

July 6, 1918

Vol. 48, No. 27

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

1776 - 1918

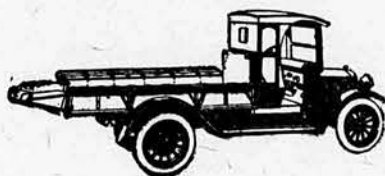
By T. A. McNeal

THE Fourth of July now has a new meaning for every loyal and intelligent American. For 122 years this nation was self centered and provincial. Then a flood of sentiment swept us from our anchorage and out into the great currents of the world, which carry the ships of commerce and lave the shores of distant continents. It was with a feeling of surprise that we found our flag waving over islands on the other side of the globe; islands of which we scarcely had heard and in which we had felt no previous interest. Still we were self centered and provincial. Our new-found possessions we regarded as an unwelcome foundling left upon our national doorstep of which we did not know how to get rid, and which we did not want to keep. The government of distant colonies was foreign to our policy and did not seem to fit into our scheme of government. We feared that the possession of the Philippines might sometime involve us in trouble with Japan and some of our Fourth of July orators actually talked of the coming contest with the empire of the Mikado.

If prior to four years ago anyone suspected that we should soon become involved in the mightiest war of all the ages, and that on European soil, his voice was not heard or heeded by the American people. We watched the opening of the world tragedy merely as interested spectators without a thought that we would be dragged into the maelstrom. The transformation of sentiment in this country is the most remarkable phenomenon of history. Hating war and loving peace, and with a unanimity rarely if ever equaled, we have dedicated our manhood and our wealth to the construction of the mightiest engine of destruction the world ever has known. Without complaint we have seen the flower of our young manhood gathered into training camps, crowded into ships and sent thru danger-infested waters to fight and die if need be in a foreign land. With a willingness never paralleled, we have submitted to taxation that passes the human comprehension and staggers the imagination. War charities of an extent never before dreamed have been financed lavishly out of the abundance of the rich, but with greater generosity out of the meager earnings of the poor. From the expenditure of untold billions of money and the sacrifice of precious lives we expect no selfish advantages, no augmentation of territory, no extended rule enforced by military power.

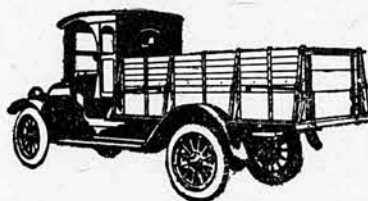
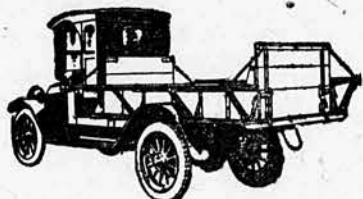
On this memorable Fourth of July a million men in France were guarding a far flung battle line and already have written a page of imperishable glory. Heretofore untrained in war, living their short lives amid the scenes of peace, they have taken on the garb of soldiers, borne uncomplainingly the hardships of the trenches and without fear looked death in the eye. Thru the sacrifices of these young men at the front and the generous patriotism of the people at home the United States occupies a different relation to the world and the Fourth of July has a new meaning. The Declaration of Independence issued in 1776 becomes the gospel of the new civilization to be born out of the travail of a world. This Fourth of July found us no longer self centered and provincial but the greatest of all the world powers, and the hope of men everywhere.

REO



No. 1
As an express
body—big load ca-
pacity, handy size
and height.

No. 2
With tail gate up
—rack for loose
hay or straw.



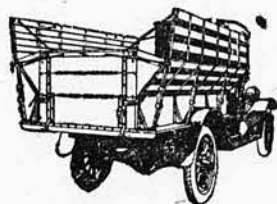
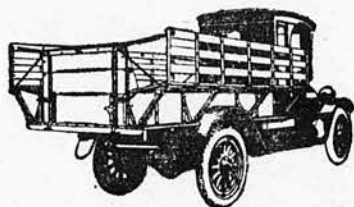
No. 3
Top section fold-
ed down and in
—cleats rest be-
tween those of
center section
making solid grain
body—for loose
grain. Stoutly
braced.

No. 4
Fold top sections
square over top,
makes ideal hog
rack.



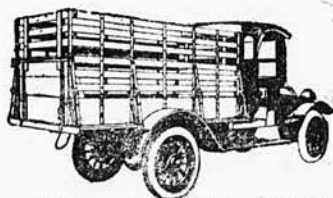
No. 5
Top section folded
in and flared—for
corn cobs, grain
in sacks or other
similar loads.

No. 6
Another handy
form for many
kinds of loads—
name them your-
self.



No. 7
Rack for light
bulky loads—any
one of an hundred
kinds of produce.

No. 8
High stock-rack
for cattle or sheep.



Price is f. o. b. Lansing, Mich., and subject to increase
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This Reo "Speed Wagon" Is Ideal for Farm Work

EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN that this Reo mounted on pneumatic tires, is the handiest and most economical farm tool ever invented.

THERE IS NO KIND of hauling it won't do—do it faster—do it cheaper—and do it better than teams or trailers or heavy trucks.

YOU CAN FIT any kind of a body you like on it for special work—or you can buy any one of several makes of adjustable bodies.

FOR EXAMPLE we show here one standard type of body that is adjustable to eight different forms. In other words there are really eight bodies in the one illustrated.

STUDY THE DRAWINGS and you will see how easily this Reo, equipped with such a body, will do any kind of farm hauling.

AND ANY CHANGE can be made from one form to another in just five minutes by the clock—the eight changes in forty minutes.

ANOTHER TYPE, much liked by farmers in the corn and wheat states, is a simple hand-dump and hoist body for grain hauling.

WE USED TO THINK that farm work called for a big, cumbersome, slow-moving truck, mounted on solid tires.

BUT NOW WE KNOW that pneumatic tires and higher speeds; with medium-size truck will do more work in a day and do it at less cost per ton mile.

THE PNEUMATICS not only double the life of the chassis, but are also cheaper year in and year out.

IF YOU CARE TO, you can make 25 miles per hour with full load, and 30 on the return trip empty, with this Reo "Speed Wagon."

THOSE OLD BUGBEARS, "punctures" and "blow-outs" no longer worry anyone. Fitted with oversize 34"x4½" tires, many owners tell us they get 10,000 miles on a set.

THE GREAT ADVANTAGE of this Reo "Speed Wagon" is that it is economical when carrying only 500 pounds—or four times that amount.

ANYTHING PRODUCED or used on a farm or ranch can be hauled more economically on this Reo than by any other means.

FOR ALL ROUND WORK—carrying grain (loose or in bags), hay (either baled or loose), corn cobs, coal, provisions or live-stock, and for transporting quickly farm machinery or parts, this Reo is the greatest aid the farmer has ever known.

LOW UPKEEP is a Reo attribute. Every automobile owner knows that, even if he has never owned a Reo.

DEMAND IS GREATER than the possible supply—of course! Always has been in the case of Reos.

SO THE ONLY WAY to be sure is to order at once—today won't be a minute too soon.

ASK YOUR REO DEALER for a practical demonstration of this "Speed Wagon" with convertible body equipment.

HE CAN ALSO SHOW you several other types of bodies—for all kinds of work—that are made to fit this Reo chassis.

PRICE:—Chassis:—With Driver's Seat and Cab \$1240.

Reo Motor Car Company
Lansing, Michigan

"THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES"

The Girls Who Carried Off the Prizes

More Chickens, Better Chickens, Big Profits are Results of the Capper Poultry Club Contest

By Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary

TO THE BIG army of kitchen soldiers, serving Uncle Sam by conserving food, should be added the big army of girls on the farm who are food producers. Capper Poultry club members are a fine example. They have made good. The first contest of the club has closed with more than 20,000 chickens added to the food supply in Kansas by these girls.

What would you think of a profit of \$177.77 from an investment of \$1.50? It sounds almost as exciting as oil



Helen Hosford.

stock. It is far more sure, for this is the record made by a member of the Capper Poultry club with her purebred chickens. The average profit of the contest chickens of the girls who sent annual reports is \$38.50. Many of the club members have from 100 to 150 chickens, this year's hatch, in their contest flocks. One girl surpasses all of the others with 232. The original investment of each girl in the spring of 1917 was, in all but a few cases, from \$1 to \$3. The contestants entered 20 baby chicks in the contest at that time, either buying eggs for hatching or buying the chicks. Then when February 1, which was the time set for penning, came, each girl in the contest penned eight pullets and a cockerel, any excess of this number being profit of the contest pen.

But, of course, everyone is becoming impatient to know who were the first five prize winners. Here they are:

Name and county	Breed	Grade
Evelyn Bowers, Linn; R. I. Reds		90
Mary Kidby, Clay; W. Wyandottes		96
Lois Sargent, Riley; R. I. Reds		93
Anna Greenwood, Greenwood; B. P. Rocks		92
Catherine Peltier, Cloud; B. P. Rocks		90

Winners of these prizes were required to provide affidavits, stating that their records were correct to the best of their knowledge. One of the most interesting facts about the records of these girls who won the first five prizes is that the farm flocks as well as the contest chickens were purebreds.

The Prizes They Won

Evelyn Bowers, Goodrich, won \$20; Mary Kidby, Clay Center, \$10; Lois Sargent, Manhattan, \$5; Anna Greenwood, Madison, \$3; Catherine Peltier, Concordia, \$2.

Mothers are the partners of the girls in the Capper Poultry club, and while the girls have been a great help to the mothers in the care they have taken of the poultry, the interest of the mothers is also recognized as a big factor in making the contest work a success. According to the contest rules, to the mothers of the four girls making the highest grades prizes were awarded as follows: Mrs. T. W. Bowers, \$10; Mrs. A. Kidby, \$5; Mrs. M. C. Sargent, \$3; Mrs. G. R. Greenwood, \$2.

Besides the prizes going to the girls holding the first five places in the contest, prizes of \$1 each were awarded: Lillian Milburn, Eudora, Douglas county, Barred Plymouth Rocks; Marie Zimmerman, Alta Vista, Wabaunsee county, Single Comb White Leghorns; Mable Weaver, Effingham, Atchison county, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Mary Griffith, Emporia, Lyon county, Single Comb White Leghorns; Mabel Peterson, Lindsborg, McPherson county, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Marjorie Smith, Sterling, Rice county, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Mildred Gardiner, Bennington, Ottawa county, Barred Plymouth Rocks; Helen Andrew, Olathe, Johnson county, Single Comb White Leghorns; Ella Bailey, Muscotah, Atchison county, Rhode Island Whites; Marion Gregg, McCune, Crawford county, Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Those who competed for the prizes sent annual reports of the contest pen and farm flock and a story, "How I Fed and Cared for My Purebred Con-

test Fowls." Each of these reports and stories was carefully graded. A standard for percentage of gain for the farm flock and the contest pen was fixed. According to the contest rules, 40 points were given for the farm flock profit record, 35 points for the contest-flock profit record and 25 points for both flock records and story.

And what county carried off the special county prize, every girl who doesn't belong to that county is asking. If you were to look back over the club stories for the period of the contest, you would find many counties that started out well. But it wasn't the county that completed its membership first, second or even third, that came out ahead. Run your finger away down the list. There! You've reached 16. That's Atchison. Sixteenth to enter the race, but my, what hustlers those girls were when they got started! They were the first to hold a club party. Of course, that didn't count on their grade record, but where girls display pep in general ways, you nearly always find that they come out ahead with the high grades in raising chickens, too. Atchison having made the highest grade for a county club, each of the five girls received \$5. Only girls living in a county with a complete membership were eligible to compete for the special county prizes. The five Atchison county girls, reading from left to right as shown in the picture are: Ruth Dawdy of Arrington, who raised Barred Plymouth Rocks; Mable Weaver, Effingham, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Lillian Brun, Muscotah, Barred Plymouth Rocks; Thelma Klefer, Muscotah, Partridge Rocks; Ella Bailey, county leader of the club in 1917, Muscotah, Rhode Island Whites.

Why She Won the Leader's Prize

You can scarcely wait to hear who won the \$5 pep prize awarded the county leader who proved the best booster for her county and the club. If you'll look at your club stories again, you'll find another illustration of the fact that it isn't always the early starter who makes good. To win

Now I must tell you something more about the reports of the first five prize winners in the open contest. Besides winning the first prize in the contest, Evelyn Bowers won the \$10 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red trio, awarded by R. E. Wooten, Cedar Hill Poultry Yards, Goodrich, Kan. Evelyn paid \$2 for her baby chicks with which she began the contest work in the spring of 1917. She had fine success with them throughout the contest. After penning her eight pullets and a cockerel February 1, she gathered 507 eggs during the time the chickens were penned. Out of this number she set 172, selling or using the rest. The profits of her contest pen, including the value of the chickens, amounted to \$93.50. The farm flock consists of Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Their valuation when the count was made in 1917 was \$57.10. During the year the farm flock was increased by more than 200 chickens and reached a value of \$200.05. The farm flock profit record shows a gain of \$325.75. Evelyn has written a story of unusual interest which you will have the opportunity of reading in a later issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Mary Kidby is happy to have won the \$10 White Wyandotte trio offered by the Ideal Poultry Farm, S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan., in addition to having second place in the contest. Mary raised 18 baby chicks with which she began the contest a year ago, penning eight of the pullets in February. She made a profit of \$55.25. The farm flock, also purebred White Wyandottes, made a gain of \$106.78 on a first valuation of \$25.

A Big Farm Flock Profit

The annual report of the farm flock sent by Lois Sargent shows a gain of \$970.34. This is on a first valuation of \$241.07. This flock consists of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Lois but her father found record keeping a great advantage. Lois said some time ago that her father was greatly pleased with the records and that they helped him to figure out his in-

early in the contest, having won \$2 on her chickens exhibited at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka last fall. Anna sold nine of her pullets for \$13.50, received \$22.41 for eggs and raised 79 chicks from the 1918 hatch. Her contest profit was \$73.41. The farm flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks also made a creditable gain. This amount was \$246.19 on a first valuation of \$75. Naturally, these high gains put Anna in the list of winners of special prizes awarded by breeders to girls making high records with their breed of chickens. Anna carried off the \$10 prize trio of Barred Plymouth Rocks, awarded by James L. Wardrop, Protection, Kan.

Catherine Peltier's Barred Plymouth Rocks began to show their good points when quite young. Catherine won \$5 in prizes at the Cloud county fair last fall and \$6 at a poultry show. She was also successful in selling eggs, nine sittings bringing her \$16; 25 chicks were sold for \$8. She raised 75 chickens this spring and made a profit of \$45.75 on her contest pen. The farm flock profit was \$577.45 on a first valuation of \$147.10. Catherine won the special prize \$5 Barred Plymouth Rock rooster awarded by M. Iris Hoffman, 705 Willow Street, Coffeyville, Kan.

Other Special Prizes

Other special prizes were won as follows: \$10 Single Comb Brown Leghorn trio, Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.; Letha Emery, Girard, Kan.; \$5 Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerel, Pleasantview Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.; Beth Beckey, Linwood; \$10 Single Comb Rhode Island Red trio, Thomas D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.; Ruth Scott, Beverly; \$10 Rhode Island White trio, Mrs. J. M. Post, Colony, Kan.; Ella Bailey, Muscotah; \$10 Silver Laced Wyandotte trio, Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan.; Esther Teasley, Glasco; \$10 Single Comb White Leghorn trio, C. E. Heaton, Partridge, Kan.; Marie Zimmerman, Alta Vista; \$5 Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel, Mrs. Roy Brown, Fredonia, Kan.; Helen Andrew, Olathe; \$5 White Wyandotte cockerel, H. C. Nielson, Osborne, Kan.; Gertrude Brazil, Eudora; \$5 White Plymouth Rock cockerel, Richard C. Wilson, Olathe, Kan.; Margaret Shopper, Eudora; \$10 Buff Plymouth Rock trio, J. K. Hammond, 315 South Green Street, Wichita, Kan.; Ethel Dykes, Turon.

The percentage of girls who turned in reports, as well as the accuracy of the reports, was most gratifying. The fact that many of the girls took over into their charge the complete care of the farm flock, besides caring for their contest chickens, points to a much larger poultry increase in Kansas than that indicated by the figures showing the number of contest chickens raised. Much larger farm flocks are the result of the interest of the girls in poultry. "No one can estimate the help it has been to me to have Helen almost take over the care of the chickens," Mrs. C. A. Greene of Beverly said at the close of the contest. Inestimable is the work of the Capper Poultry club girls in a great many other respects.

There is satisfaction in doing things that are worth while. Every girl who finished the contest, sending in her reports and story, rightly feels that she has accomplished something that is worth while. These reports tell many facts that it would be impossible to know unless an accurate record of eggs gathered, chickens sold, feed cost and other expense, is kept. Parents of girls in every part of the state are delighted with the interest their daughters have taken in the farm flock. One mother who won a prize along with her daughter said: "Take my prize, too. You have earned it. You have proved that purebred poultry pays best. There'll be no more scrubs for me."

Every girl who won a prize will receive a diploma of honor. Certificates of achievement will be awarded to all other girls who finished the contest and sent in reports.



These are Atchison County Girls. They Made the Highest Grade of Any Club in the State.

one must keep up the race to the end. Quite far down in the list of counties completing membership is Crawford—18, if I'm not mistaken. Unfortunately before the club really had begun work one of the members was obliged to drop out. But this didn't interfere with the success of meetings. They were held regularly, despite the fact that one of the members lived away across the county from the others, for they had a county leader who was always pushing things and boosting the Capper Poultry club,—that's Helen Hosford. Helen worked despite a number of handicaps. She worked hard too, to complete the membership for the new club, and was successful in getting all the other members to help her, which is one of the attributes of good leadership.

come tax. Lois made a good gain with her contest purebreds also. She raised all of the 20 chicks with which she started the contest in 1917 but this spring she sold most of the eggs from her eight pullets and devoted more of her time to the care of her mother's young chickens which numbered 325. She sold 478 eggs from her contest purebreds and raised 26 chickens. She won \$1.75 in prizes at fairs. Her contest pen profit was \$47.20. To Lois goes the \$5 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel, offered by Guy McAlaster, Lyons, Kan.

Anna Greenwood, president of the Plymouth Rock Breed club in 1917, raised 17 of the flock of 20 baby chicks with which she started the contest work. She began carrying off prizes

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 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

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

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher.

T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year; three years two dollars.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Light Seems to be Dawning

In his address to the German Reichstag last week the German foreign secretary, Richard von Kuehlmann, made the significant admission that Germany cannot win the war by force of arms. This is the first time that such an admission has been made by a representative of the German government, for von Kuehlmann spoke as the mouthpiece of the kaiser. Of course this declaration was coupled with the other declaration that the allied nations cannot whip Germany. That was to be expected, for if it had not been made von Kuehlmann's statement would have been a complete confession of defeat. The speech is said to have caused a sensation in the Reichstag and von Kuehlmann felt called upon to say that his previous statement had been misunderstood. It was not misunderstood. The German government is trying to prepare the minds of the German people for great disappointment that is waiting for them. The military leaders had evidently hoped that they would be able to obtain a decisive victory on the West front this spring. They realize that they have failed. They have not been able to reach their objectives and the allied armies opposing them are stronger today than when the great drive commenced. They know that Austria is going to pieces, and that matters are almost certain to go rapidly from bad to worse in the dual kingdom. Germany may try to take charge of Austria and reorganize the Austrian armies. But in order to do that, the German forces on the West front must be at least temporarily weakened and that would mean the abandonment of the drive on the West front at least temporarily. But every delay adds strength to the allied armies and decreases the possibility of a German victory. By September 1, there will be a million and a half of American troops across the Atlantic. By the beginning of next year there will be 2 millions. By this time next year, if the war continues that long, there will be 3 million American troops in Europe. But the great allied offensive will commence I believe this fall, perhaps in September when we shall have more than a million actual fighting men ready for business, with half a million supply troops, engineers, motor truck drivers, ambulance men, back of the fighting lines. There will be almost certainly as many British troops as Americans and the French army will still be larger than either the British or American army. That will make at least 3 million fighting men in the three armies ready for action and abundant supply troops back of them. Once the Germans are started back I think the great allied drive will continue until von Hindenburg is pushed across the Rhine and over into German soil. How long this will take I of course do not know. I do not think anybody knows for that matter, but I believe that two months will be sufficient to accomplish the end after the drive is once well started.

I believe that the night of uncertainty and it must be said, to some extent of discouragement and gloom, is about over, that the dawn is nearly here.

A Bankrupt Nation

The German Reichstag is asked for another war appropriation of 15 billion marks. Of course the demand will be granted. The Reichstag does what the government asks. With this addition to the German war debt it will reach the enormous total of 139 billion marks. The supposed value of a German mark in our currency is approximately 24 cents, so that the German war debt will total in our money 33,360 million dollars. The debt bears an average rate of interest of about 5 per cent, so that the annual interest will be 1,668 million dollars. This is much greater than the entire expense of running the German government prior to the war, and the German people even then were complaining about the great government taxes. Prior to the war the entire estimated wealth of Germany was 80 billion dollars so that the interest bearing debt rapidly is approaching 50 per cent of the entire national wealth prior to the war. But the war has destroyed a great deal of the national wealth of Germany. Her great foreign commerce is wiped out. Her manufacturing industries, except those connected with

the manufacture of war materials no longer exist, or if they do still manage to exist they are crippled financially to the very verge of bankruptcy. Her man power is greatly weakened and worst of all she has lost the confidence and friendship of nearly all the other peoples of the earth.

How will it be possible for Germany to evade national bankruptcy? It would seem to be inevitable. I think that after the war, the German government, whatever it may be at that time, will either repudiate the bonded debt entirely, or will scale it down to perhaps 25 cents on the dollar and at that the public debt will still constitute an enormous burden on the German people. Sometime when the German people have recovered to a reasonable degree their sanity, they will curse the despotic ruler who brought this awful ruin upon them.

Not Much Use to Figure Now

I am in receipt of Jake Mohler's circular letter dealing principally with the present condition of the Kansas corn crop. They are interesting figures but figuring on a Kansas corn crop in June doesn't amount to a whoop. I have been traveling over much of the Kansas farming districts and have noted the condition of the corn. There is a good deal of late planted corn, but on the whole it is looking well. Jake estimates that at present it is about 82 per cent of first class crop and I would say that is a conservative estimate. But as I have said, figuring on a corn crop now doesn't amount to a whoop. Unless we have seasonable weather in July the Kansas corn crop will fade away and I regret to say that the probability is that July will be hot and dry, which means a mighty short corn crop in Kansas, for there is no reservoir water in the soil. This is shown by the fact that there is less stock water in Kansas than there has been for years. Streams fed by supposedly unfailing springs are bone dry this season. The pastures are dried up as much as they usually are in the latter part of August. Still there is no use of getting discouraged over the corn outlook now. To begin with it won't do any good to worry over it, for worrying will not bring a drop of rain or reduce the temperature to the extent of a single degree. Kansas is likely to do the unexpected. That is what makes it such a delightfully interesting state. It is the most discouraging and the most encouraging state in the American Union. July is likely to be dry and windy, but it may be cool and wet. You never can tell in advance. Meantime keep your corn clean, trust to Providence and don't worry.

A Kansas Judge

An editor of an agricultural paper does not give much space to the discussion of courts and judges, which I am inclined to think is a mistake on the part of the editor. In a democratic government more than in any other form of government, the courts are of prime importance, for the courts constitute the foundation on which a democratic government must rest. If the courts of the country are non-progressive, corrupt or inefficient; if they lack vision and courage and honesty, the whole structure of democratic government is in danger. If once the people really lose faith in the courts they lose faith in government, and we are on the road and swiftly traveling toward anarchy.

The people ought to know more about the courts and incidentally I might say that the courts ought to know more about the people. I think that it may be stated honestly that Kansas courts and Kansas judges generally have been progressive and a credit to the state. There have been exceptions to this rule I know, but I think, speaking generally, the rule stands.

Not long ago the Yale Law Journal, perhaps the leading publication of its kind in the United States, or if not the leading one, then certainly among the best, paid the high compliment to one of our Kansas judges, Rousseau A. Burch, associate justice of the supreme court, that his decisions had been "conspicuous contributions to juristic thought and legal development."

During his 16 years on the supreme bench Judge Burch has earned a wide reputation for his clearness of thought and elegance of expression, but

after all it is not the ability to express an opinion in elegant language that counts unless the opinions are honest, progressive and just. His opinion in the case of Casper vs. Lewin, dealing with the rights of the employee, is a classic of pure and forceful English, but the important thing in the decision is not the manner of expression but the principle enunciated. The courts generally had been inclined to hold to the ancient doctrine that an employee who was injured by defective machinery or lack of proper safeguards in and about the place where he was employed, could not hold the employer for damages on the theory that the employee, knowing of these defects and lack of proper safeguards, should have refused to go on with his work. In this opinion Judge Burch brings out with great clearness that modern machinery and modern organization of business has changed the ancient rule and that the employee no longer has the freedom of choice he once had. This decision was not only logical and just, but was greatly in the interest of the laboring man. I do not wish to infer that Judge Burch, or our supreme court as a whole has pandered to any labor organization. A court or a judge who panders to any particular organization or any particular interest is a dangerous court and a dangerous judge, but on the other hand the judge who does not keep step with the march of civilization and progress is a hindrance to democracy and human liberty. The ideal judge is one who holds the scales of justice in even balance, regardless of experience and precedent but always envisaging the future rather than the past. I think Judge Burch is that kind of a judge.

Have Bluffed England

You must give it to the Irish, whether they are of the Scotch-Irish or the "far down" variety, that they are able to run a successful bluff. Before the war there was trouble in the North of Ireland. Parliament had decided to give home rule to the Irish, but the North Ireland people under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson, said that they would have none of it; that it meant that the Catholic Irish would run the country and soak the Protestant Irish good and plenty. And so they organized to fight. They drilled and brought in arms. The government did not seem to be able to control the situation. The Irish situation encouraged the German government to believe that England would not dare to take a hand in the war because it had its hands full with Ireland. With the outbreak of war the trouble in North Ireland died away but trouble in South Ireland commenced and has been going on ever since. Ireland has not provided soldiers in proportion to its population, notwithstanding the well known proclivity of the Irishmen to get into a fight. Finally, the British government announced that conscription was to be enforced in Ireland and the "far down" Irishmen answered that it would be opposed with force. So far their bluff has worked just as the bluff of Carson and his followers worked before the war.

Lloyd George has the reputation of being a fighting Welshman and in every other crisis he has made good his reputation, but the Irish seem to have him baffled. Maybe he is taking the wise course, but if so it looks as if it would have been wiser not to have threatened conscription in Ireland at all. It is hard to understand Ireland in this case. Certainly, the liberty loving Irishmen ought not to have any sympathy whatever with Germany. This is a war in which the Irish ought to be heart and soul with the allies. They are not. There are thousands of Irish fighting with the allies and fighting with the usual Irish dash and bravery, but on the whole Ireland has been a help to Germany.

Giving Liberally

One day last week I was asked to go to the little hamlet of Fostoria to talk to a Red Cross meeting. Fostoria may have a population of a hundred people but I doubt it. There are a good many people living there of German descent and many who came from Germany. It was an afternoon in the thick of harvest and naturally it might be supposed that not much of a crowd would come

Arthur Capper
Governor.

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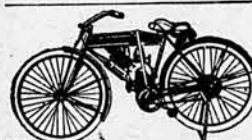
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"Every Little Girl."
"I've Gotta Get Back to the U. S. A."
"Our Country, Our Home, Our Flag."

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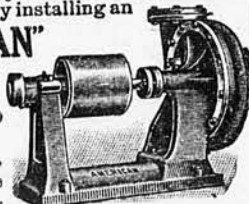
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Hot Times for Harvest. When the Binder Broke Down. Better Wheat Prices. Building Roads. Jackrabbits for Fertilizer. The Farm Blacksmith Shop.

WHEAT harvest of 1918, which ended on this farm June 20 was the hottest I ever experienced anywhere in the West. While the heat and dry weather tend to make a fine quality of wheat those who had to work in the heat, question if it was worth the cost. But even then I doubt if those who work in the open fields suffer as much as is thought by those who do their work in buildings. I think that it is cooler out in the fields even if the sun shines and the mercury stands at 105 than it is in the house. But no matter how we may try to make matters better, the fact remains that harvest work under the conditions of the last week is very hard on man and beast.

I rather think that flies now make work harder for the horses than the heat, even tho the mercury stands at 105. I never have seen these pests so bad as they have been during the last week. The heat seems to make them very thirsty and they slake that thirst in the blood of horses and cattle. On this farm we have been getting up at 5 a. m. the last week, which is really 4 a. m. by the old time but even at this early hour the flies are ahead of us. The cows have shrunk in their milk one-half at the morning milking but still give almost as much as ever at night. We cannot milk until dusk which makes the day a rather long one.

For the first time in 20 years we had a serious breakdown of the binder; about half of the wheat was cut when we broke the cam wheel on the machine. It was not carried in stock by any of the implement dealers in this county so we had to send to Kansas City for it. Up to this time it has not come but we are hoping to get it today as the oats are ripening very fast under the intense heat and would do to cut at once. We were so fortunate as to have a good neighbor who came with his binder and completed the wheat cutting; it was an accommodation which every farmer would know how to appreciate.

With the week ending June 22, nearly all the wheat in this county will be in the shock. The weather, while intensely hot, did not delay cutting as would wet weather. In fact, most farmers here were in doubt as to whether or not they desired rain; they would have been glad to have the moisture on the corn but did not care to see any on the wheat. While the yield of the wheat cannot be estimated until the threshing machine has completed threshing it is safe to say that the wheat is considerably better than normal especially on the upland. It is taking from 3 1/2 to 5 pounds of twine to the acre to tie up the upland wheat which indicates plenty of straw. The bundles also seem to contain considerable grain for they tip quickly down to the head end when picked up by the band.

The new rules for wheat marketing are much more favorable to the farmers than were the old ones. Instead of compelling the buyers to pay not over \$2.15 a bushel for good wheat in Kansas City as the old rules did, the new rules say that not less than this shall be paid. The maximum price is really fixed by the price of flour; the millers are to have the price of flour fixed and they cannot sell for a higher price. There is nothing in the regulations which hold millers or elevator men down to any price on wheat; they can go as high as they like but in reality they will not go higher than the price of flour justifies.

I have not seen the price at which flour will be fixed; this is a vital matter for the wheat growers for the higher the price of flour, the higher the price will be paid by the mills for wheat. However, I expect to see the price of flour fixed on a basis of \$2.15

wheat in Kansas City plus a sum large enough to take care of the increased freight rates. The increased threshing, labor and twine charges will have to be borne by the wheat grower according to present indications. But I believe that the freer competition permitted between wheat buyers will make enough difference to absorb the extra costs. The old rules put a premium on incompetent milling for every charge could be taxed to the flour; the new rules put the premium on competent milling where it should be.

The intense heat and dry weather together with the rush of farm work have held up the improvement of the roads in this township until conditions change. This township was very fortunate last spring in getting as overseer a man who was more interested in getting good roads than he was in drawing high wages. Of course it was a sacrifice on his part but it has made more miles of good roads for the township at a less cost than ever before was recorded here. Instead of hiring high priced hands the poll taxes were worked out by the farmers on an eight horse grader. Up to this time 21 miles of roads have been graded and five culverts built and the total cost has been but \$170 excluding the poll taxes. I think this is a record even for the whole state and indicates the best way to get value out of poll taxes which usually return little when worked out in the ordinary way. It also indicates that the way to make roads in this soil is with a heavy eight horse grader; the small four horse graders do little more in this soil than a common road drag.

Work is piling up so on the average farm here that one scarcely can see his way out. On this farm the oats are ready to cut, the second crop of alfalfa should have been cut several days ago, the corn must soon be laid by and the wheat and oats stacked. The corn has all been cultivated since the rain and there is much contention as to whether it is a good plan to cultivate such corn again when it is so hot and dry. If it rains no more it makes no difference, of course, whether it is cultivated again or not but if it does rain the corn plowed the third time will be much better than that plowed but twice. All corn is almost perfectly clean and the soil is very light and loose. If we had a supply of subsoil moisture we would be in condition to stand as long a drouth as ever visited us, but the subsoil moisture is lacking which many fear bodes no good to the wells.

I have been reading the results of a test made by a Nebraska farmer last year in raising squashes and the different methods he used were so peculiar and out of the ordinary that I am going to pass them along to you. Under a certain number of hills he buried a two gallon jug filled with water with a soft piece of cornstarch for a cork. Under other hills he buried a dead jackrabbit while under still others he buried both water jugs and jackrabbits. The results showed that the most squashes were produced on the hills under which were both water jugs and rabbits; the next best lot was the one which had the water jugs alone underneath, the third best the hills having plain jackrabbits while last of all were the hills which had nothing buried beneath. I suppose that the vines drew moisture gradually from the water jugs containing the soft corks. He certainly made a novel use of fertilizing material and one well suited to the sandhill district where he lived.

"All the resources of the country are hereby pledged"—now is the time to work them to the limit.

About 100,000 manufacturers, wholesalers and other distributors of staple foods are now under the licensing provisions of the Food Control Act.

In France all grain that can be used in bread making is reserved for human food.

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Farm Engineering

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

Dynamite for Farming

ARE YOU going to use dynamite this year? If so, be sure that you take proper precautions. It is more dangerous to use dynamite in war times than in peace, so the government has decided to control the use of dynamite by requiring all users of dynamite as well as all dealers in explosives to be licensed. The object of the law is to keep dangerous explosives out of the hands of plotters, I. W. W.'s, and alien enemies of the country. Before a dealer can sell explosives, he must have a license, and before the most loyal patriot can buy any explosives, he must have a license. Before a customer can get delivery from a railroad company of any explosives shipped to him, he must show the railroad agent his license. However, this license matter is a very simple proposition. It need not deter anyone from buying or using explosives if his motives are honest. The license costs but 25 cents and can be obtained readily from licensing agents in every state and every county. As a general thing, county clerks are licensing agents.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., is in charge of the appointment and supervision of Federal licensing agents. They are desirous of making it as easy and convenient as possible for farmers and other users of explosives to obtain licenses and will gladly appoint additional licensing agents wherever it is suggested to them that additional ones are needed. All that is necessary to get additional appointments is to write F. S. Peabody, U. S. Bureau of Mines, suggesting the name of a reputable, loyal American citizen, such as a notary public or justice of the peace, that is someone authorized to administer oaths, and suggest the appointment of such a person as a licensor.

Many dealers in explosives and many farmers desiring to use them and having urgent need of their assistance in order to increase production or in some way counterbalance labor shortage have misinterpreted the purpose of the license law. They wrongfully have assumed that the government desired to reduce the use of explosives or to interpose obstacles to their purchase. As a consequence, some dealers who have heretofore supplied quite a considerable volume of trade have ceased to handle explosives altogether and many farmers accustomed to using them have stopped it thinking that in thus doing, they have been complying with government wishes.

Farmers who have misinterpreted the intention of the law and are refraining from using explosives because of the licensing regulations are also unknowingly aiding the enemy.

Prevent Typhoid on Farms

Preventing disease is health engineering. Preventing typhoid on farms is good health engineering, and good farm engineering, too, which explains why we are discussing it here.

As nearly everyone knows, most cases of typhoid result from the carrying of typhoid germs into the digestive system. This may take place in various ways, such as eating polluted food, and touching the lips with soiled fingers or it may come from the water supply. If the source of supply is a spring, see that it is protected with a curb so that surface water cannot run into it. Also see that it is fenced properly so that animals cannot gain access to it. The spring should always be kept free of trash and filth. If the water is obtained from a well, the well should be supplied with a good cement curb extending several feet into the ground and two or three feet above it. There should be a water tight casing extending for 20 or 30 feet below the soil surface, or to the water-bearing stratum if the well is shallower. In this way, only the water which has been filtered by passing thru many feet of nearly horizontal strata is pumped up, and this may be reasonably pure. There should be no privy near the well. Locate it as far from the well as possible, and on a down slope

away from the well, so as to prevent contamination from this source.

If the farm is not provided with a water supply and plumbing system, it will have to depend upon a privy instead of water closets. Even at the best, a privy is not especially desirable, but it can be reasonably sanitary. It must be insect and vermin tight, and it must be provided with some receptacle which will admit of disposal of excretory matter in a safe and inoffensive way. Every member of the family must use the privy regularly—any occasional deposit in a place where it may cause contamination may render the whole sanitary plan useless.

Keep the house well screened so that flies cannot enter and carry contamination to food. Always wash the hands before eating or handling the food, and before milking. Above all, give the hands a thorough cleansing after attending to the needs of nature.

The points brought out in this little article are simple enough, but they are violated on many Kansas farms today, with a result that the elimination of typhoid is made uselessly difficult. If more detailed information is wanted, get in touch with the state board of health in Topeka, and don't hesitate to make the fullest use of their services.

Electricity for Growing Crops

"The English press," says a recent commerce report, "is manifesting considerable interest at present in the application of electricity to agriculture as a means of increasing the supply of home-grown foodstuffs. Experiments which have been going on for some years in England have demonstrated clearly that the use of an electric discharge has a marked effect on crop production."

"The subject has been brought lately to the fore by Dr. Charles Mercier, who, writing to the London Times, states that 'great and startling improvements in agriculture are on the point of being introduced,' and that a method has been devised to overcome the difficulty of expense of electrification, as applied to both the growing crops and the seed before it is sown. Installations at which farmers can have seeds treated by experts have been erected at several centers, and are capable of treating about 30,000 sacks a month. The increase of yield from seed so treated, though not so great as the increase from electrification of the growing crops, is stated to be considerable, ranging from 25 per cent to as much as 80 per cent."

"A good deal of experience has been gained by the Agricultural Electric Discharge Co., which makes much of its electrical apparatus in Birmingham, and the wider attention now called to the subject no doubt will result in a great development. The cost on installation is said to be by no means prohibitive and the power required is very small."

Speed for Tractor

What is the best speed for running the engine on a tractor?

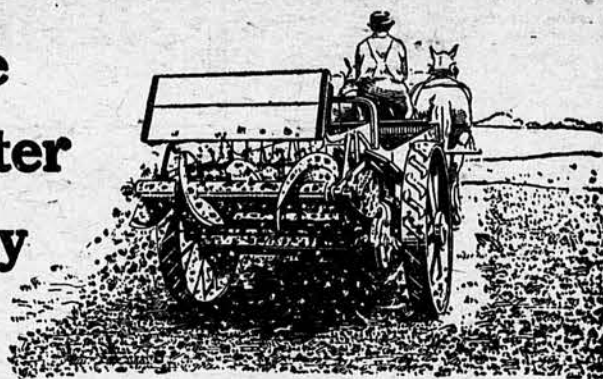
H. M.

This depends mainly on the type of engine. Heavy single-cylinder engines run as low as 200 revolutions a minute, while for some of the four-cylinder engines 1200 or 1500 r. p. m. is not excessive. Tractor designers generally try to make an engine which will operate most economically at the speed it will travel when doing its hardest work, which usually is plowing. High-speed engines are not the most suitable for heavy duty work, for their life is shorter and their construction is necessarily expensive if efficiency is to be obtained. For any individual case, we should recommend most emphatically that the operator find out what the tractor manufacturer advises is the proper speed, then run at that speed. Experimenting may prove expensive.

War is an ugly thing but a German peace is uglier—Russian farmers are producing German food.

Food wasted is food lost and no money can replace it.

The Better Way



THE FARMER who can get stable manure to spread on his fields this year and who fails or refuses to take care of it and spread it properly, is losing the chance of a lifetime to make his farm pay handsomely. No farmer can possibly raise too much of any of the staple crops in these times. Increased acreage is pretty nearly out of the question; labor and power are too hard to get. There is a better, easier, less expensive way to grow bigger crops. Save stable manure, add phosphate as your soil requires, and spread it in a thin, even coat with a widespreading

Low Corn King, Cloverleaf, or 20th Century Manure Spreader.

Begin right after harvest. With one of these machines, and no additional power or help, you can increase immediate yields, and put your soil in better condition for future crops. They are low, light draft, narrow box machines, each made in three handy sizes—small, medium and large. The entire load is spread in 3 to 5 minutes, in an even coat that extends well beyond the rear wheel tracks. See the machine at the local dealer's place of business—or write us.

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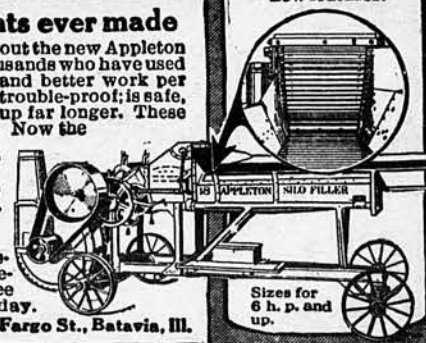
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Some Achievements of Governor Capper's Administration

ABOLISHED useless boards and commissions.
Took every state institution out of politics.

Replaced political pull with the merit system.

Wiped out the board of irrigation and appointed an expert to do the work of the old political board.

Established a compulsory, frequent and systematic check-up of accounts in every state institution.

Urged and pushed thru the legislature the civil service law putting state business on a dollar-for-dollar efficiency basis.

Provided for a business manager and central purchasing department, which already has saved Kansas people thousands of dollars at a time when other states have had to call special sessions to provide more funds because of the great rise in prices.

Provided for putting Kansas cities under the manager plan by legislative enactment.

Burned the last state bond—putting Kansas out of debt.

Blocked and exposed the big fee grab in the Natural Gas receivership.

Saved taxpayers \$225,000 at one stroke by daring to use his veto on "pork barrel" appropriations.

Urged and obtained the adoption of the budget system for state appropriations, dealing the legislative "pork barrel" the hardest blow it has ever received in Kansas.

Secured the passage of a law creating the state highway commission, and then inaugurated the state's first comprehensive and efficient system of permanent road building.

Vetoed the bill permitting public service corporations to raise their rates at will and burden the people with unjust service charges.

Safeguarded the people's investment of their savings by making the blue sky laws stronger.

Restored discipline and morale to a badly disorganized state penitentiary by a policy of humane treatment, and increased the output of the plant.

Bettered and improved every state institution, without waste of funds, by means of personal visits, and studying the conditions and needs of each one, especially the needs of the state's unfortunates.

Vetoed the law forced thru the legislature providing for a return to the circle ballot and straight-ticket voting.

Strongly urged the law passed by the legislature limiting campaign expenses.

Greatly strengthened rural schools by laws providing for a better teaching system, more practical courses of study, model school rooms and buildings.

Kill the Weeds Now

BY I. O. SCHAUB

The chief essentials for successful plant growth are a constant and plentiful supply of moisture and available plant food. The next few weeks will cover the most important cultivation period for this season's crops. During this time they will make their greatest growth and consequently require large quantities of moisture.

Experiments have shown that from 300 to 500 pounds of water are required to grow one pound of dry matter. This being true, it follows that when weeds are permitted to grow in our cultivated crops they are robbing those crops of their moisture supply. Weeds also use up available plant food and often seriously reduce the yield even when there is an abundance of moisture present. According to H. R. Cates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, weeds reduce the yield of corn about 10 per cent; potatoes, 6 to 10 per cent; spring grain, 12 to 15 per cent; winter grain, 5 to 9 per cent; tame hay, 3 to 16 per cent; and pasture crops, 5 to 50 per cent. When a crust forms on the surface of the soil, water evaporates. This evaporation causes the water deeper down in the ground to rise to the top, and it in turn is lost to the plant. When this

crust is broken into small particles, the evaporation is checked, so that water may be stored in the soil indefinitely, provided a proper surface mulch is maintained.

The simplest method for killing weeds and maintaining a soil mulch is by cultivation. The kind of cultivation will vary somewhat with the crop and local conditions. Cultivation should be frequent and not deep enough to injure the roots of the cultivated plant.

The roots feed the plant and every one that is broken injures the plant to that extent. Weeds are most easily killed just after their seed have germinated. This is usually just after a rain, so that cultivation should begin as soon as the ground is in order. The soil dries out as deep as it is stirred, and the young weed plants die before their roots get a hold in the moist soil.

Many farmers stop cultivating too early. It should be continued as long as the teams and implements can be driven through the field without injury to the crop. Many find it advantageous to use a one-horse cultivator after the crop is too large to use the two-horse outfit.

Cotton, corn, peanuts, kafir, milo, feterita and all other cultivated crops will suffer if you let weeds and grass grow in the same field with them. No farmer, therefore, should lose any opportunity to cultivate his crops if weeds are starting to grow.

Obtained laws establishing a state welfare commission and bureau of child hygiene, making certain a stronger race of Kansans instead of a gradual weakening of the state's sturdy pioneer stock.

Championed and worked for the passage of a better pension law for mothers.

Brought about the passage and prevented the weakening of the strongest bone-dry liquor law passed by any state.

Barred the boozier from ever holding a place on the state's payroll.

Governor Capper put Kansas right behind and sometimes in the lead of the nation in every vital war activity.

Provided for organizing Kansas from border to border for crop production on a plan afterwards adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Made more than 125 speeches the first eight months of the war in behalf of war activities including the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Liberty Bond campaigns.

Demanding and obtained clean moral surroundings and health conditions for Kansas boys at army cantonments.

Kept the food and fuel administrations in touch with actual crop and price conditions in Kansas and brought about an investigation by the government of the high prices charged for stock feed, resulting in a new price-fixing order and detail of two officers to see it is faithfully carried out.

Asked for federal loans to farmers in need of seed and feed.

Urged the necessity of fixing prices on things farmers must buy at a parity with the prices fixed for their products.

Also a modification of grain standards insuring to farmers the full milling value of their wheat.

Has persistently demanded in the name of Kansas—

A determined and vigorous prosecution of the war.

An immediate end of war plundering and price gouging.

The stripping of waste, graft, and all favoritism from war contracts.

The drafting of big incomes and excess war profits to pay the big end of the war's cost.

Complete and immediate wartime prohibition.—Seneca Tribune.

Governor Capper does not claim credit for having done all the above. He freely gives credit to members of the legislature and other state officials associated with him for having had a big part in this program, but Governor Capper was the moving spirit.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Memorial Bands

Where can I obtain the memorial bands which have a golden star on them? These are worn instead of regular mourning for any one who dies while serving in the army.

A. E.

I do not think they are kept in stock. Any first class dry goods store will have them made up as desired.

Homestead Entry

I filed on 160 acres of land in Kansas in 1906, proved up and sold it. I own no land now. Have I a right to file on any land in Colorado, if so, how much? Have I a right to file in any other state? I have been told that if I had not taken a quarter in Kansas, I could take a section in Colorado but that now I will have a right to only three quarters.

SUBSCRIBER.

Your informant was correct. The act applies to all the states in which there are public lands. Make application for grazing lands.

Deferred Classification

Does ship building exempt a man in the draft from overseas duty?

R. D. F.

I suppose you mean that the man is engaged in building ships for the government, or ships that are to be used in government transportation. It will give him a deferred classification but will not necessarily release him entirely from military service. Ship-builders are so much in demand at present that the government is not likely to call a competent ship car-penter into military service.

Can He Collect Wages?

A owns a farm and wanted B, his only son, to till the land, agreeing that at A's death B shall become the owner of the land. Because B married against his will A compelled him to leave the place. Can B collect wages for the time he worked on the farm since he was 21? B paid rent for the farm while he was working it.

G. Q. P.

If B worked on the land as a farm hand after he was 21 he can collect wages for that time, but cannot collect wages for the time he was a renter. During that time he was supposedly his own boss and was not in his father's employ.

Wish to Marry

A boy and girl wish to get married. The girl is not yet 21 years old. Will it be necessary for her father, who does not object to the wedding, to be present at the time of getting the license, or to give his consent in writing?

2. Does the girl in Kansas attain her majority at 18 or 21?

SUBSCRIBER.

If the girl is over 18 years old it is not necessary to have the consent of the parent.

2. The age of majority for females as well as males is 21. This has been the law since May 26, 1917.

Marriage of Minor

Can a girl under 18 years old marry without her parents' consent? If she marries, can her parents have the marriage annulled?

QUESTIONER.

Yes, a girl may marry without her parents' consent even if she is not 18 years old. Either she or her husband will have to swear falsely, in order to obtain the marriage license. The probate judge will lay himself liable to a fine of not less than \$100 if he issues the license knowing that the young lady is not 18 years old and does not have her parents' consent. The young lady or her husband making the false affidavit will be subject to a fine of not to exceed \$500. The marriage once consummated, however, will hold. It can be annulled only by a divorce court and the fact that the bride was not 18 and married without her parents' consent would not be grounds for granting a divorce.

Verbal Contract to Rent

A hires B, the contract being verbal, to work for one year and at the end of that time is to be given the rental of the farm. B left a good job in town to work on the farm with the intention of renting the farm next year. A is now planning to farm the place himself.

2. B, the hired man, has no way to get groceries except as A brings them. A has more substitutes than he desires to use and offers to sell them to B at the price he paid for them. Will A be permitted to sell them and will B do anything unlawful if he buys them?

SUBSCRIBER.

1. If B can show that he has performed his duties faithfully as a hired man during the first year he can hold A to his contract.

2. There is nothing unlawful in A's selling part of his substitutes to B and nothing unlawful in B's purchasing them. The government does not intend to compel anyone to eat the substitutes but does require that with

every purchase of flour he must buy a certain amount of substitutes.

Will He Be Called?

1. I am farming 214 acres of land. I wish to put in 100 acres of wheat this fall if I can stay at home long enough to harvest it. I am 26 years old and was married December 20, 1916.

2. Don't you think that 10 cents a bushel for threshing wheat is too much when there is just an engineer, water hauler, separator and tender with the threshing outfit?

I. E. C.

You are in a deferred class and will not be called unless there are not enough men in classes 1 and 2 to supply the demand. Of course no one can say at this time how soon the government will call for men from the deferred classes 3 and 4, but there is every probability that you will have time to put in your crop and harvest the same.

2. No. I do not consider 10 cents a bushel too much for threshing.

Labor saving devices are needed on every farm. Can't you write the Farmers Mail and Breeze about those you have found the most satisfactory?

Orchards Need Cultivation

Kansas orchards need special care and attention at this season of the year. The ground should be kept thoroughly cultivated around the young trees thruout the summer until they are well established or reach bearing age. Crusts should be broken to maintain a loose soil mulch 2 inches deep on the top of the soil. Competing weeds should be kept down. Those which are too close to the trees to be caught by the cultivator should be pulled up by hand or cut with the hoe.

Borers frequently enter the tree just below the ground, work in the growing layer beneath the bark, and either injure the trees badly, or kill them outright. A loose dirt mulch will aid in preventing injury from borers, because the mulch will not permit the ground to harden and shrink away from the tree. If the ground is dry and hard, it will shrink away from the tree and leave a crack which will shelter the borer while it is feeding and laying eggs. Furthermore, fine dirt will

smother soft-bodied insects like borers, and if a fine soil mulch is maintained against the very base of the tree, a borer is pretty certain to die before it can crawl down to where the bark is tender enough for it to feed.

Young trees should be shaped during the first few summers. The ideal fruit tree has a short trunk about 2 feet high. It should have about two to five main, outward spreading limbs. A little attention to pruning at the proper time will remedy any defect of that kind.

No Eastern Exposition

The war has caused the cancellation of the big Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial exposition which was to be held at Springfield, Mass., in September. This is the exposition which employed Secretary J. C. Simpson and took him from the Minnesota State Fair. The grounds and buildings at Springfield, Mass., are being used by the government for storage of war materials.



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Western Farmers Buy Sheep

Wool Growers Replace the Beef Cattle on Many Farms

BY FRANK M. CHASE

WESTERN FARMERS are getting into the sheep business. It is unlikely that the farms of the West will be entirely fenced for sheep and the dogs all killed in the next few years, but the tendency undoubtedly is toward the keeping of many small and medium-sized flocks. One reason for this has been the unsatisfactory state of the beef business. The three Epperson brothers of Reno county, Kansas, for instance, have given up the beef cattle business and placed sheep upon their farms in the last year and a half. From their success one never would guess their newness in the sheep business.

In January, 1917, W. C. Epperson purchased 49 breeding ewes for \$595. About November 1, he sold 49 lambs which weighed an average of 77 pounds apiece, topping the Kansas City market at \$17 the hundredweight. The ewes had yielded about six pounds of wool apiece which, with the lambs, brought a net income of about \$800. And the ewes were left. This was a very profitable deal for a man having

his first experience with sheep, and is especially so when the ease and cheapness with which the flock was fed and handled are considered.

From the time grass was available in the spring until September the sheep grazed at random—on the Epperson farm, also often along the road, and sometimes they went to neighboring farms 2 miles away. On the Epperson farm they grazed mainly in the corn, in the kafir and in the volunteer wheat. This farm was not fenced for sheep, so the flock wandered according to its fancy. Epperson had 25 acres of kafir last year, and in September the sheep were fenced on his own farm and fattened in the kafir. After having the kafir for pasture about two months the lambs weighed an average of 77 pounds apiece. It might be expected that this treatment would be rather severe on the kafir, yet Mr. Epperson sold \$1,000 worth of seed from the 25 acres. After this experience he is convinced that sheep raising comes as close to eating one's cake and having it too as anything

that the farm affords nowadays. A brother, Arthur Epperson, got into the sheep business at about the same time as W. C., kept his sheep in much the same way with good success, though the gains on his lambs were not quite so good. J. C. Epperson gave up his cattle also, buying a flock of 50 ewes last fall. Four of the ewes died but the remaining ones gave him a 100 per cent lamb crop, and he is looking forward to turning off a good bunch of lambs this fall.

The experience of J. C. Epperson shows how the government's request for more wheat is helping to put more sheep into the western states. While in the cattle business he raised considerable corn for feeding. Answering to the call for more wheat, however, and because without cattle he had much less use for corn, the 550 acres which he now operates is nearly all devoted to wheat, sheep fitting in well with wheat raising.

Little Labor Required

The shortage of labor is still another factor contributing to more sheep. They require less labor in their actual care than cattle, and the feed that they need can be produced more cheaply. With proper equipment the wheat crop can be handled all thru with tractor power, but with corn it is practically impossible to do so. That is the wartime policy of the Eppersons;

tractors to take care of the wheat, and sheep to Hooverize the waste places. All factors considered, it is a difficult policy to beat, though we should scarcely advocate the widespread abandonment of the beef business. Economic conditions are already attending to that matter too well.

Lyon county, Kansas, provides another instance where numerous farmers are finding refuge in sheep. As a result of a campaign to increase sheep raising instituted by the county agent, 2,000 breeding ewes have been brought into Lyon county since October 1, 1917. They were taken by about 50 farmers. The prices for these ewes ranged from \$10 to \$16 a hundredweight. The wool clip was fair, ranging from 7½ to 8 pounds to the ewe. Rains interfered somewhat with the lamb crop, this being about 80 per cent. Mutton prices doubtless will be good in the fall, as also will be the returns from wool next spring; consequently there is every indication, barring individual losses, that these Lyon county farmers will make a good profit on their sheep.

These instances are not just isolated cases of increased interest in sheep. The same kinds of extension work and sheep experience are being duplicated in many places thruout the West, and argue well for the re-establishment of the sheep industry upon a plane commensurate with its importance. If this can come about the thousands of words and barrels of ink used for more sheep and fewer dogs will be more than justified.

Prices for Threshing Vary

There has been a wide variation in prices for threshing grain this year on account of the shortage of labor and the increasing cost of fuel and other materials. In some states threshermen planned to charge as high as 50 cents a bushel for threshing, and that has made action by the National Food Administration imperative. Mr. Hoover is organizing threshing committees in every wheat growing county which are to determine a just threshing fee. Profiteering will be guarded against. Increased fees are to be expected, however, because of the increased machinery costs and the general rising scale of prices. Threshing rates have remained practically the same as in 1911 when wheat was \$1. Wheat prices have doubled since then and the threshing charges must be permitted to keep pace with the advance, officials believe. No uniform schedule of fees can be drawn up because of varying local conditions.

Fee schedules have been agreed upon already in many sections in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. As the season advances, Minnesota, Illinois, Montana and the Dakotas will be reached. Oklahoma prices range from 10 to 18 cents a bushel in some districts. Missouri's scales are from 6 to 10 cents. One Illinois district has fixed its price as low as 8 cents a bushel. At Ellsworth, Kan., uniform prices of 10, 13 and 15 cents a bushel have been set by the threshermen according to whether the farmers provide all help and board, whether he provides board without help, or whether the threshing boss provides all help and board. At Marysville farmers and threshermen have agreed on 6 cents a bushel for oats and 9 cents for wheat when the threshers provide the fuel. When the farmers provide the fuel the price is to be half a cent lower. At Great Bend farmers agreed on 12 cents a bushel for threshing wheat, but the threshermen refused to make a lower rate than 15 cents a bushel. This shows the need for regulation of this matter by the National Food Administration acting thru the state authorities. An increase of only one cent a bushel for threshing fees would cost American farmers about 10 million dollars.

Threshing machine owners are to be licensed and will be under the supervision of the threshing division of the National Food Administration, newly created to handle the problems of harvesting.

In each county in the wheat belt, the county food administrator has been asked to organize a threshing committee to determine all questions of fees and harvesting on the basis of local conditions.

Not "our bit" to the call, but our best and our all.

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Plow your field, follow at once with the harrow and then the Culti-Packer. You can pull the two together if you have a tractor.

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Put the Culti-Packer right back of the drill and you will firm the soil around the seed, hasten sprouting and get the most even, sturdy stand of wheat you ever had.

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Raising Skimmilk Calves

THE NEW calf usually is left with the dam for one day only; if the udder is greatly inflamed or the calf is very weak it is kept with the cow for several days. It is fed whole milk for about 2 weeks; at first three times a day, later twice a day, and is then gradually changed to skimmilk in the course of a week or 10 days. Fresh warm skimmilk is fed from this time on until weaning time, at from 4 to 5 months of age.

The time of changing from whole milk to skimmilk varies according to the vigor and the value of the calves. It is aimed to place them on skimmilk soon after 2 weeks, unless some special reason renders it desirable to continue the feeding of whole milk for a longer period. It has been abundantly proved, both by direct experiments and by the experience of practical dairy farmers, that as thrifty and vigorous calves can be raised on skimmilk with proper supplementary grain feeds as on whole milk, and the expense of raising the calves will be reduced to nearly one-fourth by this method of feeding. Direct experiments have shown that the feeding value of whole milk and skimmilk for young stock stands in a ratio of about 2 to 1, while the common wholesale or creamery prices of the two products are about 8 to 1.

At the time the calf is put on the skimmilk it receives a small amount of grain mixture that is increased gradually from less than $\frac{1}{4}$ pound daily to about 2 pounds at weaning time. Bright, fine alfalfa hay or grain hay is kept before the calves during this period, as well as clean drinking water and salt. The grain mixture for the calves is changed from time to time, according to the special feeds at hand. It generally is composed of standard dairy feeds only, like barley, oats, wheat middlings, dried beet pulp and linseed meal.

Treat Scours Promptly

One of the common causes of failure in raising calves is that of over-feeding, which usually results in scouring. When scouring occurs the amount of milk fed should be reduced immediately, or in severe cases no milk given until the trouble ceases. If no improvement follows special means must be taken to stop the scouring.

There are a number of remedies for this trouble that usually may be applied with satisfactory results. One of the simplest is castor oil, 2 tablespoonfuls being given with the milk or alone, once a day. Another remedy is a weak solution of formaldehyde. A stock solution is made up of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of commercial formaldehyde added to 1 pint of water, and a teaspoonful of this solution is given in the milk to every pint. Blood meal also often will prove effective, being stirred into the milk in the proportion of one teaspoonful a feed; this also is a good tonic for weak young calves. Soluble blood meal or blood flour is preferably used for this purpose.

Treatment for Milk Fever

Milk fever occurs usually within a short time after calving. High-producing cows, especially those in good flesh, are most frequently affected. The symptoms are an uneasiness and restlessness which may develop into excitement. The cow may move wildly about; her limbs become weak, resulting in a staggering gait. She soon falls down with her head turned toward the flank, and becomes unconscious.

The method of treatment is very simple, and if employed in time is usually successful. Air is pumped thru the milk ducts of the teats until the udder is distended. A tape is then tied about the teat to prevent the escape of air. A single inflation is often sufficient, but if the air escapes before the animal recovers, the udder should be reinflated. Recovery usually takes place within a few hours after the treatment is applied.

Inflation can best be accomplished by using a milk-fever outfit, which

can be purchased from any dealer in veterinary supplies. It consists of a metal milk tube which is connected to an air pump by means of rubber tubing. Between the air pump and the milk tube is a chamber containing absorbent cotton for filtering the air before it enters the udder. Before using the apparatus, the milk tube and rubber tubing should be disinfected by being boiled or by being dipped into a strong solution of carbolic acid or coal-tar disinfectant, and the udder washed with soap and water. A towel may be laid below the udder to aid in preventing infection during the process of inflation.

As a precaution against the occurrence of the disease, part of the milk may be left in the udder during the first two or three days after freshening.

Dairy Bull Needs Care

BY C. H. STAPLES

The bull is usually the most valuable member of the dairy herd and should have good care and attention. He should be provided with comfortable quarters, which should include a shed or barn to protect him from cold and heat. He should be fed all the roughage he will consume, some succulence and a sufficient quantity of grain to keep him in good physical condition. If possible, the bull should be placed in a pasture lot that not only will provide grass but also plenty of room for exercise.

The herd bull should be handled carefully and never trifled with. It is best to let only one man handle the bull. This attendant should not fear him and should be strong enough to manage the animal properly. After the bull is old enough for service, or when he is 1 year old he should have a strong ring placed in his nose and be handled with a staff. The herd bull should be groomed and brushed in order to keep his hair and skin in good condition. He should be kept in a separate enclosure and never allowed to run with the dairy herd. He should be allowed to serve a cow only once while she is in heat.

Save Butterfat in Whey

In an unusually interesting letter to the U. S. Food Administration, H. C. Larson, a Wisconsin dairyman and swine breeder, points out the desirability of recovering the butterfat remaining in whey after cheese has been manufactured.

The amount is about one-half of one per cent, equivalent to 5 pounds of butterfat in 1,000 pounds of whey. "Butterfat is worth from \$800 to \$1000 a ton," Mr. Larson declares, "and to permit it to be left in the whey and fed to hogs or other farm animals is extravagance in the extreme when it can be recovered so easily by the separation of the whey and manufactured into a first class article of food. Not to do so in these times is certainly wasteful and unpatriotic. Whey is being separated at a number of cheese factories in the state and our own factory is installing the machinery now."

The butterfat recovered, according to Mr. Larson, has a value about double the cost of reclaiming it, which makes this conservation measure a thoroughly good business undertaking.

Food Value of Milk

The milk is sometimes used as a beverage, the fundamental reason for the existence of the present vast traffic in milk is the fact that milk is one of our most important foods. Not only does it offer energy in a readily available form, but the amount and variety of the compounds contained in milk make it a peculiarly valuable food for growing children. The present consumption of milk in this country is only about 0.6 pint per capita a day, altho from the standpoint of protein, which is especially needed by the growing child, or from the standpoint of total energy as utilized by the adult, much more food value is obtainable from milk for a given sum of money than can be purchased in any comparable food.



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Acknowledged by cow owners the world over to be the closest skimming, the easiest running and the longest wearing separator

360 pounds of butter would have been needed to buy this machine in 1914.

255 pounds of butter will buy it now.

96 bushels of wheat would have been needed to buy this machine in 1914.

55 bushels of wheat will buy it now.

139 bushels of corn would have been needed to buy this machine in 1914.

87 bushels of corn will buy it now.

There never has been a time when you needed a De Laval so much. There never was a time when you could so well afford to buy it.

Don't waste food and money and time trying to get along without a cream separator, or with a half-worn-out or inferior machine. Order your De Laval NOW when you need it most.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him write to the nearest office for new catalog or any desired information.

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Only thirty and a half days more. Just thirty and a half days left to get the benefit of my low price proposition on cream separators. It is positively your last chance to save big money on a new genuine Galloway Separator. Write at once. Act now, today before it is too late and come in for your share the lowest price ever named on such a high grade machine.

MY NEW LOW PRICES CLOSE AT MIDNIGHT AUG. 1

From now until Aug. 1st, you can get a genuine Galloway at less than \$46.90—the old low record price for the 375 lb. size, 500 lb., 550 lb., 900 lb., are also lower than ever before. You get a big value in any size you want. Galloway never gave such a big slice of the melon before.

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We must have more room to manufacture tractors. England alone has bought over a thousand from us to help win the war, so to make room quickly, we will sacrifice a few thousands of made up separators guaranteed to skim rated capacity. Sold on 90 days' trial or 180 milking test.

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Rush your order at once. We have all four good sizes ready for shipment—375 lb., 500 lb., 550 lb., 900 lb. Every machine guaranteed to skim rated capacity. Sold on 90 days' trial or 180 milking test.

The Wm. Galloway Company
43 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia.

Remember this offer expires Aug. 1st

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Buy Now!

Write at Once for the new low price. See what you can save if you buy now.

Write Tonight Sure

Plows 8 Acres in One Day

The Prairie Dog Tractor is a wonder. It is a small, light tractor with great strength and speed. It will do your plowing, harrowing, listing, planting, drilling. It pulls your binder, mower, corn harvester, manure spreader and is equipped with belt pulley with 18-horsepower under the belt that will grind your feed, pump your water, saw your wood, and do every kind of farm work. The Prairie Dog is a Time-Saver and a Money-Maker. The price is surprisingly low. There is some satisfaction in this machine as you can run it on high or low speed, handle it like an automobile and it is full spring mounted and rides as easy as a buggy.

The Prairie Dog Tractor will do the work in one day that a team will do in four and you can plow your ground and work it while it is in good shape to work—ahead of the drouths and ahead of the floods. Remember the price is right. Send for free circular and full information today. It will pay you big. Kansas City Hay Press Company, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

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Write for price and FREE sample.

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Farmers Mail and Breeze	\$1.00
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Farmers Mail and Breeze	\$1.00
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Enclosed find \$.... for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No. for the term of one year.

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With the Home Makers

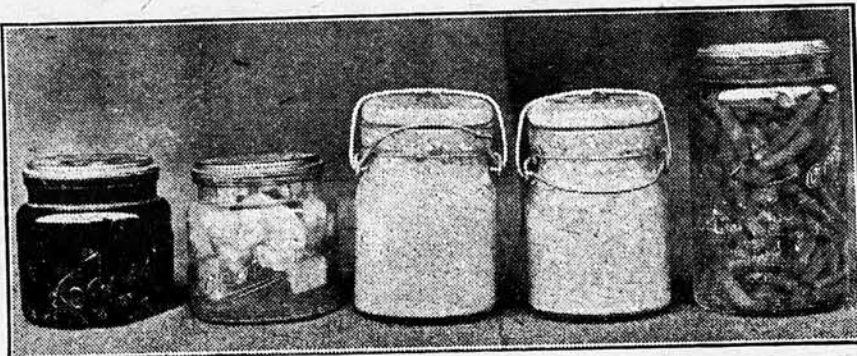
Jefferson County Women Go to Canning School

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

WE HAVE had our two days at canning school. The classes met in practice work for about 5 hours each day. We had not a large attendance as almost every wheat grower was busy harvesting wheat. The extra men to cook for took a good deal of time and, in many cases, the women who did not drive cars could not have the horses to drive. But, tho our first day attendance did not number over 25, no one could see that it lessened the club leaders' enthusiasm. We had both state and county club leaders with us.

All necessary tools were arranged in an orderly manner on a long work table. The products to be canned and dried were all sorted, cleaned and ready for use. Salt and sugar were in

be used on or over the stove. He said he used these for demonstration purposes. If he were drying fruits or vegetables in a home, especially a farm home, he would use the sun. The Kansas combination of wind and sun is ideal for drying purposes. If one can arrange to have a circulation of air above, below and all around, it will make the best dried product. This is easily accomplished here by using two wire trays. One may be placed above the other with the product spread on the bottom one. The upper wire tray is a better cover than mosquito netting as it does not touch the fruit. All wire should be coated with paraffin—a preserver for galvanized wire and a protection from paint for other wire. The indoor driers that we used were



open containers and ready for the measuring spoon. The cans to be used were in the lard can of boiling water. They were placed there when the cool water was set on to boil. As fast as one can was filled and placed in the boiling water another empty was fished out. The hot cans were handled with tongs that cost but 35 cents but are worth \$35 to the home canner. Our list of canned products included peas, peas and new potatoes, beans, greens, tomatoes, beets, carrots, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, apricots, fruit juices, and rabbit. We dried peas, green and yellow beans, cabbage, beets and gooseberries.

Blanching by Steam

That we might retain the original color of the vegetables, we steamed them in blanching instead of placing them in boiling water. The time required was the same as tho we had boiled them. This was from 5 to 10 minutes for all but the new potatoes, the greens and the tomatoes. We are not sure but what the tomatoes required 5 minutes instead of 1 1/2 that the bulletin states is sufficient. The greens were blanched 15 minutes in live steam and the new potatoes, 10.

All the vegetables were plunged into cold water. This made it an easy task to slip off the skins of the beets, carrots and new potatoes. Knowing from experience what cream gravy will do for a mixture of new potatoes and peas, we put them together. While the peas were blanched 5 minutes and the potatoes 10, they were sterilized together, 3 1/4 hours. This long sterilization sometimes makes the potatoes mushy in appearance. Ours happened to be new enough to keep their original shape. The carrots required only 90 minutes in the boiling water to be sterilized; the beets, beans and greens, in pint cans, required 2 hours. The tomatoes required 20 minutes.

No fruit was canned in the open kettle method. Mr. Hall talked about the ease of the cold-pack or can method as compared with standing over a cook stove, watching a kettle of fruit. It isn't safe to leave it with a hot fire burning underneath; it must be poured hot into hot jars and sealed while hot. The other way requires a scalded or tempered can, some clean fruit to place in it, some hot sirup to pour over it and fill the can, partial sealing, placing in boiling water and—then you may sit down for 20 minutes and rest. At the end of that time you should remove your cans, complete the sealing and stand on the lid end, if mason jars are used, to test the seal. Mr. Hall had two kinds of driers to

ful, was the local preacher. He was wise enough to see that one form of community work leads to another; that men and women who are brought together to work for their own good and their club's good will acquire a habit of co-operation and a pride that will make them work for the local school and the local church. It has been said that few canning clubs have met in school house or church without improving the building.

The club leader urged all to attend the state fair on club day. It is expected that the U. S. club leader for Northern and Western states, Mr. Benson, will be there on that day. We ended our two days' work with a fine feeling and strong enthusiasm to help "can the Kaiser."

Liven up Your Exhibits

The success or failure of a county or community fair depends even more upon the arrangement of the products than upon the products themselves. With good arrangement inferior products have a fair chance of deceiving some eyes, but with poor arrangement the most choice products must suffer.

A good exhibit must first attract; second, hold the attention; and third, give the spectator beneficial ideas to carry away with him. Select your material for an exhibit with a view to simplicity and uniformity and the convenience of the judges; select just a relatively small amount of each product.

If you cannot set up your material before it goes to the community, county or state fair, at least plan it on paper with rough drawings, so you will know how it is going to look on its table or stepping rack, or whatever its setting is. Remember the principle of balance; do not, for example, have one end of the table top-heavy in effect.

If the products are uniform in number and size; if the pyramids or heaps or plates are similar in appearance, you will avoid this lack of balance which is so confusing to the eye.

Be careful not to have colors clashing; study the way a skillful horticulturist harmonizes the colors in his displays. Remember the necessity of careful spacing and of straight lines; do not have containers crowded together; separate them and fill in the gaps with lines of leaves or moss which the eye can follow with a sense of pleasure.

Have in mind the necessity of a tasteful covering of white or green cheesecloth or paper, to get an inconspicuous and pleasing background. The railing that guards your exhibit should appear less like a protection than like a kind of frame to set off the exhibits.

Label the exhibit only with the entry tag, until after the judges give their decisions; then at once put on the names of the prize winners.

Whatever posters or signs you use should be simple and brief, says a writer in the Country Gentleman. Too much printing or writing or condensation tires the mind of the spectator and keeps him from carrying away anything important. Signs should be hung on the walls or above the products, not upon the products.

Wherever possible, introduce action. Have your live products in the foreground—that is your boys and girls and men and women who are demonstrating; who are showing what they have done. The garments should hang on the wall, and the corn lie on the shelves, but the live exhibits must be in front, working—canning, drying, demonstrating progress.

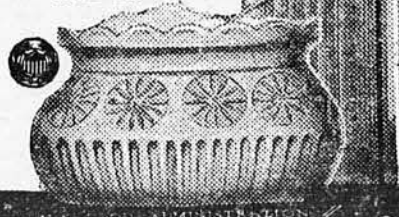
A club sending an exhibit to a fair should pack it in strong uniform boxes, each of which should be carefully labeled inside, and marked on the outside with the lot number, the class of exhibit and the name and address of the sender, so that it can be placed properly when it reaches the fair without being immediately opened up. This method means convenience for the expressman, for the superintendent of the exhibit and for the judges.

Rye is a Nutritious Food

Housewives can do their part by learning how to use rye as a wartime substitute for wheat. Rye bread has been almost the foundation of the diet of the people in northern Europe while rye porridge has taken the place of our oatmeal as a breakfast dish. Rye is equal to the other cereals in nutritive value and in bread making, its

SUGAR MUST BE SAVED!

A teaspoonful means nothing. You say: Yet a heaping teaspoonful saved each meal for 120 days for each of the 100,000,000 persons in the United States makes a pile as big as the Woolworth building—enough to supply the entire armed forces of the nation.



gluten value is next to that of wheat. It makes flesh and gives strength and endurance.

Rye flour is generally mixed with some wheat flour in bread making as alone it is too dark and likely to be soft and soggy. A good proportion for bread dough is 6 pounds of rye to 2 pounds of wheat to 2 yeast cakes. Such a mixture of rye and wheat will save many pounds of wheat flour for the allies. The following recipes using rye will give variation to wheatless days:

Rye Bread—To 1 cup of scalded milk and 1 cup of boiling water add 1½ teaspoons of salt. When lukewarm add 1 yeast cake dissolved in ¼ cup of lukewarm water and 3 cups of flour. Beat thoroughly, cover and let rise until light. Add rye meal until the dough is stiff enough to knead, knead thoroughly, let rise, shape in loaves, let rise again, and bake.

Rye Muffins—Mix and sift 1 cup of rye meal, ¾ cup of flour, ¼ cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon of salt, and 5 teaspoons of baking powder. Add 1 cup of milk gradually, 1 well beaten egg, and 3 tablespoons of melted fat. Bake in a hot oven in greased muffin pans 25 minutes.

Rye Drop Cakes—Mix and sift ¾ cup of rye meal, ¾ cup of flour, 2½ teaspoons of baking powder, and ½ teaspoon of salt. Add ½ cup of milk gradually, 2 tablespoons of molasses, and 1 well beaten egg, and bake.

An Icebox for Baby's Milk

In hot weather when the baby's feedings for the day have been prepared, the food should be placed in bottles, corked with sterile cotton, and placed in the refrigerator.

Before feeding the baby, the bottle should be placed in a pitcher or jar of warm water and left there until the milk is warm enough for the baby.

The following homemade icebox, as described by Holt and Shaw, will answer if a more elaborate refrigerator is not available.

Get from your grocer a deep box about 18 inches square and put 3 inches of sawdust in the bottom. Place two pails in this box, one a smaller pail, inside the other, and fill the space between the outer pail and the box with sawdust. The nursing bottles filled with milk are placed in the inner pail. This pail is then filled with cracked ice, which surrounds the bottle. The inner pail should have a tin cover.

Nail several thicknesses of newspaper on the under side of the cover of the box. This icebox should be kept covered and in a shady, cool place. The water from the melted ice should be poured off and the ice renewed at least each day.

Proper use of even a makeshift icebox of this type will keep the milk so that the baby can go thru the summer season without a succession of digestive disturbances.

To Keep Cool and Well

To enjoy the summer despite the heat, eat plenty of fruits, vegetables and cool, not ice cold milk, but very little meat, eggs and other heavy foods.

Drink much water, at least 6 or 8 glasses a day, but not quantities of ice water or other iced beverages.

Bathe daily or twice a day—a cool sponge or shower bath in the morning and a tub bath at night.

Sleep 8 hours outdoors if possible and at least in moving air.

Provide a cross current of air for your bedroom by opening a window on one side and a door or window on the opposite side.

Dress lightly. White clothes throw off heat while dark ones absorb and hold heat.

Avoid alcoholic drinks.

Don't overeat or overexert your strength.

Don't worry about the heat.

Serve Salads on Hot Days

A good many housewives are serving salads for the main luncheon or supper dish this hot weather. Recipes are given here for some of the salads which the Food Administration suggests can be used as main dishes:

Cottage Cheese and Celery Balls—Mix equal parts of cottage cheese and finely chopped celery, form into balls, and serve on lettuce as a salad. Nuts may be used instead of the celery or

with it and the balls may be rolled in nuts.

Jellied Egg Salad—Slice hard-boiled eggs and line a mold with them, pouring in sufficient chicken jelly to fill the mold. When it begins to thicken, stir gently so as to mix the eggs with the jelly. When cold, place on a platter and heap mayonnaise dressing around the jelly. Garnish with parsley.

Beet and Potato Salad—Cut equal quantities of beets and potatoes into small balls with a vegetable cutter. Put the potatoes in mayonnaise dressing, to which has been added a few chopped olives and chives. Dip the beets in vinegar, and dish alternately, serving all on leaf lettuce.

Tongue Salad—Boil, skin, trim, and slice 1 tongue, cut in dice, add the whites of 6 hard-boiled eggs and 3 stalks of celery cut into cubes. Mix thoroughly with boiled dressing and serve at once.

Pretty Pattern for Silk Suit

Dress 8815 is just the style you wish for the new silk or cotton frock. The waist is both gathered and tucked at the back and the skirt is two gored. Sizes 16, 18, and 20 years.

Silk suits are always stylish during the summer season and No. 8832-8831 is one of the best models. The wide



shawl collar of coat 8832 is rounded at the back and bound with braid. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' skirt 8831 is made in four gores. A very wide belt of the material is finished with a buckle at the front. Sizes, 16 and 18 years and 20, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. State size and number of pattern when ordering.

Canning Saves Shipping

Dry, can and preserve everything possible and store in every available container. Every million jars or cans that are filled by housewives this year for home use will release an identical quantity of commercially canned goods for shipment to the cantonments or abroad. Housewives are advised not to attempt commercial canning this year unless they have a certain market for their goods because of the many difficulties in the way of disposing of small amounts of canned goods. If you have a surplus of canned produce, share your surplus with your neighbors.

Ten manufacturers of rubber rings for glass jars have raised the quality of the rings to a standard required by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the assurance of good rings should encourage an increased output of canned products among the home canners. Manufacturers of glass jars, stone crockery ware, tin cans and fibre boxes are also co-operating in improving their products and in securing a

sufficient supply to meet the summer's demands.

One billion 500 million quarts of canned foods is the goal which the U. S. Department of Agriculture is urging housewives to reach in 1918. Three thousand home demonstration agents are ready to help the nation to this goal. More than 30,000 canning club boys and girls are ready to give demonstrations at public meetings in their communities. Surely it will not be because of ignorance if any food products are wasted this year.

You Needn't Look Old

One of the woes of the middle-aged woman—nowadays, is that her throat looks lined and old when she puts on a dress with a comfortable and fashionable open neck. Lemon juice is a very good remedy and peroxide of hydrogen is another. Either may be rubbed on and left overnight without any danger of injury. Buttermilk is also very whitening.

To strengthen the muscles of the throat and to make the tissue firm, exercise is necessary. Before rising, push the pillow down under your shoulders and let your head drop back. Stretch the whole body as vigorously as you can, and the effort will start the blood circulating pleasantly. Raise the head and let it go slowly back again several times. In the afternoon bathe the neck and throat with hot softened water and rub with a skin cream or olive oil. Then do these exercises: Bend the head as far back as you can, then as far forward on the chest five times. Then roll the head around five times. Remove the remnants of the cream and rub over the skin a bit of ice.

The creams and skin foods and cleansers to be bought are legion, but among the simple remedies which any woman can have in her home are oatmeal, starch and barley. The first is most valuable for softening the bath water and whitening one's skin; starch used in the bath smooths rough skins and softens the water also; while barley water is good as a skin food for washing the hands and face, according to a writer in the Mother's Magazine. When you have had a busy day in the kitchen or at some vigorous housework, wash your face with cream or buttermilk and see how it takes away the red, overheated appearance of the skin. Use rain-water for washing the face and hair when you can. A little white of egg rubbed on the face and allowed to dry there is very nourishing and smooths away the tired lines.

Watch Your Child's Eyes

One-fifth of the school children in the United States are handicapped by defective vision, according to recent investigations. Parents should take more thought as to the condition of their children's eyes during the years when the harm is most likely to be done and when trouble can most readily be prevented or cured.

Improper or insufficient food, neglect and illness are among the causes which interfere with growth and healthy development of the body in every part and no doubt affect the growing eyes in the same way. But even when the fundamental laws of good health have been observed and when the eyes are strong and healthy to begin with, they should have very special care from the moment of birth.

Too often babies are allowed to lie in their carriages with the sun shining directly into their eyes, or are permitted to look straight into a bright artificial light, thus working harm to the delicate nerves of the eye. Children also strain their eyes by reading or doing other close work in a poor light, or too soon after illness, when the eyes are particularly subject to injury.

It is necessary that parents know what the care of the eyes involves and so safeguard this precious sense in their children that the inefficiency and unhappiness resulting from defective vision shall be steadily reduced. Two bulletins of the Children's Year contain information about the care of the eyes. They are "Prenatal Care," and "Infant Care." These bulletins may be obtained free from the Chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and every mother should send for them.

Soak celery and cabbage for 15 or 20 minutes before using so that any insects or worms will come out.

\$20.00 Sweep Feed Grader. **\$26.00** Salvaged Steel Wind Mill.

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

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

Fashion Book FREE!

For a limited time we will send our big fashion book illustrating and describing 200 latest styles for ladies and children to all who send us six cents in postage stamps to pay cost of mailing. Address, The Household Pattern Dept., 7, Topeka, Kansas.



Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send us two 3-months' subscriptions to the Household at 10 cents each. Magazine contains from 20 to 32 pages of stories and departments monthly. Address **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. B.14, Topeka, Kansas**



Service Flag

The Flag of Distinction

Every Home, Club, Sunday School, Church or Business House furnishing a boy for Uncle Sam should honor him by displaying the **Service Flag** officially adopted by the United States Government. The flags are 12x18 inches in size. Sewed cotton flag cloth—cotton heading and teeth grommets.

For the next few days we will send one of these flags free and postpaid for one 3-year subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$2.00. Orders are filled with flags with a single star. If more than one star is wanted add 10 cents for each extra star.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Ks.

Gentlemen—Enclosed, find \$2.00 for which send Farmers Mail and Breeze three years, with a service flag free as premium.

Name.....

Address.....

House Dress Pattern FREE!



A simple practical model. The busy house worker will readily appreciate the good features of this design. The front closing makes adjustment easy. The sleeve may be in either of the two lengths portrayed. The dress is a one-piece model, with the fullness confined under the belt. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The skirt measures about 2½ yards at the foot.

Special 20 Day Offer. To quickly introduce The Household, a big story and family magazine, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 25 cents for a one-year subscription and we will send you this House Dress Pattern Free. Be sure to give size and say you want dress pattern number 2359. Address

THE HOUSEHOLD
Dress Dept. 32, Topeka, Kansas

Young Kansans at Work

Did You Ever Hear a Crow Talk?

BY EDWIN TARISSE

IN ALL times and countries man has regarded crows with superstitious awe, as birds of omen, the familiars of witches and evil sprites, and the confidants of deities whom they never failed to betray.

It was satisfactorily established by the old writers that the crows got their blackness in punishment for their sins. It seems to have been a useless punishment, for there is no living thing that shows in its actions less evidence of a repentant spirit. Instead of being ashamed of their blackness, crows, as an Indian writer has said, "swagger in it, and pretend that they chose that exact shade for themselves."

It is a strange fact that they are most closely allied to the jays and magpies, on one hand, and to birds of paradise on the other. The classical legend that they were originally white gains some support from the frequency from which albinos appear among all kinds of crows.

The voice of almost every member of the crow family has in its very harshness an unbirdlike and partly human quality that could not fail to impress the primitive imagination. In spite of the common idea that crows do nothing but caw, the old augurers recognized no less than 65 intonations of the raven's voice, each with its

special significance. From the ringing "Rahk! rahk! rahk!" of the hooded crow, the Swedes have borrowed their fierce cheer, the finest battle cry possessed by any people.

Nearly all the true crows, as well as many of their near relatives, will pick up more or less of human speech, in captivity, and it is sometimes hard to believe that the slyness with which they invest their remarks, their aptness and intonation, are altogether accidental.

On Circus Day

The day the circus passes by,
My sister acts so very shy;
She's 'fraid of elephants, and she
Just hides and cuddles up to me.

But when the lion gives a growl
That makes old Fido howl and howl,
I'm glad that sister's there with me—
I cuddle up to her, you see!

—Youth's Companion.

Hikers and Pikers

It was a beautiful, balmy morning—one of those warm, sunshiny days which tell of spring and invite all to enjoy a care-free day in the open air.

Perhaps all of us have experienced days like this one and more than likely spring has called to us in its ever-charming way and we have been tempted to run away from the indoor occupation which has held us in check for months.

At any rate this was true of some high school students who had become very tired of attending school six days a week, rain or shine, and had decided to run away.

It all came about in this manner. All of the students live quite a distance from school and in repairing thither the morning's beauties together with indications of spring had extended to some of them the old invitation and before long some such proposition as this went before the house: "This is an ideal day for a hike; let's play hooky." Nor was it long in going into effect. There was an undue amount of assembling in the hall, much giggling, beckoning and subdued talking, then quiet ensued and the hall was empty.

When school began there were nine students who had remained to assume the day's duties, but when the day's tasks were completed and school dismissed, there was a surprise in store for the so-called "fraidy cats." Along with the teachers they were invited into the domestic science apartment where a table, set for 12 persons was provided with dainty refreshments. They had scarcely entered the domestic science room when they were confronted with the fact that the hikers were returning.

The hall was again crowded with students but one would scarcely have recognized them as the jolly group who had filled the hall that morning. They were a sunburned, weary, hungry and not too pleasant looking group. Finding the doors of the domestic science room locked, they determined to find the cause. When they saw the pleasant, happy looking twelve, coolly eating and chatting merrily, they set up the cry, "Pikers! pikers! pikers!" Then they wearily turned toward the as-

sembly room where they searched diligently for a trace of the next day's assignments, but finding none they took their books and started for home.

All that week the hikers received their "reward" studying late at night. Until the end of the term some were haunted by the question: Will our promotion slips or diplomas bear the necessary signature?

In the end all was right, but this might not always be the case, and the suffering of these poor souls may serve as an example for other students who may be tempted to run away from their duties.

M. T.

You're Invited to the Party

Every boy and girl in Kansas—severally and in toto—as the lawyers say when they wish to make it extra binding, is hereby cordially and officially and lawfully and legally invited to Governor Capper's annual birthday party in July. No further notice, passports or credentials are required—just come and be welcome.

The party will be held this year as usual, but on Saturday, July 13, instead of the 14th, the regular date, which this time falls on Sunday. It will be a statewide party this year, so that it may include all the Governor's young friends, and he wants them all to come, if only as a partial reward for what they have done to help Kansas win the war. The announcement is made a week ahead, that they may make their plans accordingly.

The party is to be held in Garfield Park, Topeka, which has many acres of fine shade trees and all kinds of wholesome amusement devices for boys and girls of all ages, and the park and everything in it, including ice cream and refreshment booths, will belong to the guests that day. Physicians and nurses have always been in attendance, but never have been needed. One of the state's best brass bands will play all day.

Within the last 10 years, as an annual event, Governor Capper's party for young folks has come to have the same delightful significance as the annual visit of Barnum's circus had for the children of 40 years ago, and nobody has a better time at the parties than the Governor himself.

Do You Know the Flowers?

Each of these questions may be answered with the name of a flower.

1. With what was John punished?
2. With what were his sisters punished?
3. When Lily left home with what did she kiss her mother?
4. What did her mother say?
5. The mother was sad. What did she have?

Send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of postcards will be awarded the first five boys and girls sending correct answers. The answer to the puzzle in the June 22 issue is, "A man is known by the company he keeps." Prize winners are Helen Early, Topeka, Kan.; Kenneth Clemons, Junction City, Kan.; Darrell Holt, Lawrence, Kan.; Dean Spires, Cawker City, Kan.; Florence Hayne, Abilene, Kan.

Little Mary went into the country on a visit. Walking in the garden, she chanced to spy a peacock, a bird she had never before seen. She ran quickly into the house and cried out: "O grandma, come out and see! There's an old chicken in full bloom!"

"What are you plunging back in that water for? You just swam ashore."
"Sure, I had to save myself first. Now I am going back to get Moike."

SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks for 10 Cents.

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

Say, "I saw your ad in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

Like a Hambletonian Horse



GOODRICH SERVICE VALUE TIRES

THE all-around usefulness of the Hambletonian Horse is proverbial on the farm. A fine looker, yet a husky worker. At the plough he pulls with the best; in a neat roadster he steps a gait with the speediest. He rides fine, or he will carry a load. You know him, you men of the farm, for a Kentucky thoroughbred, and a pulling horse in one.

Goodrich Tires are the Hambletonians of tires. Fine lookers, speedy, yet husky workers for heavy loads and rough going, they fit all-around service of the farm as no other tires.

Like the Hambletonian Horse, they have pedigree. The scientific and workmanship skill of the oldest and largest rubber factory is in them. Like the name Hambletonian, Goodrich stands for prestige.

But Goodrich does not ask you to buy on blind faith. It proves its tires for you as an assayer proves gold, or a chemist food, before it assures you the tested service of—

GOODRICH SERVICE VALUE TIRES

That word, *tested*, is the last word in tires for the farmer. It means that Goodrich Test Car Fleets, six of them, throughout the year 1917, battled Goodrich Tires from state to state, mauling them over sand, gravel and rock roads through mud, snow and frozen slush; and the tires proved their durability in mileage that ran to 4,178,744 tire miles.

Think of it, more than 4,000,000 miles of mileage vouch for the sure service of Goodrich Tires. The roads of every region of our country—perhaps the roads that run by your own farm—vouch for their strength.

These tires coin themselves into real money for you, the same as your ploughs and your reapers.

Whatever tires you need; for an automobile large or small, for your truck, bicycle, or motor cycle, the Goodrich brand is your guide to sure service. You know it of old from the service of the Goodrich Hipress Boot.

The husky, generous size of Goodrich Pneumatic Tires tell you their strength at a glance. Actual working tests show Goodrich Truck Tires outwear steel.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY

THE CITY OF GOODRICH · AKRON, OHIO.

For Sale at every Goodrich Branch and Depot

Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires are Stocked

Buy from Goodrich Dealers Located Everywhere



Get the Greatest Degree of Service—Full Value from Your Automobile or Tractor

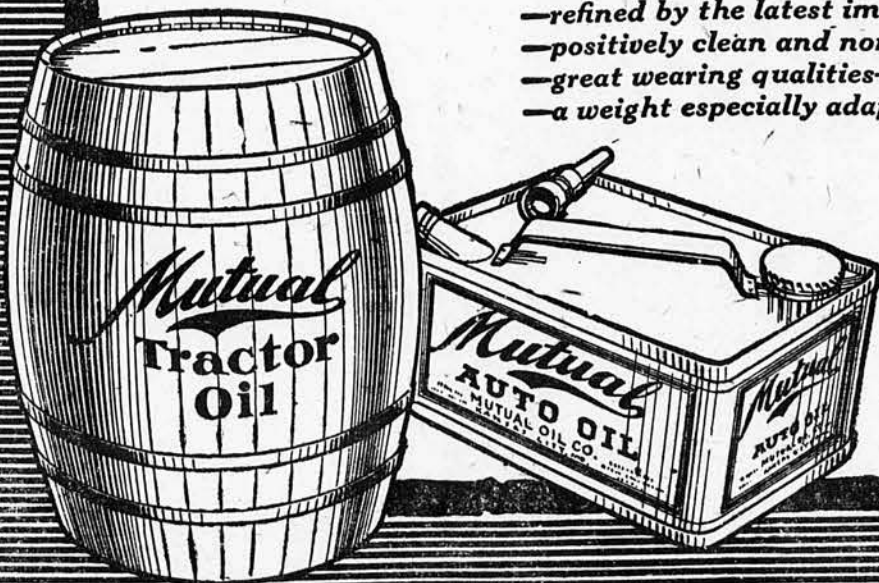
Friction is the greatest thief in the world. It is ever at work to steal power, to break down efficiency, to cause trouble, trouble, trouble for your automobile and tractor.

MUTUAL OIL IS FRICTION'S GREATEST ENEMY

Mutual Oils will reduce friction to a positive minimum. They will eliminate the unnecessary waste that comes from wear on parts. They will render the highest degree of lubricating service. Use Mutual Oil and your machine will develop a new and mightier power. It will give you more dependable, more satisfactory service—fewer trips to the repair shop. Mutual Oils will prolong the life of your automobile or tractor.

MUTUAL OILS

- made from the best grades of "crude"
- refined by the latest improved processes
- positively clean and non-carbon—no sediment
- great wearing qualities—will withstand the highest temperatures
- a weight especially adapted for every automobile and tractor



Mutual Oils Sold Only by Dealers

Go to your local dealer. He can supply you with the correct weight of Mutual Oil for your tractor or automobile. If your dealer does not handle Mutual Oil, write us and send his name.

Mutual Oil Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for July 14. Reading God's Word. Acts 22:29. Ps. 19:7-11.

Golden Text. Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. John 8:22.

The word "Bible" strictly employed is the title of the Jewish and Christian Scripture, altho occasionally it is applied to the sacred writings of Pagan religions. Being derived from a Greek word Biblia—originating in biblos—the inner bark of papyrus (paper) it literally means Little Books. And while in the Bible there were originally no exact divisions of verse or chapters, except some of the psalms, as we now have them that is what the Bible consists of, a complete set of little books.

The Hebrew Bible differs from the Christian Bible in that it contains only the Old Testament while the latter uses both the Old and New Testaments. The Roman Catholic Bible differs from both of these by accepting and using the words of the Apocrypha as holy scripture. The main division is between the Jewish scriptures and those which are exclusively Christian, this is the Old Testament and the New Testament.

Taken literally the word testament means a will but the Greek thought is a covenant and it was thus that the older generation of God's people recognized the difference between God's covenant with man and men's covenants with one another.

The Bible is a whole library in itself containing works on History, Law, Drama and Poetry and came from various writers in different periods of time; many of these books may be said to be composed of successive literary strata, so that the authors of the most ancient parts of them belong to much earlier times than their final redactors. All the writers of both the Old and the New Testaments, with the exception of St. Luke were Jews, while nearly all of the Old Testament was written in the Holy Land; the only exception being in the case of the books composed in the valley of the Euphrates during the exile. The New Testament books were written in many places. Most of the Epistles of St. Paul's can be located definitely and while the Epistles and Gospel of St. John probably came from Ephesus or its neighborhood, the sites of the origin of all the other books are doubtful.

Almost the entire Old Testament was written in Hebrew and strange as it may seem with its Hebrew authors the New Testament was written originally in Greek. As time goes on the voice of the Bible grows to meet

every demand of its people. Today the British and Foreign Bible society produces this wonderful book in more than 400 languages and versions. This vast art of reaching the people is considered as the modern miracle of the gift of tongues.

The Bible—an entire library of God's words,—in which if we search we can find guidance for our every day needs and the knowledge that the greatest blessings have come to men thru these same words and that we enjoy life in our Christian Land because these very Words have been fitly spoken and handed down thru successive generations. There is nothing in all the world but what this Bible can teach us if we carefully and regularly give it our thoughtful attention.

We search the world for truth; we call
The good, the pure, the beautiful
From graven stone and written scroll;
From all old flower-fields of the soul;
And, weary seekers of the best,
We come back laden from the quest,
To find that all the sages said
Is in the Book our Mothers read.

—Whittier.

Capper and the Politicians

All kinds of strings have been pulled by the politicians this year to get Governor Capper to call a special session of the legislature for this thing, that thing and the other thing. They have tried to compel him to spend a huge amount of the state's money at a time

when all our resources are urgently needed with a view to using the special session as a club to knock him out at the primary August 6, the primary offering them the best chance to defeat him as a candidate and so get a troublesome opponent out of the way.

Kansas has made great progress away from the old spoilsman political government, which made game of the people and a farce of public service. But for this there is no telling how much wastage of public funds there might have been in Kansas when the excuse could have been made that it was necessary to call an extra session to provide more funds for the conducting of public business, because of the great increase in the price of labor and commodities. Kansas got started on its business system of handling state institutions just in time.

No wonder that the political fixers, the gas receivership attorneys and the old office-swapping gang want to beat Capper for senator. He has pried them loose from their source of spoils in the state, and they realize if he goes to Washington that the nation's plum tree will cease to bear so much political fruit.—Ottawa Guardian.

Threshing Club Cuts Costs

Dan Hensley of Buell, Mo., has solved the labor problem of threshing by co-operation and has made it possible to thresh the grain of the community at a lower price and leave everybody better satisfied. While other threshermen are raising prices, Mr. Hensley will charge the same price as last year, 2½ and 5 cents a bushel for threshing oats and wheat, and says he will make money.

This organization which includes about 12 farmers, was first started to relieve the housewife on the farm of the task of feeding the threshing crew. Under Mr. Hensley's plan only the man in charge of the machine is boarded.

Mr. Hensley practically owns the threshing outfit in his club. A list of all help available is made out before threshing time. One man is put in charge of the crew, and an accurate account of all work and expense is kept. Each farmer is supposed to provide an amount of help proportionate to the amount of grain threshed. In case he cannot supply labor he is charged simply with the amount of work done in threshing his grain. All money taken in above expenses is prorated in proportion to the amount of stock owned in the outfit.

National Dairy Show

The National Dairy show will be held at Columbus, Ohio, October 10-19, and a large attendance is expected. The demand for space starts off very much in excess of last year and the outlook is favorable for a big successful show.

Out of the seven buildings on the State Fair grounds at Columbus, that were used in 1917 to house the machinery and other exhibits, three are expected to be utilized by the government this year for large educational demonstrations and lecture work on dairying, to bring to bear upon all interested, the thought of the need of co-ordinating all branches of the industry into a strong constructive organization and to so build and prepare that no matter what demands may be made upon us for products and cattle with which to provide the world with this most essential of human foods, we will be ready patriotically, humanely, and as a good common sense business proposition to deliver.

The machinery interests and other branches of dairy trade and commerce that make up the splendid exhibits of all things modern for the dairy to be found in the show each year, are reserving their space in the remaining four buildings, and in the spaces around the inner walls of the Coliseum.

What are Show Ages?

"For show purposes," says The American Swineherd, "a boar or sow, 2 years and over belongs to the aged class. Those that are 18 months and not over 2 years are shown in the senior yearling class, while those that are 12 months and not over 18 months are shown as junior yearlings. Pigs that are 6 months old and not over 12 months, are shown as senior pigs, some term it under 1 year. Pigs under 6 months are shown as junior pigs."

Assured Quality Engines

GENERATIONS know that the nameplate "Fairbanks-Morse" on any product assures quality.

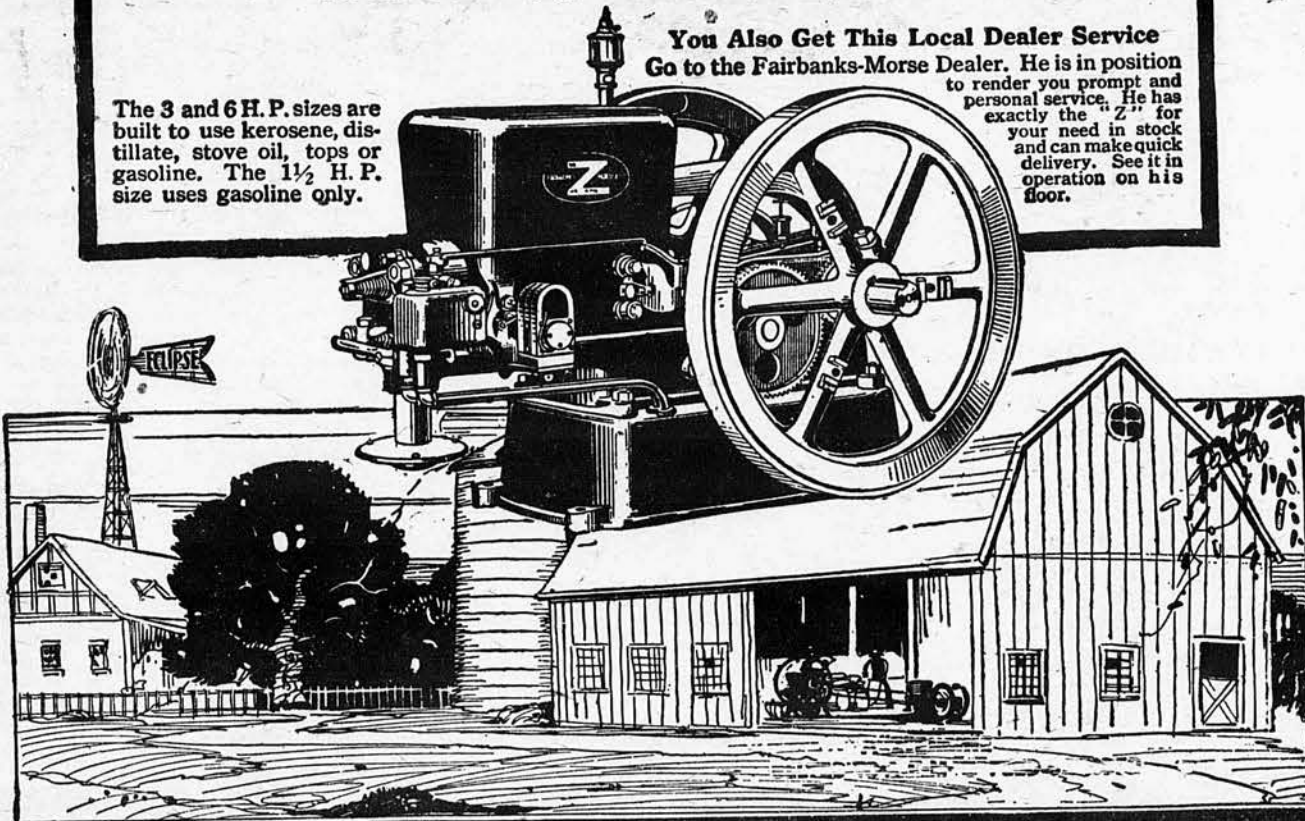
This is the famous "Z" engine — all sizes with more than rated power — that over 150,000 farmers have backed with \$10,000,000—to do their work best. No farm engine ever before has made such a record.

Cuts fuel costs in two — the 3 and 6 H. P. engines giving more than rated power on kerosene at half gasoline war-time prices.

You Also Get This Local Dealer Service

Go to the Fairbanks-Morse Dealer. He is in position to render you prompt and personal service. He has exactly the "Z" for your need in stock and can make quick delivery. See it in operation on his floor.

The 3 and 6 H. P. sizes are built to use kerosene, distillate, stove oil, tops or gasoline. The 1½ H. P. size uses gasoline only.



FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Chicago — Manufacturers

WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

The Family Thermometer

I am trying to take care of my family as well as possible without sending for the doctor. It is a patriotic duty in our country for two of our doctors have gone to war and the other two are rushed to death. Please tell me if I ought to buy a fever thermometer. Some folks seem to like them, but I remember reading where some doctor said it was unwise because it kept one scared up too much.

WAR MOTHER.

There are two sides to this simple matter, but my advice to a level-headed mother who wants to know the condition of her family and has too much common sense to scare easily is that she buy a clinical thermometer by all means. I am glad to add a few words of advice. Don't fly to the thermometer at every little symptom, but do not hesitate to use it when in doubt. Be sure that it is shaken down below normal temperature before using it. Wash it in cold water (note particularly the word cold, many a thermometer has been ruined by hot water washing) and insert it well beneath the tongue of the patient and have lips closed firmly over it for three minutes. A temperature above 100 degrees indicates need of attention. The patient must be kept quiet in bed and fed light diet. The temperature should be taken again every 12 hours. Unless accompanied by other alarming symptoms, you can afford to wait 24 or 36 hours in spite of a rising temperature. If it does not show improvement in 36 hours, get in touch with your doctor by all means. Do not be misled by a slight drop in morning temperature. Such a reduction is common to almost all illnesses. Real improvement can be reckoned only when the temperature stays down thruout the 24 hour cycle. Keep your patient in bed until that is accomplished.

Dental Anesthesia

I am a woman 32 years old of very nervous disposition and very sensitive to pain. I have a wisdom tooth that never has come down and makes me lots of trouble. The dentist says that if he pulls out one of the other double teeth it will then come down and I shall be all right. I dread the pain. Do you think the dentist is right and can it be done painlessly without me taking chloroform?

B. B. S.

Your dentist is the best judge. To make positive, let him get an X Ray picture of your teeth which should show clearly how the unerupted tooth lies. It will not be necessary for you to take chloroform or ether. There is now a better way known as "conductive anesthesia." The operator injects medicine into the nerve that supplies the tooth, making his injection well above the point of entrance, and thereby paralyzing temporarily the tissues beyond the injected area. The "conduction" of the nerve is temporarily blocked. Under this treatment the tooth can be removed without sensation.

Acrid Discharge

Mrs. Anxious:

The mucous discharge of which you speak, if acrid in character may destroy the spermatozoa and thus be the means of preventing you from becoming pregnant. It is seldom that a womb displacement produces such an effect. You should take proper medical treatment.

Typhoid Treatment

I have heard that the U. S. Army has quit vaccinating soldiers because it was found that they had typhoid just the same. Can you tell me in your column if this is true?

SOLDIER'S WIFE.

It is another war lie, possibly of foreign birth. Never in the history of the world have been assembled so many men with so low a rate of illness as in the present army. So far as typhoid fever is concerned, it is practically unknown. This is a splendid testimonial to the success of vaccination against typhoid fever. It is a fixed principle that the very first training the soldier receives is his "anti-typhoid shots."

Army Weight Required

I have been very anxious to enlist in the army. I offered myself five times last August and September, but was rejected every time on account of being underweight. I weigh only 118 pounds. Is there some branch in which I could now enlist?

S. K. G.

I could answer your question better if you had stated your height. The minimum weight at present is 114

pounds, minimum height, 63 inches. A man who shows virility and resistance is not likely to be rejected now for underweight. The requirements have changed greatly.

Irregular Periods

Another Reader:

Don't take any more patent medicines. Don't worry about periods being only three weeks apart. It is not uncommon. Keep diet and bowels regular, drink plenty of fresh water and get lots of sleep.

S. K.: The pain that comes after urinating and the little bunch of very tender tissue is indicative of a urethral carbuncle. This is usually very small but the mischief it creates is out of all proportion to its size. The only treatment that does any good is operative.

At this season residents of unsewered towns and villages will find of especial value United States Public Health Service Public Health Bulletin No. 89 on "Sanitary Privy Systems." It may be obtained thru your Congressman or by sending direct to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

To Rid Pantry of Ants

Ants may be killed very easily by the use of a poisonous sirup prepared by dissolving 1 pound of sugar in 1 cup of hot water to which about 1-20 of an ounce of sodium arsenate, previously dissolved in a little hot water, is added. Small sponges are soaked in this sirup and placed in jelly glasses, the lids of which have been punched with several large holes. The sponge should about half fill the glass. Several glasses should be prepared in this way and placed where the ants are foraging. When the ants stop visiting any glass of poisoned sirup it should be moved a short distance, where they will visit it again. They will carry the poisoned sirup to their nests and eventually the whole colony will be destroyed or driven away. It should be remembered that this sirup is poisonous and must be kept away from children and chickens. Honey or sirup can be substituted for sugar in making the ant poison. Ants are also very fond of the yolks of eggs and since sugar and sirup may be scarce and difficult to get the poison may be mixed with the yolks of eggs and beaten into a smooth paste. In using the sirup the

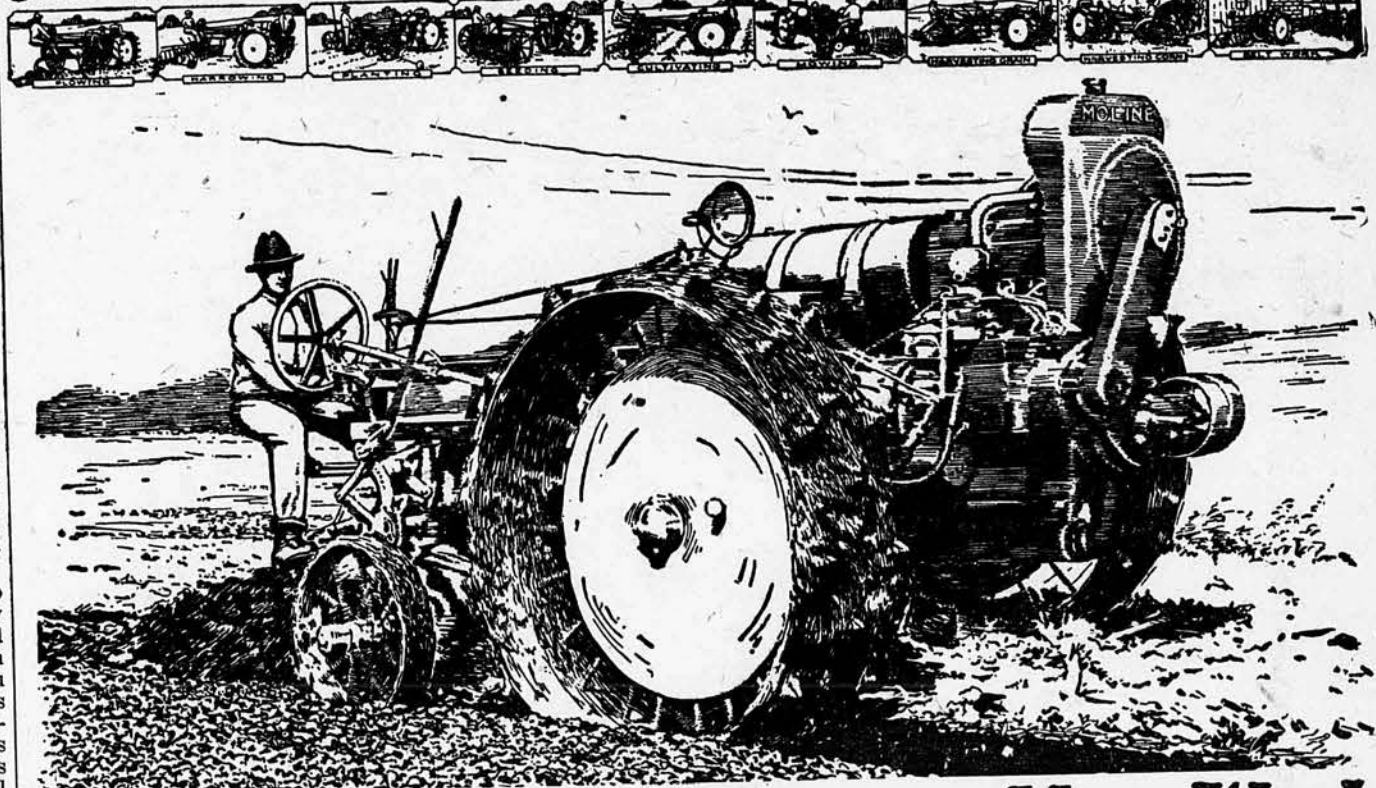
editor has found it best to mix the poison with the sirup until it is to be used. After the poisoned sirup stands a few days chemical changes take place which make it unpalatable to the ants. Stale light bread may be substituted for the sponges.

Cream Operators' Examinations

It is estimated that there will be about 1500 cream buyers that will have to take the cream station operators' examination this summer. An announcement of the places where these examinations will be held in July as authorized by O. E. Reed, state dairy commissioner, follows: Oakley, July 1; Hays, July 2; Marysville, July 2; Ellsworth, July 3; Lincoln Center, July 5; Hutchinson, July 9; Belleville, July 9; Norton, July 10; Scott City, July 11; Ness City, July 12; Pratt, July 16; Meade, July 17; Dodge City, July 18; Great Bend, July 19; Pittsburg, July 23; Salina, July 23; McPherson, July 24; Iola, July 25; Garnett, July 26; Garden City, July 26 and Manhattan, first Tuesday of each month.

Kansas farmers will strengthen the "home front" with home grown food.

ONE MAN OPERATES BOTH TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT



More Speed-More Power-More Work

EVERY farmer who sees the new Moline-Universal Model D plowing is astonished at its speed, the splendid quality of work and the ease at which it operates. After seeing the Moline-Universal work, you will realize that the number of plows pulled is less important than the amount of work accomplished.

Great Capacity for Work

Speed, power and light weight are combined in the new Moline-Universal tractor to a remarkable degree. As a result, under any ordinary plowing conditions, the Moline-Universal pulling 2 plows at 3½ m.p.h. will plow 9 acres in a 10-hour day—equal to a 3-plow tractor traveling 2½ m.p.h., the usual tractor speed. Thus the Moline-Universal gives you large capacity for heavy work, ample power for all belt work on the average farm, with these distinct advantages over other tractors—light weight; greater economy and ease of operation; ability to do all farm work, including cultivating, and ONE-MAN control of both tractor and implement

from the seat of the implement, where he must sit in order to do good work.

Does Better Plowing

An advantage of speed plowing is the better quality of the work. With properly shaped moldboards and the Moline-Universal tractor plowing at 3½ m.p.h. the soil is more thoroughly pulverized and compacted than at slower speeds. It is left in such a level and fine condition that furrow marks are hard to distinguish.

Positive Reliability

And keep this in mind always—the Moline-Universal is built for positive reliability. The powerful 4-cylinder, overhead-valve, vibrationless engine delivers full 9 h.p. at drawbar and 18 h.p. on belt; unusually large bearings lubricated under 35 lbs. pressure; Remy electric starting, lighting and ignition system with governor generator; all moving parts completely enclosed; 15 Hyatt roller bearings; 5 adjustable ball thrust bearings; 7 splined shafts; differential lock; heat treated and steel cut

gears—these give "positive reliability," and make the new Moline-Universal the best tractor money can buy.

Self Starter and Electric Lights

Self starter relieves the back breaking strain of cranking, makes tractor operation easy for non-robust help. In fact, many women and boys are successfully running Moline-Universal tractors. The self starter is a feature every operator will appreciate. Electric lights increase the working capacity of the Moline-Universal so that you can use the tractor night and day in the busy season. It gives you an emergency power always available to make up for any unavoidable delays.

Free Tractor Catalog

Your copy of our new tractor catalog which completely describes the Moline-Universal Model D is now ready. A postal will bring it to you, also the name of your nearest dealer. Address Dept. 23.

Moline Plow Company

Moline, Illinois

Manufacturers of Quality Farm Implements Since 1865.

MOLINE

UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

It Solves The Farm Help Problem

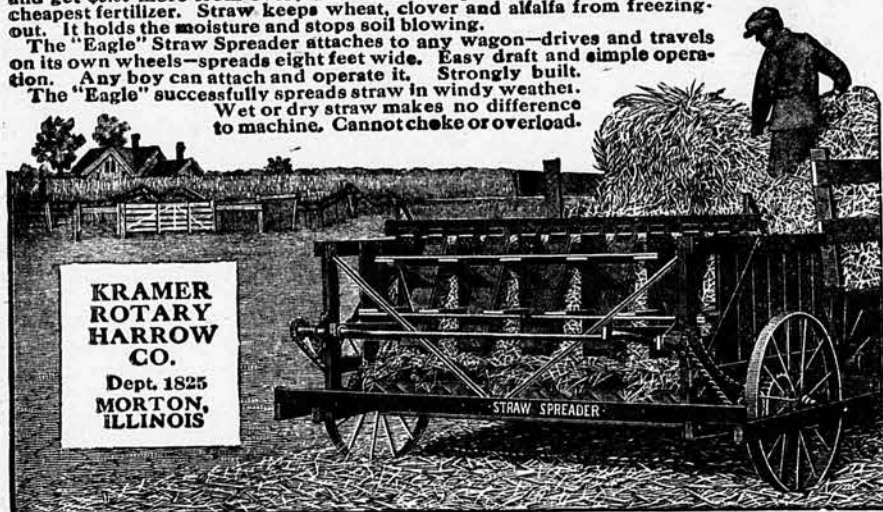
EAGLE Straw Spreader

Top dress your fields with straw spread by the "Eagle" Straw Spreader and get \$5.00 more from every acre. Straw is proven to be the best and cheapest fertilizer. Straw keeps wheat, clover and alfalfa from freezing-out. It holds the moisture and stops soil blowing.

The "Eagle" Straw Spreader attaches to any wagon—drives and travels on its own wheels—spreads eight feet wide. Easy draft and simple operation. Any boy can attach and operate it. Strongly built.

The "Eagle" successfully spreads straw in windy weather. Wet or dry straw makes no difference to machine. Cannot choke or overload.

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ILLINOIS

The man who knows the comfort of a good-tasting chew sticks to Real Gravely Chewing Plug every time. Lasts longer than ordinary tobacco, too.



Peyton Brand
Real Gravely
Chewing Plug
10c a pouch—and worth it

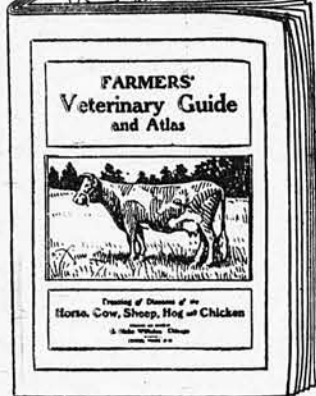
Gravely lasts so much longer it costs no more to chew than ordinary plug

P. B. Gravely Tobacco Company
Danville, Virginia

If Your Live Stock Is Worth Money Is It Worth Saving?

An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure

The Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas will Show You How to Treat Diseases of Live Stock



It tells you how to protect your money-makers

How to Obtain Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas Absolutely

FREE!

Send us \$1.00 for a year's subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, and immediately on receipt of same we will forward this beautiful 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!

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. V. G., Topeka, Kansas

Panama Canal Book Free

A story of the building of this great canal; 36 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid with a 3-mo subscription to the Household at 12c. The Household is a big story magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Address The Household, Dept. A-5, Topeka, Kansas

FACE POWDER

A box containing a generous supply of high grade face powder sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 10 cents for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly, containing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes. The Household, Dept. F.P.5, Topeka, Kan.

Where Wheat Profits Go

The cost to the consumer of a pound loaf of bread and the relative amount the farmer receives out of it for his wheat is a very interesting study. Since 1913 farmers have been receiving for their wheat a gradually increasing proportion of the price paid by the consumer for bread. The amount received by the wheat grower for his contribution to the average pound has increased from less than 1½ cents a loaf in 1913 to more than 3½ cents early this year. The proportion to the whole price is shown by the relative length of the black columns of the accompanying chart.

The middle portion of each column shows what the miller received for his milling costs and profit. This has

near the front to move men and supplies needed by men engaged in fighting, but to help speed up business all along the line. In this country the government has sent great quantities of supplies from inland points to shipping ports on motor truck trains. Trucks are no longer confined to the retail delivery, or to hauling in the city. They are being used on cross country runs to help out the overcrowded railroads.

All the latest developments in trucks and tractors will be shown at the Automotive show on the pier. And accessories will be displayed to show how to get another life out of the old passenger car, for just as the government has discouraged the production of passenger cars on a "before-the-war scale," so it has become more impor-

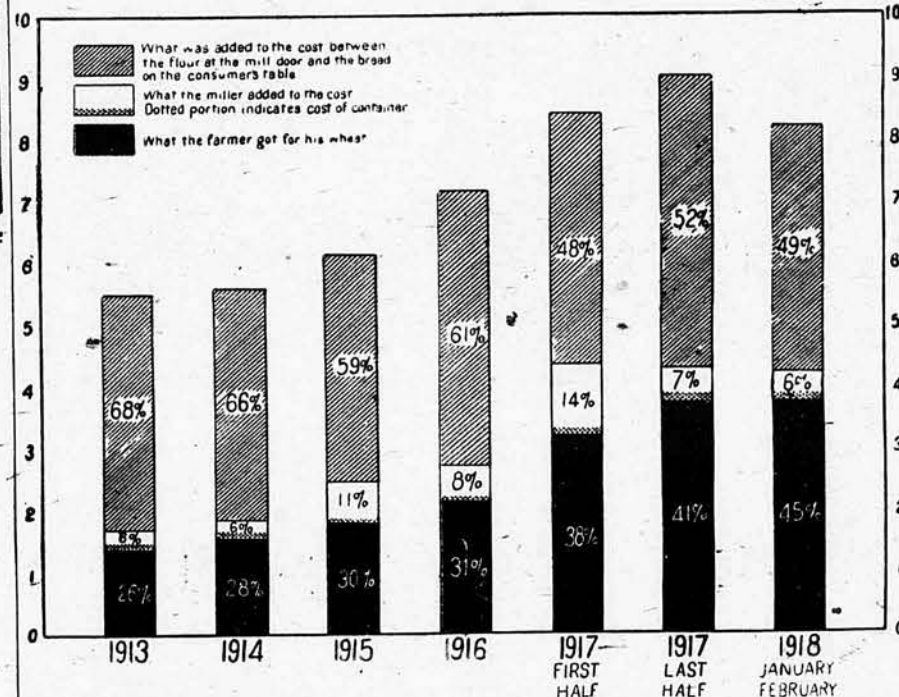


Chart with Percentage Figures to Show the Relative Proportion of the Total Cost to the Consumer Added at Each Stage.

been a somewhat variable factor, but is now at the minimum 6 per cent. In this 6 per cent, however, is included the cost of the containers, bags, and sacks shown as dotted area which has increased very nearly in proportion to the price of bread itself. Bags now cost about 50 per cent more than in 1913 and 1914.

The shaded portion of the column represents the expense of distributing the flour, making it into bread and getting the loaf to the consumer.

According to the chart the farmer now is receiving a much larger share of the final price for his product than in the past. The chart shows also that a considerable amount of "spread" has been taken out of other expenses.

A "Land" Show on Water

The Automotive Exposition, trucks, tractors and accessories, which will dedicate Chicago's wonderful municipal pier to convention uses, September 14-21, will be in every sense of the word a land show on water, for there is nothing of greater importance to the land, to the agricultural communities, than the speedy development and general distribution of tractors and trucks. Tractors increase acreage and save labor. Under the present abnormal conditions brought about by the war, an actual shortage of labor and unprecedented demands for farm products, the tractor is playing a part never dreamed of even by tractor inventors, five years ago.

This is also true of trucks. They have been adopted by the governments of all the allied countries, not only

Best Time for Pruning

The best time to prune fruit trees is during the dormant season. This can be done with comfort and without haste during November and December. Some tender fruits such as the peach often have many of their fruit-buds winter-killed, and in such cases, it may be desirable to wait until early spring to do the pruning.

Some growers fear to prune peach and pear trees in the fall since they think injury to the wood will result. Shoots and small branches that are cut back at this time of the year dry out for a short distance, perhaps, ¼ of an inch during the winter, but this seldom is true of larger wounds made close to a branch or to the tree trunk. The editor's experience in pruning in late fall and early winter has convinced him that there is little danger of injury or improper healing of the wounds at that time. It is thought by some that summer pruning tends to encourage fruitfulness. Some observations indicate that the number of fruit buds may be increased by summer pruning, especially in the case of stone fruits, but the operation does not always have that effect, and in general any great amount of pruning in the summer should be avoided. Plan to do most of your pruning in the fall when the trees are dormant.

Cash for Labor Saving Devices

One way of relieving the labor shortage, no doubt, will be found in the use of labor saving machines of various kinds. Nearly every reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, if he will take the time to do so, can think of some simple device that he has used to shorten and lighten the hours of labor on the farm or in the home.

If you have an idea that has proved helpful and valuable to you, send it to us and you will be rewarded for your trouble. We will give \$1 apiece for every good device that we accept and publish. Send pencil drawings and brief descriptions of all devices submitted. Address Device Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

For sale: An Emerson gang plow in good condition. Price \$50. John Heitman, Chanute, Kan.

For sale or trade: One 32 by 56 Advance Separator, and 16 horsepower engine and steel tank. W. E. Foulke, Russell Springs, Kan.

For sale: One 30 horsepower Simple Advance engine and one 36 by 60 Avery separator, double spiked cylinder, weigher, blower, extension feeder, water tank and wagon. Price \$1200. Ellis Housman, Hanston, Kan.

Wanted to buy: A good hay baler and engine in good repair. Fred Baughman, Atlanta, Kan.

For sale: A two bottom, power lift, Case tractor plow, in good condition. Robert P. Wilson, Rantoul, Kan.

For sale or trade: One 15 horsepower kerosene burning Fields-Brundage, portable engine, and one 18-inch Appleton ensilage cutter, and 35 feet blower pipe, all in good condition. O. B. Price, Burr Oak, Kan.

For sale or trade: A Titan, 15-30, kerosene burning tractor. G. A. Boyha, Kismet, Kan.

Wanted: A good second-hand threshing rig. Mention best cash price. J. W. Allison, Clay Center, Kan.

For sale or trade: An Emerson tractor as good as new. W. P. Hays, Plainville, Kan.

For sale: One Mogul tractor, and a three bottom plow in good condition. A. Willyard, Victor, Kan.

For sale: One Waterloo Boy, kerosene burning, tractor almost new; one Emerson tandem disk. Price for both \$785, cash \$500, and balance on time at 5 per cent interest. We have been drafted is our reason for selling. Verhoeff Brothers, R. 1, Grinnell, Kan.

For sale: A Case, 10-20 tractor and a three bottom power lift plow. George Clawson, Goodland, Kan.

For sale or trade: A threshing outfit consisting of a Port Huron separator and a Rumely engine in good condition. H. M. Wible, Hazelton, Kan.

The Kansas Free Fair

The fourth annual Kansas Free Fair will be held in Topeka September 9-14. This year the aim of the management will be to make the event a patriotic exposition, and an educational war-time fair. A big war-time exhibit will be one of the leading features. There

will be big patriotic displays of fireworks every night that will be of unusual interest, and during the course of the fair there also will be many patriotic and educational demonstrations in which many people of note will take part.

Some very excellent exhibits of agricultural and livestock products have been promised and Phil Eastman, the secretary, expects the coming fair to be one of the best ever held in Topeka.

A complete program for the fair has not yet been announced, but enough is shown to indicate that it should be the most successful fair that Topeka has ever had. Monday, the opening day, will be Topeka day. All exhibits will be open and judging will begin. The horse races will begin at 2 o'clock. The big feature of the day will be the Kansas derby, which will be run in the afternoon. Band concerts thruout the day and a grand opening of the Sun-

flower trail at 1 o'clock will be of interest. A grand patriotic, spectacular display of fireworks, representing the "World at War," will be shown in front of the grand stand every evening at 8 o'clock.

The second day will be turned over to the farmers and stockmen and will also be children's day. Addresses and demonstrations will feature the afternoon and evening in the people's pavilion.

The third day will be turned over to the good roads organizations and the fraternal organizations of the state. Addresses by representatives of the various good roads associations and good roads demonstrations will be the most interesting of the events of the day.

Thursday has been set aside as defense day. The United States army, national guard, Kansas council of defense, G. A. R., Red Cross, Boy Scouts,

Camp Fire Girls, Daughters of the American Revolution, Loyal Legion and other organizations will participate in a great patriotic rally.

Automobile racing will begin on Friday, which is also old settlers' day. A grand parade of prize winning stock will be held at 1 o'clock.

Automobile day and a carnival on the Sunflower trail will feature the last day. Special extra events, which will make the last day the biggest day of all, will be arranged later.

All of the departments are offering good sized purses this year and in addition they will all be conducted along war educational lines. Special attention will be paid to the agriculture department, the culinary department, the home made department and the boys' and girls' work.

A department of the Kansas Free Fair that will prove of special interest to farmer boys is the junior swine department. Any Kansas boy 10 to 18 years old may enter a pig and compete for the prizes in his class. There are five classes in this division and Duroc, Poland, Hampshire, Berkshire and Chester White pigs may be entered. Every pig must have been purebred, born in 1918, and but one entry can be made. These prizes will be offered in each class: \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1. A championship prize of \$10 will be awarded, competition being limited to first prize winners in each class.

Injurious Insects

One of the most interesting books of the day is a farm manual entitled, "Injurious Insects and Useful Birds," just published by J. B. Lippincott & Company. This work is carefully written, ably edited, and beautifully illustrated. Its author, Prof. F. L. Washburn, professor of entomology in the University of Minnesota, is recognized as one of the leading entomologists of the United States. Professor Washburn's book is the result of his 21 years of valuable experience in economic entomology. It is a useful work for the gardener, the orchardist, the nurseryman, the housekeeper, the teacher of agriculture and horticulture in the high school, and above all the farmer. The author's treatment of each subject is brief and easily understood by all classes of readers. A copy of "Injurious Insects and Useful Birds" should be in every public library in this country.

Spray for Cabbage Worms

If cabbage worms make trouble spray them with a solution composed of arsenate of lead or calcium arsenate. For small gardens 2 ounces (30 level teaspoons) of the arsenate to 1 gallon of water will control the pest effectively. A small amount of resin soap should be added to the solution in order to make the material stick to the leaves. The spray should be applied with a hand sprayer, sprinkling can, or other apparatus as soon as the worms are noticed.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

They've Joined the Producers' Army



THE TOWN BOY who goes to the farm this summer isn't going to play. He's going as a soldier in the big army of producers whom Uncle Sam has called to the colors.

It was decided at a recent meeting of labor directors of the state that agricultural agents are the proper persons to get the boy in touch with the farmer because they know the needs of the farmer better than any other men in the counties.

W. L. Porter, state director of the Boys' Working Reserve, has asked all county directors in the state to give the names of the boys who have enrolled in the working reserve to the county agricultural or emergency demonstration agents, in order that the agents can locate the boys on the farms.

Mr. Porter also urges the directors to advise the boys going out on the farm of the importance of being vaccinated against typhoid fever. It has been proved that vaccination actually prevents typhoid fever in the army and it is just as important that our army of boys going out to the harvest fields take this same precaution.

BUY ON YOUR OWN TERMS

Money Back If Not Satisfied on My New 90-Day Engine Offer

Write Me Today Sure

I will send you a WITTE Engine—any size—Kero-Oil or Gasoline, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 22 or 30 H.P.—all complete, ready to run, to earn its own cost while you pay for it. You can have a Hand Portable Outfit—a Stationary Engine—a Horse Portable—or a Complete Saw-Rig—take your choice of engines and terms—Cash, Payments, or No Money Down

as arranged for. I can make immediate factory shipments in all regular sizes—save you waiting 8 to 12 weeks, offer you most engine quality at lowest prices. I build nothing but engines—in the largest exclusive engine factory in the world selling direct—guarantee safe delivery. My Kero-Oil Engines

Burn Kerosene
Costs you one-half less to operate. You get two gallons of kerosene for the price of a gallon of gasoline. You get as much power from kerosene or distillate, do your work as easy—pumping, grinding, sawing, or silo filling.

The WITTE ALL STEEL Saw-Rig READY TO USE

This outfit is shipped complete with Saw, Pulley, belt, tongue, seat, etc. Hitch on and drive off. 4, 6, 8 or 12 H.P. A Money Maker.

I save you fooling away your time on engines you know nothing about. You get the improvements I have made in 32 years building high-grade engines for thousands of customers. When you select a WITTE You Save \$15 to \$200

according to the size engine you want. My low prices are possible because I make and sell engines only. You get your WITTE Engine fully equipped—ready to use—no extras to buy—

DIRECT FROM FACTORY—AT FACTORY PRICES

You get an engine built to operate on low cost fuels. You get a high-grade engine with a big surplus of power—backed by an old-established, and successful manufacturer.

WITTE Horse Portable

For Engines 6 to 22 H.P. Gasoline or Kero-Oil

Ready To Use



My New Book

The most complete and best printed engine book I know of. Tells you the reason why WITTE construction is superior, gives you the whole engine story. Whatever you don't buy any engine until you read this book. Write for it today.

FILL OUT and Mail COUPON

No. 1549 Send me your name and address, and I will mail you my Special 90-Day Offer at once.

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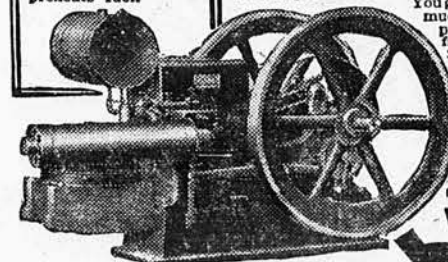
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STATE R.F.D.



Geta WITTE Kero-Oil Engine

2 to 30 H.P. Stationary, Portable and Saw-Rig. Use Kerosene or Distillate. "Hot Spot" preheats fuel.



You Get a Straight Five-Year Guarantee

You have the opportunity of testing a WITTE on your own work, under your own conditions. Start the engine yourself—Put it on the hardest jobs—Belt it to any work you have. You can then see just what it will do—why it is better. My proposition is so unusual—I have made such a wonderful success of the engine business that I

want you to know the whole story—why I can build better engines and sell them for less. If you need an engine for any purpose get my New Special 90-Day Offer. Let me show you how easy it is to own a high-grade WITTE, and save a lot of money by writing your own order.—Ed. H. Witte, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

1549 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1549 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

PRIME HEREFORDS

Headed by the 2,500 pound Anxiety-March-On bull, Enoch 3rd. Herd bull for sale, account of heifers nearing breeding age; also young bulls and females.

F. S. JACKSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Blue Ribbon Herefords

10 bulls, 10 months old at \$150 each, for quick sales. Popular breeding and choice individuals.

Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan. (Wabaunsee County)

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

C.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

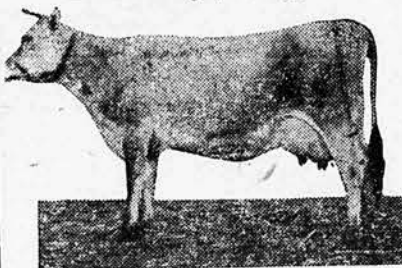
JERSEY CATTLE.

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.

Reedy's Jersey Cattle Dispersion

Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Nebraska Tuesday, Aug. 6



65 Head, The Result of Years of Intelligent Breeding—65

40 COWS IN MILK, choice individuals from two years up.

18 HEIFERS from calves up to two years old.

12 or more bred to the herd bulls. 7 bulls of serviceable age including the two great herd bulls, IMP. EUTERPEAN, one of the richest Island bulls ever offered at auction and VIOLA'S GREY SIR FOX, a grandson of the world's famous JACOBIA IRENE. The chance of the season to buy richly bred working Jerseys. Write for catalog to B. C. Settles, Mgr., Palmyra, Mo. Mention this paper.

J. A. Reedy, Lincoln, Neb.

Auctioneer—Col. D. L. Perry

Fieldmen—

Jesse R. Johnson, J. W. Johnson

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN BULLS Very close serviceable Shorthorn bulls for a limited time.

FRANK H. YEAGER, BAZAAR, KANSAS

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

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

Elmwood Shorthorns

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

Stunkel's Shorthorns

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

E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

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

WM. L. MEUSER, MANAGER, ANSON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. background. H. N. Holdeman, Maude, Kansas

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

FOR SALE—Four Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves well marked, from 8 to 8 months old. Priced from \$100 to \$200. OTTO STUEWE, ALMA, KANSAS.

Choice Holstein Calves!

12 Heifers 15-16ths pure, 5 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

We Have For Holstein-Friesian

Sale a Few Pure bred cows and young bulls. We also have 100 head of high-grade springer cows, which we are offering for sale. Address EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 3 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

Braeburn Holsteins

Heifers by a bull from this herd will yield 10-50% more than their dams. H.B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE

yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

Valley Breeze Farm

Registered Holstein cows and a few bull calves for sale. Prices right. Orin R. Bales, R.R.4, Lawrence, Kan.

Thrifty Holstein Calves

either sex, practically pure-breds from high producing dams and registered bulls five to seven weeks old \$27.50 express prepaid. Safe delivery and guaranteed to meet with your approval. Also 50 registered cows and heifers and 100 high grade young cows and two year old heifers.

MAGEE DAIRY FARM, CHANUTE, KAN.

15,623 Quarts of Milk in One Year

from One Purebred Holstein Cow. Write for free information about this profitable breed.

THE HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA, Box 292, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to

Albechar Holstein Farm

Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ks.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL

ALFALAND KORNDYKE WALKER

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

Seventeen months old, more black than white; well grown. Am quitting the dairy business and will have no further use for this bull. Must sell at once. His dam is Rhartgundis Mercedes Moley Zell 2d. Seven day record, Butter 19.16, Milk 478 pounds at 4 years, 309 days, butter 504 pounds, milk 12,013 pounds. She is a daughter of King Walker and her dam's record for seven days is 32 pounds. Sire: a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, from a granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Her record for seven days is 25 pounds butter, 610 pounds milk. Milked 92 pounds per day.

V. M. RAVENSCROFT, KINGMAN, KANSAS

Lauterbach & Son's Percheron Dispersion

At Farm Near

Mt. Hope, Kan., Thursday, July 25

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



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

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

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

A REAL HERD STALLION

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

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

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

June and July Holstein Bargains

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

150 Heifers bred to freshen this fall.

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

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

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

United States Disciplinary Barracks—Farm Colony Registered Holstein Bull Calves

Well marked, good breeding, 1 to 6 months old. Price—\$50 up. Write for particulars. U. S. D. B. Farm Colony, Box "C" Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

The Best Bargain You Will Ever Get

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

Maplewood Farm Holstein Special

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

MOTT BROS., HERINGTON, KANSAS

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas.

1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

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

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

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas

Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

In the final analysis of tire values

the car owner who keeps a careful record of *first* cost, cost of *each mile* of wear, and the *final* cost, is bound to recognize the truth in the universal judgment of Fisk users—that tire value, mileage and anti-skid protection, as standardized by the good old reliable

FISK NON-SKID

is the greatest that money can buy—
consistently dependable, always.

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