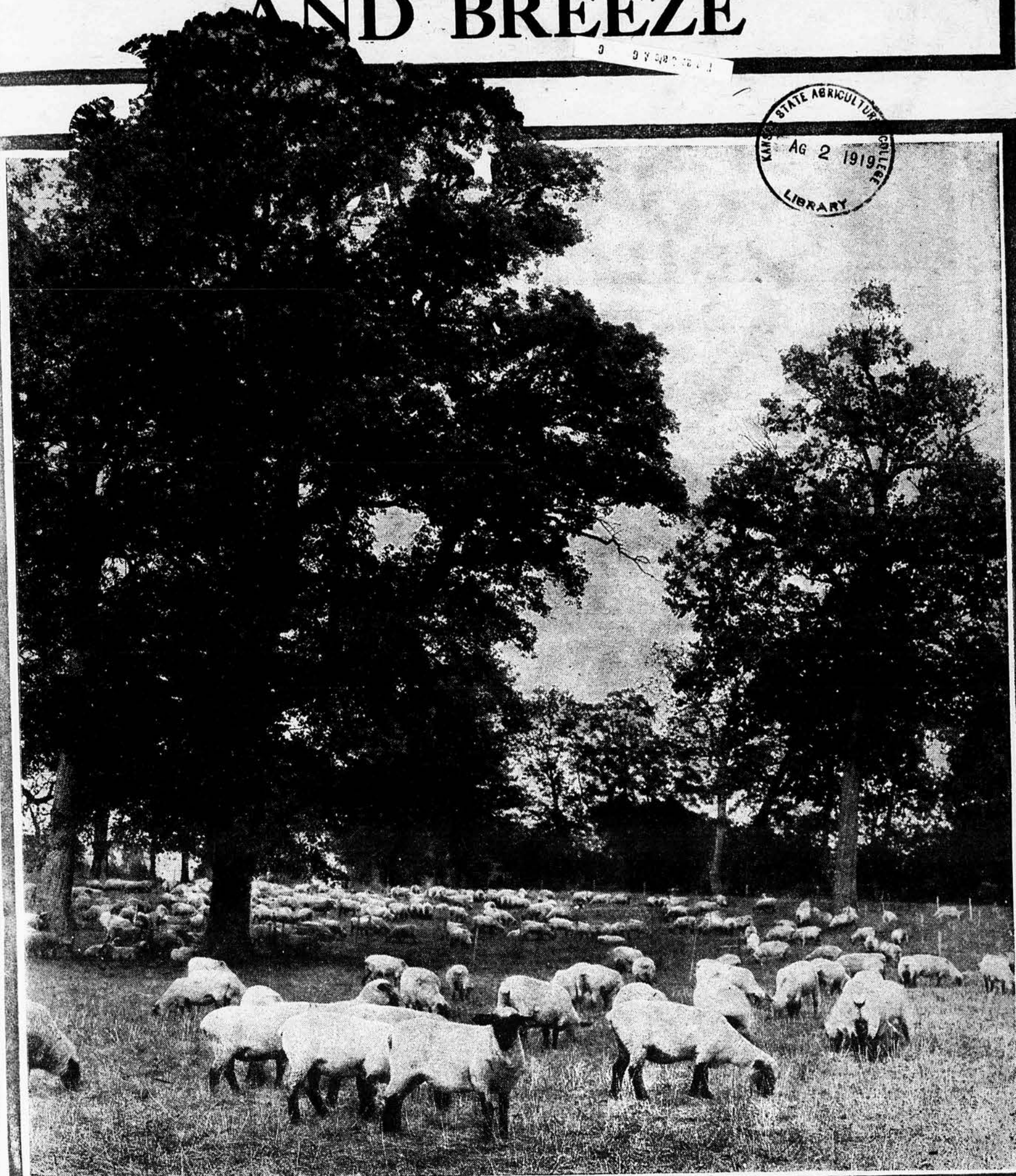


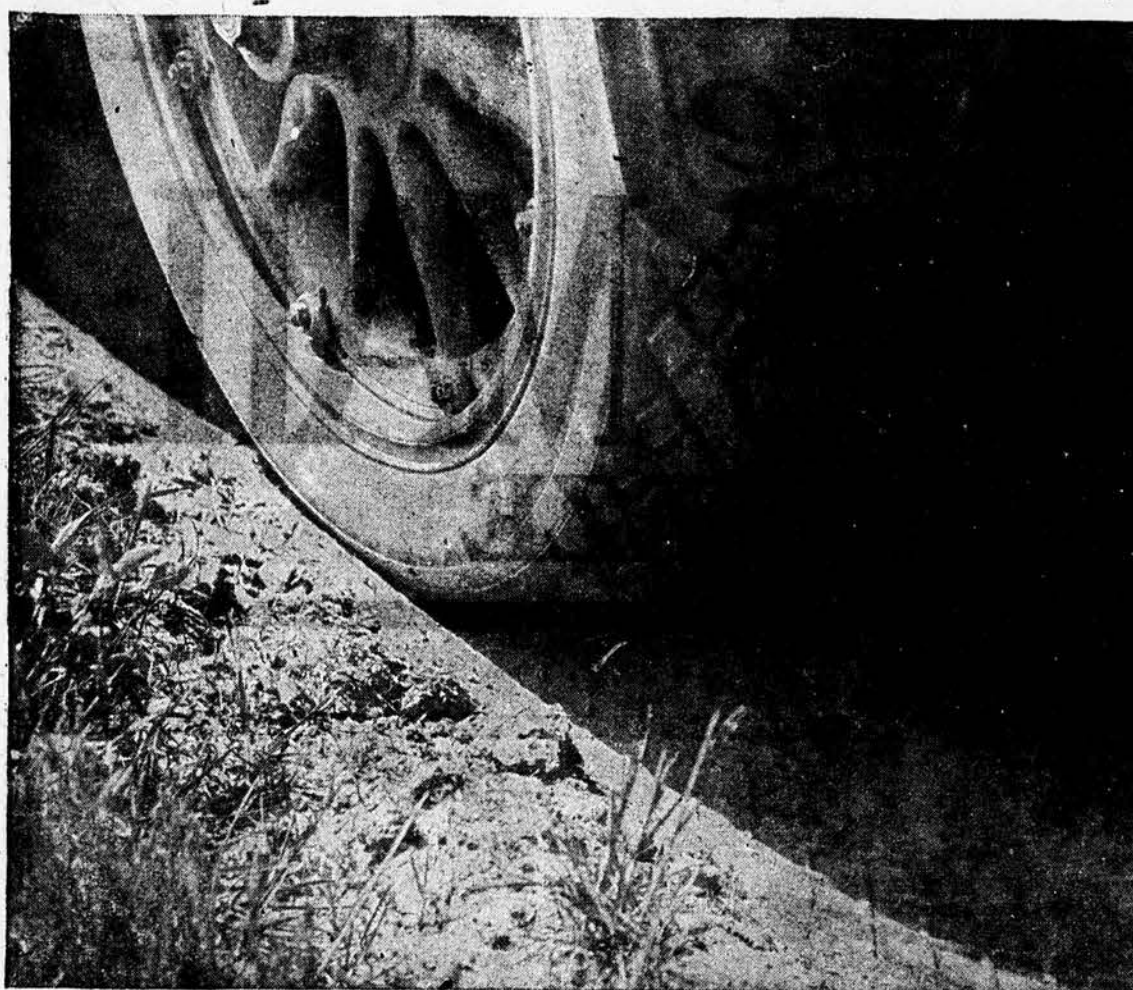
KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

August 2, 1919

Vol. 49 No. 31

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE





TIRE CONSERVATION COURSE

LESSON 4

Series of Six

How to Care for Fabric Breaks


GOODYEAR

Saving 2,000 Miles By Repairing Stone Bruises

A GOODYEAR Tire that looked perfectly sound on the outside blew out one day. The owner, Mr. J. G. Jenkins, of 2106 Maryland Avenue, Louisville, took it to a Goodyear Service Station. Examination revealed a fabric bruise on the inside of the tire—probably caused by bumping into a sharp curb. The bruise had been neglected so long that it had developed into a serious fracture whose edges caught and pinched through the tube, causing the blow-out. The Goodyear Service Station Dealer advised the use of a Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch. With it Mr. Jenkins got 2,000 more miles from the tire.

NOT even the thick muscular Goodyear All-Weather Tread can protect the inner plies of fabric tires when cars are backed sharply against squared curbs or strike objects at high speed.

In such cases the innermost layers of fabric are sometimes stretched beyond their elastic limit and some of the threads have to break.

The tire is weakened at this point, the fracture enlarges, and eventually the tube is pinched by the jaws of the resulting fabric break and a blow-out follows.

Generally such tires can be satisfactorily repaired.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers and many car-owners use the Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch, to temporarily repair such bruises until it is possible to have them permanently vulcanized.

If the tire is too old to be worth vulcanizing, the Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch securely cemented in, makes

a permanent repair enabling the tire to deliver a great many additional miles.

This most effective inside boot is so constructed that it will repair any possible injury—a cut through the top—a blow-out in the side, or even a rim-cut.

It gained its name many years ago, before Goodyear improvements had produced tires constructed to eliminate rim-cutting.

For Cord Tires the Goodyear Cord Patch is used in the same manner as the rim-cut patch.

Lesson 4 of the Goodyear Conservation Course tells you how to detect and repair stone bruises—ask your Goodyear Service Station for it, or write to Akron.

GOODYEAR

AKRON

TIRE SAVERS

Smooth Riding in the Air

But When the Engine Stopped in Descending to Earth the Passenger Swallowed His Gum and Other Things—A Prediction Verified

By Charles Dillon

WHEN I WAS 10 years old, which was a long time ago, my chief ambition was to be a cowboy, carry a 45-Colt's, and have a string of horses, and a steel-tree saddle. While the necessities of life in Western Kansas were doing what could be done to make those ambitions a reality there came to our ranch one day a man named Stotts. "That boy," he said at supper that night, "will never be a cowman. He's going up in the world."

Until one day last week I had never seen an airplane leave the earth or return to it. I had seen hundreds in the air and had seen some stunts performed but that was all I knew about the business. For years it seemed I was destined never to know any more by personal observation. For one thing my wife always objected to my accepting any invitations to go on an aerial journey. An occasional trip over the Missouri Pacific, she contended, was risk enough for any married man. It was all right I suppose, to give her that much of a chance at my life insurance, occasionally, so that hope might not die entirely, but beyond that she didn't think I ought to go.

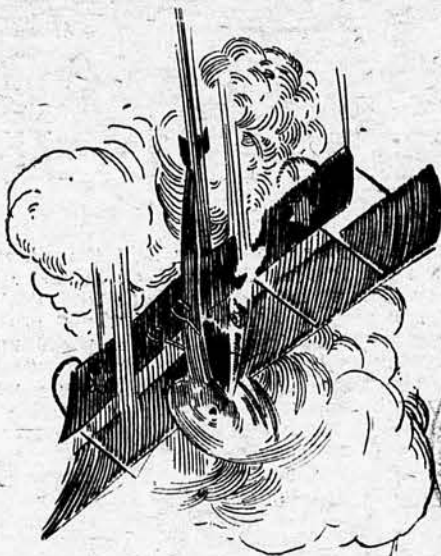
No Foolish Stunts There

The partner of my career is out of town this summer—far away in the North woods of Minnesota. So when Roy Godsey, business manager for Lieutenant Webber, the aviator, invited me to take a ride over Shawnee county, a few evenings ago, I accepted the invitation very gladly. I am just a bit surprised now, when I consider the calmness with which I went into this enterprise. One thing, I believe, gave me confidence—the fact that I knew Webber to be a sincere, careful, and very serious gentleman whose business was to carry a passenger thru the air and return him to earth in one piece. I knew he went thru no foolish stunts, that he took no chances that are not inevitable to the business, and that just one bad break would ruin him with the people, even if he came out of it alive.

So I went out to Washburn campus without any nervousness, submitted quietly while Godsey adjusted the leather, wool-lined helmet, and the close-fitting jacket, took my place in the airplane, and without one thought for the future, watched the several preparations for the flight. Suddenly I heard the lieutenant in the seat back of me say sharply, "Contact"; something snapped; we started tumbling over the uneven field with about the same sensations one experiences in a ride on the Sixth Avenue street car line in Topeka. While I was trying to adjust my mind to the fact that I was about to start on a wonderful adventure, I saw, much to my astonishment, that we were several hundred feet above the earth and were moving along as speedily and smoothly as one might ride in a giant swing on the upward glide. The roar of the propeller in front of me was awful. The fact that I am something of a mechanic and had recently spent two weeks trying unsuccessfully to make a motor boat engine move may account for my conduct for the first few minutes in the presence of this noise. Quite to my own amazement I discovered that instead of contemplating what my wife would do when she heard of my death I had been interestedly watching the marvelous action of the cylinders just in front of me. "Ah," I thought, "if I could make that motor boat of mine work like that wouldn't I startle the natives up in the lake country? There's an engine for you!"

At this moment, I chanced to glance down. I'm glad I did. Below me, and miles away to the sky-line, was spread out a picture that will linger in my memory while life lasts. If I had seen that picture, done by a master painter, hung in a gallery, I should have smiled at the foolish exaggeration of color and line. "Farms," I found myself reflecting, "up there in the air—2,200 feet above the earth, 'farms aren't laid out with so much accuracy as that, and there aren't so many shades of green and gold anywhere in this world. Another thing: There aren't that many trees in Topeka, over there to the left. This is just a real estate man's dream of Things as They Ought to Be."

But there it was, the most wonderful, beautiful panorama a man ever saw. I thought no more of the airplane—not just then. I forgot that for the first time in my career I was without any visible means of support. I began to search for spots I knew. I picked out streets and buildings and roads I had traveled. And then, just as I recognized the Country club and saw a man "putting" on the ninth green, the plane took a



"Then the Engine Stopped, and the Plane Dipped Straight Down—I Thought."

little slant to starboard, and I wondered whether I wouldn't hit the hole ahead of the golfer's ball.

At this moment I discovered much to my own amusement, that I was not clutching the side of the car as I had expected to do. I was sitting as quietly and easily as if I were at home on my own porch. I imagine it's proper to sit just that way when you are half a mile up in the air.

And then—this piece is just bound to be a succession of "and thens"—the engine stopped, the plane's nose dipped almost straight down, I thought, and a silo and four Holstein cows seemed about to hit me in the face. Strange to say, tho, I was more concerned about musing up the cows than about my own part in the incident.

The gum I had been chewing disappeared. I know now that I swallowed it when the engine stopped, and with it my heart and my Adam's Apple and other things that were crowding to get out.

It Wasn't Fright—No, Sirree

It wasn't fright. Not once did I wonder whether I was about to drop on to the front page of the Daily Capital. It was just the physical inability of a man to keep his insides where they belonged.

The wool lining of my helmet tickled my ears, and I remember scratching both sides of my head and readjusting the flaps of the hood.

A White Leghorn hen which developed a moment later into a Percheron-type woman, was crossing the field right where our machine ought to land. In order not to start her on a long journey of her own, Lieutenant Webber suddenly turned on the power again and once more, just as we were about to come to earth, we were off and up and away for another ride. In a few minutes the engine stopped once more, the former dip was repeated, and presently after a 20 minute journey, we were back to earth, and a wondering, gaping crowd was asking questions, and shaking hands as if I had just come home safe from Kansas City.

It was wonderful. I wouldn't have missed it for any amount I could afford to spend. I have had a marvelous voyage far above my town and

country, and have discovered what an incredibly beautiful land it is. I know now a new feeling—the feeling of buoyancy a bird must have. I know how the eagle feels when it floats, without moving a wing, far above the troubled earth. If you owe money you can't pay; if you harbor a grudge against any man; if you've been making eyes at someone you shouldn't see, go up in the air with Webber. You'll forget these things.

Of course the men you owe don't want you to forget, but go up just the same. It'll clear your mind and your heart, and make you glad you live in this wonderful world.

Your chance will come next fall, too, when the Topeka Free Fair opens. Webber will be there and your day for a ride in the air, a safe and sane ride, will come. Don't say you can't afford it. The truth is you can't afford to miss it. Webber takes few chances. He never goes up unless the wind is just right. He does no stunts. You're safe with him.

When I stepped out of the airplane a large man I didn't know shook hands with me.

"Are you, by any chance, a member of the Dillon family that lived out in Kearny county in 1879?" he inquired.

Resenting, in the presence of these beautiful girls, an inquiry going so far back in history," I replied, "I must admit I am a chip off that block."

"I'm Stotts," the man said, much as a lecturer might announce, "this is the Seymour Packing Company's plant." "I'm Stotts. I always knew you'd go up in the world."

When the R 34 Left Home

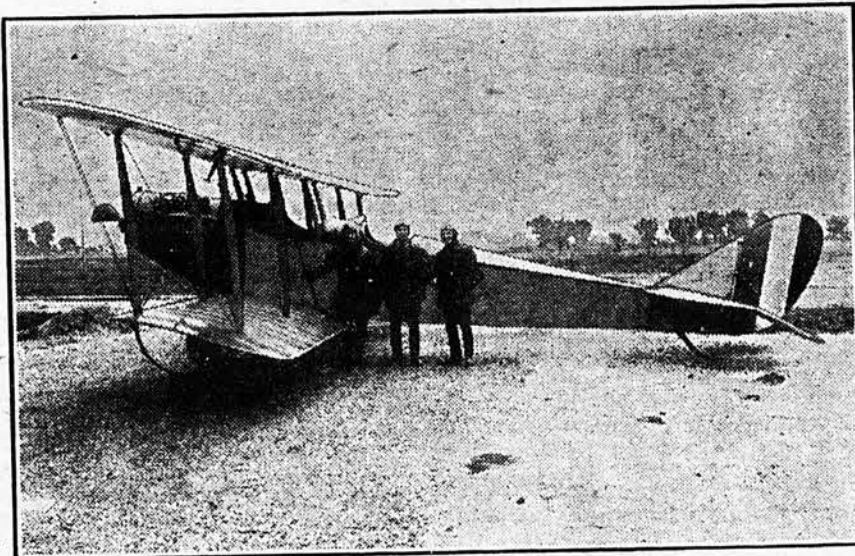
Not many years ago the world would have smiled tolerantly at some of the stories printed daily now about airships of one sort or another. The R 34 for instance. How many readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze read the story—the captain's log-book—of that wonderful trip? How many have read Kipling's great story "The Fast Mail?"—Reading the overseas edition of the London Daily Mail, a few days ago this was found—the farewell to the R 34:

"A quiet voice from out of the mist and darkness said, 'I think that will do now, let go.'"

"A bugle sounded. There was a rush of feet across the wet aerodrome, and, ghostlike but majestic, the huge bulk of R 34 rose, hung for a moment, and was swallowed in the night. Somewhere overhead four engine-room telegraph bells clanged in quick succession. There was a whirr of propellers, a rousing cheer—the first airship voyage across the Atlantic had begun. It was 2:48 a. m.

"While making his final inspection Major G. H. Scott, the air liner's young and cheery captain, said that on the outward journey he was going to fly as low as he possibly could—probably never exceeding 1,000 feet. This, he said, was to save gas and to keep beneath the prevailing westerly wind, which he estimated would be blowing against him at about 25 miles an hour. 'I am not going to drive her, and probably will take three days for the trip,' said Major Scott. 'The rear car (there are four) with its twin-engine propeller, may give us enough speed, in which case we will run alternately on this set and the two wing cars. The forward engine will be more or less of a reserve. The crew will have four hours on and four hours off, which will be spent on the mess deck. For an hour an army of "W. R. A. F.'s" and soldiers, first letting the airship go and then catching her again a few feet from the ground, tested the balance of R 34 to the satisfaction of a stentorian-voiced officer who made the shed echo with his orders. Major Scott watched all this from the open window of his car. At a word the great rudder swung from side to side and the tail planes lifted and lowered. A movement of the air indicator and the rearmost engine woke to life.

The mails, one a letter from the king to President Wilson, were taken on board. An orderly held up Major Scott's terrier for a farewell pat. Then Captain Greenland, the First Officer, megaphone in hand, took up his position in the aerodrome. The ground tackle was released, and, hanging to the guy-ropes, the well disciplined staff of girls and soldiers dragged the monster out into the open. The sky was overcast and threatening, the ground blanketed in mist, but within a few minutes of the appointed hour R 34 was en route to New York. The first dirigible to cross the Atlantic ocean had started.



Lieutenant Webber, His Manager, Roy Godsey, and I—the Passenger—Had to Pose for What Might Have Been My Last Picture

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

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

ADVERTISING RATE
 60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000
 Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been set. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

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.

OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS
 One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Women's Pages.....Stella Gertrude Nash
 Children's Pages.....Bertha G. Schmidt
 Poultry.....J. W. Wilkinson

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

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Harvest of Injustice

THERE HAS BEEN a good deal of race trouble during the last few weeks. The outbreaks have been scattered from Washington to Texas. A good many persons have been killed, and a good many more injured. No doubt there have been some negro criminals mixed up in these riots, but the fair minded white man who knows the history of this country, must acknowledge that these outbreaks are the logical result of the injustice that has been so generally meted out to men and women of the negro race.

As a race the negroes have been good natured, docile and loyal. When they were freed from slavery by the fortunes of war, they were exceedingly grateful for the boon of liberty, and exceedingly loyal to the government which had granted it. True it is that for the most part they were ignorant and totally inexperienced in the duties of citizenship. They were a child race brought suddenly as it were from the darkness of bondage and dependency into the strong light of liberty. Without property, without education, without experience in caring for themselves or thinking for themselves, they were suddenly, violently in fact, thrown into the world of competition, and told to look out for themselves. Worse than that, they were in the midst of those who were hostile to them. Their former owners still regarded them as their property of which they had been robbed by a conqueror by overwhelming military force. They were hated by the poor white population. In their ignorance and bewilderment they turned naturally for advice and guidance to such white men as were willing to advise them and naturally, too, got some bad advice. They were endowed by the government with the rights of citizenship but were left unprotected in those rights and as a result were deprived of them. They seldom got fair treatment in the courts. Educational facilities were not provided equal to the facilities the various states had for the children of the whites; on slight provocation they were mobbed and subjected to the most barbarous treatment.

Despite this, however, the negroes remained loyal to the government which had not given them the protection a just government owes to its citizens. When we entered the war in Europe it was generally acknowledged by the members of draft boards everywhere, that the negroes of the country responded to the call with less complaint and far less effort at evading service than the whites. And they became excellent soldiers. They were more amenable to discipline than the whites and their equal as fighters at the front. There never has been shown a more remarkable example of uncomplaining, cheerful loyalty by any people than was shown by the negroes. One thing that contributed greatly to this spirit of loyalty was the hope that now they would be accorded their civil rights and receive as fair treatment as the whites. In this, they have been disappointed. There is no disposition to grant them fairer treatment than they received before the war. The old prejudices and the old discriminations continue. The effect is to cause a slowly increasing feeling of bitterness and loss of faith in the government which they have supported so loyally.

Suppose, my white fellowcitizen, there should come into your mind a feeling that you could not hope for protection from your government. Suppose you should come to the conclusion that neither your life nor your property was safeguarded by the laws and the courts. Is it not likely there would grow up in your heart a feeling of desperation, bitterness and disloyalty? Is it not reasonable to suppose you would say you owed no loyalty to a government which did not afford you protection?

I fear this feeling is growing in the minds and hearts of the negroes of this country. Suppose this feeling should become general and then suppose the more reckless spirits among the negroes should conclude to ally themselves with the anarchists, the I. W. W., the forces of disorder and revolution. Then the race question would take on a new aspect, would it not? At present these outbreaks are sporadic and unorganized, but in the event I have mentioned they would become general and dangerous.

The ruling powers in nearly half the states of the Union have sown the wind of injustice and may reap the whirlwind of wrath and destruction. This may be the most serious problem which confronts us today. It is a white man's problem fully as much as a black man's problem. It cannot be solved by harsh and intolerant measures. Only kindness, forbearance and justice can give the solution. No real friend of the negro race, however, will advise them to resort to violence to redress their wrongs. They compose less than one-tenth of the population of this country and a race war would inevitably mean their subjugation, possibly almost their annihilation. Of all prejudices, race prejudice is the most cruel and intolerant when once stirred into action. There are white men in this country who would be pleased to see the negroes driven to the point of resorting to violence, so that they, the white men, could have an excuse to glut their hate of the black race. It is difficult to continue to be patient when long subjected to injustice, but the negro race must continue to exercise patience and forbearance while insisting in every peaceable manner on a recognition of their rights. There are in the country many thousand white men who recognize the injustice that has been done the negro race. If the negroes continue to exercise patience and forbearance, doing the best they can in the face of the difficulties they are confronted with, the number of white men who will insist that they have a fair deal will increase.

I have been asked what I should do if I were a black man instead of a white man. Of course no man knows for certain what he would do if he were somebody else, but what I think I should do would be to move to Brazil, where no color line is drawn and where there is a vast undeveloped country of great natural richness. Brazil is larger in area than the United States, if Alaska is omitted from the calculation. It lies partly in the torrid and partly in the South temperate zone. It possesses greater natural resources than any other undeveloped country in the world, and probably will be found in time to equal in natural resources even the United States. If I were a black man and could get enough means together to take myself and family down there that is where I think I should go; but possibly if I were a black man I might have a different opinion.

Farm Wages

John Goodfellow of Lyons, takes issue with J. S. Hoover of St. John, whose letter appeared in the Farmers Mail and Breeze three or four weeks ago. In that letter Mr. Hoover advocated paying harvest hands \$10 a day. Mr. Goodfellow says that in his locality wheat is yielding around 14 bushels an acre, and testing about 53 pounds. That means it will not grade, perhaps, better than No. 4, and instead of the farmer getting \$2 or better as he expected he will do pretty well if he gets \$1.60 a bushel.

With the very disappointing yield both in quantity and quality Mr. Goodfellow believes the farmer will be holding the sack instead of getting rich from his wheat crop, and that he cannot afford to pay such wages for help as Mr. Hoover suggests.

I regret to say I fear Mr. Goodfellow's estimate of the farmer's profits on his wheat crop is well founded. If, as we all hoped six weeks ago, the average yield of wheat in Kansas had been 20 bushels or better, and the quality up to the usual standard, wheat farmers could have afforded to pay almost any kind of wages, but with the yield cut-down fully a third below pre-harvest estimates and the quality even more disappointing than the yield, there is mighty little profit in the average wheat crop.

This illustrates again what I have often declared: Farming as at present practiced is the greatest gamble in the world. No farmer has any assurance when he plants the seed that he will gather a harvest. He never knows in fact, until the harvest is gathered, I have a theory, which may be impractical, that a plan could be worked out to stabilize the farming business, and make the profits reasonably certain. It would involve, however, a general co-operation of the entire agricultural industry of the United States.

Nothing is so uncertain as life and yet nothing is more certain than the experience tables of the life insurance companies. None of these companies knows when any policyholder will die, but the mortality tables show to an absolute certainty that taking one year with another so many people out of a thousand will die in a year. That law of averages enables the companies to figure out at what rate they can insure your life and mine.

No farmer knows, as I have said, when he plants the seed that he will reap a harvest, but experience shows that on the average the United States will produce from year to year about so much in the aggregate of farm crops. The wheat crop may fall short, but probably in the same year the corn crop will be above the average. The cotton crop may fall below the average, but the hay crop or some other crops will be as much above the average.

Now here, in a general way, is the plan I have in mind: Let the producers of the country be organized into a great mutual insurance company so to speak, so that prices of products may be stabilized and the farmer be guaranteed or insured an average yield. Looks Utopian, doesn't it? Well, maybe it is. But isn't the idea at least worth considering?

Born to Hard Luck

"There are people," remarked Truthful James, "who insist there ain't no such thing as luck. They say the fellers who succeed get to the front because they have the brains, pep and perseverance, and when fellers fail it is their own fault. Maybe that's true, as a rule, but there are a blamed sight of exceptions. Take the case of Ananias Eliphalet Williams for example. To begin with, he wasn't to blame for that name. It was forced on him by his parents, but it was a handicap just the same. All his life he had to keep explainin' that he wasn't any way connected with the feller who lied to Peter about his assessment and got it in the neck as a consequence. And then as I am reliably informed, things began to happen to little Ananias Eliphalet as soon as he got able to crawl around, and things kept a happenin' as long as he lived.

"When he was a year old, he fell into a tub of water, and came near climbin' the golden stairs. They took him by his legs and let the water drain out of him, and finally got his little lungs to operatin' again by means of a hand bellows, but it was a mighty close call for Ananias Eliphalet. In after life, he often expressed a regret that they didn't let him go. 'I might have been enjoyin' myself as an angel all these years, and missed a durned sight of misfortune,' he used to say with a sigh, 'but there wasn't any such good luck as that comin' to me.'

"When he was 2 years old and had got so that he could walk pretty good, he fell down stairs and broke an arm, also dislocated his nose so that always afterward he breathed off to the starboard side of his face. When he was a little under 3 years he mistook some lye for drinkin' water. The doctor had a hard time pullin' him thru but he finally did, tho Eliphalet's throat was in a bad way for some time. Between that and the time he was 10, he mighty near died with the measles and again with the whoopin' cough, was chewed up by a bulldog, kicked by a mule, and mighty near got a leg cut off by a mowin' machine.

"When he was 11, he fell into the creek and nearly drowned, not bein' able to swim. When he was a school boy of 12 another boy put a bent pin on the teacher's chair, and the teacher laid it to Ananias Eliphalet, and lamboshed him with a ruler until he couldn't sit down for a week afterward without great pain. When he was 16 he fell in love with a girl two years older than he was, and wrote some poetry and sent it to her. She didn't do a thing but show it to everybody else in the school, and they nearly guyed the life out of him. He had six fights as a result and got licked five times. Then the teacher gave him a hiding and his father gave him another with a strap when he came home.

"When he was 23, he fell in love with a grass widow 10 years older than he was. She led him a dog's life for a couple of years, contracted a store bill for \$300, got hold of all the ready cash

he had, and then ran away with a lightning rod peddler. Eliphalet used to say afterward that while it was tough to lose the money it was one of the very few bits of good luck that he had ever experienced. 'That lightning rod peddler needn't ever expect no sympathy from me,' said Eliphalet.

"He bought a farm payin' part down and givin' a mortgage to secure the balance." The first year it was so dry that they had to 'prime' the mourners at funerals before they could shed tears for the departed. He didn't raise enough that season to winter a goat. The next year the floods drowned out his corn, oats and wheat and he lost two of his best horses by a sudden rise in the creek. The third year he had a bully prospect but a hail storm destroyed two-thirds of his growing crops and the chinch bugs took what was left. The next year a cyclone blew away his house and barn, broke his right leg, both arms and three ribs, and smashed his new binder into kindling wood. That was right at the beginning of harvest, and he wasn't able to gather his crop.

"That fall the glanders killed all his horses except one aged and swayback mare so that he couldn't plow for wheat. That winter the mortgage on his land was foreclosed. He might have held on for 18 months but got discouraged and deeded the land to the mortgagors. Three months after he made the deed, an oil well was bored on the land and a 2,000-barrel gusher was struck. Within a year the lease on the land sold for \$200,000 but Eliphalet lacked \$3.50 of having any cash at all. Then he got a job as a railroad brakeman and the first night got mixed up with a collision in which he was badly scalded, had six teeth knocked out, his collar bone broken and his skull cracked. It was 48 hours before he recovered consciousness, and six months before he got out of the hospital. When he got able to sit up and take notice he discovered that a \$10,000 accident policy he had been carrying for five years had lapsed the day before the accident.

"A couple of years after that he was watching the man in flesh colored-tights get ready to go up with a hot air balloon, got tangled in the ropes, and was carried up 2,000 feet. He hung head down till the balloon finally came down about a mile from where it started.

"He decided to go to farming again and the first year was nearly gored to death by a bull and bitten by a rattlesnake. He had a rich uncle who always sympathized with Ananias Eliphalet on account of the name that had been wished on him and his general hard luck and announced that he intended to leave Eliphalet a quarter of a million in his will but one day his uncle, who was a powerful strong Baptist got into a red hot argument over the question of immersion, burst a blood vessel and died suddenly without making any will as he had intended. As a consequence, Eliphalet didn't get a cent.

"When the flu struck Eliphalet's neighborhood, he was the first one to take it and died with the pneumonia. On the way to the cemetery the horses that were drawing the hearse got scared at a circus elephant, ran away and smashed the hearse. They found Eliphalet's body in a ditch by the road an hour afterward. They had put on his best suit to bury him in and when they found the body the suit was ripped up the back and covered with mud. I say that there are fellers just naturally born to have hard luck."

Pay in Kind

At the close of the Civil War the United States had a public debt of approximately 3 billion dollars. As national debts go now that wasn't much of a debt and of that debt nearly half a billion dollars was non-interest bearing, represented by the greenback currency.

At the close of the Civil War something of the same condition prevailed as now, so far as prices were concerned. All kinds of prices were high, but there was less complaint than there ever had been about the cost of living because money was plentiful, work was abundant, prices of farm products were two or three times, and often four or five times as much as before the war. It was easier to pay debts than it ever had been. It would have been easy at that time to raise the necessary revenue to pay off the entire national debt, but financiers argued that to make the generation that fought the war pay the debt was to impose an undue hardship. That argument prevailed; the public indebtedness was funded in long time bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent gold, and the financiers who put that thru Congress were complimented on having accomplished a remarkable feat in finance.

What they had accomplished in fact was to saddle the succeeding generation with an interest-bearing debt that was twice as burdensome as the original debt. They not only in effect gave the bond holder a bond that was worth twice as much as the amount he paid for the bond in the first place, but they further arranged to pay him interest on his bond to the value of two and a half times the value of the bond when purchased. In other words they arranged to pay the bond holder not only all he paid for the bond but at least three and a half times the original value in interest and increased value of the bond itself.

On the other hand the men who actually had done the fighting necessary to preserve the Union

were paid in a depreciated currency, the same kind of currency with which the greater part of the bonds were purchased, but outside of a little handful of greenbackers nobody was seriously demanding that the government should make good to them the difference between the purchasing value of the currency they received and the gold dollar promised the bondholder.

The discrimination in favor of the bond holders and especially to the national banks was so apparent that it could not be successfully denied and did more to create a spirit of discontent culminating in the Populist movement which swept over the Middle West than any other one thing. There was no necessity for the United States having a public debt for more than a few years after the Civil War, but it was so carefully perpetuated that when the present war broke out we were still paying interest on nearly a billion of that debt.

We are now preparing to make the same blunder that was made after the Civil War. We are going to perpetuate a vast bonded debt, contracted in times of great inflation but which will be paid if at all, in times long subsequent to the period of inflated values. In addition to the huge annual burden of interest we will add to the purchasing value of the bonds fully one-half of their original face value and before the bonds are paid will have paid into the pockets of the holders fully twice the face of the bonds in the way of interest. There is nothing equitable, nothing fair in that arrangement. The government asked and required that the young men of the country should sacrifice their time and business opportunities and risk their lives in addition. Certainly those who did nothing more than lend money should be asked and required to make some sacrifice.

There was no need, as I have said of saddling on the people of this country a vast bonded interest-bearing debt intended to run for a generation. The government could have paid all of its obligations as they occurred with short time bonds bearing a trifling rate of interest, say 1 per cent, convertible into legal tender currency if desired. Provision should and could have been made for revenue sufficient to pay off all of this indebtedness within 10 years so that by the year 1929 our government would be entirely free from national indebtedness.

History repeats itself. We will in my opinion see within the next few years a great slump in prices. When that time comes there is certain to be discontent because the coupon clippers are profiting at the expense of producers of the country. There will in that event be a nation wide movement something like the Populist movement, only much more radical and widespread which may overthrow the government.

Evil of Intolerance

An Oklahoma subscriber sends me what purports to be the oath taken by the members of a prominent semi-religious society and asks me to publish it. I do not know what oath or obligation is taken by the members of this organization, but I am entirely satisfied that this is not the oath of the order and that on the other hand it is a baseless and vicious lie. Yet this alleged horrible oath has been widely published and distributed and hundreds of thousands of good honest persons believe it is genuine. When I was a lad I was made to believe the most important secret order in the world was a grand conspiracy against human rights and popular government. There were very many conscientious persons who thoroly believed that this great secret order was a menace to liberty and true religion and that its purpose was to get control of the government. These people believed the members of this order were obligated to protect their fellow members in the commission of any kind of crime, murder or treason.

I have never joined the order in question, but my good brothers did and I know perfectly well that they were very loyal, law abiding citizens who would have revolted at the suggestion of protecting criminals simply because they happened to belong to that order. The fact is that people are very often moved by prejudice, and filled with misinformation. Intolerance and ignorance are two of the greatest foes to progress. Try to get bigotry and intolerance out of your system. Quit hating other people on account of differences of opinion about religion or politics.

An Irishman's Opinion

I have a very interesting letter from a Protestant Irishman, Arthur A. Patterson of Ellsworth. Like all Irishmen I have met, his opinions are influenced largely by his religious prejudices, perhaps unconsciously. He believes all the troubles of Ireland can be laid at the doors of certain selfish priests who have started political agitation for the purpose of getting control of Ireland. Aside from that, however, there is a good deal of interest in his letter. He says:

I lived in Ireland for 23 years. Left there in 1884. At that time the Irish tenant had a hard time paying his rent and supporting his family, but thanks to C. S. Parnell and others the Irish Land Purchase Act was passed. This act provided for the supplying of the purchase money at 3 per cent and allowed the tenants 40 years to pay for their lands, which is more than any other government would be willing to do today. The usual purchase price, where a landlord was willing to sell, was twenty years purchase; that is, if the land rented for \$7 an acre, the purchase price was 20 times that, or \$140 an acre. Small, compact homesteads

sold for more than that and larger farms for less. Where the landlord refused to sell the tenant, the law allowed the tenant to take the matter into court and have a fair rent fixed, and I have known the rents to be reduced 1/3 to 1/2. In a few cases the rent was raised, but in very few cases indeed. It satisfied the tenant to have his rent reduced and almost always caused the landlord to be willing to sell. Most of the landlords on account of wild living and drunkenness actually were as hard pressed for a living as the tenants.

As I said, I left Ireland in 1884 and came straight to Kansas. I went back on a visit in 1896 and to say that I was surprised at the change in Ireland would be putting it mildly. Every farmer seemed to be contented and happy and some I knew, who were too poor to own a donkey when I left Ireland, had not only their horses and carts but cars to ride around in. When Parnell came to the front in Irish politics both Catholics and Protestants almost worshiped him for he was their true friend. Altho a Protestant himself he fought the battle for cheaper lands for all. The priests at that time saw they were losing their hold on the poor, ignorant people and started to get Parnell's goat, but never could make any headway, as he was loved and respected by 90 per cent of the Catholics. It was then that Parnell, like many a good man before him, fell under the charm of Mrs. O'Shea, wife of Captain O'Shea. Parnell so far as I know, never denied the charges concerning his relations with Mrs. O'Shea. The priests and their rowdies followed about and wherever he spoke, interrupted his meetings by asking him to tell them something about Kittle O'Shea. This broke Parnell's heart and he died while yet a young man. Some of the best friends I had in Ireland were Catholics. Lots of the Catholics of Ireland are against Home rule but are more or less afraid to go against the majority of the priests and their followers. Ireland needs England far more than England needs Ireland.

I am also for a League of Nations and let boycott take the place of large armies.

A Visit to the White House

By his invitation I called on the President at the White House one day last week to discuss the German peace treaty and the League of Nations. Seven senators thus far have been invited to discuss the treaty with the President, among them, Senators Nelson of Minnesota, McCumber of North Dakota, Colt of Rhode Island, Kenyon of Iowa, Kellogg of Minnesota and McNary of Oregon. It is understood the President intends to invite other senators to discuss the treaty with him.

The President received me in the large reception room just off the room he uses as an office. No one else was present. I spent an hour with him. His manner was most friendly. Whatever criticism the President may have received in the past because of his aloofness, it is apparent he doesn't purpose to give occasion for this kind of criticism while the treaty is pending. Next to his amiability I was most impressed by the nicety of his dress. He was attired in a blue serge coat, white flannel trousers and the most immaculate of white kid shoes. His cravat, or tie, as we say out West, was tied with punctilious care. I had observed the same care in regard to his attire when he appeared before the Senate to deliver the peace treaty. Certainly Woodrow Wilson deserves the title of our "best dressed President." Not in our time has any President been so punctilious in regard to his dress.

The President lost no time in coming to the matter at issue. He made it apparent he is seriously concerned over the situation in Europe and is emphatic in his view that an early acceptance by us of the treaty and League of Nations is imperative to the restoration and preservation of peace in those war-devastated countries. He indicated he was greatly surprised at the opposition that had developed in America to the League of Nations covenant, and said he felt when he had brought the European nations to an acceptance of the league idea that the battle was won. He had thought Americans were virtually unanimous for the league and had not expected a hard fight to obtain a ratification of the pact.

The President did not ask me in set terms to support the treaty without change but his whole argument was designed to show he was very much opposed to any modification whatever in the terms of the treaty and the league covenant. I told him frankly there was growing opposition to the league in Kansas and that, in my judgment, the treaty could not be adopted without modifications or reservations. I particularly emphasized the necessity of making reservations in regard to Article 10 of the league covenant, so that there could not be the slightest question about the right of Congress to decide in each particular instance whether the United States should send troops to any foreign land. The President holds such a reservation is unnecessary because foreign nations were advised by the American envoys at the peace conference that under the American constitution Congress alone possessed the war-making power. I took the position that, such being the case, no harm but only good can come from a specific reservation to that effect, in the resolution of ratification. I told the President I favored a definite and unmistakable reservation of American rights under the Monroe Doctrine.

Arthur Capper.
Washington, D. C.

Forage Crops for Hogs

"A mixture of 1 bushel oats, 1 bushel field peas to the acre drilled in at the usual time of sowing oats will make a good forage crop," says Prof. Morrison of the University of Wisconsin. Four pounds of rape to the acre is broadcasted at the same time. The forage pasture is ready for the pigs in June or when the peas are well podded. If this crop is not pastured too heavily," declares Mr. Morrison, "it will supply a good feed for the hogs until a hard freeze.

"There are other good forage crops for hogs," he says. "Rape follows the rape, pea, oats combination in value. The rape is sown as early as possible at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre. It is ready to pasture when a foot high. Several successive seedings may be made so as to provide a continual pasture until late in the fall.

"Soy beans make a good pasture for the hogs in late summer and fall," he adds. "They are drilled in at corn planting time at a rate of from 1/4 to 1/2 of a bushel to the acre. They are ready to pasture when the beans form in the pods. The chief value as hog feed is in the bean, not in the leaf.

"Alfalfa makes a splendid summer pasture for hogs, but it is still a question as to how many years the alfalfa will be able to stand pasturing by hogs. A native pasture provides the earliest pasture but fails to supply much forage in mid-summer.

"Hogging down corn in the fall is often a profitable way of fattening the pigs. It is a good plan," believes Mr. Morrison "to broadcast 3 pounds of rape an acre at the time of the last cultivation in the corn. The addition of a pound of pumpkin seed to the acre improves the combination."

India Raises Most Cattle

Contrary to popular opinion, the United States is not the world's greatest cattle country. India has 100 million more than America, tho this country is second, and there are 29 countries that have more than 2 million each.

In the last 33 years Guernseys led by far all other breeds in numbers of purebred cattle imported into this country, and of the five breeds leading the importations four were distinctly dairy types.

More than 8,750 Guernsey cattle were imported; Jerseys ranked second in number, with Durhams, including Shorthorns, third; Holsteins fourth, and Ayrshires fifth. The volume of purebred cattle importations has been extremely variable.

These facts are brought out in a recent publication of the Department of Agriculture, which shows the trend of the industry in this country and its relation to the world trend.—New York Times.

Farmers are Borrowing

In June \$11,267,850 was lent to 3,724 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long-time first mortgages, according to the monthly statement of the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Houston leads in amount of loans closed, \$1,670,670, and second with \$1,582,900. The other banks closed loans in June as follows: St. Louis, \$1,154,840; Spokane, \$1,028,150; St. Paul, \$1,020,000; Columbia, \$931,340; Louisville, \$850,500; New Orleans, \$815,400; Wichita, \$783,100; Berkeley, \$500,500; Baltimore, \$470,900; Springfield, \$459,550.

On July 1 the total amount of mortgage loans closed since the opening of the Federal Land Banks was \$234,424,516, numbering 91,472 farmers. The grand total of loans closed to June 30 is distributed in the several Federal Land Bank districts as follows:

Omaha	\$32,870,390	N. Orleans	\$16,374,405
Spokane	\$2,006,540	Louisville	\$1,796,000
St. Paul	\$30,334,900	Berkeley	\$1,541,200
Houston	\$5,645,891	Columbia	\$1,237,950
Wichita	\$2,200,700	Baltimore	\$8,671,100
St. Louis	\$18,280,495	Springfield	\$8,322,845

Our Three Best Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription \$2.00.

Say something good of your fellow man or say nothing.

Daylight Saving Law Must Be Repealed

THERE still is a good chance to kill the Daylight Saving law. The President's veto of the repeal rider was not the last chance. Both houses of Congress are strongly against the law. The Senate Committee on Agriculture has approved my repeal bill and it will pass in a few days. A similar bill for repeal has passed the House.

Only the President stands between the people and abolishing this great nuisance and I believe we can convince him that he should reconsider his action. I believe we can show him that sentiment in favor of the so-called Daylight Saving law is nowhere near as prevalent as he thinks it is. I have started out to get a petition of 1 million names to prove to him just how prevalent the other kind of sentiment is, and to do it in a hurry and in a way that will be convincing. Countless letters come to me every day urging the repeal of the Daylight Saving law. This sentiment is by no means confined to the West. Here is a letter just received from New York:

Our people in this country are watching your efforts to get Congress to repeal the iniquitous Daylight Saving law with much interest. We have supported cheerfully all war policies but think now it is time to cut out fads and extravagance and pay the bills. The men here have to get out at 4 o'clock sun time to milk and get the milk to the point of departure. To stop at 4 o'clock sun time is unhandy. It is just the right time to draw hay or grain. Farm hands won't stand for the new schedule and the result will be a big decrease in production. Alpine, N. Y. B. L. HATHAWAY.

Another New York farmer sends the following letter:

Please accept the hearty thanks of an 80-year-old boy for the fight you put up for the repeal of the so-called Daylight Saving law. We were very glad during the war to adopt ourselves to any inconvenience, provided it gave evidence of bringing the Hun to his knees, but now that the war is supposed to be over, we object to continuing this war measure. It is a great detriment to the thousands of farmers of our country. We are told by the advocates of this measure that the farmer can adapt himself, just as well as not, to this law, which they say is such a great help to the city working man. It is not so very long ago that we were told that it was the farmer who was to save the country, but now they think that the man with the hoe can take his place back of the corn crib. Please continue the fight for the repeal of this iniquitous law. HENRY H. COOK.

East Palmyra, N. Y.

The following letter was received from Illinois:

I was preparing to send you a long list of names on my petition, but a severe storm interfered with my plans on Saturday. I thought I could get a large enrollment on Sunday thru a visit to the churches, but on hearing a report that Congress already had acted on the measure I called off my canvass for the day, but I am sending you the names previously obtained in order that you may know that my heart is in the right place even if I am coming up in the rear. Lincoln, Ill. MRS. J. E. ROACH.

Now there isn't much time to delay. Every moment is valuable and you should act immediately. We want to get at least 1 million persons to write the President and to sign petitions urging him to use his influence to have this obnoxious Daylight Saving law repealed. With the help of the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze we can get the names that we

need. It will not be much trouble for you to get your neighbors and friends to help you to get up a long petition. Cut out the petition blank given on this page, attach it to a piece of writing paper, and have your friends sign in the spaces prepared for their signatures.

Send the petition to me at Washington, or if you prefer, mail it to the President direct. Personal letters are excellent and will be of great help.

President Badly Advised

The fight for repeal will continue until the President is shown that the sentiment of the country—of laboring men as well as of farmers—is overwhelmingly opposed to this most iniquitous and obnoxious measure.

When he based his veto on economic grounds, the President must have been badly advised. It is true that Samuel Gompers represented to the President that the industrial laborers of the country favored a continuance of the law, but Mr. Gompers did not represent large groups of members of his own federation. I have letters from nearly all the labor organizations of Kansas, including the State Federation of Labor, the State Mine Workers' Union, the Kansas City Packing House Employees' association, and the railway brotherhoods, urging the repeal of the Daylight Saving law.

The greatest economic interest affected by the law is the farming industry and it is affected adversely. The new time means a loss of at least 1/2 billion dollars to the farmers of this country by reason of the time wasted for them instead of being saved.

How predominant is the sentiment of the country for a repeal of this daylight wasting law is shown by the vote in the House on the attempt to pass the bill over the President's veto. A change of 11 votes in that body would have accomplished this result.

Home Action Needed

I doubt whether the President is aware of the desire of every American farmer and farmer's wife for the repeal of this foolish measure, or understands the grave injury it inflicts on the farm industry. He has been out of the country for almost seven months. This puts it up to us who know the farmer's situation, and to the farmers themselves, to enlighten and convince the President and to make the demand for repeal so strong that if he vetoes the repeal act a second time, Congress will pass it over his veto.

Action at home is what is called for now. Let every farmer's organization go on record. I believe a little vigorous concerted effort will do the business. ARTHUR CAPPER.

Washington, D. C.

Manure has been proved to be one of the principal primary causes of sterility in cows, mares and sows.

Beekkeeping for Soldiers

Because successful beekkeeping requires more work, study, and attention than many people are willing to give it, bee specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture are devoting their efforts to developing better beekkeepers of those now in the work rather than make more beekkeepers. There is one outstanding exception, the specialists say, to this policy—the returned soldier who is disabled and who is not now qualified for the work in which he was engaged before entering the army. The government thru the Federal Board for Vocational Education, offers disabled men training in whatever line of work they decide upon for re-education. To give some of them an opportunity to see the advantages in beekkeeping, the Bureau of Entomology of the Department recently invited some of the boys from the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington to the new bee-culture laboratory in Somerset, Md. Talks were given on the life history of bees and on the requirements of successful beekkeepers, and demonstrations were held in handling bees. A few of the men who had heroically gone thru gas attacks and barrage fire took to the bushes when they were handed frames on which the bees were busily at work. Others bravely went into the apiary without veils and removed honey from the hives. Perhaps the most interesting part of the afternoon for the more timid men came after the honey was in a bucket. With hot biscuits and coffee served by the women of the local Red Cross unit, a large quantity of honey was consumed.

While the commercial beekkeeper needs to be in good physical condition to do his best, the bee specialists point out that it remains true that the most important part of a beekkeeper is the part above his neck. There are already more beekkeepers than are needed—10 times over, perhaps—but it is true that 10 times the present number of good beekkeepers are needed, they add.

Demonstrate Grain Grading

Demonstrations showing how grain is graded at terminal markets, from the first to the last step, are being shown by Federal grain supervisors to farmers, millers, elevator men, and others in a series of meetings now being held in several states. The officials in charge demonstrate the equipment used by inspection officers at terminal markets and the methods employed in grading grain according to the federal standards. They demonstrate how to apply the grades with a limited and inexpensive set of equipment at the country mill and elevator.

Samples of various grades of wheat, corn, and oats are carried with the demonstrations, besides type trays and charts showing the various grading factors under the standards, and the effect of mixtures of foreign material on the milling and baking quality of flour. Samples of wheat, corn, and oats are taken from cars with the probe. These samples are mixed, and methods of taking an average sample by mechanical means is demonstrated. Special equipment, which tests for moisture, dockage, and weight to the bushel, is also used. The main object is to demonstrate methods by which the United States Department of Agriculture, in carrying out the provisions of the grain standards act, determines grain grades at principal markets. Prices paid for wheat and shelled corn are based upon the grades of Federal standards. Demonstrations are being held in a number of cities in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. Similar demonstrations are to be given in Michigan and other states in the near future.

Co-operative Shipping Pays

Members of the farm bureau of Jasper County, Ind., who have formed a livestock shipping association, shipped their first load of livestock the first week of June. The load consisted of 74 hogs, consigned by 18 different farmers. The hogs netted them \$19.74 home weights. One of the shippers with 21 hogs was offered \$18.50 a hundredweight for his hogs by a local buyer, or \$60 less than he received.

Send us letters about your experience in raising and selling poultry.

Petition to the President For Repeal of Daylight Saving Law

TO THE PRESIDENT:

We ask and most earnestly request your approval of the measure repealing the so-called Daylight Saving Law, because of its detrimental effect on agricultural production which is so great that Canada was this year forced to rescind the law. We believe it is costing the United States 1/2 billion dollars yearly in food production, by shortening working time during the growing season. More than 12 million farmers are affected. In the homes where small children must lose an hour's sleep day because they cannot sleep while it is hot and the sun is shining, the law is no more welcome. We respectfully ask you to look into these and other objections to the law. We find even our labor organizations are against it.

NAMES:

POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES:

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For the Young Farmer

In a recent number of The Agricultural Review a plea is made for the improvement of conditions for the young farmer without means.

"The agricultural ladder has three rungs, represented by the stages of hired man, tenant, and owner. After having learned practical farming, working as an unpaid laborer on his father's farm, the young man without capital, especially if his father's farm is too small to give him a chance at home, starts out as a hired man. In from four to six years as a hired man he has accumulated a few hundred dollars. He usually can borrow an amount equal to his savings. He then becomes a tenant.

"Thirty years ago it took the average tenant only five years to acquire enough to make a first payment on a good farm. Now it takes an average of 11 years. As land rises in price, unless the price of farm products rises too, it will take still longer to pass the tenant stage. A very few men go directly from hired man to owner.

"To prevent tenancy from becoming too common in this country, and to make the career of hired man attractive, the government should establish a system of credit to enable a capable hired man to get capital enough to become a farm owner."

Getting Rid of Cholera

Hog cholera is on the decrease in Kansas, according to a report issued recently from the office of Dr. H. M. Graefe, of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Out of the 161,538 hogs vaccinated between July 1, 1918, and July 1, 1919, the loss from cholera was 3,408 hogs.

During the last year 10 veterinarians have been working in the Kansas field conducting hog cholera investigations, and making diagnoses. To accomplish this, the report states that the men traveled 42,914 miles by automobile and 104,163 miles by railroad.

The most serious outbreak of cholera was in Doniphan county where 183 cases were found. Brown county had 168 cases and Douglas 130. Other parts of the state were found to be comparatively free from the disease.

The investigations made on farms total 4,121 while the number of herds infected were 1,163. The government workers interviewed 29,963 farmers while on their tours over the state, and held 94 community meetings.

To prevent further spread of cholera, it was found necessary to quarantine 1,268 farms on which were infected herds.

The veterinarians feel well satisfied with the work which is being accomplished in the state.

Never Too Old To Learn

A civil engineer with 15 years' experience, while in the army was thrown from a horse and broke his right leg. Neuritis developed in his left leg and right arm, so crippling him that he has to depend on crutches to get around. In spite of his serious disability, this man, 45 years old, has entered upon a course at the University of Pennsylvania, studying business methods to qualify him to handle his former work from an executive view point.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has hundreds of other just such plucky men, studying under its direction. A letter addressed to 200 New Jersey avenue, Washington, D. C., will reach this Board.

Good Lamb Record

The Baird Mills Lambing Club of Tennessee raised and marketed 1,150 lambs from 938 ewes. Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say that this is a splendid record and speaks well for the manner in which the lambs and ewes were cared for by the members of this club.

The means by which such results can be obtained are: Eliminating all undesirable ewes in the fall prior to the breeding season; providing adequate pasture and a little supplementary grain feed for the breeding flock; proper feeding during the fall and early winter; plenty of exercise each day for the ewes; and roomy, light, dry, and well-ventilated quarters for them.

Washington Comment By Senator Capper

ONE DOESN'T have to be long in the Senate until some misconceptions, shared in common with others, disappear. I have learned that the value of a Senator's service is not measured by the amount of talking he does, the number of times his name appears in the Congressional Record or the amount of space he consumes in that valuable but infrequently read publication.

Too Much Talking

There are certain Senators that "talk themselves to death." They participate in every debate on every conceivable subject and apparently are taking an extremely important part in the proceedings, when as a matter of fact no other Senator is influenced by anything they say, and their opinion on no subject carries particular weight. There are other Senators whose voices rarely are heard in debate, but who are listened to with the utmost attention by their colleagues when they do speak and whose advice is frequently sought and followed by their fellow Senators.

Our own Senator Curtis is one of this latter type. Senator Curtis makes a set speech very infrequently, participates in the debates only when he has something of value to offer to the discussion, is always listened to with interest when he does speak, but studies the various important measures with great care, is frequently consulted by fellow Senators, and has an influential part in practically every piece of important legislation.

Senator Penrose Misunderstood

Another misconception of mine that has been dispelled since coming to Washington concerns the part that Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania plays in the Senate. For a number of years there has existed a sort of Penrose myth. People generally have pictured Penrose as lurking around the corridors, drawing other Senators into the cloakrooms and elsewhere and exercising a sort of sinister influence over legislation in both houses of Congress. I find this is not true at all. Senator Penrose is not an important factor in the Senate. He concerns himself scarcely at all with general legislation. It is doubtful whether he controls any vote but his own on any subject. He is no where near so influential with his fellow Senators as his colleague, Senator Knox, who is one of the great lawyers of the country, and whose advice in regard to matters affecting the Constitution is always given great weight. There are a dozen—maybe more—Senators far more influential than Penrose. In fact Senator Penrose confines his activities almost solely to looking after the interests of Pennsylvania manufacturers. As a member of the finance committee he has had a large part in framing a number of tariff bills and I opposed him for chairman of the committee on finance because it strengthened his position in this respect. It cannot be denied, of course, that as chairman of the committee that will prepare whatever tariff legislation this Congress may enact, Senator Penrose will have an extremely important part, but on other legislation he will exert little influence.

Demobilization is Slow

In spite of all the pressure that has been brought to bear on the War Department to hasten demobilization, there were on July 1 nearly a million men still in the army. But that the War Department is at last speeding demobilization as fast as possible is shown by a statement of July 8, to the effect that of the 826,339 men then in the service only 337,339 remained in Europe. It is probable that the A. E. F. will not fall much below that figure until the peace settlements have gone considerably further than they are now. Of the 489,000 other soldiers still in the army on that date, 389,000 were in camps in this country and 100,000 at sea en route home. These have all arrived since, of course, and many thousands of them should have been discharged from the service by this time. Undoubtedly the action of Con-

gress in cutting down the appropriations asked by the War Department has speeded up demobilization, and now if we can get some demobilization of the thousands of officers and clerks in the department in Washington the country will begin to believe that the war, which ended last November, is really over.

General March and the War Department are attempting to discourage the bringing back to this country of the bodies of soldiers killed in France, despite the very evident wish of the soldiers' mothers for the return of their sons' bodies. It is admitted that fully three-fourths of the parents of our soldier dead have thus expressed their desires. Only about one in four has indicated a willingness to let the bodies remain abroad, or, as the late Theodore Roosevelt expressed it, in regard to his son Quentin, "Where the oak falls, there let it lie."

Bring Back the Soldier Dead

Officers of the Army and the War Department, as well as some members of Congress, explain in support of the view that the soldiers' bodies should not be returned, that in many cases such action is impossible. They point out that in many instances the dead soldiers were blown to bits by shells and in such cases the bodies, of course, could not be returned. In some such cases parents have been told merely that their son was killed on a given day and it is contended if now a demand for the return of the body is made they will have to suffer the additional pain of learning the tragic manner of his death.

If the government persists, however, in its present announced policy of not bringing back the bodies of the soldier dead, it is certain to antagonize many of the thousands of fathers and mothers, who, unlike Harry Lauder, and others, have not the riches to enable them to go to Europe, search out the graves of their lost sons and enjoy the sad pleasure of placing a wreath and shedding a tear on their graves.

Bonds for Fake Oil Stock

I regret to see that the Liberty Bonds bought by thousands of people to help the government during the war are getting more and more into the hands of scheming brokers. A scandalous robbing of the people thru the sale of dishonest oil and other securities is going on in this country at present. It ought to result in the jailing of the cheating, swindling brokers, but it unhappily is resulting in putting a good many honest but guileless people in or near the poor house.

Whatever you do, do not exchange Liberty Bonds or any real money for any of the thievish oil stocks advertised in newspapers willing to allow their readers to be swindled in return for advertising profit.

Railroad Deficit is 400 Millions

The railroads continue to play the part of a rat hole into which Uncle Sam is pouring his money. The deficit from government operation now exceeds 400 million dollars. Soon it will be at the half billion stage and yet Congress has taken no steps thus far to turn the railroads back to the owners. Of course, the owners are not worrying, so long as their dividends are guaranteed and paid by the government. If the railroads, since the war ended, had been compelled to live on their earnings, two-thirds of them would now be in the hands of receivers. Owners of the securities of these weak roads are more than willing that the government shall continue to make up their deficits. I am opposed to any legislation which proposes to guarantee railroad dividends in the future.

Uncle Sam's Greatest Luxury

If anyone ever considered the Pension Bureau a white elephant he should take a look at the War Risk Bureau, with its more than 15,000 employees in Washington alone. Along with the railroads it is Uncle Sam's greatest luxury. Congress has just appropriated more than 10 million for the general expenses of the Bureau and a sup-

plemental appropriation of more than 12 million dollars is asked to carry the Bureau thru the fiscal year. And the worst part about it is, that millions of the soldiers and sailors the act was designed to benefit have dropped their insurance. The sad fact is that the beautiful theory on which the Bureau was founded is not working out in fact. A commission of which Charles E. Hughes is the head has just proposed decentralizing this vast piece of governmental machinery by dividing its operations up into state bureaus, in an effort to get back on its insurance rolls the millions of young men who have permitted their policies to lapse.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Study Western Sheep

Several results of importance to Western sheep men have been ascertained by experiments at the government sheep ranch near Dubois, Idaho, which has been in operation two years. Formerly it was customary for range sheep men to discard ewes which did not bear lambs when 2 years old. Extensive investigations by the Department of Agriculture have developed that such ewes are just as valuable for future breeding as those which bear lambs as 2-year-olds.

Individual records are kept on the government sheep ranch relative to the weight of fleece, length of fleece, character of fleece, fineness of fiber, and mutton quality of each animal, while detailed account is maintained of the offspring of each ewe. The particular utility of the results obtained arises from the fact that the flock is handled just as are all similar bands of sheep in the hands of Wyoming stockmen.

Experiments are being conducted to develop a type of sheep more suitable to the Western range conditions than the types now prevalent. It is hoped to extend this work in both mutton conformation and length and weight of fleece.

There are at present about 1,500 head of purebred Rambouillets, Lincoln Rambouillets, Cotswold Rambouillets, Leicester Rambouillets, and Romney Rambouillets on the government ranch. Crossbreeding experiments are being conducted with all these breeds and crosses, as well as the use of purebred Corriedales, which have been mated with crossbred ewes.

Have Plenty of Green Feed

One of the most important points in soiling crop production, according to the dairy husbandry section of Iowa State college, is to keep a continuous supply of succulent green feed available thruout the summer. This must be done by at least four, and perhaps six successive plantings, in order to have the crops at the right state of maturity when wanted.

If possible, it is agreed that the soiling crop should have a regular place in the crop rotation, taking the place of small grain or corn. Often, however, if the farm is large or it is hard to get around, it is necessary to have a field close to the barn, on which these crops can be grown continuously.

In case the latter is true, it will be necessary to put an unusual amount of care on the ground. This is true for two reasons. As the crops want to come evenly after planting, it will be necessary to have the field well prepared with a good seed bed. Another point, perhaps more important, is the fact that these soiling crops are rather heavy sappers of soil fertility, and consequently no small amount of manure is necessary.

National Dairy Show Judges

The following judges have been selected to pass on the cattle at this year's National Dairy show: Ayrshires, Prof. H. H. Kildee, Ames, Iowa; Guernseys, David Michie, Aylesford, Hants Post Office, Tishburn Park, England; Holsteins, W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn.; Jerseys, Tom Dempsey, Westerville, Ohio; Brown Swiss, H. G. Van Pelt, Waterloo, Ia.

Loose quarters may become lost quarters. Thrift Stamps tighten your hold on them.

Woodland, Woods and Woodlots

The increased interest in private forestry, particularly with reference to farm forestry, has brought about the general acceptance of the term "woodland" or "woods" instead of the original one of "woodlot," according to the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A large proportion of the woodland in the Eastern United States is in irregularly shaped tracts, spreading out over ridges, ravines, slopes, swamps, and poor lands, whereas "woodlot" carries the idea of a small sized, regularly shaped, and, in a large section of the country, fenced tract. When applied to the large or irregularly shaped tracts, it is obvious that the word inadequately describes the conditions. "Woodlot" probably originated in New England and seems fairly well established there. So long as only conditions like those in New England were considered, "woodlot" was accepted as adequate, but in the last few years farm forestry has been developing rapidly throughout the country.

"Woodland" and "woods" are more satisfactory, more expressive, and avoid the possibility of creating confusion in the minds of the people over most sections of the country where the word "woodlots" never has been in local use.

No More Rubber Collars

In the days of a decade ago, it was always possible to distinguish a farmer by the collar he wore. The old, shiny rubber collar was most popular among the tillers of the soil on account of the fact that it was easily kept clean. The linen collar favored by the city brother was little used because the absence of steam laundries prevented giving the collar a neat finish when laundered. As a result, the farmer always wore the unsightly yet cleanable rubber collar which did not need to go to the laundry.

But science has given the countryman many of the comforts formerly reserved for the city resident. Among these is a comfortable collar, linen-like in appearance but washable and thus easily kept clean. This collar is made of cotton stiffened with pyroxylin instead of starch and so nearly like linen collars in appearance that only the lynx eye will distinguish the difference, and it excels them in economy and durability.

This cleanable collar has a very attractive dull finish that makes it indistinguishable from its linen prototype. A wet cloth soon removes any dirt and thus the farmer may be his own laundryman. He is indeed out of the rubber collar class.

To Demonstrate Pork Curing

The National Swine show for 1919 will be held at Des Moines, Ia., September 29 to October 4. This annual event is the most important connected with the swine industry. At the show held in 1918 at Cedar Rapids, Ia., the United States Department of Agriculture made an exhibit of smoked meats. It is the intention of the department this year to make a much larger exhibit than it did in 1918. In addition to the showing of smoked meats, the formulas used in curing meats will be demonstrated. Home curing of pork is being studied by many farmers who have been in the habit of purchasing their meats from the local dealer.

Returns to Guernsey Cattle Club

Frank B. Hills, who before the war, so acceptably filled the position at the head of the extension service of the American Guernsey Cattle club, returned to the employ of the club recently, as assistant to the secretary. Soon after war was declared Mr. Hills entered Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp, where he was commissioned first lieutenant of infantry. Later he was made captain and since being mustered out of service about April 1, he has been commissioned a major of infantry in the reserve corps, and placed on the inactive list, subject to call.

What has been your practice in plowing for wheat? Do you plow your wheat land early in the summer and if so have you determined how much this increased your yield of wheat?

The State Fair Comes Soon

Hutchinson Farm Show Opens September 13

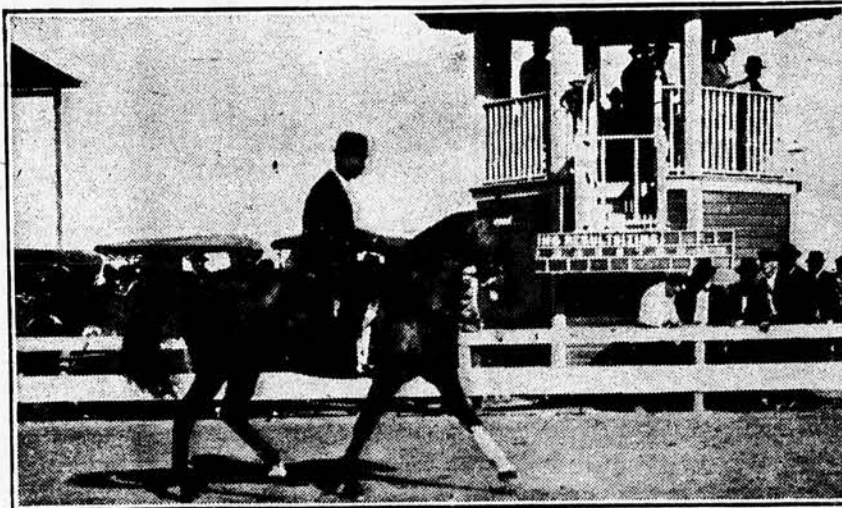
BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

THE Kansas State Fair will be held at Hutchinson, September 13 to September 20. Its board of managers consisting of H. S. Thompson, Thomas A. Hubbard, O. F. Whitney, O. O. Wolf, and E. E. Fritzel, has done everything possible to make the fair a success. H. S. Thompson, the president, and A. L. Sponsler, the secretary say that prospects for the Kansas State Fair were never better. Agricultural prosperity is at its height. Crops are good as well as prices. The people are full handed, which means they will take the time to visit the fair. Nearly every farmer now has his automobile which makes it possible for him to go anywhere. Railroad facilities are good and all passenger trains will carry extra equipment and also carry passengers at excursion rates. The new general order with respect to the shipment of livestock and other exhibits to the state fairs with one freight rate, will add materially to the size of the show. Fairs annually mark the progress

culture, \$220; domestic science, and boys' and girls' agricultural club work, \$2,100; better babies, \$144; fine arts, \$380; textile fabrics, \$423; pet stock, \$300; speed rings for September 16, 17 and 18 about \$5,300; motor car racing for September 15 and September 19 approximately, \$2,500.

Unusual Events

Among the interesting attractions will be the "auto polo" games and matches played every afternoon and evening. The Duttons will also give their acts on each of these programs. Interesting acrobatic and aerial acts will be given between the heats of the races. These also will be repeated every evening preceding the pyrotechnic spectacle representing the battles of Chateau Thierry and the Argonne. The music for the Kansas State Fair this year will be provided by the famous White Hussar band of New York City. This band has been under the management and direction of the Redpath Agency for several seasons.



A Large Number of Excellent Saddle Horses and Draft Animals Will be Exhibited at Hutchinson This Year

made in agriculture, farm machinery and all other industries. The specific difference between the fair this year and those of preceding years will be principally the progress made along all lines. Fairs cannot show what doesn't exist. They do show the best from year to year. Since every generation must learn for itself, it is a constant and continuous opportunity for education. Fairs provide the opportunity for comparison upon which all people make up their judgments.

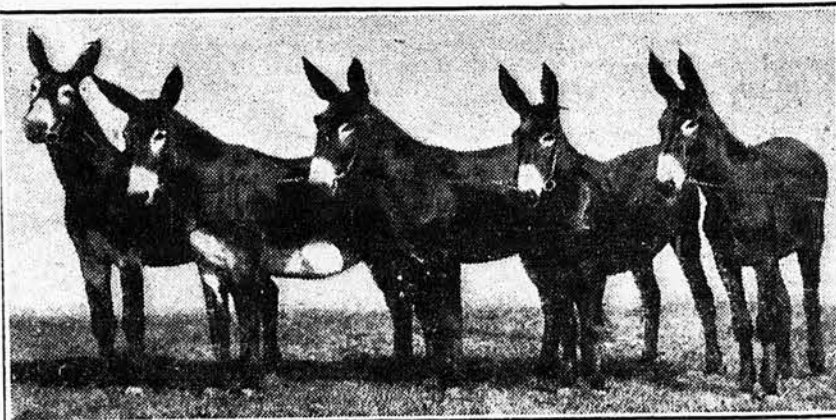
In the way of entertainment fairs can differ materially. The Kansas State Fair this year will have a most excellent entertainment. Monday and Friday will be devoted to motor car racing, auto polo and various free acts. The three intervening days' program will include 10 harness horse races and 10 thoroughbred races. The way the early closing stakes were filled indicates good fields of horses on the tracks this year.

The following prizes are offered: Beef cattle department, \$6,935; dairy cattle, \$3,255; horses and mules, \$1,662; sheep, \$1,137; swine, \$3,201; poultry, \$1,800; agriculture, \$3,175; horticulture, \$883; apiary, \$428; floriculture, \$220; domestic science, and boys' and girls' agricultural club work, \$2,100; better babies, \$144; fine arts, \$380; textile fabrics, \$423; pet stock, \$300; speed rings for September 16, 17 and 18 about \$5,300; motor car racing for September 15 and September 19 approximately, \$2,500.

and is one of the best and most entertaining organizations of the kind in the country.

This year the following new buildings will be opened: Mineralogy building, cattle pavilion, horse pavilion, swine pavilion, sheep house, and swine house. The grandstand this year will have a length of 380 feet and a seating capacity of 10,000 persons. The space for exhibits of farm machinery has been enlarged greatly and all of it has been assigned. The machinery exhibit this year will be unusually large and interesting. Many excellent exhibits of wheat, alfalfa, oats, and other farm products will be shown. Entries in the livestock departments also will be large and some of the best livestock in the state will be on exhibit.

Ample accommodations for the large crowds that will be in attendance have been provided and all who come may expect the best of treatment. Every home in the city will be opened to the visitors who come to attend the fair. The hotels of Hutchinson are among the best in the state and their managers have promised to do everything possible to make all



These Kansas Mocking Birds and Others Just as Good Will Greet You at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson.

persons comfortable who spend the week in Hutchinson attending the Kansas State Fair. Every farmer and livestock man in the state should plan to be in Hutchinson from September 13 to September 20. The time and money required will be well spent.

New Plan for Seeding Wheat

"A new method of seeding wheat is being tried out at the Fort Hays and Colby stations, and it is attracting considerable attention among farmers," says S. C. Salmon, professor of farm crops in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"By this method wheat is seeded in furrows similar to corn, the difference being that the furrows are much closer together, and not so deep. In most of the experiments tried, the furrows are about 12 inches apart, and from 3 to 5 inches deep.

"Some of the advantages that have been observed from this method of raising wheat are that the ridges catch snow which protects the wheat during the winter, and when the ground is left rough there is less danger from blowing of the soil.

"Another thing in favor of this method is that the wheat is put in deeper, and in a dry fall will be more certain to germinate and make a good stand. There is some reason to believe that wheat sown in this manner will be more resistant to drought than that sown in the usual way. A special drill for sowing wheat in furrows is used.

"In an experiment at Colby last year, wheat sown on fallow produced 4½ bushels an acre more than when sown in the usual way. On corn ground, there was a difference of 2½ bushels. On kafir ground, the same yield was made as by the ordinary method.

"At Fort Hays there was an average of 2 bushels in favor of the new method of seeding. There was no injury from winterkilling or blowing of the soil at Colby, and since there was plenty of rain for germination, a good stand was obtained by either method. It is expected that the difference will be larger when there is injury from winter killing."

A Mutton Monday

The average housewife would be surprised to learn that in a year she buys for every person in the household only about 5 pounds of mutton or lamb, as compared with about 71 pounds of pork and 67 pounds of beef. If all American families used sheep meat one day a week in the average daily amount of other meats, that would mean more than 20 pounds of mutton and lamb annually per capita, or four times its present consumption.

More than that, the head of the family, who pays the bills, would no doubt encourage purchasing mutton and lamb in larger cuts, instead of merely a few chops at a time, if he were made to realize the greater economy and the greater encouragement to production. In that connection a shoulder of mutton or a leg of lamb, being smaller than the average beef joint, should appeal especially to small families.

South America Buys Purebreds

Four stock ranchers from Montevideo, Uruguay, purchased three purebred Hereford heifers from the Moser farm recently. They paid \$750 each for them. The buyers were R. Pareja Reissig, Arturo Arocena, Hector Fernandez and Bolivar Fernandez. They say South America is importing considerable purebred stock.

Shorthorn Show and Sale

At a meeting of the Southeastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association held at Independence, Kan., July 10, it was decided to hold a sale the first week in October. A Shorthorn show will be a feature of the day previous to the sale. The exact date and location will be announced later.

About 1,150 counties in the Northern and Western states were organized last year for boys' and girls' extension work. The membership in the boys' and girls' clubs numbered 440,606, while 400,000 city boys and girls had gardens.

Making the Most of Sheep

Skins, Pelts, and Wool Bring Large Revenue

BY R. J. H. DE LOACH

THE INEDIBLE by-products of the sheep, as completely utilized by packing companies are more valuable than those of either the steer or hog, considering their proportion to the carcass.

Sheep pelts, of course, come first in value. This includes the wool, which is valued not only for its fineness, but also for its length.

Sheep skin is used more generally than any other one class of leather. It is used in shoes almost as much as calf skin. Chamois skins are today entirely made of sheep skin. The leather is used for bookbinding exclusively, for gloves, hatbands, suit cases, and a wide range of other articles.

In some wool houses the full length of the wool is saved by taking it out, roots and all, by means of chemicals instead of by shearing.

Many Grades of Wool

This wool is hand sorted according to length, fineness and color into more than fifty grades. It is then scoured to remove dirt and grease, after which it is dried, baled and sold as "scoured pulled wool" direct to manufacturers.

In the process of scouring lanolin is obtained. This is a fatty substance largely used in face creams and ointments because of its soothing effect on the skin.

Musical strings, clock cord and surgical ligature for sewing up wounds, as well as casings for little sausages, are made exclusively from the intestines of the sheep. There is no such thing as catgut violin string, that being merely an arbitrary name for the product of the sheep.

Suprarenalin, the active principle of the suprarenal gland, just above the kidney, is extensively used in medicine. More than 180,000 sheep are required to make a pound.

Medicinal Articles

Pancreatin, another medicine, is made from the pancreatic gland, and still another from the mammary glands. The thyroid gland (seat of goitre in humans) yields an important medicinal product.

A class of oleo oil is made from the better grade of mutton tallow, and enters into the manufacture of oleomargarine.

Inedible greases are used in soaps. An important by-product of soap-making is glycerine, which is in great demand for the manufacture of nitroglycerine and other explosives and war munitions. The blood, dried and ground, makes calf feed and fertilizer. Hide trimmings make glue. Bones and other waste make tankage and fertilizer.

The complete utilization of all by-products of the sheep and other meat animals has been found practicable only in the largest packing plants, and is one of the triumphs of large-scale operation. It is made possible by two considerations—the comparatively recent development of large-scale refrigerative control of highly perishable by-

products and the enormous volume of those by-products handled.

The wholesale utilization of by-products brings about a number of important economic results of benefit to the whole country, among which may be mentioned:

1. The increased price which the packer is able to pay the farmer for his sheep and other livestock;

2. The more uniform and perfect meat which the packer is able to sell the local butcher at a lower cost than that at which he could buy and kill it locally for himself; and

3. The employment of thousands of persons in the manufacture of these by-products, many of which would otherwise be discarded as of no value by the farmer himself or local butchers, who are even yet throwing them away as of no commercial value.

Keep the Furniture New

One of the difficulties of the farmer's wife is in keeping the reception room and living room furniture in good condition. These rooms in most farm houses show a lot of furniture of several decades ago which has been handed down from previous generations. A great many of these articles are in a bad state of repair and if fixed at this time, would be able to render many more years of service.

Among the articles needing some attention are upholstered chairs, lounges, and settees which, upholstered many years ago in either cloth or leather, have now become worn and torn and faded and detract a great deal from the appearance of the room. The upholstering of these articles of furniture is not such a difficult task and can be accomplished by the farmer and his wife in their spare moments.

A good leather substitute, which on account of its great durability, beauty and economy is proving to be a leading material for re-upholstering work, some gimp for binding the edges and some upholsterer's tacks complete the material necessary. The new covering may be stretched over the old frame and tacked in place. The surplus material is then cut away from the edges and the gimp is tacked on around the edge thus presenting a very neat appearance.

Leather substitutes are quite moderate in cost and excel both leather and cloth upholstery in wearing and sanitary qualities, being absolutely waterproof, dustproof, germproof and washable. It may be obtained in any desired color and finish, and a few spare hours spent in re-upholstering the furniture will mean many more years of service rendered. Details giving instructions concerning the re-upholstering of different articles of furniture may be obtained by writing to manufacturers for booklets. One such booklet recently noted on a dealer's counter is called "Home Upholstery." It is very interesting and explains in a simple and practicable way how to repair furniture upholstery.



The Great Task of Construction

With the coming of peace the Bell System faced an enormous construction program. Conditions arising from war resulted in the wiping out of the reserve equipment normally maintained, and necessary to give prompt connection to new subscribers. The release of industry and accumulated growth of population now makes telephone demands almost overwhelming.

Telephone construction, including buildings, switchboards, conduits, cables and toll lines, must, from its inherent nature, be undertaken in large units. A metropolitan switchboard, with its tens of thousands of parts, may require from two to three years to construct and install.

Only great extension can meet the

present excess burden of traffic and provide for future requirements. Extension which cares for immediate demand, only, is uneconomical and calls for continuous work of such a character as to be frequently detrimental to the service.

During the war the Bell System devoted all its margin to the needs of the Government. The great task of getting back to normal pre-war excellence of operation requires the reestablishment of an economic operating margin capable of taking care of a larger growth than has ever before confronted the Bell System.

Construction is being pushed to the limit of men and materials; while every effort is being made to provide the best, present service.



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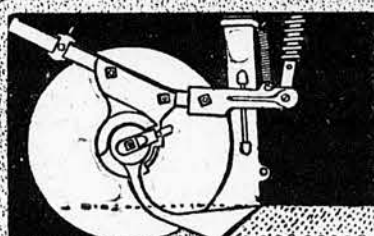
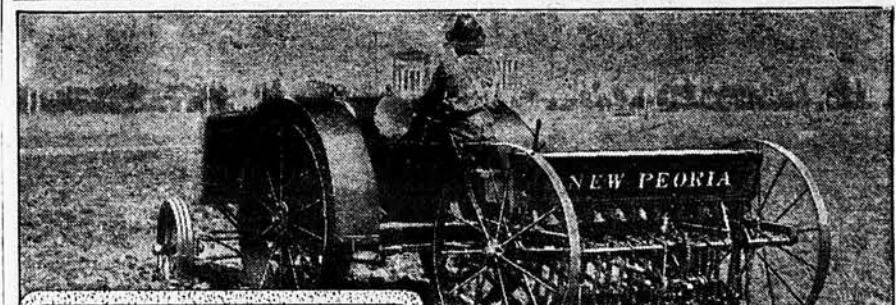
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Farm Engineering

BY C. E. JABLOW

Get the Heating System Ready. Stoves Take up Too Much Room. How to Save Floor Space. Ventilation of Houses Necessary. Study Advantages of Various Systems. Special Topics of Interest.

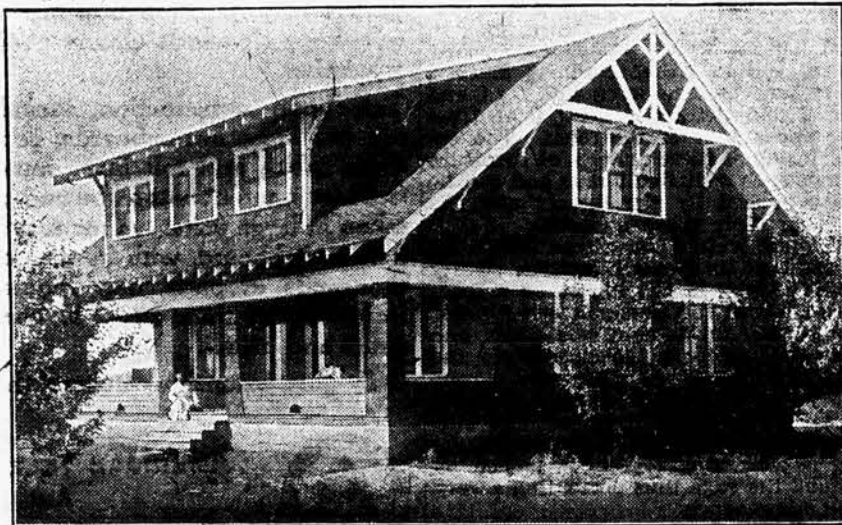
WHILE the temperature is 90 degrees or more you naturally do not think of providing additional heat for your bodily comfort. In fact the thought of a heating stove almost makes you hotter, but if you are to make your home as attractive as your city cousin's, you should think of some sort of a heating installation before cold weather comes.

If you have three or four stoves in your rooms all winter you reduce your floor area, not only by the space the stoves rest on, but for a radius of 3 or 4 feet around the stove. For four stoves this gives an area of approximately 144 square feet or the equivalent of a room of fair size. These figures are very conservative. With this idea in mind, suppose we do a little calculating as to the capital value of an additional room in your house. Divide the total cost of your house by the number of rooms and you will readily see that the result will be more than the best system of heating that you are likely to want to install in your home. The argu-

positive supply of fresh air by the installation of a warm air furnace. When properly installed this is assured and the uncertainty of depending upon window ventilation is eliminated. Ventilation by open windows is usually objectionable to the person closest to the draft and the window usually is lowered. With a cold air inlet from outdoors provided to the furnace the difficulty is entirely overcome.

Some persons make the statement that on account of inferior construction in many of our residences, changing of air still takes place, even if windows and doors are closed. It will be found better however, to seek tighter construction and introduce the fresh air as suggested. It is not intended to go into the merits of the different systems of heating the home nor do we wish to be understood as favoring the warm air furnace more than any other system. Certainly hot water and steam systems are ideal under certain conditions, but even with these systems it is possible to plan to introduce air from outdoors by the aid of the system.

Is it not a fact that when the cold wind has been whistling outdoors and you were keeping close to your heater,



Every Farm Home Should Have a Modern Heating System. Stoves are Unightly, Insanitary, Filthy and Dangerous.

ment is then advanced that the saving in floor space alone will pay for your heating system.

We assume that the reader may wish to take the negative of the question and show that a heating system in itself takes up space. If we should decide in favor of a warm air furnace, we must realize that the registers can be installed in the partition walls and that the furnace and pipes are under the first floor in a comparatively small excavation and perhaps in a place that otherwise may not be utilized.

If steam or hot water heat is decided upon a brief investigation will show that a large amount of heating surface is exposed for a comparatively small floor and on account of having a temperature much below that of the exterior of the stove, furniture and other objects may be placed much closer than with the stove. The saving in floor space is still very great.

If heating by modern methods had no other advantages than the one already stated, the installation would be justified in a great many instances, but in reality this should be considered one of the minor reasons, and was presented first only because it could be measured in dollars and cents a little more accurately than improved health, greater mental satisfaction, less housework for the wife and other advantages that may present themselves to you. From the health point of view we know that the oxygen of the air is the most vitalizing element that we have and is more important than food or drink in sustaining our bodies in a healthful condition. If this be true, then why not insure a

that you were nearly toasted on one side and almost frozen on the other? A heating system would prevent this and if handled wisely fluctuations in temperature would not occur, and considering the result obtained would be effected at a less cost in fuel than by the ordinary stove method.

Heating boilers and furnaces can be adapted to any kind of fuel, but the manufacturer should be informed as to what kind of fuel it is the intention to burn so that a proper installation will result.

The readers of this article, located in different sections of the country, live under sufficiently differing climatic conditions, so that no one particular system can be recommended and besides in many instances the financial consideration of first cost may be the predominating factor in making a decision. It would please the writer to explain in detail when each system should be used, the necessary precautions in installing and the proper attendance after operation has begun but undue space requirements in this periodical would be necessary. It is therefore, good advice to seek proper counsel from some one who does this kind of work and also try to study the matter some on your own account, however, you should think and act in time to get full benefit from the system you install. You will note from the opening paragraph, this is roundly a summer time job.

Binks—Do you and your wife ever think the same? Jinks—When I'm out late celebrating with the boys we do. She keeps thinking what she'll say when I get home, and so do I.

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Capacity, 800 lbs. or 94 gallons per hour. Even speed, no bells, no crank necessary. Fits all dairies, gets 99 and 99-100% of all the cream. Compact—durable—easy to start and operate. Engine 1/2 H. P., magnetos, ignition and will run a washer, churn or grindstone. Guaranteed against mechanical defects and construction. Weight complete 157 lbs. Write for full description and special sale price today. Standard Separator Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

HELPER MIXERS MAKE CEMENT WORK EASY

Just the machine for putting in sidewalks, curb, foundations, barn floors, etc. Built strong, mixes perfectly. Lasts years—Saves its cost. Run by hand or power. Sold on trial. Write for free literature, prices and trial plan.

SUPERIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
111 Concrete Ave., Waterloo, Iowa

Panama Canal Book 10c

A story of the building of this great canal; 80 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Ground Limestone

For Agricultural Purposes

Write for price and FREE sample.

DOLESE BROS. COMPANY
12 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois
Plant Eldorado, Kansas

Straw Wanted

DON'T BURN your straw before finding out how a few hours spent spreading Straw turns every stack into big profits. Carter made \$500 extra profit from our information. Your name on a postal card brings full particulars free. SIMPLEX SPREADER MFG. CO., 102 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Atlas REDWOOD TANKS

Outlast steel tanks and cost less money. Ask anyone that knows about the lasting quality of California Redwood, and you will be convinced it's poor business judgment to buy tanks that rot and rust in a few years. Shipment from Omaha or Kansas City. For prices address
Atlas Tank Mfg. Co., 1104-5 W.D.W. Bld. Omaha, Neb.

Lock-Joint CEMENT STAVE Silo

Just think, a permanent silo erected in one to two days. Guaranteed for five years. Endorsed by all cement manufacturers.

Quick Erection Backed by a responsible company. No settlement until silo is erected. Expert furnished to do erecting. Over 2,000 satisfied owners in Kansas. Write for prices and descriptive catalog.

The Interlocking Cement and Silo Company
1105 Bittling Building,
Wichita, Kansas

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**More Good Rains Are Needed.
Not Much Desirable Hard Wheat.
Farmers are Stacking Wheat and Oats.
Difficult to Get Grain Threshed.
Beware of Eastern Land Bargains.**

MORE RAIN is needed now. A light rain fell on Jayhawker farm during the week which ended July 19, the only moisture we have received in five weeks. Despite this long dry period corn still looks well but as it is coming out in tassel we must have more rain soon if the corn is to ear well. In other parts of the county much more rain has fallen for while we were harvesting under dry skies, in some localities in Coffey county as many as five rains were reported. This made harvesting very difficult and very hard work. It seems to me that the wheat growers of Eastern Kansas this year have earned every dollar they will get for their wheat.

Wheat buyers in the territory around Burlington are paying up well for milling grades of wheat, especially for No. 2 or better. It begins to look as if such grades of hard wheat were going to be scarce and the Kansas mills would like to get their share before it goes out of the state. I wonder what the Minneapolis mills are going to do for their highest patent material if they cannot get No. 1 hard wheat from Kansas as they usually do. From the best reports I can get I surmise that the spring wheat crop in the North is going to be of poor quality.

But even with all the wet weather of June there has been some No. 1 hard wheat raised in Coffey county altho I will admit that the proportion of that grade is rather small. For No. 1 hard wheat the Excelsior mill at Burlington is today paying \$2.15 a bushel, for No. 2 hard \$2.11 and for No. 3 \$2.05. For No. 1 yellow hard \$2.06 is paid, for No. 2 yellow \$2.03 and for No. 3 \$1.99. Virtually all of the wheat which was down when cut grades No. 3 but it is yielding much better than was thought possible before it was cut. That which has been threshed in this neighborhood is making about 20 bushels to the acre but it is slow work handling and threshing it because of the great bulk of the straw and the generally "woolly" condition of the bundles which makes them reluctant to enter the cylinder of the separator. Many threshers keep a man with a fork at the cylinder to make the bundles move on.

The main work of the week on this farm has been stacking grain. First we stacked the oats, being interrupted in that work for a day by a shower. We took the time while the grain was drying to lay by the kafir, which is thrifty and gives us the best promise of a kafir crop since 1914. The oats were soon stacked as every bundle was bound and of just the right size to handle quickly. Then we tackled our "Jonah" which was a 17-acre field of heavy wheat, most of which was down when cut. Here was an immense bulk of straw and we found 70 big bulky loads on the 17 acres. It was a mean 3½ days' job getting it in the stack but we feared that if any amount of rain fell the wheat would spoil. Altho we shocked it up well the straw was so weak that the shocks flattened out and would have spoiled badly had any amount of rain fallen.

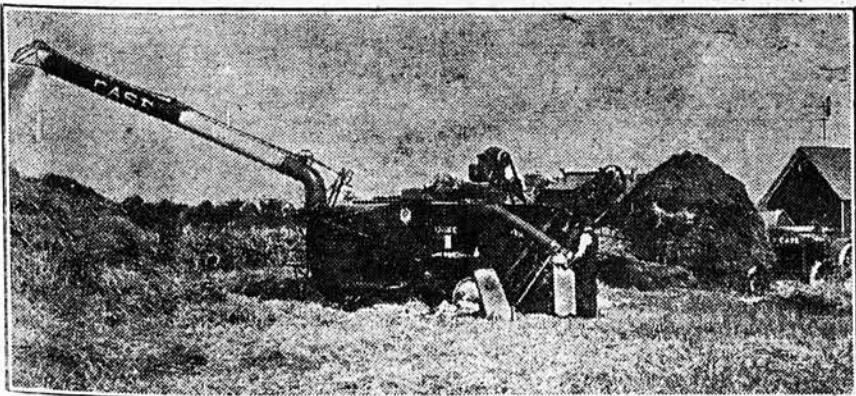
For the coming week we have 30 acres of heavy wheat to stack but 75 per cent. of this stood up fairly well and the bundles are mostly in good condition to stack. We have no certain promise of a threshing machine for 30 days and so prefer to stack rather than run the weather risk for that time. I know it takes more work to stack but when it is done we can thresh at our convenience and with but little help. Four pitchers will then get the bundles to the machine and so bulky is the straw that one man can keep the wheat hauled away. In addition, I think that this bulky crop will thresh much better after being pressed in the stack for six weeks and the color and quality of the grain should be better also.

We made a final trial July 19 on that wet spot of wheat which I have been telling you about for the last month and succeeded in getting all but about ½ of an acre. Altho we have had five dry weeks that spot of ground is still seeping water in one place and I guess that after the wheat is in the stack I will have to tackle what is left with a scythe for we have pulled the binder in to the shed. This little patch of wheat has been ripe for 30 days and it has stood since last May with its feet in water all the time. Despite that, it made good wheat and it is still standing up well. I did not know that wheat could stand so much moisture and still make good grain.

A friend from Eskridge, Kan., writes and encloses a clipping of an offer of an Eastern farm. So much is offered for so little money that our friend wants to know what the drawbacks could be and he wants to know if I, as a former resident of the East, can give him some idea. Here is part of the advertisement of which he speaks: "344-acre farm, \$5,000. Splendid 10-room residence, steam heat, improvements, house alone estimated worth \$7,000, large barns. Near railroad town and only 8 miles from a large city; productive loam tillage, stream watered 50-cow pasture, wood, timber, apple orchard; borders beautiful river, motor bus passes door. To settle now \$5,000 gets all, only \$1,500 down."

To read the foregoing advertisement one would think it the greatest bargain ever offered. Yet if one should make a trip to view the farm in question the reason for the very low price no doubt would plainly appear. I can guess only at the reason for the low price but my guess would be that the land is so poor that it will raise nothing without the use of fertilizer. All Eastern farms are not poor; there are many which sell for very high prices but there are also many on which a living cannot be made. I was once shown a small Eastern farm on which was a very good house and on which a \$500 barn had just been erected and was told that the farm was for sale for \$700. The land was very poor and was counted as worth nothing, only the buildings being worth while. Perhaps the same condition applies to the farm of which our Eskridge friend sends the advertisement.

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



Despite the Greatly Increased Number of Sales of Threshing Machines in Kansas Farmers are Unable to Get Their Grain Threshed Promptly.

For Individual Outfits

THE REASON that Papec Ensilage Cutters are preferred for "individually owned" outfits is because they are so convenient to move, so simple in construction, so dependable in operation, and require so little power. There are four sizes, the smallest of which can be operated with a gasoline or kerosene engine developing as little as 3 h. p.

PAPEC ENSILAGE CUTTER

"Own your own" Papec. It will save on an average of \$100 to \$200 a year according to the size of silo. Every Papec Ensilage Cutter is guaranteed to "throw and blow" ensilage perpendicularly to the height of any silo with any power provided the speed of the cutting wheel does not fall below 600 revolutions per minute.

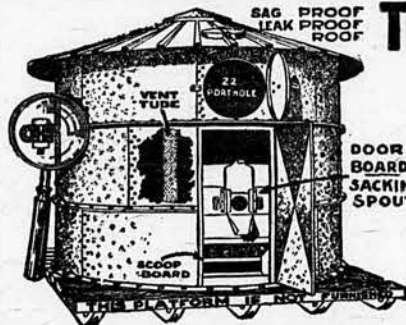
Our 1919 catalog explains how a Papec will soon SAVE enough to pay for itself. Write today for your copy.

Distributed by
Indiana Silo Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
124 Main Street
Shortsville New York



U. S. Government Urges All Farmers To Store Their Wheat



Because the billion bushel wheat crop may congest all storage facilities, and therefore the agricultural department urges that every possible means should be taken to insure the safe storage of this enormous crop.

Here is the Grain Bin you need. The Bin that is absolutely safe against all losses.

You Will Have To Do It

In order to protect your wheat, and be sure that your grain is retained in first class condition. Send in your order now.

Send No Money

Just fill in the coupon telling us which size bin you desire, and we'll ship it at once without a cent in advance sending the invoice and prepaid bill of lading to your bank. All metal construction makes Columbian Grain Bins rat, bird, fire, water and lightning proof. No. 20 gauge best grade galvanized metal is used in the body. No. 24 gauge in the bottom and No. 26 gauge in the roof.

These bins are sectional in construction. Each section being joined by our patented joint which greatly strengthens the walls and makes erection simple and easy. You can do it yourself in a few hours time. Every bin is equipped with large 5x2 foot hinged door, provided with hasp for locking. A collapsible shoveling board is provided which prevents the grain from running down faster than it is taken away. A sacking spout permits removal of over half the contents of bin without shoveling.

Columbian Bins may be mounted on platforms and hauled out to the threshing floor. This saves the cost of sacks twine and labor of handling.

Send This Coupon Now!

Do not wait until Harvest time but write today, and take advantage of these low delivered prices. Delay may mean a loss to you, so do it now. If your dealer cannot supply you with Columbian Bins, we will sell you direct on our no money in advance proposition. Don't forget that we pay the freight.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.
"Tanks For The World"
(Established 1894)
1601-21 W. 12th St. Kansas City, Mo.

Prices

Delivered

Freight Prepaid, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Arkansas.

500 Bushel.....\$116.50
1000 Bushel..... 168.00

Freight Prepaid, Colorado, Texas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.

500 Bushel.....\$121.00
1000 Bushel..... 175.00

Columbian Steel Tank Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

No. 209

Please ship { 500 Bushel Galv. Bin \$..... } Freight Paid.
1000 Bushel Galv. Bin \$.....

Name

P. O.

Shipping Point.....

Send Bill of Lading to:
(Name of Bank).....

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



THE REDLANDS

Adjoining the city of **Grand Junction, Colorado**
IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS
 2-Acre Farm Laborers' Tracts

Financial help, co-operative assistance, deferred payments, low interest. Farms already under irrigation, in crop and on an earning basis. Big yields per acre. Good local and state-wide markets. Short haul to town. Good roads.

Ideal living conditions—healthful climate, lots of sunshine, comfortable home for every buyer. Good schools, many churches, fraternal organizations. Neighbors are Americans.

Experienced farmers with small capital can pay out easily and make good annual incomes under the terms of our long time payment plan. Write for booklet.

THE REDLANDS REALTY COMPANY
 737 Kirtledge Building Denver, Colorado 37 Reed Block Grand Junction, Colorado

AGENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IN EVERY COUNTY—PROFITABLE BUSINESS

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

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

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


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

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

Fortunes Have Been Made

by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing: add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper, and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing

Advertising Dep't., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES TO T.J. BROWN 126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 48c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$15.00 to \$17.00 No. 2, 47c. (as to size) No. 2, \$14.00 to \$16.00

Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.



Special Reduced Summer Prices

We sell a 7-line, 26-inch high, close mesh hog fence—30 stays to the rod—all heavy galvanized, for 33 cents f. o. b. Fort Madison, 35 cents f. o. b. Stillwater.

Other styles equally cheap—all guaranteed. Write today for free circular and prices delivered at your station.

UNITED FENCE CO. OF STILLWATER
 Offices and Factories:
 339 Main St., Stillwater, Minn.
 285 Front St., Fort Madison, Ia.

BOVEE'S FURNACES

With regular piping or with pipeless fittings sold at manufacturer's prices.

We manufacture SEVEN SIZES of Furnaces, suitable for ALL SIZES of buildings. Twenty-Five Years on the Market.

Absolutely high grade and most durable. Write us for direct information and save about one-half the cost of your heating plant.

Bovee Furnace Works 188 W. 8th St. Waterloo, Ia.

Fight the Hessian Fly Now

Prepare Seedbed Early But Plant Wheat Late

BY GEORGE A. DEAN

RECENT investigations by men from the Kansas State Agricultural college, and reports from county agricultural agents, show that over Eastern Kansas, and also in some of the wheat-producing counties in Western Kansas there is such a thorough distribution of Hessian fly that it is a source of great danger and is almost certain to injure seriously next year's wheat crop unless measures are taken immediately to control it.

The Hessian fly is now in the flaxseed stage in the stubble. If the stubble is examined, and if it is infested with the fly, the little, brown, flaxseed-like objects may be found just above the crown, or at the nodes of the plant, between the leaf sheath and the stalk. During the latter part of August, and all thru September, and in some parts of the state even the first ten days of October, adult flies will emerge from the flaxseed and each female may deposit from 100 to 300 eggs in the grooves along the upper surface of the wheat leaves.

Plow Ground Now

Begin now to fight the Hessian fly, and protect next year's crop.

The infestation in the fall wheat comes from two sources—the stubble of the previous crop, and volunteer wheat. Plow deeply all wheat stubble as soon as this year's crop is harvested. To prevent the fly from emerging, the plowing should be finished not later than August 15.

If plowing cannot be done soon after harvest, disk the stubble as early as possible after harvest. This not only conserves the moisture and makes

Delay the planting of the crop until near the fly-free date. In Central and Eastern Kansas wheat may be sowed late enough to avoid most of the injury from Hessian fly and yet early enough on well prepared ground to obtain a good growth before winter comes. The best date of seeding in Northeastern Kansas varies from September 25 to October 3. In South Central Kansas the best seeding date ranges from September 25 to October 7; and in North Central Kansas it ranges from September 20 to October 1. The time in Western Kansas depends on the rainfall. It is usually not advisable to seed in dry ground, and the land should be prepared early and seeded when in proper condition to insure germination and good growth.

On the average seed bed, the maximum yield of wheat will be obtained in an average season by seeding a little earlier than the fly-free date. The better the seed bed is prepared, the safer it is to wait until the fly-free date to sow. It should be understood that if the wheat is seeded earlier there is a greater risk of the crop being injured by the fly, and therefore seeding should be delayed to as near the fly-free date as is practicable.

Organize for Community Work

We know that the flies will migrate in dangerous numbers for a distance of several miles, and thus best results in the control of the Hessian fly will be had when all co-operate and follow the methods of plowing and planting as recommended.

Organize a community campaign to have no Hessian fly. Plowing under of stubble soon after harvest, preparing a proper seed bed, destroying volunteer wheat, and sowing on fly-free date are cheap insurance against Hessian fly.

Shipping Hogs in Hot Weather

The death in May of 651 hogs weighing about 157,000 pounds, with a money loss of \$18,300, reported by the government bureau of markets at South St. Paul, Minn., emphasizes the need of extreme care in shipping hogs in hot weather.

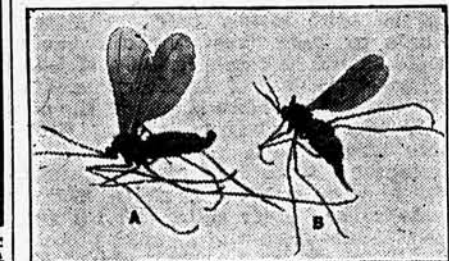
A large buyer of hogs at South St. Paul gives these rules for such shipments: Clean cars thoroughly and sand well before loading. Arrange with railroad to have the hogs sprayed with water as often as possible in transit.

Hogs shipped to the market, possibly to be reshipped to farms, need this extra care, because if care is not taken the resistance of the hogs to disease is reduced.

This lowered resistance gives an opportunity for germs to multiply in the bodies of the hogs, and sometimes severe losses follow. Also, the value of the double treatment against hog cholera is diminished on account of the lowered resistance to disease.

"Heah, conductor," yelled an infuriated "colonel" on a Southern train, "that was my station, huh! Why didn't yuh stop theah, huh?"

"We don't stop theah no more," answered the conductor. "The engineer's mad with the station agent."—Grit.

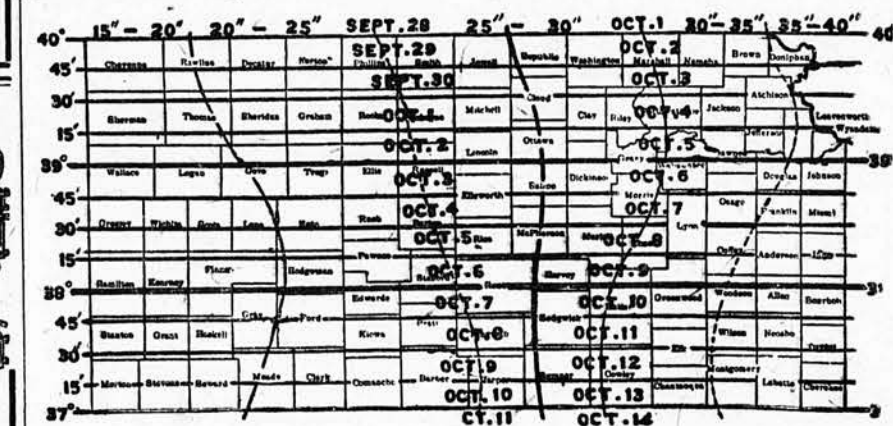


A—Male Hessian Fly. B—Female Fly.

plowing easier, but also starts the growth of volunteer wheat and has a tendency to bring about an early emergence of the fly. In many cases the disking pulls out the stubble and exposes the flaxseed to unusual climatic conditions which are fatal to many of them.

About three or four weeks after the disking, the ground should be plowed to a depth of about 6 inches or deep enough to bury all stubble and volunteer wheat under at least 3 inches of soil. By doing this, practically all of the flies will be buried, and it will be impossible for them to reach the surface.

Immediately after plowing, the ground should be refirmed and worked into a seed bed. It should also be kept mellow and free from weeds and volunteer wheat. The agronomy department of the Kansas Experiment station has shown conclusively that where the ground is prepared early and in this manner, it not only produces maximum yields, but the crop may be planted with safety later in the season.



This Map Shows Safe Planting Dates for Wheat. Earlier Planting May Mean Serious Trouble with the Hessian Fly Pest.

Has the Farmer any Opinions of his Own

AFTER listening to the arguments with which some tractor salesmen try to convince him, you might suppose that the farmer never did any thinking for himself.

You will hear them telling him how many wheels his tractor ought to have, or what it ought to look like, or some other inconsequential detail—appealing to his eye instead of his intelligence.

Now, the farmer is a practical man.

He is looking for facts—not theories or impressions.

He is looking for a tractor that will do his work, and do it economically, and last a long time.

And the more critical he is, the more determined to get at the facts, the quicker he comes to the G O Tractor.

For eight years the G O Tractor has been the standard among practical farmers all over the country. Because of its advanced driving mechanism, it is the easiest tractor on the market to control and the most economical to

operate. It has six speeds forward and six reverse—a right plowing speed in any sort of soil; a right speed at the belt for any kind of machine. It is the most powerful tractor in America for its weight.

Years are added to its life by the dust-proof casings on its gears. It was the first tractor to enclose its gears in an oil bath. It has no gears or chains on the traction wheel to be cut by sand and gravel.

The G O Tractor is the four-wheel, four-cylinder type—the simplest and most practical type of all. Every part of the motor and driving mechanism is instantly accessible. Adjustments can be made by anyone right on the ground, without the aid of special tools.

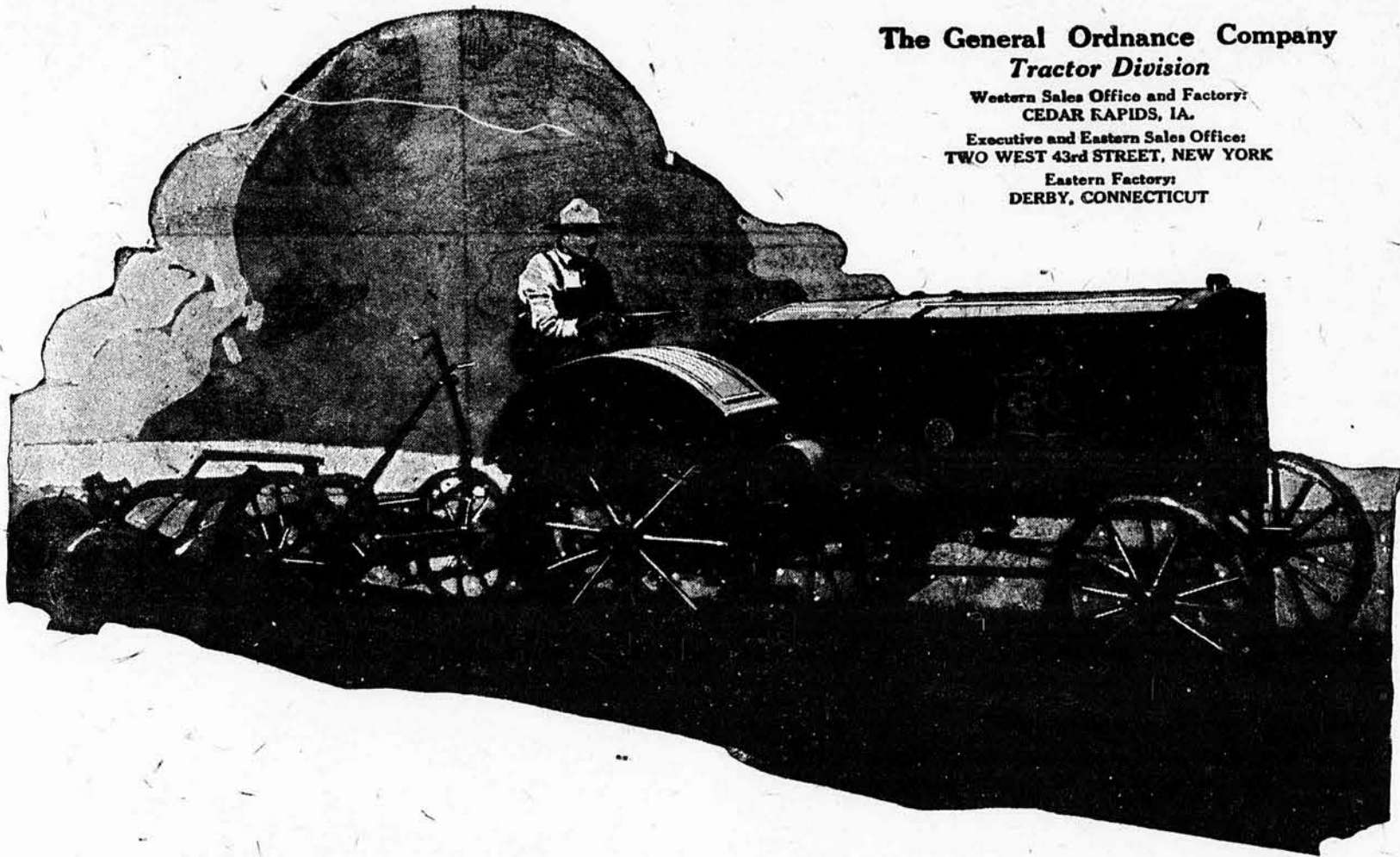
The farmer with a practical mind, who is looking for indisputable facts, and good sound horse-sense—not “talking points”—we shall be glad to send some further information about the most advanced tractor in America and about the company behind it—its guarantee and the service that goes with it.

The General Ordnance Company Tractor Division

Western Sales Office and Factory:
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Executive and Eastern Sales Office:
TWO WEST 43rd STREET, NEW YORK

Eastern Factory:
DERBY, CONNECTICUT



Hi Hoover Goes to Town

The Old Boy was Pretty Spry in Getting About the Streets, But He Overlooked the Baby Buggy and the Absent-minded Nurse



Silos and Cows Will Win

Dairying Can be Made an Important Industry

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

DAIRYING should be made a more important industry in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and other Western states but the shortage of pasture and the high cost of feeds during the past two or three years have been very discouraging features. It is possible to have more and better pastures in all of these states and more attention must be given to this subject. Good succulent pasture is the best feed for a dairy cow in the spring and summer, but often the rains stop coming by the last of June and then the pastures begin to dry up and must be supplemented if the highest and most economical milk production is desired.

Grain Rations Expensive

Scanty pastures can be supplemented with a grain ration and alfalfa hay or by the use of soiling crops, but heavy grain feeding is expensive and the use of soiling crops entails a large amount of labor during the busy season. Consequently silage made from sorghum crops or corn is to be recommended as a summer succulence for dairy cows. No dairy is complete without a good silo and plenty of the right kind of silage. For the farmer the silo is the best and cheapest crop insurance that can be provided. On the average farm silage is a cheaper form of succulence than is soiling, as it can be produced at a lower cost and consequently is the more economical feed. The silo is a good storehouse for feed that can be carried over from one year to another and so tends to stabilize the amount of available feed on the farm and prevents the recurrence of periods of scarcity.

"The building of a silo," says Prof. J. H. Frandsen, of the dairy department of the University of Nebraska, "must not be reckoned as an expense but as a desirable investment. It is an important step toward a better and more permanent agriculture. It is about the best investment that can be made on the farm. In seasons of drouth when the pastures are 'burned up' and the crops partially or totally ruined, the farmer having livestock, must dispose of a large part of his herd, usually at a sacrifice, or buy high-priced feed. Here the farmer with the silo is ahead of the man who has none. He can keep his stock, and in good condition, by giving them the silage he has stored from years of plenty. Corn silage properly made will keep for many years.

"He can save portions of the crops damaged by hail, frost, drouth, or other causes, that would otherwise be a total loss. Many crops can be made into silage successfully. A silo will also save two-fifths of the feeding value of the corn plant found in the husks, leaves and stalks.

"The essentials of a satisfactory silo are: 1. Exclusion of air; 2. Retention of moisture of crop siloed; 3. Walls perpendicular and smooth inside; 4. Durable; 5. Wind resistant; 6. Good appearance.

"Wooden silos are quite successful, and they are comparatively cheap.

easy to construct, easily repaired and usually easily obtained. Objections are that they are not fire-proof and may be blown down. Woods best adapted for construction in order of merit are, red-wood, cypress, Oregon fir, pine and tamarack.

"Cement silos are of three kinds: (1) Monolithic or solid wall; (2) Cement block; (3) Cement stave. The monolithic is durable if constructed properly and requires little attention. It is wind and fire resistant and is the most popular type at the present time. The cement block is one that also gives good results and satisfactorily preserves the silage. It must be properly re-inforced in order to make it durable and wind resistant. The cement stave is a variation of the cement block and gives the same satisfactory results. In cost, these silos rank with the monolithic, being the most expensive, to the cement being the least expensive. Proper care must be exercised to get first-class workmanship and to provide proper re-inforcement. The cost will be determined largely by the ability to secure sand and gravel locally, also by the price and availability of labor.

"The tile silo is similar in many respects to the cement silo as it is permanent, wind and fire resistant. It preserves the silage as well as any other type of silo. The building requires skillful workmanship and proper re-inforcement. In appearance it is one of the best.

"The pit silo is a type that is used to quite an extent in dry sections of Western Nebraska, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado. The walls are cemented with an inch of plaster cement and the silo well covered. Care must be taken to see that it is so built that water will not seep in, and covered so as to keep out dirt, trash and farm animals. It can be cheaply constructed because skilled labor is not required. An objection is the somewhat inconvenient method of taking out the silage. This usually is accomplished by means of a sling or derrick arrangement.

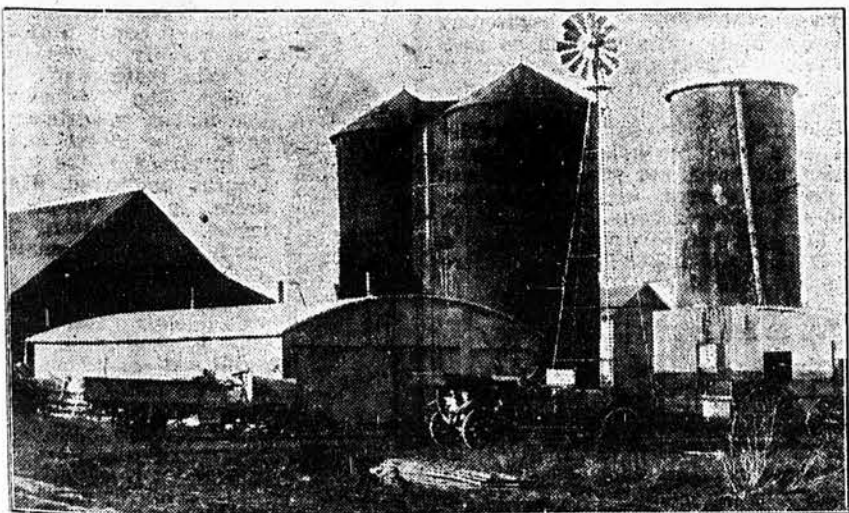
Best Time to Build

"Do not build a silo too large in diameter. The diameter should be such as to make possible the feeding each day of a layer of silage about 2 inches in depth, certainly not less than 1 inch a day. A silo 14 feet in diameter and 32 feet high will hold enough to feed 40 pounds of silage a day to 25 cows for 200 days. Build the silo to keep as much silage as you will use.

"Do not wait until the last minute and then order your material, but get it ahead of time and then put up the silo when work is not rushed. Do not wait until fall and then put it up when you should be filling. The present transportation difficulties and shortage of labor make it desirable that you buy early. Do not delay. Now is the time to buy.

"Build the silo close to the barn. A silo located close to the feed manger insures a large amount of handy feed

(Continued on Page 29.)



For the Farmer or the Dairyman, the Silo is the Best and Cheapest Crop Insurance That Can be Provided. Now is the Time to Build.

Simplicity

of the

DE LAVAL



During hot summer days, simplicity in cream separator construction avoids waste and makes possible quick and easy handling of milk.

The DE LAVAL Cream Separator is remarkably simple. Thousands of DE LAVALS are run and cleaned by children every day.

This simplicity means long life and freedom from repairs and is the outcome of over forty years of

unquestioned leadership in cream separator inventing, developing and perfecting.

Every part has been developed to its highest degree of simplicity coupled with efficiency and the DE LAVAL has earned for itself the name of being "the world's standard separator."

More De Laval are in use than of all other makes combined

See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway
NEW YORK

29 East Madison Street
CHICAGO

61 Beale Street
SAN FRANCISCO

Great Western Low Down Spreader

Over
125,000
in Use

No Adjustments
No Transmissions
No Worm Gears
No Concealed Gears



Over 125,000 of the most successful farmers of America can give you the reasons why you should put the Great Western on your spreading work. The original endless apron—20 years' unequalled success—simplest drive made—no worm gears—no enclosed gears—original gearless regulator—you change feed or speed at will—acid-resisting oak beater—non-bunchable rake—shortest wheelbase—all wheels under load—everlasting steel frames. Good for a lifetime.

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With the Home Makers

A Vacation Trip in a Motor Car Can't be Surpassed

BY MRS. B. J. SCHMIDT
Barton County

MY MOST enjoyable vacation was a two weeks' camping trip three or four years ago. We drove to a small town in Western Colorado and back again and with the exception of a very few nights, the whole time was spent in the open air. Some friends of ours in their car, and my husband and I in ours, started out one Monday morning, reached our destination about noon the next Saturday, visited there until Monday noon, and arrived home again Saturday. We did not try to make record time, but stopped when and where and as long as we pleased.

A tent together with covers for the

at night when it had rained and the wood was too wet to burn.

We would camp some nights right along the road, sometimes by the side of a country school-house, and a few times we came to cities where they had special camping parks, free to tourists, and in which we found camping stoves, tables and benches, making it very pleasant. One night was spent in a canyon, between two large mountains. I shall remember that night as long as I live. The sublime beauty and grandeur of those mountains, growing more majestic as the sun went down and the stars came out cannot be described. It was awe-inspiring. We felt almost afraid to talk above a whisper. We felt as if we wanted to stay there always—as if we were high above the common everyday things of life, and were looking at them from a distance.

We visited places of interest along the way, saw scenery too beautiful to describe, gained in health, and our only expense was for gasoline and oil. We found that the food cost no more than in our home town so we did not count that in as an item of expense. The men took along a couple of extra unionall suits or overalls to wear when repairing the cars and our clothing consisted mainly of dark middys and skirts, which were comfortable and not easily soiled. We hope to take another trip like this soon, only this time we intend to take the children. We know they would enjoy themselves and would be very little trouble.

Save the Fruit Juice for Winter

The juice of such fruits as the grape, currant, blackberry, strawberry, raspberry, elderberry, and cherry makes delicious, wholesome drinks, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Fruit juices also may be canned and made into jelly when it is desired during the winter. Winter jelly making relieves the pressure of work during the hot and busy fruit season. Sugar need not be added until the juice is served or until the jelly is made. Extract the juice by boiling the fruit with a very little water and strain thru a jelly bag.

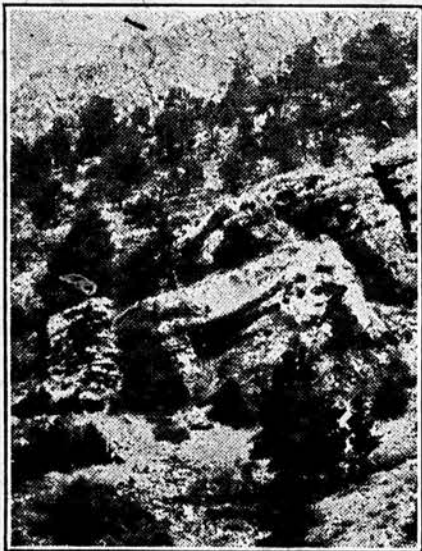
To prepare the juice for canning, pour it into bottles or jars which have been boiled 15 minutes. Put these on a false bottom in a hot water bath. This may be a commercial canner or a container large enough to hold sufficient water. The water should reach the necks of the bottles and the shoulders of the jars. A cotton stopper may be pressed into the neck of the bottle and left during the processing period, or a cork, after being boiled, may be put in lightly. If jars are used as containers put boiled tops in place and half seal. Process for 30 minutes at the simmering point. Remove, put stoppers of bottles in tightly, and when cool dip the top of the bottle into melted paraffin or sealing wax. Equal parts of rosin and beeswax make a good wax. Finish tightening the tops of the jars as soon as they are removed from the bath. Test for leaks and store in a dry, dark, cool place.

Aside from their use in making jelly and as a base for homemade drinks, these fruit juices are excellent for use in gelatin, sauces, ice creams, sherbets, and other desserts. Those which are to be used in this way will have a better flavor if sugar is added before they are bottled.

Large Ice Boxes Save Money

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

A local farmer with an enterprising turn of mind uses a motor truck to haul ice from Lawrence and delivers to many in the country and town. He says there is a great difference in ice boxes. One ice box or refrigerator with a supposed capacity of 100 pounds of ice will not hold that amount; some is wasted at each de-



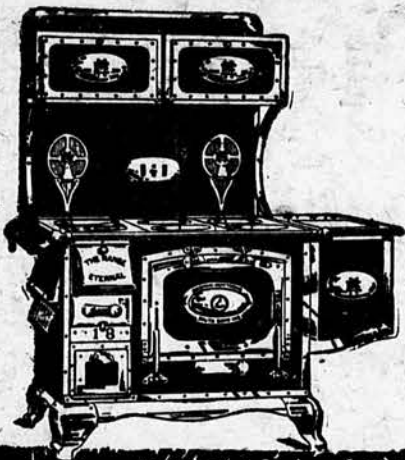
In the Colorado Mountains

cars was tied to one side of a car and the remainder of the outfit, consisting of camp cots, which folded into a compact bundle, extra clothing, blankets, cooking utensils and kodaks were packed away in the backs of the cars. Our cooking utensils consisted of a bucket or two, several kettles, griddle, frying pan, coffee pot, and knives, forks, spoons, cups and plates, all packed into a small box.

For our stove we used the top of an old gasoline stove. By putting a can or stone under each corner we had a flat surface on which to set our pans and coffee pot with no danger of getting them upset. The fire was built underneath and was easily replenished. No matter where we stopped, we always found plenty of material to burn—wood, brush and dead trees. The men folks would start the fire, hunt wood and get water, then put up the tent, while we got the meals ready.

We took along flour, lard, sugar, coffee, tea and salt, and purchased eggs, potatoes, meat, bread, canned milk and fruit as we needed them. After a ride in the open air all day, a supper consisting of bacon, eggs, bread and butter, coffee and fruit tasted as never a supper tasted before and each meal that we ate while on our trip with beautiful nature all around us, perhaps surrounded by tall majestic mountains, tasted just a little better than the one the night before. And then the sleep out in the open air. We felt just a little restless the first night but after that we awakened in the morning feeling ready for anything that might come our way, and our breakfast tasted better than the supper.

After cooking a few meals over an open fire we soon learned to cook quite a variety of things. We fried potatoes, eggs, meat and fresh fish whenever we could get it. We often had griddle cakes for breakfast and canned soups for supper and they tasted good. Our dinners consisted mainly of sandwiches and fruit as we did not often stop long enough to cook, altho sometimes we made hot coffee over a small alcohol stove, which would cook coffee in a short time and could be folded up into a package small enough to put in your pocket. We used this little stove a few times



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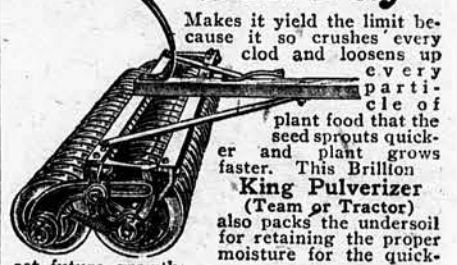
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THE HOUSEHOLD
Dress Dept. 66, Topeka, Kan.

every. This refrigerator requires filling every other day. The owner's neighbor has an ice box that was made like one in use in the home of a man who owns many restaurants. This ice box has ample room for a 200-pound cake of ice. A cake of that size is sufficient for a week. The rate for each hundred is less when a larger cake is used. The farm ice box should have a capacity for a good sized cake of ice. If the box has good insulation, the ice bill will be less than for the one with small ice capacity.

Our cucumbers were planted early. They are too near an Osage hedge to do well but the heavy rainfall has helped them to produce a number of short, thick cucumbers. We get enough for a 2-quart can of pickles every other day. We wash the cucumbers with the small scrubbing brush and cover them with a boiling brine. This brine has $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of salt and a very small piece of alum dissolved in each gallon of soft water. After two days soaking in brine, the cucumbers are rinsed in clear water and drained. They are then packed in Mason jars and covered with sweetened, spiced boiling vinegar. Our cider vinegar is so strong that we find it necessary to dilute it with water. The jars are sealed while hot and the pickles are ready for use any time after a week in the vinegar.

A neighbor makes much the same use of carrots. She steams the carrots until they are tender, plunges them in cold water and slips off the skins. She then packs them in jars and pours boiling, spiced vinegar over them.

Those who mulched their tomatoes are now picking ripe ones that have no rotten spots. The tomatoes that touch the ground are in most cases rotted at the point of contact. This spoils the flavor of the whole tomato. Our canning club lesson contains three excellent recipes for the use of small or broken tomatoes. Tomato puree for use in soups or sauces is the first recipe. The proportions and ingredients are: 2 quarts of thick tomato pulp, 1 medium sized onion chopped fine, 2 tablespoons of chopped red sweet peppers, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt and 1 teaspoon of sugar.

This is the recipe for chili sauce: 12 ripe tomatoes, medium size; 2 onions, 1 green pepper, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of brown sugar, 1 teaspoon of cloves, 1 tablespoon of cinnamon, 1 tablespoon of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of vinegar. Peel the tomatoes and slice them, chop the onions and pepper. Combine the ingredients and cook the mixture until it is thick. Seal it in scalded bottles or jars.

Chutney sauce is by many considered the best of all tomato sauces. The lesson gives this recipe for chutney: 24 ripe, average size tomatoes, chopped; 6 onions, chopped; 12 tart apples, chopped; 1 pound of seedless raisins, 1 cup of celery cut fine; 2 quarts of vinegar, 3 cups of sugar, salt. Combine the ingredients and cook until the chutney is thick and clear. Seal in jars.

Suggestions are also given us for the canning of chickens of the size commonly known as fryers. It has been found that young chicken is best if fried before it is packed in the can. The chicken is best if seasoned before frying. Only a few teaspoons of liquor need be placed in the jar. Some of the fat from the frying pan may be used or a little hot water poured over the bottom of the pan. The spaces between pieces of chicken need not be filled with liquor. When cans are filled with water, much of the best fat and meat juice boils out into the canner. Ordinarily this is wasted but we heard one thrifty housewife tell how she made soup from such overflow. With good rubbers and lids in place but not tightly sealed, process young chicken in hot water bath outfit 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours and be sure water is boiling. If a steam pressure outfit is used, process fried chicken 45 minutes under 10 to 15 pounds of steam.

It Isn't Long Until Fair Time

It is hoped that farm women and women's canning clubs in the country will make a good showing in their ex-

hibits at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 8 to 13. The prizes in the culinary, art, textile fabrics and homemade products departments all are attractive and worth trying for.

If you have not seen the premium list, ask the secretary of the fair at Topeka to send you one. Entries for the art and textile fabrics departments close September 5 at 6 o'clock p. m. and for the culinary and homemade products departments on September 6 at 6 o'clock p. m. Application for entry must be made to the secretary of the fair.

What is Your Experience?

Will someone who has had experience in raising turkeys tell me what is best to feed young turkeys that are being mothered by old hens and what to give them when they seem droopy and sick?—Mrs. C. W. W., Niotaze, Kan.

Address replies to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

What He Wanted to Know

Miss Gibson was very rich and Mr. Hanna was very poor. She liked him but that was all, and he was never aware of the fact. One evening he grew somewhat tender and at last he said: "You are very rich, aren't you, Helen?"

"Yes, Tom," replied the girl. "I am worth about 2 million dollars."

"Will you marry me, Helen?"

"Oh, no, Tom, I couldn't."

"I knew you wouldn't."

"Then why did you ask me?"

"Oh, I just wanted to see how a man feels when he loses 2 million."

—Ladies Home Journal.

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fitting and elbow length of sleeves are given. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 inches bust measure.

9342—Ladies' and Misses' Two-Piece Skirt. The separate girdle extending into a long point at the left side and trimmed with large buttons is a very attractive point in this skirt. Sizes, 16, 18 years and 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

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For Our Young Readers

Harry Finds Friends and the Circus is Grand

BY HARRIETTE WILBUR

NINE-YEAR-OLD Harry Crandall had a bright silver dollar he had earned doing odd jobs about the farm. It was to be his circus money, and as a show was to be in town that day, he saw great need of the dollar.

Harry was up before sunrise, ready to start off to town, in his new blue knickerbocker suit, his new red tie, white waist, straw hat, and with his new dollar safely pocketed.

But he had to wait around for Charlie Long, the hired man. And as Charlie wouldn't start before breakfast, and old Nancy was lacking in speed, it was well along in the day when Harry finally reached town.

He was eager to go off to the show grounds. But Charlie decided to get a shave first. Harry thought it quite unnecessary, but had to give up and wait for Charlie. What a long time that barber took! Harry fidgeted first on one foot and then the other.

When it came to paying for the shave, Charlie had no change. The barber couldn't change a ten-dollar bill, so Charlie turned to Harry.

"Say, kid, lend me your dollar, won't you? When I get my ten changed I'll pay you back." He added the last when he saw Harry didn't favor the idea at all.

Even then Harry hesitated.

"Sure you'll pay it back?"

"Of course. What you 'fraid of, anyway?"

At that Harry slowly handed over his treasure.

Charlie was in no hurry to pay him back. He strolled up and down, or stood long before windows or at corners and curbs, staring up and down, until Harry was much disturbed.

"I want my dollar," he teased over and over, certain Charlie was trying to torment him, but unable to hide his impatience and distrust.

"Well, you'll get it, when I get ready," Charlie would drawl, if he answered at all.

It was not until the parade had gone up town and back toward the circus grounds that Charlie decided to break his ten-dollar bill.

To Harry's dismay, in return for that bright shining dollar, Charlie handed over a soiled, crumpled, ragged bill, with one corner gone.

"I want a real dollar," Harry objected.

"Well, that's a real dollar," scowled Charlie. "Take it, or leave it."

And he stalked off into the crowd, leaving Harry quite disappointed over such a sad substitute for his own money.

The boy reached the grounds a timid and frightened lad, and for a long time hung around helplessly, rather dazed by all the noise and crowding and pushing. But finally he felt encouraged to edge his way up to the ticket stand and hand up his money.

To his dismay, the man shook his head and pushed the bill back to him, at the same time passing out tickets and gathering in coins.

"Get a better piece of money than that, kid, if you want tickets."

"Isn't—Isn't it good?" quavered Harry.

"Mebbe, but I ain't got time to 'xamine it now."

Harry wandered off to the edge of the crowd, very wretched and alone and friendless. What should he do? He had to use this money some way. Oh, what a dolt he had been to take such a dirty rag of a bill when Charlie had better ones!

But no time now to cry over spilt milk, or spoiled money. He'd have to get this bill changed somehow. How? Easy enough. Buy something and then get change for it.

But easier said than done, for everyone he tried seemed suspicious of that ragged bill. As soon as a popcorn or lemonade vender saw his money, they'd take back the bag or the glass and hand it over to some one else. Poor Harry! The show was about to begin, and he was so tired and hungry

and thirsty, and the road so hot and dusty and long.

Miserably he sidled up to the ticket agent once more, now less busy.

"Well, kid, got some real money this time?"

Harry shook his head, trying to keep a stiff upper lip. "I had a silver dollar, but Charlie, the hired man, borrowed it, and gave me this one," he faltered, overcome with the sense of his wrongs.

"Well, let's have a look at it." The ticket agent turned the bill this way and that. Finally he nodded and put it in his till. "Here you are." And he handed over some tickets.

Four of them! Harry was going to refuse them, and ask for but one. But he was afraid to say anything, for fear the man would make him take that wretched rag dollar back. Four of them. His whole dollar gone for four tickets!

Well, at least he could get into the show. He had to grin at the thought of having four seats to himself. But he didn't grin at the thought of going without peanuts and popcorn and lemonade and all.

"I'll have to sell these three." And he started on a run toward the gate.

Not many folks were coming in now. But he didn't lose hope. Surely, some one would be coming along who would want tickets.

Just then a boy about his own age came hurrying thru the gate, with a smaller boy on each side.

"Hi there!" cried Harry, making toward him on the run. "Want tickets? I've got too many."

"Yep, three of them. Me'n the twins is all goin'. There you are." And the boy handed over three quarters. "And say, come on in with us, can't you?"

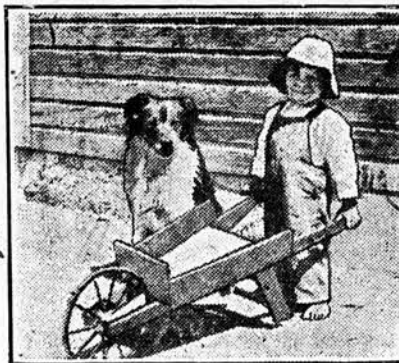
Grimacing happily, Harry pocketed the three coins, and taking one of the twins by the hand, ran along with the other two as fast as he could go. For the band was beginning to blare and bray and thump within the big tent, and there was no time to lose.

Once in a seat way up near the roof, with the twins in the middle for safe keeping, Harry and his new friend, Jimmy Duncan, settled back with grins of joy. As the poet says "All's well that ends well" and no one laughed harder at the clowns and trick pigs, or gasped louder over the trapeze performers and the bareback riders than the boy who had come so near not getting in.

Aren't They Good Friends!

I like the page for young folks so much that I am sending you a picture of me and my dog.

We have seven little calves. Our



cows are the Red Polls and Short-horns. We have 40 head of cattle now.

Lafey Box.

Pueblo County, Colorado.

Making Cut-ups of Hi Hoover

My brother and I didn't know what to do on a long rainy day so we crept upstairs where mother keeps all of our old papers. We happened to come across the Farmers Mail and Breeze that contained "The Adventures of Hi Hoover." I sent my 3-year-old sister downstairs to get the scissors. When she came back with them I said "Now,

Harvey, you pick out a picture of the 'funnies' that you like best," and then I did the same.

I cut my picture and Harvey's into 18 pieces and then we ran a race to see who could get our puzzles put together first.

I hope many little boys and girls whose parents take the Farmers Mail and Breeze will enjoy this fun as much as my brother and I did.

Lucile Finney.
Lincoln County, Colorado.

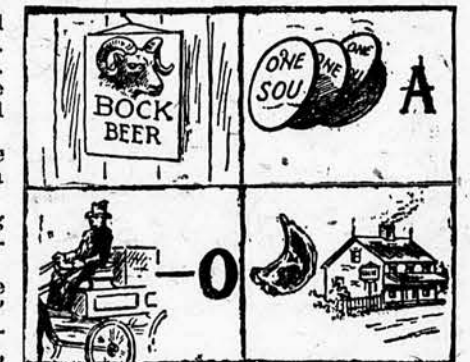
A Letter Contest

Summer time is the real time for travel. Have you been on a trip this summer? Write us a letter about it. Or perhaps you took a fine trip last summer or some other time that you would like to tell about.

Canning is another subject on which we wish letters. Fifty cents will be given for each of the three best letters on travels or canning. Address Bertha G. Schmidt, Editor Young Folks Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Read These Names

Here are the names of four musicians. Can you read them? Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls sending correct answers.



Solution July 19 puzzle—A musical instrument: saxophone. The prize winners: Frank Meek, Ina Lewis, Genevieve Cryderman, Rudolph Spitsnagle, Elmer Herman, Myrtle Richardson.

Mr. Hare's Joke

Said Mr. Pupp to Mr. Hare, "I've got an earache. I declare. It makes me feel so very blue. I really don't know what to do."

"That makes me laugh," said Mr. Hare. "With your small ears, you shouldn't care. If you had ears ten inches long, then you might think there's something wrong."

—Boys' Magazine.

Porch Furniture Upholstery

The weather man isn't always very considerate of the feelings of the housewife who prides herself on her taste in furnishing her porch. When he sends along one of his sudden thunder showers, he usually sends with it, as an escort, a high wind that drives the rain obliquely under porch roofs and on to the pretty cretonne cushions and the linen arm and back rests and table covers that adorn the porch. After Jupiter Pluvius has finished shedding his copious tears and passed on to the next county, madam's porch upholstery often is in a condition to cause tears from some quarter other than the heavens.

But this trouble can all be avoided now and without much sacrifice of artistic appearances either. Science has outwitted Jupiter. There is now on sale in the stores a material that defies the rain. It is made to resemble leather so closely that only a leather expert can distinguish it from that. It comes in all the standard leather grains and finishes. It can be artistically embossed or painted and withal makes an ideal covering for all sorts of porch furniture.

The base is a cotton fabric which is coated with a pyroxylin film. It is this film that is waterproof. Rain harms it no more than it does a rubber boot. If it becomes soiled in any way, even with grease, it can be washed with soap and water without the slightest injury.

Cletrac

TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

(Formerly known as the "Cleveland" Tractor)

ROLLIN H. WHITE, the well-known automotive engineer, designed the Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor to do most of the work formerly done by horses and mules—to do it *better, quicker, cheaper*—and to do it *twelve months in the year*.

A million American farmers can profitably use such a tractor.

It does far *more* than merely plow. That is *only the beginning of its usefulness*. It goes right through with the *entire preparation of the seed bed*—from plowing to seeding. And in addition it reaps, binds, threshes, hauls, cuts ensilage, fills silos, saws wood, digs potatoes and does many of the numerous other chores always necessary about the farm.

The Cletrac stands on two long "feet" each 50 inches long by 6 inches wide. And because of this immense "foot" surface it is kept on top of the soil by the same principle that enables a man to walk on snow shoes. This distinctive construction enables the Cletrac to work *efficiently* on wet or sandy soil. It permits it to go over the seed bed without sinking in—and without leaving two tracks of packed down soil behind it. The same principle that made the "tanks" so successful in the mud of Flanders gives the Cletrac the ability to work practically *anywhere*.

The Cletrac is only 96 inches long, 52 inches high and 50 inches wide—enabling it to work up close to trees and fences and making it ideal for orchard use.

But in spite of its small size and compact construction the Cletrac is extremely powerful and will do the

work of six horses or mules—and has a speed of from forty to fifty per cent *greater* than the average tractor. And it will work on side hills and grades where most tractors fail.

The Cletrac operates on gasoline, distillate or kerosene, but is specially designed to use kerosene or distillate.

Service is a vital thing to consider in the purchase of a tractor. If small replacements or repairs are needed you usually need them in a hurry—and you'll find *every Cletrac dealer well equipped to give you prompt, efficient service*. Back of the dealer stands The Cleveland Tractor Company—big, substantial, and permanent—assuring you that your interests will always be taken care of no matter in what part of the country you are located.

In spite of steadily increasing production facilities we are having difficulty in keeping pace with orders. Early ordering is therefore important. Such tremendous possibilities are open to Cletrac owners for making greater profits because of *larger and better crops*—because of the ability to *work the soil at any time desired*, in spite of horse-killing heat—because of the *year round utility* of the Cletrac, that you are losing money every day you are without a Cletrac.

We have an interesting and instructive *thirty-two page book* entitled "Selecting Your Tractor" that will be sent free upon request. It goes into *your problems*—and solves them. Send for it today.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.
19045 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio
The largest producers of Tank-Type Tractors in the world

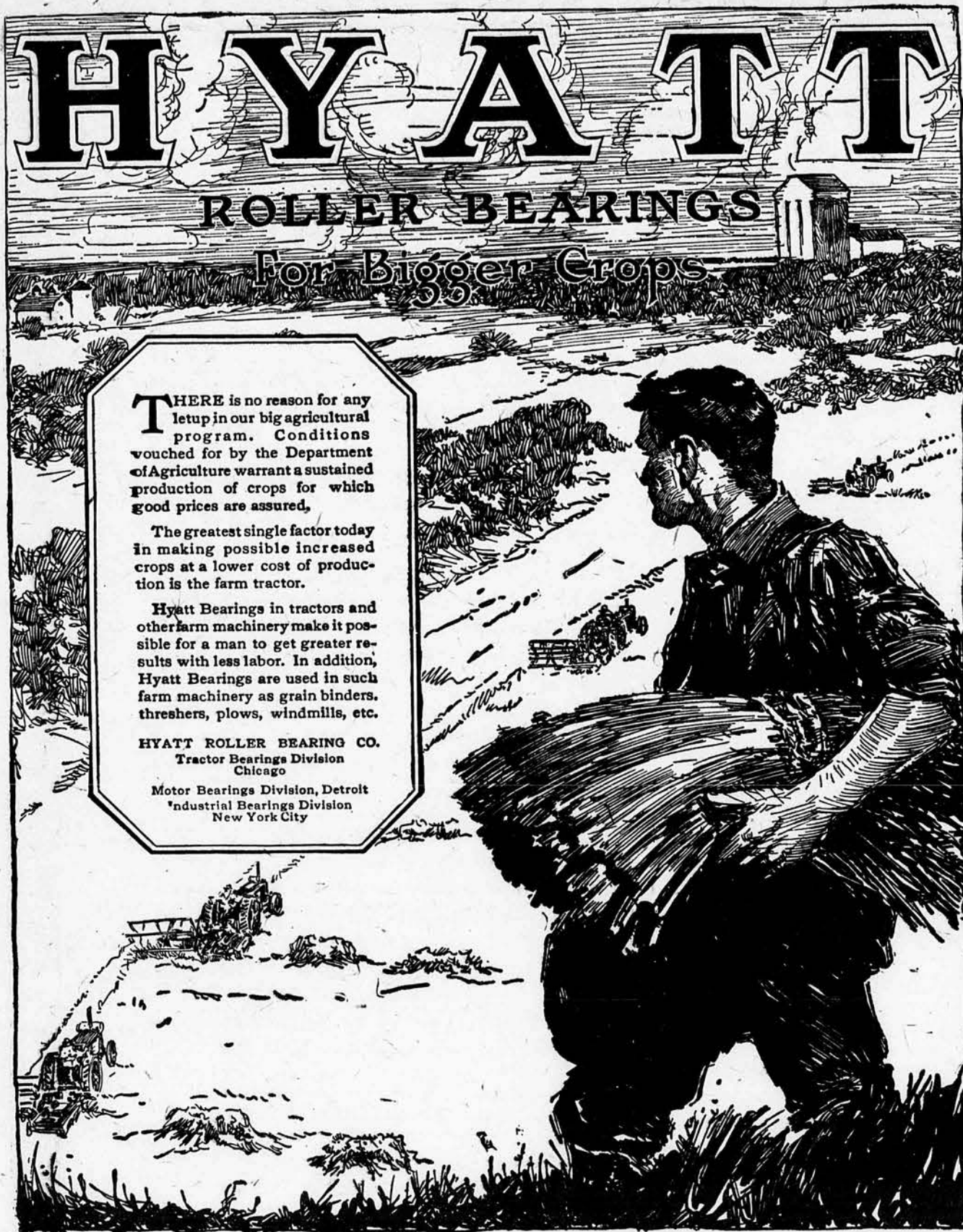
**More Kinds of Work
More Days in the Year**



HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

For Bigger Crops



THERE is no reason for any letup in our big agricultural program. Conditions vouched for by the Department of Agriculture warrant a sustained production of crops for which good prices are assured.

The greatest single factor today in making possible increased crops at a lower cost of production is the farm tractor.

Hyatt Bearings in tractors and other farm machinery make it possible for a man to get greater results with less labor. In addition, Hyatt Bearings are used in such farm machinery as grain binders, threshers, plows, windmills, etc.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.
Tractor Bearings Division
Chicago
Motor Bearings Division, Detroit
Industrial Bearings Division
New York City

NATIONAL Hollow TILE/SILOS
Last FOREVER/SILOS
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now. Erect Early. Immediate Shipment. **NO** Blowing In. Blowing Down. Freezing.
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile.
Ross Low Speed Silo Fillers. Larger Capacity. Light Running. Less Power.
Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
305-A R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The PERFECT CORN HARVESTER
Sold Direct \$20.50 JUST the THING for SHOCK or SILO CUTTING



Works on any kind of soil. Cuts stalks, doesn't pull like other cutters. Absolutely no danger. Cuts Four to Seven Acres a Day with 1 man and 1 horse. Here is what one farmer says:
Gentlemen:—I cut about 25 acres of corn with the Harvester I received from you last September. Some of the corn was tall and heavy; some was medium and some was short. It did the work all O. K. Yours truly, E. W. STAHL, Walnut, Kan.

SOLD DIRECT TO THE FARMER
Send for booklet and circulars telling all about this labor-saving machine; also testimonials of many users.
LOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. 8 Lincoln, Illinois

"Listen!" says the Good Judge

"And remember it, too."

The better the quality of your chew, the more you'll enjoy it.

You'll get more out of your tobacco money, too—you'll save part of it for something else. A small chew of this quality tobacco tastes good—and it lasts and lasts.



THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

When writing to our advertisers please mention this paper

Capper After Wheat Grades

Farmers and wheat growers of Kansas are very much dissatisfied with the action of the Federal grain grading agency in imposing heavy discounts in the lower grades of wheat. Harvest discloses the fact that the yield of No. 1 wheat will be much lighter than was expected, and that the yield of the lower grades probably will be the largest in the history of the state. For that reason the drastic grading penalties adopted by the Federal government work a very severe hardship on the growers who are unfortunate enough to have low-grade grain.

Senator Capper was appealed to in an effort to get modifications in the regulations which would relieve the situation. The Senator immediately filed a vigorous protest with the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, which has supervision over the fixing of such regulations, and urged that something be done to relieve the growers in Kansas and other states where conditions similar to those in this state exist. In his appeal to the department the Senator said:

George Livingston, Acting Chief,
Bureau of Markets,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Livingston:

The farmers and wheat growers of Kansas are complaining bitterly because of the extremely heavy discounts imposed upon the lower grades of wheat by the Federal grain grading agencies. I am informed this is a matter which comes under the supervision of your department, and am prompted to lay the situation before you as one which calls for quick action and appeal to you most earnestly to take steps that will bring relief at the earliest possible moment.

I quote below two telegrams and a letter from citizens in widely separated sections of Kansas, which will give you an idea of the general nature of these complaints and impress upon you the urgency of the situation:

Belleville, Kan.,
July 21, 1919.

Senator Arthur Capper,
Washington, D. C.

Schedule of discounts issued by United States Grain Corporation is a hardship on wheat growers of Kansas. We pray that you will give this matter your consideration and that you will make recommendations that may result in a revision of these exorbitant discounts and assist the growers of Kansas in securing a reasonable price for their low-grade wheat.

R. B. WARD,
(And 100 Others.)
Hutchinson, Kan.,
July 21, 1919.

Senator Arthur Capper,
Washington, D. C.

Farmers of Reno county in mass convention assembled protest vigorously against action of Grain Corporation on cumulative and excessive discounts on lower grades of wheat; also against action of Grain Corporation in refusing licenses to competitive exporters. Grain Corporation's yield of Reno county wheat will not average over 10 bushels an acre and will not test over No. 3.

SHERIDAN PLOUGH,
JOHN HOWLAND,
J. W. HAMILTON,
T. F. SMYTHE,
PETER DECK,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
Committee.
R. A. ELWARD,
President.
Chetopa, Kan.,
July 16, 1919.

Senator Capper,
Washington, D. C.

My kind friend:

I want to speak to you about this grain testing business, which is a big steal to the farmer. I don't know whether you have ever thought of it or not, so will give you the facts. When you take your wheat to market they test it and say it tests 54 pounds; that is, it is required to weigh 54 pounds to the bushel, and pay you \$1.99 on that test. But they take 60 pounds of your wheat, thus taking 6 pounds more than you get paid for. The \$1.99 is 13 cents below the 60-pound test. Therefore you get 10 cents less but give the full 60 pounds. Can you do anything to help a people from being robbed in that way? W. H. MEAD.

Because of adverse weather conditions during the last few days of the maturing season the yield of wheat in Kansas this year has been much lighter than was expected. This has meant a very heavy decline in the yield of the higher grades and a consequent large increase in the lower grades. This in itself is a great disappointment to the grain growers, and means serious losses to them. On top of this is placed the added handicap of heavy grading discounts by the Federal agencies. The result is most discouraging to the producers. In many instances the return to the raiser is scarcely more than the cost of production; indeed, I am advised that in some sections of the state the discounts are so heavy that the farmers are realizing but \$1.15 a bushel for their wheat.

These growers cannot wait for more favorable marketing conditions. They do not have storage facilities. Most of them could not store if they had an opportunity because they must realize at once on their grain in order to meet outstanding obligations. Therefore they must sell when the market is glutted and when they are at the mercy of the buyers. They do not ask anything unreasonable; they simply are asking, and feel they have a right to expect, the cooperation of their government in an emergency.

Let me urge that your department go immediately into this situation with a view to making modifications in grading regulations which will give early and substantial relief to the wheat growers of Kansas and of other states where similar conditions obtain.

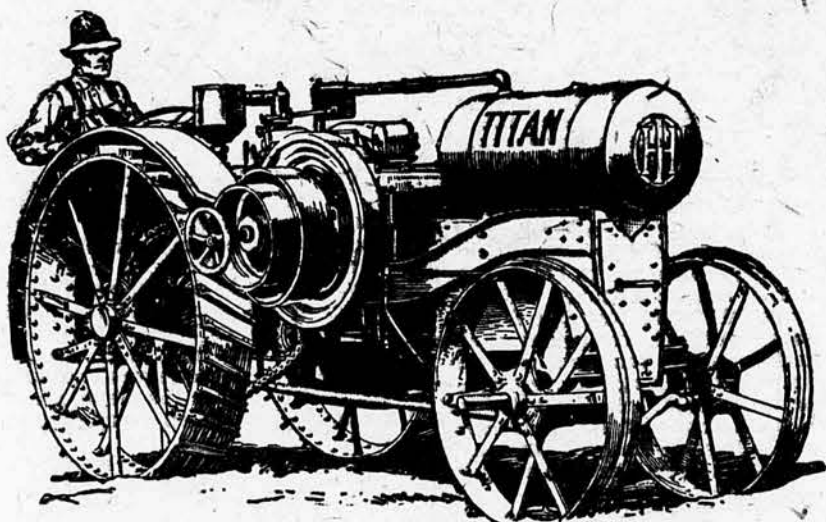
Very respectfully,

Arthur Capper.

No Camouflage in This Price

We have reduced the Titan 10-20 price \$225. You can now get the world's standard 3-plow tractor for \$1,000.

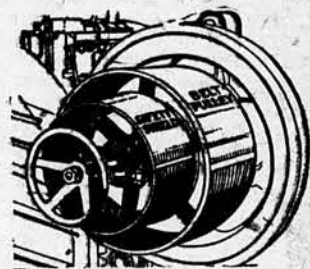
**Titan
10-20
\$1,000**
Cash F.O.B. Factory
\$1,050 on Time



When you buy a TITAN the original price includes:

Friction Clutch Pulley

A large, wide friction clutch pulley, made in five sizes, equipped with safety shield, is mounted directly on the crank-shaft of the low-speed, steady Titan engine and delivers the full power to the driven machine. The Titan 10-20 can be quickly backed into the belt because of the location of the pulley and the belt clears the front wheels and other parts of the tractor by a generous margin. It is not necessary to dig holes for the front wheels to get belt clearance. The Titan pulley was not put on as an after thought. The designers did not overlook it in the first place. Some tractor builders committed this very serious error, due to lack of farm knowledge and experience. To remedy this error, they designed a small make-shift pulley, in one size only, attached to it in an awkward place, and charge you \$35 to \$40 for it. The Titan 10-20 friction clutch pulley is furnished without extra charge.



THERE is no "joker" in this price. We are not telling you one story in this advertisement and then leaving it for our dealers to break the sad news that the advertised price won't buy a tractor unless you pay extra for a lot of necessary features. The Titan dealer won't charge you extra for "starting and service" before he can deliver the tractor. He won't show you a machine stripped of many essential parts—belt pulley, fenders, platform, governor, drawbar, tools—and then tell you that you can have these things by paying extra for them. The Titan at this advertised price is a complete 3-plow kerosene tractor.

Then there is another thing. We are not experimenting at your expense when we sell you a Titan 10-20. There is real farm machine and tractor manufacturing experience back of it. We have been in the farm machine business for 88 years and have been supplying tractors for 14 years. Not another company in the world knows the farmer's power and machine requirements as the Harvester organization does.

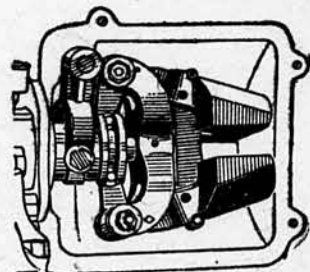
Would you entrust your bank account to a man who had never had any experience in handling money? Will you risk your farm profits in a tractor built by designers whose knowledge of farming is limited to books and a drawing board? It will pay you to think about these things when you buy your tractor.

Starting and Instruction Service

Another "joker" of some tractor concerns is to charge you a large "starting and service" fee—extra. This is another way of getting a low price for advertising purposes. But you can't get the tractor without paying this charge. They make it compulsory. The International dealer gives you this service without asking you to pay extra for it when you buy a Titan 10-20. Free tractor schools inaugurated by us, also benefit Titan purchasers in all parts of the country.

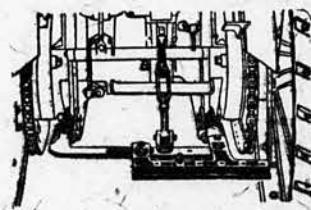
Throttle Governor

Some tractors are sold without governors because, perhaps, the designers did not know that one was needed. Which is the best economy—to pay an operator a salary just to sit on the tractor and adjust the fuel to the load variations when engaged in belt work or let a throttle governor do it without extra cost?—do it automatically, perfectly. The Titan throttle governor saves fuel, prevents grain losses by delivering uniform power to your thresher and lengthens the life of both tractor and driven machines. You get this governor without extra charge.

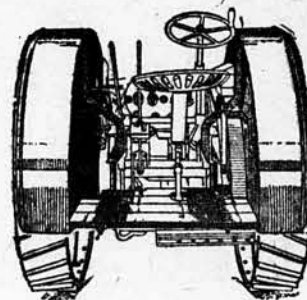


Drawbar

Some tractor builders put a hook and eye affair on the tail end of their tractors—and call it a drawbar! They seem to have overlooked the fact that a farm tractor not only pulls plows but also mowers, hay loaders, grain binders, harvester-threshers, etc., each requiring different hitch adjustment. Perhaps they didn't know about these other machines. Look at the Titan drawbar. Note the provisions for a wide range of adjustment both up and down and sidewise. The Titan drawbar fits every need and it is furnished without extra cost.



Fenders The designers of some tractors evidently did not know that the drive wheels throw dirt, dust or mud over the operator and machine unless fenders prevent it. The Titan 10-20 has such fenders. They are also a "safety first" feature. The state of Michigan has passed a law prohibiting the sale of fenderless tractors. Titan fenders are furnished without the \$40 to \$50 extra charge made by the "low-price" manufacturers.



Platform Some tractor designers apparently never sat in a tractor seat ten hours a day or more, jolting over rough fields, so they can't appreciate what a relief it is for the tractor operator to rest himself now and then by standing up, without loss of time. You will appreciate the Titan 10-20 platform that enables you to do this. It is a comfort feature furnished regularly with every Titan 10-20 tractor—no extra cost.

Tools A complete set of sixteen tools is furnished with every Titan 10-20. This handy tool-kit is provided in spite of the fact that Titan 10-20 tractors get out of order less frequently than any other tractors in the world. Some tractor concerns whose tractors really need frequent adjustment and repairs, furnish nothing but two or three wrenches. They tell you that their product is so good that it doesn't need adjustment. Do you believe this? As a matter of fact, they omit necessary tools for the same reason they omit the essential features described above—to make a low "camouflage price"! The Titan 10-20 complete tool kit is furnished without extra charge.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
CHICAGO OF AMERICA, INC. U S A

WATERLOO BOY

ORIGINAL KEROSENE TRACTOR

Ample, Steady, Self-Regulating Belt Power

is one of the features of the Waterloo Boy which owners have found of great value. Its 14x8 inch pulley is driven direct from motor. Belt speed of 2,700 feet per minute is a good average for threshing, silo filling, corn shelling, feed grinding, hay baling, etc. Can be instantly changed to any speed, and is held there by the "old reliable" fly-ball governor in spite of varying load.

For Plowing, Discing, Harrowing, Seeding, Hay Loading, Hauling, Road Grading

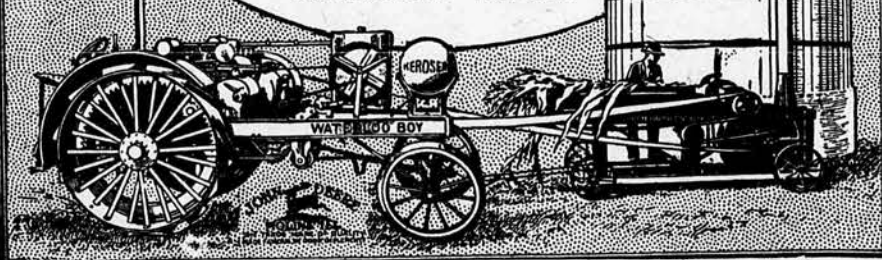
and many other draw-bar purposes the Waterloo Boy Tractor is also showing its power capacity; its endurance, fuel economy, quick response to the will of the operator, its freedom from trouble, its ability to accommodate itself to varying conditions.

The Waterloo Boy is a two-speed 12-25 tractor; is equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearings throughout; has dust proof, steel-cut gears, easily accessible, automatic lubrication, reliable ignition, our own patented kerosene manifold which gets full power from every drop of fuel; large, wide wheels give powerful traction without packing soil.

We will be pleased to send you our illustrated catalog which gives full description and many interesting views taken on the farms of users. Write for it.

JOHN DEERE

512 W. 3rd Ave. Moline, Ill.



Western Canada's "Horn of Plenty" Offers You Health & Wealth

Western Canada for years has helped to feed the world—the same responsibility of production still rests upon her. While high prices for Grain, Cattle and Sheep are sure to remain, price of land is much below its value.

Land capable of yielding 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre can be had on easy terms at from \$15 to \$30 per acre—good grazing land at much less.

Many farms paid for from a single year's crop. Raising cattle, sheep and hogs brings equal success. The Government encourages farming and stock raising. Railway and Land Co's. offer unusual inducements to Home Seekers. Farms may be stocked by loans at moderate interest. Western Canada offers low taxation, good markets and shipping; free schools, churches and healthful climate.

For particulars as to reduced railway rates, location of land, illustrated literature, etc., apply to Supt. of Immigr., Ottawa, Can., or

F. H. Hewitt, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent.

WESTERN CANADA
Farm Lands at Low Prices
The Wheat Belt of America

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free
Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses.
Jewelry House, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

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.F.A., Topeka, Kan.

Turn It Into Cash

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

FARM QUESTIONS

Remedy for Bloody Milk

Please give us a remedy for bloody milk. Waverly, Kan. A SUBSCRIBER.

It is sometimes very difficult to state what is the cause of blood in the milk. We usually recognize two different conditions that may possibly produce this result.

First, there may be a small ruptured blood vessel in the cow's udder or teat and the escaping blood tinges the milk red. This condition usually may be treated by the internal administration of an ounce of fluid extract of ergot mixed with a little water daily for three consecutive days. This medicine should not be given if the animal is in advanced pregnancy, because it may cause abortion. I also wish to state that when the bloody condition is due to a ruptured blood vessel, the bleeding frequently ceases spontaneously in the course of a few days.

Second, it is not an unusual thing for small tumors or warts to grow in the cow's teat or udder. When these warts are irritated by the milking process, they commence to bleed, coloring the milk red. Sometimes such a wart may be felt in the teat as a firm, hard enlargement. A competent graduate veterinarian can remove such a growth by means of a surgical operation, and this is probably the best treatment, tho on account of its seriousness I would advise the use of fluid extract of ergot, the same as recommended in the preceding paragraph.

Finally, when milk is of a normal color when drawn but becomes reddish after standing for awhile, it is usually due to infection with a germ having a red color. In order to overcome this, it is important to disinfect everything that possibly can come in contact with the milk. Just before milking, the cow's udder and teats and the milk-er's hands should be washed in a 2 per cent water solution of carbolic acid. If the animal is milked inside, then the premises should be disinfected by whitewash, to which has been added a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. It is a good plan to sprinkle lime around on the floor daily. If the animal is milked outside, it is a good plan to change the milking place from day to day, choosing such places that have not been occupied previously by cattle during the milking process. All milk containers and separators should be washed with plenty of soap and warm water, rinsed out with boiling hot water and then placed in the sun to dry. These antiseptic precautions must be thoro so as to destroy the germs.

R. R. Dykstra.

Rabbits Have Sore Ears

One of my rabbit's ears is scabby. I put peroxide on it, and when the rabbit would shake its head, large scabs would come off, and little red bugs could be seen crawling over the rabbit's ear. It doesn't seem to be painful, except in advanced stages. What can be done for this disease?
Canon City, Colo.

I believe your rabbits are affected with a form of mange which is due to a small mite. Treatment consists in washing the diseased spots with soap and water and a stiff bristled brush. After this they should be washed daily with a mixture consisting of 1 tablespoon of hog dip in a pint of water. Care should be taken that the ears are quite thoroly dried after every treatment. As this disease is contagious, the diseased and healthy rabbits should be separated from one another. It is also a good plan to clean the warrens with a solution of hog dip.

The white spots seen on the livers of rabbits usually is a result of small parasites getting into the liver, tho it may be an indication of tuberculosis. I do not believe it advisable to use the meat of such animals for human consumption.

R. R. Dykstra.
Manhattan, Kan.

A Contagious Disease

My herd of Hereford cattle have a discharge from their noses and eyes, similar to the discharge of a horse affected with distemper. It doesn't seem to pain them, but every time the weather turns cold or damp, I lose two or three. Just before they die, a thick yellow matter froths from their noses and mouths. They have a good appetite, until a day or two before they die. I fed corn fodder, some kafir fodder and oats straw all winter. I changed the ration to ensilage and prairie hay a few

days ago. They have plenty of good sheds, water and salt. I always separate the sick cows from the well ones, and feed the sick ones oats, bran and hay. They never get well after they are once down.
Howard, Kan. A SUBSCRIBER.

From the symptoms you submit, I believe your cattle are affected with a contagious disease known as malignant catarrhal fever. Of course, I cannot say this positively, because several diseases have somewhat similar symptoms. To avoid future losses, I believe it advisable to have a competent graduate veterinarian examine these cattle and outline preventive measures. If there is no veterinarian in your vicinity, you should communicate with J. H. Mercer, the state livestock sanitary commissioner, at Topeka, and ask him to send you a veterinarian at state expense.

R. R. Dykstra.
Manhattan, Kan.

Cucumber Beetle

There is some kind of beetle or bug that is destroying my cucumber vines and I would like to have you suggest a remedy that will be effective.
Skedee, Okla.

The striped cucumber beetle is about 1/2 of an inch in length, with yellow and black stripes. If it is this insect, one of the best methods of control is to spray the vines with lead arsenate, used at the rate of 3 pounds of the paste, or 1 1/2 pounds of the powdered form, to 50 gallons of water. This spray should be applied in such a manner as to coat the leaves and stems of the plants. When the plants are small, it should be applied every eight or 10 days.

The squash bug is dark colored, and about 3/4 of an inch long. They suck the sap from the plant, and thus a contact spray must be used. The best spray for this purpose is either a nicotine sulfate or a strong soapy spray. The brand of nicotine sulfate that we usually use is "Black Leaf 40." It is used at the rate of 1/2 pint to 50 gallons of water, plus 2 pounds of common laundry soap.

The soapy spray is prepared by dissolving 8 pounds of common laundry soap in 50 gallons of water.

These sprays must be applied in such a manner as to strike or wet the insects, and should be applied just as soon as the bugs appear.

G. A. Dean.

Cow Has Udder Trouble

I have a good 6-year-old cow that was fresh for the fourth time this year. Her two first calves died when 4 or 5 days old. Her calf last year was sick for almost a week after it was born. Its stomach seemed to cause the trouble and it breathed heavily. The others died from the same disease.

There seems to be a small lump the size of a bean in each of the teats on the left side of the cow's udder. These lumps seem to be about half way up in the teats, and seem to retard the flow of milk. Some bloody milk was drawn from one of them at the third milking. Please let me know what to do for these lumps.

MRS. E. A. LINDELL.
Pleasanton, Kan.

It is very difficult to diagnose the disease causing the death of your calves, as you submit no symptoms. It is possible that the calves died from some form of infection which is present in your barn, and therefore in the absence of specific information I would suggest that the next time a cow has a calf, she be placed in a thoroly disinfected barn or stall. This disinfection may be accomplished by whitewashing and adding 3 per cent of hog dip to the whitewash, and by covering the ground or floor with air slaked lime. As soon as the calf is born the navel should be disinfected by taking a piece of cotton, saturated with a 10 per cent solution of formalin, and holding this against the navel for about five minutes.

The small growths in the cow's teats may be either warts or small tumors, or they may be the result of infection. I am inclined to favor the last theory. If this is correct then it will be very difficult to remove the growths, tho their increase in size may be prevented if the animal is given once daily 1/2 ounce of formalin mixed with a quart of water. She is to be drenched with this mixture, the treatment being kept up for 10 days.

If these small enlargements are tumors, then you should employ a competent graduate veterinarian to remove them surgically.

R. R. Dykstra.

The man who leaves a family fatherless just to climb a cliff is not a hero. Heroes die for others, not for themselves.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Should He Marry Her?

Do you think it advisable for a man to marry a woman eight years older than himself be she ever so good and worthy? Would there be any permanent happiness? This woman is the widow of the brother of the man who wants to marry her. They think just now that they would be happy but the woman fears the future and wants a man's opinion.

READER.

The mere fact that the woman is eight years older than the man is not an insuperable barrier to future happiness. I have known cases where the wife was considerably older than the husband and the match turned out very well. It all depends on the character of the man and his wife. If both parties are reasonably unselfish, kind and sensible they will get along all right even if the wife is older in years to the extent of seven or eight. If they are not kind, willing to make allowance for each other's little peculiarities and faults and take a sensible view of life, they will have trouble no matter which is the older. In my opinion there ought not to be a very great disparity in ages. An old man should not marry a young woman and neither should an old woman marry a young man, because it is difficult for persons of widely different ages to adjust themselves to each other. I would not, however, consider eight years as so great a difference that two sensible persons could not get along very well.

Renter's Rights

A rented a farm from B in June, 1914, having a written lease for one year. He reserved the right to remove any improvements he might put on the land. In 1915 B sold the land to C, who in turn sold it to D. A has a written lease from D made in 1915, with the same agreement in it concerning the removal of improvements he, A, might put on. He had new leases for the years 1916, 1917 and 1918, but the clause in regard to removal of improvements was not put in these renewal leases. Last winter D sold the land to E, who in turn sold it to F, who now says he bought the place as it stood with all the improvements on it and that A must look to B for pay for same. A has built about 100 rods of barb wire fence, garden and chicken fence and moved two small buildings onto the land. Can he move them off?

READER.

It is a pretty close question but I believe he has that right. If the leases made in 1914 and 1915 were recorded that was notice to the world that the improvements placed on the land by A belonged to him and that he had the right to remove the same. Suppose that there had been no written leases for 1916-7-8, A in that case would have been a tenant from year to year or a tenant at will, but so far as the improvements he had placed on the land during 1914 and 1915 were concerned, they still remain his with the privilege of removal. I believe the mere fact that no mention was made of these improvements in the leases of 1916, 1917 and 1918 does not affect A's rights.

Procuring Divorce

Can a couple be legally separated by consent of both without having to go to court, and could it be so arranged that he could not claim any of my property?

MATILDA W.

The marriage contract could not be annulled except by decree of divorce granted by a court of competent jurisdiction. You and your husband might separate by mutual consent but the marriage relation would still exist so that neither of you would be free to remarry. Your husband might agree in writing to forego his inheritance rights in your property, but unless he made such voluntary contract you could not prevent his inheriting one-half of your estate, except by getting a divorce from him.

Collection of Account

How long does it take an open account to outlaw in the state of Iowa?

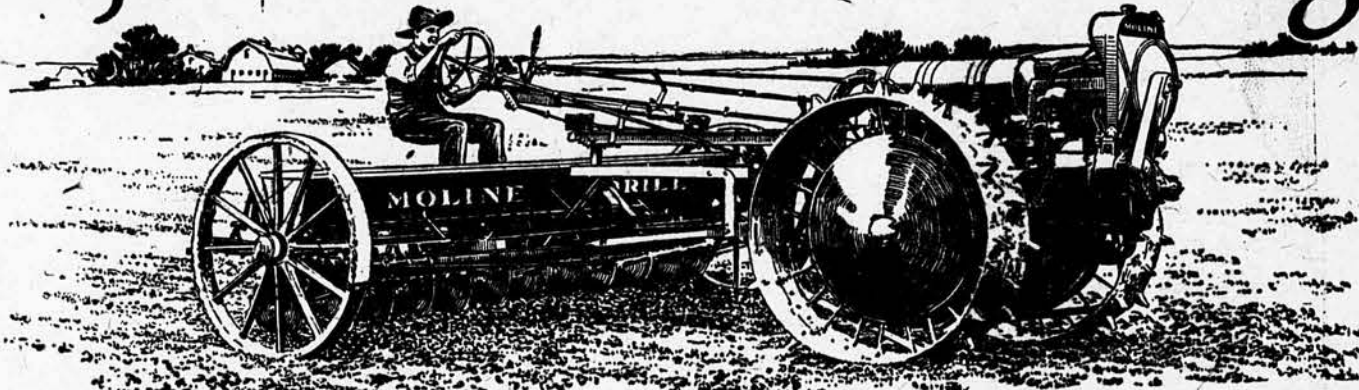
If A, living in Iowa, hires B who lives in Kansas, to work for him and B goes to Iowa and performs the work in a satisfactory manner but A fails to pay for the labor and fails to answer letters sent by B, and B finds that C owes A, can B attach the money in the hands of C, or must he first sue A? Is it necessary for B to go to Iowa to bring the suit?

READER.

Action must be brought on an open account in Iowa in five years. B can attach the money in the hands of C at the same time bringing suit against A and getting service on him by publication. It is not necessary for B to go to Iowa in person to bring the suit. If the claim does not exceed \$300 action can be before any justice of the peace.

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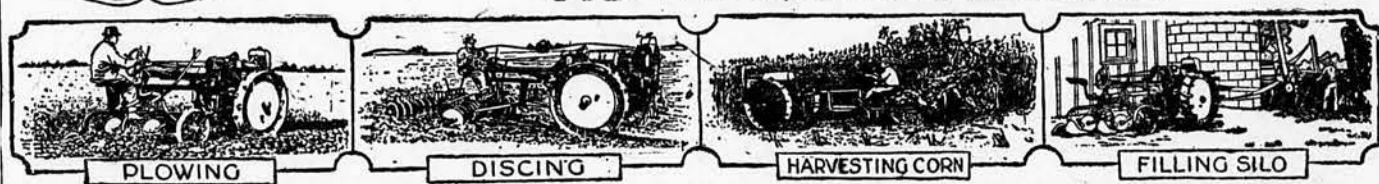
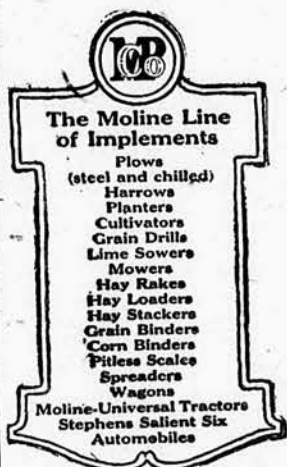
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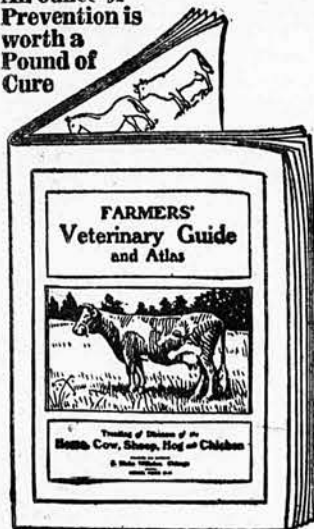
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WEST KANSAS NOTES

G. C. GIBBONS

Can a feed crop yet be raised if planted on wheat land after harvest, is being asked by many Western Kansas farmers. If moisture conditions continue favorable, it is barely possible that sorghum or Sudan grass may yield a light crop if drilled or listed in at once after the header. The results at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, however, show that there is small chance of raising a profitable feed crop after wheat in the same season. Then too, if this feed crop makes much growth, it will leave the land too dry for seeding wheat.

Unless feed is badly needed and no other land can be found for it, more profit may be expected from working stubble land early for wheat instead of for late feed. Good results, however, may be expected from seeding sorghum or Sudan grass up to July 1 on any well prepared ground not yet cropped this season. Such land is often found where corn or listed sorghums have failed to make a stand.

While Experiment station tests show that May 15 or even later is the best time for planting Sudan grass, there is a field near Hays which was drilled on April 20. This field is now ready to cut for hay and if the field gets a good rain in the next month it should make a good second crop. This result is the exception rather than the rule. A short period of warm growing weather just at that time and absence of frost accounts for this successful early growth.

The Fort Hays Experiment station plans for its feed supply on the theory that every winter will be a hard one. As a result of following this practice it had a plentiful supply of feed stuffs and did not lose a single head of its 1,300 head of livestock during the past winter from lack of feed. The station produced 544 tons of alfalfa during the season of 1918 and instead of feeding this high priced feed, sold it at a premium and fed cheaper feeds to the livestock. Three hundred and eighty tons of wheat straw, 200 tons of sorghum fodder, 50 tons corn fodder, 30 tons Russian thistle hay, 25 tons Sudan grass hay were harvested and stacked for winter use. In addition to these feeds, 800 tons silage were put up in the six silos on the station farm.

C. R. Weeks, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment station is so strongly in favor of the silo as a means of conserving the farm feeds that he is planning to build several more silos this year in addition to the six already in use on the station farm. The only feeds purchased last year were those which could not be produced or grown profitably on the farm, such as oats, cotton seed cake and linseed cake. By producing a great deal of roughage, and feeding concentrated feed it was possible to sell most of the 544 tons of alfalfa at prices ranging from \$25 to \$37 a ton during the winter season.

It pays to utilize as much broken ground as possible and to be prepared for another winter such as we had last year. The use of silos will enable farmers to conserve this feed and if the coming winter is an open one, the silage will keep indefinitely. The Fort Hays Experiment station used silage this past winter put up three years ago in a pit silo and its quality was equal to the silage put up last fall.

"Because the wet spring prevented many farmers from getting all of their ground planted in row crops, many fields will be idle during the summer and probably will be put into wheat this fall," says A. L. Hallsted, of the Fort Hays Experiment station.

"Volunteer grains and weeds are coming up and using the abundance of moisture now in the ground which should be conserved for a following crop. It is important that this waste in soil moisture should be stopped by killing the weeds. Nearly every farmer will be busy caring for his row crops during the time it may be necessary to kill this crop of weeds. On the idle ground, then the most economical method must be found to kill these weeds and conserve the moisture.

Plow Wheat Land Early

Cultivation of next year's wheat crop must be done now. We should not be deceived by high yields obtained this year on land sown to wheat last fall with little or no preparation. Such land during the preceding drouth, generally speaking, had not produced sufficient plant growth to use up the available plant food. No beating rains had destroyed the seedbed condition that had been obtained months before. A moderately firm soil with plenty of available plantfood and moisture makes a good seedbed. When the rains came and supplied the moisture we had the seedbed condition that must usually be obtained by plowing and cultivation. Heavy plant growth has destroyed that seedbed and we must make another.

The Oklahoma experiment station has found that where wheat follows wheat or other small grain, land plowed in July produces more than does land plowed in August or September. At the Kansas station land plowed July 15 produced 28.58 bushels an acre, that plowed August 15, 24.94 bushels, and that plowed September 15 produced 13.62 bushels to the acre.

A good seedbed will promote the liberation of plantfood and receive and hold moisture. Deep plowing exposes the soil particles to air which in the presence of moisture assists in the liberation of plantfood. Early plowing under normal moisture conditions will give the lower portion of the seedbed time to settle and become firm and compact and for some of the added organic matter to decay. Shallow disking or harrowing after rains will keep the surface loose and pulverized and prevent weeds and volunteer wheat from using plant food and moisture.

Sells Lambs by Mail

By distributing the product of his flock thru the mail, Lincoln Braden of Carbon, Cal., has found a new way to reduce the high cost of living and to dispose of his lamb crop at a profit. In describing his novel business, Mr. Braden says, "In the first place the lambs should be fat, and the fat should be put on quickly, thru the use of the widest variety of feeds. They must be butchered right, that is 'case skinned' and neither the hands nor the wool should touch the carcass while it is still warm. The kidneys should be removed in warm weather.

"I split the carcass down the middle with a saw and divide the halves into quarters, leaving two short ribs on the hind quarter; wrap the meat in white cloth, then in paper and then in burlap. I use a return shipping tag and the customer may return the wrapping in good condition. If they do not, I charge them up with it at the end of the month.

"I send meat 85 miles by motor car stage, but cannot as a rule supply the local demand, so I sell near home. Our trade developed out of our custom of taking a roast leg-of-mutton to picnics or to celebrations on the Fourth of July or other holidays. I know how to dress the meat and my wife knows how to cook it.

"My trade is not large, but that is not because the demand is small but because I have comparatively few sheep. I could sell 10 to 100 a week, just as easily as three or four, provided that I could fatten and slaughter the lambs as well as sell the meat."

In addition to providing his customers with first quality meat, at a reasonable cost, Mr. Braden has solved a problem that has worried many owners of small flocks in isolated communities, where few sheep are kept and shipping is impracticable—the profitable disposal of his surplus stock. He is carrying on an "eat-more-lamb" campaign all his own at the same time, and one where the results can be directly measured. In the South Island of New Zealand butchers cut 20 lambs of sheep to one bullock. In the central parts of America this proportion is reversed. If there were more Lincoln Bradens in the country this would not long be true.—Colorado Agricultural College News Notes.

If you don't find the bargain you want on this week's Farmers classified page; drop a post card about your wants to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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14.....	1.12	3.68	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	3.88	31.....	2.48	8.68
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17.....	1.36	4.28	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	4.48	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	4.68	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	4.88	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.08	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	10.64
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WHAT A LITTLE AD DID

Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas. Gentlemen:—You may remit the balance which you say is due me from my advertising. I have had many inquiries from the ad and know it will make a sale for me.—Yours truly, Charles A. Vollbrecht, Walker, Kansas.

POULTRY.

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, RHODE Island Reds, both combs; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorn chicks, 15c each.—Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Black Langshans, White Leghorns—25 for \$3.75; 100 for \$14; odds and ends, \$12.50 per 100. Prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Floyd P. Smith, Martinsburg, Mo.

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EXTRA FINE THOROBBED BLACK Langshan cockerels, six to fifteen dollars each. March and April hatched. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

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IF YOU WANT "DEPENDABLE" FALL field and garden seeds, grasses, clovers, etc., write for our price list. Andrews Seed and Grain Co., Sherman, Tex.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR NEW crop alfalfa seed. When any to offer please quote us lowest price your track and mail sample. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT FOR sale. Write for list of members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association having Kanred seed for sale. B. S. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, Manhattan, Kan.

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FOUND OF GLACED CANDIED CALIFORNIA fruit, the most exquisite confection produced. Nothing equals it in deliciousness. Mailed in one or more pound boxes, with instructions for duplicating the order free. Remit \$1.25 by P. O. or express money order. Lincoln Bishop, Apt. 331, 74-6th St., San Francisco, Cal.

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FIRST CLASS RUMELY THRESHING OUTFIT complete, 20 H. P., steam 36-inch separator, ready for work, price \$2,250, worth more; one 12-20 Emerson tractor, with 3-bottom high power lift plows, slightly used, price \$750, worth \$1,200; one 8-16 Mogul, run one season, \$350; one Bull tractor, first class condition, \$300; one Heider tractor, 12-20, first class condition, \$800. Wire, write or come see these at Masopust Brothers, Ellsworth, Kan.

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

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EXPERIENCED FARMER WANTS TO rent good 160 acre farm, grain or cash, five years or more. M. Thompson, Route 1, Erie, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE—MAN TO DO DAIRY work. Empire milker used. Must be clean, no bad habits. Good wages for right man. Year round job for stickler. M. E. Norman, Latimer, Kan.

FLY SPRAY.

GO-FLY—KEEPS FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS from cows, horses and other animals. Cows give ½ more milk if sprayed with Go-Fly. 1 qt. can 50c; 1 gal. can, \$1.25. Sold under our money back guarantee. Stock Yards Veterinary Laboratory, 534 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE AND CATALPA posts. Address Hedge and Catalpa, care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED TO BUY—TIMOTHY IN CAR-load or lesser quantity new crop seed. Mail sample. Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

RABBITS

PEDIGREED BELGIAN HARES AND NEW Zealand Reds. All ages for sale. A. R. Smith, Hamilton, Kan.

RAISE YOUR OWN MEAT—BELGIAN Hares and New Zealand rabbits. Breeders and babies for sale, also milk goats. M. Grumbacher, Cherryvale, Kan.

POSITION WANTED.

STEAM TRACTION ENGINEER WANTS threshing job. J. B. Gillmore, Bunker Hill, Kan.

FARM HAND, MARRIED, THIRTY, JUST discharged from army, wants to work for term of years. Will give square deal and expect same. Will go anywhere. A-1 references. M. A. Gamble, Deerfield, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—It can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED

LUBRICATING OIL, GREASE, PAINT, specialties. Part or whole time commission basis. Men with car or rig preferred. Deliveries from our Kansas refinery. Riverside Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO PAY BIG salaries with liberal expense accounts to men with selling experience representing Capper Publications. Our offers have been made unusually attractive. Just a few territories in central Kansas open. A man with automobiles preferred. Write or wire application now. H. M. Van Dusen, Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it!

New Wheat Sends Prices Up

BY SANDERS BOSLAND

Few members of the grain trade expected as bullish a demonstration in the wheat market as has been seen in Kansas City since the beginning of the new crop movement from Kansas and other Southwestern states. The action of prices for the bread cereal constitutes one of the surprising developments of the trade. Market interests as a whole had been of the opinion that small premiums would prevail in the early movement and that a sharp reaction would be recorded as soon as shipments became general. Instead, the market has soared. Disappointment among producers of the grain over their yields, which is reflected in a large measure by the course of prices, is being offset by the prevailing premiums over the government guaranteed price basis. Sales of wheat were made at as high as \$2.65 a bushel for No. 2 dark hard in Kansas City last week, and \$2.68 was bid on No. 1 dark hard. These prices show a premium of 48 cents over the government scale of prices for these grades.

Growers Selling Wheat Promptly

Wheat has begun to move to market in enormous volume, the growers of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and other winter wheat producing states selling their yields freely. In Kansas City the last week a total of more than 3,500 cars of wheat were received, more than double the arrivals of the preceding week and a third more than was handled here during the heavy movement at this time in 1918. No difficulty from car shortage has as yet been experienced, nor have farmers been delayed in marketing their grain by the blanket permit system of the United States Railroad Administration. It is probable, however, that the permit system for moving wheat to market will begin within the next few weeks, as the government wheat handling agency is eager to see an even flow of the grain from farms.

Hard wheat, the better grades of which are selling up to \$2.42 a bushel, commands a premium of 24 cents over the government basis. The range of premiums on hard wheat is 7 to 24 cents a bushel, indicating a wide difference in prices for each grade. For instance, a difference of 15 cents a bushel prevails between the extreme range of prices on hard wheat at the close of the past week. Compared with prices in the preceding week, hard wheat shows an advance of 3 to 11 cents a bushel. On red wheat the market is up 1 to 4 cents a bushel, with premiums as high as 6 cents a bushel over the government basis.

Dark hard wheat has advanced more than 20 cents a bushel in the past week, and the opinion is heard in the trade that \$3 will be reached within the next two or three weeks.

The Bakers Are Buying

Flour buyers are making larger purchases, but the volume of business is yet light for this period of the year. Apparently, the trade is beginning to realize that prices for wheat will not react to the government basis as soon as they had expected, and therefore are making purchases of flour on a larger scale. The government, too, is expected to enter the market for purchases on export account, which would give further strength to the wheat trade.

In connection with the general wheat trade, it is significant to note that prices for wheat futures in Winnipeg, which market is the first to reopen its speculative trade in the bread grain in North America, has recorded an advance of 19 cents a bushel in the October delivery and 15 cents in the December option, with quotations at \$2.39 a bushel for October and \$2.36 for the December delivery.

Look at These Prices!

Sharp advances continue to be witnessed in the bran and shorts trade. In the past week \$41 a ton was reached on bran, a rise of \$3 to \$5 a ton compared with the close of the preceding week, and shorts sold as high as \$56 a ton, new records for the year. Millers and jobbers report an urgent demand for both bran and shorts, heavy sales being made for July, August and September delivery. Little, if any, discount is being allowed on the later shipments. The market for the mill-

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be received by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

GOOD WHEAT and corn farms for sale. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

FOR SALE—200 acres, well improved. Well located. B. Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

QUICK sale bargain. Good 230 acre farm near Kinsley. Wm. Biddleman, Kinsley, Kan.

IF YOU WANT a good dairy, stock or grain farm write W. H. Newby, Tonganoxie, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED farms, \$35 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

LOOK—203 acres 2 mi. out, good imp., price \$110 per acre. Other farms for sale. Write Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

BARGAINS in wheat farms and stock ranches. Write for list. W. R. McAdams, Brewster, Kansas.

GRANT CO. Good smooth 160, \$2,200, half cash, bal. 5 years. Bargain if sold soon. J. Gingerich, Kingsdown, Kan.

BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCHES. Priced right. 160 to 8,000 acres. Write me. Alva Wycoff, Russell Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS for sale; prices right; terms if desired; write for descriptive circular. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—Well improved 160 near Beloit. Fine home on county road. Address W. M. Winn, Beloit, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good farms from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Call on, or address, O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kansas.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY, KANSAS, SNAP.

323 Acre Stock Ranch. Good grass, plenty water, shade, fenced and cross fenced. Am old and no children and cannot handle. Clear. No trades. Lock Box 6, Olsburg, Kansas.

THOMAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

640 acres, one of the best improved all around farms in the county. Located in best part of county. 3 miles good market. Must be sold at once. Best of terms. Price \$33 per acre.

C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

feeds is in a nervous condition, and both buyers and sellers are operating cautiously.

Corn and oats, which reacted in the preceding week because the stress placed upon economic conditions by bearish interests, scored a rebound in the past week. White corn of choice quality reached a top of \$2.10 a bushel, with the extreme range of sales at \$1.94 to \$2.10, compared with \$1.85 to \$2.01. Feeding demand for corn improved considerably, and with receipts in Kansas City only slightly more than 100 cars, keen competition developed for the offerings. Oats advanced 2 to 3 cents a bushel to 73 to 81 cents a bushel. New crop oats are moving to market in small volume. The quality of the new grain, at least of the early arrivals in Kansas City, is poor, showing the effects of the wet growing season. Export inquiry for oats continued active. Growing need for rain in the large corn and oats producing belts of the country is developing fear of a possible drought which is being reflected in both cash and future prices.

Some months ago this column cautioned graziers as to an impending shortage of cottonseed cake and meal during the summer feeding period, and of the high prices that would develop. The present situation in the market for this feedstuff doubtless is the most acute in history. Prices for cake of 41 per cent protein content are around \$80 a ton, basis Kansas City, with supplies practically unobtainable even at this unprecedented level.

Declines of \$1 to \$3 a ton were recorded in hay prices, the losses resulting from the enlarged movement. An active demand prevails for hay, with heavy sales being made to the East and Southeast. The droughty areas of the Northwest also continue buyers. Alfalfa is quoted at a top of \$27, prairie \$20 and tame hay \$25.50.

Make your money "work or fight." If it is not fighting for you in the industrial field, put it to work in War Savings Stamps.

WE ARE up to the minute on western farms and ranches. Write for descriptive list. McKinley and Ely, Ashland, Kan.

DON'T BUY A FARM until you write for my list of Eastern Kansas farms sold on payments of \$1,000 and up.

F. B. Johnson, Ottawa, Kansas.

INCOME. Well rented 320 acres, all in cultivation, half valley, 10 miles Natoma, Osborne Co., Kansas, \$50. No trades.

J. E. Baum, Salina, Kansas.

480 ACRES, highly improved, deep black soil, 160 acres farm land, 40 acres alfalfa, 280 pasture. Price \$60 per acre.

S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

FOR SALE—Extra fine 1,440-acre stock and grain ranch at \$72.50 per acre in Chase county, Kan. Address,

I. B. Huenegard, Hillsboro, Kan.

GARDENER, or retired man, 10 a. extra bottom, \$1,500. 6 mi. Co. seat, 4 room house, barn, green house, good, best water. Write owner, E. H. Stinson, Sedan, Kan.

NICEY IMPROVED 168 ACRES. West Mo. Want 120 close to high school. Price \$13,440, mortgage \$4,600.

Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

NORTON AND GRAHAM COUNTY LANDS specialty. If you want a home or an investment write.

Allen & Larson, Box 28, Lenora, Kansas.

960 ACRES, Wallace Co. Stock and alfalfa ranch. Improved, living water, 3 miles town, \$20 per acre. Splendid improvements. Dylbert Symes, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

GOVE COUNTY, KANSAS, wheat is great. Get some of this fine land, 5 miles from Quinter at \$26 per acre. Write for map and prices. Harry Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

160 A., rich loam soil; lies perfect; 3 mi. of town; 80 mi. Kansas City, Kan.; well improved; \$75 per a. sale only; easy terms. Earl Sewell, Owner, Garnett, Kansas.

160 ACRES adjoining town. Modern improvements. Exceptionally good land. Must be sold. Write for detailed description. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

240 ACRES, well improved, 6 miles Ottawa, large house, good barn, steel granaries, twin silos, fine water. A great bargain with fall possession.

H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

240 ACRES, well improved, 4 miles Tonganoxie, 100 wheat land, 20 pasture, balance plow land. \$32,000. 30 miles K. C. Dairy, stock and grain farms.

J. W. Evans, Tonganoxie, Kan.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address

The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

CASH FOR FARM

Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us.

American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

320 ACRES, improved, close to two towns. 180 acres ready for wheat this fall. Price \$31.25. Fine unimproved half section wheat land. Price \$15.

The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

160 ACRE WHEAT FARM, Rush county, all under cultivation, close to market, rented, no improvements. Is a bargain at \$7,000. Also well improved farms. Write for descriptions. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

A GOOD FARM, 40 acres, one-half mile from town, good high school, 5-room house, small barn, good fences, 20 acres grass, 20 acres plow land, small payment will handle, at \$85 per acre. W. J. Polre, Westphalia, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER, 3 miles town. Easy terms. House, barn, well, fence, etc. 70 acres in crop, share goes, \$800 cash, balance to suit. No trades. Write owners.

Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

160 A. FINE CREEK BOTTOM FARM 7 mi. Hartford, 18 a. creek and timber pasture, balance fine level bottom land in cult. No overflow. Neat 6 r. cottage, good outbuilds. A bargain at \$100.

Ed F. Miller, Hartford, Kan.

SNAPS IN RANCHES

Large list of improved stock ranches from \$8 per acre up. Farm lands in vicinity of McCracken from \$25 per acre up.

J. C. WHARTON, McCracken, Kansas.

FINE WHEAT LAND

960 acres, \$30 per acre. Finney Co., 1 mi. of Santa Fe trail, all level, new improvements, fenced.

H. P. RICHARDS, Topeka, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY

1,240 acres, best land in county, all in body, all level, fine state of cultivation, 2 miles good market, best terms. Price \$40 per acre. Must be sold at once. Get busy.

C. E. TROMPETER, Levant, Kansas.

1,440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 840 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$50 per acre.

800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$50 per acre.

John Fechter, Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS

FOR SALE. Fall River and Verdigris river valley lands. Also some extra good stock farms and ranches. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.

400 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM

Splendid improvements. Plenty grass. Close town, school. Belongs to an estate, they wish to sell. Write for full description and picture of improvements, free descriptive booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

370 ACRES. Well improved grain farm, black limestone land 1/4 mi. to R. R. town, school and church. Level, no waste, lays in beautiful valley. Close to German settlement. \$110 per mo. Oil and gas royalty goes with the farm. A snap for a quick sale. Price \$100 per acre.

American Land Co., Tyro, Kansas.

120 ACRES

Close to town and school. Fine improvements. All good alfalfa land, no rock, plenty of water, fine shade trees around house. Price \$100 per acre, terms if wanted. This is a bargain.

Dedworth Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

SPECIAL LAND BARGAIN—320 acres located 3 miles from town; 180 acres in cultivation; 140 acres grass; well, windmill and pasture fenced; no buildings; grows 30 bushel wheat; worth \$35 per acre; special price \$27.50 per acre. Write for full description.

E. E. Jeter, Owner, Lenora, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS

Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature.

FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

A GOOD SQUARE SECTION of land four miles from Pendennis, half in cultivation, good well and water, some fencing. No other improvements. School house on corner of section, is priced at \$27.50 per acre, \$4,000 cash, balance five years.

W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

640 ACRES (SQUARE SECTION)

Pawnee county, Kan., 3 mi. Rozel, live town, 4 elevators, 500 a. cultivation, bal. pasture, new improvements, all fine wheat land, no waste. Price \$65.

CORN BELT FARMS COMPANY, 706-8 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ROOKS COUNTY RANCH. 720 acre ranch for sale or trade. 9 miles northwest Stockton. 420 acres pasture. 300 acres fine farm land, all smooth, well improved, plenty water. This is one of the best ranches in county. Will sell or trade for smaller farm in eastern Kansas or Nebraska. Price \$50. Possession at once. Harry McNulty, Stockton, Kansas.

EXCELLENT CROPS

In Norton and Deatur county, Kansas, advancing price of farm land. Thirty quarters, \$30 to \$70 acre. Good crops, pure water, best soil on earth, good town, good four-year high school, fine community. Golden opportunity for investor or homeseeker.

C. C. Andrews & Co., Norcatur, Kansas.

224 ACRES

Well improved 150 a. cult., 30 pasture, 15 alfalfa, 20 timothy, 10 blue grass, abundance water year-round, 2 1/2 miles county seat, 1/2 mile station, 45 miles K. C. Golden Belt trail. Black sandy loam, clay sub soil. Farms of all sizes.

Benj. J. Griffin, Valley Falls, Kan.

240 ACRES, well improved, 140 a. cultivated, 100 pasture and timber, 15 a. alfalfa, never failing spring, 2 1/2 miles good town, school on farm, \$90 a.

160 acres, fair improvements, 100 a. cultivated, balance pasture, within easy distance 3 towns. \$80 a.

Richards & Moore, White City, Kan.

FINE 160 ACRE FARM

2 1/2 miles of a good railroad town, all smooth tillable land, 15 acres in alfalfa, 30 acres in blue grass pasture and the rest in cultivation. 6 room house, large barn, silo, never failing water with windmill. Price \$100 per acre. \$4,000 or more in cash, the rest long time if wanted. Possession this fall.

CASIDA, CLARK & SPANGLER LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE

3,760 acre ranch in Logan county, Kansas; fenced and cross-fenced; 400 acres alfalfa land; fine stand on 130 acres; 160 acres cultivating land; balance pasture. The south fork of the Smoky Hill river runs through this ranch. Fine oil prospects. 1,000 acres adjoining may be leased. Price \$20 per acre.

LOGAN COUNTY LAND & LOAN CO., 210 North 6th St., St. Joseph, Missouri.

40 ACRES, 3 miles pavement, Ottawa; 5-room house, good barn and other outbuildings, land all good, lays well. A nice home. \$6,500.

160 acres, 1 1/2 miles good town, 10 miles Ottawa, improvements only fair, land all tillable, lays well, creek bottom, rich. A bargain at \$110.

Send for descriptive circular.

Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS FARM AND RANCH. 6,366 acres, well improved, 4 1/2 miles from railroad station, on good river, in northcentral Kansas. Has 1,100 acres in corn, 1/2 goes with land; nearly 2,000 acres choice bottom alfalfa and corn land; considerable growing alfalfa; 2,500 acres wheat land; 1,000 acres was in wheat this year; balance rolling limestone grass land; breeding herd of 400 Hereford cattle can be sold with ranch. Price of land \$37.50 per acre.

O. J. Gould, Bonfils Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

760 ACRES. 75 acres bottom land, some alfalfa; 300 acres for grain; 400 acres pasture; about 160 acres fenced hog tight; orchard for family use; fine timber coral with creek running through it; 2 silos, 240 tons each; one 7-room frame house; one 3-room, frame, tenant house; barn for 20 horses; all kinds of outbuildings. This is a great stock and grain farm, located 7 miles from two shipping points in Lyon county, Kansas. Price \$65 per acre. Write.

F. E. Burke, Burlingame, Kansas.

94 ACRES

Located 4 1/2 miles from Burlingame and Scranton, Osage county, Kansas. 30 acres pasture, 10 acres mow land, 6 acres alfalfa, 3 acres timothy; balance for grain. 6 room stone and frame house, cellar, cistern, 2 good wells, barn for 6 horses and other buildings. 1/2 mile to school, telephone and R. F. D. This farm lays nice and good soil. Price \$85 per acre. Write.

F. E. BURKE, Burlingame, Kansas.

KANSAS

NORTHEAST KANSAS BARGAINS. 240 acres 5 1/2 miles McLouth, 40 miles Kansas City, small improvements, never-falling water, 200 acres tillable and smooth, balance rough. Price \$50 per acre. Send for new list. W. M. Pennington, McLouth, Jefferson County, Kansas.

FINE STOCK FARM

423 acres 1 mile from good shipping point; 250 a. under cultivation; balance in blue grass pasture and mow land; 1 large horse barn and 1 large cattle barn; 1 silo; 1 large room house; 1 good 4 room tenant house and other buildings, a garage; an everlasting spring and wells.

This is as good a stock farm as there is in Miami county.

Price \$100 per acre if sold soon.

DUNHAM & CARVER,

Paola, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS

80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms.

80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms.

160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms.

The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price.

Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

40 ACRES

Fairly improved, well located. Price \$3,400, \$1,000 cash, balance five to twenty years at 6 per cent.

480 acres, 3 1/2 miles from town of 1,000 people; 200 acres under cultivation; 110 acres of meadow, balance in pasture; nearly all tillable; 8-room house; two large barns; school house on land; well located, good land; price \$67.50 per acre for immediate acceptance. Worth \$85 of any man's money; long time, liberal terms; small payment down. Two crops of wheat will pay for this farm. Send for booklet. Address THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

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

320 ACRES

Lyon county, 6 miles two towns. Well improved fine new 7 room house, barn 36x44 ft., stone cattle barn 30x120 ft., cow barn, poultry houses, etc. Fine quality of soil; 130 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture; 40 a. bottom, 20 a. alfalfa, good water, plenty of timber, on good road, 150 a. school. Price \$70 an acre, good terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, \$0 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

BARGAIN—493 acres, well improved creek bottom, \$18 per acre. Other lands. T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Ark.

20 ACRES, adjoining city limits McAlester. One mile from \$165,000 postoffice. All dry bottom land, all in cult. \$100 per acre. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well, 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

FOR SALE

1,555 acres said to be the finest and best equipped ranch of its size in the state. 1,600 acres rich limestone soil, will produce anything that grows. Balance is rough pasture, will make good winter range. 450 acres is now in cultivation, balance is in hay meadow and pasture, 1,600 acres can be put in cultivation if desired. Improvements are the best, all lighted up with electric lights. One and a half miles from a city of the first class which has an interurban railroad running to McAlester, also fine shale road from McAlester to ranch. Ranch well improved, large ranch house, five other sets of houses, hay sheds, silo, tool house, milk house, large cattle barn, extra horse barn, large chicken house, etc. All fenced and cross fenced and well watered. This can be bought for \$40 an acre. Reasonable terms can be had.

We have other smaller ranches and some splendid farms ranging from \$30 an acre up.

For information,

Walter A. Evans & Company

203 E. Choctaw Avenue

McAlester, Okla.

CANADA

Farming Pays in Saskatchewan

Land requires no clearing. Best in the world. Also the cheapest. Where timber and prairie meet. Write for particulars to SCANDINAVIAN-CANADIAN LAND CO., 6th Floor, Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis.

TEXAS.

INVESTIGATE our Panhandle lands and bumper crops instead of paying rents almost equal to our selling price. Write us today. J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Tex.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill.

928 Railway Exchange,

MISSOURI

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

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. J. W. Fitzmaurice, Forest City, Mo.

LISTEN! Nice imp. 40 acres, \$1,500; valley 80, \$2,500. McGrath, Min. View, Mo.

BARGAIN IN FARMS. Missouri's garden spot. See for yourself. Beat advance. Douglass Stewart, Chillicothe, Mo.

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

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

SAY, FOLKS—Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo., has honest to goodness homes in Livingston Co. Write.

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$20. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI Is the place to invest in real estate. We have farms, ranches and timber land. Write for list. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

MISSOURI

FREE VIEWS—200 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$4,000. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

80 acres, improved, \$2,000.00.
40 acres, improved, \$1,000.00.
80 acres, \$1,000.00; easy terms.
Hutton & King, Weaubleau, Mo.

BARGAIN LIST. Highly improved Missouri farms priced to sell. 80, \$3,200; 80, \$2,400; 170, \$4,000; 200, \$3,200; 200, \$2,500. Other bargains. Best of terms. Blankenship & Son, Buffalo, Mo.

HOMESEEKERS come to the beautiful prairie country, Vernon county, Mo. 80 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. Land ranges in price from \$30 to \$90 per acre. W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.

120 ACRE STOCK FARM Fine home; barns; hog houses; poultry houses and watering system. Improvements alone worth \$8,000. The farm is now well stocked and good stock of feed on hand; 118 head of hogs. Stock and implements can be bought at a fair price, or shipped to market. Located on railroad, one mile west of Cuba, Mo. Price for quick sale, \$110 per acre. Ed F. Catlin, St. Louis, Mo.

FINE FARM 280 acres, two good houses, barn and out-buildings, spring water and blue grass pasture. 200 acres or more in cultivation, now in wheat, corn and oats. Small amount of timber. This is a fine combination grain and stock farm; located forty miles from Kansas City near good school and banking town. Price \$100 per acre on terms. Possession this fall. Address J. K. LACY, Owner, 2206 Forest, Kansas City, Mo.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

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Montana Stock Moved

Cut-over and burned-over lands in Northern Minnesota are being utilized for the pasturage of Montana live stock, reports a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. About 13,000 sheep have been moved to Minnesota, as drouth has made the Montana pastures unsuitable for stocking to capacity. Arrangements have been made between Montana stockmen and owners of cut-over lands in Minnesota to continue this pasturage plan, idle land thereby being used for profitable livestock production.

Packers Help Cattle Trade?**A Strange Report from the Kansas City Market**

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

INCREASED receipts of cattle are being absorbed at Kansas City and other markets in a manner which has encouraged graziers and feeders, particularly the latter. Corn-fed cattle, which are everywhere scarce, are approaching the preceding high levels of the year, recorded in April, and there is hope that prices which will make new history on these grades on open markets will be witnessed. But the bulk of the cattle now moving marketward, which are grassers, are not displaying this strength, nor are rises on this class expected, excepting those fed some cottonseed cake or other feed which has hardened their flesh.

The support packers are giving to cattle markets is gratifying to Kansas graziers and other stockmen, for already some Kansas grassers have been sold at a small profit, while the losses on such stock are not so heavy as feared in June and in the early part of this month. Some of the leading cattlemen of Kansas City are of the opinion that the friendlier attitude of the packers toward the cattle market is the result of their desire to cultivate the good will of producers in the fight the packers are making against the Kenyon and Kendrick regulatory measures now before Congress.

"I hope," said one of the biggest commission men at the Kansas City yards, "that this agitation will continue for another month or two in Washington. If efforts continue to pass the laws which would license and regulate packers, the packers will be more considerate of cattle markets and help Kansans dispose of their cattle to better advantage."

Dry weather in the Southwest, notably Kansas and Oklahoma, may bring heavily increased receipts of cattle. It is necessary for the maintenance of current prices on medium grass cattle in particular for the Southwest to obtain moisture as needed. The Northwest, notably Montana, Wyoming and Utah, must move some of its cattle into Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas on account of the very serious drouth reported in the territory north of Colorado. If the Southwest is unable to absorb these cattle from the drouth territory there is danger that the pressure on markets will be so heavy as to tend to depress prices of all except the better grades, including cornfeds. Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota are receiving cattle from Montana and adjoining states which are suffering from the worst drouth in many years.

Cattle Going Home Soon

Some of the cattle which Montana and Wyoming purchased last spring from Texas and other Southwestern states probably will be sent back to portions of the Southwest in the next few weeks. Arrangements for such a movement are already under way. It means a reversal of the usual trend of cattle shipments in the great producing areas of the West, but this is no more exceptional than the extraordinary drouth which has swept over Montana, Wyoming and adjoining territory.

On the Kansas City market last week the top price on cattle was \$18.25. Herefords fed corn and alfalfa molasses feed and grazed bringing this price. A Missouri feeder sold these cattle, which weighed 1,428 pounds. N. A. Polk of Durham, Kan., made the highest sale on cattle from the Sunflower state, selling 31 head, averaging 1,290 pounds, at \$18.20. Mr. Polk purchased these cattle in Kansas City January 7, when they averaged 906 pounds and cost \$13.50. Kansas wintered grassers fed some cake on the grass recently sold up to \$16.25. However, the bulk of the straight grassers from Kansas sold at \$11 to \$15, with the majority showing losses on the investment of the graziers who handled them. The bulk of the good steers sold at \$16 to \$17.75.

Approval is heard on all sides on the course of graziers in Kansas who have ample pasture in holding their

stock back for the heaviest possible finish. Feeding of cake on the grass also is bringing results which are satisfactory. The more flesh and the harder it is, the better the demand which graziers can expect for their cattle. The percentage of cattle suitable for immediate slaughter promises to show a decrease in the receipts, hence the encouragement trade interests are giving to stockmen who are holding back for better gains.

A comparison of the price changes reported in Kansas City's cattle trade last week is interesting as reflecting the current position of the market in general. Fed steers rose 50 to 75 cents, while weighty grassers were nearly as much higher. Light grassers were weak. Butcher cattle sold 25 to 50 cents higher and calves gained about 50 cents. Stockers and feeders were mostly steady. Butcher cattle reflect the weight of pending liquidation from the Northwest. Calves have moved up because a reaction was necessary from the break which followed the rise to a top of \$17.25 in Kansas City on veals. But calves closed with a top of only \$15 last week. If receipts are moderate, there is hope of further improvement in calves on account of the bullishness of the calfskin market. Cows ruled up to \$11.50 for fed offerings, very few of which are available, while common to good grades sold at \$5.50 to \$9.50. Best fat heifers were quoted up to \$12. Heavy feeders sold mainly at \$12 to \$14.50, altho one Missouri feeder took out heavy Kansas Hereford grassers, weighing more than 1,200 pounds, at \$16.50 for a short further finish and speculation. They were good enough for slaughter when received at the yards. Stockers ruled largely between \$9 and \$10.50, with plain grades down to \$7.50. Stock calves sold between \$7 and \$9.50, and stock cows from \$6.50 to \$7. Cannery sold at \$5.75 to \$6.50.

Conflicting views as to the stocker and feeder cattle market were expressed by commission houses. "To those having good stock or feeding steers on hand, we advise early shipping, as we do not believe it is possible for them to sell higher this year," said one commission house to its customers. Another house said: "Unless we should have a serious price slump in fat cattle values, stocker and feeders should sell to very good advantage in the near future." Much, of course, depends on the progress of the corn crop. The rise of recent weeks in fed cattle in stimulating some buying of stockers and feeders. But stockmen interested in stocker and feeder cattle feel on the whole that the Northwest situation is going to make a market which will favor the buyers as against the sellers later in the season.

With Hogs at \$23.15

The top of \$23 expected in the hog market was witnessed the past week, when prices rose to \$23.15, establishing a new high mark in the trade. Receipts were light and demand strong. The market gave indications of continuing in a very favorable condition for producers, and now a rise to \$24 and perhaps \$25 on top hogs is expected by some conservative market interests. It is believed August will witness the strongest market unless international business relations develop adverse conditions. Kansas shared liberally in making top sales, and the feeders who sold at the best level reported excellent profits despite the fact that some of the corn they used cost more than \$2 a bushel. Stock hogs continued in good demand, with preference naturally for those weighing 100 to 120 pounds and thin sows weighing 150 to 200 pounds. The latter sold at \$16 to \$18, and were scarce. Pigs weighing 100 to 120 pounds closed at \$21.50 to \$22. Light pigs weighing 50 to 60 pounds brought only \$16 to \$17, and were slow sellers. South Missouri pigs sold at a discount of \$1 under the general market.

Irregularity is noted in the sheep and lamb market. Packers obtained lambs at prices steady to 25 cents

lower, while fat sheep rose 25 to 50 cents last week. The native lambs sold up to \$16.75, and feeding lambs ruled between \$14 and \$14.50. Cull lambs went to packers at \$8.75 to \$9. Fat ewes brought \$8.50 to \$9.50. Canner ewes are quoted from \$3.50 to \$4.50, and should be carefully avoided by feeder buyers. Wool was quoted strong, with the average Kansas offerings quoted at 53 to 57 cents a pound. Sheep pelts are quoted at 43 to 47 cents.

Wheat Growers Disappointed

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

Recent reports made to the state board of agriculture indicate that the wheat yield will be nearly 70 million bushels less than the first estimates. Instead of 229 million bushels of wheat the crop will yield only 158,999,200 bushels. This will cut the average acre yield from 19.8 bushels to 13.7 bushels. However, the yield for this year is second only to the crop for 1914 when the output was 180 million bushels. As the price is much better now than it was at that time it readily will be seen that the crop for 1919 is the best paying wheat crop ever harvested in Kansas. The potato crop, according to the last report made public by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, will be the best that the state has had since 1900. The outlook for corn at present is good but rain must come soon in order to prevent injury to this crop. The corn area is estimated at 4,358,000 acres and its present growing condition will average 79.7 per cent, which is a gain of 4.3 points in the past month. Last year the corn condition in July was 75.6 per cent and in 1917, 51.4 per cent. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow:

Chautauqua—It is very hot and dry and the ground is too dry and hard to plow. Corn is satisfactory but needs rain. Haying has begun and the crop will be large. Cattle and horses are plentiful and cheap. Feed is very high in price.—A. A. Nance, July 26.

Cheyenne—Harvest began July 3. Most of the grain will be in the stack this week. Wheat probably will average 18 bushels to an acre. Barley and oats are satisfactory. Corn is in good condition but full of weeds. Second crop of alfalfa is being put up and will make a large tonnage. Farm produce is selling at high prices.—F. M. Hurlock, July 26.

Clay—Meadows, pastures and all growing crops are being damaged by hot dry weather. No rain has fallen in the northern part of county for 30 days, and no plowing is being done excepting with tractors. Three threshing machines are running and farmers are rushing wheat to market. The average yield of wheat is 14 bushels to the acre. Hogs are \$22; poultry, 28c; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 31c.—F. H. Forslund, July 26.

Cloud—Harvest is completed and threshing machines are running on full time. Wheat averages 11 to 15 bushels an acre. Threshermen are charging all kinds of prices, from \$100 a day to \$15 an hour. Men with teams receive \$8 a day and pitchers get \$5. Hay, millet, rye and corn are satisfactory but need rain. Pastures are good but cows are falling in milk production on account of flies. There are not many young hogs. Oats are in excellent condition.—W. H. Plumly, July 25.

Crawford—Weather is hot and dry and corn needs rain. We are having excellent threshing weather and wheat is turning out well but oats is light. Farmers are dissatisfied with the grading and testing of wheat and some of it brings less than \$2. Pastures are good and cattle are fattening.—E. Lindenberg, H. F. Painter, July 26.

Ellsworth—Weather is hot and windy. Spring crops are standing drouth well when properly cultivated. Some threshing being done. Wheat is yielding 8 to 20 bushels an acre and is a poor quality because of wet spring weather. Oats are good. Hay crop is large and weather is excellent for curing. Grasshoppers are bad in alfalfa fields.—W. L. Reed, July 26.

Haskell—Harvest is almost completed. The quality of wheat is good but grasshoppers cut down 50 per cent of the yield in most fields. Feed crops are making excellent growth since a recent rain. Soil is in good condition for field work.—Harold E. Tegarden, July 19.

Hodgeman—Harvest is finished and threshing has begun. Out field is yielding 12 bushels an acre. Grasshoppers have damaged the wheat 25 to 50 per cent. We had a good rain July 19. Kafir is in good condition.—W. B. Severs, July 25.

Jewell—Wheat and oats are harvested. Threshing machines are all busy and wheat is yielding 6 to 15 bushels to an acre. Ground is too dry to plow and corn is suffering for rain. Pastures are drying up. Wheat is worth \$1.75 to \$1.90; corn, \$2.10; oats, 85c; eggs, 35c; cream, 54c.—U. S. Goddard, July 26.

Labette—Farmers are threshing. We had a good rain on July 14 and all growing crops are now in good condition. Meadows are heavy. There are a good many young pigs. Cream, 61c; eggs, 38c; potatoes, \$1.50.—J. N. McLane, July 19.

Morton—Harvest is completed and threshing is progressing. Some wheat is yielding 22½ bushels an acre and testing No. 1. Row crops need rain. A few farmers are sowing cane. Many cattle are being shipped to market. Horses bring low prices at public sales.—E. Rae Stillman, July 26.

Norton—Threshing is progressing and some farmers are reporting yields of 26 bushels an acre of No. 2 wheat. There will be a great deal of shriveled wheat, and the general yield is smaller than farmers expected. Corn is growing well. There is a large acreage of forage crops and they are satisfac-

tory. Cattle are doing well on pastures in spite of flies. Farmers are beginning to list for wheat but stubble is so tall that many hesitate to plow under. Many farms have changed hands at high prices and there is a good demand for them.—Sam Teaford, July 26.

Osage—Wheat and oats are in the shock ready for threshing. Rain is needed for corn and pasture. There is plenty of water for stock. Alfalfa is nearly ready for third cutting. Adams corn is made and there will be a full crop.—H. L. Ferris, July 26.

Reno—Weather is warm and dry. Farmers are making hay. One-fourth of wheat acreage is plowed. Potatoes are getting soft in the ground. Wheat, \$2.40; corn, \$1.95.—D. Engelhart, July 26.

Osborne—Weather is dry and windy and all feed crops need rain. It is too dry to plow. Farmers are threshing and wheat is yielding from 10 to 25 bushels an acre. Threshing is slow because there is so much straw to handle, and because of the shortage of labor. Pastures are good and cattle are in excellent condition.—W. B. Arnold, July 26.

Pratt—Wheat so far is yielding only 10 bushels to an acre. Corn is in excellent condition but soon will need rain. Feed crops and pastures are satisfactory. Public sales are being held every day. Cattle are healthy.—J. L. Phelps, July 26.

Rice—We are having hot and dry winds and there are no signs of rain. Rowed crops are standing the hot weather well. Threshing is progressing slowly. Wheat yields 5 to 15 bushels an acre. There are many public sales and livestock and farm machinery are selling for low prices. There will be a smaller wheat acreage planted this fall than last year. Threshermen are charging 20 to 25 cents a bushel for threshing.—George Buntz, July 26.

Riley—We have had no rain for a month and ground is very dry. Farmers are threshing and wheat yields 20 to 25 bushels an acre. Stacking of wheat is progressing slowly as there is so much straw. Corn is suffering for rain and if it doesn't come soon, there will be no crop. Sorghum crops are small and wilted. Wheat hay and pastures are good. It is too dry to plow. Chinch bugs are bad in corn. Alfalfa, \$2.10; wheat, \$1.85 to \$2.10; corn, 85c; butterfat, 55c.—P. O. Hawkinson, July 26.

Rooks—Threshing has begun and wheat is yielding from 3 to 15 bushels an acre. Some fields were not cut. Kansas wheat yields 5 to 10 bushels more than other states. Farmers are receiving as low as \$1.50 for wheat. Only one-half of this year's acreage of wheat will be planted this fall, in order to do away with the high prices paid for harvest help.—C. O. Thomas, July 26.

Sedgwick—Weather is hot and dry and corn crop is being damaged by hot winds. Threshing is well started and wheat yields 6 to 20 bushels an acre. Farmers are buying tractors and a large acreage of wheat will be planted. All farm produce brings good prices. Eggs are 40c; potatoes, \$1.50; butter, 50c; milk, \$2.90.—F. E. Wickham, July 26.

Stafford—Threshing is progressing satisfactorily. Wheat tests light. Farmers are preparing ground for fall planting. Second crop of alfalfa is being put up. Corn is satisfactory. Cattle are in better condition as flies are disappearing. An unusual large number of public sales are being held. Wheat, \$1.70; corn, \$2; alfalfa hay, \$15; cattle, 5c to 8c; hogs, \$20.—H. A. Kachelman, July 26.

Wilson—Weather is very dry. Farmers are threshing and a few wheat fields are yielding less than 20 bushels an acre. Grain is not as good as in 1918 but farmers are not disappointed as they were not relying on the statements of extraordinary yields. Pastures of tame grass are good.—S. Canty, July 26.

Wyandotte—Harvest is finished and threshing is progressing rapidly. Wheat yields about 20 bushels an acre. Weather is hot and dry. Corn needs rain. Pastures are good. There will be some apples but no peaches or plums.—G. F. Espenlaug, July 26.

Silos and Cows Will Win

(Continued from Page 15.)

in bad weather, and it also saves labor.

"Almost any green forage crop can be made into silage but the best crops are corn, cane and kafir. There are two ways of planting corn or kafir for silage. One is to plant the corn or kafir thicker than when the crop is used for grain. Cut corn when it is well dented and the lower leaves dry but the stalk full of sap. Corn is sometimes mixed with cowpeas or soybeans, which is a good practice for enriching the silage.

Silage is valuable as feed for dairy cattle because of (1) Succulence; (2) Palatability; (3) Feeding value; (4) Production of milk. The succulence of the feed keeps the cow in good health, her system in good physical condition, and this makes it possible to digest her feed most economically. The palatability of silage induces the consumption of large quantities of other feed. This increase in feed consumed, together with the way it is relished naturally results in a larger milk flow."

Interesting the Young Folks

One of the ways in which Shorthorn cattle are being made more interesting to the young people of this country is thru calf club prizes, given by the Shorthorn Record association. The Shorthorn breeders of America, thru their association, have made a large appropriation for this work, the plan being to give \$50 for prizes to each calf club in which there are owned as many as 50 calves that are purebred or high grade Shorthorns.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Galloways—Percherons

761 Head of Livestock at Auction

Wallace, Kan., August 21

(Auction to Be Held at Stock Yards)

Absolute Dispersion of the Richly-Bred SMOKY HILL RANCH HERD

875 Pure-bred Galloway Cattle, cows, heifers, calves and bulls.

414 Cows, many with calves.

34 Two-Year-Old Heifers.

60 Yearling Heifers.

68 Two-Year-Old Bulls.

75 Yearling Bulls.

16 Herd Bulls.

5 Holsteins (grade milk cows)

2 Mules, large true workers.

86 Horses, purebred and grade Percherons, saddle horses, and mules.

4 purebred Percheron stallions

7 purebred Percheron Mares, five with colts at side.

49 Grade Percherons, mares and geldings, some nicely mated teams.

1 Saddle Stallion.

10 Saddle and other horses.

13 Suckling Colts.

ALL STOCK in good pasture condition, thrifty and reliable. Cattle tuberculin tested, rare breeding material among them, from a carefully founded herd built up with selections from the Capital View Herd of Topeka, Kan., and from several other noted herds. This will be one of the most important auctions of Galloways ever held in the West.

GALLOWAY BULLS have been increasing the value of the calf crop from native cows, when marketed as steers, more than \$100 per head. Any purebred bull that can do this will earn large dividends on \$1,000 or more invested in him by average farmers. Most of the bulls that are doing this were bought at from \$200 to \$250. Take your pencil and figure the profits for yourself.

THESE BULLS offered in this sale are capable of doing their part. IN THIS LARGE OFFERING there are quite naturally many which will fill the needs of the conservative buyer and will furnish splendid opportunities for founding new herds on a limited expenditure.

VALUES, such as are to be had only where stock are offered in large numbers, should draw buyers to this big Forced Sale.

THIS IS THE BUYERS OPPORTUNITY; don't fail to grasp it.

WALLACE, KANSAS, is located on the main line of the Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver. Train leaves Kansas City 6:15 p. m., arriving at Wallace next morning at 6:05; leaves Denver 1:00 p. m., arriving Wallace 8:05 p. m. Wallace is also on main line of Union Pacific highway.

Terms cash. Parties from a distance kindly bring bank reference.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10:00 A. M. SHARP.

For further information write, mentioning this paper, to

G. E. Clark, Sale Manager, Wallace, Kan.

Trustee, James T. Bradley, National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo. Auctioneer—J. C. Felts.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

76 Registered Shorthorns

A Herd or a Single Animal, As the Buyer Prefers. Special Price For 40 Days.

15 two and three year old heifers, with calves at foot.
15 young cows, all with calves at side or well along in calf.
15 yearling heifers and heifer calves ready to wean.
10 yearling bulls and my herd bull.

This is my entire Meadowbrook herd, established 28 years ago and always maintained on a practical farm basis. These are money-making cattle. Every cow bought or retained for this herd has had to be a heavy milker.

F. C. KINGSLEY, Prop., Auburn, Kansas

Railway Station, Valencia, on the Rock Island.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 12 months old.
Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers.
SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

O. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.
D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS
Twenty cows and heifers. Five bulls.
Alex Speng, Chanute, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS
Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa on the Santa Fe R. R. Station, Willard on the Rock Island

Riverdale Shorthorns

Pure Scotch Bulls

12 to 16 months old. Red and Roans. Out of good cows. Cumberland East. Ceremonious Archer. White Hall Sultan and Villager are near the top in these pedigrees. Prices and descriptions by return mail.
D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Atchison County, Kansas

Massa's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, 9 to 13 months old, sired by a getter of prize winners. Dams well bred. Will also sell a few young cows and heifers bred or with calves at foot. Everything pedigreed.
O. O. MASSA, EDNA, KANSAS

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLS At Auction Medora, Kan. August 20th



1 Herd Bull 31 Females

consisting of 7 cows all with heifer calves at foot and others now showing safe to the splendid young breeding bull listed above. When you see his calves you will want him.

These cattle are out of cows and sired by bulls that rank with the best of the breed.

The 2-year-old and yearling heifers are exceptionally good. They will make a great foundation or addition to good herds. One heifer stood 3rd in Kansas test as to pounds of milk and butter fat, all breeds considered.

The catalog gives full information. Write for it today addressing

I. W. Poulton Medora, Kan.

On Frisco, 46 miles N. W. of Wichita and on Rock Island 10 miles east of Hutchinson.

Auctioneers—Snyder and Calbert

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see

E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Red Polled Cows and Heifers

35 registered cows and heifers bred to extra good bull. Have sold my farm. Must sell cattle. All at a bargain. Write or wire when you will come. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., 10 miles east of Hutchinson.

L. S. CREMO, RED POLLS

Eight bulls for sale from 12 to 18 months old. Also cows and heifers for sale.

ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLORAN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

Shorthorn Breeders Organize

The Polled Shorthorn breeders of Kansas have been asked by Ed Steglin, Straight Creek, Kan., to meet in the near future at either Topeka or Kansas City for the purpose of organizing a state association. Mr. Steglin reports that from the replies received he is confident the association will be formed and that it will have a membership of at least 100 by next fall.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Copper Farm Press

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Assistant

TERRITORY MANAGERS

John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.

J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 2508 D St., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Park Bennett, Missouri, 200 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

J. T. Hunter, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas, and S. W. Missouri, 7 1/2 So. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Order Clerk: Miss Dacre Rea.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Galloway Cattle.

Aug. 21—Smoky Hill Ranch, G. E. Clark, Sale Mgr., Wallace, Kan.

Holsteins.

Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.

Nov. 17-18—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 17—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Oct. 16—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale, Blue Rapids, Kansas. Guy Steele, Sec'y and Sales Mgr., Barnes, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Aug. 6—C. E. Suppes & Son, Tulsa, Okla.

Nov. 4—A. L. & D. Harris, Osage City, Kan.

Nov. 6—Second Annual Sale, Peabody, Kan. O. A. Homan, Mgr.

Red Polled Cattle.

Aug. 20—I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

Horses and Jack Stock.

Aug. 21—Smoky Hill Ranch, G. E. Clark, Sale Mgr., Wallace, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 26—W. T. Watson, Barnard, Kan.

Oct. 1—C. M. Hettick & Sons, Corning, Kan.

Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Oct. 22—Lauer, Merdinger & Arnold, Franklin, Neb.

Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Jan. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.

Feb. 6—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Feb. 16—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 15—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.

Oct. 20—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Oct. 21—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

Nov. 7—Kempin Bros. and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.

Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 28—H. E. Lambert, Overton, Neb.

Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.

Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.

Feb. 5—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 7—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.

Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.

Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Feb. 15—C. W. Fosburg, Holdrege, Neb.

Feb. 18—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Feb. 19—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 21—John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.

Feb. 21—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.

Feb. 25—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohio, Neb.

Feb. 26—Kempin Bros., and W. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.

Feb. 26—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Concordia, Kan.

Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohio, Neb.

Feb. 27—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Combination sale, W. J. O'Brien, Sales Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports

Gwin Bros., Duroc Sale Satisfactory.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., sold 50 Duroc Jerseys in their first mid-summer sale which was held at Fairbury, Neb., last Thursday. There was a pretty fair attendance of breeders with a few farmers but because of busy season only those interested were out. The average of \$92 on 50 head was satisfactory to the Gwins as this is their first venture with a summer sale and conditions were not very favorable for a big average such as the offering fully warranted. Most of the breeders attending were Nebraska men and they surely were boosters for the big champion boar, John's Orion. A few Kansas breeders were at the ring side but not as many as should have been considering the fact the Gwins are Kansas breeders that are doing things for Kansas and helping put Kansas where she belongs in Duroc Jersey affairs. Their October 20 boar and gilt sale will be held at Washington, Kan., as will very likely their bred sow sale in February. Below is a partial list of the important buys in the sale:

1—Fern Moser, Sabetha, Kan. \$240.00

3—Paul Gwin, Morrowville, 220.00

22—J. W. Cartwright, Burlington, Ia. 100.00

21—Stantz Bros., Hope, Kan. 100.00

28—Riley Marteney, Baraboo, Wis. 112.50

29—Carl Day, Nora, Neb. 125.00

30—C. F. Waldo, Dewitt, Neb. 125.00

31—(Model) Paul Anderson, Carl Day, 510.00

33—Burt Browning, Hersom, Ill. 100.00

Alexander, Michle & Jones, Childress, Tex.

bought 14, mostly spring yearlings at about the average of the sale. The rest of the offering was spring boars and gilts with a few fall yearlings. It was a mixed lot and the Gwins were not expecting a big average. They have lots of Duroc Jerseys and the offering was their first summer sale which they expect to hold annually in the future. They are advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze some boars and bred gilts or open gilts. Write them for prices and general information.

Moser's Duroc Sale.

Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan., the well known breeder of high class Duroc Jerseys, tackled the mid-summer sale game at his farm last Friday. It was the first summer sale of Duroc Jerseys ever held in northern Kansas and Fern realized he was breaking the ice along this line. But it was a pretty good start as it is Mr. Moser's intention to hold annual mid-summer sales just as they are doing in other states. It was a nice lot of well known Duroc Jersey breeders from Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas that attended and a number of them were good buyers. There was 30 head sold at an average of \$100 and leaving off a few young pigs the average was much larger. Joe King Orion, the boar for which Mr. Moser recently paid \$7,500, was on exhibition and was greatly appreciated by the breeders present who looked him over for the first time. He is the highest priced boar ever bought by a Kansas breeder and he is being mated with a herd of sows that have been conceded to be one of the strongest in the country. The sale was held on Mr. Moser's farm in one of the most beautiful groves in the country. Plenty of free lunch with gallons of ice cream and ice tea and the splendid shade made the occasion more like a picnic than anything else. Like the Gwins, Mr. Moser felt that summer sales were something new in Kansas and that they could not hope to make the averages they should in these first sales. Below is a list of the principal sales:

1—Vincent Brandon, Bethany, Mo. \$135
2—W. E. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan. 140
3—L. H. Gaston, Seneca, Kan. 110
4—Ed Regsdale, Moberly, Mo. 100
5—J. A. Boeckemette, Fairview, Kan. 85
6—John W. Pettford, 125
7—Frank Holtsinger, Moberly, Mo. 105
8—C. Dubough, Wathena, Kan. 80
9—Henry Fain, Emmetsburg, Ia. 250
10—Hardin Linback, LaHarpe, Kan. 90
11—Yearling boar, Applechlin Fruit Farm, Mo. 245
12—Yearling boar, Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan. 345
13—Yearling boar, Burt Browning, Hersom, Ill. 235

The U. S. D. B. Holstein Sale.

19 bulls averaged \$224.12
59 females averaged 337.50
80 cattle averaged 301.00
The sale of 80 Holstein-Friesians from the herd owned by the U. S. Government and located at the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Leavenworth, Kan., was attended by an average crowd of Holstein buyers from over Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. The 80 head sold for \$24,145. It was a big draft sale and good calves were offered. The sale was managed by Major Harlo J. Fiske, who had had charge of the herd since it was started a few years ago and who has made a decided success with it. Below is a list of the more prominent buyers and what they bought:

U. S. Sir Challenge Johanna, Jan. 23, 1918; G. Spait, Albany, Mo. \$500
U. S. Ormsby Akkrummer Skylark, May 6, 1919; Collins Farms, Sabetha, Kan. 775
U. S. Johanna Canary Belle DeKol, Jan. 14, 1919; G. G. Myer, Basehor, Kan. 350
U. S. Akkrummer Ormsby DeKol, Feb. 12, 1919; Geo. Redman, Tonganoxie, Kan. 325
U. S. Easie Skylark Champion, March 6, 1919; W. E. Zoll, Leavenworth, Mo. 500
U. S. Challenge Skylark Champion, March 1, 1919; John Schneider, Lansing, Kan. 150
U. S. Dio Korndyke Elder, March 12, 1919; Mat Cramer, Tonganoxie, Kan. 135
U. S. Sir Walter Deede, Aug. 18, 1918; L. Adler, Leavenworth, Kan. 150
U. S. Woodmont Segis King Hengsfeld, Nov. 15, 1918; A. J. Evans, Valley Falls, Kan. 110
U. S. Canary Juliana Johanna, Oct. 9, 1918; L. Adler, Leavenworth, Kan. 195

MALES

Akkrummer Ormsby, Sept. 1, 1907; H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan. 930
Madrigal Homestead John, Jan. 8, 1911; J. H. Mosby, Excelsior Springs, Mo. 900
Oak Lodge Korndyke Lady, Sept. 16, 1910; Geo. Redman, Tonganoxie, Kan. 675
Lady Walker Buttercup, Nov. 29, 1915; State Prison, Lansing, Kan. 375
Josie Oak DeKol Homestead, Dec. 14, 1911; J. H. Mosby, Excelsior Springs, Mo. 710
Josephine Tritonia Netherlands, Nov. 7, 1914; A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan. 800
Jessie Hengsfeld Piebe, Dec. 22, 1914; J. L. Shimpugh, Martin City, Mo. 500
Mollie Homestead Ormsby, March 16, 1918; Geo. Redman, 400
U. S. Moensje Canary Perfection, Nov. 8, 1917; G. G. Myer, Basehor, Kan. 360
Mollie Freddie DeKol, Jan. 14, 1909; A. B. Wilcox & Son, 340
U. S. Bell Mutual Homestead Oak DeKol, Dec. 6, 1917; A. J. King, Kansas City, Mo. 450
Lady Gray Pontiac, Aug. 18, 1918; Col. Lillan Farms, 325
Lillian Woodmont Segis, Sept. 27, 1916; E. A. Buck, Waverly, Mo. 220
U. S. Minnie Canary Rose, Jan. 22, 1918; G. G. Myer, Basehor, Kan. 475
U. S. Duchess Canary Oak DeKol, Dec. 13, 1917; L. Wert Markham, Lamar, Colo. 450
U. S. Jesse Wit DeKol Pontiac, March 30, 1918; B. M. Brock, Ridgeway, Mo. 290
Polkadot DeKol Paul End, Oct. 26, 1915; Victor L. King, Atchison, Kan. 325
Artis Witkop DeKol Tietje 4th, Nov. 14, 1910; G. A. Quinlin, Seneca, Kan. 265
May Segis Korndyke, Sept. 10, 1916; Frank Sutter, Effingham, Kan. 290
U. S. Lady DeKol Douglass, Dec. 15, 1917; Harry Geyer, Wetmore, Kan. 250

Field Notes

BY ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Some High Grade Holsteins Offered.

The Arizona Dairy Cow Co., 10 North 2nd Ave., Phoenix, Arizona, are starting their ad in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. For many years good Holstein bulls and many good Holstein females have been going to the irrigated farming country surrounding Phoenix. The dairy industry has grown at that point until it is one of the

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Percherons -- Belgians -- Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Carlton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.



One or Two Cars Percheron Horses

For sale. Weight 1100 pounds and up. Ages 3 to 8. Young horses unbroke. A. F. WENGER, GALATEA, COLORADO

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

MESSANGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

To reduce my herd a little farther I offer a few very choice bred sows and gilts, mostly by Don Wildwood and bred to Don Bolevick, my new herd boar. Boar sale Oct. 21. Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Breeding stock from best blood lines. Good growthy last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. E. M. Reekards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

Sunflower Herd of Chester Whites

for Sept. farrow at prices a farmer can afford to pay. Shipped on approval. C. H. Cole, North Topeka, Kan.

Western Herd Chester Whites

For Sale: Bred gilts, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with every thing. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE GILTS

Bred for September farrow. Spring pigs, both sexes. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.

O. I. C. March and April pigs, either sex, priced to sell. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS

for sale. Jay B. Baugh, Kinsley, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

RIST'S LONG MODEL

First Prize Senior Yearling Boar Nebraska State Fair heads our herd. Fall gilts, tried sows—bred or open—fall boars, 150 spring pigs, either sex. Write us your wants.

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

Willow Creek Stock Farm

David City, Nebr.

Offers Poland spring boar pigs for sale, sired by Black Wonder Prospect and by Wonder Big Bone; dams by Jumbo Wonder, Long Prospect and A Big Bone. Tony Kindler, Owner, David City, Nebr.

Everett Bros. Polands

Big boned well bred and well fed spring pigs. Columbus and Hadley breeding. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EVERETT BROS., WELDA, KANSAS

Poland China Pigs for Quick Sale

100 extra good big type Poland China pigs. Some outstanding prospects. Both sexes. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Best of breeding. Everything immune and guaranteed as represented. Prices right.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Shepard's Polands

Extra quality May and June pigs. Either sex. Big boned. Best blood lines. Parents large, pigs are too. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LUTHER SHEPARD, KINCAID, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS from an outstanding litter by Giant Joe 78920. Registered. Immune. M. McWilson, Rice, Kan.

BIG TYPE BLACK POLAND CHINAS

Boar pigs, registered, cholera immune, \$30. Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Walnut

leading assets of the city. The dairy cattle population has now reached the point that the dairymen have a surplus of high grade Holstein heifers and cows which they can sell outside their own community. These cattle have several top sires of high producing Holstein blood, are well marked, bred to freshen soon and are the good producing kind. If you want one or a carload write to these advertisers and get their prices and freight rates from Phoenix to your town—Advertisement.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Meeting.

The sales committee for the Northwest Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association will meet at the Hotel Bonham, Clay Center, Kan., Thursday, Sept. 4, for the purpose of selecting a date for the association sale which will be held this fall. E. A. Cory, chairman of the committee, would be pleased to hear from as many Shorthorn breeders in northwestern Kansas as possible before this time. Tell him if you will have cattle to consign and everybody interested is invited to attend this meeting which will be held at 10 o'clock at the Hotel Bonham. The committee is E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan.; S. B. Amcotts, Clay Center, Kan., and Geo. Mealls, Glen Elder, Kan.

BY A. B. HUNTER

Holstein Dispersion at Private Treaty.

H. H. Dowd, Clearwater, Kan., is offering his herd of producing Holsteins for sale as a result of having sold the farm upon which the herd has been maintained. The herd consists of 2 bulls and 40 females. A herd of good producing farmers' cattle. The kind that have made money for a farmer and will make good for you. Look up the ad in this issue and then write for further particulars if you can use one or more purebred or high grade Holsteins.—Advertisement.

Red Polled Cattle Sale.

I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., has sold his farm and therefore will sell at auction August 20, 32 head of Red Polled cattle. This is one of the good herds of the state. The herd was founded on strictly dual purpose lines. They are as good as you are likely to find. The herd bull selling in this sale should go to head some good herd. The other attractions include 7 cows all with heifer calves at foot. The 2-year-old and yearling heifers are exceptionally good. If you want Red Polleds do not miss this opportunity. Write today for catalog mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Duroc Boars.

W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., will be able to supply you with almost any kind of Duroc boar you may want. From last spring's crop of over 100 boars he is saving 50 head and they include several of the real herd heading type and many rugged fellows just suited to the needs of the farmer who wants better hogs. These are good reasons for these boars being better than usual as they are out of sows most of which are sired by sons of champions—sons of Pathfinder, High Orion and Sensation. They are all immunized. Write early for choice, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.**SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS**

Big growthy fall gilts by King's Colonel I Am. Great Model Wonder and Crimson Gano, bred for September and October farrow to Pathfinder Jr., Great Orion and King Colonel; the making of big quality sows. 8 great young boars ready for full service, priced to move. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

BIG TYPE DUROCS

Priced to Move As I Need the Room. Gilts bred for fall farrow, \$50 each; spring boars, \$25; a few weanlings at \$10 for August 10 delivery. Pedigrees furnished. These are the big type that always make good. ED SHINCK, R. 1, BOX 46, NARKA, KAN.

Wooddell's Durocs

A Few Fall Boars Priced Right. 10 richly bred gilts for fall farrow, priced to move them at once. Spring pigs in pairs or trios. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Choice September Gilts

Guaranteed immune and safe in pig for September farrow, \$70. Early March boars, immune, \$30 to \$40 each. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Big Type Bred Gilts

Fifteen big, stretchy gilts bred for Sept. farrow to Great Wonder Pathfinder. Sired by Reed's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Crimson Wonder. All immunized and priced to sell. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KAN.

McCOMAS' DUROCS

No spring boars sired by sons of Pathfinder, High Orion and Sensation. Many of these are out of sows sired by champions. Herd boar prospects and the rugged kind for the farmer. All immunized. W. D. McComas, Box 455, Wichita, Kansas

3 Spring Duroc Boars

For quick sale 3 spring Duroc boars, Pathfinder and Model breeding. Priced right. H. W. CHESTNUT, KINCAID, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Gilts

14 registered and immunized gilts bred to Great Wonder Model, 1st prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson and Topeka 1918. HOMER DRAKE, STERLING, KANSAS

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

Spring pigs ready. Nothing reserved for public sales. Buy now and get the cream of this year's crop. SEARLE & SEARLE, R. No. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am

blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

GARRETT'S DUROCS. March and April pigs in pairs or trios, not related, with up-to-date breeding. One great litter by Jr. Orion Cherry King. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

MUELLER'S DUROCS—A few big fall boars priced to sell. March and April pigs priced right. Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

finder, High Orion and Sensation. They are all immunized. Write early for choice, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Grade Hereford Cows For Sale.

John Olson, Ransom, Kan., is offering 60 head of grade Hereford females for sale. These cows have 30 calves by sides sired by purebred Hereford bulls. He is pricing the lot at \$80 per head for the cows with all calves thrown in. This is an offer you want to look up if you want some beef cows.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB

Some Good Duroc Spring Pigs.

A. J. Regier, Henderson, Neb., is starting his ad. offering Duroc spring gilts and boars for sale, in the issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He has a nice lot to select from, 100 in all. They are of Great Sensation, Pathfinder, King Col., Proud Col., Unesda's Critic B. and Orion King E. breeding. Write him for prices.—Advertisement.

Fosberg's Duroc Sale Feb. 15.

C. W. Fosberg, the Duroc breeder of Holdrege, Neb., has claimed February 15 for the sow sale at his farm. He has 70 pigs sired by a son of Jack Orion. The dams represent the blood lines of King Sensation, Big Sensation, Platte Valley King, Dee's Illustration and The King. Mr. Fosberg is a good caretaker and is growing his pigs out in fine shape.—Advertisement.

Labart Sale Date Changed.

The date for the H. E. Labart Duroc sale, Overton, Nebraska, which was previously announced for August 2, has been changed to August 22. The Labart sale will contain some of the choice Duroc offerings of the season and coming as it does among the first sales there will be many bargains if we are to judge by early sales in the past. It will pay you to get the Labart catalog and study this sale offering. Don't forget the date August 22. Write now for a catalog and be sure to mention this paper as advertisers like to know where you saw their ad.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER.

Schoenhofers' Big Type Polands.

Geo. Schoenhofers, Walnut, Kansas, is offering for sale some big type Black Poland China April boars. These boars are priced cheap, \$30, and are nice thrifty fellows worth the money. They are of Wonder, Hadley and Miami Chief breeding. If you want one of these boars write Mr. Schoenhofers today. Please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Some Nice Polands.

Luther Shepard, Kincaid, Kansas, has a nice bunch of thrifty big boned Polands for sale. May and June farrowing. His herd boar is by Giant Joe by Big Joe and the dams are close up in Wonder breeding. The dams were not bred until after one year old. Sows and sire are big and have the qualities we like to see in hogs; good bone, good back, good head, etc. The pigs show good quality also. Look up Mr. Shepard's ad in this issue and write him. Please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Everett Bros.' Spring Polands.

Everett Bros., Welda, Anderson Co., Kan., have some well bred and well fed big boned spring Poland Chinas for sale. The sire is a son of Giant Wonder by the Giant and the dams are by Expansion Hadley Boy closely related to Giant Hadley. The sire of these pigs is a big upstanding fellow, one of thirteen in a litter born September, 1917. The sows are fine lookers too, and the pigs show the fine quality of their parents. Prospective purchasers might well investigate this herd. Everett Bros. start an ad in this issue. Write them today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Better Breeding—More Meat

Use of purebred fowls in East Central Tennessee has increased the average weight of poultry in that section 25 per cent. This is the statement of a local poultry buyer made to a specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, which co-operates with the Tennessee State Agricultural college in the work. Better breeding has the same beneficial effect on poultry as on larger livestock. It means more meat, more profits, more satisfaction to the breeder.

To Limit Cattle Shipments

If the consuming public will not take the advice of the stock raisers and eat beef just as prescribed, the cattlemen threaten to organize to control movement of cattle to the market centers. The plan was worked out recently at a conference of prominent stockmen in the office of J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner.

It is the plan of stock raisers, it was explained, to take advantage of market situations by sending cattle to the various stock markets only at times when prices are favorable. In this manner the producers hope to be able to overcome fluctuations and to stabilize prices. Co-operation of the United States Railroad Administration, as well as newspapers and commission firms will be urged. A number of well known stock raisers attended the conference to discuss relief from uncertain markets and to insure profits to the producers.

If you don't find the bargain you want on this week's Farmers classified page, drop a post card about your wants to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.**DUROC JERSEY HOGS.**

W. T. McBride's Fourth Annual Duroc-Jersey Sale

Parker, Kan., August 20, 1919

35 GILTS—25 BOARS**Pathfinder and Sensation Breeding**

The female offering consists of 35 bred gilts, 9 of these are April yearlings and 26 will be one year old in September. The male offering consists of 25 March pigs. 10 of these are by H. and B.'s Pathfinder and 10 are by Echo Sensation. 5 of the latter are out of H. and B.'s Pathfinder sows. 6 boars sired by Jack's Orion King 2nd of the Long View Farm.

Herd Boars—H. and B.'s Pathfinder out of Orion Belle and by Pathfinder, America's foremost sire of big Durocs and whose sons and daughters won more championships in 1918 than the get of any 3 boars of the breed. Echo Sensation out of Wonder Lady 3d and by Great Sensation, a boar pronounced by good judges as the best Duroc Jersey boar ever in service.

Herd Sows—Sired by Premier Illustrator, Crimson Orion King, Model Wonder, and others of equally good breeding.

The boars will weigh 150 pounds by sale day and gilts weigh 300 to 400 pounds. All are long, high up, have good arched backs and good bone. There will not be a poor quality hog in the sale. All hogs immunized.

Comfortably arranged sales barn on farm at edge of town. Excellent train connections. Catalog upon request. Address, mentioning this paper.

W. T. McBRIDE, Parker, Kansas

Fieldmen—J. T. Hunter, J. Park Bennett.
Auctioneers—Homer Rule, H. M. Justice.

Note:—Seven purebred Red Polled cattle will be sold following the hog sale. A real herd bull, 2 cows, 2 2-year-old heifers and 2 heifer calves.

The Date Is August 22

For the Big Duroc Auction

Of H. E. Labart, Overton, Nebr.

Which Has Been Changed from the Date of August 2, Previously Announced

40 Bred Sows; 10 Spring Gilts, 5 Select Boars

If you want the blood of Big Sensation, grand champion Nebraska State Fair in 1910—Of King Sensation, a real 1,000 pound boar and a true Duroc type with showyard form and finish—Of The King, one of the greatest Orion Cherry King boars of the West, and a half brother to Great Orion—Of Deet's Illustration, of Grand Model 8th, of Chief Invincible HERE IS THE SALE FOR YOU. Send at once for our catalog. Address (mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

H. E. Labart, Overton, Nebr.

Auctioneers—Shaver and Putman. Fieldman—J. Cook Lamb for Capper Farm Press.

Home of John's Orion 42853a

Like his illustrious sire, Joe Orion 2nd, the greatest sow sire of the breed, John's Orion is also a great sire, and his many great sons and daughters over the country have done more to spread his fame than all of his show record. We have only to point to one of his sons, the giant John's Combination, who weighed 1010 pounds as a Senior, and who won first at 4 state fairs, to show that he reproduces his kind. Other illustrious sons are John's Success, John's Fancy, and Captain Orion, all great show and breeding boars. In the big shows of the east last year John's Orion sows produced many winners, among which at Ohio were the 1st and 2nd prize boars under 6 months, 2nd and 3rd prize gilts under 6 months, 1st prize litter, 2nd young herd, 3rd produce of dam, 3rd get of sire. Last winter a granddaughter sold for over \$2,000 in Ed Kern's record breaking sale. Another granddaughter topped I. J. Swain & Son's sale at over \$900.

Fall yearling boars, good ones, by Ideal Pathfinder, Great Sensation, Cherry King Orion and one by old Pathfinder and out of the 750 pound top of our July sale. Dandy crop of spring pigs by John's Orion. Boar and gilt sale, Oct. 20 at Washington, Kan. Write at once if you need a herd boar.

GWIN BROS., MORROWVILLE, KANSAS

High Sensation Durocs

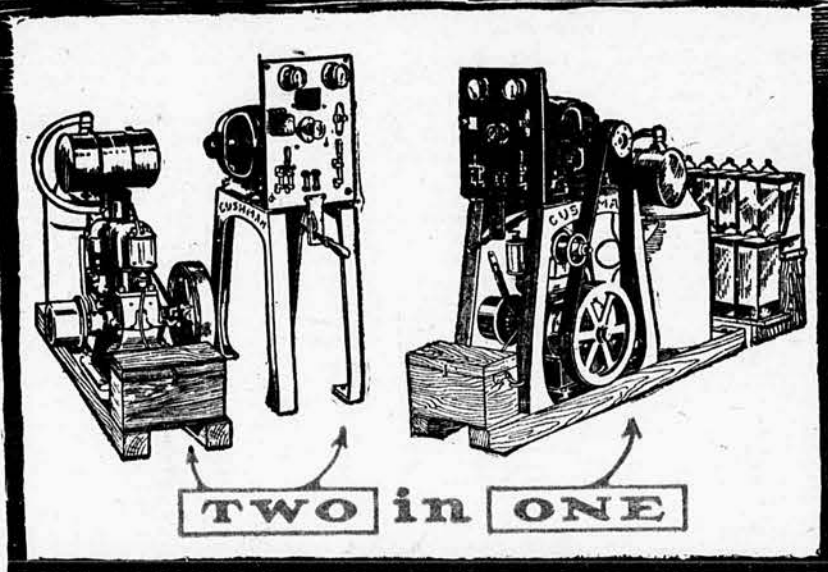
A herd of select females headed by High Sensation, one of the best young boars of the breed. We have some choice spring pigs, both sexes, for sale including some corking good litters by Great Orion Sensation. Write me for prices and description. CARL DAY, NORA, NEB.

A. J. REGIER
Henderson, Neb.

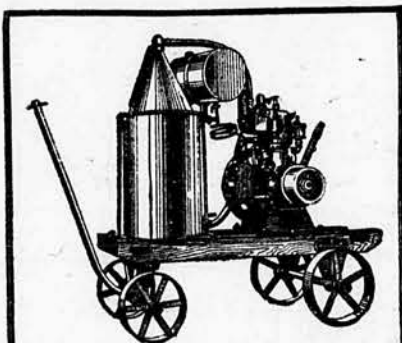
is selling spring gilts and boars sired by Great Sensation Wonder and Orion King A. Here is your chance to supply your Duroc needs.



Cushman Light and Cushman Portable Power



Picture on left shows Outfit divided into Power Plant and Light Plant. Picture on right shows complete unit belted for electric light service.



This shows how the 4 h. p. Light Weight Engine that supplies the power for the Cushman Light Plant may be transferred to a hand truck and be pulled around for all farm jobs up to 4 h. p. requirement.



This shows how the same 4 h. p. engine may be attached to rear of binder. It saves two horses on 8-foot binder, and in a wet season it saves the crop, as it makes it possible to cut even when the bull-wheel slips. Also used on potato diggers, corn binders, etc.

There are three kinds of Electric Lighting Plants being offered the farmer today—

- 1 The kind that gives you Light and limited Lamp Socket Power only.
- 2 The kind that gives you Light and Engine Belt Power of only about 1½ H. P., for small jobs that can be brought to the light plant.
- 3 The Cushman, that gives you all the Electric Light and all the Lamp Socket Power that you can get from any plant, and in addition, gives you Engine Belt Power of 4 h. p. and also an engine that may be easily and quickly removed from the plant and taken to any part of the farm to do all sorts of jobs, requiring from 1½ to 4 h. p. It is plain to see that it is to your interest to get the Cushman—the plant that gives you the most service and the greatest capacity.

The Cushman "Does More"—The Dual Purpose Plant

Electric Light and Power and Portable Engine Power

We call this Cushman Plant the "Does More" because it does more for the farmer.

It does more because it gives you Light, Lamp-Socket Power and Portable Engine Power in one plant.

It does more because there is less vibration with a belted outfit like the Cushman, and consequently less adjustments, repairs and service are required.

It does more because the same engine—the 4 h. p. Cushman All-Purpose Engine—may be used for work all over the farm, or be attached to binder, potato digger, corn binder or other machines.

It does more because other machinery may be run from clutch pulley of engine at the same time the batteries are being charged by belt over fly-wheel.

It does more because its larger-sized equipment affords greater capacity.

You Know What Cushman Means

For ten years the Cushman name has stood for Farm Engines of the highest quality, and is favorably known to almost every farmer in America. The Cushman Electric Plant occupies the same position in the light plant field.

It is a high grade reliable product, manufactured by a well known, long established company that thoroughly understands the needs of the farmer.

Uncle Sam Uses Cushman Plants

The Cushman is not a new plant, but has been in use for years and has demonstrated its superiority. As an indication of how it is regarded by experts, we might mention that Government Engineers, after careful tests, chose 66 Cushman Electric Power Plants for use at various Army Posts in this country and abroad. Cushman Electric Plants are built in various sizes to meet various needs. They reach you fully charged and ready to run. Send for Electric Lighting Book.

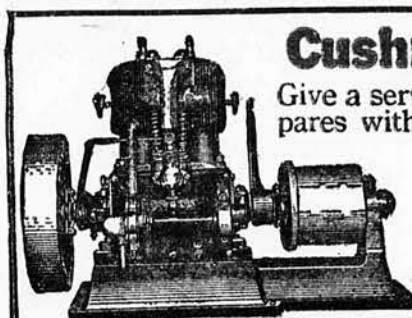
CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, 293 N. 21st St., Lincoln, Nebraska

If you have a Cushman 4 h. p. engine, you already have the power for a Cushman Electric Plant

"BEST ON THE MARKET"

J. R. French, Marcus, Ia., writes—"The Cushman Lighting Plant, with its self-starting attachment, is without question the best plant on the market. Have used one over two years. A woman can operate it just as well as a man."

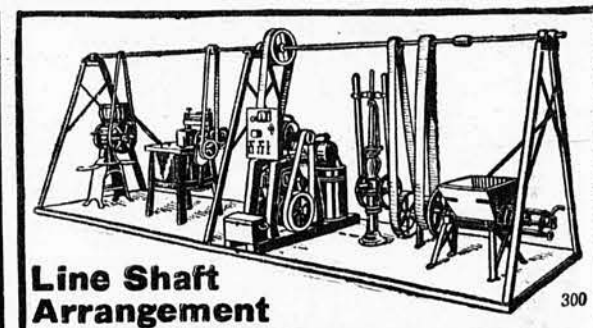
The picture below shows how a Cushman Electric Lighting Plant may be installed in a power house and the engine connected by a line shaft to drive cream separator, churn, washing machine, pump, grinder, etc.



Cushman Double Cylinder Engines

Give a service the tractor cannot give and no other farm engine compares with them in equipment. They are absolutely the highest grade engines built for farm work. Two cylinders give very steady power. They do not wear unevenly and lose compression. Every running part protected from dust and properly lubricated. Equipped with Throttling Governor, Carburetor, Friction Clutch Pulley and Water Circulating Pump without extra charge.

8 H. P. weighs only 320 lbs., 15 H. P. only 780 lbs. and 20 H. P. only 1200 lbs. If interested in engines, ask for book on Light Weight Engines.



Line Shaft Arrangement