

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



More Fruit for Western Kansas

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

A REAL EFFORT is needed in the growing of fruit in Western Kansas. Experience has shown that there are varieties that will do fairly well under the dry conditions in this section. While the commercial growing of fruits may not be practicable—alho many farmers are making good profits from fruit—it is possible to grow brush fruits, especially, on almost every farm for home use, if they are cared for properly. This is being well shown around Scott City, Wallace and on the Hays and Colby Experiment stations. Of course one must grow varieties adapted to the conditions. Excellent results have been obtained with plums; this is especially true with native varieties. Among the varieties that probably will be planted generally in Western Kansas are Brittlewood, Burwood, Cheney, Surprise, Terry and Wolf. Cherries have done mighty well, especially at Colby. The Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello have been the most successful. More trees of the Montmorency variety have been planted than of all the other varieties combined. Farmers who wish to learn of the results of growing fruit at Colby under the high and dry conditions there should write to Stanley Clark, superintendent of the Colby Experiment station, Colby, Kan. He is doing a great deal of very successful work with fruit under both dry land conditions and under irrigation. But little results have been produced in Western Kansas under dry land conditions with either pears or peaches. With apples the results have been favorable with crabs especially; the Hyslop crab has produced excellent results under many conditions. Among the other apple varieties that give some promise are the Yellow Transparent, Oldenburg and Wealthy. Among the brush fruits the currants have come up strong. The best variety probably is the London, but good results also have been obtained from the Cherry, Victoria, Red Dutch and North Star. As a rule all the currant varieties make a slow start, but they do well later if they are pruned properly. Gooseberries also start slowly, but they usually produce good crops if they are well cultivated. To keep the plants vigorous the sprouts that grow from the ground in large numbers with some varieties should be kept thinned out. In most cases the Downing, Houghton and Poorman varieties have done well.

Raspberries, blackberries and dewberries as a rule are not very successful unless they are given plenty of water. Many farmers have been successful with strawberries; this is especially true around Hays. Success with strawberries seems to be more largely a matter of the plants becoming well established and having an adequate moisture supply during certain periods than in the planting of any particular variety; in fact, the establishment of the plants usually is dependent upon a suitable amount of moisture in the soil. The roots are so near the top, at least until after growth has been well renewed, that they are very susceptible to the surface conditions. The roots of strawberries may dry out completely before a new growth starts, where other kinds of plants with their roots deeper in the soil would not be affected seriously. Hence, if newly set plants can be watered as needed until they are well re-established after transplanting, the chief danger of failure in the beginning is eliminated. Unless this can be done, the plants will die in many cases before a new growth starts. It also is important that water be available for use during the development of the fruit. At this period the strawberry requires a relatively large quantity of water. If it is lacking,



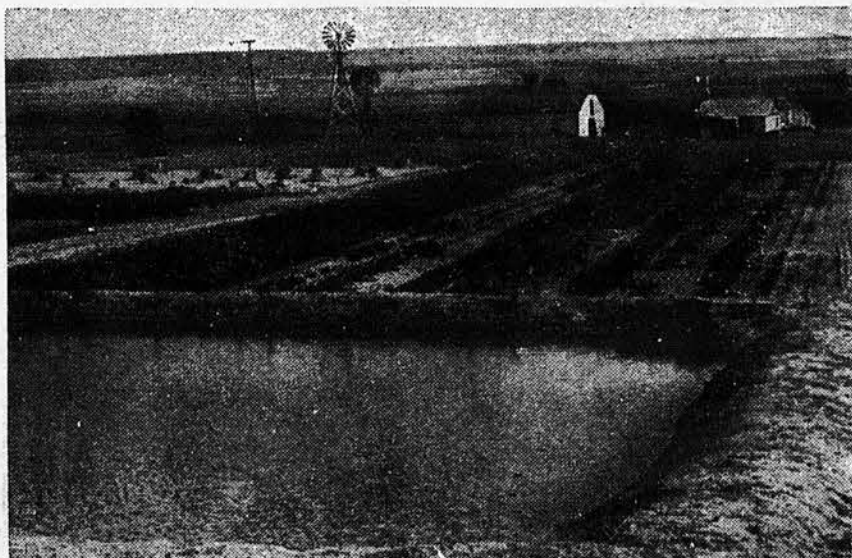
the fruit will be small and much of it may fail to develop. As to varieties, the Excelsior, Bederwood, Crescent and Dunlap has imperfect flowers; it therefore must be planted with a perfect flowering sort in order to produce fruit.

In planting any variety of fruit it is well to place it in a properly protected place, and also where there will be air drainage to prevent as much as possible the damage from early frosts. It is an excellent idea to make some water available for irrigation if possible. In most cases this will pay well—and then a good supply of fruit for home use will do so much to make the living conditions satisfactory around the home that a little extra care will pay well. It has been mightily well demonstrated that good profits can be made from farming in Western Kansas if the right systems are used; the important thing now is to make the living conditions as favorable as possible.

Good horse sense is the main thing needed in growing fruit in Western Kansas. The method of planting fruit trees in this area does not differ in any essential from that commonly followed in other parts of the country. In handling the trees every possible precaution needs to be taken to prevent the roots from becoming dry when the trees are removed from place to place. The roots should not be exposed to the air more than is absolutely necessary. Covering with wet burlap is, perhaps, the most convenient means of giving protection, but wet chopped straw, damp moss, or other materials that can be moistened and covered over the roots may be made to serve the purpose; or the roots may be protected by puddling them. This consists merely in dipping the roots in a puddle of clay. The clay should be of such consistency that a thin layer of mud will adhere to the roots when they are dipped into it and at the same time permit them to be moved about in it with perfect ease and freedom. Such a coating of mud will afford considerable protection against undue drying out from exposure to sun and wind. By observing this precaution at all times, including the period of exposure incident to planting the trees, there should be no loss due to dried-out roots. The holes are made broad enough to receive the roots without bending them from their natural position and deep enough so that when filled even with the surrounding surface the trees will stand 2 or 3 inches deeper than they did in the nursery. Before planting, the ends of all broken roots and roots otherwise injured should be removed with a smooth cut. As the trees are placed in position in the holes the soil is carefully worked around the roots and firmly packed by tramping. If the soil is moderately moist it will not be necessary as a rule to water the trees when planted; but if the soil is dry it may be well to pour

a pail or two of water into the hole after it has been partially filled with soil, and then complete the filling after the water has soaked in. The subsequent use of water should be governed by conditions. If it continues dry after the trees are planted an occasional application of water sufficient to keep the soil in the vicinity of the roots well moistened may enable the trees to grow readily when otherwise they might fall entirely from lack of moisture.

When the trees are planted they should be headed back to the desired height. It is believed from experience and observations under Great Plains conditions that the main stem or trunk of the tree should not exceed 2 or 2 1/2 feet in height, measuring from the surface after the tree is planted. In many cases the heads may be well formed even lower than this. Trees with low heads are best.



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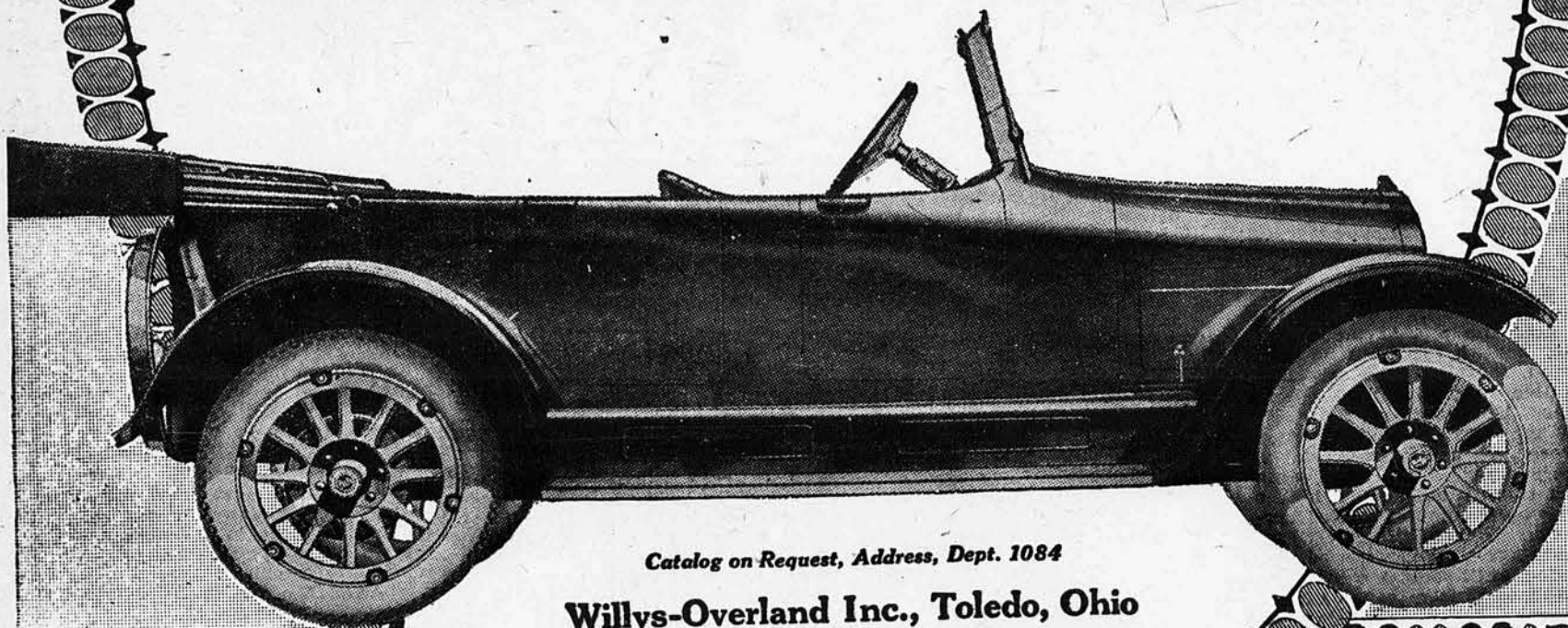
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Farming in War Times

MORE CARE than usual will be taken this year in Kansas in weaning colts and getting them started into the winter. There is a better appreciation than ever of the importance of good care during the first year. In weaning one should consider that foals belonging to mares that work hard should be weaned earlier than those belonging to mares which are practically idle. While most foals are weaned when about 5 or 6 months old, it is well to remember that it is economical to feed a foal thru its mother. However, in case the mare is again in foal, if she is allowed to nurse for more than six months it may decrease the vitality of the next foal. If the foal is getting plenty of nourishment from grain, grass and roughage, it will not be seriously set back when shut off from its dam's supply of milk. When taken away from its mother it should be placed with another foal of the same sex and age in an inclosure where they cannot possibly get out or become injured. Feeding grain is not absolutely necessary if the foal is on good grass and previously has been accustomed to it; nevertheless it has its advantage, especially with draft animals. Foal feeding always should be practiced with foals belonging to mares that are worked.

A foal should not nurse more than once after it has been taken away. The excess milk from the mare's udder should be taken from three to five times a day, but enough should be left so her system will start to absorb the milk, otherwise the drying-up process will be delayed unnecessarily. Not withdrawing sufficient milk will cause the udder to cake and spoil. Vaseline or lard rubbed on the udder will aid in keeping it soft.

Colts can be housed satisfactorily either in the stable or in an open shed. The main requirements are that the quarters be dry, sanitary, and provide fairly warm protection from winds. Several foals may run together if the weaker ones are not driven away from their feed by the stronger. The quarters should be kept clean and well bedded and occasionally should be disinfected. Lice are to be suspected when the animals get to rubbing and lose patches of hair. Thorough washing with the proper solutions of coal-tar disinfectants will kill lice. It costs money to feed lice, consequently efforts should be made to keep them down. The foals should be out in the open every day that is not stormy; it is harmful, however, for them to remain out in a cold rain. The foal should be taught to lead and to stand tied during the first winter.

An Interest in Crop Rotations

The bitter lessons of the last two seasons with the corn crop are having some effect. There is a better interest in crop rotations than ever—farmers are turning generally to other crops to try to substitute them for the reckless planting of corn which has been the rule. Here is what the editor of the Yates Center News says about the ideas there:

The indications are that Woodson county will see the smallest corn crop planted next year in its history. If the sentiment over the county is anything like it is around this community it will be. The writer had the pleasure, thru the courtesy of M. F. Moore, of visiting a threshing crew in West Center township last Thursday afternoon, out at Earl Gorman's place, and there were quite a number of farmers helping with the work. Most of them said they were going to increase their acreage of oats next year, and also raise wheat and flax. They were disgusted with the attempts to raise corn. Failure after failure has convinced them that Woodson county is not a corn county, and this applies to many of the counties of Kansas. One man said if he only raised 10 bushels of oats to the acre it was better than no corn. The threshing machines are all working over time to keep up with the demand for them from men who have grain to thresh.

Now if the prairie hay section will just show a little more pep over livestock it will be making real progress.

Store the Garden Seed

Every effort should be made to save the garden seeds that mature this year on Kansas farms. There will be a great shortage for the crop of 1918; this probably will be in the face of an even larger demand than there was this year, when more than twice the ordinary amount of garden seeds was sold in Kansas. The Michigan Farmer, from a state in which many kinds of garden seeds are produced, told of that recently in this way:

"There will be a world shortage of seed for 1918 and probably longer," is the comment of a man connected with a large seed firm. Beyond a doubt he is right, for Germany, Belgium, Holland and France have supplied us in the past with many seeds. War has rendered it impossible to secure seeds from these countries, in fact they are buying back some of the seeds sent to us. England this season rebuying turnip seed. The United States has not learned to grow many seeds in any quantity—the supply has been exhausted by ordinary and backyard planting and we will pay dearly for some of our favorite and staple varieties next year or possibly go without them.

The present shortage may be partially relieved by farmers and gardeners being careful in not overplanting, and by saving carefully all seed left over and by raising as much seed as they can, allowing radishes, onions, lettuce, and the like to seed. A few biennials, as turnips, carrots, parsnips and other foods may be planted and allowed to seed. One is sure of his varieties; it will be financially worth while and help to relieve the seed situation. The supply of biennial seeds is the most serious situation for very few persons are willing to wait two years before realizing any financial gain. The

following are the most common biennials: Onions, beets, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, kale, turnip, parsnip, parsley, carrot, celery and salsify. Much of the world involved in the conflict supplies us with seeds in times of peace. England sends us the Prize Taker and Elsie Craig onion; it also sends us turnip seed; Denmark supplies Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, carrots, onions; Holland supplies us with flower seeds, as tulips, salvia, pansy and nasturtium. These countries are in many instances not only unable to furnish seeds, but are anxious to buy from us.

This seed shortage will last for some time; even if the war should stop within the next few months it will be quite a while before they will be able to produce more than they need. If the war continues there will be a demand not only in this country, but also from the allies; in fact, this is one of the best ways we may serve them. Here is America's opportunity. There is no reason why, in times of peace, we should not be independent in our seed supply. With our vast acreage, our alert people and the application of machinery we can certainly produce our own, if not supply the world.

Clean Wheat Seed is Essential

Sound, clean, healthy seed is the first requisite for an increased wheat crop next year in Kansas. Whatever the source of supply farmers will find it to their advantage to see that only good seed is planted. If a farmer has seed from his own crop which is satisfactory so far as variety and general condition are concerned, he should lose no time in getting it into condition for planting. The fanning mill is a farmer's best friend in this task. A farmer by all means should have such a mill and if he has not and is unable to obtain one, he should borrow or rent his neighbor's mill, or several farmers can join in buying one. A fanning mill removes weed seeds, smut and shriveled grain and leaves only good kernels, practically every one of which may be depended on to produce a thrifty plant. After it is cleaned, however, the seed should be treated in order that the smut may be prevented. Scab is less likely to be prevented by seed treatment, but the use of the fanning mill will assist materially in improving the crop grown from seed known to have contained scabby kernels.

If a farmer is dependent on outside sources for his seed he should buy from his neighbor if possible so he may be more likely to get seed well adapted to his conditions. It is advisable to buy as soon after harvest as possible as at this time prices are likely to be lowest. If a farmer patronizes a seedsman he should insist on getting seed grown as near his section as possible.

If seed is affected by diseases, careful inspection usually will disclose the fact. The presence of stinking smut in wheat is indicated by the odor, and the presence of scab by the appearance of the kernels. Purchased seed should, of course, be cleaned and treated for the destruction of the spores of disease producing fungi, if the examination shows this to be necessary. After a farmer has procured a supply of satisfactory seed he should store it carefully so it will keep in good condition, and so it will be safe from the depredations of rats, mice and insects.

Give the Wheat a Chance

Do not "intern" wheat worth \$3 a bushel for seed purposes in a condition of soil impossible for germination at least not this fall. To plant seed on poorly prepared land not only wastes the seed that does not germinate, but it also may mean the loss of an entire investment if a paying stand is not obtained. A seedbed for wheat must be firm, moist, and well compacted beneath with a mellow, finely divided upper 3 inches of soil. Early plowing and thoro tillage will help in catching the water which falls and in conserving this and the water already in the soil for use by the wheat plants. The firm seedbed under the mulch thus made enables the young plants to make use of the subsoil waters which rise when there is a perfect union between the plowed soil and the subsoil. Sufficient moisture is thus assured for the germination of the seed and for the early fall growth of the seedlings, a very important consideration. Plant food is likely to be more abundant in the soil when such methods are employed.

If the importance of thoro tillage were more generally recognized and proper methods of seedbed preparation were more widely employed there would be less frequent losses from dry weather, and better wheat crops would result. In Kansas the mistake is often made of thinking there will always be moisture enough present for a maximum crop growth, with the result that short crops often are obtained where more attention to moisture conservation would have assured good yields.

Care in Silo Filling

Better progress will be made in filling silos if one is prepared for the work properly. It pays to be ready on Kansas farms before the work starts. The cutter should be put in first class condition, special attention being given to the knives and knife heads. An extra set of knives should be on hand. The blower, fan and both knives should run at the rated speed. Poor joints and a leaky blower mean more power and clogging. The cutter bar should be in good con-

dition and the knives and bar adjusted properly to each other. If any extras are likely to be needed for the corn binder they should be on hand.

Authorities agree that the nearer ripe the corn is, if it contains enough water to make good silage, the sweeter the silage will be and consequently the more palatable; also the greater the amount of digestible nutrient it will contain. Most of the ears should be dented. When large quantities are to be cut it is necessary to begin before the corn is at its best, otherwise the last cut will be too ripe.

Short-cut silage means greater silo capacity, less air space, and if the corn is a little dry, less likelihood of spoiling. Short cutting, also, means reduced capacity of the machine and more power. If the stalks are coarse and woody the waste is greater in long-cut silage. In fine stalked corn that is very green there is less difference between the long and short cut.

When corn is very dry from being overripe or frozen, it is often necessary to apply water to the silage to make it keep. Enough water should be applied to moisten thoroughly the whole mass. There is little danger of applying too much water.

It takes 1½ to 2 horse power for every ton an hour of green corn cut ½ inch in length and blown 30 feet high. From this it will be seen that to cut 10 tons an hour ½ inch long and blow into a silo 30 feet high will require approximately a 15 or 20 horsepower gas engine. If the same amount an hour is cut ¼ inch long it will require considerably more power.

To Fight Wheat Smut

Now that, because of the world shortage, every bushel of wheat and rye counts for more than ever, the safe-guarding of the next crops of these grains against disease by the treatment of seed before planting is of the greatest importance. Specialists estimate that the average annual loss due to the smuts of wheat and rye amounts approximately to 27 million bushels. This is equal to about 3½ per cent of the entire yearly wheat crop, and is regarded as a conservative estimate, since only smutted heads actually lost are considered. The increased number of heads which healthy plants would have thrown out were not taken into account. The loss to the billion-bushel wheat crop the country hopes to see harvested next year would, at 3½ per cent, amount to 35 million bushels. With wheat selling at \$2 a bushel this would amount to an exceedingly high tax on the farmers of the country. Here is a treatment that will prevent smut injury to wheat and rye:

The grain should first be cleaned thoroughly with a fanning mill so that smut balls, shriveled grain and chaff will be removed. After the grain is clean it may be spread on a floor or a tarpaulin in a layer or pile several inches thick and sprinkled with a solution of formaldehyde made by mixing 1 pound of commercial formaldehyde with 45 gallons of water. An ordinary sprinkling can or a spraying machine is used and the grain is shoveled over and over until every kernel is wet. The grain is then placed in a pile and covered with sacks, blankets, or a tarpaulin for 2 hours or over night. It is then dried sufficiently to be run thru the drill, after which it may be sown. If the grain is not passed thru a fanning mill it should be placed in a vat or tank of the formaldehyde solution instead of being sprinkled. The smut balls will rise to the surface and may be skimmed off.

If the grain is not to be planted immediately, it must be dried sufficiently to prevent spoiling when placed in bins. If planted while damp and swollen, more grain by measure must be used to allow for the expansion.

Alfalfa Needs Good Soil

Alfalfa requires a rich soil. Unless manuring or fertilizing is practiced, attempts to grow it on thin land will result in failure or in low yields. Isolated alfalfa plants are often seen growing on thin land, even in sod, and the inference is drawn that it is adapted to such soil. When one attempts to seed it thickly on this land, however, little return is secured.

Various experiments pertaining to alfalfa fertilization have been made in Kansas and Missouri. The results show that lime, barnyard manure and phosphates are the treatments which usually bring returns. Lime is not called a fertilizer in the true sense of the word. It is a soil sweetener, and alfalfa fails on soils which are very sour. Barnyard manure and phosphates are true fertilizing materials, however, and it is to these that one must look for making thin lands suitable for alfalfa, and the crop is sufficiently valuable to warrant heavy applications of these. As 3 or 4 acres is as large an area as one should begin with on land not well suited 400 pounds of acid phosphate is applied with this, success is probable, provided of course that all the other essentials to successful alfalfa culture are met. On land to which alfalfa is not naturally adapted, much care must be exercised in meeting all the requirements of the plant such as drainage, a sweet soil, thoro soil preparation, inoculation and the use of good seed. While all of these are important, the fertility of the soil is the prime essential to large yields and even to a successful and permanent stand. If the soil is not fertile it must be made fertile or large returns will not be obtained.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
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 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
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Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Pope's Peace Message

There is one thing in the recent peace letter of the Pope which will meet the approval of every individual who hates war, and that is a demand for general disarmament. Without general disarmament I have no faith in talk about a permanent world peace. But the question is, what dependence can be placed on the promise of a government which has proclaimed the doctrine that treaties are to be disregarded whenever it is to the interest of the German nation to disregard them? A treaty is supposed to be the highest and most binding form of national agreement, and if Germany would not regard its treaty obligations in the past, what faith could be placed on its promise now? If the treacherous Hohenzollern dynasty were overthrown and a real republic established in Germany I think the world would have no reason to fear war from that quarter, but so long as the Hohenzollerns rule I do not believe the world can be safe.

When Will the War End?

I am fully convinced that the great world war will end within a year.

I do not base that belief on any evidence showing that the man power of Germany will be exhausted within that time. I have never believed the man power of Germany will or can be exhausted by war, even by so destructive a war as this. True, if the present rate of killing, wounding and capturing German soldiers could be kept up long enough the German power would be exhausted, but it would be impossible for the allies to keep up the war for any such length of time.

The war will not be ended by the exhaustion of man power. It will be ended because the people of the various countries are coming to the point where they will demand that the war end. This, together with the economic pressure that is growing stronger and stronger in every country concerned, will bring this war to an end within a year. This is my opinion. Of course my guess may prove to be wrong, but the trend of events makes my opinion more pronounced.

It is time now to become concerned over what is to come after the war, for the problems to be solved after the war will be almost as serious as the problems immediately connected with the war. Is there to continue to be international anarchy as there was before the war? Are selfish commercial interests to dominate the world in the future? Are the people of the various nations to continue to be burdened with vast armaments which will sooner or later bring on another horrible conflict? Is a system which means the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and the poverty of the many to continue or will it be supplanted by a co-operative system which will make the concentration of wealth impossible?

These are some of the problems to be settled after the war, and on the manner of their settlement depends the future peace and happiness of mankind.

The Rain Doctors

"I see by the Topeka Capital of a few weeks ago," writes Frank Clark of Barnard, Kan., "that a three years' drouth was ended by prayer in Bechuanaland, and I also hear of the Medicine men among the Indians of Arizona bringing rain thru the influence of the snake dance. We also read of the ancient Jews accomplishing their object thru the magic of the Ark of the Covenant. It seems that in Bechuanaland the business of being a rain doctor is about as popular as preaching is with us. They have certain medicine songs they sing to bring rain, and among certain tribes of Indians anyone who aspires to a high position in society becomes a medicine man. We read that the handling of the supernatural affairs among the Jews was monopolized by a certain family. Now what I wish to know is why some of these supernatural stunts cannot be pulled off among a civilized people? Why can these things be done in the land of the Hottentot, among the savages of Arizona or on the desert of Arabia, while our own ministerial medicine men are so helpless? Or is it a mistake about these things being done? Surely not as we read in the Scriptures about the doings of the Jews and we have it from the Rev. Smith, who seems to be a missionary, that the rain poured down when the song was sung. Why they waited three years

before warbling this particular song is something the Rev. Smith fails to explain.

"As for the success of the snake doctor, I heard an Apache medicine man say it myself. How is it possible to doubt evidence of this kind? Therefore instead of missionaries taking our religion to the savage would it not be better if they would bring the savage to us to take the place of our religious teachers, as the prayers of our ministers seem to have proved utterly worthless when put to the test both in drouth and war. This, I take it, is due to one of two causes. The Scriptures tell us faith like unto a grain of mustard seed is required, and that the prayers of the wicked availeth nothing. There must not be the faith like unto a grain of mustard seed in the whole United States, or the failure must be attributed to the wickedness of those doing the praying, or to both such causes. As a result the praying for European peace on October 4, 1914, was a complete failure, and we now have the war at our door. In view of the fact that we have spent millions of money in support of religion which has failed in the hour of need, is it fair to others to exempt the theologian from military service? Is it to the interest of the country to exempt the theological student who is studying to deliver more prayers which past experience has proved to us will not be answered, and draft the apprentice who is learning to do something that will actually benefit mankind? Is it in the interest of the country to exempt the minister and draft the mechanic from the forge or the farmer from the plow?"

More Help from Rich Men

While I have very little hope that Congress will make the men of great wealth bear their just proportion in the burdens of this war, I now believe that wealth is going to have to bear more than I had supposed. For example, the men who have incomes exceeding 1 million dollars a year will have to give up 50 per cent of their incomes in excess of the million.

To the ordinary man it seems remarkable that any man in a time like this, when the nation is called on to bear burdens such as were never before even dreamed of, should object to giving up all of his income in excess of a million dollars a year. Naturally one would think that any man with an income of that size when he thinks of what the ordinary citizens, who are called on to give up their sons, have to sacrifice, would be ashamed to retain for his own use an income of a million dollars a year. One would naturally suppose in a time like this that any man who claims to be a patriotic citizen would be ashamed to live in luxury.

But what one might naturally suppose and what actually is are quite different.

The possession of wealth and luxury naturally tends to make the possessor selfish. The man or woman accustomed to luxuries comes to honestly think it would be impossible to live without the luxuries, and it seems outrageous to such a person that anyone should ask that he give up these things which seem to him to have become not only necessary to his comfort but to his life. So the possessor of great wealth fights against any plan which will make him give up even a part of what he has. He avoids taxation wherever it is possible to do so and loudly protests when he is asked to contribute more to the support of the government than he has had to pay before.

There is nothing new or strange about this exhibition of selfishness. Human nature always has been selfish and no doubt always will be. There are of course degrees of selfishness. Some persons are exceedingly selfish and others are comparatively generous and unselfish, but I have never known a person I thought was entirely unselfish. A certain amount of selfishness is not only proper but necessary, for after all selfishness is only another name for the instinctive desire for self-preservation. In some persons this natural tendency has developed into an abnormal selfishness which wants everything in sight and cares little or nothing for the needs and comfort of anyone else.

Abnormal selfishness finally defeats itself, for the exceedingly selfish person loses friends until he finally discovers that he has lost all human sympathy. Perhaps of all poor men, the poorest is he who has lost all the genuine friendship and sympathy of his fellow men. The desire for human friendship and

sympathy is just as natural as the desire for life and the instinct of self-preservation. And here is where the selfish rich man finds himself baffled and beaten. He may succeed in piling up vast wealth and surrounding himself with all the luxuries that money can buy, but if in getting it he has lost the confidence and friendship of his fellow men he is worse off than if he had never gained riches. "What doth it profit a man to have gained the whole world and lost his own soul?"

That I think is the trouble with the man whose whole mind has been taken up with the accumulation of wealth. He is apt to lose his own soul. By soul I mean that part of him which sympathizes with the trials and hopes and aspirations of his fellow men and in turn attracts their sympathy. For, "He who would have friends must show himself friendly," is as true now as when it was first spoken. The man whose whole aim is money getting is apt to lose his human sympathy, and that means that he has lost his own soul.

When it is too late he maybe tries to buy the sympathy he has lost and craves. He endows some institution, but even here he cannot get away from the abnormal selfishness which has ruined him. He insists that his beneficence shall be heralded abroad. He wants publicity for his generosity and wonders because the people generally do not seem to like him any better than they did before. I can imagine a kind of selfishness that would be of vast benefit to the world. Suppose the men with vast talents for administration; and great constructive powers would devote their abilities to bettering the conditions and adding to the happiness of their fellow men. Their reward would not be in the shape of vast accumulations of wealth but it would be a reward that would bring vastly more satisfaction and happiness, it would be the reward of knowing that they had acquired the confidence and love of their fellow men. The cynic will say that this talk of acquiring the confidence and love of the masses of the people is all rot; that people don't appreciate what is done for them and that they are just as likely to turn against a benefactor as they are to turn against an enemy. That is not true, however, but this is perhaps true: the man who does what seems to be a good act for the purpose of winning popular praise may be disappointed because the people benefited sense the truth, which is, that the man did the act, not from a sincere desire to do good to his fellow men but because he wished to be praised and advertised as a philanthropist.

I am satisfied there is less selfishness, speaking generally, among the poor than among the rich. This is natural because the poor have little to lose by being generous and then they perhaps have a feeling that there is a bond of fellowship between them and the other poor people among whom they live. They may be rough, uneducated and uncouth, but so far as I have known them they are disposed to be kind and generous to the people of their own class, but let sudden fortune come to one of these and nine times out of ten that person suddenly raised from poverty to wealth will prove to be as selfish and possibly even more so than the people who have been possessed of wealth a long time.

Duty of the Government

Writing from Ft. Cobb, Okla., Mrs. R. H. Horn says: "I read all the papers Mr. Capper publishes. Kansas is a fine state but if Oklahoma had such a governor she could beat it I am sure. I read Q. W. Brakebill's letter giving it to the people for lack of patriotism with interest. The people of the dear old U. S. A. have more of patriotism now than anything else. I work with the bread winning people every day. The common people are the backbone of the government, and I have never heard one say a disloyal thing toward the government. I'll tell what they do say: So long as the government gives us anything like a square deal we will stick. When the people, 99 out of every 100, wanted the distilleries put out of business was it done? When the mothers of the country begged and pleaded for a 10-mile zone to fence out corruption from the camps did they get it? No, a 5-mile zone was all the government could afford. We patriotic people of America give our all to our government, everything it asks and it meets us, where? Do they give us a square deal? When the Chautauqua closed and the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" our hearts were in our

throats and tears were in our eyes—we love that song so much—and they ask us if we are patriotic. My sofa cushions even have the national emblem on them and we handle them carefully. Does patriotism mean give all and ask nothing in return? Who is the government? The people should be. Well, do you think the people want our boys we have given our life's blood for, ruined by rotten liquor and vice? I am a farmer's wife. Our corn is almost a total failure. Some of it here is a complete failure, and the rest of the crop is drying up for want of rain. Still we have hopes. We give more and ask the least of any people on earth. Who doesn't know that? And we are patriotic, as much so as any people on earth. I speak for the farmers. I should like to know for sure if the Russian people have laid down on us. Is England holding back now and pushing us to the front? I'd like to know your opinion. I am not educated. I've only had the advantages of the rural school the government gives us."

Mrs. Horn believes that 99 per cent of the people demand the abolition of the distilleries. I wish they did but that is a wild statement. Whenever 99 per cent of the people demand the wiping out of the distilleries and the liquor traffic generally these evils will be wiped out. The people of this country are divided into four classes on the liquor business. There is a large and I hope and believe increasing number of persons who desire the blotting out of the saloon and the whole liquor business. There is another surprisingly large class who profess to be in favor of prohibition but who in their hearts are not for it. There is another large class made up of those who are indifferent, and then there is a large class bitterly opposed to prohibition or even to regulation. Whenever an actual majority of the people of this country, not to say 99 per cent or anywhere near that, are actually and earnestly in favor of prohibition and the suppression of the vice to which Mrs. Horn refers, there will be nation wide prohibition and it will be enforced.

The Russian people are not laying down on us, but when an autocratic government is suddenly overturned, as was the case in Russia, it is not surprising that the revolution should be followed by a period of disorder and uncertainty. To me it is surprising that the Russian people have done so well as they have. And now in regard to that talk of England laying down and pushing the United States to the front. That talk is inspired by German sympathizers who wish to create discord among the enemies of Germany and weaken the allies so that possibly Germany may win. The story is a vicious and at the same time absurd lie. England cannot afford to lay down in this war if she wanted to, and there is not the slightest indication that she wants to. On the contrary there is every reason to believe that the English people and the English government are throwing their utmost resources in both money and men into this war. Today the British army is the most effective and best supplied army in the world, and there is only one effective army that exceeds it in numbers; that is the German army. For the last year the best German troops have not been able to gain a single victory over the British troops or the French troops either for that matter, and today the Kaiser's army is being slowly but surely forced backward and brought nearer to defeat.

Neither do I agree with Mrs. Horn that no people in the world give so much and get so little in return from their government as the people of the United States, especially the farming class. Undoubtedly conditions are far from being exactly just and equal, but the fact remains that in no other country is there so high an average of prosperity among the farming class as in the United States. Mrs. Horn herself is a refutation of her own assertion. She says that all the education she has received has been in the common schools supplied by the government. Yet she writes a splendid hand, spells well and frames her sentences correctly. Evidently she has succeeded in getting a very fair education out of the schools supplied by the government.

She also is able to grasp the fundamental principle of popular government which is that the people themselves constitute the government, and if the government is inefficient or rotten the fault can be traced to the indifference or worse of the people themselves. If all the mothers of the country or if a large majority of them really had their hearts set on the objects Mrs. Horn desires to see accomplished, they would gain their desire, but unfortunately a large proportion is selfish and indifferent.

More About Listed Wheat

A few weeks ago I wrote an editorial on listing wheat in Western Kansas. I also made mention of a letter I had received from a Western Kansas farmer who had no faith in the plan of listing in wheat. He said that while something of the kind had been tried in former years it had been abandoned generally as not being practicable. In reply to this I said that it was my understanding that on the Hays Experiment station the listed wheat had produced a good crop while the wheat drilled in the usual manner was almost a failure as was nearly all wheat in that section. I have photographs taken of wheat sown in the usual manner and wheat that had been listed in. One photograph was taken during the winter while there was some snow on the ground. The picture shows that on the field sown in the usual manner the snow had blown off while on the field listed in the snow had gathered in the furrows. The other picture was taken evidently in the spring. I do not know the date, and shows the wheat in the listed

part growing vigorously while there is hardly any wheat to be seen on the field sown in the usual manner. This picture seemed to prove the advantage of listing in the wheat. In addition I understood the crop showed the same satisfactory difference.

However, I have just received a letter from Charles R. Weeks, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment station, which indicates that the experiment has not been quite so favorable as I had been led to suppose. I quote from Mr. Weeks's letter:

For the past four seasons, our cereal crop expert, F. A. Kiene, has tried drilling in furrows, different distances apart and different depths. He says that an average of all his data on his plots gave no appreciable results. This last season we planted about 15 acres on clear corn land, and about 10 acres on plowed land, with a lister drill made by Prof. S. C. Salmon of Manhattan. This drill put the wheat in 14 inches apart and much deeper than an ordinary lister drill. We planted it with exactly the same amount of seed as we used in the ordinary method on the land adjoining. We harvested 500 acres of wheat, only 25 acres of which was in drill furrows.

The wheat in the drilled rows on the corn land kept us guessing to figure out which looked the best during the growing season. During the height of the drouth the listed wheat looked better. It has not yet been threshed, and we cannot give results, but hoop samples taken indicate slightly favorable results for the listed wheat.

We have purchased a new Van Brunt drill and Professor Salmon is coming out to fix it over for a lister drill and I will try this experiment on 200 acres next year. It has been our policy to give the maximum publicity to everything that would be of value to the Western Kansas people, but not to give this out until we have reasonable proof that the results reported will be the rule and not the exception. I am like you, I can't see why wheat put down in furrows would not winter better than the other. It would not winter kill, and would stand the drouth better and I know it would not blow so badly as the surface planted. Some of our furrows were blown completely shut and yet I had a stand of wheat on that portion of the field and not on the other part of that same field.

While the quotation from Superintendent Weeks's letter would seem to indicate that listing in the wheat probably helps, it does not show the positive beneficial results I had hoped for and, which I had been led to believe had been obtained. I am sorry this is true but I do not wish to create any false impressions if I can help it. I still believe that listing in wheat in Western Kansas will generally show good results, and I hope the experiment station will continue its experiments long enough to demonstrate whether such cultivation will pay.

A New Kansas Poet

Kansas has a new poet; that is, he is not exactly new to Kansas, having lived in the state a good many years, but it is only within recent years that his verse began to be noted and quoted in Kansas.

Carlton Everett Knox has published many very attractive little booklets of his poems, and a good many of them have the tang of the prairie. Practically all have the spirit of hope and courage, so a reader is almost sure to be braced up a little after reading them. Here is one entitled, "A Prairie Portrait," which seems to me to be a pretty good picture, and also pretty good poetry:

Early morn on the prairies! What artist could paint it?
The gold and the purple, the crimson, the blue,
The mists slowly rising, the darkness receding,
Chased back by bright colors of every known hue!

The dew in the meadow is glistening like diamonds,
The air is as sweet as a rose newly born.
While the wheat is fast turning to yellow so golden,
Interspersed with broad fields of emerald corn!

The sunflower bright to the East now is facing,
As tho it would worship its namesake I ween,
While the brook, singing low on its way to the ocean,
Takes on a bright color of silvery sheen!

Mr. Knox's address is 3910 Central street, Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Horner Approves

I do not know that you would care to take me by the hand, but when I read your comment some time ago on certain persons trying to advise farmers' wives how to economize, I felt like taking you by the hand and shaking it good. And your guess on the outlook is good. I agree with you as to what will take place after the war, but am not so optimistic about its ending within the year. I do not believe the world is going to smash, but I do believe the governments of the world as they are now are going to smash, for I believe that they all are as corrupt as a dung heap. You speak as tho the teaching of the Nazarene might be discarded. I do not believe that it will be discarded, for it has not yet been adopted by any government and by but few persons, for whoever adopts it must row against the tide of popular opinion and few are willing to do that. Popular opinion will be all right when it gets in the proper path, and that will be the path the Nazarene trod; the path of duty. I believe this is a war between right and wrong and I believe that right will prevail. I do not believe that any nation will win but that the whole world will be whipped. I believe that hunger will whip them all. They will fight till they are exhausted and will have nothing to pay with but forgiveness, and by the way forgiveness is the fundamental principle of the teachings of the Nazarene.

We talk about a world brotherhood, but how many of us are willing to take every son and daughter of Adam by the hand and call them brother and sister? Very few I think, and how are we to have a world brotherhood if I have the right to reject one and you another and others have the right to reject both or either of us?

Wilburton, Kan. H. H. HORNER.
Where Mr. Horner got the impression that I think the teachings of the Nazarene will be discarded I do not know. I certainly did not intend to say anything of the kind. I fully agree with him in saying that these principles have never yet been adopted either by the so-called Christian nations or by any considerable number of His professed followers, and

that which has never been adopted cannot be discarded. On the contrary I believe that the principles taught by the Nazarene will finally be generally adopted and made the basis of government and organized society. That may be a long time in coming, but I think it will finally come. What I did say was that in my opinion present religious forms and church organizations will be largely discarded.

A High Moral Standard

From an Address by Governor Capper at the Farewell Reception Given to the Kansas National Guard at Kansas City, Kan.

Major Hunt and Men of the Kansas National Guard: You who have left your peaceful pursuits, "your mirth and your employment" to answer your country's call, to give your strong young manhood to the nation's need—I salute you. I am honored by the opportunity given me to appear before you to bid you Godspeed and to express as best I may, the feeling of the civilians of the state toward our new army and the men who compose it. And it is no small honor and no less a responsibility. You are a part of a body of men composed of the very pick of your generation; a high standard was maintained in your selection, and however you may feel about it, and however discouraged your patient officers may at times become over the task of licking an army into shape "over night," however long the road before you may seem, we who are on the outside and so can get a better view and a truer perspective—we know beyond any shadow of doubt that you will uphold the traditions of the army of the United States and acquit yourselves as men. We do not hesitate to pin our faith on you.

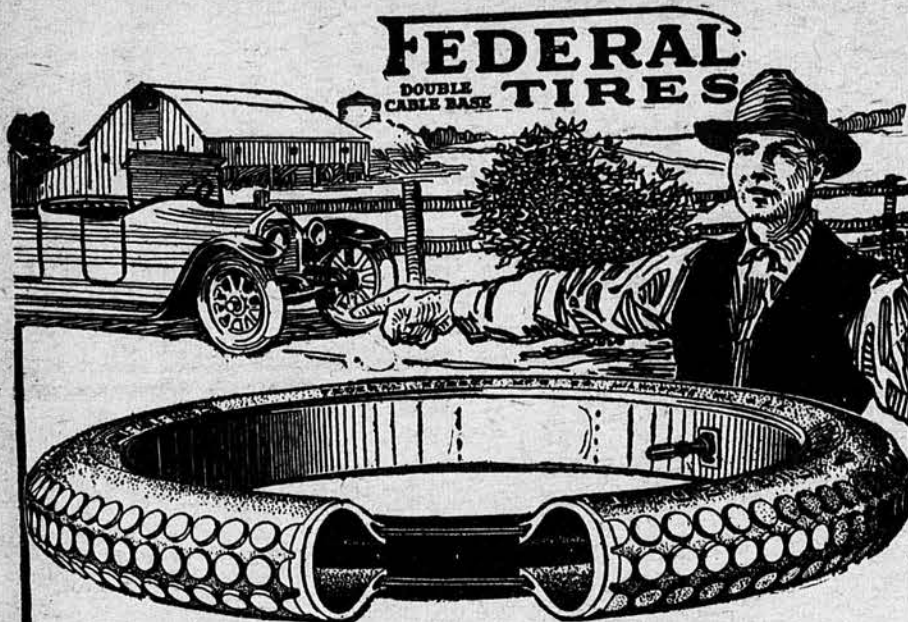
I like to think that this episode in your life—the greatest that comes to any man—means something to you. You are not setting forth on a holiday jaunt. War—whether or not it is what General Sherman is reported to have said it was—is no picnic. It is a man's job. The other evening I heard some of the boys singing an old, old song. It went something like this—the words did—I'm not going to give you the tune: "We're here because we're here, because we're here, because we're here!"

And it made me wonder how many of you and how many of us really realize why you are here. You haven't been stampeded into this thing. No nation ever entered upon a war with less claptrap or with slighter appeal to prejudices and the baser passions. The rabble-rouser and the professional "patriot" had no part in driving you to enlistment. No long drawn out discussion of grievances; no clamor for vengeance; no fear of "tyrant's heel upon your shore"; no hope of material gain; no temptation to loot drove you into a war frenzy. The war came to America slowly and gradually but with all the inevitableness of fate; we bided our time with infinite patience and sometimes it seemed with infinite indifference, but when the hour struck it found you ready—and ready without any fireworks, with no bombast, no mock heroics. I do not think of you as having any false ideas about the romance of war; the glamor of war has not deceived you. To me you are not soldiers of fortune who buckle on the sword and sally forth seeking adventure. Instead you seem to me to be sober-minded young men who realize that war is a serious business, a most regrettable business that thru greed and selfishness and ignorance and stupid muddling in general has slopped over for a final cleaning up in a century where it does not belong. It is a disgrace to civilization; a crime—the worst of all crimes before God and man, but it's here, and it brings with it a dirty piece of work which must be done, and you have set your teeth and are going to do it. It is part of your day's work and you are not going to shirk it.

You are going to war as honorable men; as patriots serving their country. You need no sermon to remind you that a system shattered by alcohol or by the disease of vice cannot render adequate service. The man who fails to take care of himself—as he only can care for himself by living a clean, decent life—is shirking his work in his company—is deserting his companion—is as much a slacker as the coward who hides out. He is held in contempt by his officers and his fellows and becomes an object of pity and loathing.

War, more than any other activity of life, brings out the true inwardness of man. It shows men at their true worth. You who are here today will come back to Kansas after you have done your work. You will come back to a people that will welcome you as heroes. Kansas and America have never been niggardly in their treatment of veterans. Places of honor and trust will be open to you; you will have been tried in the fire and the world will expect you to come out pure gold. God grant that not one of you may fail in that test. Your mothers, your wives, your sweethearts and your fellowmen, whose good opinion you value and covet, will be waiting for bigger, better, nobler men than you are today.

And I know, men, that you will not disappoint them. Go with brave hearts and high ideals; come back with honor and clean hands.



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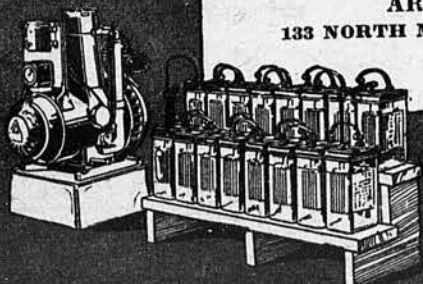
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Warm Weather Will Help

Kafir Needs Favorable Growing Conditions in Coffey

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE WEATHER prediction for the next few days is "fair with continued moderate temperatures." This is the best news we could have for we need fair weather for the next three weeks to force the kafir along. The last two wet and warm weeks made a great growth of stalk, but the heads are very slow in coming out. Can the kafir mature? We'll know more about it by October 15.

News from the cornfields gets better and better every day. I have examined much of our corn closely during the last few days, and I believe we will have an average crop. One ordinary rain would not have brought corn out of the kinks in such a fashion; it required just what we got—two weeks of warm, wet weather. Under those conditions a stalk of corn with any life left could scarcely fail to set an ear.

A thresherman whom I was talking with this week told me that he had been threshing ever since wheat was harvested and had yet to thresh a stacked job, and he still has some shock threshing left. The wet weather caused much of the shocked wheat to grow and many of the shocks show a marked tinge of green. One would think that every bit of grain would be in the stack by this time, but many farmers hated to tackle the job of stacking wheat, there was such a growth of straw. There were not many, either, who expected to see 6 inches of rain in two weeks, but Kansas has a way of surprising us in weather matters.

Many men who had not sold their wheat or who could not sell it because they could not get it threshed are not exactly pleased with the action taken by the government in reducing prices. But on the whole there is but little complaint; many feel the setting of a minimum price of \$2 a bushel for next year's crop will at least partly balance the action taken this week. It was not very pleasant for mills and elevators that had laid in a supply at around \$2.60 to \$2.70 a bushel to see the price forced down 40 cents a bushel, but all the managers can do is to grin and bear it.

I was telling a neighbor woman this week that we had just finished cleaning out the hen house and had found a lot of mites. "What," she said, "do you have mites in your hen house? I haven't found one in ours for the last two years." She said she had been told two years ago that wood ashes were sure death to mites; she didn't take much stock in the remedy but gave it a trial and found it to work exactly right. Wood ashes are put in the nest boxes and every little while the house is well dusted, the ashes being thrown up in the air so they will settle over the roosts. I am going to give this method a trial the next time we clean out; it has the merit of being cheap and easily applied. I suppose that any kind of wood ashes could be used but I should think hard wood ashes would be better than those composed of pine.

All the ground on this farm that has been cleared of crops has been plowed. The hog pasture was sown to rye this week and it should be up in a few days and be ready to supply pasture very early. I have never seen ground plow so nicely here in August in the 21 years I have lived in Kansas. We used a gang plow with four horses and they did not lose a pound while at the work. The land here is all very loose owing to the lack of flooding rains during the last year, and the 6 inches of rain we had put it in just the right condition to plow.

The hay rope we have had in the barn for the last 10 years played out on the last load of alfalfa we were putting in the barn about July 1. We left it just as it was as we did not expect to have any more alfalfa to put in the barn this year. Now we have had to get a new rope in preparation for what looks like the best alfalfa cutting we have had this year. The seed crop which formed on the growth which was made during the dry weather has been lost to view but we can well afford to sacrifice a small

and uncertain seed crop for a fine crop of hay.

The first rope we bought for the horse fork was of the usual size but of common quality. It did not last long and the next one we got was four strands of pure manila made especially for hay forks. It cost \$3.75 ten years ago; the one we bought this week is of the same size and quality and cost \$7.50 or just twice what the other did. We use the 3/4-inch size, and it works thru the pulleys better than a 7/8-inch size. A brother got the 7/8-inch size for his barn and it gave much trouble for several years as it worked so hard thru the pulleys, being just a fraction too large.

When the parcel post was established many country merchants were badly scared because they thought it meant turning the trade over to the mail order houses. So far from helping the mail order houses their managers say the parcel post has harmed them. Country people send small orders to be filled by mail on which there is but little profit in place of the larger freight orders which used to go forward in the days before the parcel post was established. But what is really hurting the small town trade is the motor cars which are more and more centering the trade in the larger towns where stocks are larger even the prices may not be any less. The small towns have lost much trade to the larger towns in the last year, and the Saturday crowds which used to be noticeable in the small towns are now seldom found unless the roads are muddy so the motor car cannot be used.

I noted in the Farmers Mail and Breeze a short time ago where a woman recommended whole wheat cooked in a double boiler as a substitute for the more costly breakfast foods carried in packages by the grocery stores. Wheat cooked in this manner formed a large part of the food of the English people during the 12th and 13th centuries. Mills were few and flour of any kind was used only by the nobility. This whole cooked wheat was eaten with milk and was called "frumentum." The people in those days had a very limited bill of fare; potatoes were unknown and none of the common vegetables were raised in England. If the king of England wanted a taste of cabbage he had to send to Holland for it. Our livestock is better fed and sheltered today than were the common people of the 13th century.

With the passing of August comes the finest part of the whole year. The people of Kansas need envy no one their climate for the next four months. Really, Kansas has but two months in the year which are sometimes unpleasant—July and August—and I think there is no state in the union which can show a smaller percentage of unpleasant weather than that. While July and August are sometimes rather trying it must be remembered that it takes these two months to make our crops. It is the states with such summer weather which feed the world. The summer resort states are pleasant in which to pass July and August but if all the world had summer weather like them the world would go much hungrier than it does now.

The threshing machine is just as far from this place as it was one week ago, and our load of borrowed oats is about gone. We will buy a load the first of the week and hope that will last until we can get some threshed. One does not like to buy high priced grain when he has plenty on his own farm but in such a form that it cannot be fed. Oats now sell for 60 cents a bushel in town and I am informed that the elevators are paying about 55 to 56 cents. At this price oats are cheaper than corn for corn is still close to the \$2 mark. If the old ratio of 2 bushels of oats being equal to 1 bushel of corn is a true one we should have to get corn for \$1.20 a bushel to feed it as cheaply as oats. But while oats at two to one may be as good as corn for horses I doubt if it would for hogs or chickens, but I don't think the ratio would be as high as three to one.

Atchison Clubs Have Pep

More Than Forty Farm Folks Visit at Bill Brun's Home

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

ATCHISON county might well begin with a capital "P." For months I have known that plenty of pep existed in that county—but I had to meet the club folks to find out what a fine group they really are. The grownups are just as progressive as are their sons and daughters. In fact, the youngsters will need to keep on hustling if they live up to the reputation established by dad and mother.

We won't call the Atchison county meeting a picnic. It was just a good old-fashioned Sunday visit with all the good things to eat that farm folks provide. And we didn't "talk hog" or "chicken" so much at this meeting, either. Instead we talked about good fellowship and loyalty and how patriotic pork and poultry producers were going to aid the fine fellows who had gone from Atchison county in helping win the war. Two brothers of Bill Brun, our county leader, you know, expect soon to be on the firing line in France. Mr. and Mrs. John Brun have given two out of three sons to their country. Isn't that genuine patriotism?

I'd written from my farm in North Missouri where my vacation was spent, telling Atchison county folks I'd visit them August 26. Spending Saturday night at St. Joseph I'd planned a 6 o'clock start. But rain prevented and it was 9 when I started sliding down hills to the Atchison meeting. Risky, skiddy driving but I'd promised Bill Brun I'd be there. At 1:30 we turned in at the Brun home 1 mile east of Muscotah. A big flag was waving in the front yard, a group of excited boys was beckoning to me, and I'd scented fried chicken 2 miles away. I couldn't miss the place.

It didn't take long to get acquainted; in 10 minutes we all felt like old friends. Then all the men and boys hiked for the pasture to look at Bill's pigs. Real quality Polands they are, the kind that any boy might be proud of. Bill will show a pig at the Free Fair. Every Atchison member is "rooting" for that pig.

There was one disappointment for folks at the Atchison county meeting. Mary Williams intended to go but after an early morning telephone conversation with Mrs. Brun it was decided the rain might cause postponement. Four of the Atchison Capper Poultry Club members with their folks were there. The girls were Ella Bailey, county leader; Mabel Weaver, Thelma Kiefer and Lillian Brun. Ruth Dawdy could not come. Believe me, those Atchison girls have pep. Their buttons were pinned to club colors and they had a club yell that was "some yell." It was better than my boys could

produce. They will have to go some if they keep up with the girls. Aileen, my 15-year-old daughter, was along and she had a fine time.

Only three Capper Pig Club members were present: County Leader William Brun, Clarence Kiefer and Albert Bishop. The rain kept Harry Pulver and Roy Shaw away. "Maybe you think I wasn't sorry when I waked up Sunday morning and found it was raining," wrote Harry Pulver. Harry and Roy Shaw missed the visit, much to our regret. Both are among the club's live wires. Harry was our Atchison county member last year and made more than \$100 clear. The five boys have more than 30 pigs entered in competition for the \$50 county prize and when this meeting was held they were in second place in the pep trophy race. No wonder Roy and Harry felt badly because rain spoiled the trip.

About 2 o'clock we went out to the Brun's fine grove. Mr. Brun and Bill and Lillian had fixed things up until it looked like a park. And what a feast we had! One chap I know ate nine pieces of chicken and had space left for cake. It was "some dinner." Later on after I'd visited with all the club folks we had more cake and ice cream. Then there was cake enough left to send a fine box full to Mrs. Case and a package later reached Miss Williams. So I had three chances at Atchison county cake for we had an ice cream party in the editorial rooms when the cake came.

There were about 40 folks at the Atchison county meeting. Every member there had folks along which shows the fine interest taken in our club work. I can't show you a picture, but both club groups have been presented in the Farmers Mail and Breeze weeks ago. All other county clubs will have to keep working if they stay out in front of Atchison county girls and boys. Both clubs show real pep; both will be represented at Topeka next week.

And now the big meeting that all of us have been looking forward to for months is just around the corner. Tuesday of next week every train coming to Topeka will be carrying happy, hustling boys. From away off in Rawlins county Karl Franke expects to bring every club friend. Many county clubs will be here with every member in line. Almost every boy who attended the 1916 meeting is coming back.

If any member finds at the last minute that he can come he'll be cared for. Hop the train Tuesday, September 11, and head for Topeka. Come to the Capper Building and ask for me. Here's the program for the big doings next week:

PROGRAM CAPPER PIG CLUB MEETING

TOPEKA, KANSAS
September 11, 12, 13, 1917

SEPTEMBER 11.

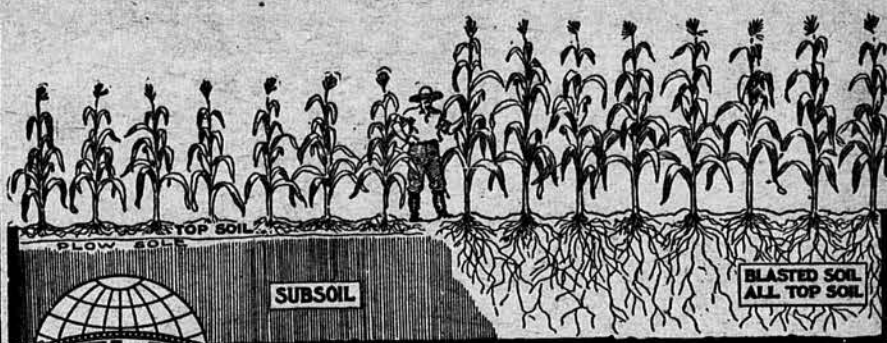
Registration at Capper Building.
2:00 P. M. Visit Topeka Free Fair.
6:30 P. M. Business Session, Commerce Club Rooms.
7:30 P. M. Theater Party, Novelty Theater.

SEPTEMBER 12.

8:00 A. M. Business Session, Commerce Club Rooms.
9:00 A. M. Breed Club Meetings, Officers presiding.
10:00 A. M. March to Santa Fe Station.
10:30 A. M. Escort Governor Capper to State House.
11:00 A. M. Reception at State House for Club Members, Relatives and Friends.
1:00 P. M. March to Fair Grounds from Commerce Club Rooms.
2:00 P. M. Grand Stand tickets for Races at the Fair.
6:00 P. M. Banquet for Club Members and Relatives, Commerce Club Rooms.
Music, Lowman S. S. Orchestra.
Five Minute Talk: "The Pep Trophy and What It Means," John F. Case.
Reports from County Leaders.
Five Minute Talk: "Pep and the Capper Poultry Club," Mary Catherine Williams.
Address
Tom McNeal.
Charles Dillon.
Arthur Capper.

SEPTEMBER 13.

8:00 A. M. Business Session, Commerce Club Rooms.
9:00 A. M. Trip to State House Dome—Visit Memorial Building.
10:00 A. M. Special Street Car Service to Gage Park.
1:00 P. M. March to Fair Grounds from Commerce Club.
2:00 P. M. Inspection of Exhibits at Free Fair.
5:00 P. M. Adjournment.



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Below the plow-sole the soil is rich in mineral plant food. Make this subsoil productive! Break it up with Atlas Farm Powder and get four or five feet of crop-growing fertility. The extra profit from one year's increased yield will more than pay the cost.

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Send me your 74-page book "Better Farming." I am interested in the use of explosives for the purpose before which I mark X. FM13

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☐ Subsoil Blasting ☐ Road Building

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on the Farm in the Pink of Condition

Keep Your Stock Well

Work with our club members to stamp out stock diseases of all kinds on your farm and in Kansas.

Our plan is a big success. Every member—by co-operation—saves money—and adds to his profits.

It costs nothing to find out about it.

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You can't afford to feed stock that is not in the best condition. You want to make every animal make the biggest possible gain.

You can safeguard your stock in the surest way and the cheapest way, by joining the

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It now has more than 400 members, protecting without loss of life 44,472 head of livestock, valued (Aug. 1) at \$2,027,280, beside 40,800 head of poultry.

Get the facts about this great co-operative movement by which the farmers of Kansas are not only getting the greatest protection against disease, but by co-operation, by eliminating the credit system and expensive sales methods are saving hundreds of dollars. Write for particulars.

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are the best guarantee that you can have against the many ills that cut down your profits. They expel worms, keep the blood pure, keep the appetite, Scours, Bloat, Thumps, Etc. By joining the club you get the services of the SUPERIOR CLUB SPECIALIST who is working with and for the members all the time, and moreover

You Save \$3.00 on Every Hundred Pounds of the Remedy You Buy.

Let us send you particulars. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to find out all about our plan. It means healthier, more thrifty, better paying stock for you—and it means a big saving. Write today.

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YOU WILL BE CAUGHT without GASOLINE

Pays for
itself in
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We are facing a gasoline shortage. Before long either the price will be so high you can't buy it, or the government will regulate its use. The Ford owners have a chance to avoid this trouble and expense and even reduce their present running cost.

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With this transformer on your Ford you can use kerosene as a fuel and get as good results as with gasoline. The kerosene is transformed into a high grade gas by means of the special carburetor and the

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WRITE TODAY FOR FULL DESCRIPTION.

KEROSENE MOTOR COMPANY (Dept. 20), Peoria, Ill.

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"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures

THE next step, after installing a water system, is the addition of a labor-saving Kitchen Sink, a Bath Tub, Laundry Trays—real plumbing comforts that belong in every home whether it be new or made over.

"Standard" fixtures for Bath, Kitchen, Laundry, represent long experience in manufacture, great variety of styles to select from, and assurance of service as rendered by our branches in all principal cities and by leading plumbers everywhere. Demand "Standard" fixtures.

Look for the "Standard" Green and Gold label. Talk to your plumber in any nearby town about the line that is "Standard" in name and fact. Write today for a copy of "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home.

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The War Department furnishes us all needed additional equipment to handle the great classes of young men and women now enrolling.

Graduates are guaranteed immediate appointment with the Signal Service or, if preferred, with the railroads.

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

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We will send 24 lessons in Beauty Culture and Manicuring free to all who send 10 cents to pay for three months' subscription to the Household, a big story and family magazine. Address The Household, Dept. B.O. 2, Topeka, Kansas

Dan Thought He Was a Fish

It Was only a Dream but Things Seemed Real Enough to This Boy When He Woke Up

THE HOTTEST part of the whole summer came, that year, in early September, but school opened just the same. It seemed to Dan Merritt that they might arrange to put off the opening day for one little week, but what do school committees and teachers care for hot weather?

Anyway, the bell rang, and Dan had to start for school with the others. The heat was bad enough in the morning, but after recess it seemed much worse, especially as Dan had been playing leap-frog in the glaring sun. He had something to be thankful for, however. His seat was in the back part of the room, and thru the open window near by he could see big elms and far stretches of green fields, with a glimpse of a blue lake in the distance. How much more interesting it was than the open geography on his desk! Just behind him, on a little stand, stood a bowl of water in which a pair of gold fish darted to and fro.

"My!" thought Dan with a sigh. "How cool and comfortable they look!"

Then his glance strayed thru the window to the lake that sparkled far off.

"Just think!" he mused. "I was over there only yesterday. It seems a year. If I were only there now I could have a lot more fun than a goldfish has, and be just as cool."

He tried to study his geography lesson—but what was the use? Maine seemed to be where Oregon ought to be, and the Hudson was plainly flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. The man who wrote this story for the Youth's Companion says that he sighed heavily and ran his fingers thru his damp hair. Then he looked out the window again. Suddenly an idea came to him.

"I'll do it!" he said to himself. "I'll just slip out of that window and go over to the lake! I can't stand this any longer."

It proved surprisingly easy to do. No one seemed to notice him when he left his seat. He was very quiet about it, and the teacher was busy at the blackboard. From the window sill he dropped to the ground, and then he flew across the fields to the shore of the lake.

He knew every foot of that shady shore. There was one spot where two hemlock trees grew close together. It was there that he usually took off his clothes, but today he did not stop for that. He ran straight to the sandy beach, beyond the hemlocks, and plunged, clothes and all, into the cool water.

Then a strange thing happened. Dan had always liked the water, but suddenly he found himself more at home in it than ever before. Not even the goldfish in the bowl could dart around more easily and gracefully than he did. In fact, he had a feeling that he was turning into a fish himself. He started to dive to the bottom, but something went wrong. Crash! Bang! The water was choking him!

Then Dan woke up—for his trip to the lake was only a dream. He was in a heap in the aisle beside his desk. His geography and the shattered goldfish bowl were beside him, and the water from the bowl was drenching him. The other pupils were staring at him from their seats and the teacher was hurrying down the aisle with a startled look on her face.

Almost before Dan could scramble to his feet, the teacher gathered up the little goldfish from the floor and placed them safely in a dish of water. Then she asked Dan how it had happened.

"I'm not quite sure," answered Dan, honestly enough. "I was studying the geography lesson, but I guess I fell asleep. Anyway, I thought I was swimming in the lake."

How they all laughed! And the teacher, too, for in her heart she could not blame Dan for a nap on such a hot day. And when she dismissed school a little later, she made them all glad by telling them that the superintendent had sent word that there would be no more school until the heat wave had passed.

What Would You Wear?

The answers to what you would wear to the following places are different kinds of cloth. See how many of them you can guess correctly. When you have

the answers address them to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be a package of postcards for the first five correct answers received. What would you wear

For a swimming party? Duck.
To Switzerland? On a fishing trip?
To a suffrage meeting?
To a congress of fat people?
To the dairy?
To the isthmus?
In visiting a convent?
In going to the ocean?
To an outdoor party?
To a candy pulling party?

The picture in the August 18 issue represents "pound cake." Prize winners are: Kenneth Hennrich, Smith Center, Kan.; Cecelia Watson, Wichita, Kan.; Marguerite Clark, Ogallah, Kan.; Clara Horne, Thornton, Ida.; and Jack Brady, Ashland, Ore.

This is Rover

This is Rover, my Shepherd dog. He looks like a coyote. Our pasture is 1/2 mile from our home and Rover drives the cattle and horses home every morning while papa does the chores.

Rover likes to play hide and seek and



he pushes us down the straw stack and teases us, but he never bites. He has yellow hair with white spots on his breast, nose and forehead.

McPherson, Kan. Mabel Tipton.

One of America's Big Men

Successes usually show their dominant traits early in life and Herbert C. Hoover, the head of the Food Administration, is no exception. In a story of this great man's life in Boys' Life one of the most interesting periods is when Americans stranded in Europe were trying to get home.

He was living in London when the war broke out, and to him appealed thousands of American travelers who, owing to the war, suddenly found themselves in Europe with no banks open to cash their drafts and no steamers to bring them home. A great many of his friends gathered about Mr. Hoover to help him in the arduous work when many hundreds of Americans in distress visited the committee rooms every day. With the workers was a full patrol of English Boy Scouts, who volunteered and worked valiantly all day and every day for three months, helping to care for the stranded Americans in their country. The Boy Scouts of America appreciated this work done by the English Boy Scouts for Americans and sent medals for them all, which the American Ambassador presented in recognition of their services.

It was in London that Hoover heard the call of Belgium and recognized before anybody else the work to be done. When the United States entered the war the President called him back home to take charge of Food Administration in the United States. He has a great responsibility. He has created a tremendous organization all over the country. He has asked the Boy Scouts to be a part of it. The work to be done here is as important as the fighting in France. The United States must play a big part in feeding not only the armies, but the men, women and children in Europe who are not fighting. Every boy engaged in this task is doing war work, just as much as if he were old enough to be in the trenches. He is helping win the war. He ought to be proud to have a part in it. He is doing his bit to defeat the enemy.

Fill the Shelf with Grapes

Don't Leave Any Waste Space in the Preserve Closet

BY MARY ELEANOR KRAMER

GRAPES may be put up for the winter in many ways. They make a delicious marmalade. Pick the grapes from the stems and wash thoroly. Slip the skins from the grapes, put the pulp over the fire with sufficient water to cover and cook until the seeds separate from the pulp. Strain thru a close sieve forcing thru as much of the grape pulp as possible. Add the skins to the pulp, put in an equal amount of sugar and bring to the boiling point. Cook gently for 30 minutes, stirring often to prevent burning, and seal in glass jars while hot.

Grape Catsup—Pick the grapes from the stems and wash carefully. For every 5 pounds allow 3 pounds of sugar, 1 pint of vinegar and 1 tablespoon each of ground cinnamon, pepper and cloves and ½ teaspoon of salt. Boil the grapes and strain thru a colander to remove skins and seed, add the remaining ingredients

hands while stirring it into the water. Use a wooden spoon or paddle and stir and squeeze the sack against the sides of the kettle to get all the grease out. Scraps of meat remain in the sack and the soap is clear and white. Boil for 1 hour after the boiling point is reached. I often find lye or brown water at the bottom of soap made this way which I think is caused by the salt in the grease but the soap is always just as good.

Ottawa Co., Kansas. Mrs. E. H.

Grind Pumpkins for Canning

When canning pumpkins, try cutting the pumpkins lengthwise into strips 2 inches wide and running these thru the food grinder. Pack in sterilized jars, steam until tender in a hot water bath outfit and seal. One saves time this way and can get more into the jar than by cutting the pumpkin into small pieces.

Any apple jelly can be made pretty and red by using just a little less sugar than juice and boiling slowly until almost done. Then draw the jelly to the back of the stove and let it stand until it looks red. Take it off the fire before it begins to turn brown. I have had many compliments on my pretty apple jelly.

Ottawa Co., Kansas. Mrs. G. C.

Water Cucumbers This Way

Many of our neighbors complain that their cucumber vines die when the hot winds and dry days come. We have found our way of watering them seldom fails to keep the vines thrifty. Dig a hole by the side of the vine large enough to hold a quart tin can. Make holes in the bottom with a nail, then put the can into the ground and press the earth well around it. Fill the can with water once a day and keep a board over it. The water goes to the roots of the vine. I water chrysanthemums this way also. It is very little trouble and the vines are always fresh and green.

Crawford Co., Arkansas. Mrs. C. A.

Mustard Pickles

Select firm cucumbers, wash them well and pack in glass fruit jars. For every 2 quarts of cucumbers use ½ cup of salt and 1 tablespoon of ground mustard, cover with cold vinegar and seal tight. Half a cup of sugar may be added if desired. These pickles are ready for use in six weeks and will always remain firm.

Mrs. Ray Patton. Chase Co., Kansas.

School Opens Early

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

The September cover picture on Little Folks, a children's magazine, shows a squirrel and a child with a slate. In some ways, it seems a pity that the child who has been as free to skip about as the squirrel is, should be forced to sit still for more than an hour at a time. We are starting a boy of 7 and a girl of 5 in the country school a mile and a quarter distant. We think the girl too young but she has been the boy's playmate and he needs company on the road.

Our school opened September 3. This date would be very early if there were many large pupils but practically all are quite young. Instead of seven months, we shall this year have eight. It was thought well to have as much of the school term during pleasant weather as possible. We hope there may be some weeks of school before there will be any need for the new heating plant. This is one of the kind suggested for schools lacking a basement and provides for fresh air as well as heat.

One mother said recently she used to fuss a good deal in making the girls' school dresses. Now the youngest girl is satisfied if she has some white middy blouses to wear with colored skirts in warm weather and a blue serge or flannel middy suit in cold weather. One pattern is all she needs. We are glad to note the tendency toward neat, plain

clothes for little girls' school dresses. We always have felt sorry for the little over-dressed school girl.

Unless our plans are changed we shall leave at the end of the week for a trip up to our old home in Southwestern Wisconsin. We expect to take the two younger children with us. That is quite a jaunt to take with a baby. We have, however, learned some things about traveling with babies. One is to have few, very few grips, bundles or bags to carry. Four years ago when we went up from Oklahoma the two older children were like the younger ones are now. We recall the trouble we had to keep them both in the sleeping berth with us. A good suggestion was given in the last issue of Good Housekeeping. The writer took a long trip with two very young children and managed well by using long cloth straps and large, strong safety pins. She made the straps of muslin stitched several times on the sewing machine. By pinning the older child in place, she was able to keep him in the berth above. She could, by aid of the same straps, pin the baby securely to the seat in the day and leave her if she so desired.

We have done very little canning for a week or more—only some tomatoes and some fruit juices, principally wild grape juice. Our supply of quart cans has run short. We saw an advertisement in a Lawrence paper in which Mason jars were priced at 45 cents a dozen for quarts. A sample order has shown them to be as good as any.

We often wonder why more advertisements are not made as definite as that one. We can make out a grocery order, send for it and know exactly what it will cost. To us, that seems one of the best ways the merchant has of competing with mail order houses. Another advertisement in the same paper says, "Mason jars at wholesale." That means nothing to us for we don't know what "wholesale" cost is.

Many advertisers, farm women especially, seem loath to use their names. Instead, they give a telephone number. In this locality, we have two separate telephone lines, the Bell and the Home. Our nearest neighbor on the east has the Bell and we have the Home. We can't telephone to each other without paying toll. The advertisement that gives merely a telephone number misses a good many possible patrons. Many times, we would write to some advertiser, if we knew his name.

Satin Better Than Silk

Satin is to be better than silk for one-piece dresses this fall. A good model for such a dress is 8455 which is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust. Serge may be used for this dress also.



Waist 8457 is cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Girls' dress 8460 is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

BOVEE'S PIPELESS FURNACES

SOLD AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES
The most PRACTICAL heating plant used. TWENTY YEARS on the market. Saves 40 PER CENT on cost and 40 PER CENT on fuel.
We manufacture five sizes suitable to heat from a SMALL COTTAGE to a LARGE CHURCH including our old reliable No. 40 Pipeless with 32-in. combustion chamber and all fittings for \$86.00
EASY TO INSTALL, in an old or new house. No cutting of walls. COOL BASEMENT.
We Also Furnish Regular Piped Furnaces and Fittings When Required
Save big money by getting our free catalogue
BOVEE FURNACE WORKS
100 West 8th St., Waterloo, Iowa

No Mending Needed

You will save money and wife will save stitches if you buy **FITZ OVERALLS**
They wear like pawhide. No ripping. No shrinking. Buttons stay on. Made of pure indigo blue denim. Big and roomy. Satisfaction guaranteed. 55 sizes. Special orders to any dealer in 24 hours from **BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT** Kansas City, Mo.

Assorted Tulips Free



Our nursery supply house having imported from Holland a large number of fall planting bulbs, we are able to give our readers one of the best bargains in Tulips ever offered—the finest varieties obtainable. Now is the time to plant the bulbs for spring flowers.

Red, White, Yellow, Pink, Striped and Variegated—Single, Double and Parrot

This is, without exception, the finest mixture of Early Flowering Tulip bulbs ever offered. These bulbs are sure to give the best of satisfaction, all strong bulbs, the best that are produced, and are suitable for forcing or growing outdoors. Tulips are without question the crowning glory of spring's riotous bloom and the varieties we offer are magnificent specimens.

Send \$1.25 today for a one year's subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze and receive 6 Choice, Fancy Tulips Free; or better still, send \$2.00 for a 2 year subscription and get one dozen Free. We deliver them to you by parcel post, prepaid. Mention premium No. 69, and send your order now, before this offer is withdrawn.

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Dept. M-69 Topeka, Kansas

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Signet rings are always fashionable and admired. Here is the best bargain in a signet ring you have ever seen. Never before has such big value been offered. This ring is gold filled, polished fancy carved and chased design. We positively guarantee this ring for 5 years, and will refund your money or send you another ring if it fails to give satisfaction for that time. This ring is of a design that can be worn by either man, woman, girl or boy. Any one initial desired will be engraved on it free of charge.

SEND NO MONEY

I want to give every reader of this paper one of these fine signet rings FREE and POSTPAID, just for doing a little easy and pleasant work, which you can do in an hour or two—selling only 4 packages of high grade Patriotic Post Cards on my big liberal, fast selling 25c offer. Don't miss this opportunity. Write TODAY, a post card will do.

A. J. KELLY, Mgr.,
814 Copper Bldg. Topeka, Kansas.

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to the juice and pulp and cook to the thickness of heavy sirup. Bottle and seal while hot.

Spiced Grapes—To 5 pounds of grape pulp from which the seeds have been removed, add 4 pounds of sugar, a pint of cider vinegar and 2 tablespoons each of ground cinnamon and ground cloves. Cook for half an hour, stirring constantly, and seal while hot.

Grape Juice—Stem and wash the grapes and put them into an enameled kettle as tin discolors them. Heat the fruit until the juice flows, then strain thru two thicknesses of cheesecloth. Add as much water as there is fruit juice and for every quart of the mixture add 1 teacup of sugar. Bring to the boiling point and cook slowly for 15 minutes, then bottle while hot.

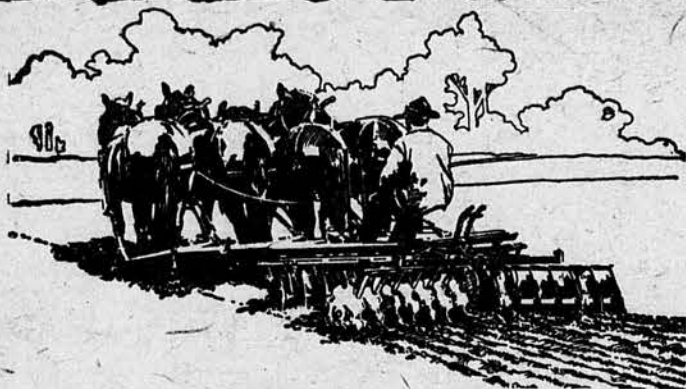
Grape Jelly—Grapes that are partly green make the best jelly. Stem and wash the fruit and put it over the fire with enough water to keep it from burning. Cook until the fruit is very soft, strain thru a fine sieve and then strain the juice again thru cheesecloth. Add to the juice an equal amount of hot granulated sugar, stir until it is dissolved and boil steadily for 15 minutes. Skim and pour into jelly glasses. After the jelly cools, cover the tops with paraffin.

Grape Butter—Remove the seed from the pulp left from making grape jelly and add to the pulp a third as much apple pulp which has been cooked very soft and forced thru a sieve. Stir the grape and apple together well, add half as much sugar and cook till thick, stirring constantly to avoid sticking. Seal while hot.

Grape Conserve—To 6 pounds of grape pulp add 2 large tart apples chopped and cook until tender. Press thru a colander to remove the seeds, add the grape skins, ¼ cup of chopped orange peel, 1 pound of chopped and seeded raisins and 2 tablespoons of ground cinnamon. Cook until thick, stirring constantly to avoid burning and seal while hot.

Soap from Meat Trimmings

Meat scraps and trimmings may be used for soap making even tho there is salt and pepper mixed in. I use 8 gallons of water, 4 cans of lye and 16 pounds of clean cracklings. When using trimmings I allow for any meat that may be in it for the meat will not be used in the soap. My way is to tie the trimmings in a clean flour sack, heat the water, put in the lye and stir until it is dissolved and then drop in the sack of grease. Care must be taken to keep the lye from splashing on the face or



Harrow Buying Made Easy

HARROWS that do the best work and last longest cost so little that there is no economy in buying any but the best. A post card will bring you complete information about International Harvester disk, spring-tooth and peg-tooth harrows. Write the card now and mail it as soon as you can.

In the line there are bumper disks with rigid frames, four-wheel bearings and gangs that are level at every cutting angle. Also disk harrows with independent gangs that can be used for side hill work and for filling dead furrows as well as on level fields. For wet, cloddy fields we have spring-tooth harrows with teeth that cannot work loose and that can be set to any desired cutting depth. Our smoothing harrows have square teeth that cannot twist, and stiffening bars that keep all the teeth at the same cutting angle regardless of extra strain put on any single tooth. Riding attachments and other special features can be furnished for all spring and peg-tooth harrows. We have also a complete line of one and two-horse cultivators.

This spring you will need tillage implements, harrows or cultivators. If you want the best your money will buy, write that post card today and mail it.

International Harvester Company of America



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(Incorporated)

U S A

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

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You need first class accessories....we carry the best AT A PRICE ALWAYS LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE. In the long run the "GOOD ENOUGH AUTO ACCESSORY" is poor economy.

THE "PRICE WRECKERS"

(This is the true meaning of our operations)

CARRY THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF AUTO ACCESSORIES IN THE WORLD.

Our enormous buying power enables us to give our thousands of satisfied customers the lowest price on anything pertaining to an automobile.

Our service is the BEST. The by-word is "YOU WILL GET IT AT THE TIMES SQUARE AUTO SUPPLY CO. and save money."

Timesco Tires Guaranteed for 5000 Miles

	Non-Skid Casings	Red Tubes 6 ply		Non-Skid Casings	Red Tubes 6 ply
30x3	\$10.60	\$2.40	34x4	\$22.95	\$4.35
30x3 1/2	13.95	2.95	35x4 1/2	31.35	5.20
32x3 1/2	15.95	3.15	36x4 1/2	31.95	6.30
33x4	22.25	4.15	37x5	38.85	6.65

Other sizes at proportionate reductions. Send for our Price List.

There is a great shortage of rubber and fabric in this country. Tire manufacturers are increasing prices. OUR PRICES are the lowest, but must advance as soon as our present stock of raw material is exhausted.

If the automobile public only knew existing conditions, as we know them, they would buy enough TIRES to last them for the balance of the season.

PROTECT YOURSELF AND BUY NOW

Our TIMESCO 5,000 MILE GUARANTEE is the greatest TIRE value ever offered.

Times Square Auto Supply Co.

1402 Grand Avenue, Kansas City

World's Largest Dealers.

Stores Everywhere.

We Carry a Complete Line of Accessories for Every Car. Send for Catalog B.

WINTER KILLING OF WHEAT PREVENTED

Millions of dollars were lost by seeding winter wheat last fall in loose, lumpy, unpacked and poorly prepared seed beds. Will it pay to seed in such seed beds again?

Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher Three Machines in One

Prevents winter killing by putting the seed bed in perfect condition. Requires less time, with less work and horse-power, and produces a perfect stand with one-third less seed. LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. It has done it for others, it will do it for you. Send for free illustrated catalog containing full information and prices direct to you. This book is worth its weight in gold to any farmer or land owner.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Hastings, Nebraska, Box 603.



Wednesday is the Big Day

There Will Be Good Fun for Girls at the Fair

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

IF YOU can be at the fair only one day, plan to make that day Wednesday, September 12. We have planned something interesting for the boys and girls of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, but Wednesday will be the big day with a reception in the statehouse in the morning where you will all have a chance to talk to Governor Capper, grandstand seats for the races at the fair in the afternoon and a banquet for club members and their folks at 6 o'clock. Don't miss it if you possibly can come.

The officers of the Wyandotte breed club have selected colors and a slogan.



Pottawatomie is Proud of Them.

Emma Harnish, the president, and Beatrice Hamilton, the vice president, sent the notice for publication. The slogan is, "We'll work, wait and win with Wyandottes." The colors are white and gold—

"White for purity of strain,
Gold for links that form the chain
Of our fellowship."

Those are good selections and I'm sure all the members of the club will be pleased with them. Let's see if the other breed clubs can do as well.

Lots of the county clubs have had picnics and parties but Linn county was the first to have a house party for club members. The party was at the home of Evelyn Bowers, the county leader, and all the girls were present but Helen Giffin. Evelyn says: "It rained hard the night before our meeting and I had almost given the girls up next day when Mrs. Burge and Alice and Cora Whinery drove up at half past two. They had driven 27 miles with only one horse. I think that shows they are greatly interested in the poultry club work. I telephoned to Ruby Mider that they had come so she came right on over. First of all we got acquainted better and then we played games and talked poultry until it was supper time before we knew it.

"After supper we went out to see the chickens and feed them and then we went back and played and talked some more and ate ice cream and cake. We got my sister to play the piano for a while and we sang songs until we were so sleepy we had to go to bed. Rain in the night woke us up and we lay awake and talked awhile. We got up early the next morning and after breakfast we drove in to town, where a friend of ours took a picture of us. Then Mrs. Burge and Alice and Cora started home. That was the only part of the meeting we did not like. We also had a meeting of pups, for Ruby brought her pet white dog over to play with mine. Her dog's name is Rex and my dog is named Chubby. We had planned a wiener and marshmallow roast in the timber but it was too wet." Wasn't that a "perfectly gorgeous" time? If there is any way for girls to have more fun than the Lynn county crowd, I'd like to know what it is.

I've been to a meeting with the Riley county girls that I must tell you about. Lois Sargent, the county leader, and her father came in their car to my aunt's home in Manhattan, where I was spending a little vacation, and took me with them to see the poultry farm at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Ruth Avery and Katherine Morris were with Lois, but Ruth Shull was away on a visit so we did not see her. We saw

many interesting things in the way of improved poultry houses, trap nests and the like, and a fighting rooster named Satan. Then we all went to Lois's home a few miles out of Manhattan and saw her Rhode Island Red contest chickens and had our pictures taken. Lois has a pullet in their farm flock, which is also purebred Rhode Island Reds, that was hatched in February and had to be shut up in August to break her of sitting. Lois says if any other chickens are greater hustlers than the Reds she would like to hear about it. I wish you all could have tasted the good things that Mrs. Sargent and Lois gave us for dinner. It makes me hungry yet to think about them. After dinner we took more pictures and fed the pet squirrels that belong to Lois's brothers and then it was time to go back to town so I could catch the train.

I'd like to tell you about some good meetings in Coffey and Lyon and Atchison counties, but they'll have to wait until next time. The picture today is the Pottawatomie girls. Katrina Thierolf is the tall girl at the left and Garnet Morris is beside her. Next come Bertha Harms, the county leader, and Frances Wilson. Bernice O'Daniel did not get to come to the meeting so she is not in the picture.

Green Food Helps Make Eggs

During the late fall and early spring the addition of green food to the rations of the hens will well repay the efforts of the poultry keeper. This can be supplied in many ways. Green cut alfalfa, corn fodder, lawn clippings or clover are excellent green foods. If these are not available, roots, such as mangels or turnips, are very acceptable. Many good poultry keepers feed both. This, of course, is in addition to the regular grain rations. By using a little thought during the growing season enough of this material can be cured for winter consumption.

Capper is Nationally Prominent

Governor Arthur Capper is a candidate for the United States Senate in 1918. Governor Capper has the distinction of being elected governor for his second term by the largest majority ever registered in the history of Kansas. He has attained a national reputation for a business administration. — Eldorado Times.

Coffee Drinkers

who are

RUN DOWN

usually

PICK UP

after they

change to the
delicious, pure food-
drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason

A Real Need for More Meat

The United States Department of Agriculture is Helping to Increase the Breeding Herds

THERE IS more interest in livestock in Kansas today than there has been for a long time. High prices for both feeds and animals have brought the meat problem to the attention of farmers forcefully. The United States Department of Agriculture has gone into this problem deeply, and will help in every way possible. The county agents will take orders for cattle, ewes or ewe lambs, among the small farmers of communities in less than carload lots, and the department has arranged with the livestock exchanges to contribute to this mobilization of the nation by buying this stock and seeing to it that it is handled properly while in the yards, free of any charge to the buyer.

The Food Administration Department has appointed a committee to be known as the United States Live Stock Industry

Continuing necessity for meat and dairy animals to convert forage and grains not needed for human consumption into meats and dairy products. The herds and flocks of the country can be increased only over a period of years, and the foundation for such an increase should be laid at once. Such an increase is a national interest, and it must be made to the interest of the American producers.

Owing to the large measure of failure in roughage available on Western ranges this year there must be either a reduction in Western animals or their redistribution into the Central and Southern states where there is a larger amount of roughage and concentrates available than ever. Therefore, if the roughage in the Central and Southern states is saved in an economical manner and if stocker steers, young cows, heifers and ewe lambs of good quality that will be marketed during the next 90 days from the Western sections are redistributed, these animals will have been saved and the foundation will have been laid for a material increase of our herds.

Some sections of our country are stocked to capacity with mother ewes, from which lambs are marketed at from 70 to 80 pounds weight. This is the most economical method of producing mutton, just as "baby beef" is the most economical method of producing beef, and the quality of both these meats is of the best. What we need is more cows and more ewes producing the 700-pound calf and the 70-pound lamb. The country must restore the confidence of the farmer in his industry by convincing him that he will get a fair share of a fair price paid by the consumer and extending to him credit on a reasonable basis so he may be able to equip his farm for handling sheep, hogs and cattle successfully. Only by adopting the foregoing methods and principles can production be stimulated and the consumer protected.

Normal Conditions.

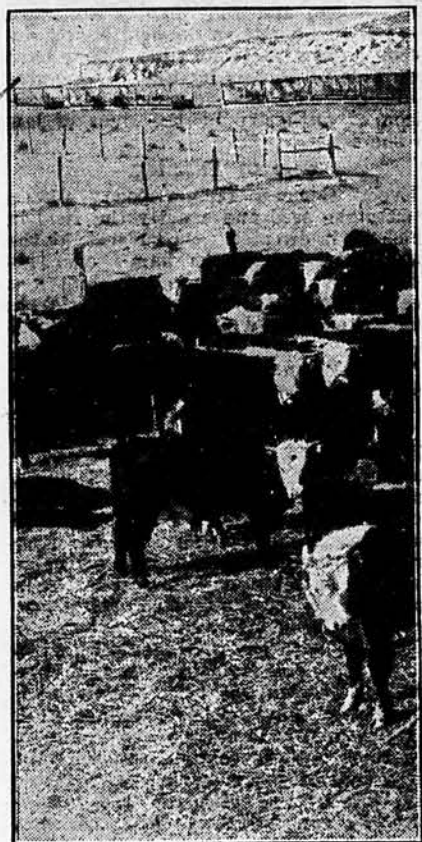
Many of these same cattle will be required to re-stock the ranges from which they are now being moved, when normal range conditions return next year. The nearer to these ranges the cattle can be wintered, the more freights will be saved, both coming out and going back, and the less will be the tax upon the railroads.

It is essential for the future welfare of our nation that the supply of all meat animals be increased. This is required not only from the standpoint of directly increasing the food supply of the country, but more livestock on the farm means more fertility in the farm; more fertility means larger grain crops produced at a less cost a bushel; more cheaply produced grain should mean cheaper bread to the consumer as well as more net profit to the farmer. Especially should the energies of the country be directed to increasing the sheep stock. Clothing comes next to food as a necessity. Not only does the sheep meet the demand from a food and fertility standpoint, but for its wool for clothing there is no substitute. Every interest that can make itself felt should advocate and encourage the establishing of flocks of sheep in proportion to the size of farms in every section of Kansas. Every farmer should carry to its yearling form every heifer calf of both dairy and beef breeds and every ewe lamb that promises to have an economic future.

Feed Skimmilk With Calf Meal

Are there any substitutes for milk? If there are, they are unknown to me. A wisely made calf meal contains some milk powder or blood flour and we are not advised as to what proportion of these make up the mixture. These products, milk powder or blood flour, would improve the common grain mixture used in calf meals so far as the efficiency of their proteins are concerned, but their dilution would not make the mixture equal to straight skimmilk. But, wisely, most of the manufacturers of calf meals advise the use of their product in conjunction with skimmilk; and such advice is sound. They make no claim that their product is a complete substitute for milk. The man who finds a perfect substitute will reap a rich reward and the goal is worth while.

E. B. Hart.



Kansas Needs More Cattle.

Committee to study the livestock situation from a national standpoint. Several men from the Middle West are on this committee; among these are C. O. McClure, Kansas City, Kan.; A. R. DeRieles, Denver, Colo.; W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence, Kan., and Dan Casement, Manhattan, Kan. It is believed that an intelligent use of the United States Department of Agriculture's daily reports of the meat situation and the department's report of the loading of stock at all shipping points should enable the producers to distribute shipments to better advantage, thereby assisting in lessening the wide fluctuations in market prices for livestock.

One of the incidents of the European war has been the slaughter of large numbers of animals, and it is estimated that already the herds of Europe have been diminished by 28 million cattle, 54 million sheep and 32 million hogs. An accelerated increase in this diminution of meat animals must take place in Europe from month to month so long as the war lasts.

We have two problems in meat supplies: The first is the task of supplying our own soldiers and citizens and helping to feed the soldiers and citizens of our allies during the war; and to do this we must send larger supplies and must find these supplies for the present largely by a reduction in our own consumption and waste.

The second problem is that after the war, Europe, with diminished animals, and therefore diminished annual production of animal food, will require larger imports of meats during the years of recuperation, and probably will require the actual import of breeding animals. Therefore, in a broad way, the outlook to the American producers from now on and after the war will be, (a) a large demand for animal products, (b) a con-



Courier of Soldier and Civilian

Our troops are now on the firing line in France. While at home every instrumentality of our government and private industry is being urged at top speed to insure victory. The telephone is in universal demand as courier, bringing to the front men and the materials of war.

From the farms the telephone courier brings food-stuffs; from the mines the telephone courier calls forth metals; from the factories this courier gathers manufactured products. The telephone courier leads troop and supply trains to the front; summons fighting flotillas and trans-

ports; and, in fact, leads practically every contributing unit of supply to the firing line.

At such a time, when the government is straining at its task and every industry is loyally contributing its energy, this national courier is constantly being used to call up the reserves. It is at the base of every contributing activity.

The right of way must be given to the military for the direction of troops and to the government for the marshaling of endless supplies. To do this, and also make the telephone serve all other needs, both patriotic and private, all must economize.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

A Real Gun for A Real Boy

Here You Are Boys!

Don't Miss It

22-Calibre Hamilton Rifle FREE TO YOU

Everybody knows the genuine Hamilton, the standard of all rifles. This rifle is true as a die, perfectly safe and the dandiest little gun for all-around purposes you ever saw. Total length 30 inches; blue steel tapered barrel, 16 inches. Sights, rear open and adjustable and front knife sights. Shoots 22-cal. long or short standard cartridges. Walnut stock and forearm. It is a man's gun as well as a boy's gun—a good, useful and handy rifle that should be in every home.

SEND NO MONEY—JUST YOUR NAME

I want to give every live wide-awake boy one of these fine rifles FREE and POSTPAID. All I ask is 2 hours easy work among your closest friends and neighbors, giving away FREE only 16 packages of high-grade Patriotic Post Cards in connection with my big liberal 25c introductory offer. "It's just as easy as can be"—a little "pep" and 2 hours work—Think of it. Write me TODAY that you will do it, and I'll guarantee that you get a rifle. A post card will do, but write TODAY.

TED FRENCH, Manager Boys Department

314 Capper Building

Topeka, Kansas

When you consider purchasing
COTTON SEED MEAL

think of us

ESTABLISHED 1875

Come to headquarters

INCORPORATED 1915

F. W. BRODE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN.

BRANCH OFFICE, DALLAS, TEXAS

We are pioneers in this business. COTTON SEED MEAL is our specialty, and has been for over 40 years. We devote to it our entire time. We can supply you at all times. We select the quality shipped under our Brands and keep them up to a high standard.

LONE STAR BRAND 43% Protein OWL BRAND 41% Protein DOVE BRAND 38% Protein JAY BRAND 36% Protein FOX BRAND FEED MEAL 20% Protein

OUR BRAND ON THE TAG MEANS QUALITY IN THE BAG

Feed the Fighters! Win the War!
Harvest the Crops! Save the Yields!

On the battlefields of France and Flanders the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy.

While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop. A short harvest period requires the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

**THE COMBINED FIGHTERS IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS
AND THE COMBINED HARVESTERS IN AMERICA
WILL BRING THE ALLIED VICTORY NEARER**

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior of Canada and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been conserved, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED
Canada wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to take care of its
13 Million Acre Wheat Field

One cent a mile railway fare from the International Boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary. High wages, good board, comfortable lodgings.

An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States.

AS SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbor in harvesting his; in this way do your bit in helping "Win the War."

For particulars as to routes, identification cards and place where employment may be had, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

GEO. A. COOK, Canadian Government Agent, 2012 MAIN ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS FREE FAIR

TOPEKA, SEPT. 10-11-12-13-14-15, 1917

SIX BIG DAYS AT THE BIG FREE FAIR. The gates stand open day and night. The beautiful 86-acre fair ground, all of the 24 permanent buildings and every exhibit is open and free to everybody. No admission charged except races and shows.

MAMMOTH LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS

The new Agricultural Hall will be crowded with exhibits of the farm, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, the Junior and Home Made departments. A big display by Mother and Daughter Canning Club, Culinary, Art and Textile exhibitors. Ten barns devoted to livestock.

24 HORSE RACES THE BIG FREE FAIR AUTO RACES

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons will be devoted to harness and running races. \$7,500 in purses. Kansas Derby.

30 BIG SHOWS BATTLE IN SKIES

The Con T. Kennedy Shows will furnish the amusement on Sunflower Trail where there will be 30 clean and entertaining Coney Island Shows and the Big Night Spectacle The Siege of Verdun and The Battle in Skies.

KATHERINE STINSON—CHAMPION WOMAN FLYER

Katherine Stinson, champion woman flyer, is only 20 years old, but is famed as a flyer. She loops-the-loop, flies upside-down, does the death drop. Miss Stinson will fly on Saturday, "Katherine Stinson day," and will race Fred Horey the auto champion.

PEOPLE'S PAVILION—AN EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

In the People's Pavilion, under the auspices of the Kansas Council of Defense, lectures and demonstrations in food conservation and production will be held daily and each day a Mother and Daughter Canning Club will give a canning demonstration.

\$30,000—IN PREMIUMS—\$30,000

Save the Food With Care

From an Address by Herbert Hoover Before a Meeting of Farm Paper Editors at Chicago

FOOD administration, as I see it, is the intelligent co-ordination of all the forces in the country to solve the specific food difficulties and problems which have been imposed by the international situation. The solution of these national difficulties depends entirely on the co-operation of all those concerned. With our people there can be no force used in production and no force used in consumption. However, there can be intelligent leadership and there can be a stimulation of patriotism to effect ends for the common good. The support of this leadership and the stimulation of this patriotism lies in the hand of the farm press more than any other force in the country.

I wish to give you some impression of the situation as I see it and of the nature of the problems which naturally arise from it, and I wish to say at the outset that the majority of the food problems which have arisen in the United States and which will arise in the future would have occurred whether we had gone into the war or not. They are based on the underlying economic currents and the disturbance of economic forces. Our entry into the war makes the solution of these problems even easier than it would have been otherwise, because we can now summon patriotism and devotion to its solution in a degree that would not have been otherwise possible.

European Products Short.

The outstanding basic facts in the food situation are: That by a diversion of millions of men from productive labor to war the food production of our allies, and of Europe generally for that matter, has greatly diminished; the soil has been depleted, due to a shortage of fertilizer and labor, and today we find the present harvest among our western allies is short of the normal by 525 million bushels of grain.

These countries always import a considerable amount of foodstuffs, and today their markets are dislocated and many of them entirely stifled. They are thus thrown on North America for a larger proportion of their imports, and, in fact, if we are to maintain them with food during the coming year we must export from this country 200 million bushels of wheat, as against the normal export of 80 million bushels, and we must supply them with 400 million bushels of other cereals as against our normal pre-war export of 50 million bushels.

The demand for more meat, a shortage in fodder production and the necessity to confine shipping to the most concentrated of foods all tend to the depletion of the herds of Europe, and they are now making large inroads into their supply of animals, and from now on they will make even larger inroads. With every decrease in shipping it becomes more logical for them to kill and eat their animals and depend upon us to replace their animal foods than it is to import fodder in hope of maintaining their animals.

Now, this is the physical picture, and there are certain conclusions as to conduct on our part. The first is we must by every device possible in the stimulation of production and equally strenuous endeavor in reduction in consumption and waste provide the margins of foodstuffs required by our allies.

The second is that this is our war as much as their war, and unless we can keep the women and children of our allies fed the western line will surely be thrown to our Atlantic seaboard, and it may be thrown in an infinitely more dangerous quarter, in the ransom of Canada as penalty for England's defeat. The other premise is one equally strong in my mind and is one of simple duty to humanity that we should, out of our abundance and our waste, do our part to a world suffering with us to maintain an ideal and a faith which must be the foundation of the world's hope in civilization.

I have spent the last two and a half years in the midst of this war. I have witnessed the operations of the social system and the aspiration of the ruling classes in Germany. It is no loose statement to say that we face a race of people under a government intent upon the mastery of the world. The war

seems far away to most of our people. But as surely as we were fighting for freedom in 1776 we are fighting for our national existence and our national faith, this day and month, 1917.

We are fighting a race of people given to efficiency and organization, disciplined for 50 years in development and preparation for an hour of world domination. If our loose democracy, if our ideals of individual liberty and action cannot be co-ordinated in such a manner that we may defend ourselves, our independence surely will not survive for another 25 years.

The Germans have not only estimated our disintegration but they have calculated upon us as a people incapable of organization. They have put 10 million men into the field from a population of 65 million and they have supplied them with food from an area not much larger than Texas, and they have maintained their civil population in health and devotion during the same time. They have been able to do this by their willingness to discipline on one side and their imposition of authority by the rigor of law on the other.

German Farming.

Every German farmer today plants exactly the seed and exactly the field in which he is directed. On harvest, at the instructed moment, he hands over his products at prices passed to him and receives back his foodstuffs on tickets which are allowed to him from day to day.

We have no desire for such an organization. I resent the statement that the food administration is a dictatorship. I have seen the suffering of 10 million people, under the wrongs of dictatorship. Food administration as much as any other function of democracy must be founded on the consent and good will of the government. It is for this reason that in our office in Washington not a day goes by without from two to 10 conferences with producers, distributors, and specialists, in order that with the combined wisdom of all, we may find solutions to the difficulties that confront us. The food administration must be the combined work of thousands. It is beyond any one man. So I come with the simple proposal that you voluntarily join with us that we may, jointly and with the best intelligence we can mutually bring to bear, all of us contribute to this prime duty of every loyal American.

Things You Ought to Know

There are 50 ordinary words which nearly all ordinary persons will misspell if they don't look in the dictionary. There are sentences in every-day conversation which few persons can use correctly. There are worn-out, tiresome phrases which no longer mean what they were originally intended to mean. There are a hundred questions about such things which everyone ought to be able to answer, but cannot, principally because men grow sensitive, and fear to make themselves ridiculous by exposing their ignorance. Dillon's Desk Book, a "Little Manual for Writers and Those Who Would Like to Write," answers these bothersome questions, and saves you embarrassment. And it costs only 50 cents, postpaid. This little booklet of 48 pages is not intended as a course in English. It is simply a valuable and handy volume to have in your pocket. The Mail Printing House, the commercial printing branch of the Capper Publications, has issued it for Mr. Dillon in strong, attractive binding well-suited to the purpose. The book may be obtained for 50 cents by addressing Charles Dillon, Topeka, Kan.

Argentine Will Ship Wheat

The Argentine government has modified its embargo to permit the export of 180,000 tons of wheat and 20,000 tons of flour to Great Britain, France and Italy, the British government guaranteeing to return 200,000 tons of wheat between July and September from Canada and Australia. In case of the failure of the crops in these countries, the British government agrees to obtain the wheat from other sources and return it to Argentina.

Fitted Especially for Pipeless Heating—not merely a pipe furnace with the pipes left off

THIS picture shows exactly how the Mueller Pipeless Furnace is equipped so as to give the greatest efficiency and economy in pipeless heating. The warm air rises direct from the furnace within the inner casing or jacket and ascends through the circular register which is enclosed within the square. This warm air rises and circulates throughout all the rooms of your house. The simple law of physics—that warm air rises and cold air falls—is familiar to every school-boy.

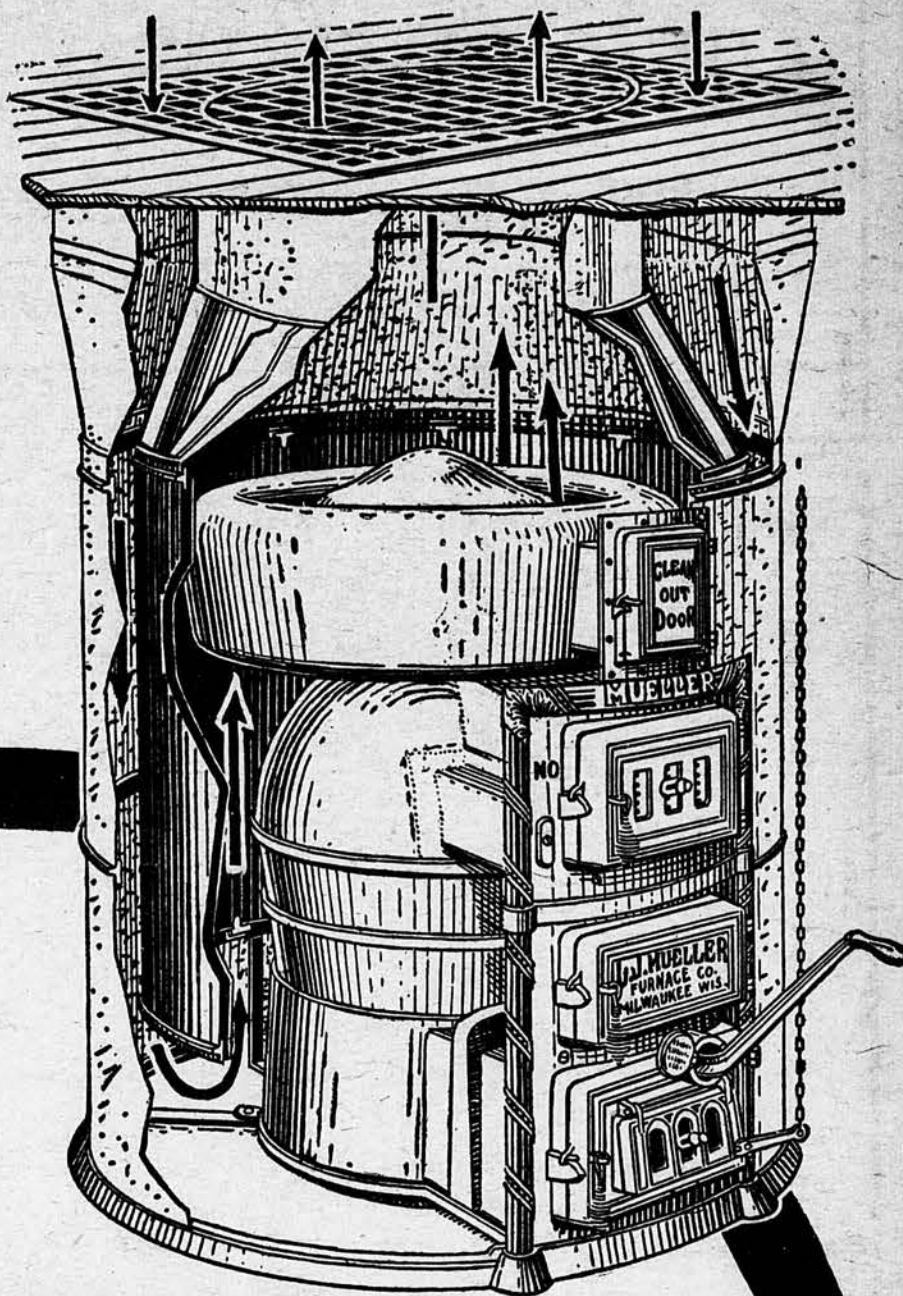
As this warm air becomes cooler it falls to the floor and descends through the outer or square part of the register into the outer casing or jacket of the furnace, and thence into the inner compartment, where it is reheated by coming in contact again with the heated casting.

Pipeless heating is an assured success. It places the comforts and advantages of furnace heat within the reach of many who prefer to heat their homes by this simple method.

But it is not possible to derive satisfactory results in pipeless heating by merely using a pipe furnace with the pipes left off. The remarkable success of the Mueller Pipeless Furnace has been due to the scientific skill with which it is fitted for pipeless service.

The Mueller Pipeless Furnace is of exactly the same construction as the old reliable and well known Mueller Furnace, but without pipes or flues and with the special casings which equip it for pipeless work. The entire furnace is of solid cast iron, the radiator is one piece, the grates are of the triangular duplex pattern, the ash pit is large and high and the triple jacket is rust-proof.

It is a real furnace, the result of 60 years of experience in the building of heating systems of all kinds, and it has behind it the Mueller name and reputation. It has the unequalled heating efficiency and fuel economy of the nationally known Mueller warm air, hot water, steam and vapor systems.



MUELLER PIPELESS FURNACE

Thousands of dwellers in stove-heated homes are installing the Mueller Pipeless. It frees them from the discomforts and disadvantages of putting up and taking down stoves in the different rooms every spring and fall, and of carrying fuel into the different rooms and lugging ashes from them.

It enables them to enjoy the comforts and conveniences of furnace heat without the expense of tearing up the walls to put in pipes, and in homes in which the installation of a pipe furnace or other heating system would be impractical.

It heats the entire house from one central heating plant located in the cellar, where it belongs, out of sight and out of the way, yet doing its work quietly and efficiently.

The Mueller Pipeless Furnace furnishes a constant supply of moist, warm air which continually circulates through all the rooms, keeping them at a comfortable temperature. It burns hard or soft coal, coke or wood, and saves 35% in fuel.

It is quickly and easily installed and is especially adapted for houses having small or partial cellars. Even if there is no cellar at all, it is an easy matter to dig a pit large enough to accommodate it. It does not heat the cellar—does not prevent the storage of fruits and vegetables.

Thousands of homes were kept warm and comfortable during the unusually cold winter of last year by the Mueller Pipeless Furnace.

The Mueller Pipeless Furnace is the ideal heating system for thousands of homes, but there are homes of certain types for which other systems are better adapted. Our heating experts will advise you, free of charge and without obligation on your part, whether the

Write and tell us of your requirements, or mail this coupon for our interesting booklet about pipeless heating, with name of nearest dealer who can tell you all about the Mueller Pipeless.

L. J. Mueller Furnace Company, 207 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Makers of Heating Systems of All Kinds Since 1857

Mueller Pipeless Furnace will give you greatest comfort and convenience in your home or whether some other system is best for you. Their advice will be entirely unprejudiced, since we manufacture all types of heating systems.



*This Coupon
will solve your
Heating Problem
for you*

L. J. MUELLER FURNACE CO.,
207 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:

Please send me your booklet about Pipeless Heating I have _____
rooms to heat.

Name _____

Post Office _____

State _____

**Mail
the
Coupon
NOW!**



The Evidence

Concrete Roads Reduce Tractive Effort

THIS means that substantial savings in hauling, in wear and tear on vehicles, in gasoline and tire expenditure, are effected on concrete roads.

Here's the Proof

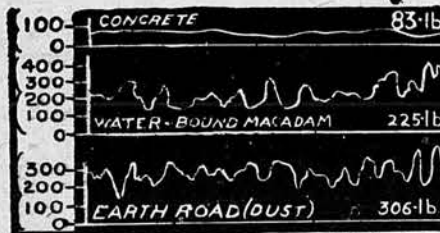
The Good Roads Bureau of the California Automobile Association in co-operation with the Agricultural Engineering Division of the University of California, has just completed an exhaustive series of tests on all kinds of road surfaces.

Concrete showed the lowest tractive resistance. The table below shows how concrete compares with two well known road surfaces—water-bound macadam and the ordinary dirt road. Concrete offered about *one-third* the resistance of water-bound macadam and the earth road required nearly *four times* more hauling effort than concrete.

DEWEY Portland Cement

for road improvements insures a lasting job. Reasonable in initial cost—the upkeep is remarkably low. Smooth surfaces. No mud. No dust. Good 365 days a year. See the Dewey Dealer and ask him for Bulletin on Concrete Roads.

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Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Massive. Built to last; to do hard, heavy work. Uses Cheapest Fuel. Pulls 25 to 50 per cent over rated 20 H.P. Easy to Start. No cranking. No batteries. 10-Year Guarantee. Most practical engine ever built. Engine book free. A Postal brings it. Write today. THE OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 551 King Street, Ottawa, Kansas.

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CLIMAX CUTTER \$125 and up. Includes Pipe and Extra Knife. Forward order cut. Free Trial. Prompt shipment. Write now. AMERICAN SILO SUPPLY CO., 202 Traders Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

This Famous Book Free



"Ashes of Love"

By Chas. Garvice

Unparalleled in interest, unequalled in its thrilling situations! Unsurpassed in dramatic intensity, this marvelous story of love, passion, mystery, intrigue and adventure holds the reader spell-bound. From the pastoral beauty and palatial mansions of a northern clime, we follow hero and heroine, with breathless interest, to the sun-scorched veldt and arid plains of Southern Africa. On two continents we watch the battle between virtue and villainy—

honor and rascality—justice and knavery. By the magic art of the author, we are transformed from mere readers and become actual participants in a life drama of tremendous interest—a drama which stirs every fibre of our being and sends the blood coursing like a mill-race through the tense arteries of a spell-bound body. This dramatic love story book sent free and postpaid with a yearly subscription to the Household at 30 cents. The Household is a big story and family magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly with special departments of interest to everybody. The book and magazine will surely please you.

The Household, Dept. 742, Topeka, Kansas

A Livestock Show at Topeka

There will be a big livestock show this year at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka. Picture two great arched gates standing ajar and disclosing a paved highway leading to 80 acres of bluegrass studded with great concrete barns, mammoth structures dedicated to art, agriculture and other lines of human endeavor, a perfect half-mile race track, streets lined with tents, acres of machinery, great throngs of people, with the American flag floating over all and you have your first glimpse of the Kansas Free Fair.

The big gates will be thrown open early Monday morning, September 10, and will remain open until the evening of September 16. Half a dozen big features have been added to the usual program. One of the best will be Katherine Stinson, the 20-year-old girl aviator, who will display marvels in the flying line. She is the girl who loops, dips, makes cork-screw dives, drops a thousand feet like a plummet and soars away to do it all over again. In her class, from the standpoint of interest, will be the automobile racers. Fred Horey, national dirt track champion, will defend his title against all comers. There will be such a speed contest as Kansas never saw before. The Siege of Verdun, the big night attraction, will be a remarkable pyrotechnic display. It will duplicate as nearly as possible some of the big battles on the European front.

Among the breeders who will show hogs are:

Hill & King, Topeka, Poland Chinas; S. Y. Burks, Bolivar, Mo., Poland Chinas; F. L. Crow, Hutchinson, Duroc Jerseys; R. C. Obercht, Topeka, Berkshires; Coleman & Crum, Danville, Chester Whites; Bock and Shirk, Kempton, Ind., Spotted Poland Chinas; C. B. Palmer, Marion, Poland Chinas; W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Poland Chinas; Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Duroc Jerseys; Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Poland Chinas; Roy Crawford, Topeka, Hampshires; E. E. Smiley, Perth, Chester Whites; F. C. Gerkin, Russell, Chester Whites; H. B. Walter & Son, Effingham, Poland Chinas; George Delfelder & Son, Effingham, Poland Chinas; Howell Brothers, Hutchinson, Duroc Jerseys; William Brun, Muscotah, Poland Chinas; Karl D. Frank, Herndon, Duroc Jerseys; R. T. Wright, Grantville, Hampshires; Perfection Stock Farm, Union City, Okla., Duroc Jerseys; Ernst Kirby, Oswego, Poland Chinas; Deming Ranch, Oswego, Poland Chinas; Scudder Brothers, Doniphan, Neb., Hampshires; A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Poland Chinas; E. R. McKeever & Sons, Ossian, Ind., Spotted Poland Chinas; S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Poland Chinas; George W. Elia, Valley Falls, Hampshires; R. L. Hurst, Boicew, Mo., Duroc Jerseys; Sutton and Porteous, Lawrence, Berkshires; and Virgie Downing, Atwood, Duroc Jerseys.

Entries among the cattlemen include:

Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Aberdeen Angus; W. E. Pritchard, Walnut, Iowa, Shorthorns; L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., Aberdeen Angus; Albert Hultine, Saronville, Neb., Polled Durhams; Jesse Engle & Sons, Sheridan, Mo., Herefords; Goernandt Brothers, Aurora, Herefords; W. J. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Herefords; Theodore Martin, Bellevue, Iowa, Shorthorns; William Herkelman, Elwood, Iowa, Shorthorns; Herman & Son, Peabody, Shorthorns; Rapp Brothers, St. Edward, Neb., Shorthorns; E. M. Parsons & Son, Carroll, Iowa, Shorthorns; Frank Toyne & Son, Lanesboro, Iowa, Shorthorns; John Regier, Whitewater, Iowa, Shorthorns; John Kitchen, Burlington, Shorthorns; La Vernet Stock Farm, Jackson, Miss., Herefords; H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Shorthorns; H. & G. Croft, Bluff City, Galloways; G. F. Cowden & Son, Midland, Tex., Aberdeen Angus; Carl Miller, Belyue, Herefords; Albechar-Holstein Farm, Independence, Holsteins; A. H. Harris, Osage City, Shorthorns; W. L. Yost, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords; D. K. Robertson & Sons, Madison, Neb., Aberdeen Angus; Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Jerseys; and G. T. Braden, Tulsa, Okla., Jerseys.

These breeders have entered horses:

O. P. Bickelhaupt, Silver Lake, Percherons; C. S. Dustin, Topeka, Percherons; Kansas Section of General Breeding Estates, Turon, Percherons; Barney & Bell, Silver Lake, jacks and jennets; David Cooper & Sons, Belgians; A. P. Loomis, Diamond Springs, Percherons; John A. Peck, Tecumseh, Percherons; R. J. Johnston, St. Marys, Belgians; W. E. Dustin, Topeka, Percherons; C. R. Soward, Baldwin, Percherons; John Bell, Baldwin, mules; D. F. McAllister, Topeka, Percherons; W. T. Pence, Elmont, Percherons; O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake, Percherons; Herbert Covell, Topeka, Standard Breds; David V. Pence, Elmont, Percherons; and John L. Gray, Topeka, Standard Breds.

Keep the Farm Help

The members of the Grange and the Farmers' Union believe that the greatest care should be taken not to draft too many good farmers into the army at this time. A committee representing these two organizations issued the following appeal recently to the district exemption boards of Kansas:

We, the undersigned, composing a duly authorized joint committee of the Kansas State Grange and the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, have been charged with presenting to your honorable body the conditions that the farmers of Kansas are today confronting.

The farmers of this state have been urged to increase the production of foodstuffs. They have been led to believe that food is as important a factor in the prosecution of the war as is the man with the gun, and in

response to appeals to their patriotism they have put forth every effort to meet the demands of the nation. In spite of reverses in the present season, the majority of them have gone ahead in preparation for greatly increased production next year, many of them having land now in readiness for sowing winter wheat.

As is well known, there has for years been a shortage of farm labor. Kansas farmers have experienced this shortage, as have the farmers of every other state in the Union.

We are now called upon to furnish our share of the national conscript army, and your honorable body has already had before it the cases of a large number of actual tillers of the soil. Some of these men have been exempted because of their occupation, but many of them have been certified to service in the army.

We wish respectfully to invite your attention to the fact that it is a physical impossibility to increase, or even maintain, the present standard of crop production and at the same time furnish the major part of the Kansas quota of the conscript armies. The conscription of large numbers of active young farmers is going to have a very serious effect upon the production of foodstuffs.

It is with grave apprehension, therefore, that the organizations we represent note the long lists of farmers being certified to service in the army. We fear that the needs for food of the United States and her allies will not be met unless skilled agricultural workers are kept on the farm. We would not be placed in the attitude of dictating as to the administration of the conscript law, but we do want to urge upon your honorable board the most careful scrutiny of each individual case and the retaining in agricultural work of every trained farmer.

B. NEEDHAM,
Lane, Kan., Chairman.
W. C. WHITNEY,
JOHN R. CRITTENDEN,
W. T. DICKSON,
FRANK C. POMEROY,
A. E. WEDD,
O. M. LIPPERT,
D. H. HASSERBROEK.

Has Grasp of Big Problems

Governor Arthur Capper is a candidate for the United States Senate subject to the Republican nomination next year. Governor Capper has demonstrated his worth as a public official, and in all respects would be a distinguished representative of Kansas in the national legislature at Washington. His excellent grasp of the grave problems imposed upon him by the present war and his prompt action in assuming and meeting all tasks incidental thereto stamp him as a man well qualified to weigh and consider the international aspects of these problems as presented to the members of the upper house of Congress. —Kansas City Kansan.

Johnson County Notes

BY FRANK McGRATH

Plowing for wheat was finished on this farm recently, and we are glad we finished before the flies got bad, for during the last few days plowing has been a tedious job. Fly nets and covers do not seem to do much good as the flies bite right thru them or settle on an animal's legs. This affects the horses so they will not stand long without getting tangled up or stepping out of the tugs.

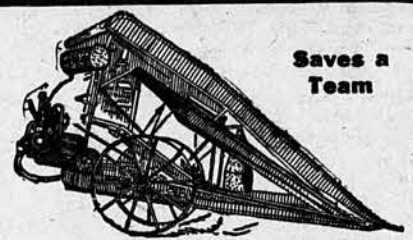
Plowing for wheat is still going on in this county and we should judge that half of the ground is yet to be plowed. The late rains have slowed up threshing out of the field and delayed several farmers here in starting their plows. There are few tractors in this county and most of the plowing is done with gang plows, consisting of two 12-inch plows. The soil is being plowed at an average depth of 5 inches and at this depth, with one of these plows and four horses, one man can plow from 4 to 6 acres a day, depending on the heat and on the length of the day.

One thresher in this neighborhood has finished his run of field threshing and has pulled his machine home until stack threshing starts. This week will about end the field threshing in this county. The wheat that was out in the recent rain was injured, and it will be graded down when it is hauled to the elevator.

Very little ground is being sown to English bluegrass. The prospect for high priced wheat next year and the uncertainty of the price of bluegrass is the cause. The bluegrass market is still around 10 cents a pound, and most of the seed has been bought for that.

Weed cutting has been the principal occupation on this farm during the last few days, and it has been keeping us busy. A scythe and a mower can kill lots of weeds in a day, and this is a good time to kill them. We have made it a practice in the last 10 years to go thru our corn every fall and cut out the cockleburrs and sunflowers that the cultivators were unable to get. This has been done this summer, and we feel that the time it took was well paid for.

Light Weight Cushman Engines



Saves a Team

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Cushman runs all machinery of binder, leaving horses nothing to do but pull machine out of gear. Special Clutch Pulley gives perfect control, for starting and stopping machinery without stopping engine.

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Same 4 H. P. Cushman Engine may be used for all other farm work, such as pumping, grinding, sawing, etc., besides attaching to grain binder during harvest to save a team. Weighs only 190 lbs., making it easy to move around from job to job.

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Cushman Engines are the most modern farm engines, weighing only about one-fourth as much as old-fashioned heavy-weights, yet they run even more steadily and quietly. No loud explosions or jerky fast-and-slow speeds. Throttle Governed and Equipped with Schebler Carburetor. Ask for free book.

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Free Book My free, fine 32-page book, shows the big profit in spreading your waste and surplus straw. Shows how thousands of farmers have made big money through bigger crops—just as you can do, easily. Write me today.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Governor Capper in Washington

Governor Capper spent a good part of last week in Washington, D. C., in the interest of the farmers of Kansas. He made a vigorous appeal to the President and the War Department for a more liberal application of the exemption rules for the farm boys. Governor Capper told them that there were a great many efficient and especially trained young farmers and stockraisers subject to draft in Kansas whose places could not be filled by anyone else. It will be a serious blow to the producing interests of the West if these young men are sent to the front. "The farmers of Kansas are as patriotic as any other class of citizens," said Governor Capper, "and they will make just as great a sacrifice as anyone else to win the war, but the product of the farms will be reduced greatly if these experienced young men are taken off the farms." One skilled farm worker and stockraiser is worth a dozen inexperienced men from the towns and cities, the Governor told the Washington officials, and as the winning of the war depends largely on an ample supply of food for ourselves and our allies, the government should keep in mind that the maximum of production cannot be obtained if the best farmers are drafted. The President asked Governor Capper to present the matter to the provost marshal, which he did. The War Department, however, does not seem to be disposed to make any changes in its exemption regulations at this time. They may be modified later.

An hour was spent by Governor Capper with Mr. Hoover, Dr. Garfield and the price-fixing committee, in a discussion of the wheat situation. "If you wish an increased acreage," the Governor told these men, "you must establish a price that will stimulate production. The farmer is taking big chances these days. The cost of everything he buys has doubled and trebled. Seed wheat is now costing him at least \$2.50 a bushel. The Government is drafting the farm boys, and farm labor will cost more than ever; the Government should guarantee him a price that will insure the farmer a fair return for his crop. I very much doubt whether anything less than \$2.50 a bushel would be satisfactory. We can have 10 million acres of wheat in Kansas the coming season if the Government will do the right thing."

Governor Capper also urged the Federal Trade Commission and other federal agencies to get busy in the matter of eliminating the enormous profits of the iron and steel industry. "We learn that the Steel Trust cleaned up 450 million dollars of profits in the last year," said the Governor. "The people of Kansas are being held up for a big part of this. The prices of agricultural implements and all other manufactured articles are now almost prohibitive. We wish to see the Government clip the wings of the big business interests that are making enormous fortunes in war time. The manipulation of markets by the professional gamblers must be stopped soon or there will be a revolution in this country."

The Washington newspapers said that Governor Capper's appeal to the government officials made a distinct impression. The Herald said: "Governor Capper made a strong plea for the farmers and stockmen of his state. He gave facts which opened the eyes of the Government officials, and as a result of his visit the farmers of the West undoubtedly will receive more consideration than heretofore."

Provide Silage for the Winter

As long as fresh pasture grasses are abundant, the ordinary cow is about as well provided for as she can be to produce milk economically. Unfortunately the season of abundant pasture is often short. In many localities, a dry period, often of several weeks, occurs during the middle or latter part of the summer and the pastures become short and insufficient to maintain a full flow of milk. This season often is the critical time of the year for the dairy cow. Probably as much loss occurs one year with another by lack of feed at this time as occurs from improper feeding during the winter.

It is possible to hold up the milk flow by heavy grain feeding, but this is expensive. Provision always should be made to have green crops on hand that may be cut and fed when needed or to have silage available. C. H. Eckler.

Dr. D. E. Esterly of Topeka has moved his office to the Mills Bldg.—Adv.



Hudson Super-Six Proves Endurance

A Test That Never Fails to Reveal Every Weakness and Prove Every Strength of a Motor Car

Stock Hudson Super-Six cars are deliberately sent through tests more trying, more destructive, than any the average driver could imagine.

For one hour, a fully equipped phaeton with top and windshield up and carrying five passengers, was sent at top speed. It averaged 70.74 miles an hour and established the best time for such a performance with a stock car. The test, officially observed by the American Automobile Association, was one of the many similar tests to prove endurance.

It was not a preconceived campaign of tests that we set out to make. Each test was thought sufficient in itself. But just as the giant is surprised as he realizes the ease with which he accomplishes each feat that he had felt would try his strength, so the Super-Six has so easily met every test that more trying and abusive trials have been devised.

We were sure that in the 24-hour test a stock chassis would break all previous records. But no one thought it would go 347 miles farther than any other car had ever gone in 24 hours. The Super-Six covered 1819 miles. It broke all records for a traveling machine.

So, too, when a seven-passenger Super-Six set out from San Francisco for New York it was with confidence that it would lower the time of all other transcontinental runs. It did so by 14 hours and 59 minutes. Then because the run had been made so easily and without special planning, the car was turned around and raced back to San Francisco.

In the return trip it also did better than any other automobile had ever done in crossing the continent in either direction. Hudson's round trip required 10 days and 21 hours.

There is hardly any quality of a car that is so important to the buyer as that of endurance. Safety, comfort, reliability, low maintenance cost are all dependent upon endurance.

Every quality of motor car satisfaction is dependent upon power acceleration, speed and endurance. And every Hudson test proves that in these respects there is no car that equals it.

Convincing as the official records are, there is still further proof that no other car has to offer equal advantages. These proofs are furnished by 37,000 Hudson Super-Six owners. They have added their experiences to the official tests.

Others Have Increased Their Prices—Not Hudson

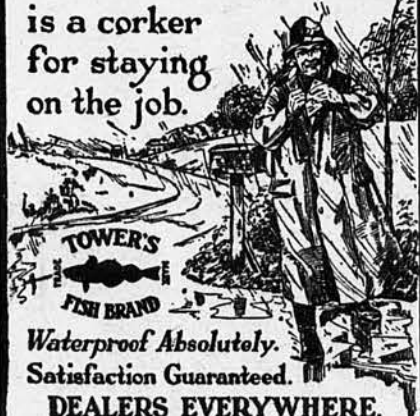
Other makers are now announcing price increases which bring the former \$1,200 and \$1,300 cars into the Hudson class. Until present material supplies are exhausted Hudson prices remain unchanged. So you can get for a limited time a Super-Six at a price not influenced by present high material costs. When the present allotment is exhausted then Hudson, too, must go up in price.

There are eight body types. The 7-passenger phaeton sells at \$1,650 at Detroit.

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Girls this is absolutely the most beautiful wrist watch you have ever seen. It is just a fraction smaller than a half dollar, and for neatness and attractiveness it can't be beat. The case is made of pure nickel and will never wear out or tarnish. Stem wind and stem set. Genuine 10 ligne, Swiss cylinder movement that will give satisfaction. Soft leather adjustable wristband. Of course you can only get a slight idea of its real beauty and value by this picture, but it is the cutest little watch you ever saw, and one that any lady or girl would be mighty proud to wear.

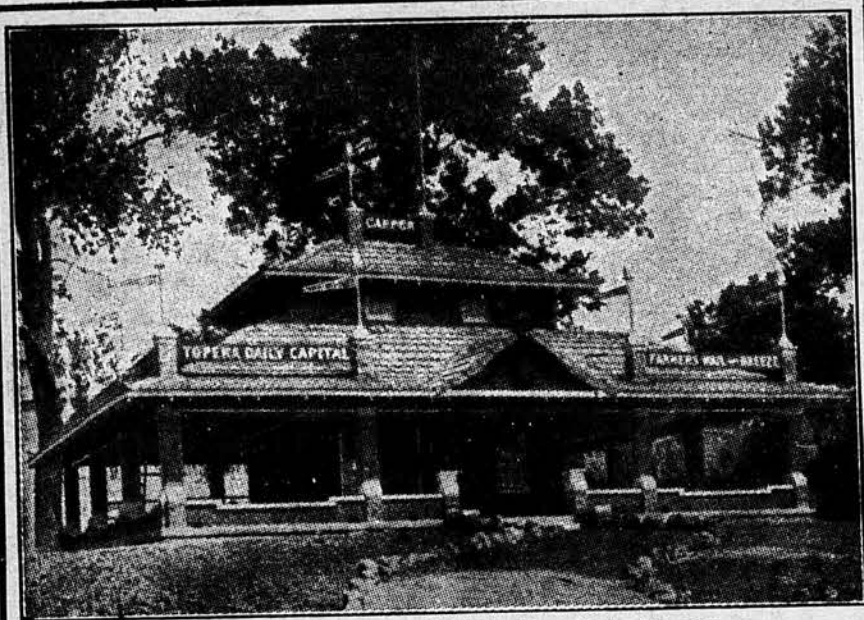


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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, 112 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS



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Topeka, Kansas



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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for September 16. The Fiery Furnace. Daniel 3:16-27.

Golden Text. When thou walkest thru the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flames kindle upon thee. Isa. 43:2.

When the three years' training for their duties of court life came to an end, all the young pages were brought before King Nebuchadnezzar by the prince who had them in charge.

From their ages, the four Jewish youths to us would seem mere boys, but the king after a careful questioning found them more intelligent than the wisest of his magicians and astrologers. Frankly pleased with their wisdom he made them his personal attendants.

And then one morning, Nebuchadnezzar awakened with a terrified impression of a dream he had forgotten. Hastily the magis and augurs were summoned. When assembled, they were instructed not only to interpret, but to tell the dream itself. This, they said, could not be done, and the king flew in a great rage, saying they would be mutilated and their homes turned into draught-houses if the dream and its meaning was not quickly told. On their asking for time in which to try for lucky signs, he became so furious that he issued a decree for the entire mass of magis to be slain.

How it happened that Daniel and his friends were not summoned before the king is queer, but since they had not and yet belonged to the magian guild, the decree included them in its doom. Daniel on learning the plight they were all in talked with Arioch, the chief of the body guard or slaughter-man, to find out the reason for the decree.

Hastening away to his companions, he explained to them their urgent need in finding out God's purpose in the dream of the king. During the night of prayer which followed, the vision was made clear and in the morning Daniel asked Arioch to delay the execution of the magians by telling the king he was ready with the secret of his dream.

When the king formally put the question before Daniel, he answered that tho the king's wise men had failed, God had revealed the message of the future of Babylon. Pondering deeply before he slept about the issues of his kingdom the king in a dream had beheld a great gleaming figure of many colors, different metals and a small portion of clay. While the image in mute defiance and insolent security reared itself in the sunlight, a fragment of rock, uncut by human hands, hurled itself on the feet of the image, causing it to topple and collapse into ruin.

Naturally the king felt deeply impressed as Daniel told about this dream image of ruined empires and in reverence he expressed a desire to worship Daniel's God. But as the years went by and the final destruction of Jerusalem took place, the king, who had conquered most of the nations in all the surrounding regions, forgot about ever promising to admire God and in his plans to unite the discordant elements of the different nations into one great empire, he ordered a golden image set up in the plains of Dura, which was near Babylon.

A test of loyalty to the empire was to be proved by the worship of this image when the multitudes gathered around its glittering radiance. There was a motley crowd of tribes from every direction mingled with the richly colored attire of Nebuchadnezzar's officers. A great orchestra was ready to lead the people in their worship. When all was in readiness, a herald cried aloud a decree. If anyone failed to worship, they would be thrown into a fiery furnace.

The trumpets sounded and the vast assembly of people bowed their heads to the ground. Conspicuous among the worshipers stood three young men in the splendid robes of a high office. Some Chaldeans, jealous of the popularity of these young Jews in the king's palace, hastened to accuse them of defying the edict of worship and Nebuchadnezzar in a sudden outburst of fury ordered the heat in the furnace to be increased seven times more than it already registered. As the three were bound and cast into the pit of fire the flames killed the men who cast them in.

They had told the king that they would rather die than be unfaithful to

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Don't risk \$2.00 seed this winter. A straw mulch will save it from Winter Kill—insure big yields. Spread straw and manure for fertilizer. My machine does both. Add 5 to 10 bushels to your crops. Fits any wagon! Has double drive and differential! Will last a lifetime. Costs half the price of a good manure spreader. Write for big catalog, low price, low credit and details of my amazing "Dollar installing" terms, which puts it on your farm for 30 day trial. Do it now.

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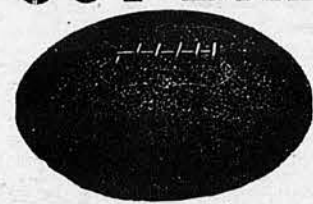
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their God, and rather than bow the knee to an idol they welcomed the fiery furnace and God's protection. Their wonderful deliverance amidst the fiery flames so astonished Nebuchadnezzar that he had them reinstated in their places with added importance and permanence, and by their faithfulness he recognized the power of God as far greater than the golden image of Dura.

Many Farmers to Peoria

Delegates representing more than 4 million farmers have been appointed to take part in the twelfth annual sessions of the International Farm Congress, September 25 to 28, in Peoria, Ill. Practically every state and national agricultural organization has designated official representatives to participate in the deliberations, as have also the governors of 30 states, and a large number of county boards and commercial organizations. There will be a large attendance of Kansas farmers at this meeting.

The sessions of the Congress are doubly important this year owing to the necessity for a solution to the many vital problems confronting the producing classes in the present world crisis. The sessions are an open forum for a discussion of these problems.

Arrangements have been made with the War and Navy departments at Washington for the use of special films, depicting the mobilization of the National Army, and actual scenes from the battle fields of Europe. Pictures illustrating the government food conservation program also will be shown. These pictures will be timely, of the greatest interest, and all "first run." They will be shown at intervals during the four days' sessions.

One of the most important departments of the International Soil-Products Exposition, which is to be held from September 18 to 29, is that devoted to poultry. Already entries have been received which will tax the capacity of the commodious building allotted to the poultrymen, and more are coming in daily from all parts of the country.

A complete working model of the great Roosevelt dam in Arizona will form a part of the Arizona state display. This is the model which was shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, where it attracted considerable attention. Arrangements have been made for the proper installation of the model and it will be shown in operation, with water flowing over the flood-gates. The Roosevelt dam is situated about 70 miles above Phoenix on the Salt River. It stores water for the irrigation of about 240,000 acres in the Salt River Valley. The dam is 240 feet high and is second in amount of water stored in the world, its capacity being next only to that of the recently completed Elephant Butte dam in New Mexico.

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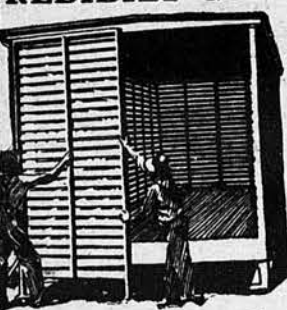
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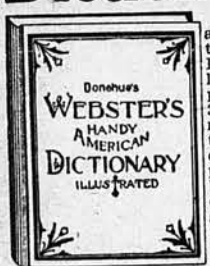


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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Physically Unfit.

Let no one think that our young men are going to jump for joy when notified by the local exemption board of some physical disqualification that allows exemption from military service. A few timid souls there may be to give a little sigh of relief and think that occasionally even an ill wind blows some good. But most of the young men who are rejected for physical reasons will count it a great misfortune, and may even cherish mistaken feelings of disgrace.

Experience in recruiting our Red Cross company has shown me that no man is quite so anxious to enlist as the man who is barred by physical disqualification, and also that many men so barred become very apprehensive, even despondent, and straightway consider themselves on the verge of physical wreck. Forget it! You are no worse a man than you were before you had your examination. In securing men for army service the policy is conservative. It is an expensive matter to enlist a man and train him and feed him and transport him—and then discover that he is not equal to the strain. Many a good man is rejected because he is a few pounds underweight. Perhaps that is your trouble. You know very well that you can do a good day's work with anyone and that you are twice as good as some men who were accepted. But since you are rejected for service you begin to feel a little uneasy.

Don't worry about it. The reason there is so great attention paid to weight is because the underweight man is inclined to be nervous, and also because it is among light weight persons that we find our cases of incipient tuberculosis. But that is nothing for you to worry about if you feel strong and sound. Forget your rejection. You are just as good as ever.

Perhaps your pulse was too rapid, or possibly it became irregular after the leaping and squatting you were called upon to do. But that may have been due to the fact that you had been eating too much and working too little lately. It needs regulating. Take more exercise, eat more systematically, quit tobacco and keep more regular hours. But don't worry about it. The army can't take a chance on you, but that is no reason why you shouldn't take a chance on yourself. Find out how quickly you can get in a condition so you can qualify for any test that can be put.

As to the disgrace: There is none, except to the infamous few who mutilated or misrepresented themselves. If you have a hammer toe, or bad teeth, or flat feet, or varicose veins, or any of the many minor matters that do not show on the surface and yet are causes for rejection, do not droop your head, but hold it proudly erect and determine that you will show yourself as competent as any man. None of these matters need affect your future career, none need bar you from doing valuable service. They may prevent you from being a soldier but not one can make you less a citizen.

Get the Mothers' Book.

I read in the Kansas Mothers' book that teething did not make babies sick, and something else must always be wrong. I have three children. Is it only a coincidence that their illnesses have almost always been while cutting teeth?

MOTHER.

No. Teething is a physiological process that should cause no disturbance, but like many other such processes it often does. I have seen children seriously ill from no other assignable cause, and I know that a child sick from other causes suffers more if he happens to be teething. The Kansas Mothers' book is merely attempting to safeguard you against rashly assuming that because your baby is cutting teeth, illness is to be expected, and nothing done about it. You are warned against the error of ascribing all troubles to "teething," and therefore neglecting the care of diet and personal hygiene. Read the advice carefully and you will see the point. By the way, the Kansas Mothers' book is a publication of which the Kansas state board of health may well be proud, and I hope that every Kansas mother will write to the secretary of the board, or to Dr. DeVilbiss of the bureau of child hygiene at Topeka and ask for a copy.

We Should Have Lots of Corn

Correspondents estimate that the prospective yield of corn for the state is approximately 110 million bushels, or a fraction less than 12 bushels to the acre, on the 9,207,000 acres planted, according to reports from J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture. Abundant rains during the month of August in all portions, except in a few of the north-central and northwestern counties, worked a truly marvelous change in the corn situation, particularly in the main part of the principal corn-growing territory. Nearly two-thirds of the promised crop is in the counties of the Eastern third, where the prospective average yields in a number of counties are nearly normal, and in as many as a half-dozen important corn counties above normal, notably in Doniphan with an average of 45 bushels reported.

Three of the four eastern counties in the northern tier have the largest prospective aggregate yields, Marshall leading with 4,383,225 bushels, followed by Doniphan with 3,176,325 bushels and Brown with 3,110,750 bushels. Barton, in the Central-West, comes next with 3,039,872 bushels, from 190,000 acres.

Corn in the major portion of the Western third of the state, as well as in most of the North-Central part and the counties of the southern tier, was so badly damaged by dry weather that there is little prospect for grain except in fields here and there favored by location, local showers and stage of growth owing to the time of planting. Rains, however, over most of this territory assure much silage and fodder of great value to the stockmen.

The 9,207,000 acres planted to corn in Kansas this year is 2,242,000 acres more than was devoted to the crop in 1916, and surpasses the previous record planting of 1910 by 617,000 acres. This year's prospective yield is more than last year's crop by 48 million bushels; is larger than the crops of 1913 and 1914 combined, and less than the output of 1915 by 32 million bushels.

Johnson County—Frequent rains during last month have brought the corn out wonderfully and renewed the pastures with quantities of fresh tender grass. Stock thrashing just completed, but lots of grain in stacks yet. Fall plowing going on rapidly and indications point to a larger acreage for wheat than usual. Farm help very scarce.—L. E. Douglas, Sept. 1.

Chautauque County—We are having cool weather for this season of the year. Most farmers are holding wheat for higher prices. Corn crop short and kafir will be the principal feed crop. Stock flies very bad. A number of public sales and stock sells high. Everybody canning fruit and preparing for the big food drive.—H. B. Fairley, Aug. 31.

Lyon County—Farmers busy plowing, haying and threshing grain. Plenty of rain to make crops grow rapidly. Kafir, cane and all kinds of grass will make large yields. Late corn yield good. Plenty of fall pasture and water.—E. R. Griffith, Sept. 2.

Riley County—Another good rain and corn looks fine in roasting ears. Nearly all prairie hay has been put up and ground plowed for wheat. Unusual number of pigs on hand. Stock doing well. Seed wheat \$2.75; corn \$1.65; eggs 32c; cream 40c.—P. O. Hawkinson, Sept. 1.

Morton County—A great deal of wheat will be sown if seed can be obtained. Pastures never looked better and stock in fine condition. A good rain is going to keep the crops on the jump.—E. E. Newlin, Aug. 31.

Leavenworth County—Plowing nearly completed. Corn will make more than expected. Several silos going up and some tractors purchased. Several of the county boys going to war.—Geo. S. Marshall, Sept. 1.

Woodson County—Weather cooler and all crops coming fine. First crop of hay up. Threshing on in full blast and oats yielding 40 to 80 bushels; wheat good. Wheat plowing in progress.—E. F. Opperman, Aug. 29.

Harvey County—Weather quite cool but flies bad on stock. Plowing mostly done. Stock thrashing has been resumed. Pastures good and corn, cane and alfalfa growing rapidly since the rain. Wheat \$2.02; oats 60c; flour \$3.40; eggs 21c; butter 30c to 40c.—H. W. Prouty, Aug. 31.

Miami County—Plenty of rain since last report and all crops improving. Corn will make from 10 to 60 bushels. Threshing nearly finished and grains turned out well. Oats yielding from 30 to 90 bushels; wheat 10 to 40. Potatoes will be half a crop. Paola shipping lots of cream, and dairy business gaining popularity. Flies bad on stock. Fall pasture best in years.—L. T. Spellman, Sept. 1.

Republic County—Frequent local showers, but no good rain yet. Farmers busy preparing ground for wheat seeding. Ground in good condition and some wheat will be sown soon; 60 per cent on plowed ground, 40 in corn fields. We are paying from \$2.50 to \$2.80 for seed wheat. Hogs \$15 to \$18; butterfat 45c.—E. L. Shepard, Sept. 1.

Norton County—Fodder cutting order of the day. Many silos will be filled next week. A few farmers sowing wheat, but ground is very dry. A little threshing done. Nice oats shipped in selling at 65 cents a bushel. Some persons from Eastern Kansas here buying registered Shorthorn cattle and are pleased with grade raised here.—Sam Teaford, Sept. 1.

While we are conserving let's save the wool and mutton by tying a can to the sheep-killing dog.

Hog Prices Advance Again

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

Large demand prevailed for livestock last week, except on Thursday, when prices of light weight grades of cattle broke sharply. Best steers and hogs and sheep maintained higher price levels than the preceding week and for prime steers new high record prices were paid. Receipts of sheep and hogs were small and fed cattle were scarce.

Less than 113,000 hogs arrived at the five Western markets last week, or 51,000 fewer than Chicago alone reported in the corresponding week a year ago. Buyers say they do not remember a time when so few hogs were received as last week, and indications are that meager receipts will continue for some time. As the result of the small supply prices were higher. Late the preceding week the market was unsettled with a decline of more than \$2.25 from the high level. Saturday prices were more than \$1 higher than a week ago. September prices under normal condition are higher than August, and in October declines usually occur.

Countrymen say an actual shortage of fat hogs exists, but that the spring pig crop was large. Pigs, however, will not figure much in the pork supply until about 60 days after the new corn crop is available for use.

The average weight of hogs received in Kansas City last week was 180 pounds, 10 pounds less than in July and 8 pounds less than a year ago.

Demand for killing cattle in the first two days last week was urgent, the receipts were fairly liberal. Killers were especially eager for heavy grass fat and grain fat steers. Monday the first sale ever made in the West at \$15 was reported. Tuesday \$15.25 was paid for Western steers and \$15.50 and \$15.85 for native steers. Wednesday two carloads weighing 1,356 pounds sold at \$16. The sale at \$14.50 the preceding week was the former high record. Many grass fat steers last week sold \$13 to \$13.75 and showed an advance of 75 cents. The lighter weight steers advanced 35 to 50 cents, but on Thursday the gain was lost. Killers are desirous that the lighter weight steers, especially those half fat, be held back for weight.

Cows and heifers rose with other cattle early in the week, and later the advance was wiped out by a decline of 35 to 50 cents. Choice fat yearlings and heifers were scarce. Veal calves were quoted up 25 to 50 cents.

Kansas farmers bought a good many thin cattle last week and shipments of heavy feeders were made to Eastern corn states. Heavy feeding steers were in better demand than for some time past, with prices 40 to 50 cents higher. Best stockers were higher also, but common to plain grades sold at about the same levels Saturday as a week ago. Feeders are buying some steers that weigh 1,200 pounds and paying as high as \$13.45.

Because of the small receipts trade in sheep was rather dull, the prices were 25 to 35 cents higher. Most of the offerings were lambs that brought \$16.25 to \$17. Some feeding lambs sold as high as \$17.10. A few fat ewes sold at \$10.50 and yearlings \$12 to \$12.10. Under normal conditions large supplies of thin lambs for feeding purposes would be moving thru markets, but this year Western flockmasters are increasing their breeding herds or have their surplus lambs under contract for October and November delivery.

The movement of corn from the country continues short of urgent requirements at market centers, and competition for the scant offerings advanced prices for carlots 7 to 10 cents last week, putting them close to \$2 a bushel in Kansas City and above that price in Chicago. Receipts at the three principal markets were little more than a third those of a year ago. There seems to be little prospect of an increase until the new crop is beyond danger of frost damage, and grain men doubt whether there will be much enlargement of the movement even then.

The only disquieting crop news of the week was the Iowa weekly bulletin, which said that unusually favorable weather for the next few weeks was necessary to make an average yield. The crop is late and there were abnormally low temperatures last week, causing still farther delay in progress toward maturity.

The general belief is that if frost does not occur before a normal date the harvest will yield more corn than ever before. The South has matured a record crop for that section and there is plenty of moisture in the soil now to mature the Northern crop, except in limited areas of Southern Iowa, Northern Missouri and Northern Illinois, where some drought damage is still possible.

Saturday's grain quotations:
Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.12; No. 2 dark, hard, \$2.16; No. 5, \$2.05. No. 2 red winter, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09.
Corn: No. 2 white, \$1.97; No. 2 mixed, \$1.84 to \$1.87; No. 3, \$1.85 to \$1.87; No. 2 yellow, \$1.95 to \$1.96.
Oats: No. 2 white, 59c; No. 3, 58c to 58½c; No. 4, 57c to 57½c. No. 2 mixed, 57½c to 58½c; No. 3, 56c to 57c. No. 2 red, 66c to 68c; No. 3, 65c to 66½c.

Recent plentiful rains thruout the entire broomcorn section of the Southwest have improved the prospects for a crop to such an extent that there is now every indication that more and better broomcorn will be produced this season than last year. Even with this certainty, there has been no reduction in prices, and the demand is sufficient to move every bale as fast as it is ready for market. Prices are running all the way from \$300 to \$425, altho the latter price is for small lots of superior brush.

Wheat \$2.20 a Bushel

A price of \$2.20 a bushel was fixed for the 1917 crop of wheat by President Wilson last week on the recommendation of the wheat price committee, headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield. The basis will be No. 1 northern spring wheat delivered at Chicago.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. IT GIVES RESULTS.

Count each initial, abbreviation or whole number as a word in both classification and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted.

POULTRY.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR POULTRY. COOPS free. Edw. E. Withey, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY AND EGG MARKET HIGHER. Coops free. For prices, "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCK PULLETS AND COCKER-els, from 200 to 268 egg stock, \$1 to \$3 each. O Hassler, Enterprise, Kansas.

CHOICE WHITE ORPINGTON EGG BRED pullets, cockerels, and yearling hens. Prices reasonable. L. P. Kinvan, Bendena, Kan.

LIVESTOCK.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS. READY FOR service. Alex. Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—5 SHETLAND PONIES, 1 stallion and four mares. W. M. Scofield, Victor, Kansas.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS. GOOD individuals and of good breeding. Paul Cashatt, Oskaloosa, Kan.

FOR SALE. ONE REGISTERED SHROP-shire ram and 2 high grades. Extra good ones. W. L. Snapp, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—FORTY (40) HIGH-GRADE Wisconsin Holstein cows in bunches to suit purchaser. Big young, bagging to calf. Hannon Bros., Olathe, Kansas, 20 miles southwest Kansas City.

DOYLE PARK SHROPSHIRE—SIXTY registered sheep, 30 bucks and buck lambs, 30 ewes and ewe lambs. Lambs sired by our undefeated ram of Ohio and Michigan, 1916. Doyle Park Stock Farm, Peabody, Kansas. Phone 522F21.

22 HEAD OF CHOICE HOLSTEIN COWS for sale. These cows are large and well marked and will freshen this fall. As we are members of the Dickinson Co. cow testing association can furnish records. Will also sell our Pontiac bull. Write or come and see us. Hoffman Bros., Route 1, Hope, Kan.

LANDS.

CALIFORNIA, FARM TO TRADE FOR Eastern Farm. Lineker, Palermo, California.

FOR SALE. IRRIGATED RANCH 160 acres. Price \$2700. Further particulars address Mrs. Susie Boone, Pagosa Springs, Colo.

FINE BOTTOM FARM OF 347 ACRES; NO overflow; deep black soil; alfalfa land; no better in state; finely improved. No drafts; must sell. Address owner, J. W. Sherrill, Parsons, Kan.

225 ACRE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM. Good house and barn. Half ml. town. Milk sales more than \$700.00 per yr. \$22 acre. \$1,700. cash. Best of terms 6%. Box 2, Rt. 2, Foss, Okla.

FOR SALE. A BRICK VENEERED HOTEL, three stories high. 28 bed rooms. Special dining room and kitchen, office room. Two lots, 50 feet front, 140 feet on corner on Main St. on Main Square. Two business rooms and two office rooms to rent on first floor. All rented. The only Hotel running in a good county seat town on Santa Fe R. R. Belong to an estate the reason for selling. A bargain. Time on part if desired. See or write K. Hurst, Howard, Kansas.

YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA—RICH lands and business opportunities offer you independence; Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50; Twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan in improvements, or ready made farms. Loan of live stock; Taxes average under twenty cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property, or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones; Excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special home-seekers' fare certificates. Write for free booklets. Allan Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Ry., 14 Ninth-av., Calgary, Alberta.

FENCE POSTS.

FOR SALE. HEDGE POSTS. CAR LOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK FIRMS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

DOGS.

COLLIE MALES, FIVE MONTHS, QUICK \$8. F. Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

AIREDALE TERRIERS, ELIGIBLE, PUPS priced to sell. A. Cone, Udall, Kan.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES. Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

THOROUGHbred SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, no pedigrees. Females, three and four dollars. Males, four and five dollars. Lowell N. Harter, Herlington, Kan.

FOR SALE—RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND puppies. Six months old. Full blood, from real wolf killing dogs. \$15.00 each. Also young Irish wolf hounds. Geo. E. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE. CHAS. Redding, Waverly, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, RECLEANED, \$8.00 PER bushel. Eugene Fitts, Cuba, Kan.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, PRICED REASONABLE. N. Miller, Hamilton, Kan., Box 853.

FOR SALE CHEAP. A 4 OR 6 BOTTOM 14 in. Deere engine plow. Joe Muckenthaler, Paxico, Kan.

ALFALFA, KANSAS GROWN, 15C LB. while it lasts. Sample free. Suburban Seed Co., La Grange, Ill.

GOOD KAW VALLEY GROWN ALFALFA seed \$8.50 per bu. up. Send for samples. Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., Wamego, Kan.

GET IN TOUCH WITH US WHEN YOU want to buy or sell seed and grain. Alfalfa seed a specialty. Wamego Seed & Elev. Co.

SEED WHEAT, HIGH YIELDING VARI-ety, especially cleaned, sacked, \$3.00 per bu. F. O. B. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

SEED WHEAT, SEED RYE, ALFALFA Seed, Turnip Seed and other seeds for fall planting. Write for prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. HOME GROWN, NON-irrigated alfalfa seed, good germination. Six to nine dollars bushel. Sacks 30c. Samples sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

TIMOTHY SEED: \$4.00 PER BU. HIGH purity and germination, first class in every way. Timothy-Alsike Mixture \$4.50 per bu. Satisfaction or your money back. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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

FARMS WANTED.

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED: MEN ABOVE THIRTY TO RE-resent us. Best paying contract; steady employment. F. H. Stannard & Co., Nurs-erymen, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

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

PATENTS.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL-ity should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money," Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

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

Away With the Worms

How can worms in pigs be controlled? My pigs weigh about 50 pounds. A. R. Lyon County.

Worms in hogs should be treated as follows: They should be starved for about 18 hours. They should then be given the following mixture:

Santonin. 2½ grs.
Powdered areca nut. ½ dram
Calomel. ½ gr.
Bicarbonate of soda. 1 dram

This will be sufficient for 100 pounds weight. The medicine may be given in the slops or feed, and every animal will get its proper proportion. The animals should be kept confined in pens so the faeces and expelled worms may be gathered up for a period of 48 hours after the medicine has been given. If such faeces are not gathered up the animals

FOR SALE.

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

40-80 AVERY TRACTOR AND PLOW RIG. Shidler Brothers, Lake City, Kan.

GOOD FEED, SALE BARN AND GARAGE. Good, live town. Robert Smith, Harveyville, Kan.

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

HOTEL—SALE OR RENT, 18 ROOMS. Partly furnished. Address B. H. Bennett, St. Paul, Kan.

30 H. FLOUR CITY TRACTOR FOR SALE cheap, or trade for big auto, no junk. J. F. Showalter, Darlow, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—GENERAL MER-chandise stock and fixtures. Charles Schmidt, Lorraine, Kansas.

BARGAIN. 160 ACRES. 90 IN CULTIVA-tion. 1 mile from Odessa, Okla. Write to Fred A. Shulk, Odessa, Okla.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SILO FILLING outfit in good shape, first man gets barg-ain. Wm. H. Horne, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—RUMELY SPE-cial huller, Case 12 horse engine, in good shape. Price \$600. Max C. L. Krummel, Rice, Kan.

KENTUCKY NEW SORGHUM MOLASSES. 6 ten lb. pails to case, \$5.00 case. Ten case lots \$4.75. Sample mailed 5c. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

AGENTS.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. I HAVE GOOD openings for men in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Texas and other western states. Will pay a salary of \$25.00, or more, per week to men who can make good. One bank and two business references required. This work is just starting in the Western States so write today and get choice of territory. Address C. A. Nudson, 635 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED. COUNTY AGENTS write us at once for particulars of our latest improved Complete Electric System for Country Homes, Town Halls, Lodge, Church, Store, etc. We furnish 110 Volts without batteries, most simple machine made. Exclusive County rights for those that qualify. Large catalogue on request. This proposition beats selling motor cars. Write for this Agency today. K-M Supply Company, 117 East 7th St., No. AA, Kansas City, Mo.

CREAM WANTED.

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

SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME. WRIT-ing for newspapers, magazines. Exp. un-nec.; details free. Press Syndicate, 921 St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WANTED—AN 8 ROLL MAYTAG SUCCESS Shredder. Homer Thayer, Fairview, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING. DEVELOPING AND printing any roll 30c. Harley Ivey, Wil-liamsburg, Kansas.

WANT TO RENT FARM; EXPERIENCED farmer. References furnished. References required. F. E. Cochran, Conway, Kan.

TIRES. FORD \$6.50. LARGER SIZES equally low. "Wear like iron." Booklet free. Economy Tire Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

WANTED BY MARRIED MAN, FARM TO tend on shares. Owner furnish everything. 50-50 on expenses. Bert Stockwell, Havens-ville, Kan.

WANTED—MEN—WOMEN, 18 OR OVER. Government jobs. \$100 month. Big oppor-tunity for farmers. War necessitates hun-dreds appointments. Easy work. Write im-mediately for list positions. Franklin Insti-tute, Dept. G 51, Rochester, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the great-est farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

will promptly reinfest themselves by rooting around in the filth. I would suggest burning all the excreta.

It is advisable to repeat the treatment in about 10 days as it is possible that all the eggs of worms are not removed by the first treatment. In 10 days they will have hatched, and the second treat-ment usually completes a cure.

K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Much Interest in the Royal

More entries have been received for the Americal Royal Live Stock show, which will be held October 1 to 6 at Kansas City, than in any past season. Many of these are from Kansas; the state will be well represented. The show will have a higher educational value this year than ever.

ARKANSAS

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

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

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

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

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

160 A. 4 mi. R. town, 45 in cult., good imp. 130 cultivatable, good terms. \$1250, orchard, fine water. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

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

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

HOMESTEADS: Timber and cut over lands \$3 per acre, up. Improved farms \$5 per acre, up. Unlimited free stock range, fine water, no malaria, no crop failures. Write me for particulars. O. O. Smith, Everton, Ark.

Farm For Sale

I have a first and second creek bottom farm for sale, containing 227 1/2 acres, located within half a mile of a station on the M. & N. A. railroad. There is a church and school house at this station, and three-fourths of a mile of another small town, on same road, with churches and school house, several general stores, and good neighborhood. Has three houses on the place, each one has a well, barns and outhouses. The main residence has two wells, one at the horse lot and one at the house. The buildings are only in a fair state of repairs. Nice grove in front of the houses, consisting of walnut, hickory and oak. This is a good creek bottom land, about 150 acres in cultivation. Grows fine cotton and corn and has about 5 acres of Lezpedeza. This place is only eight miles from Searcy, county seat of White County. For quick sale will take \$25.00 per acre, one-third cash, other on terms at 6%.

Harry Neely, Searcy, Arkansas.

FARM LANDS

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

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Total value.....	\$1.75

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THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. F 14, Topeka, Kansas

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated Colored Enamelled Flag Pins with safety catch which we send free to all who send us 15 cents in stamps for a 3 months subscription to our big Monthly Story Paper and Family Magazine.

"Ropp's Commercial Calculator" Free

A Book of Great Value to Every Farmer

The greatest time and labor saver ever offered the American farmer. Also a great money-saver and money-maker. Shows you how to accurately and instantly figure out any problem that may come up—how to figure estimates, wages, taxes and interest on any sum of money, any number of days, at any rate—tells bushels and pounds in loads of grain; correct amount at any price; weight and prices of livestock; contents of cribs, wagons, bins, etc. It is a "lightning calculator" always ready when you want it. Bound in red cloth covers, 128 pages, pocket size. One copy of this famous book free to all who send us two 3-months subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze at 25 cents each; or sent postpaid with one yearly subscription at \$1.10. Show this copy of your paper to your friends. They will gladly give you their subscription order. Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. 561, Topeka, Kan.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Percheron Horses.

Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Oct. 4—Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 6—Russell District Stockman's Ass'n. Johnson Workman, Sec'y, Russell, Kan.
Oct. 8—E. M. Halse, Russell, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 16—Neb. Holstein Breeders, So. Omaha. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 22—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 6—Russell District Stockman's Ass'n. Johnson Workman, Sec'y, Russell, Kan.
Oct. 8—E. M. Halse, Russell, Kan.

Nov. 19—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Dec. 12—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle.

Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 6—Fred Holmman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 9—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.

Nov. 16—S. W. Mo. S. H. Breeders' Ass'n. (E. H. Thomas, Mgr.) Aurora, Mo.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 11—J. J. Willis, Platte City, Mo.

Nov. 5—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 1—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.

Oct. 8—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 12—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.

Oct. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 25—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.

Oct. 29—Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.

Oct. 30—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Nov. 6—Fred Holmman, Deshler, Neb.

Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabbath, Kan.

Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.

Jan. 23—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.

Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, (night sale), Overton, Neb.

Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 26—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.

Jan. 31—F. H. Preston, Burchard, Neb.

Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.

Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 5—R. W. Riddle & Sons, Genoa, Neb.

Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabbath, Kan.

Feb. 8—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.

Feb. 12—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.

Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 15—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Feb. 19—Thos. Stearns, Neb.

Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 21—Gillam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.

Feb. 22—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

Oct. 12—Kansas Assn., Geo. W. Ela, Sec'y. Sale at Valley Falls.

Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 5—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Feb. 9—R. C. Pollard, Nehawka, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Oct. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

Oct. 19—J. S. Barnard, Nelson, Neb.

Oct. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 24—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.

Oct. 30—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.

Nov. 1—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.

Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.

Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Nov. 6—J. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan.

Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.

Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.

Nov. 14—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

Jan. 28—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.

Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.

Feb. 6—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.

Feb. 7—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb.

Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.

Feb. 9—John Nalmen, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 9—J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.

Feb. 21—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan.

March 2—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

W. W. Otey & Sons of Winfield, Kan., are offering some choice Duroc Jersey boars sired by Otey's Dream and All Col. 2d. There are no better bred Duroc Jerseys than those offered by this firm. We recommend

this firm to any of our readers needing high class Duroc Jersey boars. When writing, please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Weddle's Poland Chinas.

Thomas Weddle of Wichita, Kan., under date of August 21 writes as follows: "My bred gilts are all gone and business has been very satisfactory since the rains. Please change my copy so as to leave out the bred gilts and 'blow' the spring boars, for I can surely deliver the goods." If you can use a high class boar at a reasonable price write Mr. Weddle at once and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Grandsons of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th.

R. T. Maurer & Co. of Emporia, Kan., are offering two grandsons of the noted Holstein bull Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. These calves are 7 and 8 months old and are out of record dams. They also offer younger bulls and registered females from 3 months old calves to mature cows. They also offer grade cows and heifers of exceptional quality. There are now between 125 and 150 head of Holsteins on the Maurer farm, over half of which are purebred. The herd is headed by Canary Mercedes Sir Wadnah. The average butter record of this bull's dam and sire's dam for a year was 1,151.26 pounds, with average milk production of 26,437.70 pounds. Note the ad in this week's issue and if interested in high class Holsteins, either purebreds or grades, write, wire or phone Mr. Maurer when you will visit his herd. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Henry Woody of Barnard, Kan., is offering some choice bred Duroc Jersey boars and gilts of spring farrow. These boars and gilts are sired by King Col. Jr. and Red Archer. This offering affords our readers an opportunity to buy Iowa bred Duroc Jersey hogs at reasonable prices. If interested, write Mr. Woody and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

W. T. Watson of Barnard, Kan., offers big type Poland China boar pigs of March farrow at reasonable prices. These pigs were sired by Giant Ben, Smooth Black Bone, the Slevens champion boar at the Omaha swine show, Chief Expansion and others. The dams of these pigs are sired by King of Wonders, Ott's King, Hadley's Wonder and other noted boars. This is the best of big type breeding. Interested readers should write Mr. Watson at once, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

C. W. Taylor of Abilene, Kan., is one of the leading farmers of Dickinson county. In the livestock business his specialty is Shorthorn cattle. He has an exceptionally good collection of breeding cows. He has used high class Scotch Shorthorns at the head of his herd for a good many years. At present he is offering his entire crop of spring bull calves. He also has two high class fall yearlings. These bulls are Scotch and Scotch topped and good colors. If you want a good calf at a reasonable price, write Mr. Taylor and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

With a great bunch of spring pigs sired by such sires as H. B. Walter's two herd sires, Eclipse Model, the line bred Grandmaster, Kansas Wonder, by Big Bob Wonder and Columbus C. by B's Columbia, and out of such dams as Forest Queen 2d, by Forest King, by King of All; B's Jumbo Girl, by Big Bob Wonder; Black Beauty, by Kansas Mow's Perfection; Starlight 3d, by Chief Price, by Chief Price Again, and others, J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan., is in line to furnish his customers with a choice bunch of pigs. Nothing but the high backed, good footed, big boned kind sent out.—Advertisement.

Kansas Holstein Meeting.

A meeting of the directors of the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas has been called to meet in the Capper building next Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. It is desired that as many of the directors attend as possible as matters of interest to the association will come before the meeting. This is fair week and all members of the association who can possibly do so should attend. Remember Wednesday, September 12, at 5 o'clock in the Capper building, corner of Eighth and Jackson, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

Visit Sunflower Herd.

Breeders of Holsteins everywhere will be glad to learn that the well known Sunflower herd is to be continued. Frank Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., has made three trips east during the summer and has assembled another foundation for the Sunflower herd that in breeding and individual merit excels anything he has ever owned. Forty head comprise this splendid new breeding herd and assembled as it was by a man of the experience of Mr. Searle should convince anyone of its real merit. To head this herd he purchased the tried herd bull, King Segis Pontiac Maia 125117, sired by King Segis Pontiac and out of a splendid A. R. O. daughter of King of the Pontiacs. This bull has a nice string of daughters to be tested this winter and he will be heard from then. Mr. Searle has for sale a string of nice heifers ready to breed this fall and a few bull calves. You are invited to visit the herd fair week.—Advertisement.

Mott & Seaborn Holsteins.

Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan., are starting their advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They offer registered cows and heifers and young bulls of serviceable ages. Also 175 head of high grade cows and heifers. Some of them are fresh now and others are to freshen in the next few weeks and practically all to be fresh this fall. Maplewood Stock Farm is located a few miles south of Herington, in Dickinson county on the "Old Trails" highway. It is a model dairy farm and the home of one of the strong herds of registered Holsteins in the West. W. H. Mott is an expert judge and public sales manager and is the live wire in the Holstein game in Kansas. Better Holsteins and more of them is his watch word and if every Holstein breeder in Kansas was as alert in the interest of the Holstein cow in Kansas as is Brother Mott it wouldn't be long until they would be talking about Kansas as the Holstein center. Look up his advertisement in this issue. He offers registered and high

grade cows and heifers. His special offer at present is a few very choice young bulls old enough for service now and this fall.—Advertisement.

High Grade Holstein Heifers.

M. A. Anderson, Hope, Kan., Dickinson county, is making a special offer in registered and high grade Holsteins for the next 60 days, to close up the partnership existing between himself and the late James B. Healey. The offering is one of real merit and prices will be made that will be attractive. The offering consists of a number of choice registered heifers out of a 40 pound bull and bred to a 40 pound bull. Also a number of young bulls of serviceable ages with A. R. O. breeding. Also 70 heifers (high grade) that will freshen in September and October. About 50 others that will freshen in November and December. Mr. Anderson is an experienced stockman and knows values and conditions probably as well as any man in the state. If you are interested in money making Holsteins, either registered or high grade, write M. A. Anderson, Hope, Kan. Shipping points either Hope or Herington, both in Dickinson county. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Southard's Great Hereford Sale.

J. O. Southard's great Hereford sale will be held at the ranch near Comiskey, Kan., (Morris county), Saturday, October 6, which is just three weeks from today. The big sale barn is being rushed to completion for this big event. And it is a big event. One hundred and twenty-five head will be sold. One hundred cows and 25 bulls. It is an offering of real merit and honest value. It will not be a fat stock show but every animal will be in good form and it is indeed an offering that every man interested in Herefords should know about. You should write for the catalog at once and plan to go to this sale. "Jake" Southard wants the farmers to attend this sale. He would like to see the entire offering distributed among the farmers who need this class of cattle more than anyone else. It is not expected that any "dizzy" heights will be attained. Mr. Southard wants his cattle to sell for all they are worth and farmers and breeders will buy them sale day at their prices. The sale follows the American Royal at Kansas City and good railroad facilities are to be had for reaching the sale. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time. If you want a catalog write J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Choice Holstein Cattle.

M. E. Peck & Son, proprietors of Oak Wood Stock Farm, Salina, Kan., are extensive breeders and developers of registered and high grade Holstein cattle. At present they have in their pastures, near Salina, 350 head of cows and heifers and about 15 purebred bulls from 1 to 2 years old. They offer for immediate sale 150 2 year old heifers (high grade) that will freshen this fall. They are decidedly choice and you will go a long ways before you find anything better. A special price will be made for the next two weeks on 100 head of fine long yearling heifers that they desire to sell at once to make room. These heifers are extra choice and will be sold below their real value if taken at once. They will be priced altogether or to suit purchaser. They also offer some choice cows that are fresh now or just about to be and others that will freshen in 40 days. In fact they have about anything you want and they are putting fair prices on all of it. They offer some very choice registered cows and the bulls are all of the best of breeding and out of choice cows and have plenty of A. R. O. backing. Write them today and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

This issue contains the announcement of the well known Rock Brook Farms, the home of good Holsteins. Just now stock of all ages is offered, including a half dozen very choice well marked young registered bulls, ready for service. They are all out of A. R. O. dams up to 30 pounds. Some choice registered bred heifers that are splendid prospects and a carload of high grade cows. Everything is sold with a federal test and very attractive prices are being made. Write at once for descriptions and prices and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

P. L. Ware & Son have for sale a very choice bunch of spring boars and gilts. They are sired by the old standby, Miami Chief, and Ware's Mo. Blue Valley. There are about 85 head to select from and by buying now you will get one of the very best. They are guaranteed in every way and the price is very reasonable. Write at once and please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Poland China Boars.

Ed Sheehy of Hume, Mo., writes that his Polands are doing just fine and he believes they are the best lot he ever raised. Ed is a good hog man and has shipped out a lot of good ones. He guarantees every one to be perfectly satisfactory and will refund your money if you think the hog is not up to your expectation. The Sheehy Polands are well bred and we recommend them to prospective buyers.—Advertisement.

For a Big International

The Preliminary Classification for the International Livestock exposition, to be held December 1 to 8 at Chicago, is ready. There has been an increase in the offerings in several departments. A copy can be obtained free on application to the International Livestock exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The interest in dairy farming is growing in Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and sows, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS by Kaw Valley Chief. Four years selling Hampshire and not one dissatisfied customer. R. T. WRIGHT, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE—Quality—Breeding Bred gilts and spring pigs either sex. Herd headed by son of the \$500 Paulsen's Model. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong, in the blood of Gen. Tipton 1877, Pat Maloy 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. E. LA, Valley Falls, Kan.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. WALTER SHAW, 2, 6, WICHITA, KANSAS Phone 3918, Derby, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

MYERSDALE FARM POLANDS Grant Joe, by Big Joe, and Myersdale King, by King Of All, in service. Fall Sale, October 7. Harry E. Myers, Gardner, Kansas

Fairview Poland Chinas Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley are the sires of the 85 topmy March pigs we offer. Prices reasonable. F. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kansas

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS for sale. Boars large enough for service. Can furnish pairs or trios not related. Address your letters to A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS February boars ready for service, also some fine April boars priced cheap in order to make room for fall farrowing. B. A. Sheehy, Route 3, Westmoreland, Kan.

Townview Polands Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7328. I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

Sheridan's Prolific Polands A few choice spring boars and gilts by H. B. Walter's two tier sires, Kansas Wonder, Eclipse Model and my good herd sire Columbus C, by B's Columbia, at farmer's prices. J. B. Sheridan, Carnegie, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLANDS Boar pigs of March farrow from the greatest boars of the breed. Giant Ben, Smooth Black Bone, Fred Elver's Champion Boar, Chief Expansion and others. Sows by King of Wonders, Ott's King, Hadley's Wonder and others. Priced right quality considered. W. T. WATSON, BARNARD, KANSAS

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

Big Type Spotted Polands Boars ready for service. Spring pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios unrelated. They have not only size but quality and from large litters. THOS. WEDDLE, R. 2, WICHITA, KAN.

Money-Making Polands Am offering an extra good bunch of spring boars that are bred right and grown for breeding purposes. J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

Courtland Herd Poland Chinas 10 Days Special Sale. Top spring pigs, pairs, trios or herds; bred gilts. All inquiries answered. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. McIntosh & Sons, Courtland, Kansas

Missouri's Best Polands Real Herd Boar Prospects and Show Gilts. 100 head, including boars and gilts by The Mint, Caldwell's Big Bob, Frazier's Timm, 10 fall gilts, by The Mint, out of Big Bob Wonder sows, to farrow next month and two fall boars, same breeding. Come and see them. Joe Young, RICHARDS, MISSOURI. Joe Sheehy

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

VON FORELL BROS. POLAND CHINAS 40 big strong spring boars. Mostly sired by ORPHAN SURE. Few by JUMBO BOB great son of the grand champion, Cladwell's Big Bob. Special prices during September. VonForell Bros., Chester, Neb.

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

SOUTHARD'S MONARCH HEREFORDS

50 choice young cows, with calves at foot and rebred to the famous Southard herd bulls and priced to interest farmers.

AUCTION SALE, OCTOBER 6, 1917

100 cows and 25 bulls—the greatest variety of breeding and the very highest quality cattle that will be offered at auction this season. For particulars address J. O. SOUTHARD, Owner, COMISKEY, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Burt Chellis, Gypsum, Kan. Registered Spotted Poland Chinas at farmers prices. Popular blood lines. Write at once. Address as above.

Immune Big Type Poland Chinas Guaranteed in every way. 75 extra good spring pigs, boars and gilts, no relation to a few good fall gilts. March boars and gilts weighing 100 to 125 pounds. Price \$25 to \$30 each for choice stock. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

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

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed immune. Choice September gilts bred to farrow in September. March boars and gilts weighing 100 to 125 pounds. Price \$25 to \$30 each for choice stock. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas

DUROC BOARS

Sired by the famous Otey's Dream and the great All Col. 2nd. Can fit the farmer and the biggest breeder in quality and prices. Write today for prices. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Duroc-Jersey Spring Boars for Sale Sired by King's Col. Jr. and Red Archer, a hog that weighed 850 lbs. I bought my sows, bred of Harry Pfander & Sons of Iowa. They have the best of breeding of the big type. Priced for quick sale. Also spring gilts for sale. HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KAN.

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

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts, from champions Defender, Illustrators, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

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

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

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

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

TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS

Service boars from 700-pound show sows at a bargain. Choice weaned pigs both sex, all registered. Pigs will be prepaid to your depot. JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, Miller County, MO.

Grandview Herd Durocs

125 springs to select from. Sired by many leading boars of the breed. Many by our great line bred KING THE COL. boar. COL. SENSATION. See our exhibit at Nebraska State Fair. Farley & Harley, Aurora, Neb.

Registered Shropshire Sheep

We have about 300 registered Shropshire ewes and rams for sale, priced from \$15 to \$35, from one to as many as you want. All buyers met at train. Call or write us. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

Percheron—Belgian—Shire Stallions and Mares

Two, three, four and five year stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal to herd sires that weigh 2300 and 2400 lbs. each on the scales.

For a remarkably high-class stallion or the choicest and heaviest class of young brood mares it will pay you to come here, where you also have the advantage of large selection. As a producer of the best specimens with size, substance and soundness, this herd has no superior in the world. Lovers of good horses enjoy a day at my farm.

Fred Chandler Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords

Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 14 months old, weighing 900 pounds. Also extra good Percheron stud colts. MORA E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.

Clear View Hereford Farm 2 BULLS 1 two year-old and 1 yearling. Both good calves. Priced to sell. C. E. Dieffenbaugh, Manager, Talmage, Kansas

Registered Herefords

Ten big, thick fleshed cows 2 to 5 yrs. Seven well grown bulls 7 to 14 mos. All priced to sell. Fred O. Peterson, R. R. 5, Lawrence, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

Chester Whites Spring pigs ready to ship. Write for catalog. White Eagle Farm, Woodland, Missouri

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

50 Pure Bred O. I. C. Pigs Sows and boars. HARRY HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

O. I. C. Registered Pigs for sale, either sex. Ready for service. Harold C. McConnell, Russell, Kansas

WESTERN HERD CHESTER WHITES 75 Spring pigs at bargain. 100 September pigs at \$10 each. Write immediately. F. C. GOKIN, Russell, Kansas

Big Mid-Summer Sale

Special prices on all ages, pigs, boars, bred gilts, tried sows. Strong in grand champion blood lines. "Callaway Bob," son of Callaway Ed, Missouri grand champion heads herd. Write or special prices, circular and photos. F. J. BREWER, Billings, Mo.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. A few good fall pigs at bargain prices. J. H. MCANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs of size and quality. Bred gilts; bred to Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Spring pigs Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

O. I. C's. FOR SALE

Sold farm and closing out entire herd to be turned in 30 days. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

MULEFOOT HOGS.

Knox Knoll Mulefoots

Just weaned. A sturdy, blocky bunch of pigs with lots of length and depth. Boars and gilts to suit. Price and catalog on request. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.

SHEEP.

Shropshire Registered Rams

For sale. I will exhibit them at the Hutchinson Kansas State Fair, September 15 to 22. JOHN COLDWATER, CHASE, KANSAS

Sheep Registered Shropshires

BEST OF BREEDING.

Rams and ewes; one or a car load. Oldest and largest flocks in Kansas. Also Jersey cattle and Percheron mares. F. B. CORNELL, M. D., Nickerson, Kansas

Lookabaugh's Second Letter

Dear Friends:

Our Beginners' Department is to teach you how to crawl, then how to walk and then how to run in the Shorthorn breeding business. This applies to the Beginner Club, to the farmers who never had any experience in livestock and who want to make the farm make more money. It is not hard to get the boys interested on the farm especially if they have something alive to work with that gets prettier every day and makes money fast. This also applies to the banker and the merchant and those who live in town and own a farm and who have so often thought that they would like to have some good registered livestock on their farm, something that they could go look at once a week and yet something that would not be a bill of expense, but a business that would make more interest on the money invested than the same number of dollars would in their bank or mercantile company. This also applies to clerks and railroad employees who are working on a salary and have a little piece of land and want to stock it up.

Why not buy a cow and pay so much a month until she is paid for? We do not say this because we particularly need the money, but we like the business. We do not mind working hard getting you interested and started when we know within a few years you will come back to us and show us how much money this cow and her female offspring have made for you, even more than your salary, and yet you had the milk for your family to use. But you say, "I did not know you milked Registered Shorthorns." We do, and you will too if you have them. I know that if the average farmer who holds only a few cows and desires their milk, cream or butter was to take some of these registered Shorthorn cows that are in our Beginners' Department and feed the calves by the end of the year from the sale of both the cream and the registered calves it would bring in a larger income than they ever received from their cows before. The Shorthorn calf develops a tendency early in life to eat the roughness and waste products of the farm and if fed a little bran or meal and a little later some oats when the calf is a year old you hardly know but that it was raised along with its mother. With reasonable care at a year old these calves will be worth from \$100 to \$150 each, and if you sell the cream you have more than the cow cost you. The heifer calves of course you want to keep and when they have matured into cows (providing you had fed them a little grain the first year and half of their life) you would never know by looking at them how they had been raised when they were calves.

Our Beginners' Department is proving a success and a benefit to all parties concerned, to the breed in general and to you who are starting, and thus of valuable lasting benefit to all of us in the future. We think more of our reputation than we do of our entire herd of cattle and we certainly are enjoying being asked questions by our customers and those who are becoming interested in Shorthorns. We want you to write us and let us know if there is anything you want to understand better, that we can tell you, or if there is any of your friends who desire to start a small herd without putting a large sum of money into the business. We are not going to give you anything but I believe we can show you how to make it, and by helping each other we help ourselves. By placing more and better Shorthorns in the Southwest we help every man who is a citizen of the Southwest.

We can sell you on six or nine months' time if desired two heifers and a bull Scotch-topped, on the milking strain, bull not related, the three for \$400. We price bulls from eleven to sixteen months old at \$150. We sell eight Scotch-topped heifers and a pure Scotch bull for \$1250; or five bred heifers and a good Scotch bull not related for \$1250; cows with calves at foot and rebred, we sell for \$250; some as cheap as \$200 and others as high as \$300 and \$400. But these are great big sixteen hundred pound cows with fine calves at their side, with an exceptionally good sire and rebred to the son of Avondale. Or we have a nice bunch of young Scotch heifers and young Scotch cows with calves at their side that we sell from \$300 to \$500 a head. We have a nice selection of fine herd bulls that will go with this class of a herd, reds, whites, or roans. If you wish we will give you a contract back for half the price you pay for any female for her calf at a year old in good condition. In other words we sell you cattle at a low rate of interest and give you an opportunity to make fifty per cent or more for them on your money. This is just to show you that we have confidence in what the cattle will do for you. If you have confidence in us and believe that we can and will start you right and stay with you through thick and thin the first few years when young breeders always need help—then place your order with us. We much prefer you to visit our farm, which the majority do. That divides the responsibility and makes it more pleasant for us both. We like to have visitors come and stay a week with us. You will get clearly familiar with the herd and our method of doing business. You will see the outstanding get of FAIR ACRES SULTAN, one of America's leading sires. You will also have the opportunity of appraising SNOWBIRD'S SULTAN (our new acquisition), THE TWIN brother to FAIR ACRES SULTAN; and AVONDALE'S CHOICE, WATONGA SEARCHLIGHT, IMPORTED DOUNE ROYALIST, and PLEASANT DALE 4th, comprising a line of herd bulls on one farm which are well worth a trip across the continent to view.

Yours for more and better Shorthorns,

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.
Late Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
RED POLLED BULL PURE BRED
two years old, for sale. Write **W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KAN.**

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

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cremo 22nd. A great 17 months old herd bull for sale. Cows and heifers. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1200 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. **Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.**

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship.
Berkshire Hogs
SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 150824, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE
170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding.
Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Mary (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. **R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.**

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, color roan, age four years. Will sell cheap or exchange for one of equal breeding.
A. R. Dieball, Elkhorn, Ellsworth Co., Kan.

SHORTHORN HERD BULL
Conqueror's Knight No. 435980, a good individual. Weight, 1900 pounds. Color, roan. Guaranteed to be a breeder. Priced right. **W. J. Weisner, Route 1, Ogden, Kansas**

Shorthorn Bargains
A fine lot of Scotch topped cows and heifers with calves at foot or in calf to the great breeding bulls, Symphony's Last and White Chief. Price \$160. Also a few bulls of serviceable age, \$140. **H. C. GRANER, LANCASTER, KAN.**

Shorthorn Steers Break World's Record
40 Shorthorn steers, weighing 1692 lbs., bred in North Dakota, fed in South Dakota, topped the Chicago market July 9 at \$14 per cwt., averaging \$236.88 per head. They were part of a shipment of 18 loads of Shorthorns, 263 head which sold for \$55,025.39, averaging slightly under \$210 per head. Market authorities pronounce this performance without a parallel for all time and regardless of breed. The Shorthorn is the breed for you.
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois

SHORTHORN BULLS
Private Sale
I am making special prices on my crop of spring calves. Also two very choice fall calves. Scotch and Scotch-topped, reds and roans.
Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe.
C. W. TAYLOR,
Abilene, Dickinson, County, Kansas

Stunkel's Shorthorns
Scotch and Scotch Topped
Herd Headed By Cumberland Diamond
A few good young bulls, some extra quality, 12 to 20 months old. Seven three year old cows bred and showing heavy also a few heifers, all strong in the blood of Star Goods or Victor Orange. Priced for quick sale.
E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas

Park Place Shorthorns
Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to rood sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 3705.
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C.A. Cowan & Son
Athol, Kansas
Breeder of Shorthorns with real size and quality.
We offer 5 bulls from 10 to 12 months old, sired by Pioneer, a grandson Avondale and White Hall Sultan. 12 bulls from 6 to 8 months by Mistetoe King, by Mistetoe Archer, a full brother to Captain Archer. Reds and roans. Out of big cows.
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Mr. Dairyman, do you Appreciate Breeding?
If you do Maplewood Holsteins will certainly interest you. Herd headed by Canary Butter Boy King, the premier bull of the West.
250 Head in the Herd—250 75 pure breds, many of them with A. R. O. records. 15 bulls ready for service now and this fall. 175 high grade cows and heifers, some fresh now and the rest to freshen this fall. For prices and descriptions address **MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KAN.**

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DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Fences STANDARD SALE at the head of the herd. **G. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS**

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100 Registered
Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602.
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Polled Durham Bulls and Shorthorn Bulls
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OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins Two bulls, seven and five months old. Both calves with A.R.O. backing. Member H. F. Asso. of Kansas. **BEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.,) Nortonville, Kansas**

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Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Assn. of Kansas. **J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.**

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For Sale: Registered Holstein Heifer
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Reg. Holsteins. The producing kind. A few bulls and heifers for sale this fall. Members H. F. Asso. of Kansas.

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers, 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
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I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf.
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Why Tredico Parathenea De Cola Should Please
Because of A.R.O. dam whose record also indicates persistency. He has growth that will distinguish him anywhere.
His sire's dam made 812 lbs. butter.
His sire is getting good individuals.
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His sire has two A.R.O. daughters of three-fourths the same blood that are fine ones.
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60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale
Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Korndyke Pontiac Arts, and King Walker. Most of the heifers are out of A.R.O. dams and the majority of our cows have A.R.O. records. They are priced right. Also a few young bulls out of A.R.O. dams.
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Special Sale for 60 Days to close up a partnership. Write me at once for descriptions and prices and full information.

Choice—registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. Due to freshen this fall.
A few choice A. R. O. bulls, old enough for service.
70 Extra Choice, heavy springing high grade heifers that will freshen September and October.
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We will sell you your choice from our herd and as many as you want. Special prices in carload lots.

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350 head yearling and two year old heifers and mature cows. Everything acclimated and tuberculin tested. A large number of them are nearly purebred. We have recently added 100 head of choice ones to the herd. 150 are very choice two year olds that will freshen this fall. Some cows fresh now and others to freshen in 40 days.

20 head of registered cows and heifers and a number of registered bulls, one and two years old. A very special offer on 100 long yearling heifers that are as good as will be found anywhere. We want to sell them at once as we need the room. Come to Salina and phone the farm and we will call for you. For further particulars address,

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Canary Paul Fobes Homestead

heads our herd of 150 head of Holstein cattle. His dam is the first cow in the world to make three records all above thirty-three pounds of butter in 7 days. Bull calves sired by him and from great producing and A. R. O. cows for sale. Can also spare a few good grade cows and heifers. All stock tuberculin tested.

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MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM

Get in line. Let your next bull be a grandson of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. We are offering two, seven and eight months old, with record dams. And many others from three to eighteen months old, with good breeding. Also a choice selection of registered females from three-months-old calves to matured cows, at bargain prices. And grade cows and heifers of exceptional quality. When in the market for real Holsteins, wire, phone or write

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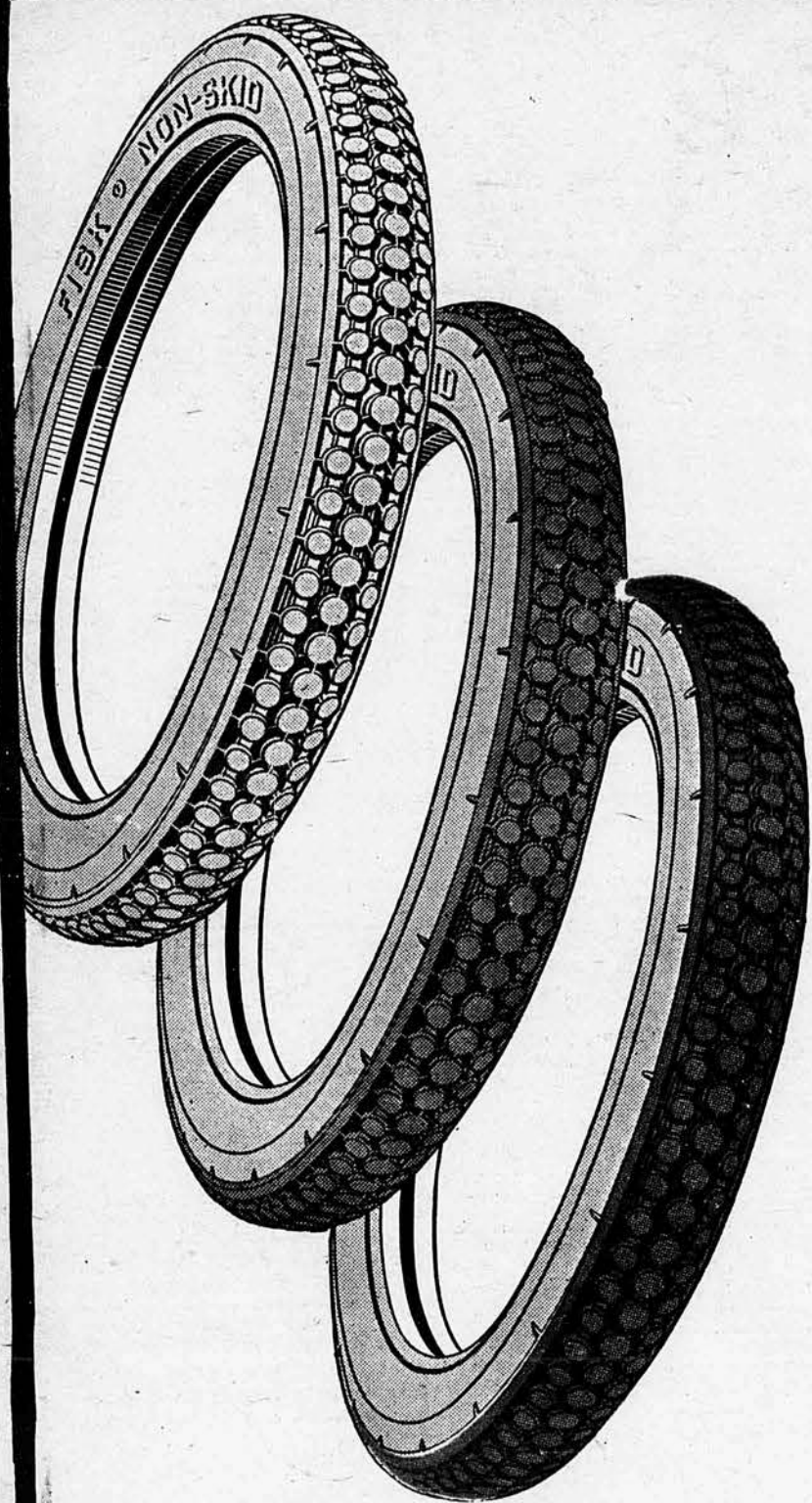
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Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.
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The "button" tread on Fisk Tires gives you real anti-skid protection ALL ways

ADDITIONAL SAFETY against side slipping is supplied by a rib of rubber extending around the whole tread, on both sides. Fisk Non-Skids are the only automobile tires that furnish such complete protection.

This graphic illustration explains Fisk Non-Skid features—protection from every direction

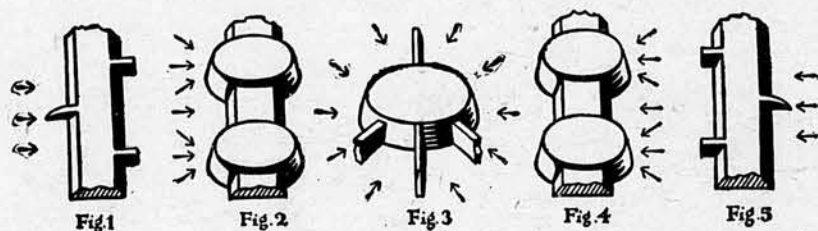


Fig. 1 is the outside rib that makes an uninterrupted counter against direct side slipping or skidding—**Fig. 5** is the same protection on the other side of the tread.

Fig. 2 is the outside row of buttons connected by a second rib of solid rubber. The buttons, which are slightly higher than the connecting rib, offer perfect resistance against skidding and because they grip the road so firmly, make the pull forward in soft ground ever so much

more positive and certain—**Fig. 4** has these identical qualities, but from the opposite directions.

Fig. 3 is the master button around which the Fisk Non-Skid tread is constructed. It supplies resistance against slipping in any direction—no matter which way there is a tendency to skid there is always a flat resisting surface to prevent that skidding, and to assist the sure forward movement of the wheel.

Buy Fisk Tires and get the real protection. Price and mileage are right. You can't buy greater dollar-for-dollar value in tire quality—and no other tire offers such safety. You can buy them everywhere.

Made in three styles—
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