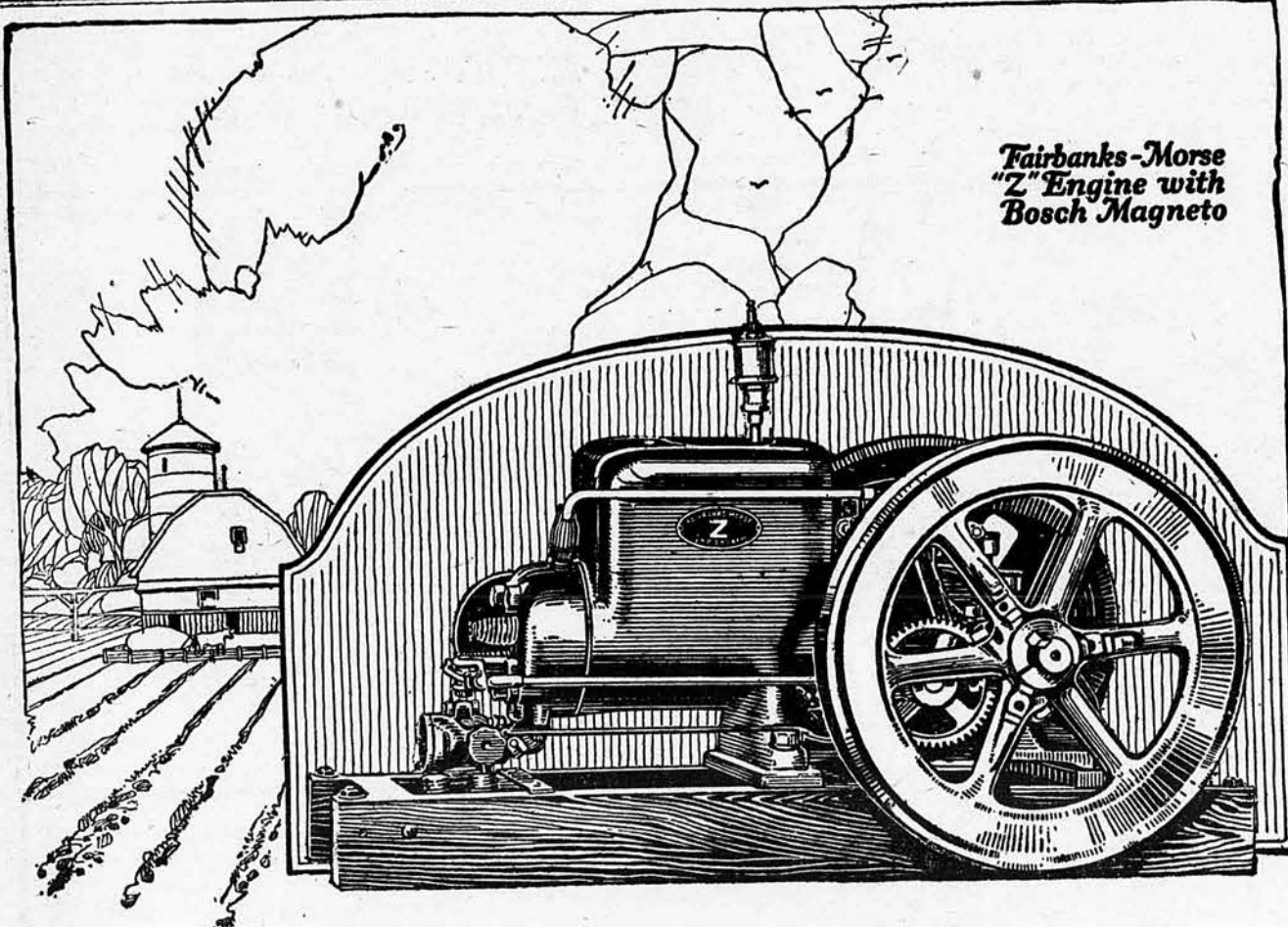
Makes Them Pull Together

I am greatly interested in the corner which tells how to make little useful things, so I am sending a few more that I have found helpful on our farm.

When a team does not pull together evenly I have found it a good idea—for a while, now and then, to unhitch the inside traces and cross them as



shown in the sketch. Tho it might not be successful as a permanent practice—probably causing sore shoulders—this works well in an emergency and soon accustoms the horses to pulling evenly. J. W. G.



SINCE the "Z" was put on the market, over 250,000 farmer buyers have pronounced it the greatest farm engine value. ¶ We felt the same way about it. ¶ But following our policy to improve our product whenever possible, we are highly pleased to announce a new Fairbanks-Morse "Z" with Bosch Magneto—high tension ignition which adds the one possible betterment. ¶ Call on the "Z" dealer near you—see this world's greatest engine—understand the full

meaning for you of the engine service which over 200 Bosch Service Stations give, in co-operation with every "Z" dealer, to every "Z" engine buyer. ¶ Prices—1½ H.P. \$75.00—3 H.P. \$125.00—6 H.P. \$200.00—All F.O.B. Factory.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO

Soft-Shelled Eggs

BY BRIANT SANDO

During the late spring and early summer when the hens are producing heavily, they often lay eggs with soft shells and sometimes with no shell at all. This is because the hen in her spell of heavy production, runs out of material with which to finish her eggs properly.

This not only means a loss in the eggs which are unmarketable, but the fowls are likely to learn to eat eggs because of the ease with which they can pick or burst unfinished ones.

There are several things that may be responsible for the production of soft-shelled eggs, the most common being a lack of mineral matter in the feeds. Hens that have a good range during the year and are able to gather a variety of foods, seldom lay soft-shelled eggs. Clovers, grasses, alfalfa and other green foliage contain lime and mineral matters which are of real assistance in the manufacture of egg shells. Oyster shells, of course, furnish the concentrated raw material for making egg shells, and should be supplied freely.

When defective shells result even when the hens have access to plenty of mineral matter, it is sometimes caused by a derangement of the secretory organs connected with reproduction. If a hen becomes badly frightened, or if there are too many active males in the flock to worry the hens, soft-shelled eggs may result.

Overfeeding or an insufficient variety of foods may also cause trouble. Overfat hens are prone to lay soft-shelled, mis-shapen, or otherwise "freakish" eggs. In this instance it is less food and more work that the fowls need, as medicine will not avail. Feed a greater variety, and make the hens exercise and scratch for all they get.

Birds Planted a Hedge

More than 500 large barberry bushes were found on one farm in the irrigated section of Northern Colorado. The hedge was more than 30 years old. Many young plants were growing near it under cottonwood trees. The seeds had been scattered by birds. Practically all of these bushes were heavily infected and the rust had spread from the barberries to many species of grasses growing near by. Among the species found infected were timothy, squirrel-tail grass or "foxtail" and several species of wheat grass. Fields of grain growing near by were also infected with rust. Several other large plantings of barberry are known to exist in Northern Colorado and as the country scouting progresses these will all be found and ordered removed.—E. L. Sargent, Colorado Agricultural College.

What Our Friends Say

We cannot be without the Farmers Mail and Breeze. E. C. Strand.
R. 1 Herington, Kan.

I do not know of any farm paper that is equal to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. August Meyer.
Chanute, Kan.

Let the Farmers Mail and Breeze come. Best farm paper on earth. Blackwell, Okla. E. C. Freeman.

We couldn't get along without the Farmers Mail and Breeze paper in the house. Ben Jenkins.
Garnett, Kan.

I want to pay for what I get. The Farmers Mail and Breeze is worth all I pay and more. John Herdenreich.
Hope, Kan.

Enclosed, find \$1 for subscription to the Mail and Breeze. My time seems to have run out, and I cannot get along without it. N. R. Weesner.
Hillrose, Colo.

I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze and other Capper papers and think we get more good, common sense from them and the Pathfinder than from all other papers we read. Plains, Kan. J. H. Hickey.

I enjoy the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much and get many good things from the "Home" page. Mrs. D. W. Morrow.
Blue Rapids, Kan.

160000

3½ inch Tires per Day

That is the production capacity of Firestone Plant No. 2, devoted solely to this size—the size used by more than half the car owners of America

The true value of the Firestone No. 2 Factory lies in the kind of 3½-in. tires it turns out.

All the floor acreage, the batteries of special tire machines, the carefully chosen and organized workers express themselves in one thing:

A better 3½-inch tire.

The reception given the new Firestone 3½-inch tire proves that Firestone could and did unite resources and volume to produce a quality previously unattainable.

The above are the boiled-down facts of a tire made in quantity so that every



Firestone 3½-inch Special Molded Tire

At These Prices

	Non-Skid	Gray Tube
30x3½	\$18 ⁰⁰	\$32 ⁵⁰
32x3½	\$21 ⁰⁰	\$37 ⁰⁰
	6,000 Miles	

one of its mile-giving qualities can be offered at the prices mentioned.

Look at the cross section of this tire at your Firestone dealer's.

From bead to tread, you find sound, enduring construction.

You can see the extra rubber between fabric layers.

You can feel the resilience in the tread. And you sense toughness there, too, in the spring and vigor of the live rubber.

Cushion, breaker-strip and sidewall are generous in size and in the quality of rubber.

Equip your car with these new 3½-in. tires, the latest example of most miles per dollar.

This is the

Firestone

Year



Neverip Stitcher

This cut represents the Awl cut open to show the bobbin

No Farmer Can Afford to Be Without a Sewing Awl

Special "Hurry Up" Offer

For a few days only we will send one of these Neverip stitchers free with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 or with a three-year subscription at \$2.00.

With the Neverip Stitcher you are fully equipped for mending harness, shoes, tents, automobile tops, pulley belts, saddles, suit cases or any heavy material. Repairing has always been a constant source of trouble to farmers, teamsters, and in fact to every one. How often have you thrown away a tug, a pair of shoes or a suit case just because it would not pay to have them repaired? You have often bought a new tug or line when the old one was not half worn out, but now you can save this expense and waste of time by using the Neverip.

The Neverip Stitcher is equipped with a set of diamond pointed grooved needles and a bobbin filled with waxed thread, all enclosed in handle out of the way.

In the Neverip is combined all the advantages of other makes, with a number of new and original improvements; it is furnished with the bobbin filled with waxed thread, straight and curved needles which are carried on the inside of handle all ready for operation. The needles, as well as all metal parts, are nickel plated. The handle is made of highly polished rock maple.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$..... for which please enter my subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years and send me the Neverip Stitcher free and postpaid.

Name.....

Address.....

Sugar Forecast Above Average

The sugar season of 1919-20 begins with a forecast of production of about 1,108,000 short tons, made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, or about 73,500 tons more than the average of the preceding six years, during which time the total of the two crops of beet and cane sugar has slightly exceeded 1 million tons every year except in 1914-15.

The beet-sugar forecast for this year is higher than the record crop of 1915-16 by nearly 75,000 tons and is above the average of the preceding six years by about 169,000 tons, but the cane-sugar crop of this year is forecast at only 159,069 tons, compared with which is the average of about 254,500 tons of the preceding six years. During many years the cane-sugar crop of only 1915-16 has been lowered and of only 1912-13 has been nearly as small. The low prospects of this year's crop, at the date of July 1, are due to a wet, cool spring and to a somewhat low acreage. In recent years cane sugar has usually been about one-quarter of the total of cane and beet sugar produced in contiguous United States, but this year the prospect is that it will be only about one-seventh.

The area planted to sugar beets this

year is the largest one on record and, it is estimated, reaches 890,400 acres, or 200,700 acres more than last year and 83,800 acres more than the largest previous area in 1917. The condition of the crop July 1 was low, on account of adverse weather conditions.

Two New Record Boar Sales

The Poland Chinas have come to the front recently with two more sensational prices for boars. The Clansman by Grand Big Orphan by Grand Master and out of Kramer's Kind has been sold by Silver Brook Farm, Muncie, Indiana, to William Wrigley, Lake Geneva, Wis., for \$15,000. H. W. Hey, Polo, Mo., attended the Halford and Hassler sale at Manning, Ia., August 8 where he paid \$18,000 for Mabel's Jumbo by Long Jumbo out of Mabel Tecumseh.

Look After Machines Now

It will soon be time for several of the machines of the farm to be put up for the year. The binder has just about completed its work for 1919 and the mower will soon be thru with its job. These two pieces of machinery represent a more or less complicated design and are expensive. They should receive good care in order that

they may be in good working order for another year.

All dirty bearings should be well cleaned and polished and then given a heavy coat of oil or grease so that they will not rust. The sickles should be removed and stored in a dry place after having been given a good overhauling and a coat of oil. The machines should be well inspected and any repairs should be ordered now. It is much easier for a man to recall needed repairs after a few days than it is to recall them after several months. If repairs are made now, the machine will surely be in working order next year.

Such high-priced articles as a binder or a mower must be housed. The average life of the binder is only about five or six years because it is left out of doors thruout the year. When one considers that the binder is in actual use only about 10 days of the year, the loss may be better appreciated. With proper housing a binder will last from 15 to 20 years, and a machinery shed proves a practical and economical investment.

It takes more time and care to top the market regularly, but the livestock feeder does not get the maximum amount of satisfaction and profit from his work if he does not do so.

For Fruit Canning

One of the handiest things I have in my kitchen is a piece of galvanized wire bent into a circle with a loop in one end to hold the other, and a ring twisted in the top so that it may be hung on a nail. This is to hold my supply of fruit jar rubbers. It hangs directly above my kitchen table and the rubbers always are within my reach. It is a convenience also to have the rubbers in plain sight so that I can know how many I have on hand.

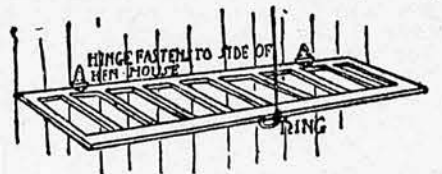
Of course everybody knows or should know just how easy it is to make a hook that will hold your bucket when you pick cherries. Yet I have seen many people trying to pick cherries without this convenience. All that is necessary is an old bucket ball or a piece of heavy wire bent in the form of a letter S. Hooked over a branch with the cherry container hooked on its lower end this simple device greatly speeds the task of cherry picking.

Mary Schnell.

Fulton Co., Illinois.

Movable Roosts That Are Handy.

Here is my plan of putting in movable roosts and it works fine for me: The roost frame is hinged to the back wall with two hinges. A rope is tied to a ring in the front and fastened up to a rafter. Thru the day the roosts



Frame Swings Up or Down.

may be swung or dropped out of the way and let down again at night. The roost poles may be laid either way, lengthwise or crosswise. There are several of these roosts in use here and we think they are very handy. If I should put in another, I would have a screw eye in each of the front corners of the frame, with a hook opposite each eye in the wall. I believe this would be a better method of suspension than the one I have now. It would hold the frame more rigid, and the rope in the center would be out of the way.

W. T. Neelsin.

Another Injustice

An Irish school inspector was examining a class in geography. He had propounded a question regarding longitude and received a correct answer from the lad undergoing the ordeal.

"And now," he said, "what is latitude?"

After a brief silence, a bright youngster, with a merry twinkle in his eye, said:

"Please, sir, we have no latitude in Ireland. The British government won't allow us any."—Blighty, London.

Silage Ten Years Old

A silo was recently opened in Australia, that had been filled with corn in April 1909, just 10 years ago. It is reported the silage was in excellent condition and was eaten by the stock with great relish.—National Wool Grower.

Our Three Best Offers

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

Sorry He Spoke.

Foreman—Get a move on with that job, will you?
Laborer—What's your rush, boss? Rome wasn't built in a day.
Foreman—No, but it was fired in a day, and so are you.—Boston Transcript.

21 Points of Superiority

- Built complete in Advance-Rumely factories.**
- Kerosene burning**
Guaranteed in writing to burn kerosene successfully under all conditions, at all loads to its full rated brake horsepower.
- Oil cooled**
No evaporation—no refilling.
No freezing in coldest weather.
No rust—oil preserves metal.
No sediment—cooling system always open.
An even motor temperature.
- Kerosene motor**
Low speed—heavy duty.
Designed to burn kerosene—no makeshift.
Parts ground to thousandth of an inch.
- Unbreakable crankshaft**
Crankshaft built to U.S. naval specifications.
- High overload capacity**
Rating based upon only 80% of maximum—20% reserve power.
- Solid frame**
Hot riveted steel members.
No bends—no splices.
- Cut gear transmission**
Cut steel gears.
Enclosed and running in oil.
- Properly placed pulley**
On right hand side.
Driven directly off crankshaft.
No bevel gears—no intermediate gears.
- Governor controlled**
Speed of motor automatically regulated to meet varying loads.
- Shifting front axle**
Plenty of belt clearance.
No sacrifice in design.
- Large wheels**
Plenty of traction—easy to steer.
- Adjustable drawbar**
Fits all implements.
- Proper weight distribution**
No danger of turning over.
Front wheels stay put.
- Hyatt roller bearings**
Reduce friction—save power.
- Bosch magneto**
Highest quality—highest price.
Dependable service.
- Madison-Kipp lubricator**
Individual leads to all bearings.
- Roomy platform**
But a step from the ground.
- Easy to operate**
No complicated mechanism.
All levers within easy reach.
- Accessible**
All parts easy of access.
- Dependable service**
27 branch offices and warehouses.
Complete stocks machines and parts.

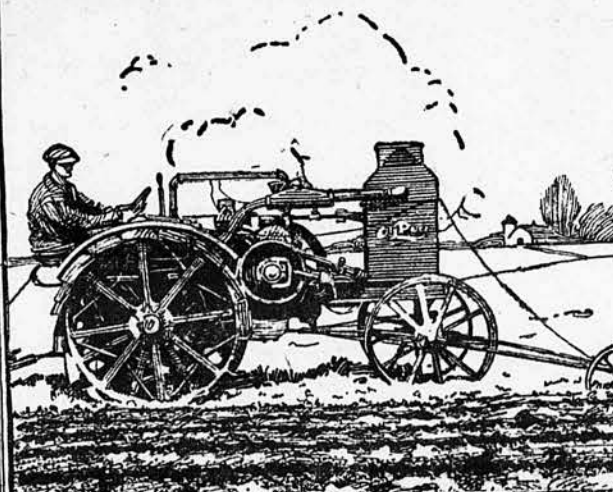
ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.
La Porte, Indiana

Wichita, Kan. Kansas City, Mo.



make your own
comparisons

— draw your own
conclusions



RUMELY
OIL PULL
TRACTOR
LA PORTE IND.

Kansas Crops Yield Well

Farmers Plan Big Things for Next Year

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

WHEAT yields in many states have been lower than the first estimates sent out but the present government estimate is still 23 million bushels more than that of last year. It is 304 million bushels more than the yield for 1917 and 177 million more than the largest crop harvested before the beginning of the Great War. The Kansas crop even on the basis of the lowest estimate will bring 300 million dollars into the state. This will be just a little less than for the last 10 years all crops and livestock have produced on the average. When all of the wheat money has been received Kansas farmers will have more money to buy motor cars, more farm machinery, more household equipment than they ever have had in any previous year. At the present fixed government price on wheat, the average Kansas farmer can expect to receive net about \$2 a bushel for No. 1 wheat. The discount for No. 2 according to a recent circular of the U. S. Food Administration will be 3 cents; for No. 3, 7 cents; for No. 4, 12 cents; and for No. 5, 18 cents. Mixed wheat will be discounted 2 to 4 cents; and smutty wheat will be discounted 5 to 14 cents. All wheat on sample basis will be discounted 25 cents.

However, the amount of wheat that will be of the lowest grade is much lower than many suppose. D. F. Plazek, Vice President of the United States Grain Corporation, states that during the past week he received reports from 981 dealers and millers which give some idea as to the prices being paid. There were seven wagons of wheat bought at less than \$1.13 a bushel (as the grain was said to have been wet and damaged); 597 wagons brought between \$1.13 and \$1.50; 10,070 were bought between \$1.50 and \$1.75; 430,485 were bought at between \$1.75 and \$2.

Corn and other crops are needing rain which farmers hope will come within the next few days. Pastures also are being affected seriously by the dry weather. Sorghums are holding out well, but must have rain soon. Plowing for fall seeding of wheat is being rushed in all counties where the ground is not too dry to plow. But little decrease in acreage is expected. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow:

Anderson—Month of July was very dry and hot and damaged corn but was favorable for threshing. Rain which fell August 3 and 4 was acceptable but fell down badly. This will hinder silo filling. Wheat averaged 20 bushels an acre but the quality is not good and farmers are disappointed. Oats yields 20 to 40 bushels an acre. Hay crop is excellent and many fields yielded 1½ to 2 tons an acre. Many farmers have been plowing since the rain. Pastures are unsatisfactory and many cattle are being shipped to market. Hogs are scarce.—J. W. Kiblinger and J. M. Brubaker, August 15.

Atchison—Ground is very dry and rain is needed badly for plowing, but some has been done. Farmers expect a small corn crop. Not many farmers are stacking, because there is so much straw in the wheat that it bales poorly. Wheat yields 10 to 20 bushels an acre.—Alfred Cole, August 15.

Chautauque—Weather has been cloudy and threatening but no rain has fallen. Haying is completed. Ground is too hard to plow. Stock water is getting low and pastures are drying up but cattle are still in satisfactory condition. Feed crops need rain.—A. A. Nance, August 16.

Cherokee—Not much wheat plowing has been done as farmers are threshing and making hay. Local showers which fell August 14 and 15 greatly benefited fodder crops. Peach crop is good and peaches sell for \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel. Some cattle are being sold because of water shortage. Potatoes \$2; oats 80c; eggs 35c; butterfat 57c.—L. Smyre, August 16.

Clay—Good rains have fallen and greatly benefited pastures and plowing. Corn is badly tangled and broken down on account of recent wind storms and only one-third of a crop is expected. Much of the wheat will not pay expenses. Best grade flour is \$3.20 a 48-pound sack; shorts \$2.95 a hundredweight; hogs are worth \$21; eggs 30c. There is no market for poultry.—P. R. Forslund, August 16.

Cowley—We have had no rain for six weeks and corn and kafir are damaged badly. Threshing is nearly completed and wheat averaged 13 bushels an acre. No plowing has been done because the ground is too hard and dry. Silo filling has begun with corn that is burnt to the ears. The Farmers' elevator is paying \$1.97 for 58 and 59 test wheat and \$2 for 60 test. Oats are worth 95c; corn \$2.15; shorts 29c; eggs 40c; butter 60c.—L. Thurber, August 15.

Crawford—Rain is needed badly and it is too dry to plow. Haying and threshing are progressing rapidly. Hay is making 1½ to 1½ tons an acre and is of an excellent quality. Cattle are in good condition but pastures are drying up. Hay \$20; eggs 35c; butter 35c; hens 22c; spring chickens 25c; geese 8c; ducks 12c; hogs \$19.50.—E. R. Lindenberger, August 14.

Dickinson—We have had no rain for six weeks and ground is too dry to plow. Corn

crop will be small. Shock threshing is finished and stacks are being threshed. Wheat averages 18 bushels an acre. Oats are good and will make 30 bushels an acre. Prairie hay is being put up and the yield is satisfactory.—F. M. Larson, August 16.

Edwards—Dry weather has almost destroyed spring crops and corn on uplands will yield nothing. Wheat is yielding 12 to 20 bushels an acre. It is too dry to plow for wheat and the acreage will be decreased. All feed is high. Many public sales are being held. Horses are bringing very low prices.—L. A. Spitz, August 9.

Ford—Farmers still are threshing from shocks. Wheat yields 5 to 30 bushels an acre. Farmers are preparing wheat ground but some fields are too dry to plow. Grasshoppers are very bad. Grass is good and cattle are thriving.—John Zurbuchen, August 9.

Grant—Spring crops are satisfactory but need rain. Pastures are good and cattle are thriving. Threshing is nearly completed. Wheat tests 58 to 60 pounds and the best quality sells for \$2.06. There will be an increased wheat acreage sown here this fall. Barley is \$1.08.—C. W. Mahan, August 12.

Gray—Only 25 per cent of the wheat crop has been threshed. Some early cut wheat is making 20 bushels an acre and some fields yield as low as 2 or 3 bushels. Hoppers, hail and rust cut the yield. Cattle are satisfactory and feed crops are good but need rain. Not much ground is prepared for wheat because it is too dry to work well.—A. E. Alexander, August 16.

Hamilton—Condition of crops varies in this county because of local rains and damage done by grasshoppers in some localities. Many cattle are going to Kansas City markets at greatly reduced prices and stockmen are losing money. Weather has been very hot for 10 days and crops are maturing rapidly. Butter worth 60c; eggs 35c; butterfat 53c; hens 22c; fryers 30c; rye \$1.75; seed wheat \$2.—W. H. Brown.

Harper—Weather is very dry and hot and no rain has fallen except local showers for seven weeks. Corn crop will be poor. Threshing will be completed in three weeks. The average wheat field yields 11 bushels an acre. Not much plowing has been done. Sixty per cent of the wheat ground will be re-sown this fall if rain comes soon. Pastures are good and cattle are fattening. Many farmers are pasturing stubble fields.—H. E. Henderson, August 16.

Harvey—Ground is dry and hard and it is difficult to plow. Corn is damaged badly and will be put into silos. Pastures need rain. Wheat is \$2.03; rye \$1.40; oats 80c; butter 60c; eggs 34c; flour \$2.70.—H. W. Prouty, August 15.

Haskell—Weather is hot and dry and feed crops need rain. Farmers are threshing and preparing ground for wheat. Butterfat is worth 61c; spring chickens 14c; eggs 35c.—Harold Tegarden, August 16.

Jackson—One inch of rain fell August 15 which greatly benefited corn. Wheat averages 18 bushels an acre. Only one-half of the wheat acreage sown last fall will be put in this fall. Third crop of alfalfa is being cut.—V. P. Taylor, August 16.

Johnson—Shock threshing is nearly completed and a great deal of field plowing has been done altho the ground is very dry. A few light showers fell recently but we have had no rain since July 4.—L. E. Douglas, August 16.

Kiowa—We have had no rain since July 15 but some farmers are trying to prepare wheat ground. Hot winds are damaging corn more than the drought. Pastures are short. There will be less wheat put out this year than last year. Melons and sand hill plums are ripening. Grasshoppers are doing considerable damage and if not destroyed will take the fall wheat crop. Corn is selling for \$1.90 and wheat for \$2.—H. E. Stewart, August 12.

Lyon—Farmers are threshing, haying and plowing. Hay is good. Second cutting of alfalfa is light. Kafir, cane and feterita are growing well. Dry weather has cut corn crop in half. Cattle are in satisfactory condition.—E. R. Griffith, August 16.

Phillips—We had a good rain August 4 but it did not reach all parts of county. Early corn crop will be satisfactory but late corn is burnt badly. Pastures are good and fat cattle are being shipped to market. All kinds of property sells well at public sales. Farmers are threshing and wheat is being shipped out.—A. D. Sutley, August 16.

Rice—We need rain badly. Corn is so dry that rain will not benefit it much as the season is too far advanced for late corn to mature. Little plowing has been done and threshing is progressing slowly. Third crop of alfalfa will be very light.—George Buntz, August 16.

Riley—Threshing will be finished in a week. Ground is very dry and not much plowing has been done. Farmers are putting up prairie hay and the crop is good. A great many silos will be filled this fall. Corn crop will be small. Feed crops are in good condition. Chinch bugs are bad. Wheat 1 \$1.75 to \$2.50.—P. O. Hawkinson, Aug. 16.

Sheridan—Harvest is completed and threshing is progressing. Wheat yields 7 to 35 bushels an acre. An 80 per cent corn crop is expected. Wheat will be seeded early because it is needed for fall pasture. Cream is worth 55c; eggs 42c; butter 48c; wheat \$1.80.—R. E. Patterson, August 15.

Smith—Weather is dry and windy and all feed crops have been damaged. Light showers which fell August 10 delayed threshing one day. Wheat is yielding 10 to 25 bushels an acre. Pastures are good and horses and cattle are fattening. Butter is worth 48c; butterfat 51c; eggs are bringing 31c; old hens 20c; young chickens 23c.—Clair R. Rock, August 16.

Stafford—Local rains fell August 13 and threshing has been delayed. Some public sales have been held and horses bring low prices. Cattle are thriving. Wheat is worth \$1.70 to \$2; corn \$1.95; prairie hay \$15.—H. A. Kachelman, August 17.

Woodson—West half of county is very dry but rain has fallen in the eastern part. Not much plowing has been done. Threshing is progressing slowly. Farmers are baling hay. Corn will be ready to cut up in three weeks. Cattle are in good condition and pastures are satisfactory. Labor is scarce. A few public sales are being held. Farmers are very busy.—E. F. Opperman, August 17.

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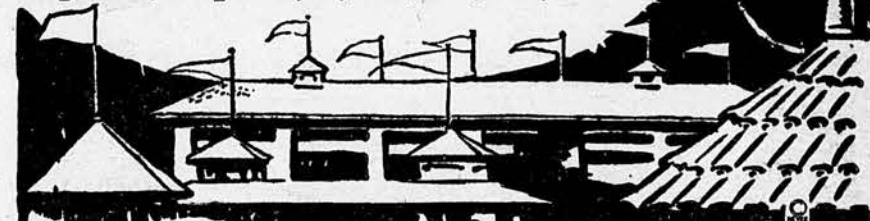
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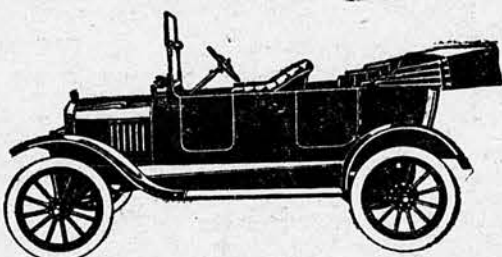
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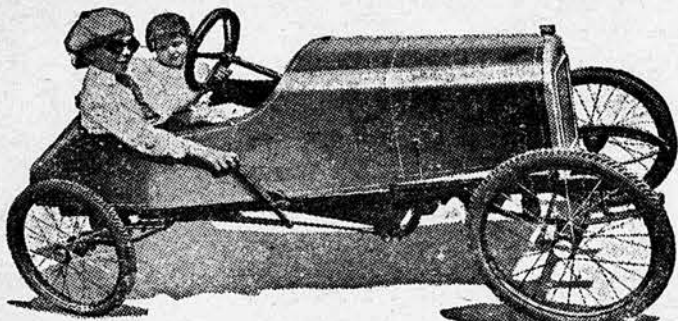
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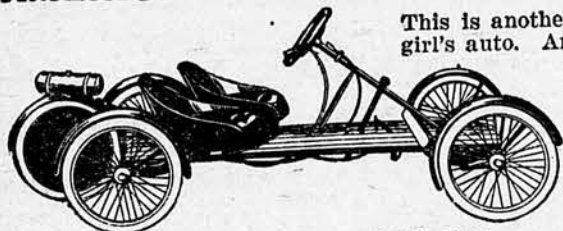
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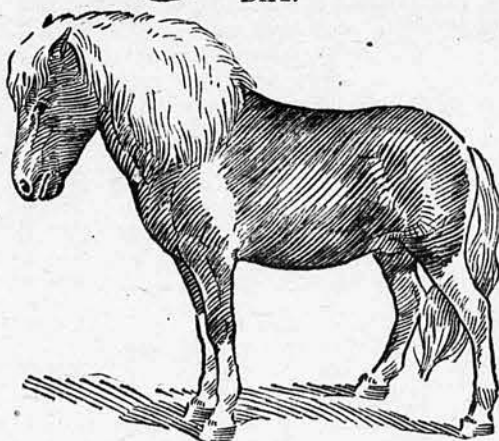
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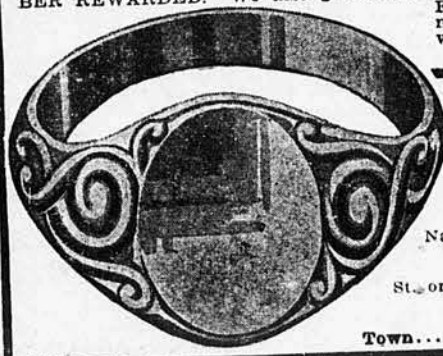
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Big Decrease in Visible Corn Supply Reported

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

TWO SHARPLY divergent views prevail as to prices in the corn market. Speculators who dabble in futures have depressed distant deliveries on corn, while interests handling the cash grain have been pointing to the limited supply and refusing to make important concessions in prices. The bearish speculators, on the other hand, have to their advantage the increased rainfall for the growing crop and the agitation against high prices along with a sensational attack on the hog market.

Holders of surplus corn, principally in Iowa and surrounding states in the important corn belt, are moving insignificant quantities of the grain to market. Kansas City's daily offerings have been and are still limited to an average of a few cars daily, with the weekly total only slightly more than 40 cars. The movement to Kansas City is generally considered the smallest on record, being less than a fifth of the offerings at this time a year ago. Other markets, too, report extremely small arrivals of corn. The light movement from the country is explained principally by the fact that stocks in the country have been virtually depleted, surplus holdings being more closely marketed than ever before.

Lively Competition in Corn

For some months the present acute shortage of corn at primary markets has been freely predicted, with the result that many consuming interests accumulated their summer requirements earlier than normal. It cannot be said that a good demand prevails for corn, but it is true that keen competition is evident for the current arrivals. More than enough orders are coming in to dispose of the scant offerings, with Kansas City elevator interests drawing upon their stocks for supplies which they are unable to fill from the daily arrivals. In this connection, it is significant to note that the stocks of corn in Kansas City are the smallest in many years, amounting to slightly more than 100,000 bushels, compared with 860,000 bushels at this time a year ago. In the past week holdings of corn in Kansas City decreased more than 15,000 bushels. The visible supply of corn for the entire United States amounts to 1,900,000 bushels, a decrease of 500,000 bushels in a single week. A year ago visible supply points held 8,600,000 bushels; two years ago, 2,200,000 bushels; three years ago, 5,406,000 bushels.

In recent years Kansas has been comparatively unimportant as a source of corn supplies; at market centers the Sunflower state now is looked upon primarily as an outlet for surplus offerings of other states. The August report of the United States Department of Agriculture indicates a crop of 81,421,000 bushels for Kansas, and it is probable that this total will be considerably reduced before final figures become available, owing to serious damage from hot weather.

Texas new crop corn, the yield of which shows the largest gain over a year ago, already is moving to market, but in small volume thus far. The crop in the state is estimated at 186,576,000 bushels, as compared with 69 million bushels in 1918. With Texas farmers already feeding new corn, demand for the grain from that state naturally has dwindled on the Kansas City market. Some offers of new corn from Texas for prompt shipment have been made by Texas dealers, but prices are out of line and the trade is slack.

Cash corn closed at a range of \$1.91 to \$2 a bushel in Kansas City, compared with \$1.86 to \$2 in the preceding week. Millers of corn meal are in the market for good quality of white corn, and were offerings of this variety available dealers say prices above \$2 a bushel would be paid. In the corn future market, declines of 10 to 12½ cents a bushel have been recorded.

Mill Feeds are High

Uncertainty, of course, is manifest in the trade as to the course of values for corn, or the levels at which new crop grain will sell. Cottonseed feed and linseed cake and meal are selling comparatively higher than corn, and

millfeeds are also at near record heights. In attempting to analyze the future trend of corn prices, students of the market place much stress on hogs. The pork animals will wield a tremendous influence upon corn prices. Crop developments in the remainder of the growing period, also the foreign situation, are other factors which play an important part in the fluctuations of the leading coarse grain.

With more settled conditions in the market, an unusually strong tone was apparent in the trade in wheat. The movement of the grain from the country was again of light volume, owing to congested conditions arising from the early heavy shipments and short strike of railroad shopmen, during which period large quantities of freight accumulated in traffic yards. Carriers still are limited by the Kansas City grain control committee in the amount of wheat they may load. There was good buying of wheat by mills in surrounding territory, and sales to flour producers of the Northwest and East continue large. New spring wheat is moving to market, and heavy shipments are expected soon, but this will not reduce demand for winter wheat from that territory. The new spring wheat is of very poor quality, mostly grading below No. 2, and the yields are disappointingly light.

Dark hard wheat sold in Kansas City up to \$2.35 a bushel, 4 cents above the closing level in the previous week. Premiums amounting to as much as 18 cents a bushel over the government basis. Hard wheat, selling up to \$2.28 a bushel the past week, commands a premium of 2 to 18 cents above the guaranteed basis, being about 3 cents higher for the week. Red wheat advanced 2 to 3 cents to a premium of 1 to 4 cents a bushel.

Oats Advance 3 Cents

Oats, particularly the white variety, met with a good demand, and cash prices show an advance of as much as 3 cents a bushel over the preceding week. Future quotations, however, in sympathy with the speculative corn trade, closed a fraction to 1½ cents lower. New oats are moving in larger volume, the offerings continue far under the total of this period a year ago. Cash white oats sold as high as 77 cents a bushel. One of the important bear influences in the trade in oats is the large visible supply in the United States, amounting to 26½ million bushels, compared with 8½ million bushels a year ago, 6,300,000 two years ago and 12 million three years ago.

An easier tone, the result of freer country offerings, developed in the bran and shorts trade. The lighter mill offal declined about \$1 a ton to \$38 to \$39 in Kansas City, with gray shorts selling around \$55, or as much as \$3 a ton lower. Eastern mills are selling large quantities of flour to the United States Grain Corporation, resulting in freer offerings of feed in that territory. Also, Northwestern mills are grinding on a larger scale.

Scarcity of cars in the country is playing an important part in the restricted movement of hay to market. Another factor in the reduced offerings is the scarcity of help on farms. A comparatively larger amount of alfalfa has been stacked this season than in many years, and it is not probable that this hay will move to market before late fall. Also, in discussing the light movement of alfalfa hay, it must be remembered that yields have fallen off rather sharply this season. Considerable timothy hay is being drawn from Iowa. Prices showed little change the past week, tho, with a keen demand, a firm tone prevailed.

A million members next year in the farm bureaus of the 33 Northern and Western states is the goal set in a notice to county agent leaders and county agents by the United States Department of Agriculture. Reports show April 1 there were 409,841 farm bureau members in these states, with 8,575 community committees—nearly a 30 per cent increase since the December, 1918, report, despite the influenza epidemic which handicapped membership campaigns.

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13.....	1.04	3.48	28.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.68	29.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	3.88	30.....	2.48	8.68
16.....	1.28	4.08	31.....	2.56	8.96
17.....	1.36	4.28	32.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	4.48	33.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	4.68	34.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	4.88	35.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.08	36.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	5.28	37.....	3.04	10.64
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SINGLE COMB LEGHORN COCKERELS, Barron strain White, Hines strain Buff, \$1 each. Mrs. George Williams, Plymouth, Kan.

ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn hens \$2 each. Early hatch cockerels \$1.50 each. While they last. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

500 SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens. Winners 200 egg strain ribbon at American Egg Laying contest, Leavenworth, Kansas. Our strain recommended by Iowa State college. We must have the room for young stock so will sacrifice at \$1.75 each for prompt sale. This is a rare opportunity to get breeders at one-half the price others ask for the same quality. Iowa Poultry Farm, Chas. Laros, Owner, Grinnell, Iowa.

MINORCAS.

APRIL HATCHED COCKERELS, \$3 EACH. John Palsal, Agra, Kan.

FEW GOOD MINORCA COCKERELS. J. Nedwed, Westmoreland, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS NOW TO "THE Copes," Topeka. Established 1883.

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST OIL FILLED STAVE silos, 100 ton capacity. Brand new, will sell at big discount. R. L. Sargent, Wiley, Colo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LIVESTOCK, one threshing rig, 22-45 International Mule Oil Engine and 30-50 Buffalo Pitts Separator. In good running order. Buss Bros., Rice, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR LEASE ON ACCOUNT OF HEALTH—My poultry ranch, fully equipped, sixty acres, dairy sideline. Established 1910. Merit closest investigation. Write immediately. Chas. Grant, Elk Falls, Kan.

MONEY IN GRAIN—\$25 INVESTED IN grain or stocks on our plan gives opportunity to make \$250; no further risk; markets active; act quickly. Merchants Brokerage Co., 901 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.

PLEATINGS.

PLEATINGS. MRS. M. J. MERCER, 800 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

KANRED SEED WHEAT, \$3 PER BUSHEL, sacks extra. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kan.

WE WANT TO BUY NEW OR OLD CROP fancy alfalfa seed. Send sample and lowest price. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, 98% PURE, \$10 BU.; seed rye, \$2; sacks free. Liberty bonds accepted at par. Meier Seed & Grain Co., Russell, Kan.

WE WANT TO BUY NEW CROP WHITE sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover and timothy seed. Mail samples to Ft. Smith Seed Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KANSAS, 95 per cent pure, good germination. \$8.50 per bushel. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

PURE KANRED SEED WHEAT, \$2.75 bushel. Seed rye, \$2. Alfalfa, 98% pure, \$12 bushel, sacks free. Satisfaction or your money back. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR NEW CROP alfalfa seed. When any to offer please quote us lowest price your track and mail sample. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT FOR sale. Write for list of members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association having Kanred seed for sale. B. S. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, Manhattan, Kan.

HAVE FOR SALE 6,000 BUSHELS OF pure Kanred seed wheat, inspected for purity, \$2.40 per bushel at threshing machine or bin. Expect to thresh by August 1, out of shock. Level Land Realty Co., Bird City, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

KANRED SEED WHEAT. YOU SHOULD plant it; it yields more, resists rust, withstands winter killing, matures earlier. Price per bushel (sacks extra), pure cleaned carlots, \$2.75 on track; \$3 in small lots, sacked F. O. B. track. Also Montana Red Wheat priced \$2.75 in small lots. This latter wheat compares well with Kanred. Fred Windhorst, Belpre, Kan.

MACHINERY.

ONE NEW BIRDBELL ALFALFA HULLER No. 3, cheap. E. H. Scovell, Protection, Kan.

ONE INTERNATIONAL 15-30 TITAN Engine. Price \$1,000. C. W. Norman, Latimer, Kan.

ONE 20-HORSE MINNEAPOLIS ENGINE, one 32-54 Avery separator, good as new. Chas. Hornecker, Wichita, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row, self gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold to farmers for twenty-three years. Only \$25, with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

HAVING FINISHED MY THRESHING AND going to reduce my farming operations, I will sell my power farming outfit, consisting of an 18-35 Oil Pull tractor, been used two seasons, a 31-52 Gaar Scott separator, been run about sixty days, 6-bottom Oliver plow, 2 5-bottom LaCross disc plows. All machinery in use now and in first class running condition. \$2,500 cash, or will use as much as \$1,000 in government bonds. F. O. B. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

PLOWS WANTED.

ENGINE PLOW WANTED. STATE CASH price. E. Hyatt, Hazelton, Kan.

THREE-BOTTOM DISC AND MOULD-board plows for tractor, also disc tandem. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

WANTED—LARGE ENGINE DISC PLOWS, or engine mold board plows. What is your cash price? Ed Broden, Morganville, Kan.

TRACTORS.

ONLY TWO LEFT—NEW 12-24 TRACTORS \$875 each. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—30 HORSE, BATES STEEL Mule tractor. C. L. Gifford, Eskridge, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—12-25 NEW ROYER four wheel tractor. Low Hawkey, Hession, Kan.

FLOUR CITY TRACTOR 30-50; 6-BOTTOM plow, discs and harrows. Write Ed Elrod, Lafontaine, Kan.

30-60 CASE TRACTOR, GUARANTEED in good running order. Bargain. Vincent Paleck, Red Rock, Okla.

EMERSON FARM TRACTOR, WITH THREE bottom plow. Price \$700. Good condition. Theo. Anderson, Marquette, Kan.

TWO NEW MODEL D BATES STEEL Mule 3-plow tractors, 15-22 H. P. Price \$1,600 F. O. B. Wichita, Kan. E. A. Owen, Halstead, Kan.

TRACTOR AND PLOWS OR WILL TRADE on western land. I will lease 500 acres of land and premises to party dealing for my 30-60 Mogul and plows. Ira J. Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

30-60 INTERNATIONAL KEROSENE tractor in first class condition. Used very little. \$1,000 cash. Also one bottom D&O plow with two extra shares, slightly used \$300. Masopust Bros., Ellsworth, Kan.

LANDS.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 5c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS

SABLE AND WHITE COLLIES, FEMALES, \$3. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

PUREBRED ENGLISH SHEPHERD DOGS for sale. R. S. Ikenberry, Quinter, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES FOR SALE. Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

FOX TERRIER RATTERS, OLD AND young. Ginette and Ginette, Florence, Kan.

FOR SALE—FIVE WOLF HOUNDS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Arthur, Cheney, Kan.

SEVEN RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS, females, \$6; males, \$8. E. E. Cook, Hamilton, Kan.

GROWN WOLF DOGS AND PUPS FOR sale. Homer Foxworthy, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

AIREDALE PUPPIES, PUREBRED, REGISTERED, best of breeding. Ralph Jamison, Alamota, Kan.

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPPIES, WEANED, perfect markings, workers. Frank Barington, Sedan, Kan.

WANTED—100 WHITE ESKIMO-SPITZ puppies, about 6 weeks old. Brookways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY—TWO STAGHOUNDS or half staghound and half grayhound. Must be nearly one year old or older. Write Ralph Holt, Leon, Kan.

COON HOUND PUPS, 8 WEEKS OLD. From best hunting stock. Priced right, for immediate sale. Write or see, Henry C. Libben, R. 1, Glasco, Kan.

AIREDALES, COLLIES AND OLD ENGLISH Shepherd dogs. Trained male dogs, brood matrons, pups of all ages. Flemish Giant, New Zealand and Rufus Red Belgian Rabbits. Send six cents for large instructive list of what you want. W. R. Watson, Box 1909, Oakland, Iowa.

FERTILIZERS.

DUCOMMON'S VICTORY PLANT SPUR—Grows stronger, harder plants, greatly increases yield. Far less bulky and more concentrated than ordinary fertilizers. Price \$2 an acre. Try some on that wheat field this fall. Full information free. Ducommun Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

PERSONAL.

FAIRMONT MATERNITY HOSPITAL. FOR confinement, private; prices reasonable; may work for board; babies adopted; write for booklet. Mrs. T. B. Long, 4911 E. 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

RABBITS.

PEDIGREED BELGIAN HARES AND NEW Zealand Reds. All ages for sale. A. R. Smith, Hamilton, Kan.

CLASSY NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS. Deep rich red in color; fine healthy stock. Does, 2 months old, \$2. C. P. Pardee, Delphos, Kan.

FARM LISTS.

FARMS ON CROP PAYMENTS—\$25 TO \$60 per acre. One-fifth cash, balance on easy terms. Write for the big list. John E. Fried Co., Jamestown, N. D.

FARM WORK

FARM HAND, MARRIED, THOROLY experienced and dependable, will be open for employment September 15. Farmer, care Mail and Breeze.

LUMBER.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

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

PATENTS

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

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SY, Baltimore, Md.

WOMAN HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WOMAN OR GIRL TO ASSIST with house work. Good home and good treatment guaranteed. Box 44, Tescott, Kan.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, elderly preferred, for general house work in a family of three. Family wash done out. Five-room modern house. Mrs. J. B. McIntire, Wakefield, Kan.

HONEY.

HONEY—CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, 60 lbs., \$12.50; 120 lbs., \$24. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

NEW CROP OF ALFALFA EXTRACTED honey, 2 sixty pound cans in a case, 18c pound, \$21.60 per case. F. O. B. cars Las Cruces, V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

CANARIES.

BEAUTIFUL BIRDS, YOUNG AND OLD. Immediate sales. Send part payment to hold. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. A man with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

LEASE BLANKS.

FARM LEASE BLANKS—ENDORSED BY banks, real estate men of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado. 100 padded, postpaid for \$2. Reference, Exchange Bank, Lenora. Lenora Printing Co., Lenora, Kan.

FINANCIAL.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY OF MID-CONTINENT Oil Bulletin. All the latest doings in oil. Suite 201 Quincy Building, Denver, Colo.

RHEUMATISM CURE.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT discoveries of the age, millions are suffering with rheumatism. An herb that actually drives the most stubborn case of rheumatism entirely out of the system; many people have written us and say they are astounded at the results; the effect on the kidneys is simply marvelous. You bathe your feet in it for 15 minutes a day for 10 days; agents are coin-ing money. Price 72c pound postpaid. Rheumatism Herb Co., Santa Monica, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED

ATTRACTIVE POSITIONS OPEN FOR live men who possess practical knowledge of livestock feeding to look after the distribution of Cane Mola (sugar cane feed molasses) in several counties of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Dakota. Address Pure Cane Molasses Corporation, 16 Exchange Place, New York.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE, SINGLE MAN TO DO dairy work. Empire milker used. Must be clean, no bad habits. Good wages for right man. Year round job for sticker. M. E. Norman, Latimer, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY.

WANTED, AN 8-PLOW ENGINE GANG. Homer Thayer, Fairview, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE AND CATALPA posts. Address Hedge and Catalpa, care Mail and Breeze.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE, COW HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

STAMMERING.

DR. PIERSON'S SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL psychology. Stammering and other speech defects. Results permanent because natural. 2814 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

Kansas City Flower Show

Every kind of flower from the Chinese delphinium to the marigolds and asters will be on display at the third fall show of the Flower Gardeners' association of Kansas City, which will be held in connection with the first show of the Kansas City Gardeners' association September 27. Sixty-one classes have been arranged under which flowers and vegetables grown in Kansas City by amateur gardeners will be displayed and judged. The exhibition will be open to the public from noon until 6 o'clock. Ribbons will be awarded winners in each class. A silver trophy will be given to the winner of the largest number of ribbons.

Aged Dairy Bulls Scarce

On his return from the Island of Guernsey, Charles L. Hill of Wisconsin reports a scarcity of aged bulls on both Guernseys and Jerseys, and only one bull more than 2 years old on Alderney. Mr. Hill says this is because of high grain prices which have practically stopped all A. R. work.

Are trains always on time, Dad?
No, my son, but they always are when you are a few minutes late yourself.

Real Estate Market Place

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

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

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be received at the Real Estate Department of this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Improved half section of level wheat land, \$50 per acre. Herman Long, Wakeeney, Kansas.

80 ACRES, 4 1/2 miles out, imp., \$90 per acre. Other farms for sale. Write for list. Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

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

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

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

BUY YOUR WESTERN KANSAS LAND. If you will price it down right for cash. Layton Bros. Land & Inv. Co., Salina, Kan.

283 ACRES, 8 1/2 miles S. W. of Kansas City, all smooth, well improved, a choice farm, \$100 per acre. Easy terms. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kansas.

160 ACRE DAIRY FARM, 2 1/2 mi. from Prescott, Price \$100 per a. Worth the money. B. C. Stambaugh, Prescott, Kansas.

160 ACRES, improved, all level. Good small house, three room, large barn, good water. Sec. leased pasture, 7 mi. Weskan \$22.50. Delbert Symes, Sharon Springs, Kan.

960 ACRES, southeast Finney county, improved, would divide. Write for price and terms. T. L. Crabb, Owner, Garden City, Kansas.

CREEK BOTTOM FARM—240 a., 5 mi. R. R. town, 150 a. cult., 50 a. meadow, bal. pasture, some timber, good imp. and fences. Price \$85 per a. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kan.

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

160 A., 3 mi. out, 6 room house, barn 40 by 60. 70 a. farm land, bal. pasture and mow land, abundance of fine water. Good terms. Price \$65 a. W. J. Poire, Westphalia, Kan.

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

480 ACRES, highly improved, deep black soil, 160 acres farm land, 40 acres alfalfa, 280 pasture. Price \$60 per acre. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

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

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

80 ACRES fine tillable upland, highly improved, well located, Leavenworth county, proposed rock road, \$10,000. Corn Belt Farms Company, 706-8 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

450 ACRES, 4 1/2 mi. high school, good house, barns, outbuilding, 175 a. pasture, 50 a. meadow, 225 a. cultivation, level, no stone, \$70 a. 80 mi. town, \$80 acre. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kansas.

320 ACRES, smooth wheat land, 3 mi. from good town, Half in cult., balance buffalo grass. Imp. good, but not new. Possession at once. Price \$25 per acre, half cash. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

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

CASH FOR FARM Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

REAL BARGAIN—160 acres, improvements cost \$3,000, 100 acres cultivation fine wheat land, 60 acres pasture. Price \$4,000. Write for new land list of bargains. E. E. Jeter, Lenora, Kansas.

EVANGELIST E. S. STUCKER, of Ottawa, wants to sell fine modern residence near Ottawa university; also 560 a. wheat and stock farm, 2 1/2 mi. S. E. of Utica, Ness Co. Write him.

160 ACRE WHEAT FARM, Rush county, all under cultivation, close to market, rented, no improvements, is a bargain at \$7,000. Also well improved farms. Write for descriptions. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

IMPROVED QUARTER, 3 miles town. Easy terms. House, barn, well, fence, etc. 70 acres in crop, share goes. \$800 cash, balance to suit. No trades. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

HALF SECTION, ten miles north of Brownell, Kansas, half under cult., good shade trees, improvement fair. \$30 per acre. Also good sec. in same neighborhood, running water, \$20. Herbert & Norcross, Ellis, Kan.

WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS Write me for prices of land in the famous Sharon Springs district, shallow water and sub-irrigated farms. G. G. Immell, Real Estate Broker, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good first class elevator property in wheat country in southeastern Kansas. Sickness in the owner's family compels him to change location. Owner, Box 426, Humboldt, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL 80 acre farm, 1 mi. Ottawa, splendid improvements. Choice property. Write for description of this or any size tract interested in. Free booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—Choice farms in northeastern Kansas, near Atchison, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Topeka at right prices, fine crop and good soil. Come and see or write. E. T. Lehman, Nortonville, Jeff. Co., Kan.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, 640 acres, section 6, township 13, range 41, in Wallace county, Kansas. Price \$20 per acre. Several never failing springs of water, three miles from R. R. Terms. M. M. St. Clair, Fort Collins, Colo.

160 ACRES in Bates county, Mo. All rich bottom land, well drained, 3 miles from R. R., 65 miles from Kansas City. This is a real bargain. Price \$45 per acre. Possession at once. Stern & Stern Land Co., 103 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE, Improved farm 120 acres, good buildings, 4 miles Spring Hill, Johnson County, Kan. Two-fifths crop rent 1919 goes with sale if sold by September 1st \$85 per acre. Terms. W. E. Tisdale, Spring Hill, Kan.

GOVE COUNTY, KANSAS, barley is paying double the price of the land it grew on this year. Will raise more corn than Mitchell, Lincoln and Ellsworth counties combined. Better buy some of this land. I sell it. Harry Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

ONE OF THE VERY BEST grain and stock ranches in Osborne county, 7 mi. Luray, Kan. 720 a. all fenced, 320 a. good farm land, 400 a. pasture. Plenty water. Well improved and modern. \$50 a. Possession when sold. J. R. Whitson, Luray, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, 480 a. improved farm, 9 room house, barn 40x60x16, 350 cultivation, balance pasture and mow land, 1/2 mile to R. R. and elevator, 1 mile to school, 18 miles Topeka. Price \$85 per acre. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kansas.

THOMAS COUNTY, 640 acres, one of the best improved all around farms in the county. Located in best part of county, 3 miles good market. Must be sold at once. Best of terms. Price \$33 per acre. C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

SNAPS IN RANCHES Large list of improved stock ranches from \$8 per acre up. Farm lands in vicinity of McCracken from \$25 per acre up. J. C. WHARTON, McCracken, Kansas.

THOMAS COUNTY, 1,240 acres, best land in county, all in body, all level, fine state of cultivation, 2 miles good market, best terms. Price \$45 per acre. Must be sold at once. Get busy. C. E. TROMPETER, Levant, Kansas.

FINE 160 A. FARM, 2 1/2 mi. Waverly, 100 a. level farm land, 60 a. native prairie pasture (could be fenced), nice location, good house, 9 rooms, large barn, good condition and well built, good granary. Price \$100 per a. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

117 ACRES, located 3 mi. Ottawa, Kansas, on county highway, all smooth, good, tillable land, 30 acres pasture, remainder cult. Good 7 room house, good barn, balance bottom, 1/2 mi. school, close to church, R. F. D. and telephone. Price \$125 per acre. Possession any time. D. L. Casida, Ottawa, Kansas.

6 CHOICE, improved bottom farms within 3 1/2 mi. of Burlingame, Osage Co., Kansas. 40 a., \$5,600; 64 acres, \$6,500; 73 acres, \$7,500. 154 acres at \$150 a.; 160 acres best of improvements, \$200 acre. 230 acres, large house and barn, \$200 acre. Also plenty of upland farms. Write F. E. Burke, Burlingame, Kan.

170 ACRES, Osage Co., Kansas, 3 1/2 miles town, close to school, 110 acres cultivation including 35 acres alfalfa on creek bottom, 20 acres prairie hay meadow, balance blue grass pasture, 7 room house, cellar, barn 20x46, silo, barn 4x42, granary 40x40, garage, all fenced and cross fenced hog tight. Price \$100 per acre. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

KANSAS

440 ACRES, fair improvements, 240 a. cultivated, balance pasture and timber, 140 a. bottom land, 30 a. alfalfa, 3 1/2 mi. good town, 1/4 mi. to school, \$90 per acre. 160 acres, fair improvements, 80 a. cult., balance grass, 20 a. alfalfa, bargain, \$65 a. Richards & Moore, White City, Kansas.

FARMS FOR RENT. We have a few choice irrigated farms to rent to good tenants who are fully equipped to properly farm a high grade property. Crops grown are alfalfa, sugar beets, wheat, oats, barley, kafir and maize. Immediate correspondence solicited. The Garden City Sugar & Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

158 1/2 ACRES second bottom, well improved on good road, young orchard, plenty of shade, 1 mile to trading point, 5 mi. from Valley Falls, Kansas. Never-falling soft water. Can get possession Sept. 1. Price \$24,000, will carry back \$10,000 at 6%. Farms of all sizes for sale. Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kansas.

FARMS OFFERED BY OWNERS No. 1, 800 acres smooth Greeley Co. land, \$12.50 an acre. Liberal terms. No. 2, 640 acres, \$12.50 an acre. No. 3, four square sections, improved, \$17.50 an acre. Loan back \$12,000 five years, 6%. Ready to move March 1, and made money. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kansas.

120 ACRES, 4 mi. from good town, land all lays well and in high state of cultivation. Black limestone soil, close to school. New, nice and complete set of imp., lots of fruit. An ideal home in every way. \$100 per acre. We have 400, 800, 1600 and larger. Write for descriptive circular. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE—430 acre farm all in one body. Over three thousand bushels of wheat raised on this farm this year. Good oil wells are being pumped within one mile and a drill is just starting to drill on the middle quarter of this farm. Will sell for \$100 per acre for quick sale. Owner, Box 426, Humboldt, Kansas.

FOR SALE, 160 acres, 2 miles railroad town, 28 acres alfalfa, 60 acres wheat, 30 acres pasture, balance spring crops. Good 5 room house, barn, wagon scales, cattle shed, other out buildings. 80 acres fenced hog tight and cross fenced. Price \$85 per acre. Terms if wanted. Dodsworth Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

KANSAS—160 a. Extra fine improved home. Fine house, new barn, stock barn, silo, 5 other good sized buildings all good, fenced woven wire, level extra rich soil, fine fruit, never failing water, 3,500 wheat this year. Owner will sell now for \$75 per a. Easily worth \$100 a. Don't wait, come now. It's the best bargain any man can show you, fine locality, 2 mi. Angola, Labette Co., Kansas. E. R. Cave, Angola, Kansas.

1,440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 840 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$50 per acre. 800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station. \$50 per acre. John Ferster, Wichita, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS, 80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms. 80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms. 160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms.

The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price. Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

320 ACRES

Lyon county, 6 miles two towns. Well improved fine new 7 room house, barn 36x44 ft., stone cattle barn 30x120 ft., cow barn, poultry houses, etc. Fine quality of soil; 130 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture; 40 a. bottom, 20 a. alfalfa, good water, plenty of timber on good road, 150 yds. school. Price \$70 an acre, good terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

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

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

FOR SALE 80 acres half mile north of Medford, Okla. County seat of Grant Co. Splendid improvements. Price \$8,000. C. S. Mitchell, Medford, Okla.

FOR SALE—Real corn farm, 4 1/2 mi. from McAlester, 160 a., mostly bottom. 60 a. in corn which will make 45 bu. per a. this year. Fair imp. Price \$46 per a.; terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well, 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

FOR SALE, 160 acres, 4 miles of Guymon, Okla., all level, good deep black soil, improved. Wheat made 23 bu. this year. Price \$5,500. Write for full description. O. C. Todd, McPherson, Kan.

380 ACRES choice bottom and second bottom, 100 acres valley and upland, most all been cultivated, good improvements, 2 wells, 2 1/2 miles Guymon, on rural school route. No better farm here. 1/4 interest oil or gas privileges reserved. Price \$20,000; half cash. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

120 ACRES, in Muskogee county, Oklahoma, in the rain belt. Every foot level valley land, 50 acres in cultivation, balance fine meadow, 4 room frame house, 4 miles to railroad town, good locality. Only \$40 per acre. Half cash. Several other good bargains. Write for further information. L. B. Beard & Co., Muskogee, Okla.

MISSOURI

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

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.

LISTEN, dandy 120 acre farm, \$2900; dandy 400 acres \$10. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

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

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

SAY, FOLKS—Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo., has honest to goodness homes in Livingston Co. Write.

520 ACRES, good stock farm, two miles of railroad, \$30 per acre. Tom King, Weaubleau, Mo.

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me you want. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

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

SOUTH MISSOURI Is the place to invest in real estate. We have farms, ranches and timber land. Write for list. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

400 ACRE FARM, Vernon Co., Mo. 3 1/2 mi. R. R. town, improved, 240 a. second bottom, Black fertile soil, belongs to heirs, must sell now. Price \$50 per acre. W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.

120 ACRE STOCK FARM Fine home; barns; hog houses; poultry houses and watering system. Improvements alone worth \$8,000. The farm is now well stocked and good stock of feed on hand; 118 head of hogs. Stock and implements can be bought at fair price, or shipped to market. Located on railroad, one mile west of Cuba, Mo. Price for quick sale, \$110 per acre. Ed F. Catlin, St. Louis, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI FARMS

Write for full descriptions and pictures of our big bargains. Fine climate; productive soils; pure water; and a crop every year.

Pioneer Investment Company H. B. Wann, Mgr., Humansville, Polk Co., Mo.

BEST LAND BUY

In the United States today is southeast Missouri cut-over land. We have 7,000 acres for sale in tracts of 40 acres and up, at reasonable prices, terms 10% cash, the balance 10 years after date at 6% interest. It is all a deep, rich, black sandy loam soil that will please the most critical buyer. Located in the famous Little River drainage district, in the fastest developing agricultural county in the country.

The only remaining undeveloped corn lands in the country are these reclaimed lands. During the past four and one-half years we have sold 64,692 acres of them to 492 different people. Let us send you their names, also full information. Address Dept. 12, Himmelberger-Harrison Land Selling Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.

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WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK. for bargains in good farms.

DOWELL LAND CO., Walnut Ridge, Ark. Fine corn lands, easy terms, plenty rainfall.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSER, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas. Leaders in farm and town property.

100 ACRES, four miles from Rogers, Fine road. Good small improvements. Water piped to house from spring. Spring in pasture, 40 acres brangrass land. Balance upland. Price \$3,000. Easy terms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS Unusual bargains in low priced farms with comfortable buildings for \$10 to \$40 per acre on good terms. Send for copy of farm booklet with descriptions of over fifty farms. Stuart Land Company, DeQueen, Arkansas.

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA FOR THE FARMER who wants a new and better location is pictured and described in a new book just issued by the United States Railroad Administration and the State Agricultural college. Facts about different sections of the state, profitable crops, soil, climate, rainfall, irrigation, ranking high in production and increasing rapidly in wealth, there are still chances for the man of limited capital and the book tells how success is to be won. Ask for Nebraska book. Give name and address plainly. J. L. Edwards, Manager Agricultural Section, Room 651, United States Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C.

MISSISSIPPI

WRITE for free Mississippi map and list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

COLORADO

30,000 ACRES choice raw or imp. Lincoln Co., Colorado lands. Bargains, easy terms. See J. L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

320 A. IMP. 90 a. cult. Balance plow land. Good school, good water. \$30 a. W. O. Tuttle, Stratton, Colo.

FOR SALE—640 acres good stock land with running water, near Holly, Colorado. William Irving, 7 Couch St., Taunton, Mass.

COLORADO FARMS and ranches, \$5 to \$30 per acre. Write for particulars. Hollingsworth Land Co., Arriba, Lincoln County, Colo.

FOR SALE—160 acres. Good irrigated farm, producing fine crops. Price \$110 per acre. The Charles E. Gibson Co., Alamosa, Colo.

WRITE the J. H. Rouze Realty Co., Burlington, Colorado, for prices of land, in the famous Burlington district. 500 families wanted.

C. L. PAXTON, the live wire real estate man. Relinquishments and deeded land for sale. In alfalfa and fruit district. 18 miles east of Pueblo. Box 15, Boone, Colo.

FARMS OF ALL SIZES in eastern Colorado. \$20 to \$60 corn, wheat, oats, barley, pinto beans. Sure crops. O. C. Whiteaker, Simla, Colo.

COLORADO LAND, Lincoln Co. Imp. and unimproved, 160 to 2,500 a. at \$15 to \$55 a. Write for descriptive list. M. H. Yerrick, Bovina, Colo.

40 BUSHEL WHEAT LAND, \$40 per acre, in the famous Burlington district, the garden spot of Colorado. Agents wanted. Write for our confidential proposition. Bentley Land Company, Burlington, Colo.

FARMS where one crop pays for the land. Fine climate, good schools and roads, \$20 per acre; raise wheat, oats, corn and stock; good markets. J. J. Ramsey, Calhan, Colo.

640 ACRES of land, 90 acres broke, at \$12 per acre, some terms. Also other farming and grazing land in every size tracts at attractive prices while they last. Write F. S. Bradney, Brush, Colo.

I BUY AND SELL my own farms and ranches. Can save you money by buying direct. Good farms, join town, best of climate. Pure soft water, best of terms to responsible parties. W. H. Harper, Simla, Colo.

160 ACRES, 7 1/2 mi. out, all good, 60 bottom, 35 crop, oil lease, R. F. D., school conveyance. \$20 a. 160 a. 4 mi. out, all sandy bottom, alfalfa land, \$22 a. Roy Minter, Owner, Seibert, Colo.

WELL IMPROVED 320 in rain belt of eastern Colorado, telephone, rural route, lots of soft water, good schools, good markets, healthy climate, all tillable, can be tractor farmed. Bargain for quick sale. E. S. Vandergrift, Owner, Matheson, Colo.

WANTED—To sell my 560 a. stock and grain farm in eastern Colorado. 2 sets improvements, plenty grass and water, worth \$25 per a. Will sell for \$18 if sold soon. 1/2 cash, balance time and terms to suit purchaser. Address owner, M. C. Haworth, 245 So. Emerson, Denver, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO. We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list. The Costilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

Cheap Lands

The best-cheapest lands in Cheyenne and Kiowa counties, Colorado. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts. \$13.50 to \$25 per acre, raw and improved. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

WISCONSIN

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

TEXAS.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock-farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate beautiful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

T. C. SPEARMAN, 928 Railway Exchange, Chicago, ILL.

NEW MEXICO

Wanted Farmers

To get information on the best cheap land in America today where the rent you now pay will buy the land, write to the

Chamber of Commerce

Estancia, New Mexico.

FLORIDA

10 ACRES in Volusia Co., Florida. Value \$35 per acre for sale or trade for 4 or 5 year old Holstein or Jersey cows. W. E. Sheridan, Route 6, Caldwell, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE cash buyers for salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in *Capper's Weekly*. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only \$5 a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. *Capper's Weekly*, Topeka, Kan.

"GO SOUTH YOUNG MAN"

From Virginia to Texas the south is more prosperous and promising than ever in its history. Land values are lower today than they will be again. NOW is the time to buy.

The U. S. Railroad Administration is prepared to furnish accurate information to home-seekers regarding opportunities in the south.

Name the state you want to learn about.

Address J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Agricultural Section U. S. Railroad Administration, Room 707, Washington, D. C.

Hogs Took A Sudden Drop

Government Slices Down the Livestock Prices

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

NORMALLY, it is not possible to depress hog prices in the face of an extremely bullish supply situation. For months this year it has been apparent that the supply situation was bullish. The trade, as usual, expected a readjustment in the market to the new hog crop now being matured from spring pigs, but these changes were not expected to come until late in September or October.

Unless the government ceases its campaign against high prices of food-stuffs and permits the law of supply and demand to operate without interferences, the salesmen who hoped to sell hogs for Kansas growers at tops of \$24 to \$25 before October will be disappointed. Instead, they will have to be content with the record price of \$23.40 which they have obtained thus far this year for Kansas hogs in Kansas City. A few hog trade interests still maintain that the immediate demand and supply situation has not been changed by agitation and Federal interference and expect a reaction in prices before the new crop of hogs from spring pigs becomes available.

Considering the world shortage of pork and its need for that food, however, it will be difficult to force hog prices down from the present levels until receipts increase in the fall. Great Britain has found it necessary to re-assume control of the distribution of provisions among her own people, and is reported to have adopted a scale of prices which will involve the subsidizing of that food. The purchase of pork for Great Britain soon will be in the hands of the government of that country in the United States. No halt in other European buying is reported, and there is ahead a cold winter over there, when the need for pork will increase and when shipping conditions will be more favorable.

Pork Stocks on Hand

At the opening of August, packers reported at Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee, St. Louis, South Omaha and St. Joseph total stocks of pork products aggregating 384,438,176 pounds, compared with 407,077,857 pounds a month ago and 386,074,008 pounds a year ago. It appears that these stocks have resulted in charges of hoarding and that some of this meat already has been seized with threats of more seizures. But if the officials who are threatening or making seizures would only take into consideration that the six markets together carried only enough pork and lard at the opening of August to supply the normal needs of American consumers for about two and one-half weeks, they would change their ways. Allowance also must be made in considering the significance of these stocks for the large quantities which doubtless have been sold for export to Europe and are being held in store until properly cured. Price agitation, however, seems to be more potent than reason so far as pork and other food products are concerned. When the figures on the stocks, which are compiled monthly thru boards of trades, were first announced, they were really considered bullish.

A Startling Decline

So disturbed is the hog market over price agitation that it fluctuated in Kansas City and at other markets last week within a wider range and suf-

fered greater declines than at any other time in the history of the pork industry. In three days last week hogs broke \$2 to \$2.50 a hundredweight, and on one day losses of as much as \$1.50 a hundredweight were recorded. Not even the panic of 1893 brought such a drop in one day. At the close of last week hogs were more than \$1 lower compared with the preceding week and about \$3 below the average prices paid at the high point of the year around the opening of August. The top last week was \$23.15 on Wednesday, and by the end of the week the top fell to \$21.85, with sales down to \$20.

It is probable that difficulty between professional shippers and farmers will increase as a result of the erratic and unsettled trade. A shipper who buys on the basis of one day's business and sells on the following market session which shows a decline of as much as \$1.50 naturally desires a great margin. However, farmers who have hogs to sell should not dispose of their holdings on such a basis. Shippers have profited this year from a rise in hogs from a top of \$17.75 early in January to \$23.40 this month. Besides, fluctuations of as much as \$1.50 a day are rare. There will be reactions even if the general market tendency is downward, and farmers should share in such changes when figuring margins between local shipping stations and the Kansas City yards.

Disappointment prevails in the cattle market, and the trade gives almost no indication of improving. The general action of the trade in cattle indicates that further declines in prices are not improbable, and that advances can scarcely be expected. In the market in Kansas City last week cattle declined as much as \$1 to \$1.50 a hundredweight. The receipts included more grassers from Kansas pastures than in any other week of the season, and these suffered badly excepting in the case of the exceptional offerings. The bulk of the larger grass steers sold at \$12 to \$15. Medium to good grass steers weighing between 900 and 1,000 pounds closed around \$11.50 to \$12.50 last week, with a weak tone. Prime cornfed cattle sold as high as \$19 a hundredweight, against \$18.40 a year ago, but these sales, which are few, bring no comfort to the great majority of graziers and others who are selling grass stock. Butcher cattle closed 25 to 75 cents lower, with good to choice cows mainly at \$9 to \$10.50 if weighing over 1,000 pounds and plain cows and cutters down to \$6.50 to \$7.25. Veal calves rose as much as \$1.50, scoring a top of \$18.

Surprise was manifest last week over the action of the stocker and feeder cattle market. It seemed that many buyers gave more attention to the exceptional sales of top cornfed steers, which are in an abnormal position, than to the general demand for grassers. Prices of stock and feeding steers were mostly steady to 40 cents lower, while stock cows and heifers improved as much as 50 cents. There are strong indications of increased offerings of stocker and feeder steers. Rains in the principal corn states may stimulate the demand temporarily, but buyers who defer purchases until later in the season probably will obtain cheaper cattle. Stock cows at \$6.25 to \$7.25 and stock heifers at \$6.50 to \$7.50 are comparatively cheap, and, if handled economically and bred, it seems they are the safest investment. The manner in which they are being absorbed by farmers indicates that this is a rather common view. They are, however, not likely to be forced up in price much, if at all, in view of the action of grass steers. The best light feeding steers are quoted around \$11 and the bulk of the better stocker steers at \$9 to \$10, with exceptions as high as \$11 and down to \$6.50 to \$7.50 the common grades.

Light receipts brought an advance of 25 cents to \$1 in the sheep market, the principal rise, amounting to 50 to 75 cents, being scored on lambs. Sales of lambs were made up to \$17, and feeding lambs sold at \$12 to \$14.75. Breeding ewes closed at \$8.50 to \$15.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FINE FARMING LAND northwest Texas. \$25 per acre. Best terms in the world. Improved farms around Oklahoma City where you sure have market for everything that is grown from soil. \$50 to \$100 per acre. Terms. W. S. McCoy, 315 Liberty National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

AGENTS WANTED

In every town in Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and southern Minnesota, to bring land buyers to northeastern Colorado. We are located 112 miles east of Denver, on the main line of the C. B. & Q. from Chicago to Denver. Wheat is yielding from 12 to 32 bushels per acre. A square deal assured to both solicitors and buyers. For particulars, write the WAGNER REALTY COMPANY, Akron, Colorado.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION

In order to devote more time to improving and colonizing our extensive holdings, we will sell the following lands AT AUCTION. Sale to be held at Wild Horse, Cheyenne County, Colorado.

August 26-27, 1919

14,000 Acres Divided Into Smaller Farms

Our July Sale was a success and we plan to hold a still better one on this date

LOCATION: 135 miles east of Denver, U. P. R. R. Lands one-half mile to seven miles distant. No better land in Colorado.

SOIL: Chocolate loam, level, free from adobe or blow sand, with an abundance of water at 15 to 35 feet.

CROPS: Corn, wheat, cane, milo maize, feterita, Sudan, etc.

IMPROVEMENTS: Fenced and cross-fenced and well watered. Several sets improvements.

ARRANGEMENTS: Address owners or auctioneer for pamphlets and plat of land. Special pullmans will be chartered from Omaha, Lincoln and Hastings. These pullmans will arrive before the sale and will be parked on sidings, giving ample time to inspect land. Individual plats of land will be furnished. If you are looking for a farm improved or unimproved, where first wheat crop will pay for the land and a profit besides, come to this sale. If you would buy land where you can double your money in short time, be at Wild Horse, Colorado, on August 26-27. Wild Horse is on main line Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver. Take Union Pacific out of Lincoln and points south to Manhattan, Kansas, and catch main line trains to Wild Horse.

BAND CONCERT AND PUBLIC SPEAKING DAILY

Terms: 25 per cent cash day of sale; 10 per cent November 1, 1919; 15 per cent March 1, 1920; remainder 3 years at 6 per cent first mortgage; title guaranteed; abstract to date. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Railroad fares refunded to purchasers.

STATES REALTY INVESTMENT CO., Owners, 311 Fraternity Building Lincoln, Nebraska
FRED L. PERDUE, Auctioneer, 320 Denham Building, Denver, Colorado.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Registered Shropshire Rams and Ewes
Yearlings and 2-year-olds, \$50 up. Ram and ewe lambs, \$35 up. Expect to have some pens of rams and ewes for sale at Topeka Free Fair. Catalog sent on request.
MAPLE HILL FARM
Clarence L. Lee, Phone 260, Meriden, Kansas.



FOR SALE

A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service; priced worth the money.
Howard Chandler, Chaffin, Iowa

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A fine lot of buck lambs of either breed for sale. All recorded.
CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas

Maple Hill Shropshires 25 young, registered and covering. Big boned, rugged fellows at reasonable prices. J. T. Ratliff, R. 3, Kirksville, Mo.

Shropshire Sheep 100 reg. Jan. and Feb. ewe lambs to contract for Sept. delivery, \$28.95, taking all. Also rams, 1 to 3 years old. J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan.

REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN SHEEP
For sale. Ewes or rams. Sell in lots to suit. Write for particulars.
J. M. Stone, Route 6, Columbia, Missouri

Reg. Hampshire Rams—15 choice yearlings at reasonable prices. J. S. Gooch, Shelbyville, Missouri.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS A few good ones for sale.
L. M. Shives, Tyrone, Oklahoma.

REGISTERED RAMS FOR SALE
Oxfords and Shropshires.
Henry Karr, R. 2, Drexel, Missouri

FOR SALE—70 April lambs, \$9 per head.
T. D. Robinson, Viola, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Fall Sale—October 21

Leavenworth, Kan. Send for catalog. **KANSAS HERD BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.**
Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Breeding stock from best blood lines. Good growth last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. E. M. Reekards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE
boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs.
HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

LANE CO. HERD CHESTER WHITES
Good pigs for sale, either sex, write us for prices, breeding and full description. F. B. Smith & Sons, Healy, Kan.

Chester White Breeders I will sell my senior Buster B. by Wm. B. by Wm. A. See him at the Free Fair. C. H. Cole, North Topeka, Kan.

Western Herd Chester Whites For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE GILTS
Bred for September farrow. Spring pigs, both sexes. E. E. Smiler, Perth, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Willow Creek Stock Farm
David City, Nebr.

Offers Poland spring boar pigs for sale, sired by Black Wonder Prospect and by Wonder Big Bone; dams by Jumbo Wonder, Long Prospect and A Big Bone.
Tony Kindler, Owner, David City, Nebr.

Big Smooth Polands

Rist's Long Model, 1st prize senior yearling boar, Nebraska State Fair, heads our herd. Breeding stock of all ages for sale. Also seed wheat. Look up our herd at the state fair.
BLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

Big Type Polands

Have some very choice young boars for sale. Can also spare a few more gilts. Most of the pigs are by Captain Bob.
Frank L. Downie, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kansas

Poland China Pigs for Quick Sale

100 extra good big type Poland China pigs. Some outstanding prospects. Both sexes. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Best of breeding. Everything immune and guaranteed as represented. Prices right.
ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

BIG TYPE BLACK POLAND CHINAS
Boar pigs, registered, cholera immune, \$30.
Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Walnut, Kansas

REGISTERED POLANDS. Spring pigs for sale. Hadley and Orange Elmo strains. Individuals, pairs or trios furnished. Leon Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.



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Of the Copper Farm Press

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Director and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

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Order Clerk: Miss Dacre Rea.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.
Oct. 23—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.
Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.
Nov. 17-18—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, Th. Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.
Dec. 11-12—Consignment sale, Leavenworth, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.
Oct. 6—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.
Oct. 15—E. W. Ringen, Summerfield, Kan.
Oct. 16—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale, Blue Rapids, Kansas. Guy Steele, Sec'y and Sales Mgr., Barnes, Kan.
Oct. 17—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
Oct. 23—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Oct. 23—V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan.
Oct. 24—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.
Nov. 4—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.
Nov. 6—Second Annual Sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr.
Nov. 11—Ernst & Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 12—Jefferson County Breeders' Ass'n sale, Fairbury, Neb.

Ayrshire Cattle
Nov. 12—Kansas Ayrshire breeders sale, Topeka, Kan. Jas. W. Linn, Sec'y, Manhattan, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.
Aug. 28—W. T. Watson, Barnard, Kan.
Oct. 1—C. M. Hettick & Sons, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 22—Lauer, Merdinger & Arnold, Franklin, Neb.

Oct. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 24—Harry Harney, Julian, Neb.
Jan. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
Feb. 5—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.
Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.
Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Dasher, Neb.
Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 10—D. M. Blindnagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 20—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Oct. 21—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 7—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—E. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Lambert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 14—J. H. Proett & Son, Dasher, Neb.
Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Dasher, Neb.
Feb. 15—C. W. Fosberg, Holdrege, Neb.

Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 25—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ottowa, Neb.

Feb. 26—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohio, Neb.
Feb. 27—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.
Oct. 20—Combination sale, W. J. O'Brien, Sales Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sheep.
Oct. 24—Harper Co. Breeders' Ass'n, Harper, Kan. H. A. Thomas, Sec'y, Anthony, Kan.

Sale Reports

Otey Durocs to Oklahoma.

W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kansas, recently sold 36 registered bred Duroc Jersey gilts to the Co-operative Livestock Development Association of Oklahoma City. These gilts will average 275 pounds and are sired by Pathfinder Chief Second and Orion Cherry King. They are exceptionally good individuals, bred to farrow in September and October. They will be distributed to agricultural club members in Oklahoma.

Erhart & Sons' Poland Sale.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kansas, sold 40 bred sows and gilts, Aug. 6, at the Hutchinson, Kansas, fair grounds. The weather was warm and the attendance fair but there were few curiosity seekers present and the hogs sold well. Most of the hogs

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Day's Durocs

Outstanding boars by Great Orion's Sensation and High Sensation. Here is the place to buy your herd boar.
CARL DAY, NORA, NEBR.

Spring Creek Durocs

Big, growthy, immune boars for sale, sired by King's Col. Longfellow and Fanny Orion King out of Pathfinder King's Col. and Illustrators dams. Our stock always makes good. Write for prices and information.
H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Dasher, Neb.

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS

Big growthy fall gilts by King's Colonel I Am, Great Model Wonder and Crimson Gano, bred for September and October farrow to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel; the making of big quality sows & great young boars ready for full service, priced to move. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

MUELLER'S BIG DUROCS

A fine bunch of big fall gilts bred to Uneeda King's Colonel for September farrow. Have two fall boars yet that will make good breeders. Priced to sell.
GEO. W. MUELLER, ST. JOHN, KANSAS

BIG BONED HIGH BACKED DUROCS

We are offering for sale big boned, high backed, stretchy Duroc males carrying the blood of Educator and King the Col. Priced within the reach of all.
J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KAN.

Big Type Bred Gilts

Fifteen big, stretchy gilts bred for Sept. farrow to Great Wonder's Pathfinder. Sired by Red's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. All immune and priced to sell. **JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KAN.**

McCOMAS' DUROCS

50 spring boars sired by sons of Pathfinder, High Orion and Sensation. Many of these are out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects and the rugged kind for the farmer. All immune.
W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

REPLOGLE'S DUROCS

Fall gilts, spring pigs; both sexes. One spring yearling boar and one fall yearling boar. Good blood lines. Registered. Immune, double treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed.
SID. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

GOOD DUROC BOARS

spring farrow, Pathfinder and Model breeding. Special price for quick sale.
H. W. CHESTNUT, KINCAID, KAN.

SPRING YEARLING DUROCS GILTS

A few good ones of Illustrator breeding, bred to Uneeda High Orion, the top boar in the world's record litter for an early litter. Write for prices.
ZINK STOCK FARM, TURON, KANSAS.

Choice September 1918 Gilts

Guaranteed immune and safe in pig for September farrow, \$70. Early March boars, \$40 to \$50, each.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Gilts

14 registered and immunized gilts bred to Great Wonder Model, 1st prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson and Topeka 1918.
HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

A few fall boars priced right. 10 richly bred gilts for fall farrow, priced to move them at once. Spring pigs in pairs or trios. None better.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. **WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.**

LANDRETH'S DUROCS

A few choice bred gilts for sale, priced from \$50 to \$75. **Landreth Bros., R. 1, St. John, Kan.**

Jones Durocs

20 choice spring pigs, both sexes. Write for prices.
J. L. JONES, LEBO, KANSAS.

GARRETT'S DUROCS

March and April pigs in pairs or trios, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. **E. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Spring pigs, serviceable boars, bred gilts. They have the bone, shape and spots. Everything registered and guaranteed. If you want something choice at a right price, write us.
Speer & Rohrer, R. 2, Osawatomie, Kansas

FAIRHOLME HERD

BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS
A fine line of gilts and several males, registered to you in the Standard Record Association. If you want good hogs, I have them. None better.
Wm. Hunt, Route No. 3, Osawatomie, Kansas

Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD)
Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios.
Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. No. 2, Wichita, Kan.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Sows bred and proved. Ready to ship. Young stock of all ages priced to sell. Write your wants to **CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,** A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. **F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.**

MESSENGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immune hogs. Write **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Herman Ernst

Livestock and real estate auctioneer. Write or wire for dates.
HERMAN ERNST, AUBURN, NEB.

J. H. Barr, Hebron, Neb.

Live Stock Auctioneer, 12 Years Experience. Write or Wire For Dates

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, **W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.**

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. **GOODLAND, KAN.**

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock

Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.

Livestock Auctioneer. Get "Zim" to help make your sale.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

SHORTHORN BULLS, herd header prospects and rugged young fellows for the farmer. **SHORTHORN FEMALES**, foundation stock for the breeder and others suited to the farmer's needs. If you want cows, helpers or bulls, one to a carload, we can please you. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Health certificates furnished. Write me when you will call.
Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Fourth National Bank Bldg.



BETTER GET YOUR BULL READY

At 400 county fairs in 1919 the owners of 400 Shorthorn bulls walked out of the show rings with a championship ribbon of rose purple fluttering in the breeze and 25 good hard dollars tucked away in their pockets—\$10,000 all better got your Bull ready. And when the show season of the year has closed a total ranching well up toward \$300,000 have been distributed among Shorthorn exhibitors as prize money. It pays to grow good Shorthorns. Purebreds pay the best.
American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.,
18 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ask for literature.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle
Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS
CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa on the Santa Fe R. R. Station, Willard on the Rock Island

Massa's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, 9 to 12 months old, sired by a getter of prize winners. Dams well bred. Will also sell a few young cows and helpers bred with calves at foot. Everything pedigreed.
O. O. MASSA, EDNA, KANSAS

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Red Polls

At Auction

Covert, Kan.,

September 4th



Having rented our farm we will sell at auction our entire herd of cattle including 16 head of registered Red Polls.

An auction of good cattle in everyday clothes.

Come to the Sale, Sept. 4th

David Ikenberry & Son
Covert, Kansas

had real merit both in individuality and in blood lines. A considerable number of the sows were bred to Big Sensation, the famous herd sire of Erhart & Sons. This sow is one of the largest boars of the breed, weighing 1920 at 29 months. The offering scattered to a considerable number of places in Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas. The forty hogs went to twenty-two buyers. Black Mabel, a two-year-old line bred Grand Master sow, topped the sale at \$255. She went to southeast Oklahoma, to the Moorland Stock Farm, Keota, Oklahoma. Three other good sows went to the same farm. A senior yearling sow by Wonder Buster brought second money, \$375. She went to Dawson & Owen, Monroe City, Missouri. The forty head of sows sold for \$6,151, averaging \$153.78.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

Red Poll Auction September 4.

David Ikenberry & Son, Covert, Kan., announce that they have sold their farm and are going to disperse their cattle at public auction Thursday, September 4. There will be included in this sale 16 head of registered Red Polled cattle. Write Mr. Ikenberry for more detailed information as to the stock he will sell and plan to attend his sale.—Advertisement.

Hereford Sale September 4.

Twenty-six registered Herefords, and 76 non-registered Herefords of good quality will be sold at auction at Gypsum City, September 4. This is the dispersion of the Shady Glen Herefords owned by Charles E. Gilliam, Gypsum, Kan. Address Mr. Gilliam for catalog giving full information and mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing. Mr. Gilliam's advertisement in this issue gives an outline of the offering and the catalog will give full particulars as to breeding.—Advertisement.

Billy Watson's Last Call.

This is the last call for the Billy Watson & Son Poland China sale at Lincoln, Kan., Tuesday, Aug. 26. This is fair week (next week) and you can take in the fair and attend the sale at the same time. They are selling 69 head, 25 bred sows and gilts and 10 spring gilts and 15 spring boars. It is a real offering of big grand Poland Chinas that will be sure to please you. Sale at the fair grounds under a big tent. Tell your neighbors who might be interested.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER.

P. B. Smith & Sons, Healy, Kan., are advertising Chester White pigs, either sex for sale. Look up their ad and then write for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Landreth Brothers, St. John, Kansas, are advertising some choice bred Duroc gilts in this issue of the Mail and Breeze. These gilts are priced in the ad. Look it up and then write them.—Advertisement.

Bred Duroc Gilts

The Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan., is offering some good spring yearling Duroc gilts of illustrious breeding bred to Unecda High Orion. There are some well bred gilts that are good individuals and should make top brood sows in this lot. Write for full descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

19th Annual Kansas State Fair.

Hutchinson, Kan., will be the scene of the 19th annual Kansas State Fair from September 13 to 20. The fair this year promises to be better than ever before. The many new buildings and improvements include a new cattle judging pavilion 115 by 120 feet, a swine judging pavilion and a new sheep and swine house. Better than a hundred feet has been added to the grandstand. The new mineralogy building will house the exhibit of natural Kansas products and the Good Roads display. The livestock sections promise to be especially well filled this season. This fact coupled with the fact that many of the 17 general educational departments are going to teach diversified farming by the use of livestock should make this fair one of the greatest livestock fairs that the state has ever put on. People learn more from seeing than in any other way. Have your good stock on exhibit at Hutchinson, and be there to see what the other fellow has.—Advertisement.

BY T. W. MORSE.

County Holstein Association Advertisers.

One of the good things which has grown out of the demand for better Holsteins on our farms is official advertising by county associations in the producing territory to get in touch with buyers in the consuming territory. With this in view the Chippewa County Association of Chippewa Falls, Wis., is advertising now in the Mail and Breeze. Three car loads of grade cows and heifers, known to be reliable and desirable stock from the herds of members of this association. When writing address Box 7, Chippewa Falls, Wis., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Kansas Breeder to Missouri

A. J. Erhart & Sons who have long been at Ness City, Kan., have purchased a farm at Oregon, Mo., and will move to it within a few weeks. The Erharts have made a big record for Poland Chinas in Western Kansas. They have held their last two sales at Hutchinson, but feel their business would be benefited by a location closer to the beaten path. Their new home will be in Hope county, a short distance northwest of St. Joseph.

Stocker Hogs Now Sprayed

A plant has been installed recently at the Kansas City stock yards for spraying stocker hogs instead of dipping as in the past. The present arrangement sprays a carload thoroughly in 1½ minutes without danger of injury or drowning which accompany the old method that required one hour for a carload.

19th Annual Kansas State Fair

Hutchinson, Kansas,

September 13-20, 1919

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Big Annual Agricultural and Livestock Event of Kansas

The Natural Meeting Place of the Breeder and His Buyer
Seventeen General Educational Departments.

Send for catalog now and make your entries and reservations early.
New Live Stock Pavilion—New Mineralogy Building—New Swine and Sheep Pavilion—New Addition to the Big Grandstand—New Walks and Drives.

A BIG GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT

Three Days' Harness and Running Horse Races

Two days Auto Races and Auto Polo every day and night. Grand Free Attractions and Music. The Grand Victory and Patriotic Pyrotechnic Pan-Oramic Spectacle of the Battle of Chateau Thierry, together with free acts and grand music, will provide an entertainment each night that will have no superior at any of the great fairs of America. Send for catalog or information, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

H. S. THOMPSON,
President

A. L. SPONSLER,
Secretary

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Cows and Calves

Because we need the room we are offering 13 registered Hereford cows with splendid calves and bred again. If you are in the market for registered Hereford cows that will make you money investigate this.

Also seven yearling bulls, the kind that will make good on your farm. Act at once if you want these cows and calves.

Farm joins town.

Fred Peterson, Lawrence, Kan.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see
E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

L. S. CREMO, RED POLLS

Eight bulls for sale from 12 to 18 months old. Also cows and heifers for sale.
ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. **HALLORAN & GARDNER, OTTAWA, KANSAS.**

Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. **M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.**

Registered Jersey Bulls

For sale, 3 years past, solid color, sire Sultan's Trinity King 122721, dam Fern's Ainslie 324927. Two bull calves about 4 months old. **C. Balderston, R. 2, Stockton, Kansas.**

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigree Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Sensation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.
O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms.
Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.
Above Kansas City.

PERCHERON SALE

I will sell 20 registered Percherons: stallions, mares and colts; young, serviceable and well bred; at public sale Oct. 15, 1919.
PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

FOR SALE OR TRADE

3-year-old purebred Percheron stallion; 3-year-old registered jack and one weanling jack. Would trade for a thrashing outfit or take a good Ford car or a truck on them. **C. F. Loomis, R. 4, Jewett, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—8 YR. REGISTERED Percheron stallion, weighs ton; excellent individual; a pure breeder. **R. B. Lake, Lake City, Kan.**

122

Herefords

At Auction

Gypsum, Kan.,
September 4

11 Registered Cows
11 Registered Heifers
4 Registered Bulls

And desirable non-registered Herefords as follows:

36 Good Cows
35 Yearling Heifers and Steers.
25 Calves.

This is the dispersion of the Shady Glen Herefords.

Write for any particulars, mentioning Mail and Breeze, and be on hand for the bargains.

Chas. E. Gillum,
Proprietor
Gypsum, Kansas
Auctioneers—McCulloch and Curphey.

Dunlap Herefords

Hereford cows with calves at side, Britisher breeding mainly. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JAMES DUNLAP, LONGTON, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Angus Cattle
15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write **J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers.
SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

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

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.
D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS
Twenty cows and heifers. Five bulls.
Alex Spang, Chanute, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

High Grade Holstein Cows
We specialize in supplying high grade Holstein dairy cows (real producers) in carload lots, delivered anywhere. A liberal supply of well marked springer heifers on hand. Write us for particulars.
ARIZONA DAIRY COW CO.
10 North 2nd Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.

FOR SALE

3 car loads of grade Holstein cows and heifers. Buy direct from the breeders' association, Chippewa County Holstein Breeders' Ass'n, Box 307, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS
Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. **Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

POLED SHORTHORNS.

POLED SHORTHORNS
Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. **C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.**



Barn No. 437. Self-supporting Gothic Roof. Perfect lighting and sanitation. Exceptional strength. Long wearing. Ideal for dairying or mixed stock. **\$1495 up**
Delivered Price in Southwest

\$2881.00 For Home Shown Delivered Price in Southwest

Home Plan No. 1312. This big, comfortable farm home has 8 rooms and bath. Dining room, living room and kitchen extra large. Front and rear porch. Built-in kitchen case and work table. Floored attic. Roomy closets. **WHAT YOU GET:** We furnish lumber, lath, shingles, finishing lumber, doors, windows, frames, interior finish, nails, building paper, tin-work, gutters, down spouts, hardware, complete painting materials, kitchen and linen cases, and even coat and hat hooks, sand paper, scaffolding lumber, etc., as well as free blue prints and instructions. All materials complete. If you compare our prices with others, see that they include everything we do. Don't be fooled!



You Can Build Now Without Skilled Help! Save Up to 50%!

By the Gordon-Van Tine Ready-Cut way—all difficult cutting and fitting is done at factory. All you do is **drive nails**. No skilled help necessary. Hundreds of farmers building despite labor shortage. Do it yourself—save hundreds of dollars.

Buy Direct at Wholesale Prices

Southwestern farmers can save up to 30 to 50% of ordinary building costs by buying direct from our catalog. Wholesale prices plainly printed.

Ready-cut materials effect big savings. No lumber wasted. Old style construction wastes 15% of lumber used. Ready-cut methods save this. Construction work done in two-thirds ordinary time. Saves on labor.

Guaranteed Prices—Complete Materials

Prices cover everything. We supply *all materials needed*. And prices are guaranteed to cover all materials specified. Look out for the bidder who claims to "compete" with Gordon-Van Tine prices and gives you figures for lumber and mill-work only.

We supply everything—such items as hardware, paints, varnishes, tinwork, nails, kitchen cases, linen cases, building paper, gutters, sash, sand paper, steel wool, *as well as* all lumber, laths, shingles, finishing lumber, doors, windows, interior finish, etc., etc. Complete materials and everything *guaranteed* highest quality or your money back.

Prompt Shipment Despite Labor Shortage

We ship promptly to every state in the union. Southwestern farmers assured prompt delivery from our Southern Mill. Big lumber shortage now on. Act promptly while our reserve stocks can still supply you. Safe arrival of all materials guaranteed.

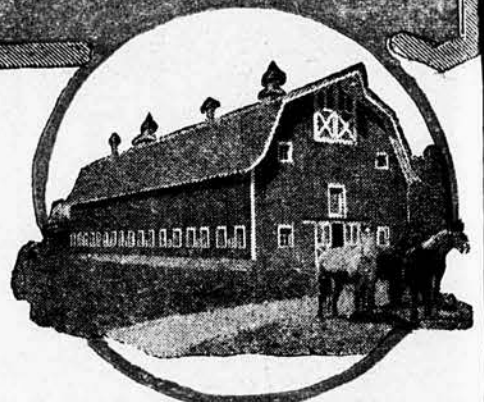
Building Lumber Goes Higher

Present high labor costs in mills—and great shortage of lumber—are bound to cause sharp price advances in near future. And even at advanced prices, lumber is going to be hard to get at all. Act now. *Build*—while you are sure of delivery—and before prices climb higher. It's big money in your pocket.

Mail Coupon for Free Books

Home Plan Book shows 200 photographs, plans and complete specifications of modern farm homes. All designed by famous architects. Each home practical, having been built hundreds of times.

Barn Book pictures and describes 654 kinds and sizes of modern farm buildings. Barns for dairying, mixed feeding, cattle feeding, horse barns, Bolted plank frames, barns with gable, gambrel and gothic roofs. Lean-to, round or barrel barns. Balloon or self-supporting roofs. Colony and individual hog houses, granaries, corn cribs, poultry houses, implement sheds, dairy houses, out buildings, etc. Shows wholesale prices on all. Explains Ready-Cut methods which save you money, time and trouble. Check coupon for FREE Book.



Barn No. 428. Time tested Shaver frame, exceptionally strong. Big loft for hay and straw storage. Interior arranged to suit. Delivered price in **\$1360 and up**
Southwest

Delivery from Our Hattiesburg Plant

Lumber delivered from Plant near you at Hattiesburg, Miss. Saves freight. Enables us to deliver house or barn at *Rock Bottom Figures*. Comparisons will prove them lowest.

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