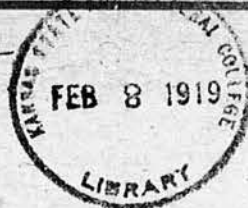


September 14, 1918

The



Vol. 48 No. 37

FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE

Hog Feeding Methods That Pay

By Frank M. Chase

PROSPECTS FOR a corn crop as short as Kansas doubtless will have this year do not encourage any particular enthusiasm among hog growers. Because the corn crop will be less than normal, however, is an added reason for giving special attention to correct methods of feeding the pigs this fall. Good methods of feeding will make the best of the corn that is actually available. Except with those farmers who are caught greatly overstocked with hogs, the difference between good and poor methods of feeding may determine whether or not a profit is made on the hog-feeding operations this year.

Under the existing labor conditions, any methods tending to reduce the amount of personal attention necessary would be very welcome in the hog lot. In this connection the self-feeding system of rearing hogs naturally receives first consideration. Even aside from the conservation of man-power, the self-feeding system is now held generally to be superior to hand-feeding. Carefully conducted experiments have proved a number of times that self-feeding of hogs means not only more economical gains, but also more rapid gains, as compared with hand-feeding, however skillfully it is performed.

In the practice of hogging down corn, the soundness of which is indicated by the many new converts to it every year, there is a good opportunity to save man labor. It also yields better results than the scoop-shovel and wagon method of getting the corn to the hogs. Hogs that have the run of the cornfield will be much healthier than those in the ordinary dry lot, they will distribute the manure more evenly than can any mechanical means, and at the same time destroy a great many weeds. For use in hogging down a field of corn the pigs should weigh at least 70 pounds apiece, and have strong, well-developed frames. Older and larger hogs may be used more advantageously, but pigs of this size will make good gains from the start. They should be prepared for the change to a full feed of new corn. The best way to do this is, before letting them have the range of the corn to be hogged down, to give them new corn in gradually increasing amounts, preferably with the stalks, from the field into which they are to be turned later. Sows intended for breeding purposes should not be turned into the cornfield until the other hogs have cleaned it up quite thoroly, for the reason that they may become too fat for the best results as mothers of the next pig crop.

A permanent hog-tight fence is unnecessary around the field to be hogged down. Twenty-six-inch woven wire stretched between tightly-set corner posts, and stapled lightly to small stakes set alternately along it every rod or two, will be sufficient to keep the hogs from exploring the community in general. Many farmers use no stakes or posts at all between the corner posts, but tie the wire to every fourth or fifth hill of stalks; the ears should be removed from these stalks, so there will be no reason for the hogs to break them down.

No corn will be wasted in this method of feeding, provided the hogs are not allowed to run in the field when the ground is muddy, or more corn is given the hogs than they can take care of during the fattening season. An acre of 40 bushels-to-the-acre corn usually will carry 14 or 15 hogs having an average weight, at the beginning, of from 125 to 150 pounds, for about one month. Corn yielding 50 bushels to the acre will carry 18 or 19 hogs, 60 bushel corn 21 or 22 hogs, and 70 bushel corn 26 or 27 hogs, of the same weights as given for about the same length of time.

But corn alone, even when fed under the highly favorable conditions of the hogging-down method, is insufficient to put the best gains on the pigs. This is because corn itself does not supply all of the essential food nutrients in the right proportions for making the most rapid growth in hogs. Corn, which is

rich in carbohydrates, needs to be fed in connection with high-protein feeds. The supplying of these protein feeds is one of the finest points of hog feeding, and the place where many hog raisers make either a profit or a loss on their season's business.

Providing the protein thru forage as largely as possible is unquestionably the best way in which the farmer may balance the hog's corn ration. But even when pigs have the run of good alfalfa, clover or rape pasture, the leading forage crops for hogs, they need small amounts of a high-protein supplement. In proportion to their weights, young pigs have a much greater need for protein than older ones. The stomachs of pigs are too small to hold enough forage to supply them with all of the protein which they need for best results. In a test to determine the value of adding tankage to the corn ration of pigs having access to Red clover pasture, the Iowa Experiment station found that the tankage added to the cost of producing a hundredweight of pork; but that gains were made faster, especially as the hogs gained in size and the clover pasture became shorter.

When fed in connection with alfalfa or rape pasture, both of which contain more protein than Red clover, the value of the tankage is not so great, but it will pay well even then. The more that hogs and corn are worth, the more valuable is the feeding of tankage. The ideal plan is to provide all of the necessary protein possible in the forages, making up the difference with the tankage, or other high-protein supplement. If caught without the forage to feed in connection with the corn, whether hogged down or hand-fed, it will pay to use the tankage anyway, and resolve to have the pasture for the next season without fail.

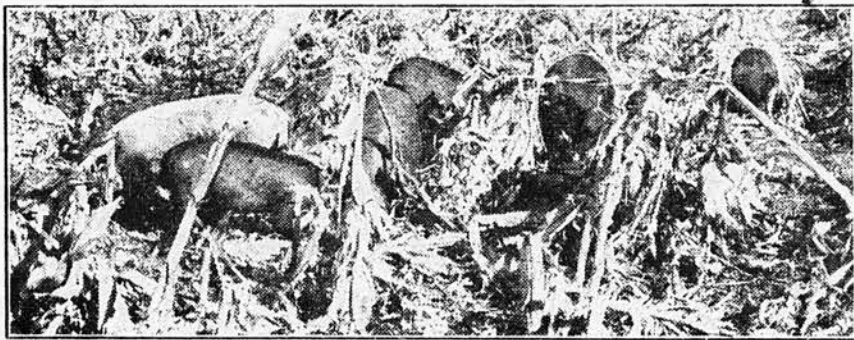
A condition serving to increase the importance of having homegrown protein feeds on the hog farm is the difficulty that many farmers have in obtaining tankage this fall. Shorts, middlings and oil meal are also hog feeds that are not as easily obtained as they are usually. The United States Department of Agriculture is urging the use of fish meal, as a substitute for tankage, where it is obtainable. Hog-feeding experiments conducted by the department with fish scrap, which heretofore has been used as a fertilizer, indicate that a meal made from it yields results similar to those obtained from the feeding of tankage. Several of the state experiment stations are also testing this product for hog feeding. Owing to the transportation situation, however, it is improbable that fish meal can be fed economically in Kansas.

For the Kansas hog grower who cannot get his usual supply of tankage for feeding this fall and winter, probably the best way to get the necessary protein in the swine rations is to feed alfalfa hay. There are two ways in which this hay can be successfully fed—in small racks placed in protected sheds where the hogs may have free access to it, and by grinding it and feeding it in self-feeders or soaked in the form of thick slop. Usually the last cutting of alfalfa is saved for hog feeding, but for fear this cutting cannot be harvested in good condition, on account of weather conditions, a sufficient amount of the second and subsequent cuttings should be saved to supply enough feed for the hogs.

As with the feeding of corn by the hogging down system, tankage and the other supplementary feeds are best allowed the hogs by the free-choice method. The excellent results obtained from the use of self-feeders for virtually all hog feeds and with all but the young pigs, seem to indicate that the hog knows its requirements in feeds from day to day better than its owner; and, if given access to the different feeds, will consume them in proportions yielding better results than when the feeder apportions their share of the different feedingstuffs in accordance with hard and fast rules.



Don't Forget the Big State Fair at Hutchinson, September 14

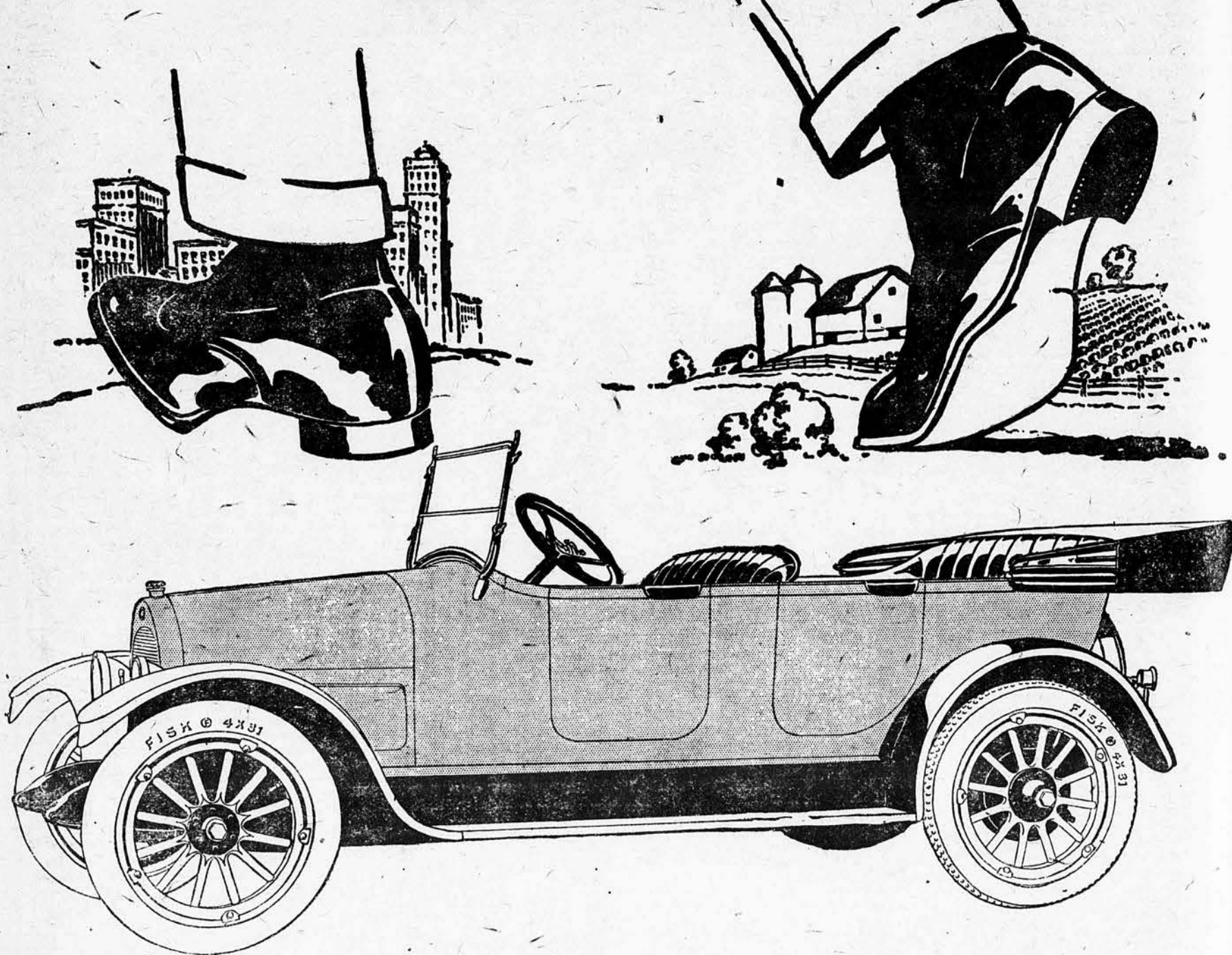


If Handled Properly Hogs Will Make Better Gains When Allowed to Harvest Their Own Corn Than if Hand-fed

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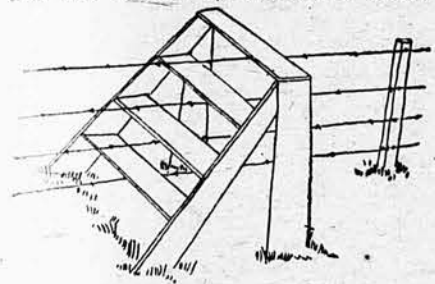
Many Time and Labor Savers Can be Had with but Little Effort and at only a Small Cost to Any One Handy with Tools

Arranged By John W. Wilkinson
Associate Editor

ONE WAY OF relieving the labor shortage is found in the use of labor saving machines of various kinds. Many readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze have sent this paper a large number of suggestions for simple devices that they have used to shorten and lighten the hours of labor on the farm and in the home. Most of these are very inexpensive and can be made out of pieces of scrap lumber and other waste material, and with but very little trouble. There are many other devices just as good as those given on this page and we shall be pleased to receive additional suggestions. Send pencil drawings and brief descriptions of all devices submitted.

A Time Saving Stile

A stile is easily made and saves time and trouble in crossing a fence.

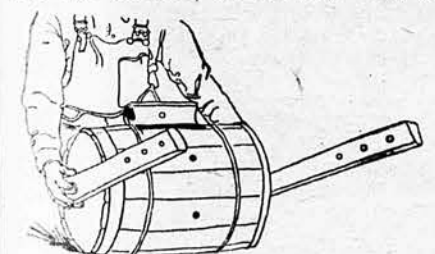


A Good Stile.

The same steps are used for ascending and descending. D. V. Holmes, Oakwood, Okla.

A Good Peanut Planter

A fairly good peanut planter for use in a furrow can be made from a strong nail keg. Run an axle thru the center of the two ends. Attach a strip to each end of the axle to run up to the cultivator beams and clamp there, so keg will roll in front of shovels. Cut a

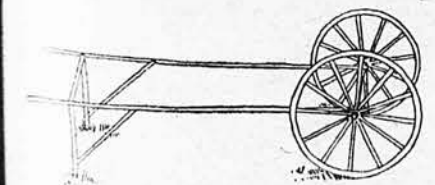


A Good Peanut Planter.

small hinged trap door on circumference of keg, to put in the seed. Bore 1/2-inch holes around middle of keg, as far apart as nuts should be dropped, or about every 8 or 10 inches. Some rods should be passed thru axle, to stir the nuts up as the keg revolves. Peanuts should be covered about like cotton seed—not as deep as corn. Rows should be 32 to 42 inches apart, and nuts about 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. Parsons, Kan. T. M. Jeffords.

Corn Husking Rack

This device is very convenient in husking corn. The fodder can be placed on this rack to save kneeling and stooping. The two wheels should be on a 2 1/2-foot axle to which is attached the 8 foot handles properly braced to prevent spreading. Such a rack may be wheeled from shock to shock very



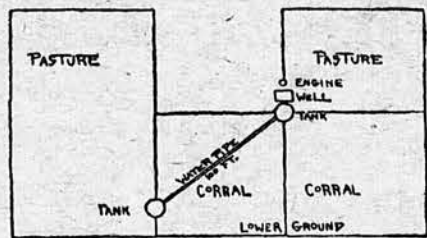
Two Wheel Rack.

Easily, and the twine is carried in a box on the frame. Hugh Daly, Clearwater, Kan.

Plan for Watering Stock

I wish to show you how I water my stock. The engine pumps the water in

the first tank, and from there it flows into the second which is 3 feet lower than the bottom of the first tank. I

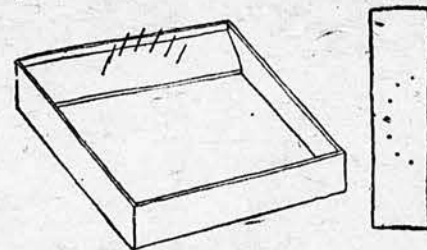


Plan for Tank and Pipe.

use a gallon sirup pail for a float and press the lid on firmly, making it airtight. Then I wire it to the cut-off placed in the bottom of the tank making the wire the right length to let the tank run full. Samuel Sheets, Madison, Kan.

A Peanut Puller

The big cut shows the complete puller while the smaller one shows how the holes are bored for the spikes. Take a 2 by 6 and bore holes 3/8 inch apart with a bit about the size of a 20-penny spike. The row of holes is about 8



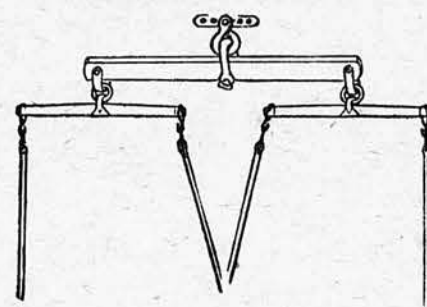
A Simple Peanut Puller.

inches long. Drive 20-penny spikes into these holes. Make a box 3 feet square and cut the 2 by 6 to put into it with a slant of about 45 degrees. Rake the plant over these and the peanut falls into the box. D. V. Holmes, Oakwood, Okla.

Makes Them Pull Together

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

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



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

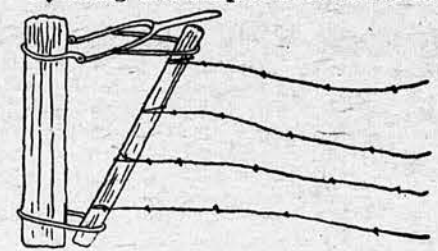
Device for Wire Gate

In localities where barbed wire is extensively used, it has been found difficult to close the gates sufficiently tight to make sure of their keeping out stock.

The device represented in the picture succeeds by being permanently fastened on a rigid post. It consists of three flat pieces of iron, possibly reclaimed from a discarded buggy tire, all shaped like the letter U. The one in the center represents a handhold. The one on the right is hinged midway on both sides of the center piece and passes

around top of first panel-post of gate. The one on the left is nailed to gate-post and also connected by rivet hinge to center piece. The center piece is drawn back over the post by grasping handhold and pulling over the post, making an eccentric self-lock. This brings panel upright and close to post. In opening the gate, reverse action, which slackens the wire.

By using this simple invention at no

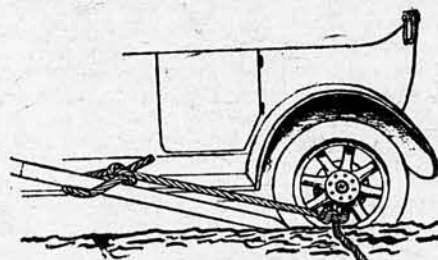


Handy Device for Gates.

cost but a nickel's worth of rivets and a few minutes' time, the owner is relieved of the exasperation of opening and closing the barbed wire gate, and achieves a stock-proof fence. Aurora, Colo. Joseph E. Peterson.

Lifts Car from Mudhole

Anyone who has run into a mudhole so deep that the car would not budge will appreciate this plan of helping the car lift itself out of the trouble. Force the end of a plank as far under the front of the wheel as possible then tie a strong rope around the plank (every motorist should have a rope in his comfort kit), then snub the rope tightly around a spoke of the

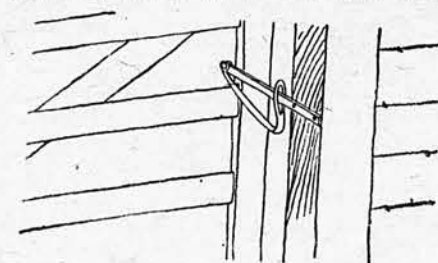


mired wheel. Start the engine slowly, throw the gear in low and watch the wheel walk up the plank. J. W. G.

Lock for Farm Gate

This lock works automatically upwards by pressure of the gate, and drops back to place when the gate strikes the post, thus effectually locking the gate. There is no danger of the lock's unfastening, since its own weight keeps it in position, and lifting is required to re-open the gate.

The device shown in the cut is shaped like the figure 4, and it consists of two pieces of iron. The first piece is 1/2 by 1 1/2 by 15 inches, with one hole in the extreme end, and two holes 4 inches apart at the other end, and large enough to admit spikes for fastening to a post. The second piece of iron is lighter than the first and about 12 inches long. It is bent at 7



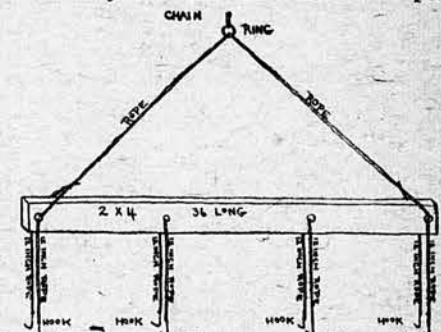
Self Adjusting Gate Lock.

and 5 to an acute angle forming a figure 4, with a slot cut in the 5-inch end to allow an upward movement. The 7-inch end is split and curled over at point of 4, in order to admit the horizontal iron having the hole in the end so that a rivet can connect both. The large iron is slipped thru slot before the

ends are riveted and spiked to the post. This device is so easily worked that a child or a person on horseback can open the gate, which locks itself behind him. Joseph E. Peterson, Aurora, Colo.

Adjustment for Hay Rope

I read in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze that you were having trouble with your hay rope. If you will tie one end to a tree or something solid and put a swivel pair of wire stretchers on the other end, pull up tight and leave for an hour or so, then repeat several times you will have a rope that will not kink and twist. The swivel in the stretchers will leave the twist out and lengthen the rope. The illustration shows how we take baled hay into the loft with the rope.

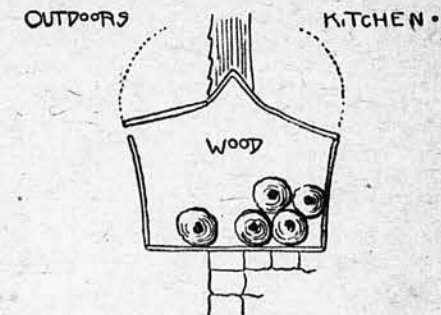


Plan for Hay Rope.

We take eight bales at a time on the rope pulley by using a piece of chain to leave out as we put the tiers of bales in the barn. By using 12-inch ropes the hooks will not tangle. F. L. Wingard, Independence, Kan.

Kitchen Wood Box

This wood box is filled from the outside of the house. It saves coming into the house with muddy feet or

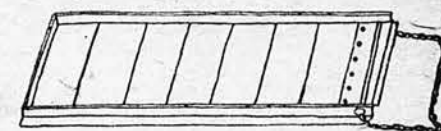


A Kitchen Convenience.

opening the door on cold, stormy days. Oakwood, Okla. D. V. Holmes.

Serviceable Drag

Here is a drag for moving large stoves, stumps, or barrels of water.

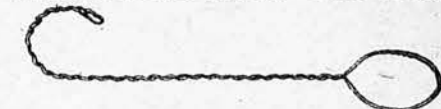


A Good Farm Drag.

The ordinary drag is 32 inches wide and 7 feet long. D. V. Holmes, Oakwood, Okla.

Lawn Weed Cutter

Take a smooth fencing wire, cut 4 1/2 feet long and bend in the middle by twisting around a post. Form a loop



A Weed Cutter.

at the end for a handle. Use by swinging swiftly over the tops of weeds and grass, and it will cut them evenly. You can swing it both ways with a long sweep of the arm. B. M. Henderson, R. 5, Perry, Okla.

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Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Poultry.....G. D. McCluskey

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

What to do With the Kaiser

THE Oskaloosa Independent quotes Tom Botkin, secretary of state, as having had an agreement with me as to what should be the proper disposition to make of the German kaiser and other responsible leaders of the German empire. According to the Independent Secretary Botkin says that he and I agreed that the kaiser and a number of others should be executed by order of the allied conquerors.

I have made no such agreement. I am not in favor of disposing of the German emperor and the leaders of the military Junker crowd in that way. To back them up against a wall and shoot them would not cause them a great deal of suffering, and it would make martyrs of them in all probability in the eyes of the German people. Not that they do not deserve to be shot; that is too small a punishment, but the after effects should be considered. I have always believed that Charles I deserved all he got, but it was a political blunder for Cromwell to sever Charles's cocoon from the rest of his body. It shocked the English people who, no matter whether they were followers of the king or followers of Cromwell, for the most part down in their hearts cherished a sort of reverence for the person of the king. To see him beheaded like a common criminal jarred them while it aroused a most bitter hatred of Cromwell and his followers in the hearts of the royalists.

James II deserved killing fully as much as Charles, but the English people took a much more politic and sensible way in getting rid of him. They just sent him out of the country. He went over to France, where under the protection of Louis XIV he plotted in a feeble sort of a way but never got anywhere. After awhile he wore out his welcome. Louis was tired of him and the British people had no use for him, but if he had been beheaded these same English people would have made a lot of fuss over it and probably restored the Stuarts to power.

Here is what I should do with the kaiser and his military and civil advisers if I had the power: First; I should select an island several hundred miles from the lines of ocean travel. This island should be selected with considerable care. It should not be so much of a desert that it would be incapable of cultivation, but it should be so near that it would require constant care and labor to make it produce enough food to sustain the lives of say 2,000 persons. It should be subject to great extremes of temperature, hot as Hades in the summer and cold as the Arctic regions in the winter. All the drinking water on the island should be rather strongly impregnated with gypsum. There are a number of streams in Barber county in which the water is about the proper mixture. People get accustomed to this water in course of time, but I have never known any one who grew to love it. To this island I should transport about 500 or possibly a few more than that of the German leaders. The selections should be made with discrimination, but of course the number should include the kaiser and his six sons; also all other male members of the Hohenzollern family. It should also include all the leading German military men, von Hindenburg, von Falkenhayne, von Ludendorff, von Mackensen, von Tirpitz, von Bernhardt, and in fact all of the German generals at least down to the rank of brigadier inclusive. It might be well to include all the German colonels and while I was about it I think perhaps I should gather in the German majors. I should also include all the German professors who have promulgated the infamous doctrines taught by Nietzsche and Treitschke. Also all of the German preachers who have preached the doctrine that German might makes right, and that God is standing with Germany in this war. There should also be a large number, I could not just at present say how many, of civilians who have been and are the aiders and abettors of the pan-German militarists. Perhaps the crowd might be swelled to a couple of thousand before the selections were all made. If so I should try to select an island capable of sustaining that many if they worked hard and lived sparingly.

All these men would be transported to this semi-desert island. No women should be permitted to go. The enforced colony would be supplied sufficient tools to cultivate the land. There would be

no improved machinery or horses allowed there. The work would have to be done wholly by hand. For dwellings the exiles could make themselves dugouts which would be comfortable but not elegant. No reading matter would be permitted. The kaiser and his Junker crowd at such times as they were not digging to produce enough to live on, would be permitted to reflect on their past sins. Here, shut off from all intercourse with the rest of the world, these malefactors would be required to spend the rest of their days. If they wanted to make the kaiser the ruler of the outfit well and good, but my opinion is that Bill and his sons would have to get down and dig like the rest. About once in two years a ship would be sent, not for the purpose of rendering the colony any aid or comfort but just to make sure that none of them had gotten away. Perhaps it would be better to make the trips oftener, as there would be a possibility that some tramp ship might come along and rescue them. However, they would not be provided any money, and their only clothing would be fragrant William goat skins sewed together with leather thongs.

Here, these men who planned either to rule the world or destroy it, would be made to live and eat their hearts out. One other thing I should require: A copy of Bernhardt's book, "Germany and the Next War" would be sent with the crowd and Bernhardt should be required to read to the others his description of the glories and benefits of war, until in their weariness and desperation the rest of them would rise and smite him. This book would provide the only exception in the way of reading matter.

Death would, of course, soon begin to reduce the colony. Say there were 2,000 to start with; in 10 years the number would be reduced to perhaps 1,500 and a third of them would be insane. In 20 years there would be but a feeble remnant, possibly 400 or 500, most of them mumbling, chattering imbeciles.

It is my opinion that the German people, once rid of these evil leaders, would begin to see the error and utter folly of the German military idea, and would build for themselves a progressive, free republic from which the diabolical doctrines which have caused this world wide calamity would be eliminated forever.

I do not know, of course, what punishment will be dealt out to the criminals who have plunged the world into war. I fear they will be let off lightly, and if so justice will not be done. A few weeks ago 100 leaders of the I. W. W. were convicted in the United States court in Chicago. I believe the verdict was just, and that the penalty meted out by the court was none too great. But neither Haywood nor any other of these I. W. W. leaders ever was guilty of a thousandth part of the crime of the kaiser of Germany or of any one of his Junker advisers. To let them go free while lesser criminals are severely punished would be miscarriage of justice; but then, I regret to say, there are many miscarriages of justice in this world.

Hope in Russia

Only one hope is left for Germany, and that is Russia. The Lenin-Trotsky organization, it can scarcely be called government, is now openly hostile to the allies. These leaders have yielded to every demand made by Germany, and so far as they can they will aid the government of the kaiser. It is entirely useless, therefore, to place any dependence on them or to temporize with them. The allies must intervene with all the force possible. They have gone far enough to incur all the hostility they can incur from the Bolsheviks, but they have not yet sent enough force to insure a victory over them. So far it would seem that the allies have acted like a man who goes among gun men with a 22 revolver. He has just enough weapon to excite hostility but not enough for aggressive or defensive purposes. It is evident, however, that our own administration at Washington, which was very reluctant to send an armed force to Russia is beginning to see that this is not a case for half way measures. The Bolsheviks are not going to co-operate with us. They have made their deal with Germany and are looking to it to bolster them up and keep them in power. Either the allies will send enough military force into

Russia to dominate the situation in conjunction with the anti-Bolshevik elements in that country, or the Bolshevik government will become an open ally of Germany, and that may mean great prolongation of the war. Germany must get control of Russia in order to escape overwhelming defeat, and unless the allies get into Russia in force Germany may get that control.

Japan and the United States should send at least three quarters of a million troops into Russia at once, and Great Britain should send in by way of Archangel as many as can be spared. These acting in conjunction with the already formidable opposition to the Lenin-Trotsky government can overthrow that government and establish a reasonable, liberal government in its stead. Next spring, if the war lasts that long, Russia would be in pretty fair fighting trim and able to make a great deal of trouble for Germany. That would mean the speedy ending of the war, for the overwhelming defeat of Germany on the West front is now assured. What the allies do in Russia within the next two months is of vital importance.

Lands for Returned Soldiers

Franklin Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has presented to the President and Congress a comprehensive plan for the reclamation of lands to be distributed after the War to returned soldiers. Of the lands embraced in the plan are some 15 million acres capable of irrigation, between 70 and 80 million acres of swamp lands to be drained and approximately 200 million acres of cut over or logged-off lands.

Congress is asked to appropriate 1 million dollars or so much as may be necessary in making a comprehensive survey and study of the unused lands of the country to be put under cultivation according to Secretary Lane's plan. The purpose is excellent. It will open up a new empire so to speak of waste lands capable of supporting in comfort at least 2 million families or 10 to 12 million people. Here is an opportunity for the government to try out the great corporation farm idea which has been floating round in my head for some time. I have written Secretary Lane about it and hope to get him interested.

Corporation Farming is Coming

There must be a revolution in our methods of farming. The old, haphazard methods must give way to business methods. The farmer today sells at retail and buys at wholesale. He raises the raw product, pays the freight on it to the place of manufacture and back to his own place, together with two or three or more middlemen's profits. His products should be manufactured at home and he should be interested financially in the manufacture.

The great corporation farm is coming. The returned soldiers would be the ideal material out of which to organize the corporation centers. They will have learned the value of discipline and order. They will be courageous, patriotic and enterprising. In the center of these corporation farms will be built up beautiful cities of from 10,000 to 20,000 people with not a pauper among them and not a hovel. Every dwelling will be modern and beautiful and comfortable. Farming will become a business, not a gamble. The evil of landlordism will be abated. The deterioration of the soil will cease and farming will become the most attractive and the most profitable business in the world.

Hard Blow for the I. W. W.

After a trial lasting more than four months 100 I. W. W. leaders were convicted in Chicago the other day by a jury after deliberating only a little over an hour. The leaders have been sentenced to serve 20 years in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth while the others received lesser sentences ranging down to a few days in one case. In addition to the imprisonment Haywood, generally known as the king of the I. W. W., was fined \$20,000. Other leaders also were fined. Even the attorney for the defense acknowledged that his clients received a fair trial and only expressed surprise that all were convicted.

The trial and conviction of these men show the needlessness of mob law. If the courts do their

duty punishment will be dealt out according to forms of law. The I. W. W. really has no excuse for existence in a free country like this. It well might have an excuse for existence in a country ruled by an autocratic tyrant but not in the United States.

What I wish, however, to emphasize especially is that mob law is not necessary in dealing with I. W. W. agitators. Any fair minded jury will convict if the evidence will warrant such action. The fact is that the mob is guilty of the very offense it charges against the I. W. W.

Complaints of Careless Neighbor

The following letter came to hand a few days ago:

We have been subscribers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and various Capper papers for many years and often have advertised in them, but never before asked a favor of you. Now I am going to ask one, not alone for myself, but for my community and other communities situated like ours. Your papers are always fighting for good causes and while this may seem unimportant to you, it is not so to us. We always have had a very thrifty little community with well farmed land and good roads and most of us take pride in keeping the roadside and fences free from weeds, but several years ago one man sowed some alfalfa seed that had Russian thistle seed with it and raised a crop of Russian thistles. He was requested to pull up the weeds or rid his farm of them, but he refused and the township board hired men who went in and cleaned up his farm, but of course they missed a few and he has let them multiply and scatter ever since. We, his neighbors, are caused infinite trouble with the weed because of his carelessness. He now has tenants on his farm and they do nothing to keep the thistles down. We have woven wire fences, and these thistles blow over and lodge in them until they weight them down. We always have rotated crops and thus kept up the soil, but this fall we are compelled to plow the ground in order to kill the thistles, when we should have left it for corn or oats. When it is so very necessary to conserve labor and raise good crops I think it is simply a crime for a few lazy and slovenly farmers to be permitted to cause everyone else so much trouble. If everyone would keep his own farm clean, in a few years there would be no Russian thistles to fight. As I understand it the law says this weed must be destroyed and surely it is the duty of officials to see that the law is obeyed. To say they haven't time is a very poor excuse. I have been living on this farm a good many years and we have kept our place clear, with the neighbor across the road seeding our fields for us, but it is mighty discouraging to work that way.

The law in regard to the eradication of the Russian thistle is plain and the duty of the county commissioners and township officers is clear. If they fail and refuse to do their duty under the law they may be ousted from office. Speaking of the Russian thistle, however, there has been in at least a part of the state a considerable change of sentiment in regard to it. Out in Western Kansas during the excessively dry years the Russian thistle was about the only thing that continued to grow and in many cases it supplied practically all the winter feed for the stock. If cut at the right time it is a nutritious feed and cattle are fond of it. Of course where it is permitted to ripen before being cut it is of little or no value as feed and is a terrible nuisance. I infer from the letter I received that it is not used for feed in the writer's neighborhood and is of course a terrible pest.

Called Down by Strategist

A few days ago in a street corner conversation I denied your right to criticize the apparent delay on the part of General Foch to engage in an offensive against the Huns, asserting that your military requirements were not such as to justify what you were talking about. You little knew that I received a military education and I laughed in my sleeve at your wise comments on military matters. I find in an old number of The Earth, formerly edited by our friend Vandegrift, a copy of a letter written by me to Colonel Waldo E. Ayer, formerly stationed here with the Kansas National Guard, which will show that I know something regarding military science and tactics, having studied the question.

Please read what I told Colonel Ayer, and hereafter you may have a higher respect for my expressions on military matters. WM. R. SMITH.

It may not be generally known, in fact I did not myself know until within the past few days that Judge Smith had made a profound study of military strategy in all its multiplied ramifications, but I now learn that sometime ago he communicated this fact to our Kansas military department in the following letter addressed to Col. Waldo E. Ayer formerly assigned as instructor for the Kansas National Guard. The letter follows and explains itself:

My dear Colonel Ayer: I read herewith General H. W. Halleck's work on "Military Art and Science" which I shall thank you to present to General Martin (with appropriate remarks), to be held by him in trust for the sole use and benefit of the officers of the Kansas National Guard.

My military education was obtained from a six-week study of this volume at the Kansas State Agricultural college. In that time I became proficient in all branches of warfare, including strategy of the most subtle and evasive kind. The book teaches how far a cavalry horse can travel and what a bale of hay; also how to tell a hostile force in the distance and what to tell it.

By this authority, my companions in arms and I learned to make vicious but orderly assaults on the overwhelming forces supposed to be concealed in the fields of corn, next to the public road between Manhattan and Fort Riley. Our heroic performance gained great applause from the farmers of two counties, all due to a strict adherence to the book laid down by General Halleck.

My militia officer, who has planned a campaign that failed, may take courage; for he can

find here the cause of his defeat and avoid its repetition. No repulse is possible if the formulas laid down by General Halleck are observed and carried out. Extreme precaution should be taken, however, to prevent the enemy from getting hold of the book, in which case the battle would be a draw.

I part with this volume in the interest of universal peace, which can be secured only by high proficiency in military art, and feel assured that by the aid of this treatise, both as a sword and shield, the diligent officer who studies its pages and puts in practice the teachings of the author, will see the doors of the Hall of Fame swing open in his direction and the niches therein yawn for his statue.

WM. R. SMITH.

Far be it from me to immodestly boast of my ability as a military strategist, as does Judge Smith, but I may be permitted to call attention to the fact that as soon as General Foch following my suggestions, attacked instead of standing on the defensive, the world sees what happened. Judge Smith, like Halleck, is expert only in defensive warfare. He has never yet conducted a great offensive campaign and for that reason his opinion concerning the manner in which an attack should be made on a wide scale is almost without military value. It was not my purpose to speak of this weakness in strategy on the part of Judge Smith, but he has brought it on himself.

Kansas Fire Insurance Rates

I am in receipt of a communication from Carey J. Wilson, superintendent of the Kansas insurance department, complaining about a statement made by one of the candidates for the office of insurance commissioner in his political advertisement which reads as follows:

In 15 years the fire insurance trust has caused rates on farm property to increase nearly 100 per cent.

In refutation of this statement Superintendent Wilson makes the following statement: The stock fire insurance company farm rates for frame shingle roof dwellings and barns occupied by the owner in 1903 were for one year, 60 cents; three years, \$1.25; five years, \$2. The present rate is, one year, 70 cents; three years, \$1.40; five years, \$2.25. The additional charges for tenant occupancy have not been changed.

The annual rate for grain in 1903 was \$1. as against \$1.10 now, but when the grain is written for a less period than a year, then the present rate is much lower. For instance, under the 1903 rate, to carry \$1,000 for 60 days, which is the present minimum term, would cost, under the 1903 rates, \$10; under the present rates, \$3.30.

The yearly rates on ordinary livestock in 1903 were for one year, \$2; three years, \$4; five years, \$6. The present rate is, one year, \$1.10; three years, \$2.20; five years, \$3.30.

There has been no change in farm tornado rates. That your readers may know something more about fire insurance rates, that is, what is being paid by farmers in other states, I have prepared this table:

States.	1-year rate.	3-year rate.	5-year rate.
Kansas .....	.70	\$1.40	\$2.25
Missouri	1.00	2.00	3.00
Certain counties in southeast part of Missouri.....	1.25	2.50	3.75
Northern Illinois .....	.75	1.50	2.25
Illinois—			
First group of counties....	.90	1.80	2.70
Second group of counties....	1.00	2.00	3.00
Third group of counties....	1.30	2.60	3.90
Indiana, North part .....	.60	1.20	2.50
(Installment plan only.)			
Indiana, South part .....	.75	1.50	3.00
Iowa .....	.65	1.25	2.00
Nebraska, East half .....	.60	1.20	1.75
Nebraska, West half .....	.75	1.50	2.25
South Dakota .....	.65	1.25	2.00
Colorado	1.00	2.00	3.00
Oklahoma	1.00	2.00	3.00
Texas	1.40	2.80	4.20
Kentucky	1.10	2.20	3.30
Tennessee	1.25	2.50	5.00

(On installment plan only.)

The foregoing table shows that Kansas has much better rates than the states to the east, west and south of us, but slightly higher than the rates in a part of the states to the north of us. The experience of the companies in these states is such that the rates will have to be increased. Judging from the facts shown in the table, are not the farmers of Kansas to be congratulated? Are not the administrative officers of the state to be commended?

The farm mutuals with less favorable policy provisions are considering seriously an advance in rates. Their experience during the last five years shows that they are making slow progress in the accumulation of reserves. More generous interpretation of the policy contract in the event of a loss and more liberal settlement of partial losses in a large measure account for the increase in losses in the later years. This policy is not to be condemned.

That farm insurance is not profitable to stock companies is evidenced very forcefully by the fact that out of 95 stock fire companies licensed to do business in the state, less than 20 per cent of them are writing farm business. A study of the experience of the leading farm fire writing companies of the state shows conclusively that for the five years ending December 31, 1917, they had made no profit whatsoever on their farm fire underwriting.

When a line is unprofitable it is the privilege and the right of a company to cease writing such line. Only this year one of the largest writers of farm business in this state stopped. Others have ceased writing in certain portions of the state.

A Word to Democrats

A Kansas teacher who spent six years in the South sends the following communication:

In view of the coming election I wish to say a word concerning conditions which I found in the South during my six years' residence there. The population in the section in which I lived was made up largely of people from all parts of the South and I found to my surprise that the hatred and bitterness engendered by the Civil War was still alive in the hearts of old and young of all classes.

When President Wilson was making his cam-

paign the papers blazed forth such headlines as "Elect a Democratic President and Get a Seat in the Band Wagon for Every Man, Woman and Child in the South." At the time such statements seemed rather puerile and ridiculous but later developments seem to prove that these editors knew what they were talking about.

The fact that the chairmen of all the important committees in Congress are Southern Democrats; the price fixing on wheat and not on cotton; the establishment of the majority of the army camps in the South; the elevation in military rank of Southern men of mediocre ability; the encouragement of the use of the Southern product, tobacco, in the army, all go to show that there has been sectional discrimination. In these times we have a right to demand equality of government for the entire nation. It seems evident that it will be economic suicide for Northern states to send Democratic representatives to Congress this fall.

A TEACHER.

I do not know how much there is to the assertion of this teacher that a feeling of bitterness toward the North still is common in the South. I am of the opinion that this feeling has pretty largely died out especially since we have gotten into the War, but there is no sort of doubt that when it comes to the distribution of government official bacon the South has gotten much the best of it. There can be no valid reason given for regulating the price of wheat and refusing to fix the price of cotton, which is a necessity as well as wheat. There can be no excuse either for the comparatively low tax placed on tobacco. These discriminations have been brought about because of the political power of the Southern representatives.

Personally, it seems to me that it would have been smarter politics for the Administration to have insisted that the same rule should be applied to Southern raised products as to Northern, for no matter what course the Administration might pursue the South is perfectly safe for the Democratic party anyway and certainly it would have made the Administration more popular in the wheat growing states.

Making It Hot for Traitors

Pure cussedness as a cult cannot thrive in the United States any more than lustful murder, the cult of the Hun. The I. W. W. doctrine of fly-by-night anarchy is as foreign to the Yankee spirit as the savagery of Prussianism. But if ever the seeds of destruction, terrorism and death could be implanted among America's teeming and tolling millions, this was the time of all times for the I. W. W. to do it while the hardships of existence and the rapacity of profiteers might be supposed to have goaded the lowest paid labor and the slowest thinking man into fury, and while the government was struggling with its mighty task.

Yet this demoniacal treason failed utterly. To organize devilry, and then run amuck, not only did not appeal to the American workingman's commonsense but aroused his active antagonism, as when last autumn a community of Kansas farmers gave a band of these agitators such a scare as made them glad to get out of the state with a whole skin.

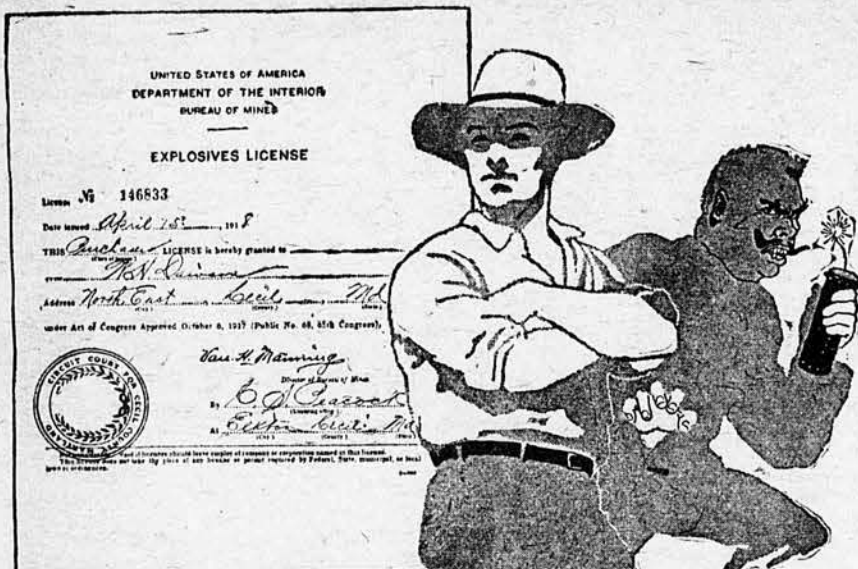
Nevertheless, in rounding up 100 ringleaders of these firebrands in Chicago, including the infamous Haywood of Orchard murder fame, and the thirty-five other I. W. W. leaders at Wichita, the government has done the country the greatest service. Not only has it cleaned up this dirty, senseless gang of traitors, but it has shown all traitors and evil-doers that it can deal promptly and thoroly with any enemy at home, and quite effectively.

At Chicago Judge Landis saw that these human maddogs were given all their constitutional rights and safeguards in court. They had a trial lasting 128 days. Then a jury of average American citizens found every one of them guilty in 1 hour and 5 minutes, and the judge gave them 27 years and a \$10,000 fine apiece for conspiracy to prevent and hinder the government in the prosecution of the War and for violation of the Espionage Act. Next they were locked up and their insane treachery disarmed.

This fine testimonial of the unimpeachable loyalty of American workingmen has been found in a trunkful of I. W. W. papers seized in the Kansas oil field where these anarchists had plotted a reign of terror—"The oil workers and coal miners are not sympathetic," it reads, "and it is pretty hard to get them interested." How hard, is proved by the small group of these traitors in a country of 100 million people.

Still it is a relief, as one Western Labor Day orator expressed it, to know that these wolves cannot throw our great industrial system into disorder while our brothers in the trenches are working for a dollar a day and offering up their lives that we may remain free and work out our problems and our salvation in our own way. The government still lives and does business at Washington and elsewhere, and will continue to. The best proof of this is its vigorous prosecution of disloyalty and of those guilty of sedition and treasonous utterances or acts.

Arthur Capper.



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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**More Rain is Needed.
Rye for Hog Feed.
Kafir Did Not Fail.
Good Poultry in Demand.
Sow Bluegrass in September.
Ownership of Bee Trees.
Paints for the Barn.**

IN SOME parts of this county good rains have fallen of late, especially in the southeast corner. A letter from Le Roy this week says, "During the last two days we have had almost 3 inches of rain and Bowman's Branch ran 3 feet deep in water." I wish I could say the same for north Big creek; today is the last day we can water our cattle in that part of it which runs thru this farm. We have some water in the pond which will last perhaps 10 days and then we will have to get it from the wells and just now they are supplying less water than in the last 50 years. There have been times in the past when the surface water dried up here but the wells always kept us supplied with water. Now the wells are almost ready to quit business. If a good rain does not come soon we will have to do what many others have been doing for some time, mount a tank on wheels and go to where the water is.

Considerable rye was raised in this county this year and while it did not yield as well as wheat it made about 18 to 20 bushels to the acre. Rye is in so little demand in the market that only \$1.00 to \$1.70 a bushel is being paid in Kansas City, which means about \$1.50 here. I have heard of no one selling any for that price here; it is worth much more than that as hog feed, for corn is now bringing \$2 a bushel delivered in town. Inquiry was made of the state food administrator as to whether rye could be used for hog feed and he replied that so far as he knew there was no law against using it in that way. So a number who have rye are planning to fatten their hogs on it. Fed in connection with some corn and mill feed rye ought to give as good a gain as corn for a limited time at least.

Probably rye would give the best results if ground. But if it cannot be ground I should prefer to soak it from one feed to the next. Last year we fed some oats to hogs with fair results and we soaked them from one feed to the next and to each bushel of oats added ½ bushel of shorts. No doubt rye would be much better hog feed than oats. Our intention is to feed our rye to hogs if it is not needed for bread. This year we will keep over no old hogs; everything with weight will be sold. We do not care to be entirely out of hogs so will carry over about 15 shots and from the best of them will pick sows to breed for late farrowing next summer.

Most of the corn is cut in this locality. There is less fodder standing in the fields than I have seen for many years. While the fodder was light because of the dry weather the main shortage is due to the small acreage of corn and kafir planted last spring. Probably half the cultivated acreage of the county was in wheat, oats and rye, which was very fortunate for us, as all these made good crops. It is almost out of the question to think of feeding hay to common stock cattle at present prices, so many have been selling their surplus cattle. Kafir usually makes a large amount of feed but it seems that our acreage of kafir is the smallest we have had in many years.

On this farm we will have some kafir, enough at least to keep the chickens for the next year. The ground on which this kafir was grown was plowed about May 12 and was at once fitted and planted to kafir; the seed of which came from Kingfisher county, Oklahoma. I do not know whether the southern origin of the seed had anything to do with making a seed crop or not but it has made seed when we did not expect any. I can't see where this kafir got the moisture to work on; there was none in the soil and virtually none has fallen in this locality during August.

This week we cleaned up the spring chickens and old hens which we did not care to keep. By feeding corn to the hens we were enabled to pick out in daylight those we did not care to keep. While they were crowding for the corn, it was easy to pick them up. This is better than picking them out by lantern light, as one can see so much better what he is getting. For both hens and large springs we got 21 cents a pound, which made the hens average well over \$1 each. They are all Plymouth Rocks and have been well fed and weigh well. The hens have laid better this year and for a longer time than ever before and I attribute this to the variety of feed they have had. They have been fed kafir, oats and corn and the fields have been full of grasshoppers at all times.

From Le Roy, Kan., comes an inquiry regarding the fall sowing of grass for pasture. This inquirer has bought Redtop seed and would like to sow it this fall if there is a chance of getting a stand. From observation here I should say that about one fall in four is suitable for sowing grasses and may not be one of the favorable falls. The grass best adapted of all for fall sowing is English bluegrass; this can be sown with a press drill the same as wheat. If there is moisture about September 1 to 25 this bluegrass can be sown with a drill with chances of getting a stand almost as good as of wheat; at least that would be the chance on our heavy soil. Redtop could not be sown with a drill and I should hesitate before sowing broadcast in the fall.

The best pasture is made by a mixture of grasses and in this part of Kansas I should not sow either Redtop or bluegrass alone. A mixture of both with a little Red clover and some timothy should give good results in most parts of Eastern Kansas in a fair growing season. Our experience with Redtop has been limited; we never intentionally sowed any, but in some clover seed which we ordered from Iowa in 1904 there was some Redtop seed which grew and which has spread to prairie land adjoining. This grass seems to do best along sloughs and moist land; I doubt if it is as well adapted to our upland as English bluegrass or Meadow Fescue, to give it the correct name.

An inquiry has come to me regarding the right of the finder of a bee tree to cut it regardless of the ownership of the land. The finder of a bee tree has no more right to go on another's land and cut it than he has to cut any other tree. This matter has caused more or less trouble ever since the country was settled. In some localities the finders of bee trees claim the right to cut them and take the honey but they have no such right. Probably the best thing to do in a case like this would be for the finder of the tree and the owner of the land to divide the honey. If this should be done it would prevent lots of trouble.

We expect to have a painting job some time soon. The new granary will have to have a coat of paint as soon as the sun stops shining with such fierce heat. The main coat is to be linseed oil mixed with Prince's mineral, which gives a color somewhat darker than Venetian red. We have found this to be the best and cheapest paint for barns and granaries. The cheap mixed paint sold for that purpose looks very well but soon peels off. The oil and mineral mixture cannot peel off because it penetrates the wood. We use 6 pounds of the mineral for 1 gallon of raw linseed oil. The cost of Prince's mineral and Venetian red is the same, 3 cents a pound. The oil cost us \$1.85 a gallon. Many like the color of Venetian red better than Prince's mineral because it is of a brighter shade, but that is a matter of taste. Both are merely coloring matter and add nothing to the value of the paint as a preservative; that comes from the oil alone and the less dope there is in the oil the better it penetrates the wood.

Farm Engineering

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

READERS OF the Farmers Mail and Breeze who have inquiries to make concerning matters pertaining to farm engineering are requested to make free use of the farm engineering department of the paper. Many problems often have to be solved on which a little advice will prove very helpful. This service is free and all readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are urged to make free use of it.

Contents of Hay Stack

I have a hay stack that is about 15 feet wide, 25 feet long, and 15 feet high. Can you tell me how many tons there are in it?
Alton, Kan.

F. H. D.

So much depends upon the way the stack is made, the kind of hay, and the time it has been in stack, that we cannot give you a very accurate estimate. Assuming the stack is made with partially vertical and partially sloping sides, there is approximately 4600 cubic feet of hay in it. If the hay has settled for a few months, it will run a little over 500 cubic feet to the ton, so that there is about 9 tons in the stack. If you are contemplating selling the hay, remember there will be a little spoiled hay, both on the top and the bottom.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has determined the number of cubic feet required to make a ton of clear timothy hay or timothy and clover mixed to be as follows: Less than 30 days' settling 590 cu. ft.; 30 to 60 days' settling 582 cu. ft.; 60 to 150 days' settling 515 cu. ft.

Of course, these figures are not exact, but they serve as a guide for estimates. Pure clover or clear alfalfa would likely pack more closely, and consequently their figures would be a little lower than those given above.

How to Save Gasoline

If we have to save gasoline, one of the first persons who should think about saving is the man who drives a motor car. If the 5 million motor car drivers of this country will all think about saving gasoline, great results will be obtained. It is entirely possible that every one of these cars can be operated so that it will accomplish its daily work with a saving of 1 quart of gasoline. This means 1 1/4 million gallons of gasoline would be saved every day, which is almost as much as is required daily for war purposes. Of course some wastage cannot be very well eliminated; a little will be splashed out of the tanks, some will evaporate and there will be some unnecessary running of the engine, but the saving just mentioned, that of one quart a day for every machine, is not at all unreasonable.

Early in the year the Automobile Chamber of Commerce promulgated a set of rules to encourage owners of motor vehicles in saving gasoline. These rules relating especially to the operation of motor cars are repeated herewith. They are entirely worthy of consideration, for they not only save gasoline but they produce better results in the running of the motors themselves:

See that all gasoline pipes have no leaks. The carburetor should be adjusted by the expert at the carburetor service station so as to give good operation with the leanest consistent mixture.

The air entering the carburetor should be preheated by being brought in past the exhaust pipe.

Keep the radiator covered in cold weather; the hood also should be kept covered.

Keep the needle valve clean so that a rich mixture need not be used.

The spark should be timed correctly with the engine and the engine should be driven with the spark fully advanced.

Examine the spark plugs to see that they are cleaned properly and that they are adjusted according to the manufacturer's specifications to provide a hot spark.

In starting and stopping the car, accelerate slowly and do not use the brakes unreasonably.

Never let the engine run idle if possible to avoid it.

Plan your trips or your day's routine running of the car so that its use is to the best advantage. Do not duplicate trips.

Experience is showing that the most economical speed for operating a car is about 18 or 20 miles. It is undesirable purposely to run slowly or to race.

The brake bands should be adjusted so that they do not bind or drag.

See that all bearings in the machine are given an adequate supply of proper grade lubricant.

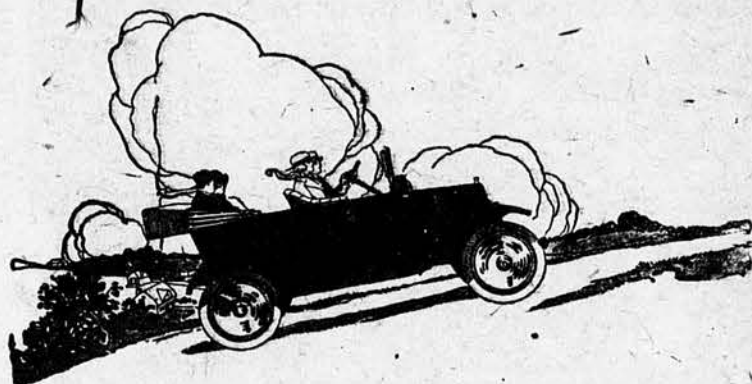
Not all of these rules will be applicable to every one, for the majority of motorists are careful and sensible and observe the rules as a matter of course. Some of us however, are prone to be neglectful, perhaps, in one or two scores. At any rate it will not hurt us to keep these points in mind and make an earnest effort to follow them. Every one must do his share. Were only a few persons to follow these rules, the result would be scarcely worth the effort, but we have faith that 95 per cent of the motorists of the country will really strive to do what they can when they realize that they are not only benefiting themselves, but performing a real service for our country.

The remaining 5 per cent of the motorists are the cause of more trouble and worry than they are worth. In every community there will be a small proportion of such undesirable motorists who have not only no consideration for their own safety or welfare, but none for anyone else. They are selfish in that they will not co-operate in any gasoline saving campaign and only sneer at the efforts of their well-meaning neighbors. Of course, they are injuring themselves more than any one else, but it is useless to try to argue with them. They prefer to leave their machines running at the curb even in the warm weather, when the only exertion it would cost them to effect a saving would be to turn the switch and push the starter when they are ready to go. Such drivers usually drive with no regard for others. They take criminal chances in passing other machines, in turning corners, in driving on the wrong side of the road, and in wild driving at night. They are usually to be distinguished by the loud and much used muffler cut-out which is much in evidence.

It would be a real public service to have this class of motorists eliminated for they are a menace to the safety and comfort of not only the other auto owners, but the general public as well. Practically every municipality possesses adequate laws and ordinances for the control of motor traffic. The enforcement of these laws is at the discretion of the police officers who observe the motor traffic, and the justice who tries the occasional offenders.

Think not only of the sugar you save but of the good you do by saving.

FORD EFFICIENCY



Four heat conditions scientifically met by Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" in Ford engines

If you have driven your Ford very long, you have no doubt met with a problem, more or less common to all cars.

That is—a tendency of the engine to overheat. This is generally most noticeable after continued running on low gear.

True, your thermo-syphon cooling system absorbs much of the excess heat of the combustion chambers.

But your water cooling system should not be called upon to absorb and radiate the heat of friction. Most of that task belongs to the lubricating oil.

But of even greater importance is the ability of the lubricating oil to perform its function of minimizing friction and thus reducing friction heat.

Four common forms of overheating are described below. Each one traces back directly to your oil supply.

(1) **Friction Heat on Cylinder Walls.** This is caused by oil too light or too heavy in body for the Ford engine. If too light, it fails to thoroughly separate friction surfaces. If too heavy, it is not distributed properly, leaving cylinder walls and bearings partly exposed. In either case excess friction follows. Heat mounts up.

The body and character of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" are such that it will feed readily, distribute thoroughly and form a protecting film between cylinder walls, pistons and piston rings.

(2) **Excessive Crank-Case Heat.** Normal crank-case heat is about 140° F. But if the oil does not tightly seal the Ford piston rings, part of the heat of each explosion shoots down past the piston to further heat the oil in the crank-case. Crank-case heat may then rise 40° to 50° higher.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" will thoroughly seal the Ford piston rings.

The heat of the explosion on the power stroke is kept above the piston, where it belongs.

(3) **Hot Bearings.** Bearing surfaces, when seen through the microscope, show tiny hills and valleys of metal. The oil must thoroughly fill in these valleys and cushion the peaks or excess friction will result. If not, hot or burned-out bearings follow.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is of the correct body to lubricate the Ford bearing surfaces, thus preventing them from rubbing against each other.

(4) **Heat Absorption and Radiation.** On warm days you will sometimes see Fords running under overheated conditions due to the use of an oil of low quality or poor heat radiating ability.

Ford owners who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" are free from this trouble, owing to the ability of the oil to minimize friction and to absorb and radiate heat.

The following test will show you the importance of scientific lubrication in the efficient operation of your Ford engine:

An Economical Demonstration

It will cost you little to fill your reservoir with Gargoyle Mobiloil "E." The garage or dealer you trade with has it, or can promptly secure it for you.

Ask him to empty your reservoir of its present oil and fill it with

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E." You can then judge for yourself the results in cooler operation, gasoline economy and reduced oil consumption, to say nothing of reduced carbon deposit and greater power.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If the dealer has not Gargoyle Mobiloil "E," he can easily secure it for you.

YOUR TRACTOR

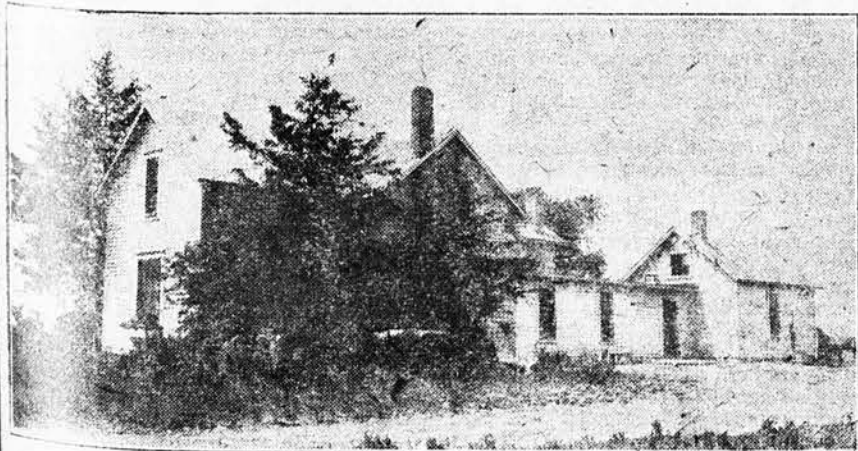
also may be lubricated efficiently with Gargoyle Mobiloils. On request we will mail you a separate Chart specifying the correct grade for each make and model of tractor.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches:

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Boston	Kansas City, Kan.	Pittsburgh	Des Moines
New York	Indianapolis		



Electricity Lights the Olsen Home in Marion County, Kansas. It also Lightens Mrs. Olsen's Housework. The Power is Provided by a Gas Engine.

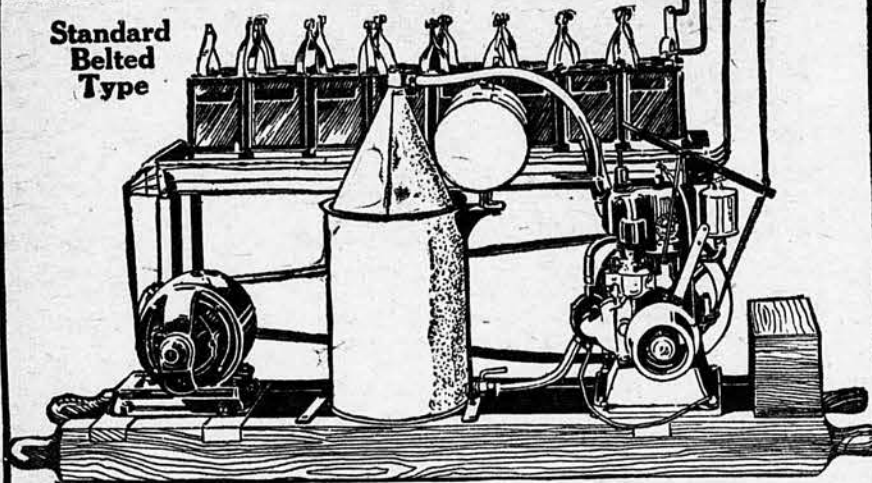
Cushman "Does More" Light Plant

The Standard
BELT TYPE
Electric
Lighting Plant

The Standard
4 H. P.
ALL-PURPOSE
Power Plant

THE CUSHMAN SELF-STARTER
permits the Cushman Plant to be started, stopped and operated by a woman or child. It is the only starter that automatically releases engine compression and turns on and off oil. Engine started from switchboard, by pushing a button.

Standard
Belted
Type



Why the Cushman "Does More"

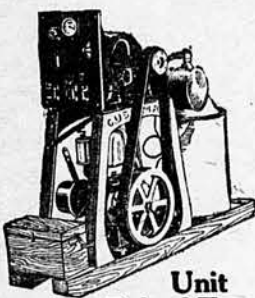
It does more because it gives you both portable Light and portable Power in one plant, in the most compact, efficient and convenient form ever devised.

It does more because there is less vibration with a belted outfit like the Cushman, and consequently less adjustments, repairs and service required.

It does more because every part is get-at-able. It is not necessary to "tear down" the plant to correct any trouble.

It does more because the same engine—the 4 H. P. Cushman All-Purpose Engine—may be used for work all over the farm, or be attached to binder, potato digger, corn binder or other machines.

It does more because other machinery may be run from clutch pulley of engine at the same time batteries are being charged by belt over fly-wheel. It is the most flexible outfit.



Unit
Belted Type

Engine on skids may easily be detached from Light Plant and used for other jobs.

Uncle Sam Uses 66 Cushman Outfits

Government Engineers, after careful tests, chose 66 Cushman Electric Power Plants for use at various Army Posts in this country and abroad.

Cushman Steady Power gives clear, steady lights. This is very important, for engine vibration damages generator and storage batteries, and soon causes trouble. Cushman Motors are very satisfactory for electric lighting outfits, because they run so steadily and quietly.

"Best on the Market"

J. R. French, Marcus, Ia., writes:—"The Cushman Lighting Plant, with its self-starting attachment, is without question the best plant on the market. Have used one over two years. A woman can operate it just as well as a man."

Plant comes fully charged and ready to run. (Send for Catalog No. 52.)

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
993 N. 21st Street Lincoln, Nebraska

Cushman Double Cylinder Engines give a steady surplus of power for any heavy duty farm jobs, and no other farm engine compares with them in equipment. 8 H. P. weighs only 320 lbs., 16 H. P. only 780 lbs. and 20 H. P. only 1200 lbs. (270)

Orchards Need Pruning Now

All Deadwood and Dying Branches Must be Removed

BY HAROLD SIMONDS



LATER in the season farmers will be busy picking apples, but the orchard right now is not demanding much of their time. Therefore, it is a good time to give the trees some attention. For if we wait until the time is demanded it means that things have reached a serious point, as a rule. Now, any work we put in prior to a demand for the work, is like unto the famous stitch in time.

It is a rare orchard that is free from trees with dead or dying branches. In some cases, a whole tree is succumbing, in others only a single branch shows sickness or death. This is from a variety of causes, such as winterkill, drouth, insect or fungous attack. The large outstanding cause is the destructive blister canker.

Diseased Trees Dangerous

Why be so anxious to get rid of the dead wood? Because the health of the rest of the trees is threatened by its presence. A dead animal at the kitchen door is about as wholesome for the farmer's family as dead wood for the orchard. This wood provides an ideal medium for the lusty growth of fungi; it becomes an inexhaustible reservoir of spores which multiply greatly the normal chances of a healthy tree's infection. It provides a refuge for many larvae seeking a place to spin their cocoons, and it is an ideal place for the deposit of eggs by many orchard pests. As dead branches usually are passed up in spraying, these pests and diseases thrive amazingly, to the detriment of trees and fruit.

Take some new blades for the pruning saw and go and cut out this dead stuff. It's much easier to locate now than when dormant pruning. If a limb is badly infected it must come off at the trunk. Make a clean, smooth cut close to and parallel to the trunk. If a

canker has killed only a fraction of a limb, cut several inches below the canker. In many cases a canker will extend down to the trunk from a limb. When this is true after sawing off the limb properly, cut away the dead bark tissue back into healthy live tissue. Bring the edges of the cut to a point at top and bottom to promote healing. Where a canker has not accomplished the death of the limb on which it is found, trim off the bark to the living tissue as previously suggested.

Disinfect Thoroughly

Now that the dead parts are out, there remain two important phases of our work yet to do. First, disinfect. When a soldier is wounded, his first thought is to soak his wound with the iodine he has for such purpose. We'll use corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) in solution 1 to 1,000, and wash the wound we make, then wipe off our knife and saw before each new cut as a double precaution. Two or three days later, we ought to follow with a can of medium heavy lead paint, and paint the dried cuts. Next, we must get rid of the wood. The best plan is to burn it in the orchard where a tree is missing. Let it go up in smoke, the sooner the better. If it lies in a heap it is as dangerous as on the trees, besides now affording an excellent harbor for rabbits, mice, and other pests.

Your orchard will be a much better looking place, at least, with this job done. You'll think more of it. If the trees have blister canker we can only prolong their lives by our cleaning up, as no curative measures for it are yet known. But we must put the orchard in such a sanitary condition (along with the spraying) that the healthy trees will have a fair show to enjoy their place in the world, and to reward their owner for his care and industry.

Aid for Wheat Growers

Farmers of Western Kansas who have suffered from two successive failures of their wheat crop and whose credit at the local banks is exhausted, may obtain loans for the purchase of seed wheat under an arrangement completed recently by the United States Treasury and Agricultural Departments. President Wilson has placed at the disposal of these departments 5 million dollars to be used in providing such aid in those sections of the West where drouth and winter killing have so exhausted the resources of many farmers that they will be obliged to forego fall planting of wheat, and in some cases to abandon their homes, unless aid is extended immediately.

The plan is to assist only those who have exhausted their resources. No loan will be made to any farmer who has unincumbered real or personal property sufficient to secure a loan of \$300. In such cases country banks are urged, as a matter of public service, to render assistance and avail themselves of the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks and the War Finance Corporation, which are prepared to render support to such efforts.

Each borrower will be required as a part of his contract, to agree that, if his yield is 7 bushels an acre or more, he will pay into a guaranty fund a sum equal to 25 per cent of the amount lent him to cover any losses that may occur. If the amounts so contributed exceed the actual loss by the government the excess will be returned pro rata to the contributors.

Applicants must agree to use seed and methods approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the money will not be advanced until the crop is planted and a representa-

tive of that department certifies to the Federal Land Loan Bank that the applicant has completed his planting in proper manner and with proper seed. Upon the receipt by the Federal Land Loan Bank of such certificate, applicant will be required to give note and chattel mortgage on the crop planned.

In order to give applicants a basis for temporary credit, to assist in obtaining the seed, the Department of Agriculture will promptly investigate all applications, and as soon as approved the Federal Land Loan Bank will issue a statement of approval to the effect that the money will be advanced when the crop is planted and the necessary certificate and note and mortgage are executed and delivered.

At the meeting of the state council of defense held in Topeka August 10, Dr. Leon M. Estabrook who has charge of the seed-wheat aid for the United States Department of Agriculture, spoke in favor of not providing this aid to farmers in the tier of counties along the western boundary of Kansas, because, he said, these were not wheat counties. Governor Capper strongly protested against any attempt to eliminate any section or county in the state, and said that discrimination against the wheat growers in the western tier of counties would be most unjust and unfair. Doctor Estabrook told the council of defense later that he would be open minded in his approval of applications for loans and without regard to county or locality.

Watch your pastures for poisonous weeds. On the national forest ranges alone in one year the loss of livestock from this cause was found to be 6,648 cattle and 16,273 sheep, besides a number of horses, goats and other animals.

Put a tractor on every farm.

The cheapest water on earth

Using the Eclipse Windmill for pumping guarantees the cheapest water supply possible. Wind costs nothing. The Eclipse has been sold for 60 years—and mills erected 38 years ago are still pumping, with no repair expense.

Figure your Eclipse pumping cost on the basis of at least 38 years of service and your water supply will cost you \$1.65 a year. Talk ECLIPSE Windmill economy with your dealer.



ECLIPSE

only \$1.65 a year

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Chicago, Illinois Manufacturers

WE WANT ALL KINDS OF FURS
SUCH AS SKUNK, OPOSSUM,
MINK, FOX, WOLF,
MUSKRAT, ETC.



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Remits Quickest. Pays Cash. Holds shipments 6 days if desired. TRAPPER'S GUIDE, IT'S FREE. Send for it. Make big money. Frequent PRICE-LISTS sent to keep you posted. TRAPS AND BAIT, the kind you want. Get to know us. In business HALF A CENTURY. Biggest House. MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED. Ask any Bank about us. First in U. S. to send Price-Lists to Trappers. Cash for Hides. Let us quote.
WE'LL BKOS. & CO.
"The Old Square Deal House"
Box 121, Fort Wayne, Ind., U. S. A., Capital \$1,000,000.00 Paid
Everybody Interested Write

MANURE LOADING MADE EASY

with the Giant Loader. Loads manure, sand, gravel, and dirt. Saves five men and two teams. Pays for itself in two weeks. Costs little. Lasts a life time. Sold on terms. Shipped on 30 days free trial. Send for circular.
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The Shaw Attachment Fits Any Bicycle

Makes your old bike a dependable, easy-running, light weight power machine. Compact. Easy to attach. No special tools or knowledge necessary. Battery or magneto. Thousands in use in U. S. and foreign countries. Wonderful hill climber. FREE BOOK—Write for prices, terms, etc., also about Shaw Motor-bicycle, a completely equipped power bike at a big saving.



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THE one real hay baler to meet the war time demand for hay. Fastest hustler baler ever made—30 years a leader. Admiral—a money maker. Write for our latest hay baling profit book. Get wonderful money-making opportunity with an Admiral Hay Press.

Admiral Hay Press Co., Box 72 Kansas City, Mo.

Breeding Horses for Profit

Many Draft Animals Required for Farm and Army Use

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

BREEDING and raising horses for the market has proved very satisfactory during the last three years despite the increasing use of motor cars and tractors. Reliable government reports show financial profit always results from breeding mares that earn their feed by providing farm horsepower. "It is not uncommon," says Dr. A. D. Melvin of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, "to read in the papers a story of some remarkable mare, that besides doing her share of the farm work has raised many hundreds of dollars' worth of colts. These stories seldom mention more than one such mare on a particular farm, while to obtain the greatest returns nearly all the work animals maintained on the farm should be mares of this kind. "Breeding the working mares places double duty on them, and consequently they must be robust individuals properly conformed and must be given good care and treatment. With two sources of profit from one animal, farmers can afford very well to pay more for such stock, feed it more heavily, and give it special attention. The small farmer is the one who is most likely to get the best results from such a plan, because he usually works his own teams or is in a position to watch them closely and see that they are not ill-treated."

Two Requirements

The two outstanding requirements in profitable farm mares are that they be breeders and workers. If a good registered stallion is available, purebred mares of the same breed probably will give better returns than grades. It costs practically no more to raise a purebred colt than it does to raise a grade, and the returns are much greater. The amount of capital that can be invested in the mares would be an important factor in determining whether purebreds should be used. Any mare that is not high grade should not be considered. The particular breed that the purebreds or grades should conform to would depend largely on local markets. Some communities are noted for and attract buyers of high-class drafters; others have local dealers who handle many choice harness horses, and still others have a steady outlet for saddle horses; consequently in a locality favored with such markets it usually is advisable to breed the prevailing type, since by so doing sales are made more easily and the services of high class stallions are assured.

Just now there is a big demand for horses in the army. For several years the U. S. government has had the difficult task of obtaining a sufficient number of horses of the right types for cavalry and light artillery use. Such types of horses have been scarce and are becoming gradually scarcer because motor-propelled vehicles have curtailed the demand for driving and delivery-horse to such an extent that

farmers practically have discontinued the breeding of light horses and instead have turned their attention to the production of draft horses. While our draft-horse stock has been improving in quality in recent years, our light-horse stock has been deteriorating.

Saddle and Artillery Types

In an effort to remedy this condition, which was of direct importance to the military strength of our nation, because the War Department had depended upon the light horses produced by private breeders for its supply of army horses, Congress provided in a limited way to encourage the production of such horses. The results of this undertaking, which now are bearing out all that was claimed for it by its advocates, are entirely satisfactory. In order to provide an adequate supply of light horses for our army on a peace footing as well as to create a reserve which will be needed in recouping an army actively engaged in war, when the demands are infinitely greater, this plan of encouragement should be considerably increased in scope.

This plan of encouraging farmers in certain localities in producing more and better light horses, especially of military types, was put into operation beginning with the breeding season of 1913. The work was assigned to the Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the War Department. The plan adopted by the government consists primarily in placing sound stallions of proper type and belonging to the Thoroughbred, American Saddle, Standardbred, and Morgan breeds in suitable localities. The work was begun in the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The government purchased only stallions of merit. The first requisites were that they should be good, sound individuals and registered in the proper studbooks. Good breeding was sought, and in many cases stake and show-ring winners were obtained, but they were selected more largely on account of conforming to the saddle or artillery type than because of any previous records or solely on account of pedigree. In addition the following Thoroughbreds have been donated to the government and have been used in the remount-breeding work of the U. S. Agricultural Department—Henry of Navarre, Octagon, Belfry II, Footprint, Dandy Rock, Boola Boola, Black Dick, Merry Task, Saint Rocky Bennington, Castor, Red Oak, Snoqualmie and Troubadour of Willowmoor.

Under the terms adopted by the government, the owner of the mare agrees in writing at the time of breeding to give the government an option on the resulting colt as a 3-year old at a stated price which so far has been \$150. No service fee is charged unless

(Continued on Page 17.)



Unless it bears this mark—CURTIS
it is not CURTIS Woodwork

AFTER a piece of our woodwork has passed close inspection of both material and workmanship, it is stamped plainly with this mark—CURTIS. Every piece is so marked.

This mark serves a double purpose. It is the connecting link between the pictures of CURTIS Woodwork shown in our plan books and catalogs and the actual woodwork that goes into your home. It is our guarantee to you that each piece is of Curtis design, material and workmanship.

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"The Permanent Furniture for Your Home"

Vital as the furnishing of good woodwork is to the convenience and comfort of your home, there are other ways in which we and your lumber dealer can help you.

If you want a new home we can help you from the very beginning of your plans.

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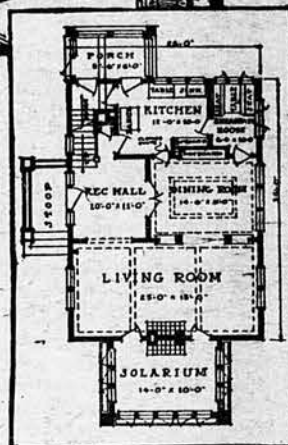
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Learn how you can supply your stock with the clean, sanitary water they need, and at the right temperature the year round.



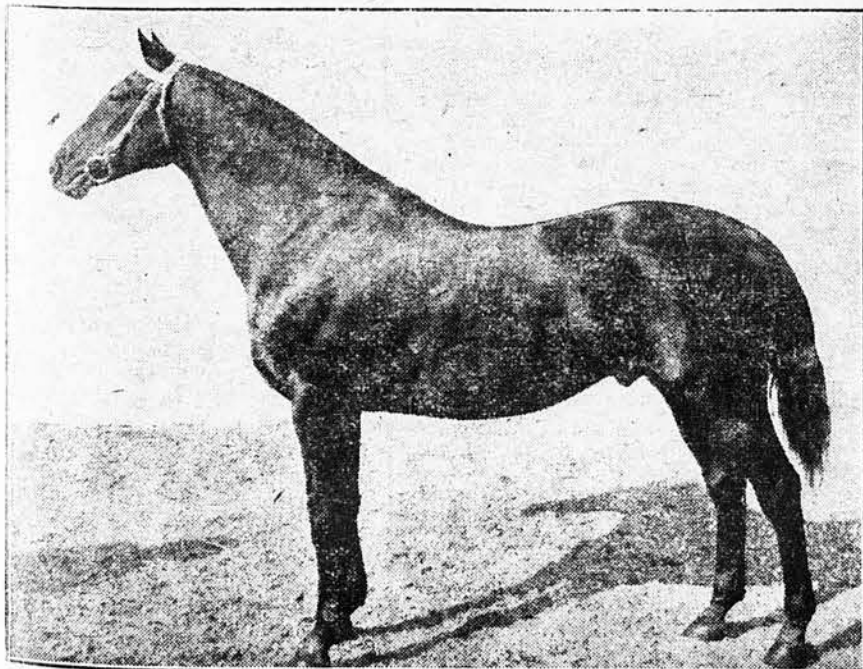
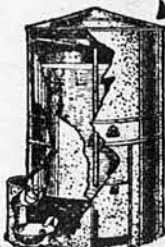
Sanitary
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enables you to make 20% more profit from your stock. Easily filled, saves time and labor. Always accessible. Lasts a lifetime. Prevents disease. Pays for itself in a short time. Shipped ready for use. If your dealer does not have it, order direct.

Write for our money-back guarantee and catalog of O. K. Hog Feeders, Sun-Lite Windows, Cupolas, etc. All will be shown at the fairs. It will pay you to investigate.

PHILLIP BERNARD CO., 2318 Floyd Ave., Sioux City, Iowa



Henry of Navarre now 22 Years Old. Thoroughbred Army Remount Stallion, Season of 1913 at Front Royal, Va., Presented by August Belmont.

News from the Fashion Front

War-Time Simplicity Prevails for the Winter Season

By Stella G. Nash



Make Your Home Ideal

ADD to the convenience of running water the beauty and luxury of

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures

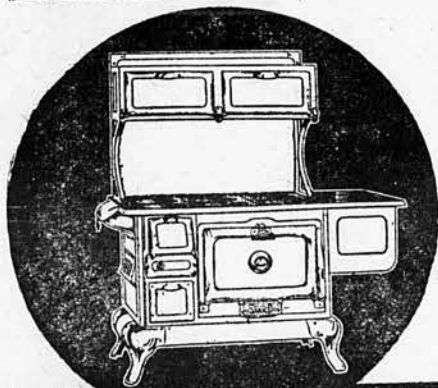
And you have an ideal home—one which has conveniences equal to those in the most modern of city dwellings.

These plumbing comforts belong in every home, whether new or remodeled. They are the perfected product of and are backed by the reputation gained through years of experience in manufacture. Their range in design and price will meet your requirements and purse.

Confer with your contracting plumber. Ask about "Standard" Fixtures—which you should demand in order to be certain of maximum service and satisfaction. See that the "Standard" Green and Gold label is on the fixtures you buy. It is your protection. Send for a copy of the book "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home."



Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Dept. 210 Pittsburgh, Pa.



SANITARY-CORAL
SANICO
RUST-PROOF
PORCELAIN RANGE

Handsome, —
Efficient—

HERE'S a range that will brighten up any kitchen, make it a more pleasant place to work in. The convenience of this range, as well as its beauty, will make Mother's work more pleasant.

The Sanico Range is the wonder range—rust-proof inside and out, a perfect baker, economical of fuel, convenient, no blacking—simply wipe clean with a damp cloth. It's a beauty—azure blue, snow white, or lustrous black trimmed with white.

Insist on seeing the Sanico Range. No other affords so many advantages. Write for illustrated circular and dealer's name.

MINNESOTA STOVE COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn.
Largest makers of ranges, furnaces, and stoves in the West

25 YEAR
GUARANTEE

THE STYLES in general for this fall and winter do not differ greatly from those of last season. Skirts, however, are somewhat scantier and a little longer. Long coats are to be worn as usual with collars that fit snugly about the throat. For dresses, braids, fringes and furs are popular trimmings and furs and velvets are in favor for coats and suits. Midnight blue, seal-brown, taupe and black are popular colors.

The long coat 8950 shown in the illustration



is double-breasted. Satin-faced poplin, twills, poplin, velours or kersey may be used for this coat. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

An autumn suit that will please the most particular is 8946-8692. The coat 8946 is held in at the normal waistline by a medium wide belt. Good materials for this suit are serge, gabardine, poplin, tricotine or velveteen. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The side gores of ladies' four-gored skirt 8692 are gathered between the front and back panels to the inside belt. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

The collar to the waist 8900 follows the surplice closing. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' two-gored skirt 8877 has a tunic with two gores. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

The V-neck of children's dress 8942 is finished with a becoming cape collar of white. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

Gabardine, serge, galatea or linen made into a suit like 8964 will please the small boy. Sizes 2, 4, 6 years.

Cotton, flannel or silk shirtings, crepe de chine, or wash satin will make an attractive waist of No. 8937. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' slip-on waist 8931 may be gathered or tucked at the neck. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure.

Use crepe de chine, satin, serge, or gingham for girls' dress 8958. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years.

A very pretty and sensible dress for the school girl is 8954. It may be developed in gingham or serge. Sizes 4, 6, 8, and 10 years.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

Canning the Late Products

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Our canning work is varied indeed. We have tomatoes, cucumbers, grapes and apples. The cucumbers are some large ones that grew unexpectedly. From them we have made cucumber salad or relish. We use from 3 to 6 onions with each dozen cucumbers. These we slice and salt as for table use and let stand over night. The salt water is drained off in the morning. We make a sirup of 1 pint of vinegar, 1 cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon each of ground white pepper, mustard, ginger and mustard seed and 1 tablespoon of turmeric powder. When this sirup is boiling, we put the onions and cucumbers into it and boil for 15 minutes or until the cucumbers are tender. We then seal the product in glass jars.

Some of our grapes suffered from the dry weather. These we intend to make into grape butter. We shall mix a small amount of apples with the grapes. The apples help in moderating the biting, strong taste of the pure grapes and they also lessen the amount of granulation that usually is found in the bottom of the cans of grape butter and grape juice.

The fresher grapes are being canned. We like grapes as well as any sauce and we like them best canned without the seeds. To do this and retain the skins, we pinch the pulp from the skins and boil separately. The cooked pulp is pressed thru a colander and then cooked with the skins and sugar. Like most grape products, this is best if not cooked at too great a heat. It sometimes takes a long time to cook the skins tender.

A baked Jonathan apple is indeed delicious. We are baking them this year in halves and transferring from oven to cans. As there is not enough juice to cover all in the cans, we are filling in with a kind of apple sirup. This is made of other Jonathans the same as for making jelly. In this case, we use a little more water and less sugar. The can is sometimes a mass of baked apples in jelly when cold. These apples are tart enough to form jelly without using an equal measure of sugar.

The different breeds of chickens are unlike in their habits as well as in their color and build, our experience has taught us. We have ledded our piano box of Reds around the wheat field in the past and had no trouble getting them to return to the box to spend the night. The Plymouth Rocks, however, go back to the box's first resting place and carrying or driving them to the box doesn't change their course. As a last resort, those who persist in their evil ways are kept in a small yard ready for market.

We should like to learn the best method of changing chicks from coop to chicken house. We have some each fall that run to trees or under buildings rather than go to a chicken house. We find that driving them to a new home lets them to going there much sooner than carrying them. When using small coops, we sometimes move them a few feet at a time nearer the chicken house until the door is reached. Then we remove the coop and the chickens go with the others into the hen house. We plan to connect our coops by yard with the hen house so we can more easily drive the young, full grown chickens into winter quarters.

The 3 inches of rain that fell the night of September 1 was a blessing in many ways. We are sorry we didn't have our rye sowed for chickens and pasture. There is no easier way of securing green food for chickens in winter than by having a patch of rye near the chicken house. Wheat will winter kill or freeze down but the rye will stay fresh and green in the coldest of weathers. It is sometimes necessary to keep hens shut up while the ice is getting a start. A week is usually more than enough and the crop well repays one for the trouble.

This Club Has Varied Interests

We reorganized the Basehor mother-daughter canning club April 10, 1918 and had canned 3,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables by July 1. We intend to send 100 quarts to Topeka, Hutchinson and Manhattan for exhibition.

Mrs. Fred Treff was elected president of our club; Mrs. Mollie Stephenson, vice-president; Mrs. John Carr,

secretary, and Mrs. Alice Hagerman, treasurer. We gave a dinner at the Red Cross sale May 18, from which we netted \$80. After buying a stove and oven for demonstration purposes we gave the remaining \$50 to the Red Cross.

Our club entertained 40 soldiers, two officers and their wives from Ft. Leavenworth on July 4. We met them at Lansing and brought them to Basehor in a truck. A good chicken dinner was served at noon, and in the evening we enjoyed ice cream and pie. We took our visitors back to Lansing in the truck in time to catch their train back to camp.

Mrs. Fred Treff,
Leavenworth Co., Kansas.

Jus' a Boy

Wish I was a man, I do—
Bet I'd fight!
Bet I'd scout across th' plain,
Never mindin' snow 'r rain,
Never mindin' even—night!
Bet I'd go!
Say, sometimes it's awful slow,
Jus' ter be a boy.
An' ter have ter stay all day
Actin' like I wanta play
With some toy.
(Dolls is what they give ter me—
Dolls! An' say, you'd oughter see
How I'd shoot a cannon off,
'R a gun!)
Bein' jus' a boy at home
Ain't much fun!

—Good Housekeeping.

Save the Old Wicks

I economize on wicks for the oil stove by saving them when they are burned down to the metal carrier and sewing two together. By being careful to get the edges even and smooth, this will do as well as a new wick and will last just as long.

Mrs. G. Cornwell,
Morton Co., Kansas.

Try These Soybean Dishes

Are you acquainted with soybeans? Domestic science experts tell us they are very nutritious and their food value is high. They may take the place of meat, be served as a vegetable, or made into soup.

Cream Soybean Soup—Soak 1 cup of green or yellow soybeans 12 hours; cook in water for 4 hours or until tender, then rub thru a sieve. Brown 1 tablespoon of chopped onion in 2 tablespoons of fat, add 2 tablespoons of corn flour, 1 quart of milk and the bean pulp. Boil 1 minute, stirring constantly. Season with 1 teaspoon of salt and 1/4 teaspoon of pepper and serve.

Yellow Soybean Souffle—Soak 1 cup of yellow soybeans and cook in boiling water until tender, about 4 hours. Drain and rub thru a strainer. Melt 2 tablespoons of fat, add 4 tablespoons of corn flour and 1 cup of milk and boil 1 minute, stirring constantly. Add 2 cups of the bean pulp, cool and add the beaten yolks of 2 or 3 eggs and 1 teaspoon of salt and 1/4 teaspoon of pepper. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff and fold into the bean mixture. Put in a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes.

Baked Soybeans—Soak 1 1/2 cups of yellow soybeans 12 hours, put into a baking dish in which 1/4 pound of salt pork or 2 tablespoons of savory fat, 1 small onion, 1/3 cup of sugar, and 1/4 teaspoon of mustard have been placed. Cover with cold water, and cook in a slow oven at least 12 hours. Add water as needed.

A New Bulletin for Mothers

Have you sent a postal to the Children's Bureau for the free bulletin entitled "Child Care?" This bulletin is the third in the series which began with "Prenatal Care" and "Infant Care." It deals with children from 2 to 6 years old and contains simple rules of health and hygiene, including carefully compiled directions about proper food, suitable clothing, suggestions for play and exercise, for discipline and training. It gives simple menus for young children and a list of books on child care and training.

"Child Care" as well as the bulletins "Prenatal Care" and "Infant Care," should be read by every mother and, as these bulletins are free, there is no reason why every mother should not have them. Simply address a postal card to the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., asking for the three bulletins and they will be sent to you.

Save Iron and Steel Help win the war



Make the old range "do" another year.
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For Our Young Readers

How Some Energetic Boys and Girls Earned Money

BY LUCILE ELLIS

WHEN I SAW a delicious look-
ing array of canned fruits and
jellies on my neighbor's kitchen
table a few days ago, I had no idea
that such things as these would be of
any special interest to boys and girls
—except, of course, when meal time
arrives.

"What a remarkable person you
are!" I exclaimed, as I held a jar of
rich grape jelly to the light, and next
examined some spiced pears. "Do you
really mean to tell me that with all
your daily duties you found time to
can and preserve such a lot of good
things?"

"What! I can those, with baby cut-
ting teeth and a thousand other things
to take my time? Hardly!" Mrs. Ray-
mond answered in a tone that was as
full of surprise as mine.

My curiosity was aroused and then
I persuaded my neighbor to tell me
the secret of her possession of this
fine supply of canned goods. She and
her husband, she said, spend their eve-
nings in the car, taking long drives into
the country. A friend who lives a few
miles from town and who has a garden
and fruit trees, raises more vegetables
and fruits than she can use.

"There's a family of boys and girls,"
Mrs. Raymond continued, "and every
one of them is trained to do some spe-
cial task. This summer the boys as
well as the girls have taken an inter-
est in canning. They're learning a
number of things—the value of money
as well as the best methods of canning
and preserving. Each child has for
personal use the money which he or
she earns. I obtain canned products
of a richer flavor and better quality
than could be purchased at the store,
the children are helping solve the labor
problem and the food problem and
every one of us is well pleased. I have
a fine supply of canned beets, string
beans, rhubarb, corn and peas, and
now the children are making jellies
and pickles and preserves."

"Do you think they would put up
something for me?" I asked.

Mrs. Raymond and her husband
were going to her friend's home that
very evening and she agreed to take
me along. We took with us a dozen
empty jars and great was my pleasure
when the two eldest girls and two
younger boys of this energetic family
gave me in exchange jars of chopped
pickle, spiced pears, canned tomatoes
and grape jelly. I am sure it will be
difficult to keep them unopened till
winter time.

"How do you make such beautiful
grape jelly?" I asked Elsie, the older
of the two girls.

"One thing I insist upon is grapes
that are only partly ripe," she replied.
"The mistake many folks make with
grape jelly is in using fully ripe
grapes. Grapes are best for jelly when
some red ones are mixed with purple
ones. After picking them over and
washing and stemming them, I put
them in a sauce pan over the fire.
Then I mash them and let them simmer
until they're softened thru. I pour the
cooked product into a jelly bag and
let it drip over night, proceeding as
with other jellies."

Just at this point of the conversa-
tion, Oscar, the 12-year-old boy, came
up to our car.

"I've earned a lot of money," canning
tomatoes this summer," he said when
I asked him if he enjoyed the work,
"enough to buy all of my clothes this
winter, and then some; besides I've
got Christmas presents for both my
grandmothers and all my aunts. I
know they'll like some corn canned on
the cob and some canned peaches and
things like that about as well as any-
thing I could give them."

I agreed with Oscar that these were
fine presents and added that any boy's
grandmother or aunt ought to be proud
of him for helping Uncle Sam save the
waste in this way.

Here are some of the recipes which
these young folks are following this
fall:

Chopped pickle: 4 quarts green tomatoes;
1 quart onions; 18 large green peppers; 12

large red peppers; 4 quarts cabbage; 1 cup
salt; 1 cup white mustard seed; 1 cup celery
seed; 4 quarts vinegar; 2 pounds brown
sugar.

Remove the seeds from the peppers.
Chop the tomatoes, onions, cabbage
and peppers; add one cup of salt and
mix well. Cover with water and let
stand over night. In the morning,
drain.

Boil vinegar and sugar for 20 min-
utes. Pour over drained vegetables;



For the Winter Supply.

add mustard and celery seed and cook
until the tomatoes are soft. Seal while
hot.

Spiced pears: 7 pounds hard pears; 4
pounds sugar; 1 pint vinegar; 2 ounces pre-
served ginger; 1 lemon; 2 ounces stick cinna-
mon; 2 tablespoons whole clove.

Peel, quarter and core the pears.
Make a sirup of vinegar and sugar.
Put the spices in a cheesecloth bag
and boil in the sirup for 10 minutes.
Add pears, lemon rind grated, and
ginger, cut into small pieces. Cook
until the pears are soft. Pack into
hot jars, and boil the sirup down.
When thick, add to the fruit in the
jars. Seal while hot.

Tomatoes: Blanch 1½ minutes; plunge 10
seconds; process 25 minutes.

Select ripe tomatoes and grade for
size. Do not use any that are over-
ripe or decayed. Wash, put into a
cheesecloth sack or wire strainer, and
seal for 1½ minutes to loosen the
skins. Plunge. Remove the skins and
core. Pack directly into hot jars, press
down with a wooden spoon, and add a
teaspoon of salt to each quart.

Wash bruised or small tomatoes, put
into a preserving kettle, skins and all,
and cook until soft. Strain thru a
fine sieve. Return strained liquid to
fire, and when hot pour over the toma-
toes in the jar, within an inch of the
top. Adjust rubber, cover, and one
clamp. Place in a boiler of hot water
and process 25 minutes.

They Thank American Children

The other day there came to the
Food Administration some little notes
from boys and girls in Scotland. They
wrote to "render thanks" as they said
for the help America has given in the
war. The letters sound just as if
American children had written them.
They tell about the same things to eat
that our boys and girls enjoy here.
They seem just like the children across
the street, instead of across the sea.

William Falconer writes: "We, the
children of Scotland, beg to thank the
people of America for becoming an ally
of Great Britain. If your ships did
not bring us supplies of food we would
be here now, starving. Altho most
kinds of foodstuffs are rationed, we
still get plenty to keep us fit and
healthy. We praise your brave sailors

for defying the danger of enemy sub-
marines, to bring us wheat, sugar and
such foodstuffs, which we cannot pro-
duce."

Another little boy of Aberdeen says,
"Much of our food has been rationed
and yet we cannot grumble, for we
still receive the necessities of life.
The men of America, and the nurses
are always cheery and bright, and we
are charmed to see them in our city."

These letters show how very close is
the relation between the food we save
in America and the size of the rations
of children in England and Scotland.
When we save sugar, and eat vege-
tables instead of wheat bread and use
milk and cheese, fish and eggs in place
of meat, we are leaving for those chil-
dren the food that can be shipped to
them.

Perhaps, if we really economize to
the utmost in the way outlined by the
Food Administration, those Scotch
children will be able to thank America
for a truly generous ration. Perhaps
there may be butter and jam for Sun-
day in the village of Stoneybarn by
Fauldhouse. For little Nellie Arm-
strong, who lives there wrote, "I miss
all my puddings and nice sweetmeats,
but we can live without them and I
will economize as much as possible.
When Saturday or Sunday comes, our
sugar, butter, and jam are finished and
we must wait till Monday before we
can receive our rations. It is a hard
time, but if we mean to win this war
we must take what comes, as long as
it helps to shorten the war."

We agree with Nellie.

Tell Me a Story, Daddy

My daddy knows the bestest tales,
'Bout griffins, giants an' elves,
An' when my mamma goes away
An' leaves us by ourselves,
I always climb upon his knee
An' cuddle up an' say:
"Tell me a story, daddy,
I'm powerful tired of play."

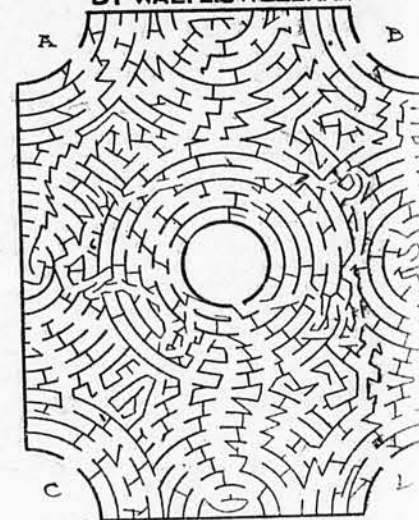
Then daddy squints his eye and says:
"Oh, well, I guess I will."
An' then he tells about some giant
What lives upon a hill
An' has a princess in his jail
An' a brave boy comes along
An' rescues her an' kills the giant,
An' then he sings a song.

My daddy knows the bestest song
About a horse what's gray,
What comes out of the wilderness
To get a bale of hay,
N' another one about a girl
Called Mabel, what is dead,
But pretty soon I sit up straight,
It's morning, I'm in bed.

—Kansas City Star.

A FARM MAZE

BY WALTER WELLMAN



If you start at the right corner of
this farm maze and trace the path
with a soft pencil until you reach the
center you will have the picture of a
well known farm animal. What is it?
Send your answer and the drawing to
the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and
Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of
postcards will be awarded the first five
boys and girls who send correct an-
swers.

The answer to the animal puzzle in
the August 24 issue is: 1, mice; 2,
cow; 3, kitten; 4, rabbit; 5, goat; 6,
rat; 7, lamb. The answer to the puzzle
giving girls' names in the issue of
August 31 is: 1, Ella; 2, Barbara; 3,
Vivian; 4, Phillis. Prize winners are
Kenneth W. Robison, Holton, Kan.;
Vera Mae Cline, Copeland, Kan.; Myra
Roberts, Mayfield, Kan.; Winfield Aus-
tin, Topeka, Kan.; Ruth Simmer-
Hutchinson, Kan.

Our burden is the feeding of the
world.

Making Cheese on the Farm

Housewives often Excel the Creamery Experts

BY W. E. BLACKBURN

IN SCIENTIFIC vernacular, there's no such thing as farm cheese-making. I have been told, repeatedly, that it is impossible to make butter or cheese under average farm conditions and successfully compete with the creameries and cheese factories in excellence and uniformity of product. The fact remains, that thousands of Kansas farm housewives make better butter every week in the year than much of the creamery product. That thousands of Kansas farm housewives do not make cheese during the spring and fall months is greatly to be regretted.

A most vivid and satisfying memory of my youth is the rich, melting and wholly satisfying slices of finely flavored cheese which stopped my hunger in fat sandwiches when visiting "Out to Granddads." And Grandma was a plump, wholesome, cheery, good natured and generous hearted Pennsylvania Dutchwoman who had trouble with words of more than three syllables and to whom decimals, bacterial ferments and ripening slimes and molds were as if never written. But—she made good cheese under farm conditions, and, it cannot be done, now.

A Practical Bulletin Needed

For years we have wished for a bulletin about making cheese on the farm. Firstly, because of its economic importance; the labor costs nothing and a farm product that would be put in the slop barrel is turned into a most palatable and nutritious human food. Secondly, because of the dietary value. The narrow range of food utilized upon the farm often has an injurious effect on the health, a limiting quality in the work output and thru digestive irritations or poorly balanced nutrition brings mental and nervous depression that often takes the joy out of life for the persons concerned and those who are their unfortunate dependents.

For years we have been told that "it can't be done." That a factory built for the purpose and supplied with facilities for the proper control of temperatures and the moisture content of the air and with chemistry sections with all kinds of bugs and beakers is necessary. Which is doubtless true for factories having to supply a certain product in large quantities practically uniform in size, flavor and textures. But for home use variations may be allowed and the result still be nutritious and palatable.

That there will sometime be a farm bulletin issued to supply this need is our firm belief. But it is wearisome waiting. To the plain citizen it seems as if when another plain citizen is educated along some line, in place of telling the man on the ground below the interesting things he sees from the top of his educational ladder and in a way sharing it with him, he insists upon telling it in such a manner the other chap cannot understand unless he climbs the ladder of education also. Then a minimum of benefit returns for a maximum of cost and expenditure of time, where educated writers write only for the educated.

The Book of the Cheese

All of this does not apply to "The Book of the Cheese," but was inspired by it. This book was written by Thom & Fisk and published by Macmillan & Co. of New York City. Listed as of the "Rural Text Book Series," we opened it with high hopes. The foreword which stated that "Cheesemaking is now a piece of applied science;" added to the hope that the fragment of applied science might be small enough for our understanding; to be brought up later with "Many students in colleges are now studying it," and still later, "Students cannot learn out of books to make cheese."

It was all very confusing. If one must have a college education to study how to make cheese, the limitation in the application of the "piece of science" is obvious. If you cannot learn out of books, why require the college education? Then follow some three hundred excellently arranged, printed and illustrated pages to tell just how to make the hundreds of kinds of cheese which the foreword warns you, you, cannot

make except you learn how under a practical cheesemaker, by word of mouth as it were.

It is a comprehensive volume, and most interesting, filled with many facts concerning means, methods and results. But for the warning, I'd believe a college trained man interested in the subject and supplied with a factory arranged to control climatic conditions, and having at hand a bacteriologist, a chemist, and a dairyman, might put the many formulae into practice, but no, he must have a cheesemaker!

It has been a constant struggle in the development of industrial education to get adequate and scientific texts for use in teaching the sciences as applied to every day problems. They are far from being supplied as yet. It may be that this "Book of the Cheese," fills a needed niche; not being a college man, I do not know, but I do know it doesn't bring any help to the housewife on the farm who wants to know how to make cheese.

I wish with all my soul that my good old grandmother were alive; I'd try to learn how to make cheese under her tutelage, and then I'd write it out and give it to some Kansas farm housewife who had good, common sense and yet had never had a chance to get beyond the sixth grade at school and feel very sure she and her family would enjoy a nutritious and palatable addition to their table, saved from farm wastes by a simple receipt that would give satisfactory results when mixed with just a little bit of brains under cleanly conditions.

A Jersey Cow's Record

The question as to whether a cow can retain her milking qualities after having made a great record is once more answered by a famous Jersey, Springfield Owl's Eva. This cow has made six records that stamp her as an animal of exceptional merit. Her performance closely rivals that of Sophie 19th of Hood Farm in total production, and both of these animals hold honor places to be occupied until at least such time as the practice of testing



Springfield Owl's Eva.

cows for "long distance" production becomes more general.

Springfield Owl's Eva in her best year's work made 993 pounds of fat. Sophie 19th in her best year made 999 pounds of fat. The latest test in each case is the second best record that either of these cows ever made. The six years' total for Eva is 76,549.7 pounds milk and 4386.18 pounds fat, while Sophie 19th in her first six tests made 75,920.8 pounds milk and 4432.6 pounds fat. Sophie 19th has made one more yearly record than her opponent, however. It is said that both cows are in a remarkably good condition at the present time and fit for a still greater length of service.

Springfield Owl's Eva cannot be classed as a sport, nor is her great productive ability or her excellent type an accident. Her sire is the great Jersey bull, Springfield Owl, who has 49 daughters and six sons in the Register of Merit. She also has illustrious grandparents, one of them being Exile of St. Lambert, the sire of 94 tested daughters.

The owners of this great cow, Meridale Farms, N. Y., are to be congratulated upon the making of such a good record, inasmuch as such tests are the means of putting information before the public that is of pronounced value in determining the true worth of dairy stock.



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Service Ring Club, Dept. 87, Topeka, Kan.

Hutchinson State Fair

All arrangements have been completed for the big state fair at Hutchinson, which begins Sunday, September 15 and closes Saturday night, September 21. Viewed from every angle, the outlook for success and large crowds, is most promising.

Sunday has been christened Army and Navy day. Major General Wood, of Camp Funston, one of our most popular and patriotic generals, will represent the former and the Great Lakes Naval band, the latter.

Monday is Food Administration Day. A national representative of Mr. Hoover will give the facts in regard to the food supplies of our nation and allies. Mr. Hoover is just home from Europe, and the information will be authentic.

Tuesday is Cattleman's, Labor and Hutchinson Day. The great national interests of the commonwealth will be handled by one of the most pleasing and substantial cattlemen of the state and his address will be followed by that of a labor leader of national reputation, chosen by the organized labor of this state. Hutchinson day will be patronized by all the people of the city, and those from the outside, who wish to meet their Hutchinson friends should be present. Barney Oldfield will appear in the auto races.

Wednesday will be National Agricultural Day. An able representative of our U. S. Agricultural Department will speak on the importance of sowing every acre of wheat possible, viewed from a patriotic and national standpoint. There will also be horse racing and other entertainments.

Thursday will be dedicated to Kansas and known as State Day. Governor Capper will deliver the principal address and portray the accomplishments, the hopes and aims of our beloved state. There will be other entertainment for the day. Herb's band will provide music.

Friday is Liberty and Wichita Day. A speaker of national prominence will bring a message which every true American should hear. Saturday will be dedicated to the two good Samaritans—Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. The speakers will tell you of the past, present and future hopes of their organizations that are doing so much humanitarian and philanthropic work "over there" and "over here."

Commencing on Monday night, the grand pyrotechnic spectacle, lately revised and rebuilt, entitled the "World at War," will be on every evening of the week except Saturday evening.

Livestock judging will begin Monday morning and be concluded by Wednesday. The grand parade of livestock will take place in front of the grandstand Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Topeka State Fair

A full report of the big Kansas Free Fair at Topeka will be given in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, September 21. Just as we go to press on Monday, September 9 for the issue of September 14 everything is in readiness for the big fair and exposition. Monday opened fair and pleasant and we hope the weather will continue favorable thruout the week. At 9 o'clock Monday morning practically every exhibit was in place and ready for the big crowds that came to Topeka to see the big fair.

Sunday, September 8, three special trains carrying exhibits from two state fairs arrived in Topeka. During the day and Sunday night many other carloads of exhibits and materials reached Topeka. The agricultural, textile, swine, cattle, sheep, horse, dairy, farm machinery, and the motor and tractor exhibits will be the largest and best ever seen in Kansas. Other attractive features will be the patriotic address, races, the War Exhibit, the side shows of the Parker Amusement company, and the excellent music given by the Great Lakes Naval band. The Farmers Mail and Breeze for September 21 will give a full report of all of the most interesting details of the big fair in Topeka which will probably be one of the best fairs ever given in Kansas.

Clear Serum a Safeguard

The Federal government and the veterinarians everywhere are putting a good deal of emphasis just now on the value of clear serums for treating hog cholera. By "clear" serum it is meant that the remedy is sterilized by

treating, in strong contrast to the bloody or unrefined serum which, of course, cannot be heated and cannot, therefore, be always safe. One chief advantage which scientific men attribute to the clear product is its guarantee not to cause foot and mouth disease or other infections.

It seems only a few years since farm journals were giving pages to the virtues of the first anti-hog cholera serum, a product for which much was claimed. And indeed it was a very wonderful discovery, comparable in value next to those designed to prevent typhoid and other human ailments. It saved millions of dollars' worth of hogs, but more important still, it started the world wide education needed to make farmers use serums, and it encouraged thinkers to engage in research work still further to improve on the original. The years have brought the desired results. Farmers using the refined product no longer declare their hogs have taken the disease while taking the medicine. Co-operation in the work of quarantine and sanitation has served to protect the farmers' droves of hogs while the really clean product of the laboratory has been applied. Perhaps the most gratifying feature of all this lies in the fact that this great work of brainy men comes to the world just when meat is most needed.

Freight Rates for Show Stock

Exhibitors of livestock at a number of the early fairs and expositions this season have had difficulty in shipping their animals at released valuation. One shipper, who was moving his cattle from Fargo to Grand Forks, N. Dak., was obliged to place the full value on his stock in transit, tho he had insured his cattle so as to be able to release them on the regular railway contracts at the values fixed for minimum rates, as follows: bulls to be released at \$75; cows at \$50, and calves at \$20. Thru being obliged to pay the higher rate it cost this breeder \$107.15 to ship his 16 head of cattle 77.2 miles, instead of the regular rate of \$56.50.

This matter was taken up immediately by the National Society of Record associations, and it was ascertained that some of the railway commissioners and representatives of the state fair associations also had protested vigorously to the Western Classification Committee. Mr. Prendergast, of the Western Classification Committee, stated for publication that the Interstate Commerce Commission has made no such ruling; that shippers are entitled to ship purebred show animals at released valuation; and that the trouble at Fargo and Grand Forks was due to lack of knowledge of certain local inspectors of the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau. The representatives in question had no such authority and had no right to insist on shippers of show stock placing full valuation on show stock in transit. Shippers of exhibition stock are requested to take due notice and in case any other agent attempts like action, to wire immediately to Mr. Prendergast of the Western Classification Committee, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago. Such agents are acting directly in violation of the Interstate Commerce rulings and will be disciplined without an instant's delay.

More Sheep Greatly Needed

War has given the sheep and wool industry a stupendous task. There must be 20 sheep back of every soldier, to clothe and equip him. This need has made sheep raising a patriotic as well as a profitable undertaking. Sheep require little bread grain, and as both wool and mutton are in strong demand, the development of the industry will contribute materially to the food and clothing supply of the nation.

Patriotic Package Given Readers

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish One Thousand Patriotic Packages free to readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze. The package contains more than 100 pieces, consisting of flag pin, American, British and French Banners, etc.

We are going to give one of these patriotic packages, postage prepaid, to all who send us \$1.00 for a yearly subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

"My! It's HEAVENLY To Ride In Our Ford NOW!"



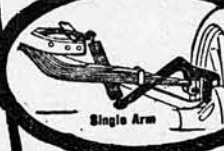

HERE I have ridden 20 miles in the rear seat and I am not tired one bit! Did you ever see anything as smooth as that car rode? That garage friend of yours was correct when he said those H. & D. Shock Absorbers would make it ride "like a young Packard." If you are a Ford owner—Write us—let us tell you how we will give you a set of

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See for yourself—on your own car—how these remarkable shock absorbers will give the car a smooth, velvety glide of a long wheel-base car. They break the rebound, the bounce and jolt of rough roads. They eliminate the jingle and jar; make steering easy. They save the motor from shocks of road bumps, and increase the life of a Ford as well as its comfortable riding qualities.

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Busy Bees in Capper Clubs

In Some Counties Girls are Lining Up Members

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

THINGS ARE going to hum in Russell county. Wouldn't you like to know about the busy bee who has started the humming? Her name is Myrtle Bell Lott. She isn't a member of the Capper Poultry club, or, I should say, she isn't a so-called active member. Yet as an associate member she has already engaged in club activities and is organizing Russell county for the new contest which has not been announced.

A short time ago Myrtle Bell wrote: "I want to join the Capper Poultry club and I want to know when you are going to put the application blanks in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

Myrtle Bell is a sister of Herschel Lott who belongs to the Capper Pig club. She wants to be a member of an

where Mr. Capper gave the principal address. "We gave our club yell," Ollie continued, "and received the usual friendly handshake."

Anna Greenwood's Contest Story

Douglas county girls met with Gertrude Brazil in August with all members present but Gertie Deay who has typhoid fever. I know Gertie would be glad to receive postcards from Capper Poultry club girls. Her address is R. 1, Vinland, Kan. Clay county girls report a fine patriotic meeting with Agnes Griffiths. Mrs. G. R. Greenwood, reporter for the Greenwood county club, says that the beautiful White Plymouth Rocks belonging to Iva Zorn at whose home the last meeting of the club was held, were almost as interesting as the excellent program. Most of the members of the Stafford county club decided when they met in August that they would attend the state fair at Hutchinson, next week.

Anna Greenwood of Greenwood county won fourth place in the Capper Poultry club contest which closed the latter part of May. Here is the story she wrote about her chickens:

"For my contest work, mamma let me have 20 of the chicks hatched from choice eggs which she bought from a man in Chanute. When they were small mamma and I punched a tiny hole in the inside web of the left foot of each chick, so we could tell mine from hers. We fed them commercial chick feed until they were large enough to eat cracked corn. Then after a few months we fed them whole corn. My chicks were hatched April 10, 1917.

"In February, 1918, we made a large pen, 40 feet by 60 feet, with a small house in which the chickens could sleep. We penned eight pullets and a cockerel. I began keeping records February 10, 1918. During February I fed my chickens 2 pounds of corn, sour milk and scraps from the table. I gathered 82 eggs from my pen and valued them at \$3.20. The feed cost \$1, making me a profit of \$2.20. In March, corn, table scraps and bran cost \$1. I gathered 156 eggs, valued at \$4.15, making a profit of \$3.15. I set 119 eggs the last of March and in April I set 47 more. From the March sittings which mamma set in an incubator, I got 79 little chicks. In April I started feeding the same feed but the chickens left a lot on the ground so I gave them less corn, making a feed cost of 90 cents. The little chicks had commercial chick feed. I gathered 115 eggs and sold 30 for hatching at \$1.50 for 15. The profit was \$4.54.

"In May I gathered 84 eggs with a feeding cost of 90 cents, the feed being corn, milk and table scraps. One sitting of eggs was sold and the rest used at home. In September of 1917 I sent a trio of chickens to the fair at Topeka and won a second prize of \$2 and the red ribbon.

"My total feed cost was \$3.80 while the chickens were penned and \$5 while not penned, with a total expense of \$11.80. My pullets not penned were valued at \$13.50. Eggs sold for hatching brought \$7.78; eggs used at home or sold had a value of \$14.63; the contest chickens and chicks were valued at \$47.30, making a total income of \$85.21. My total profit was \$73.41."



Mrs. Greenwood



Anna Greenwood

organization in which there's as much interest as there is in her brother's club. And so she's starting out right now to line up her girl friends for the contest in 1919. The fact that there isn't a poultry club in Russell county this year hasn't lessened her enthusiasm at all. Myrtle Bell wrote me that she had three friends who wished to belong to the club and when I sent pins for these girls she found there were not as many pins as girls, for she had enlisted several other chums for membership.

Clara Mae Carter of Osage county is another of the busy bees. She wants a complete membership in 1919 also and so she's organizing her friends into a club, holding meetings, electing officers and having good times. Pins will be sent for associate members in any county where a request is made.

Every poultry club girl will be interested in the group picture of the Crawford county girls and Governor Capper used in this issue. It was taken when Mr. Capper was in Girard for a short time. Letha Emery, county leader, got word to as many of the girls as she could reach by phone and arranged to have the picture taken. Those in the group are: front row, left to right, Nina Hosford, Arthur Capper, Mabel Hodges; back row, Anna Painter, Marion Gregg, Leah Miller, Genevieve Walker, Letha Emery. Crawford county girls have so many fine times that it's difficult to keep up with them. The August meeting was held with Leafy Burroughs at Ringo. In September the girls will be the guests of Anna Painter and Marion Gregg at a picnic at Lighting Creek.

"We girls are beginning to feel pretty well acquainted with Mr. Capper," Ollie Estorn, county leader of Johnson county, said. Johnson county members attended the laying of the cornerstone of the new high school at DeSoto,



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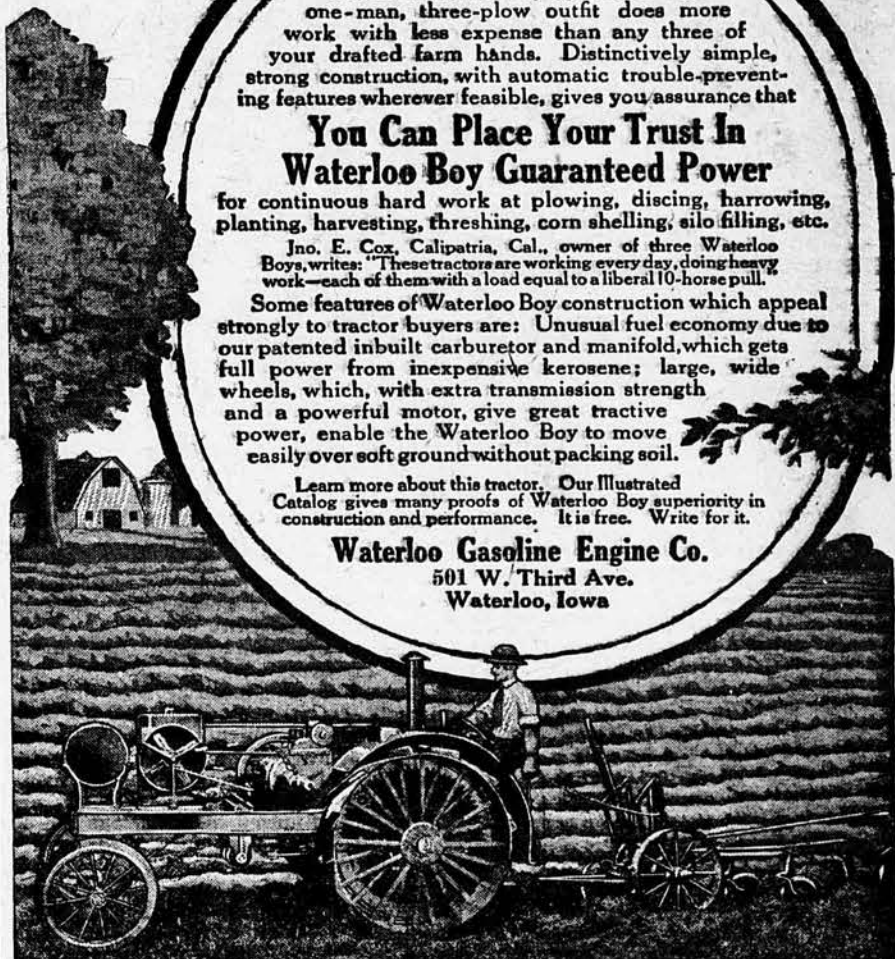
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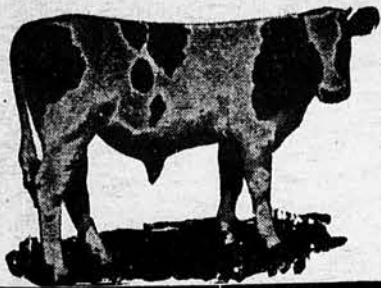
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ONCE A YEAR

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Company, Dept. 112
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Select Seed Corn Carefully

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

Farmers will give more attention to the selection of seed corn this fall than ever before. Its high price and scarcity and the difficulty in obtaining good seed last spring will result in guarding against such conditions. Throughout corn-growing America the seed corn situation of this year will be recorded as the most serious in the country's history.

Good seed is important at any time, but when the world is depending upon the United States for increased food production it is advisable that no chance be taken. When seed is properly selected good results are assured. Many farmers obtain good results otherwise but they do so at a great risk.

"Go into the fields before frost," S. C. Salmon, of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, advises. "Obtain the best ears that are not too late in maturing. Also avoid ears that mature too early. Select the corn where the stand is normal, not too thin and not too thick. An ear that is good where the soil is rich may be good only owing to these conditions." Give some attention to the height of the corn on the stalk.

"Provide for replacing by selecting two or three times as much seed as necessary. Store in a good place. If dry, it will not be injured by cold weather. To dry corn hang it up in strings of 10 or 12 ears in the attic. Do not store in a cellar, over the granary or in cattle or horse barn where it will absorb moisture."

Mr. Salmon emphasizes the importance of every farmer selecting his own seed corn. Unless he does this for himself, he will be compelled to buy elsewhere seed which is not adapted to Kansas conditions. A great many persons think it advisable to change seed. In reality that grown in the same locality is best suited to conditions there.

Quantities of corn grown in localities where the season was comparatively long had to be used in localities of shorter seasons last year. Dangers which result from such a condition should be eliminated in the year to come. If cold weather starts in when the corn still contains a high percentage of water, the vitality will be diminished, and if freezing temperatures are reached the corn will be of no value as seed.

Other points to be observed in selecting seed corn are these: Choose ears of medium size and good shape. Select from a hill in which there are two good stalks. Ears that hang down are best because they shed water. Select seed from stalks that bear about two well developed ears of the type desired. Very prolific types are not well adapted to regions of scanty rainfall.

As much care should be observed in storing seed corn as in its selection. Protection against weevils, rats and mice should be afforded. Good ventilation and heat should be provided. Seed corn never should be stored in gunny sacks as it is likely to mold. Even when placed in piles or when stacked in rows one on top of the other the vitality of seed corn cannot be maintained.

One good method of storing is by sticking the ears of corn on nails driven into a post. Posts for this purpose may be supported by feet made of two crossbars. Heads are removed from the nails and they are driven into the posts three inches apart. The butt of the ear of corn is attached to the headless end of the nail. Instead of posts, lumber 1 inch by 4 inches, may be used with the nails driven into each

side. These strips of lumber, placed vertically, should be attached to cross strips to form racks. The wire rack system also has proved successful. Racks holding 100 ears of corn may be purchased.

Houses for storing seed corn and other kinds of seed solve problems of ventilation and heating. Such a storage house can form a part of some other building. One should avoid placing the seed room in conjunction with a wash room or any other room where steam is produced.

Club Program for Hutchinson

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN

It's up to Capper Pig Club folks in that part of the state to make the club meeting at the Hutchinson State Fair a success. And by the way the fellows are writing to the contest manager, I believe there is little doubt that the meeting will prove to be a feature of fair week, just as it has in Topeka. It looks now as if we shall have a big number of jolly, peppy pig and poultry club members to enjoy the program arranged for September 17, 18 and 19. I hope all of the club members in that part of the state will be able to be present at the meeting all three days, but if you can't do that, pick out the day you think will be most interesting and come along. Here's the program:

SEPTEMBER 17
Registration at Central Hall.
6:30 P. M. Business Session, Central Hall.
7:30 P. M. Theater Party.
SEPTEMBER 18
8:00 A. M. Business Session, Central Hall.
1:00 P. M. Tickets to the Hutchinson State Fair, and Admittance to the Grand Stand for the Races.
7:00 P. M. Grand Stand Tickets to "The World at War."
SEPTEMBER 19
8:00 A. M. Business Session, Central Hall.
11:00 A. M. Reception at Central Hall by Governor Capper for Club Members, Relatives and Friends.
1:00 P. M. Excursion to Park and Ball Game Between Stafford and Reno Clubs.
6:30 P. M. Banquet for Club Members and Relatives, First M. E. Church.
Toastmaster, John Francis Case.
"The Capper Poultry Club"—Bertha G. Schmidt.
"The Capper Pig Club"—Earle H. Whitman.
"What Dad Thinks About the Capper Clubs"—By One of the Dads.
"Mother's Part in the Club Work"—By One of the Mothers.
Address by Hon. Arthur Capper, Governor of Kansas.
"Reports from the Second Line"—Four Minute Talks by County Leaders.
Adjournment.

School System Inefficient

For several years many patrons of public schools and of some of the higher institutions of learning in every state of the Union have been complaining that much of the instruction given in these institutions has been worthless and that much absolutely necessary training was being neglected. So urgent has this matter become that State Supt. W. D. Ross recently called an educational conference at Topeka to discuss ways and means of improving the situation in Kansas.

It was attended by the directors of the Kansas State Teachers' association, the educational committee of the state council of defense, legislative committee of the Kansas Teachers' association and heads of the state educational institutions.

The weakness of the public schools was brought forcibly home to the educators by the statement issued thru the office of the adjutant general of the United States army, which places the blame for much of the "slouchiness," or mental and physical indifference of

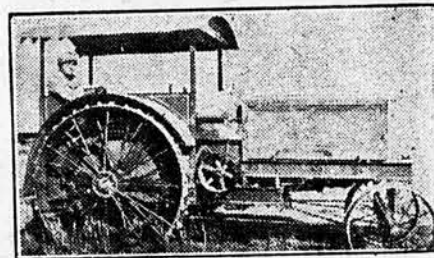
many of the candidates for commissions in the army directly upon the schools of the country. The highest educational institutions are not spared in the criticism, and the lowest preparatory schools also come in for their share of the blame, in the communication read by Mr. Ross, who presided at the meeting.

Major Lindsey Blayney, of the infantry reserve corps, made the statement which has the indorsement of the War Department regarding the conditions which have been found to exist, and which has caused the failure of hundreds, even thousands of candidates in the government training schools. It is suggested that special attention should be paid to the bearing of students, as well as the mental discipline, without which no soldier is qualified to lead others, and which is responsible for failure to receive commissions, even among those who carry college degrees.

Girls To Run Tractors

Kansas girls are intensely patriotic and many of them are planning to do what they can to relieve the shortage of labor on farms this year as well as next year. Many of them helped in the harvest fields this summer and showed that they could do much of the work just as well as the men. This was especially true of Miss Thelma Horney of Brewster, Kan., who operated a tractor on her father's big wheat farm. Labor was scarce when the wheat crop ripened and men were unavailable. Miss Horney, however, who was carrying the mail over a rural route to release a man for military service added tractor driving to her bit when the wheat crop was to be harvested.

Recently a number of Kansas girls organized the Jayhawk Tractor Girls' club and Miss Faye Fitzpatrick of Salina, a former Topeka girl was elected president. Miss Fitzpatrick expects to organize local clubs in all the principal towns of the state. Twenty-five Kan-



Miss Thelma Horney and Her Tractor.

sas towns already have organized tractor clubs. F. Logan Loughborough is assisting in organizing the clubs. During the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka many young ladies signified their willingness to become members of tractor clubs. The enrollment was conducted at the Y. W. C. A. rest room of the Kansas Free Fair.

The organizers hope for a Topeka membership of 200 or more. The clubs are open to girls 16 years old or more. During the winter months the girls will have a course of study that will enable them to handle the tractors when the spring farm work begins. A special course in physical training is offered to employed girls who cannot give many hours a day to the regular drill. Tractor manufacturers offer to give the necessary training to the girls who go into the clubs. Some of the schools have offered to include the necessary instruction in their courses of study.

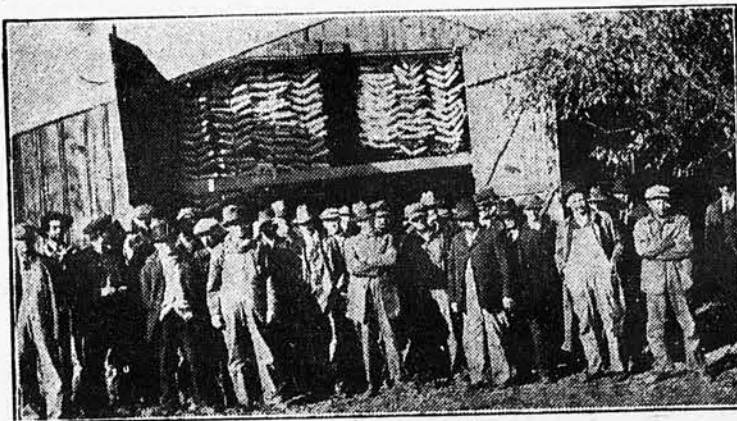
Storage Battery for Tractors

A new type of storage battery has been developed for special use on tractors and which is adequate for starting and lighting both. This is a heavy duty battery of the same type as developed for the government for use on the Liberty trucks. The plates are much heavier than in the automobile battery and a larger space allowed for acid over the plates.

With all the demands which are now made upon the tractor for night work in field and on the road, the lighting system and the starting system has become essential.

This equipment is made by the Willard Storage Battery Company which gave an unusually interesting demonstration at Salina.

Every farm should have a few good sheep.



Seed Corn Meeting Held at the Home of a Progressive Kansas Farmer last Spring to Consider the Poor Condition of Ears Available for Planting.

Feed Shortage in Kansas

According to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture only 34.4 per cent of this year's wheat crop of 102 million bushels is still in farmers' hands, as compared with 60 per cent in 1916. Ten million bushels must be reserved by farmers for fall seedling. The remaining wheat will be sold as rapidly as possible, since farmers generally are marketing direct from threshers to save shrinkage, interest, labor, storage and insurance. Wheat is moving out of the state faster than ever before known, and if not held here mills of Kansas will be compelled to stand idle much of the season, or to buy at different markets and ship here at increased cost. The most serious feature is the impending shortage of wheat milling by-products such as shorts and bran, and the consequent effect on pork production especially and the whole livestock industry generally.

The corn crop practically failed and hence the demand for these mill by-products is unusually large. If not available hog raisers will sell half-fat animals at loss to themselves and the nation. At present shorts and bran are had only in limited quantities and at some points not at all. The feed situation is critical with hog men. Mr. Mohler thinks that the most economical and practical plan would be to arrange at once to hold sufficient Kansas wheat in the state to keep all mills grinding to capacity, thus assuring maximum quantities of shorts and bran locally without adding transportation costs from distant milling points.

Secretary Mohler says that the state's reserve supply of wheat is the lowest ever known. Two years ago the farmers were holding 60 per cent of their crop. Now his investigation reveals the fact that not quite 35 per cent of this year's wheat crop is in the hands of the farmers, and many mills are expecting to shut down if the rush of shipment of the state continues. At least 10 million bushels of the grain now in the hands of the farmers is needed for fall seedling.

There was harvested right around 102 million bushels of wheat in Kansas this year. With 10 million bushels used in seedling for next year's crop there would be only about 25 million left for home consumption, and for the by-products so greatly needed for stock feed.

Save Every Hide

To relieve as much as possible the unprecedented demand for leather the United States Department of Agriculture is urging that slaughtered and dead animals on the farm be skinned with great care. Usually the skinning of animals on the farm and the care of hides is not given a great amount of consideration, and thru carelessness many hides are cut and scored when they are removed. By devoting a little extra time and care in skinning animals to make sure that they are not cut or scored the farmer can increase their value on the market several times. In tanning hides scores show very plainly and in many cases one-half of the thickness of the leather is lost by such defect.

Don't Buy Woolen Goods

The patriotism of American women will be tested this year by the way they solve their clothing problem. The woman who buys a new woolen suit or dress, when she has an old one which she can freshen up or remodel, is a slacker. America produces only enough wool to supply one-half to two-thirds of its normal needs. The average amount of wool required for a civilian is 8 pounds a year, while for a fully equipped soldier it is about 13 times this amount, or 106 pounds. When the army is increased to 5 million men, it is estimated that no civilian can have any new wool clothes. Even at present it is not possible for soldiers' blankets and suits to be all wool. The army blankets now contain 35 per cent re-worked wool, and there is 25 per cent cotton and 25 per cent shoddy in some of the material used for soldiers.

The manufacturers of women's clothing are doing their part in helping in this wool situation. They have agreed to limit themselves to a few styles, to garments with little or no wool trimming such as extra pockets, belts, and straps, to use material for garments

which contains some re-worked wool, to use models which require a small amount of goods, and to reduce the use of samples. It is estimated that if sample giving is eliminated 67,000 soldiers can be clothed on what is thus saved. The government by cutting 6 inches from 7 million soldiers' overcoats was able to make 31,200 more coats.

If a woman finds nothing in her trunk or attic which she can make over for herself this winter and finds that she must buy a new woolen garment, she should buy, if possible, a garment which is not navy blue or khaki color, because the government needs these dyes. If possible, she should not buy cloth of the weave found in soldiers' garments, since the looms which manufacture these weaves need to be kept busy on materials for soldiers' supplies. She should choose a design that is not extreme in style.

Motor Car Gas from Straw

The first motor car in the world to run on gas made from wheat straw was seen recently on the streets of Saskatoon, in Canada. Thousands if not millions of tons of wheat straw go to waste in Canada and Kansas every year. The Agricultural College at Saskatoon finds this straw gives off more and better gas, ton for ton, than the best coal. The apparatus for making the gas can be installed on any farm, and the discovery promises to become of practical use to the farmers if not others. A tractor on the university farm at Saskatoon is being driven with this gas.

Breeding Horses for Profit

(Continued from Page 9.)

the owner of a colt wishes to be released from the option, in which case it is \$25 for service from a mature stallion. If the colt is purchased by the government no service fee is charged. The breeder does not have to pay a service fee on a deformed colt, or one that is injured seriously or that dies.

Sterility in various forms is the chief cause of stallions not getting a larger percentage of mares in foal. With all precautions, a certain percentage of sterile mares will be bred, but allowing for this disadvantage, remount stallions have made a good showing in the number of colts obtained, 3,089 having been dropped since the beginning of the work to June 30, 1917. There has been an increase in the number of colts obtained yearly by each stallion, which signifies that a better class of mares is being bred each year and that the remount breeding work is undergoing conservative development. Of these 174 colts were purchased by the U. S. War Department.

Packers School Witnesses

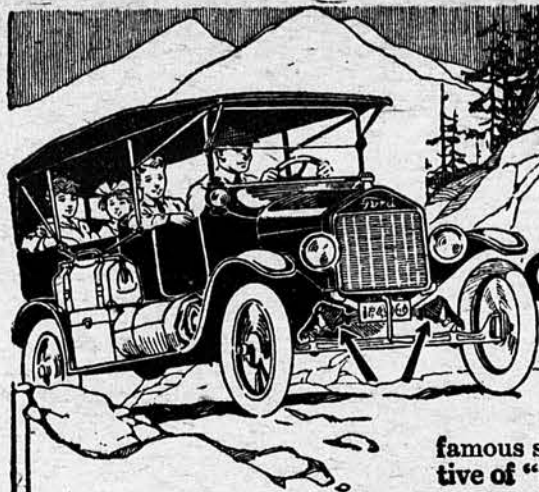
The officers of the Federal Trade Commission declare their investigation of the meat business had to contend with every obstacle the packers' ingenuity and money could devise.

"We had to meet schools for witnesses," it is stated, "where employees were coached in anticipation of their being called to testify; we had to meet deliberate falsification of returns properly required under legal authority; we had to meet a situation created by the destruction of letters and documents vital to the investigation, and we had to meet a conspiracy in the preparation of answers to the lawful inquiries of this commission."

The commission found "some show of competition is staged by the five great packers, but that is superficial and unreal."

How sham it is, the commission fully sets out in its report. "Some independent packers exist by sufferance, and a few hardy ones have survived in real competition. Around such few of these as remain the lines are drawing in."

—It was because of this law-defying attitude of these business men that the commission recommended all refrigerator cars, warehouse and other equipment be placed under government supervision.



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It brings you back
Comfortably

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Service Flag

The Flag of Distinction

Every Home, Club, Sunday School, Church or Business House furnishing a boy for Uncle Sam should honor him by displaying the Service Flag officially adopted by the United States Government. Price 40c. The flags are 12x18 inches in size. Sewed cotton flag cloth.

For the next few days we will send one of these flags free and postpaid with a yearly subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.10. Orders are filled with flags with a single star. If more than one star is wanted add 10 cents for each extra star.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Ks.
Gentlemen—Enclosed, find \$1.10 for which send Farmers Mail and Breeze one year, with a service flag free as premium.

Name

Address

Store a Seed Corn Reserve

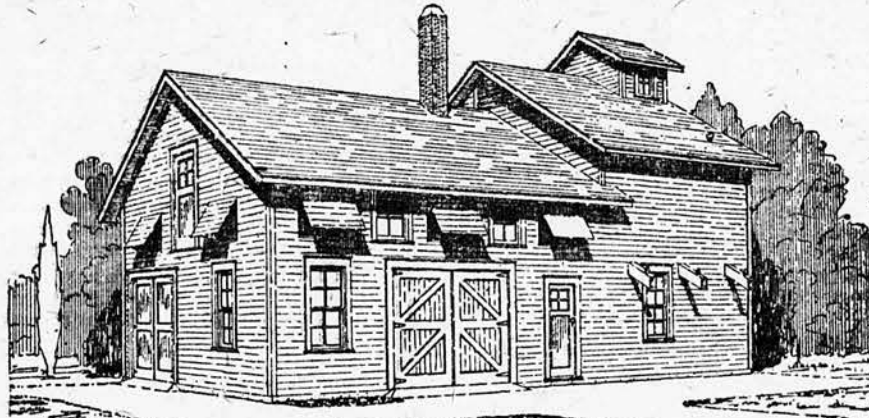
Selecting the right seed corn, at the right time, is an important step in insuring a supply of reliable seed for the coming year. But don't neglect the next step, which is also important—that of storing the selected seed properly. Farmers may wisely store a reserve of seed corn this fall that will be sufficient for two years. To do so will not cost much as compared to what it may mean to the state, and in fortifying our national production of food.

The chief problems in storing seed corn according to the Illinois Experiment station, are to provide a means whereby the moisture content can be reduced to such a point that the germ is not injured by freezing, and then to maintain this condition until planting time. Prime necessities for successful seed storage are ventilation and heat. Ventilation provides a means for removing the excess moisture. Heat prevents freezing and hastens the drying process. In many years proper

stored on the second floor, depending upon the system of storage that is used. The second-story windows provide ventilation. In cold weather these doors may be closed, and the building heated by a fire in the stove. Working drawings of this building will be supplied upon request to the division of farm mechanics, of the Illinois college of agriculture at Urbana. If ordering plans for the building just described, designate Series A, No. 1. Plans for a larger seed house, and for one of clay block construction, are also available from the same division. Circular 225 of the Illinois Experiment station gives a description of the different buildings.

New Use for Sunflowers

Serious modification of Germany's ambition to obtain a "place in the sun" is evident from government efforts to solve the diminishing food and feed supply. So short has become the supply of fats and oil that large plantings of sunflowers are urged as a source of edible oil. Last year the



Any Man Who Needs Shelter for his Motor Car Might Well Consider This Garage and Seed Corn House. It is of Wooden Construction.

ventilation is all that is required, but some artificial means for heating should be provided in case it is needed. The seed ears should be dried in a room having a temperature not above 110 degrees.

Protection against vermin in the seed house generally can be obtained by using a form of construction which offers no harbors for mice and rats; or, if this is not sufficient, wire netting can be used to line the seed room. The presence of cats also helps to reduce this trouble.

Seed corn never should be stored in sacks, piles, or even by placing one row of ears immediately on top of another. The individual-ear method of storage is the only safe one to use, at least until the moisture content has been reduced to 18 per cent or lower. This method of storage facilitates ventilation, which hastens the drying process, tends to prevent molding, and lessens the trouble caused by mice and rats. No matter what method is used, seed corn should be stored at least 1 foot off the floor, and for convenience it should not be placed over 7 feet above the floor.

The common practice of hanging seed ears in corn cribs or other open buildings may obtain excellent ventilation, but it offers no protection against freezing. This method of storage should be discontinued; it is economical, but unsafe. The safest and most desirable arrangement is to have a building for the special purpose of storing the seed corn.

In designing a seed-corn house, the ventilation and heating of it should receive special attention. From the standpoint of economy it is desirable to combine the storage room with some other building, as the same foundation and roof then will serve two purposes. The most desirable combination of building will depend upon local conditions. Washing, butchering, or other work requiring the use of hot water, should not be done in such a building if the steam produced passes into the room where the corn is stored.

A combined garage and seed house is shown in the accompanying illustration. This building is 16 by 22 feet, and of wooden construction. On the first floor is room for a motor car, work bench and a stove. By installing double doors and putting the work bench under the stairway, this building will accommodate two cars. From 45 to 90 bushels of seed corn may be

German government offered premiums for the cultivation of sunflowers, and railroad right-of-ways there are extensively used for the purpose. This is in keeping with Germany's policy of utilizing all her resources to the utmost.

According to information received by the U. S. Food Administration, as much as 18 gallons of oil can be obtained from the seeds of an acre of sunflowers, while the refuse is said to make a cattle feed compared favorably in quality with other feeds now available in Germany.

Preserve Vegetables in Brine

Brining is a very cheap and convenient method of preserving vegetables for winter use. Sauerkraut made from small or bursted cabbage heads, and pickles made from surplus cucumbers are two familiar examples. The most important use of brining is to save vegetables which are of the best quality now, but which will spoil before time to store them. Carrots and beets should be put away in brine before they become tough and woody.

Next Kansas War Crop

Of course Kansas wheat raisers' were disappointed at the President's veto of \$2.40 wheat, but it will not deter them from sowing as big or a bigger acreage than they planted last autumn. The Kansas wheat raiser will continue to go the limit to win the War just as he has been doing. He has faith that things will come out right for him in the end, and he does not intend that our boys over there, or our allies, or Europe's hungry millions shall lack for bread on his account. He intends to go and will go to the limit of his physical and financial endurance in backing up the President's war program. There are no slackers on Kansas farms, there will be no stopping to "argufy" during the nation's emergency. But he will take up the subject of economic justice for the farm industry later and demand and get a square deal for it.

Snap beans, peppers and green tomatoes can be brined any time before frost. Greens, such as chard, beet tops and spinach may be brined if it is not convenient to dry or can them just now. Sweet corn pickled either on or off the cob keeps well if boiled 10 minutes before being placed in brine. The ears must be pickled while in the milk state, and the silks should be removed with a brush. Eggplant is kept more easily in brine than by any other method. Sound, mature fruit should be selected, peeled and placed in a weak solution of brine immediately.

The usual formula for making brine is three-fourths of a cup of ordinary table salt or a coarser grade to a gallon of water. One-half pint of vinegar may be added to every gallon of brine. Any water-tight container will serve for the brine, but stone crocks and small kegs are more convenient. The vegetables should be placed in the container to within a few inches of the top, then the brine should be poured over them so that they are well covered. The vegetables may be kept beneath the surface by weights placed on a piece of board or plate.

After the brined vegetables have stood in a warm room for a few days, a scum will collect on the surface which should be removed. The containers should then be placed in a cool cellar, and the surface of the brine covered with hot paraffine, which will exclude the air from the vegetables. It may be more convenient to fill up the container with more brine and place over it an air-tight cover. Brined vegetables keep almost indefinitely if the brine does not leak away or evaporate.

Order Fertilizer Now

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, is urging farmers to make known their fertilizer needs for the fall planting at the earliest possible date. It points out that this will enable dealers to combine their orders into full capacity carload lots.

This step is made necessary by the difficulties in handling freight at this time. The railway systems of the country are taxed to the utmost to move the tremendous volume of supplies for our troops. Many farmers who ordered their spring fertilizers late did not receive them until after planting time. Some failed to get them at all. Prompt action will tend to avoid disappointment this fall and enable every farmer to start his crop right.

The intelligent use of fertilizers is one way by which the farmer can increase crop production and at the same time make the labor expended produce more than formerly. There never was a time when the use of fertilizers was so profitable as now with crop prices high and labor scarce.

The railroads of this country are now being operated by the United States Government. Co-operate with your government by ordering your fertilizer early. It will relieve the car shortage.

Mill Feeds for Winter

Feed is ammunition needed on the food firing line and every American farm is a fighting unit. Farm supplies of mill feed for winter may advantageously be obtained after the first part of September, when danger from spoilage is past.

Each invoice of the mill must have printed on it the fair prices. Consequently it is easy for any representative of the Food Administration or for any buyer to know whether a mill has overcharged.

Far-seeing farmers who get their winter supply of wheat mill feeds during September and October have the added satisfaction of doing a patriotic act by relieving the railroads of the burden of hauling feed in winter when their operation is more difficult.

Prices of coarse-grain feeds, barley, rye, and barley feeds will depend as heretofore largely on the market values of the grain from which they are made. But in those feeds also foresight in getting the winter supply is advised.

The Food Administration has established conditions in the feed industry that will result in better service and moderate handling costs. Your early order for feed will help to prevent congestion in industry and disappointing delay for yourself.

FARM ANSWERS

Infection With Contagious Abortion.

Is there any danger of putting cows in a pasture and lot where cows were kept which had contagious abortion last winter? I am hauling out all manure and cleaning up the lot the best I can.—W. H. A., Hope, Kan.

In the corral and pasture in which it is intended to place these cattle have been cleaned thoroughly, and especially if they are exposed to direct sunlight, I do not believe that there is any danger that the germ of contagious abortion will be spread.
R. S. A. C. DR. R. R. DYKSTRA.

False Wireworm Injury.

I am enclosing some insects found in the wheat fields. What pest is this? Would it be safe to plant corn on this wheat ground next year?—W. H. N., Russell County.

The worms which you sent in are the larvae of the wheat false wireworm. This insect is a recently recognized pest of wheat and consequently our knowledge concerning it is rather limited. The experiment station has been working on it during the last year or two, and its life history has been worked out thoroughly. Our knowledge of the methods of control, however, are very meager.

The winter is passed as an almost full-grown larva which begins to feed early in the spring on the stems and roots of wheat and decaying matter in the soil. They become full-grown during April and transform to pupae in spherical cells just beneath the surface. By the last of May the adult beetles issue and are present throughout the summer in the fields. The adult beetle is about 1/2 inch in length, black, and oval. They are found during the day under rocks, boards and manure, and after harvest they congregate in numbers under wheat shocks. The eggs are laid in the soil during July and August and hatch in a week or two.

Larvae feed during the remainder of the summer on volunteer wheat and decaying matter. As soon as the wheat is sown in the fall they attack the germinating seed and usually do their greatest damage at this time. Generally, they work down the drill row, destroying every kernel as they go. They continue to feed until in November when they go down below the frost line for the remainder of the cold weather.

As I stated, the methods of control have not been worked out definitely. Our field observations go to show that one of the best methods of control is summer fallowing where the beetles and larvae are deprived of food. We also have found that in many cases injury occurs in fields that contained much trash and volunteer wheat last summer and also in fields where the wheat was shocked and where many of the shocks were broken down or bundles left scattered in the field. The beetles show a preference for hiding during the day under wheat shocks, especially if the bundles are lying on the ground. They also feed, to some extent, on the heads of wheat.

Rotation has often prevented injury since the beetles are wingless and spread from field to field by walking. We are very anxious to obtain additional data on the extent of the fields where injury is occurring with the hope of being able to devise some method for preventing injury in the future. The control of the false wireworm, like many of our staple crop pests, is largely a matter of prevention. Once the worms infest the field there is little that one can do to control them.

I am enclosing in this letter a questionnaire which I trust you will be able to fill out and return to us. The information which you may be able to give will be of great value.

As regards to planting corn on infested wheat land, I think there will be no injury, especially if the crop is not planted until in May. Our studies in the past have shown that the larvae finish their growth and transform to pupae during the last week of April and the first week in May and consequently no injury occurs again until fall. The worms which you sent in are now full-grown and about ready to pupate.
R. S. A. C. J. W. McCOLLOCH.

The Canning Industry.

Kindly tell me how the canning industry is developing. What is the future in growing crops for this purpose on a commercial scale?—A. T. R., Johnson Co.

There is without doubt an excellent future. This business will develop in Kansas and most progress already has been made in some places. We obtained the following information about the national growth of the business recently from the Ohio Farmer: The great war has made heavy demands on the factories of the United States that can all kinds of vegetables. The soldiers must be fed and good wholesome vegetables properly grown and matured and packed in cans, under the most sanitary conditions possible, are in great demand. There always has been a good demand for these products but the war has created a condition that canners last year were scarcely able to meet. All this means profit for the farmer who grows these products for the factories, but unfortunately last year the yield of most vegetables was not up to the average, yet that loss was made up by the food prices obtained.

Products for canning, as a whole, are as profitable as other crops, if not more so. They require perhaps less work than many other crops and as the farmers contract with the factories for certain acreages, the canners agreeing to take all so yielded, the growers are sure of a market before putting in the seed.

The canners always co-operate with the farmer. They supply the seed at cost, the fertilizer is deducted when the crops are paid for. All seeds are tested for germinating qualities. The growers are protected in this respect. Only the choicest products are selected. It is entirely to the canners' advantage to do everything possible to aid the farmer. Advice as to every condition of the crops while the crops are maturing, and the canners of the factories visit the various selected acreages during the growing season and when they have reached the harvest time of maturity the farmers are notified. When the pack is completed the canners get their money, and on the basis of the arrangement between the producer and the canners is fairly satisfactory.

In the past 15 years has seen a great increase in the canning business. It being estimated that the increase has been 900 per cent in the number of factories. They are located at the points where shipping facilities are good and within easy distance of the producer and at the same time in such vil-

lages and cities as will offer sufficient help during the few weeks the factories are in operation. The rest of the season the plants lie idle but the owners figure to make their big money in a short time and they can afford the idle period. An average factory employs from 200 to 400 hands in the rush season and a few men are employed the year around.

Green peas, string beans, sweet corn, ripe tomatoes, pumpkins, squash, beets and spinach are the principal crops canned. Peas yield an average of \$65 to \$90 an acre, string beans from \$75 to \$90, corn from \$50 up, and pumpkins and squash \$40 an acre.

Spinach and beets should average about \$50 an acre, and two crops of spinach can be grown in a season on the same land. The latter two crops are the least extensively canned of any mentioned.

French Study American Farming

American farming methods will be taught to French farmers if present plans succeed. James Kerney, director of the Franco-American committee of

public information, has been asked to establish a model American farm in France with a view to educating the peasant farmers, long accustomed to laborious, small-scale operations, away from their antiquated methods. Among other things it is planned to introduce tractors which will be owned communally by groups of farmers who could not own such machinery individually.



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Letz-ground meal, because of its powder-like form, is preferable to all others. It is more nourishing—better liked by animals.

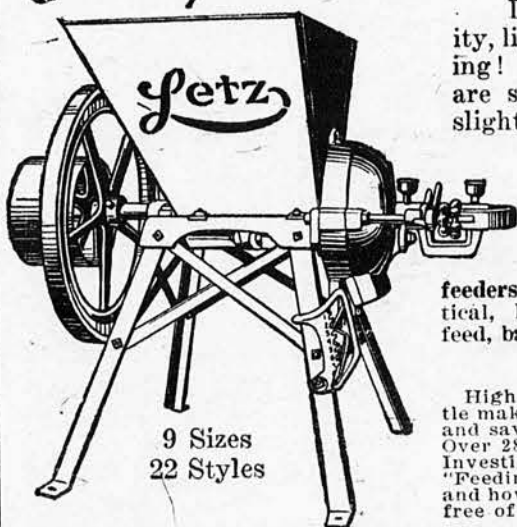
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Who's Afraid of Bees?

BY FRANK M. CHASE

Lyon county, Kansas, has 51 boys who are not afraid of bees; they are getting acquainted with them just as well as possible thru the Lyon County Boys' Bee Club. Honey brings good prices nowadays, and the boys in this club have an excellent opportunity to make some money as well as to learn many useful things about bees and the plants from which they gather the honey.

Joe Stout is the bright young lad who won first prize last year in the bee club. His swarm of bees yielded 115 pounds of honey which, of course, does not include that which the bees kept to carry themselves thru the winter. Joe was not without close competition, as a neighbor boy, Edward Palmer, was second in the contest with a production from one swarm of 114½ pounds of honey. Both of these boys are in the club again this year, planning to make better records than ever and much more money. They will make more money whether their contest bees make more honey or not, as their bees have swarmed and their original colonies have grown to several swarms now. That, by the way, is one of the excellent advantages of the bee business; the original investment in bees, barring extremely bad luck, multiplies of its own accord, and the additional bees may be saved and made to work with very little extra labor and expense.

When one considers the advantages of the business of bee-keeping one wonders that more men are not engaged in it. In Lyon county the fathers of the bee-club boys are getting interested in bees, too, and gladly give their time when necessary to help their boys with the bees. There is very little work about keeping bees, however, that any healthy boy of 12 or 14 years of age cannot do. With the exception of carrying a hive of bees occasionally the work is light, and it is a poor father that would not help his boy carry his bees once in a while.

Bees are wonderfully interesting insects, so wonderful in fact that they have kept many of their secrets hidden even from those who have made a study of bees their life business. This is one of the reasons why many bee-keepers are very modest men; their bees are continually showing them how little they know about the honey-gatherers. The county club leader, Charles A. Boyle, who organized this club in 1917, has learned much about bees thru his own experience with them, and in the club work, still he regards his own knowledge of bees as comparatively small. He likes to see the bee-club boys have the advantage of the best information available, so in June he had Frank C. Pellett, the nationally-known authority on bees and an extensive bee-keeper of Iowa, spend two days in little gatherings with the boys at the homes of some of the members.

Mr. Pellett would put on his veil, go out to the bees with the boys and help them with their problems. One of the boys was having trouble from webworm, another hive was not doing well because of a failing queen. In the latter case Mr. Pellett helped the boy to unite the weak swarm with a strong one. On the evening of June 18 he addressed some of the boys and their parents at Emporia, using stereopticon views to illustrate his talk.

Bees lend themselves to club work very readily. They have not been used extensively in club work in the past because of an undue fear of the bee's method of protection and the fact that few club leaders know enough about bees to direct this kind of work. These objections are being overcome in Lyon county, and the club is now in its second year of successful work. This bee club is perhaps the first one of its kind and is beginning to attract the attention of club workers. Just recently Mr. Boyle received a request from a representative of the club work division of the department of agriculture to systematize his work as much as possible, so as to make the Lyon county club a model after which to found similar bee clubs.

Conditions in Lyon county, and in Eastern Kansas generally, are excellent for the production of honey. Two first-class honey-plants grow in abundance in this locality, the Sweet clover and alfalfa; numerous other plants yielding honey are present though less common. The honey from both of these plants is

light in color, and grades No. 1 on the honey market. Prices for honey are now good, the shortage of sugar favors an increased production of honey, so that now is a good time for Kansas farmers to think more seriously of the bee-business. Thruout the United States there is a rapidly increasing interest in honey production, and Kansas, with its alfalfa, should not fail to take the lead among the states in keeping more bees.

Storing Irish Potatoes

Irish potatoes on account of the large amount of starch that they contain may be used to a large extent as a substitute for bread. As we must save as much of the wheat as possible for the allies it is very important we prevent the usual wastage of potatoes that comes thru careless handling and improper storage.

Irish potatoes should be dug carefully and we should try to avoid cut-

Tax Land Monopolists

More and more land is passing into the control of speculators and absentee owners. More and more farm boys have been forced, and when the war ends will be forced, into the cities or into the casual labor market, notwithstanding the government intends to do what it can to throw open to settlement a million or more acres of semi-arid homestead land.

In the casual labor market boys who otherwise would become fine farmers and of great value to the country become "floaters." They are forced to migrate from place to place because of the evils of unemployment and insecurity of work. Not infrequently it happens that this kind of a life leads to a sort of vagabondage that comes upon these boys slowly as the result of these circumstances and the discouragement met with in the effort to get on in the world.

The nation and the American people are tremendous losers by dumping every year, in peace years, on the labor market hundreds of thousands of boys from the farm who know no other trade and must face the risks and insecurities of the unskilled laborer, when we have hundreds of thousands of acres of good farm land in this country held out of the market by speculators who are holding it to get higher and higher prices for it as land becomes scarcer and scarcer.

This is the situation calling for special taxes for the lands of the land monopolist, such as will compel him to cut up his big tracts into farms and put them on the market.

ting and bruising the tubers so far as possible. Dig potatoes early in the morning, late in the evening or on a cloudy day, and remove to the shade as soon as possible. The less light potatoes receive the better will be the keeping qualities. Be sure not to leave them in the sun all day.

After the potatoes have been removed to the shed they should be graded by placing all the sound ones

in a pile, ready to be stored, and the injured ones in another pile. The injured potatoes then should be graded into those that are cut or bruised and those that have rot or disease of some kind. Those which have been cut or bruised can be stored in another place until the injuries have calloused over, while those which have rot or disease started should be burned. Diseased potatoes are difficult to keep in storage.

While the dugout storage house is in most general use, concrete or masonry houses with frame superstructures are, perhaps, most satisfactory in cold climates. In some sections, especially in the South where drainage is poor, insulated frame structures built entirely above ground must be depended upon.

All natural light should be excluded from potato storage houses because when the tubers are exposed to even modified light, they soon deteriorate and are injured for food purposes. It is necessary to maintain sufficient moisture in the air to prevent the wilting of the tubers and at the same time to keep the humidity content low enough to prevent the deposit of moisture on the surface of the tubers.

If potatoes are piled in too large piles they may become over-heated and decay. A good plan is to insert ventilated division walls at intervals thru the pile or bin. These may be made by nailing relatively narrow boards on both sides of 2 by 4 uprights, 1 inch spaces being left between the boards. General ventilation for the whole storage house usually is accomplished thru ventilating shafts in the roof.

The dugout pit or potato storage cellar probably is more widely used than any other type of storage space. Fitted with water-tight roof it is especially popular in the central part of the United States. In the arid and semi-arid sections a type with sod or dirt roof is in most general use. As a rule, the excavation for the cheaper structures of the dugout pit or cellar type when erected on level or nearly level land does not exceed 3 feet. The soil removed from such an excavation, particularly if the dugout is of any considerable size, is ample for banking the side and end walls and also for the roof. The cost of construction may be modified greatly, according to the character of the location.

Motor Cars Profitable

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

A subscriber recently inquired for some actual figures on the life of a motor car, the cost to run one a year, and its actual value as a profit maker. If 1,000 men who had had experience with motor cars were to be asked these questions, and the results of their replies averaged, we might have some figures that probably would be very reasonable. However, even such estimates would be unreliable, for the motor car is used under such varying conditions, and gives such a wide variety of service, that to reduce its value to a basis of dollars and cents is clearly impossible.

If we consider the things we can charge against the machine, there is first, the original cost ranging from \$500 to \$5,000, but the average cost of the car that farmers buy will be about \$1,200. There is that much money invested in the car, and we shall have to charge up interest at not less than 6 per cent, or \$72. Then there is depreciation—one of the most

worrisome things there is when we come to making estimates and with the motor car it is especially bad. Of course, just as soon as a newly bought car is driven out of the garage it becomes a second-hand machine, and as such has lost some of its value when new. Depreciation on a car varies. It is greatest the first year, and constantly decreases. Usually, 30 per cent is the depreciation ascribed to the first season of a car's use, but this depends somewhat on the make of the car. For succeeding years we may give it a depreciation factor of 20 per cent of its worth for that year. For example, a \$1,000 car is worth \$700 at the end of a season's reasonable use; the next year it would be reduced in value \$140, being worth \$560; and so for the next and succeeding years. These percentages will apply to most cars, whatever their original cost may be.

In operating costs, the full amount will vary with the make of the car, its weight, the skill of the driver, the care the engine and car receive, the season of the year, whether short or long trips are made, and upon a dozen other things. A heavy car on a tour may be doing well to average 10 miles on a gallon of gasoline—a light car easily can make 25 miles. The average running for a car in one year is about 5,000 miles, and with gasoline at 22 cents a gallon, the fuel cost will vary from \$50 to \$100, or \$75 as an average. Oil is also a variable quantity, but with a smooth running engine a quart for every 100 miles will be sufficient; perhaps, \$10 a year will cover this item. Another big item is that of tires and tubes. If good tires are given excellent care, a set a season will be sufficient. This means that the tire expense for the average car will be about \$125.

Usually there will be some repairs due to natural wear and tear, some caused by running into telephone poles, and some caused by the other fellow running into your car. It is almost impossible to say how much this will be. However, we can make an allowance of \$15 for it. If we have an electric starting and lighting system, our battery expense is likely to be \$10 a year. From these items, it can be seen that \$250 a year as operating cost is reasonably liberal.

With what can we credit the machine? Can we put down in the credit column in plain black and white just what the car is worth to us in dollars and cents? This also is impossible. Every farmer who ever has owned a motor car will testify that often it has saved him things whose value he cannot estimate. What is it worth to be able to save time in getting a doctor when there is sudden and serious illness in the family? What is time worth even in getting a veterinarian for a valuable sick horse or cow? Suppose the plow-point breaks on a stone, or the bevel drive gear on the binder is stripped, or your last mower knife breaks, how much is the two or three hours' saving worth at a time when minutes are money? Suppose the wheat is heavy and the threshing gang stays for an extra meal and you are out of beef, what is it worth to be able to rush to town to get it? We can't say, can you?

And then the value of the pleasure it gives us, who can estimate that? How can we measure the value of the increased enjoyment of life, the recreation that is made possible, the greater efficiency that results, all because of a motor car?

Metal Bins Saved Work

At threshing when the grain is heavy and in good condition for the machine there is no more trying position on the entire force than standing on the sunny side of a bin and shoveling wheat or oats into a hole a few feet above one's head. We helped a neighbor thresh recently who sidestepped that task. He has a 1,000-bushel metal bin mounted on skids and instead of taking the wheat to the bin he took it to the wheat. This was done by setting the machine so the grain spout delivered the grain into the bin with no attention other than an occasional scoping back.

Sweeten the preserves with corn sirup and save the sugar. A good silo is a badge of thrift and honor.



More Bees in Lyon County Should be One Result of Frank C. Pellett's Bee-keeping Demonstrations. Members of the Bee Club are Learning How to Care for the Honey Gatherers, Too.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Unprobated Will

A dies leaving a will for his wife and child, naming his wife as the executrix. In every way she has complied with the will, although it hasn't been probated. Can she sell the real estate? L. A.

Not until after the will has been probated and she should attend to this at once as the statute requires her to do.

It is Her Land

Twelve years ago the husband died leaving a will by which he bequeathed to his wife 100 acres of land in Kansas. The will was not probated. There are four children past 21 years old and they were past that age when the father died. The will was made with their approval. Does the will hold good? Can the widow dispose of the land without the signature of the children? SUBSCRIBER.

The will may be good but the widow cannot sell the real estate under its provisions unless it is probated.

Can He Appeal

1. Can a man who has been farming for himself since he was 16 years old be put in class 1 if he asks for an agricultural exemption? 2. The local board puts him in class 1. He appeals to the district board and they put him in class 1. Can he appeal any further? The local board here says he cannot. SUBSCRIBER.

1. The mere fact that he had been engaged in farming would not entitle him to deferred classification. 2. He might appeal to the President but he would in all probability be wasting his time.

Disposition of Property

1. Can a man in Kansas leave all of his property to his wife, the mother of his children, so that she can dispose of it as she sees fit when she is thru with it? 2. Can a father leave one child out of his will? 3. If a daughter dies before her father will her husband share with her children in her father's estate? SUBSCRIBER.

1. The husband may leave all of his property to his widow to dispose of it as she sees fit. 2. Yes. 3. If the father dies without will his daughter's share of his estate, she being deceased, would go to her children.

The Army Worm

Please describe the army worm and its habits. MRS. G. W. M.

The full-grown caterpillar of the army worm is nearly 2 inches long, and either dark gray or dingy black. It has three narrow, yellowish stripes along the back, with a smaller darker stripe at each side. As the name of this insect implies, the caterpillars of the army worm often travel in large numbers on foraging expeditions. They feed at night entirely, so that large amounts of growing grain may be destroyed before their presence is detected. Grasses are their favorite food. Clover is almost immune to damage by the army worm, tho if encountered in the line of march it is eaten.

Division of Fodder and Straw

A rented a farm from B without any contract except a verbal agreement that B should receive 1/2 of the grain and cash for hay, house and other privileges. The crop is almost a total failure. A intends to cut and shock a part of it and turn hogs into the remainder. Can B hold any part of the fodder? B provided the seed for wheat and paid half the threshing. Nothing was said about the straw. Can A move any part of it from the place? X.

The answer to both questions depends on the contract. Grain rent means grain rent and if there was no grain to divide then nothing is coming to the landlord. The fodder belongs to the tenant.

So in the case of the wheat. If the agreement was that the land owner was to have a certain share of the wheat and nothing was said about the straw that belongs to the renter and he could have a right to dispose of it as he sees fit.

Laws Concerning the Flag

Will you please publish all the laws concerning the U. S. flag in your Tom McNeal's column? H. K. U.

I presume that you refer to the laws of the state of Kansas. To give all the laws of all the states would require a great many pages.

Sec. 3706, Chapter 28, Art. 12, General Statutes reads as follows: "Any person who in any manner for exhibition or display shall place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any adver-

tisement of any nature upon any flag, standard or ensign of the United States of America or shall expose to public view any such flag, standard, color or ensign upon which shall be printed, painted or otherwise placed or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed any word, figure, marked picture, design or drawing or any advertisement of any nature, or who shall expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away or have in his possession for sale or to give away or for use for any purpose any article or substance, being an article of merchandise or a receptacle of merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached or otherwise placed a representation of any such flag, standard, color or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark or distinguish the article or substance on which so placed; or who shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color or ensign, shall be deemed guilty of a mis-

demeanor, and shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days or both.

Sec. 9445 of the General Statutes of the State of Kansas makes it the duty of the school authorities of each district to purchase a flag and flag staff and display such flag upon or near the public school building during school hours and at such other times as the school authorities may direct.

Sec. 9447 provides that the state superintendent of schools shall prepare a program providing for the salute of the flag at the opening of each day of school.

Healing the Wire Cut

I have a horse that was cut on wire about a month ago. The wound does not appear to be healing as it should. Could you give me some information as to what would help to heal this cut? The cut is on the inside of the right hind foot. It is about 3 inches long and 1 1/2 inches deep. SUBSCRIBER.

Wire cuts in the location indicated are very difficult to heal on account of the peculiar nature of the tissues in-

voled. Probably the best that can be done is to cleanse the wound daily with some antiseptic wash, such as a 2 per cent water solution of carbolic acid, and then bandage the wound rather tightly. For bandages, some unbleached muslin torn in strips 2 inches wide and 20 feet long is to be preferred. Unless the person applying the bandage has had considerable experience, it is very difficult to retain it in position. In my opinion the only things that will effect a cure are cleanliness and pressure bandaging. On account of the complication which may set in, it is almost impossible to give complete advice in a letter, because when patients affected in the same way are presented at our hospital we are under the necessity of changing the treatment from day to day as healing develops either favorably or unfavorably. R. R. Dykstra.

Send us a few pictures of your farm homes, your livestock or some of your growing crops. We can use such pictures to good advantage.



Why More Farmers
Choose Hudson
Super-Sixes Than
Any Other
Fine Car

The first Super-Six was sold to a farmer.

Two years later, twenty per cent of the Hudson output had been taken by farmers.

Today, the record for leadership still holds. More Super-Sixes are chosen by farmers than any other car in its class.

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We consider this continued preference for the Super-Six as the greatest evidence of Super-Six power and endurance we can offer.

The average prosperous farmer is a keen buyer. He is a judge of engines too. Today with power farming growing in importance, every farmer has to add mechanical knowledge to his already broad equipment.

He recognizes his automobile as a necessary part of his power farming equipment—and he insists on dependability.

Look the Super-Six over, point by point as

you judge a thoroughbred animal. You will find every quality that assures satisfaction.

Your faith in your own judgment will be reassured by the universal approval voiced by the thousands of Hudson users, and by Hudson's wonderful record of achievement wherever cars are most thoroughly tried.

Hudson engineers have never rested on their records. Wherever improvement has been possible, they have improved. The Super-Six of today is a finer car than ever—more fit than ever for service on the farm.

Anticipate Your Needs. If You Want to Assure Delivery, Order Early

The production of automobiles has been greatly curtailed, but the demand for Hudsons has increased so that even a normal production would not have been sufficient.

There will not be enough cars to go around. If you want a Super-Six order early.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for September 22. Fruits of the Christian life. Matt. 25:14-30; 5:3-10.

Golden Text. All things are yours; *** and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's. 1 Cor. 3:21, 23.

In ancient times, slaves or servants were entrusted with much authority and responsibility and so Jesus in taking the illustration of a man of great property going on a long journey and leaving his servants in charge of different things was quite easily understood by His hearers. Money was estimated by weight and a talent equals in Greek money more than \$1200. Leaving one talent, two talents, and five talents respectively with his three head servants, the master of the estate hurried away on a journey. The men were to use their own judgment about the investing of the money but it was definitely understood that they were to do something with it.

Every Christian is a servant of Jesus and now that He is no longer on the earth in a visible form we are His representatives, each receiving a share of authority and other important work to do. Our talents are ability and op-

portunities. It devolves on us to make good, just as with the rich man's servants.

No one is held responsible for more than he has and all of us differ in ability and opportunities. Therefore, there is a difference in our responsibility, but still we are held strictly accountable for what we have. The punishment for not going forward is to go backward. There is no standing still in the work Jesus left us to do.

It seems easier for the one talent man to be unfaithful to his trust than for the five talent man with his larger responsibility. This is because the person of slight ability is too likely to think the little he has does not count. Take for instance the piccolo in a great orchestra, such a very small instrument, such a small part and yet the conductor would instantly miss its support in the harmony of the whole piece. Whether we have five talents or one talent we must remember that we are just a small part in the big idea of God's masterpiece and that He is not content with the return of the ability He gives us, but insists that we increase it, whatever it may be. For some reason of His own He has given us the particular thing He wants us to do and the penalty for not using this special talent is its loss.

The master on his return gave to the two successful servants the same words of praise. In bringing out this point in

the parable we realize that God gives us in return for equal fidelity, equal reward. The two talent man doubled what he had just the same as the five talent one and that is the point we should all try to get. God judges our efforts with what He has given us and not by what He has given to some one else. We may help the other fellow to use his talent but we can only use our own and the use we put it to determines its growth.

It is said that happiness comes from the greatest activity. There is one thing sure, happiness makes happiness, as we give—it comes back bigger and bigger.

One of the sweetest fruits of the Christian life is an unflinching trust. Most people want more than they have any human reason to expect yet that is exactly what God desires to give us. He wants us to be unreasonably happy and provided for in every way. If we would only trust Him to build the bridges for us and content ourselves with the work He has given us, we soon would learn that unreasonable simply means supernatural and that is just it, our life, or any Christian life, is a supernatural experience all the time, given thru a supernatural Christ. One can't trust God without gaining happiness and one can't gain happiness without having it show forth in every day little deeds. We can't bury our talent and keep it. But by letting it circulate thru proper channels it will grow.

The Ensilage Harvester

A new star has appeared in the farm machinery firmament, one that actually gives promise of increasing in brilliancy the further it rises. It is called the "ensilage harvester", because it is used in the field to cut the corn stalks off, cut them into small pieces and load them into the wagon all ready to be hauled back and dumped into the silo.

The machine consists essentially of a corn harvester and an ensilage cutter, the harvester part gathering the corn and delivering it to the cutter knives, where it is cut into small pieces and delivered into a wagon running alongside the machine. The cut corn then is hauled to the farmstead where it is ensiled.

Several schemes have been evolved for handling the corn at the silo. An ordinary dump elevator may be used, or a dump blower may be employed if an eight or 10 horse power engine is available to operate it. It is suggested that a pulley attached to the front end of an automobile can be used to advantage in running the dump blower. Another method of unloading is the basket-sling method, the baskets being crosswise in the bottom of the wagon before it is loaded in the field. The load is then hauled to the silo, a pair of hooks are attached to the ends, and the sling raised much as hay ordinarily is elevated to the mow.

It is said that the first cost of an outfit to handle the ensilage by the harvester method is less than half of that of the old time method, requiring corn binder, ensilage cutter and blower, and engine. It is also said that the harvester method reduces operating cost of each ton of silage produced to approximately half of cost making silage by the old method. Just how these figures will work out under our conditions remains to be seen.

Of course it is difficult to predict the success or failure of a machine of this kind, for so many factors have their influence upon it; but even if half the claims of the manufacturers are substantiated, the machine ought to be a desirable addition to the progressive farmer's equipment.


Make Farming a Business

If farming is a business, and I believe that it is, why not run it on general business principles? In order to ascertain the cost of producing a crop one must get down to a cash basis and follow the plans laid down by men in other lines of business. In the first place a farmer should establish an office on his farm. He should employ such help as is needed to keep the work of the farm running smoothly. The family should take no part in the business; the children should be in school or college, and during vacation might employ their time in the golf links or in joy riding in the family car, if each member does not have an individual car of his own. If there are no children a pug dog could be purchased to occupy the idle hours of the wife. Then by figuring all the expenses, interest on investment, upkeep of rolling stock, boarding of the employees, salary of proprietor in keeping with his importance as head and president of the firm, it might be possible to arrive at the cost of a bushel of wheat or corn. Under the present system where everybody works but father and are contented if they get enough to eat and wear by working 8 hours twice a day, it is difficult to estimate the cost of a bushel of wheat, especially if it takes two or three years to produce one crop. Yes, this farming is a science; all we must do is to give them cheap breadstuffs, cheap meat, cheap butter, eggs, and all the other things that just grow on the farm.

I have had lots of experience raising cheap foodstuffs in the past 45 years and have found it to be no snap. Is it a dream or is it possible in time that the farmer like other business men or government employees can take his seat at his desk at 9 A. M., figure out his expenses, add a reasonable profit, plus 10 per cent guarantee above all cost and quit at 4 P. M., with the feeling of satisfaction that comes to a man when he knows that he has a sure thing? If this plan would work it might relieve the town of some of its tired farmers who would be glad to work under conditions which promised a profit without which any business is sure to fail.

Smith Co., Kan. A. T. Gledhill.

National Tractor Service



AVERY

Branches and Distributors Cover Every State In the Union

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WHEN you get an Avery Tractor, you can be sure of being able to keep it at work. You will not be held up during the rush season waiting for repair parts should you need them. As one owner said, "Avery Tractors don't require much service, but when we do need it, we can get it mighty quick."

Avery dealers keep repairs in stock to protect their customers. And if extra service is needed, your dealer can quickly get it for you from the nearest Avery branch house or distributor. This is the kind of service you want back of the tractor you own.

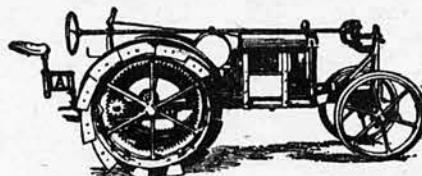
Avery Owners Can Do Their Own Service Work

Any working part of an Avery Tractor can be renewed, and installed by the owner without the aid of expert help. For example, should an Avery owner score a cylinder wall, he does not have to buy a complete new cylinder. Neither does he have to take the motor out of the tractor or ship it to the factory or a machine shop to be rebored. Instead, he simply pulls out the patented inner wall of the cylinder and replaces it with a new one. Think of the time and trouble this feature alone might save you in a busy season.

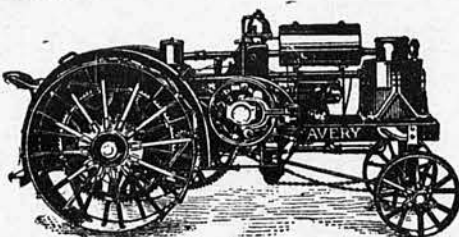
Avery Tractors are also the tractors with the patented sliding frame, the special tractor motor with the extra strong crankshaft, the adjustable crankshaft bearings and kerosene or distillate gasifier that burns all the fuel. With an Avery Tractor you can attach instantaneously to any machine, either for belt driving or pulling at the drawbar—the coupler is automatic and the belt pulley is always in place.

Averys are the tractors with a standardized design. 5 sizes, built alike. We also build a special small tractor that is the smallest and lowest-priced tractor built.

Send for the Avery Catalog telling all about Avery construction and showing Avery Tractors in natural colors. Also learn about the popular Avery Motor Cultivator and Avery Plows and Threshers.



Avery 5-10 Model 8 Tractor—just the tractor for small farming, fifty acres or less. Also for truck gardening, fruit growing, etc. Price \$550.00 F. O. B. Peoria.



Avery 8-16 Tractor pulls 2 or 3 plows and drives 19-inch threshers, etc. Fully warranted. 4 Larger Sizes, 12-25, 18-30, 25-50 and 40-80, built in the same design.

AVERY COMPANY, 7520 Iowa Street, Peoria, Ill.
Branch Houses, Distributors and Service Stations in Every State in the Union and in more than 60 Foreign Countries

AVERY

Motor Farming, Threshing and Road Building Machinery

Essentials in Poultry Houses

Essentials in poultry houses are fresh air, dryness, sunlight, and space enough to keep the birds comfortable. The best site depends principally on local conditions. The location should have good water and air drainage, so that the floor and yards will be dry, and the house should not occupy a low pocket or hollow in which cold air settles.

Wherever possible a Southern or Southeastern exposure should be selected, but this is not essential if there is any good reason for facing the house in a different direction.

Poultry can be raised successfully on any well-drained soil. A light loam, which will grow good grass, is well adapted for this purpose. A very light, sandy soil, thru which the water leaches freely, will stand more intensive poultry conditions, but most of the green feed for the fowls kept on such a soil will have to be purchased. A heavy clay, or adobe soil, is not as well adapted to poultry raising, as such land does not drain readily, and it is much more difficult to keep the stock healthy.

Long stationary houses save steps, but it is easier to keep the birds healthy and to reproduce, the stock under the colony system where the birds have free range. Breeding stock, and especially growing chickens, should have an abundance of range, while hens used solely for the production of market eggs may be kept on a very small area with good results.

Keep Poultry Quarters Clean

It seems to me that the greater part of the difficulty from poultry diseases comes from a lack of cleanliness in poultry houses, and improper feeding. Many farmers do not clean their poultry houses more than two or three times a year. Is it any wonder that their chickens are troubled with many diseases?

A lady wanted to know what the trouble was with her young chickens that could not walk or use their legs and kept flopping their wings. That is leg weakness and is caused from feeding an unbalanced ration, or over-feeding. If she will give the chicks a dose of olive oil and some good poultry regulator, and put rusty iron in the drinking water and feed them a mash of bran, they will soon be all right. Many people complain that their hens will not lay during the winter months and that it does not pay to keep them then. Our experience has been that if the hens are kept comfortable they will begin laying after they moult, and will keep it up until the next breeding season. J. L. Jones, Overton, Kan.

To Prevent Poultry Disease

Keep the chickens on fresh ground. Do not over-crowd the house or grounds.

Provide plenty of fresh air in the poultry house.

Study and watch the birds closely. Keep them dry, comfortable and cool in summer.

Now actions of birds and condition of droppings.

Keep houses and yards clean. Filth breeds diseases.

Remove the droppings frequently.

Keep poultry utensils clean by frequent scalding.

Isolate all sick or ailing individuals as soon as discovered.

Quarantine all new stock or stock brought from shows for one week.

Place poultry house upon a well drained piece of ground.

Provide shade in the summer.

Feed only pure and wholesome feeds. If birds are used, keep them clean.

Plow and plant to crops frequently.

Blue Andalusian Chickens

We sent to an advertiser in your paper for Blue Andalusian eggs. He advertised good, even colored birds. We got 30 eggs and hatched three different colors of chicks. I wish that you would see that he makes it good as it is not right to advertise such stuff to get the people's money. R. E. W., Osage County, Kansas.

Blue Andalusians are one of the oldest breeds of standard poultry, yet because of their peculiar make-up in color it never has been possible for the most scientific breeders to discover any

method of breeding whereby Andalusians would breed true to color like most of the other varieties of poultry do. Chickens solid black in color, also chickens that are nearly white or white with a few scattering black feathers will be hatched from the eggs of the very finest Blue Andalusians in existence. Thus from one sitting of eggs black, white, and blue chickens will be hatched, but only those that develop the required blue color are retained in the breeding yard. G. D. McClaskey.

How's Your Hen House?

I want to give you my idea on some of the poultry houses and equipment that should be used to get best results. We will start with the house. Any building should be made so that you can get the most sunlight and air. You should have the house built, two rooms together, say 10 by 20 feet, facing the south. All sides tight except the south which should be covered with wire netting and also supplied with a curtain, leaving the curtain up in warm weather and dropping it when the weather is very cold. The house should be divided in two sections, one for the roosts and nests, the other for a scratching shed or feed house. Nearly all houses are made with the scratching shed built on the south side of the main building, which

is wrong. You shut out a great deal of sunlight which is very essential to the health of the chickens, as well as being the greatest purifier we have, and an enemy to vermin. Very little sun reaches the back part and there is great danger of it being damp and unsanitary. Build on a new plan, raise healthy fowls, and reduce vermin to the minimum.

Put your roost next to north wall with your nest boxes under them. This of course requires dropping boards, which should be covered with sifted ashes, either wood or coal, or both and cleaned as often as they become filthy. Use coal oil on the roosts each time you clean house and you never will have any mites and very few lice on your fowls. The reason for the roosts being placed against the north wall is that the chicks are back from the front and the exposure is greatly lessened. You also should provide for ventilation by being sure the air is pure and sweet and does not strike the fowls direct.

Another very essential item of equipment is to take any old lumber or sheet iron that will make a little house as large as 3 feet square making it tight on all sides except south. Make the houses the same as other buildings and have a door so you can put your hens with chicks in there nights and on bad days or when the chicks are very young. Have a yard 10 feet square so the hen can run out in nice weather, and not be

bothered by any of the other fowls. When the chicks are old enough the hen can be removed. The little fellows know no other house and will run in out of any storm. They can be kept there until they begin to crowd or the room is needed for other broods. I have fifteen or twenty of these little brood pens and they work fine. You can do the same way with your incubator chicks by using a basket or home made brooder to gather them up of a night until they get large enough to keep themselves warm, leaving the basket or brooder in the little house after the chicks are put in them.

The trap nest is another item of equipment that is a great help to the poultry world. It not only picks out the "boarders" but shows you the shape of the egg; the color; whether they are thin shelled, chalky or ringed. In this way you can pick out your early layers and they are the ones likely to be your best layers. If you hatch from these eggs you will build up a laying strain. If you don't use the trap nest and set eggs from the later layers under your first layers you are likely to injure the laying qualities of your flock.

W. D. Craig.

Don't let the rats and weevils destroy your grain. Use metal bins and fumigate them thoroly.

Put some silos on your danger front.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder



Shortens the moult!

Long moulting weakens hens and loses eggs. Act promptly now and hasten Nature's course. Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder positively will cut down the time required for moulting, strengthen hens' systems, and help you to get early layers, and

Make more Egg-Money this winter

Experiment Station tests and Dr. LeGear's years of actual practice, show that hens need a daily tonic during the moult. It gets them through the moult more quickly, counteracts the strain of moulting, and puts them in good condition to lay.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder tones up a hen's system, improves digestion, produces a greater proportion of flesh and feathers from the feed, and stimulates the egg-producing organs. It is my own prescription, used successfully during twenty-six years of veterinary practice and poultry raising. Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder is

Guaranteed to produce results

Buy a package from your dealer. If you do not believe that it has benefited your poultry, and made more profits for you, I authorize the dealer to refund your money.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders
produce perfect digestion, drive out worms, increase growth and production.

Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder
cleanses, dries and heals sores and cuts quickly. Handy to use, in sifter top cans.

Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer
(powdered) rids your flock quickly of lice, protects chicks, etc.

Free sample—ask your dealer

Dr. LeGear's Remedies are sold by 40,000 of the best dealers—never by peddlers. Ask your dealer today for liberal free sample package of Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders or Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder, and get a free copy of Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Book. If your dealer hasn't the samples and books, ask him to write us for them. We will supply him promptly.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., 746 Howard St., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. L. D. LeGear,
V.S.
(In Surgeon's Robe)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College (Toronto, Can.)
1892. Nationally famous specialist in treatment of stock and poultry. 26 years' actual veterinary practice.



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13.....	1.04	3.64	29.....	2.32	8.12
14.....	1.12	3.92	30.....	2.40	8.40
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16.....	1.28	4.48	32.....	2.56	8.96
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20.....	1.60	5.60	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.88	37.....	2.96	10.36
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POULTRY.

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

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.50. F. McCoy, Clifton, Kan.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, PRICES REASONABLE. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir, Kan.

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S. C. W. LEGHORN HENS AND PULLETS, \$16.50 per doz. Cockerels, \$12. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kan.

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THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahma cockerels, \$1.00 and \$2.00. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

S. C. MOTTLED ANCONA COCKERELS, \$1.50. Pekin ducks, \$2. Bargains. Sadie Miller, Meriden, Kan.

PUREBRED BLACK LANGSHAN PULLETS, April hatched, \$1.25. Cockerels, \$2. Culp Elsea, Lake City, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Buff Minorca cocks, cockerels, pullets. Josie Mark, Meriden, Kan.

PUREBRED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS from heavy layers, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Mrs. John Witmer, Sabetha, Kan.

PEDIGREED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale. From high laying strain. Ross Sherwood, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Young's strain, \$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Johnson, Geneseo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Tom Barron strain. April hatched, \$1.50. June hatched, \$1.00. Leander Scott, Windom, Kan.

ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE—VIGOROUS S. C. White Leghorn cockerels from Young and Baron strains, \$1.50. Mrs. Ethel Miller, R. F. D. 2, Langdon, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED DARK SPRING R. I. Red and second season cockerels, both combs at \$1.75-\$3.00. 6 S. C. hens, \$7.50. Forrest Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

BARGAINS—UTILITY COCKERELS, PULLETS from Indiana, Illinois State Fair winners. All popular breeds cheap. H. J. Hart, 600 Northwestern Ave., W. Lafayette, Ind.

PURE BRED COCKERELS, PRIZE STOCK Buff Rocks, White Orpingtons, Light Brahmas, each \$2. S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns and Ancona, each \$1.50. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

FINE THOROUGHBRED BLACK LANGSHANS exclusively. Cockerels, April hatched, from ten lb. hens, cockerels fifteen, great laying strain. Five dollars. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHLSTEDT, Lindsborg, Kan.

IF DISSATISFIED WITH LOCAL POULTRY and egg market, ship direct. We loan coops and cages free. The Copes, Topeka.

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SABLE AND WHITE SCOTCH COLLIES, from registered breeders. Seth Sylvester, Burlington, Kan.

FOX AND WOLF HOUND PUPS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walker strain, \$5 each. Guffy Bros., R. 4, Fort Scott, Kan.

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FARMS WANTED.

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

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ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 99% pure, good germination, \$8. per bushel. Order early. Freight is slow. George Bowman, Logan, Kan.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—\$626.00 EQUITY in 320 acres Grant county land. Box 47, Orlin, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL EIGHTY, \$2,000, PROSPECT, well improved, fine water, ideal location. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan.

FARM—160 ACRES, 30 CULTIVATED, BOX house, fine well water, 2 everlasting springs. \$25 acre. Terms. W. C. Payne, Antlers, Okla.

QUARTER SECTION, 3 1/2 MILES SOUTH of Wetmore, Kan., 1/4 mile to school; well fenced, 60 acres grass land, rest under cultivation. Price, \$12,500. Godfrey Bareiss, Holton, Kan.

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

ALL IN ELDORADO, KANSAS. THE great oil town. To exchange for farm—\$4100 in monthly payment real estate contracts, paying 6% interest on deferred payments and 34 lots, all clear, good title and abstract for each lot, walk and well in the addition. Something good in a business town. Address R. H. Weber, 845 Armstrong Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

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. 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. Allen Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 Ninth Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

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

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IDEAS WANTED. THEY BRING WEALTH if patented. Send postal for needed inventions. List of patent buyers and guide book. Tells how to secure patent through our credit plan. Randolph & Co., Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

WANTED IDEAS. WRITE FOR FREE patent guide books, list of patent buyers and inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

INVENT SOMETHING. IT MAY BRING wealth. Send postal for free book. Tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent. Send sketch for free opinion and advice. References: Dun, Bradstreet and Washington Mechanical Bank, Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

100 TON SILAGE AND OTHER FEED FOR sale. Address O. B. Clark, Kismet, Kan.

EVERY 10 BOTTOM, ENGINE LIFT PLOW, for sale cheap. Used one year. K. R. Garver, Attica, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW 12 HORSE PORTABLE coal oil and gasoline Wiltie engine. V. W. Rowley, Bushong, Kan.

34 IN. BIRDSELL ALFALFA HULLER with feeder and blower in good condition. Henry Muir, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE: THREE CARS POTATOES. No. 1 grade, \$1.25 per bu. Wickham Berry Farm, Salem, Neb. Food Administration License No. G59382.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE THRESHING RIG. 15x30 Minneapolis oil tractor, new. 28-40 Nichols-Shepard separator in good running order. A. H. Beeley, Coldwater, Kan.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

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FOR SALE—TWO AVERY TRACTORS, 12-25 h. p.; two Bull tractors, 3 four bottom 14 inch power lift DeTour plows, Three 2-row listers, 4 iron wheel wagons. Aultman Taylor bean huller, also six bean harvesters with extra knives. Everything almost new. These are in western Kansas. Address Chas. L. Rea, Box 1, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRANT EWING, WELL DRILLER, BLUE Rapids, Kan.

WANTED—CAR OF BARLEY FOR HOG feed. Please send sample and quote price f. o. b. your station. Ezra T. Warren, Clearwater, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO BUY HEDGE, LOCUST, MUL- berry and catalpa posts. Also locust and catalpa groves. Address Fence Posts, care Mail and Breeze.

KODAKERS: SEND PICTURES TO THE boys over there. Films developed, ten cents. Prints 2 1/2 cents each. Cash with order. E. J. Runner, Edgerton, Kan.

WHY NOT? RAISE RABBITS FOR MEAT. Hooverizing with hares. A book full of practical information for rearing rabbits for home use, 25 cents. Stock for sale. H. J. Hart, 600 Northwestern Ave., W. Lafayette, Ind.

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BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest 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.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

More Wheat Next Year

Dry weather during the summer injured the corn crop so much in many counties of Kansas that a large number of farmers are planning to reduce the acreage in corn for next year. Many of these corn fields will be planted in wheat this fall as farmers regard it as a more dependable and profitable crop. The recent good rains over the state have put the ground in excellent condition for sowing wheat and if the winter should be mild, and there should be plenty of snow and rain during the winter months Kansas will have the largest wheat crop next year ever known in the history of the state. More than 10 million bushels of wheat will be required to sow the acreage now planned by farmers. On account of the increased acreage that will be sown and the heavy shipment of wheat to markets in other states early in the season. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, says many farmers may have difficulty in getting seed wheat enough to meet their needs. This will be especially true of those who did not raise a crop this year and are now getting ready to change from corn to wheat. Farmers who raised wheat this year as a rule saved enough seed for their own use, but will have but very little left to sell any one else. Information received by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture through his crop reporters in every county shows that 34.4 per cent of the wheat crop of 1918 is now in the hands of farmers as compared with 60 per cent of the crop held by them the preceding year.

Farmers in Kansas are becoming convinced that a smaller acreage should be planted in corn and a larger acreage in wheat, kafir, milo, feterita, Sudan grass, Sweet clover and other dependable crops. Next year no doubt will bring a big increase in the kafir acreage of the state.

Brown County—Farmers are cutting their corn. There is plenty of moisture in the ground for wheat seeding and a much larger acreage will be sown than usual. Hay will be scarce this winter. Current prices: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$1.75; cream, 45c; eggs, 26c; hogs, \$18.50.—A. C. Dannenberg, Sept. 6.

Cloud County—We have had 1 1/2 inches of rain since September 1. This has revived kafir, cane, and has put the soil in good condition for plowing and fall seeding. There will be an increased acreage of wheat and rye. Feed this winter will be scarce. A great deal of corn has been cut. Prairie hay is a light crop. Stock cattle and hogs have been sold off very close. Horses are in weak demand and there is but little sale except for first class animals. Some farmers are threshing grain. The oats crop was light. There is but little garden stuff on hand.—W. H. Plumly, Sept. 5.

Dickinson County—We had a good rain on the third. It came too late for the corn. Most of the upland corn is either in silos or shocks. Plowing has been completed and everybody is harrowing. The soil is working down fine and will make a good seedbed. Feterita is about the only crop that stood the drought well and made a good yield.—F. M. Larson, Sept. 7.

Gray County—The long desired rain finally came. We had a "three days" sleigh which amounted to 3 inches or more, and practically all of it went into the soil. The ground has not been in better condition for

wheat sowing for many years. I have over 300 acres of land that I plowed with a tractor and the big rains will give me an excellent chance for a good wheat crop. Most of the farmers have disked their land and it will be in excellent condition. Before the rains came the ground was too dry to plow with teams. Our county will have plenty of feed. We will have plenty of kafir and milo.—A. E. Alexander, Sept. 6.

Harper County—Most of the fall plowing has been completed. There is some threshing yet to be done. Corn did not make much of a crop, as it was too hot and dry in August. Kafir and milo made a fair crop. Pastures are reviving and are in fair condition. The wheat acreage will average about the same as that of last year. The soil is in good condition for fall seeding. We had a good rain September 3 and 4. All farmers are busy. Wages are good and farm laborers are in demand. Hogs and cattle are scarce and prices are high. Weather is cloudy and pleasant.—H. E. Henderson, Sept. 7.

Meade County—We had good rains September 3, 4 and 5. We had about 3 inches in all. Although it came too late to benefit the corn, it will be of great advantage in sowing wheat, and will help farmers to get the ground in better condition for the spring crops. We have had a few sales and stock has been selling fairly well. We expect to have plenty of roughness and some grain. Most of this will be feterita. Filling silos is the order of the day. Corn and cane are being used for making silage.—W. A. Horey, Sept. 6.

Norton County—We had a good rain September 3. Wheat sowing is in progress. Grasshoppers are with us in large numbers. The rains have revived the pastures. Several farmers have shipped stock to Kansas City and have received fair prices. Horses and colts are selling slow.—Sam Teaford, Sept. 6.

Rawlins County—Rawlins had a big rain September 2. We had 1 1/2 inches of rain over the entire county. This put the soil in excellent condition for seeding of the crops that are to be planted this fall. Some farmers already have begun sowing wheat.—J. S. Skaland, Sept. 7.

Saline County—We have had a good rain which put the ground in good condition for plowing and harrowing. Most of the corn was cut for fodder. Next year there will be very little corn planted. A large acreage of wheat will be sown. Many farmers have begun sowing wheat. Weather has been very cool. Feed is scarce and high in price. A great many silos have been built and filled. Farmers seem prosperous and contented.—E. F. Holt, Sept. 7.

Stevens County—We have had a rainfall of 3 inches which has put the soil in excellent condition for wheat, but the much ground yet to be plowed and prepared for wheat. Dry weather seriously injured all grain crops this year. This damage was at least 20 per cent. Early planted into matured very well. Feterita stood the dry weather better than other grains. Early cane has all ripened and some of it has been cut already for forage. Pastures were dead up by the hot dry weather in August. Wheat acreage will be much larger than usual for next year.—Monroe Traver, Sept. 6.

Woodson County—The weather is cool. We had a good rain September 6, for farm purposes, but not enough for stock water. Grass is coming out again and looks green. Corn cutting is the order of the day. Threshing will soon be completed and wheat sowing will begin soon. Hay is slow work on account of the scarcity of help.—E. F. O'Perman, Sept. 9.

Hogs and Expensive Feeds

Hogs will return a profit at present prices of feed and pork if they are fed the proper ration. This fact was demonstrated by a feeding test conducted by Luther Dawson, a farmer of Johnson county, Missouri. Mr. Dawson fed seven pigs from January 15, 1918, to April 3, and made a profit of \$5.75 a hundred on them. The pigs were farrowed August 26, 1917. During the feeding test, which was conducted under dry lot conditions, the pigs consumed 62.2 bushels of No. 2 corn, 100 pounds of tankage, 350 pounds of shorts, and 154 gallons of skim milk. The total cost of feed for 77 days was \$125.45. The corn was charged at \$1.50 a bushel, tankage at \$100 a ton, shorts at \$2.50 a hundred, and skim milk at 10 cents a gallon. At the beginning of the experiment the seven pigs weighed 510 pounds, and at the close, 1,650. They made an average daily gain of 2.11 pounds. They received an average daily ration of 63 ears of corn, and 4 1/2 pounds of shorts mixed with 2 gallons of skim milk and water. They received tankage in a self-feeder. The hogs were sold for \$16.75 a hundred in Warrensburg, Mo., which was \$5.75 more than the cost of production.

SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks for 10 Cents

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

Orchards save doctors' bills.

Make the Hog Business Safe

More Care in Feed and Sanitation is Necessary

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

MAKE the hog business safe is a request that many farm demonstration agents are voicing all over the United States. Pork constitutes more than one-half of all the meat produced in this country and it is the mainstay of the ration of the laboring man as well as the soldier. The need for increasing the supply of fats is particularly acute. Fats in all forms—dairy products, beef fats, vegetable oils and pork fats—should be increased to meet the demands of this country and the allies. Animal fats can be increased more quickly by increasing the number of hogs than in any other manner. The reported decrease in the number of hogs in the allied countries has been very great, and it is expected that the decrease will continue at an accelerated rate. Pork production can be increased economically by using purebred boars; by breeding for two litters a year; by saving thru better care a larger number of the pigs farrowed; by growing suitable pasture and forage crops; by using wastes, especially town and city garbage; by proper rationing of concentrated feeds; by the use of self-feeders; by pasturing alfalfa or other legumes as well as ordinary forage crops; by hogging down grain sorghums and corn; by finishing hogs to more salable market weights; and by adopting proper sanitary measures that will keep hogs free from tuberculosis, cholera and other dangerous diseases. With those safeguards feeding and fitting hogs for the market would be one of the most profitable forms of the livestock industry in which the average farmer might engage. The chief limiting factor in hog production is hog cholera. This disease causes a loss of approximately 70 million dollars every year to the farmers of the United States. This loss has been especially heavy in the Western states. Until just recently the death loss from this source in the Southwestern states was 20 out of every 1,000 hogs.

How Hog Cholera Spreads

Of the various methods of spreading cholera the infected hog is the most dangerous factor. The farmer himself is often the greatest offender by visiting infected farms and by exchanging labor. Sparrows, pigeons and other birds are common carriers of the infection. Buzzards and crows on account of ranging over a wide territory and their habits of foraging in feed lots and eating the flesh of hogs that have died of cholera are a constant source of danger. Dogs and cats that are supposed to be at home at night may travel several miles and bring home infection on their feet or on bones from a diseased carcass. Feeding unecooked pork trimmings and the introduction of new stock, show animals or stock borrowed for breeding purposes are fruitful sources of danger. Running streams of water passing through infected areas may carry the disease germs from place to place. Many people carelessly throw diseased carcasses in these streams or their tributaries. Public stockyards often are more or less infected and visitors to these places may carry away the infection on their shoes. Stock cars doubtless have often carried the disease into remote sections. Experience has demonstrated that no breed of hogs is immune to cholera and that there is no place where hog cholera may not appear.

Methods of Control

In order to prevent the spread of hog cholera all sick and exposed hogs must be kept confined or isolated. Their pens and feed lots should be located where the hogs will not have access to drainage ditches, streams and public highways. Provide clean, wholesome water for drinking and use concrete draining troughs. Keep the pens clean and sanitary at all times. Carcasses of cholera hogs should be burned. If they are buried they may be dug up by dogs who will scatter the disease. All litter and manure should be burned or buried deeply. All implements or wagons used in handling sick or dead animals should be thoroughly disinfected.

Pens and yards must be similarly treated even when serum is used.

Fresh air, sunshine, and heat are good natural disinfectants, but other measures are necessary. All litter, manure and straw heaps or piles should be soaked thoroughly with some strong disinfectant such as chloride of lime, using about 6 ounces to every gallon of water required. Other good disinfecting solutions can be made by adding to every gallon of water used 2 tablespoons of the compound solution of cresol, carbolic acid, creolin or zenoleum as may be preferred. Bichloride of mercury or corrosive sublimate is very effective when mixed in the proportion of 1 part of this drug to 500 parts of water. Another good solution is lime water which is made by mixing 1 part of freshly slaked lime with 19 parts of water.

Prepare the disinfecting fluid in large quantities and use enough to cover all surfaces of walls in sheds or buildings where the hogs have shelter and see that it is forced into all cracks. Flush all floors thoroughly and saturate the ground in the pens. After using the disinfectant on the ground fill up the mud holes with fresh, clean soil, for these fluids are poisonous and the surface water impregnated with them might be fatal to the hogs drinking it. The best way to apply the disinfectant will be by means of a good spray pump of which there are many good types on the market. Special attention always should be given to feeding troughs, floors and drains. After disinfecting the troughs should be washed out thoroughly with clean water before they are used for feeding or watering the hogs.

Recent experiments in California show that it is necessary to cook all garbage and scrap material fed to hogs unless they are immune to cholera. These experiments showed that fresh refrigerated pork and in many cases salted and smoked hams will produce cholera when fed to susceptible swine. In the early stages of the disease, carcasses of hogs show no lesions and are passed by the inspectors as apparently healthy.

Use of Cholera Serums

Should hog cholera appear in any locality, the only means of protection is inoculating with anti-hog-cholera serum and virus. This will save all the healthy hogs and a large proportion of those having a rise of temperature, but it will not save the visibly sick hogs. Delay in treatment means increased losses by death and increased cost of treatment, because more serum will be necessary, and it also multiplies infections, making it more difficult to clean up and control the spread of the disease in the community. The vaccine or serum requires great care in its preparation and should be handled carefully at all times thru the various stages of preparation and distribution until it reaches the user. Carelessly prepared serum may not only be without value in so far as preventing cholera is concerned, but it may result in much damage when it contains septic organisms which may cause abscess formation at the point of injection and occasional losses on account of septicaemia or blood poisoning. It always will be best to insist on the use of a good clear serum made by a reliable firm. The serum when injected into a susceptible hog protects against cholera for a period of three to six weeks. If longer immunity is desired it will be necessary to inoculate the animal with hog cholera virus at the same time the serum is administered. The virus enters the system of the hog and causes a reaction which results in immunity like that which is found in hogs that recover from a natural attack of the disease. The serum being given at the same time prevents death or serious sickness which otherwise would be caused by the virus, and thru the combined action of these two agents the hogs are made immune to cholera permanently. The serum is injected on one side of the body and the virus on the opposite side of the body. Pigs less than three weeks old should receive

serum alone and should be revaccinated within four to six weeks later with serum and virus. Sows may be given the simultaneous treatment safely up to the time of farrowing. Those having pigs may receive the simultaneous treatment provided their pigs are also given serum. Fat hogs ready for market in two or three weeks, if exposed to infection should receive the serum treatment alone. When the double treatment is used it will be best to get a competent veterinarian to do the work.

Harvesting Onions

As soon as the onion tops begin to ripen, the war gardener should har-

vest his crop. The ripening process is indicated by the tops turning yellow and dying. The bulbs should then be pulled and left on the ground until thoroughly dry, which ordinarily takes a week. If the onions are turned over two or three times while drying it will hasten the process.

If onions are of a light-colored variety, it is well to gather them into piles and shade them from sun a day or so after they have been pulled; otherwise they may become discolored.

When the onions are thoroughly dried, the tops may be twisted or cut off. The roots are then ready to be stored in a dry, well ventilated place, as dark and cool as possible.

BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE!

\$1,000
IN
PRIZES
GIVEN
AWAY
FREE



CULVER RACER AUTO "FIRST GRAND PRIZE"

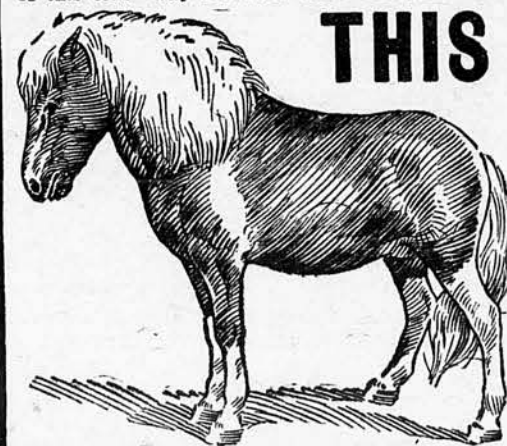
Not a Toy

But a Real Gasoline Automobile

BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers.
Frame—Pressed ch. steel.
Steering gear—Wood with metal spider.
Wheels—Wire inter. ball-bearing 20x2 ellinch rim.
Tires—Culver non-skid.
Clutch—Foot pedal, b.-b. Axle—Crucible steel.
Gas Tank—22 gal., r. 60 m. Wheel Base—66 in.

This fine little automobile is built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. No complicated parts to get out of order and is perfectly safe for a child of 8 years. This little Culver Racer will do anything a full-sized car will do because it is built in proportion to a big car. Have been giving these little automobiles away for several years, and they are giving the very best of satisfaction. The Culver Racer not only affords a world of pleasure for boys and girls but is also a real necessity. You can run errands, take things to market, go after the mail and just do anything with a Culver Racer—all you have to do is to crank it, jump in and go—further information and complete specifications will be sent you. Some girl or boy is going to be the proud owner of this fine Culver Racer at the close of this club—why not YOU—solve the puzzle below and get in on the ground floor.



THIS IS "NED"

Second Grand Prize
Value \$100.00

Here I am—I am wondering what nice little boy or girl will be my master at the close of this club. My name is "Ned", I am 4-years old and about 40 inches high; I am real black with four white feet and some white in my mane and tail. We do not show a very good picture of "Ned" but he is a mighty pretty little pony and loves nice Boys and Girls and wants a good home. We gave "Ned's" little brother away last month to a nice little girl just 8 years old, and I just wish you could know how easily she won him. Don't fail to join my club—solve the puzzle below and write TODAY.

How Many Words Can You Make?

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins. It is not hard either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the 1st given, and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For instance, the letter Y appears three times, so in all your words you must not use Y more than three times. If you use Y twice in one word, and once in another, you cannot use Y in any other word as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. It is not necessary that you use all the letters. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as 12 or 15 words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many.

A N O E O Y R S
T F L M I M R A
O O A I N M T O
M O F I A E B L
Y A P B I N O H
G N O S A A O T
T A A C R B O Y
A R M N A N T W

A TOTAL OF 15 GRAND PRIZES

1. \$250 Culver Racer Automobile.
2. Shetland Pony "Ned" value \$100.
3. \$75 In Gold.
4. \$50 In Gold.
5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
11. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
12. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
13. 3½x4½ Folding Eastman Kodak.
14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch
15. \$5.00 In Gold.

Notice: Every new member this month also receives a beautiful GENUINE GOLD FILLED SIGNED RING GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS FREE AND POSTPAID, JUST FOR PROMPTNESS. Anyone may enter this club, and there was never a better offer made especially to boys and girls. Please bear in mind there is absolutely no chance to lose; POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS. If there should be a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes, each tying club member will receive prize tied for. Get an early start—send in your list TODAY.

BILLY FRENCH, Mgr., 731 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

OUR OFFER

We are the largest magazine publishers in the West, and are conducting this big "Everybody Wins" word building contest in connection with a big introductory and advertising campaign, whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement, and we want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how to become a member of this contest club and be a sure winner. We give 100 votes in this contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the club, we will give the Culver Racer Automobile first prize, value \$250.00; to the second highest we will give the Shetland Pony "Ned" second prize value \$100.00; to the third highest \$75.00 in gold, and so on until we have awarded the 15 grand prizes as listed in this adv.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroly reliable

Special Notice

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

3 BOTTOM FARMS, well imp., no overflow. Close in. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

THREE CHOICE imp. farms at \$90, \$112.50, \$125 per acre, all close in. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

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

BARGAIN, 160 acres well improved, 4 miles Parsons, Kansas, seventy dollars acre. D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kansas.

160 HIGHLY IMPROVED, 70 acres bottom, 90 pasture, \$75 acre. Write for list. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

FOR FARM LANDS in the fine farming Neosho Valley, write or see S. M. Bell, Americus, Kan.

160 A., new imp., 70 cult., bal. pasture, \$50 a. Good bargain. Severns & Hotick, Williamsburg, Kan.

I HAVE some of the best farms in Kansas on my list. Write me what you want. Andrew Burger, Burlington, Kan.

BEST 640 acre, Eastern Kansas creek bottom grain and stock farm, well located and improved. Other good farms at right prices. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

LANDS in Stevens and Morton Co. and Baca Co., Colo. on reasonable terms. Will trade for livestock or small residence property. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

510 A. stock farm, 130 a. first bottom, \$50 per a. Might consider good wheat farm. Write for printed list. L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.

80 A. well imp., \$65. A mi. town school. \$2,000 handle. Possession at once. 294 a. imp., four and one-half mi. town. \$60 a. Terms. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

MUST SELL Improved 80 and 160 acres, Johnson county, Kansas; write for description, terms and prices. Lock Box 126, Spring Hill, Kansas.

320 A., 6 miles market, 240 a. cult. Good level wheat land. Small improvements. Bargain, \$7,000. Terms. Fousquet Bros. Land Co., Ransom, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS; For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also, to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

400 ACRE farm, six miles from county seat. Improved farm of 400 acres six miles from county seat, to exchange for stock of hardware. Price only \$40 per acre. The Pratt Abstract & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kan.

160 ACRES—\$1760. \$220 down, bal. easy payments at 6% interest. Good location in Seward county. Some cultivated, productive land. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

WOULD LIKE to locate 300 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising, land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

600 ACRE STOCK FARM FOR SALE Two sets of improvements, 120 a. farm land, 40 a. timber, the rest pasture and meadow. Living water on all; 5 miles from town. John A. Harms, Westmoreland, Kan.

CREEK BOTTOM FARM, 260 acres, 7 miles town, 130 in cultivation, well improved, \$50 per acre. Good small ranch, \$40. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH Square section, 8 miles railroad, 80 acres cultivated, balance bluestem grazing land, nice stream, timber, fine water, good buildings. Fine for the stockman. Price \$32,000. Liberal terms. J. E. Beecock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FINE FARM worth \$100 per acre, only \$60. Level, good soil, 3 wells and mills, granaries; 600 cultivation, about \$12,000; wheat this year, besides corn and other crops; all can be farmed. Terms easy. Kingman county, Kan. A real farm and a big bargain. A. L. Button, Lincoln, Nebraska.

1,280-ACRE grain and stock farm, good imp. and water, 2 mi. town. 550 in cult., bal. hay and pasture; every acre smooth rich land; rented 1/2 crop delivered; 180 will go to wheat, 40 bushel corn, 25 wheat, 500 tons hay and forage crop. Price \$25 per a. Terms. W. F. Thompson, Seneca, Kan.

120 ACRES Franklin County, Kansas. 3 1/2 miles good railroad town; 35 acres pasture; 50 acres sowing to wheat now; 5 acres alfalfa; remainder cultivation; good house, barn and other out buildings; plenty of water with windmill; close to church. Price \$75 per acre. \$2,000 or more cash, remainder long time 6%, if wanted. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

280 ACRES FOR \$3,000 30 miles Wichita; sandy loam soil; good bldgs.; 60 past., 60 spring crop, bal. for wheat; poss.; \$15,000; \$3,000 cash, \$1,000 year. E. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

80 ACRES 8 miles Ottawa, good small improvements, lays fair, some rock, \$3,500, 80 acres, 3 miles Ottawa, lays well, all tillable, good improvements, \$190 per a. Write for descriptive list of other farm bargains. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

TWO RARE BARGAINS—No. 1, 200 a. farm near Topeka, only \$65. No. 2, 240 a. farm near Manhattan, \$70. Ten years time on 1/2, if desired. J. E. Thompson, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan. (The Farmer Land Man).

320 ACRES, near Ottawa, 2 sets improvements. Farm arranged just right for big returns. Well watered, shade, close school. Write for full description and free descriptive booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

MISSOURI

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

BATES AND CASS CO., MO., improved farm bargains, all sizes. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

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

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FOR stock and grain farms, Southwest Missouri; pure spring water. J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

EIGHTY A. bottom farm improved, \$1,200. Other bargains. Best of farms. W. D. Blankenship, Buffalo, Mo.

STOP! LISTEN! 80 acre part valley farm, \$3,500. Well improved; 40 acre farm, \$850. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

WELL IMPROVED FARMS, range from 20 to 45,000, which will grow anything. Consider some trade. B. B. Bigham, 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

NO DROUTH in Polk and Dallas counties. Good farms, any size, \$25 to \$100 a. Special bargain section timber and grazing land. LAMUN & PEMBERTON, Bolivar, Mo.

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 15 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 mi. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.

560 A. RANCH 125 mi. southeast K. C., Mo. All fenced; 200 a. branch bottom; fine timber; good grass; 6 mi. from railroad. \$25 per acre, mtg. \$3,500. Midco, western land. T. A. PRITCHARD, Collins, Mo.

ATTENTION FARMERS! Do you want a home in a mild, healthy, climate, where the grazing season is long, the feeding season short, waters pure, soils productive? Good improved farms for from \$30 to \$50 acre. Write FRANK M. HAMEL, Marshfield, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI FARMS

Write for full descriptions and pictures of our big bargains. Fine climate; productive soils; pure water; and a crop every year.

Pioneer Investment Co. H. B. Wann, Mgr. Humansville, Polk Co., Mo.

COLORADO

FOR SALE at sacrifice, fine irrigated farm. H. P. Vorles, Pueblo, Colo.

160 ACRES for \$4000; 6 miles out, all broke, fenced, on R. F. D., mile to school, in rain belt. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

IMPROVED quarters, half-sections or larger, Lincoln Co., Colo. Bargains. Easy terms. Good crops. Write John L. Maurer, Arriba, Colo.

WHEAT LAND near Denver \$22. 715 acres, 260 acres deep plowed, ready for fall wheat. Easy terms to good farmer. Fredrickson, 216 Col. Nat'l Bank, Denver, Colo.

COME TO Eastern Colorado where good land is yet cheap. Good water, fine climate, good crops, fine stock country. Write for list. W. T. S. Brown, Seibert, Colorado.

320 ACRES Kiowa Valley land; fenced; creek along west side, giving about 40 acres native hay and about 20 acres alfalfa bottom; balance fine, level wheat land. \$25 per acre. Terms. REYNOLDS, COVEY & REYNOLDS, 625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

ARKANSAS

IMPROVED 1030 acres for sale cheap. Arkansas Investment Company, Leslie, Ark.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in Northeast Arkansas, write F. M. Messer, Hoxie, Ark.

WRITE for information about northwest Arkansas. Stock fruit and spring water. PINKERTON & OREBAUGH, Green Forest, Carroll Co., Ark.

FARM LANDS.

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

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

T. W. MORSE,
Livestock Editor.

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.
T. W. Morse, special assignments, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NOTICE TO LIVESTOCK ADVERTISERS. The War Industries Board has directed publishers to discontinue sending out all free copies, sample copies and exchanges. Publishers are permitted to mail to advertisers only such issues of the paper as contain their advertisements. We are compelled, therefore, to suspend entirely our complimentary list.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Jacks and Jennets.
Oct. 21—Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo.
Shorthorn Cattle.
Oct. 30—Southwest Mo. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, E. H. Thomas, Mgr., Aurora, Mo.
Nov. 8—O. A. Homan, Mgr., Peabody, Kan.
Nov. 14—L. H. Ernst and L. Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
Nov. 21—Am. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, at Kansas City.
Nov. 23—H. H. Holmes and A. L. & D. Harris, at Kansas City.
March 5—South Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Cambridge, Neb. W. E. McMillan, Mgr.

Jersey Cattle.
Oct. 9—B. R. Thompson, Garrison, Kan.
Red Polled Cattle.
Oct. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.
Sep. 27—C. W. Lamar, Salina, Kan.
Sep. 26—J. R. Brooks, Cairo, Mo.
Sep. 30—Galloway Farms, Waterloo, Ia.
Oct. 16—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Blue Rapids, Kan. C. G. Steele, Sec'y and Sale Mgr., Barnes, Kan.
Oct. 21—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale, F. H. Manning, Sec'y, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 22—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 23—W. L. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 22—Am. Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, at Kansas City.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.
Nov. 1—Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan.
Holstein Cattle.
Sept. 18—L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Sept. 19—Geo. H. Palmer, Miltonvale, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Sept. 20—A. L. Eschelman, Abilene, Kan.
Oct. 3—F. W. Spencer, Dixon, Ill.
Oct. 15—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' South Omaha, Neb. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg.

Oct. 18—Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 24—Gish & Smeltz, Enterprise, Kan.
Nov. 1—Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association sale, Independence, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Dec. 12—Wichita Holstein sale. Mgr., W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.
Oct. 16—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
Oct. 22—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Oct. 24—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 24—Miller & Son, Chester, Neb.
Oct. 28—V. O. Johnson, Aulene, Kan.
Oct. 29—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 29—Hill & King, Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 30—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 31—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 31—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Nov. 1—Elmer Myers, Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 2—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Nov. 6—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.
Nov. 12—J. Dee Shank, Mankato, Kan. Sale at Superior, Kan.
Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 30—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 1—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 3—Von Forrel Bros., Chester, Neb.
Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 7—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.

MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI gulf coast, \$1 an a. down, balance 10 yrs. Great shipbuilding yards, home markets, mild climate, splendid soil, good crops, ample rainfall, Northern neighbors. For particulars, address Owner, Dept. B., W. T. Smith, 227 City Nat'l Bank, Omaha, Neb.

OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE: Several small tracts of land near McAlester, city 15,000. Suitable for poultry, fruit and vegetables. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE 80 acre farm all in cultivation, all to be put in wheat. Sell or trade. O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

For Sale or Exchange

One seven yr. old black jack, 15% hand and seven jennets; also young horses. Want small Avery or J. I. Case separator or good car. Will trade for small farm. Car prairie hay and oat straw are wanted. C. W. Weisenbaum, R. 1, Altamont, Kansas.

Feb. 7—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 3—R. Miller & Son, Chester, Neb.
Feb. 10—Ed. H. Brannemer, Jewell, Kan.
Sale at Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 11—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 12—B. E. Ridgely, Pickrell, Neb.
Feb. 12—J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.
Feb. 13—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 26—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.
Oct. 3—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.
Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 11—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Duroc Jersey Hogs

Sep. 28—C. W. Lamar, Salina, Kan.
Oct. 1—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 10—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 11—H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 12—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 14—J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb.
Oct. 14—J. W. Potford, Saffordville, at Emporia, Kan.

Oct. 15—D. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 16—Farley & Harney, Hampton, Neb.
Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 19—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 21—Kansas Breeders' Sale, Clay Center, Kan. W. W. Jones, Sec'y.
Oct. 21—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Oct. 22—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Oct. 28—Geo. M. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.
Nov. 6—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.

Nov. 8—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—F. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 18—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Nov. 12—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 14—Flock Bros., Stanley, Kan.
Nov. 15—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
Nov. 21—D. J. Ryan and R. E. Mather, Centuria, Kan.

Jan. 9—J. O. Bayne & Son, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night sale).
Jan. 20—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 21—C. C. Dee, Tecumseh, Neb.
Jan. 21—J. T. Whalen & Son, Cortland, Neb. Night sale, at Lincoln, Neb.
Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.

Jan. 22—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.
Jan. 23—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., at Sabetha, Kan.
Jan. 23—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 25—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
Jan. 28—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Feb. 3—Ahrens Bros., Columbus, Neb.
Feb. 3—D. L. Wallace (night sale), Rising City, Neb.

Feb. 4—R. Widdle & Son, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 4—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 5—Ed. M. Kern, Stanton, Neb.
Feb. 5—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 6—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 7—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 3—A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.

Feb. 12—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13—Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 13—C. E. Clark, Thompson, Neb.
Feb. 17—Combination sale, Clay Center, Kan. W. W. Jones, Mgr.
Feb. 17—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 18—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 18—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 19—T. P. Moren, Johnson, Neb.
Feb. 19—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 21—J. W. Potford, Saffordville, at Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 21—Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 27—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. W. O'key & Son, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centuria, Kan.
Mch. 7—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.
Feb. 8—Lindgren & Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

Dr. F. B. Cornell, Nickerson, Kan., has handled sheep all his life as did his father before him. He has three large flocks, one each of Shropshires, Hampshires and Southdowns. If you want registered sheep for breeding purposes, either one or a car load, do not fail to get in touch with Dr. Cornell, Nickerson, Kan. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Angus Cattle Priced to Sell.
D. J. White, Clements, Kan., in order to reduce his herd for the winter, is pricing 15 registered Angus cows and 15 registered Angus bulls, where the man who wishes a good Angus breeding cow, or from one to nearly a carload of big, rugged Angus bulls, is almost sure to deal if he will only call and take a look at what Mr. White has to offer. These cattle are the large boned, smooth kind and will look good to you and they will be priced, where, if you want to buy, you are sure to deal. Write him today when you will be at Clements. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa
BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., is the well known Spotted Poland China breeder at that place, who has decided to hold a boar and gilt sale October 3. Fifty head will be sold at the farm adjoining Cleburne, and they will be of the very best. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, later and the catalogs are being compiled now. You can ask for one any time.—Advertisement.

C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kan., is disposing of his herd of registered Hereford cattle and going to war. His sale, which is a big one, is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and gives the complete information of the sale offering. The sale is September 27-28, at the well known Lamer farm, south of Salina. Be sure to look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson county, Kansas, is a regular advertiser of registered Holsteins and high grades in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is advertising at the present time, 26 high grade cows that are fresh. These cows will be sold worth the

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Budweiser Spotted Polands
Pigs ready to ship from tried and true sows. Either sex, well spotted. Priced to sell.
A. J. BLAKE, OAK HILL, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS \$20
Four big boned boars out of King's Model, by King Price Wonder by King of Wonders, by A. Wonder 107355, \$40. From prize winners. **E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS**

Spotted Poland China Boars
Fall boars and 14 spring boars. All well spotted and of good size and out of mature sows. Write for prices at once.
CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS

MORTON'S BIG POLANDS
Choice spring boars out of Giant sows and sired by Miller's Chief, Gerstale Jumbo and Morton's King. A boar that in only fair breeding condition weighs over 1000 lbs. All immunized. We can please.
Geo. Morton, Oxford, Cowley Co., Kansas.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS
A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare a few herd boars. Have the greatest showing of Poland China Boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1250 Wonder. All immunized.
A. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

Poland China Herd Boars
If you want a good boar and see the ones I am offering or let me write and describe them to you. They are sired by Ex Jumbo, Jumbo's Jumbo and John Worth, a grandson of the late King. My prices are reasonable and I guarantee satisfaction. **Homer Souders, Chetopa, Kan.**

Oxford Herd Poland Chinas
Headed by Giant Lunker, by Discher's Giant, by sows by Caldwell's Big Bob, Rood's Giant, Hester's Product, Big Fred and Big Ben. Choice spring boars, the really large kind. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Cowley Co., Kan.**

REAL HERD BOAR PROSPECTS
Priced less sale expense. Very choice Poland China boars and gilts sired by Monw's Black Jumbo 2nd 85655 and Shurley's Wonder 40596. Also baby pigs of Sept. farrow.
A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kansas.

Mar. Boars
and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.)
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

Wiebe's Big Immune Polands
Selected spring boars. Representatives of the biggest strains. Ready to ship on approval. Write for full information.
G. A. WIEBE, BEATRICE, NEB.

Spotted Polands
Spotted Poland China male, 23 months old; a good breeder and gentle. Registered in both associations; 40-70 white. Alfred Carlson stock, about 400 pounds. Price \$100. Some pigs by him, weight about 160 pounds, price \$25. Some May pigs, 35 or 40 pounds, \$25. Pairs related. All hogs crated for shipment.
B. E. WILSON, R. 2, THAYER, NEOSHO CO., KANSAS

BRED SOWS
A few extra good tried sows, bred for Sept. farrow, and some choice open gilts. Special prices on 30 day stretchy March boars. One litter by Fraziers Jumbo Bob; one by Fraziers Giant; others by Broadus Expansion. Tried sows weigh from 500 to 700 pounds. They are sired by Young Badley; Wonder King; Big Jumbo and Laptad's Wide Awake, and bred to a Wonder. Everything immunized. On main line Santa Fe, 18 miles south of Topeka. Also 2 Scotch and 2 Scotch topped bull calves.
M. C. POLLARD, CARBONDALE, KAN.

Great Bargains in Wait's Big Type Polands
Sowed for their great size and quality. They all go without reserve at less than half their real value. Closing out a partnership. Big stretchy spring boars and sows sired by 1000 pound boars, fall gilts and tried sows. All immunized, registered, and guaranteed to please or your money back. They are priced to sell so act quick and get a bargain. Write for prices and catalog. Wait & Park, owners. Address
S. E. WAIT, BLUE MOUND, KANSAS

Four Weeks Only!
Special boar and gilt offer.
20 Picked Boars
20 Picked Gilts
By
KING OF KANSAS
out of mature sows of great scale and quality.
100 pigs at weaning time out of King of Kansas dams and sired by Double Gerstale.
J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

money, to make room, and they are certainly a desirable lot of fresh cows and heifers. Mr. Anderson also offers at all times young stock, both registered and high grades, also young bulls, registered and high grade heifer calves. Farm near town and Mr. Anderson will be found in the bank of which he is cashier. He is always glad to show his herd.—Advertisement.

Geo. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan., is starting a card advertisement in the Holstein section of Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering some outstanding bulls. These bulls are out of record cows and are ready for service. His prices are reasonable considering the splendid breeding back of these bulls. Note the display advertisement in this issue and write at once for extended pedigrees and other information. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Mott Bros., Herington, Kan., offer 10 young registered bulls, 6 to 12 months old, sired by Canary Butter Boy King and out of cows with splendid records for production. Canary Butter Boy King is a well known sire all over the country, and a bull by him at the head of your herd would be good business. "Maplewood Farm," which is W. H. Mott's fine breeding establishment south of Herington a few miles, is also the home of registered Duroc Jerseys. They have for sale a few extra choice spring boars and they are as good as you will find anywhere. Prices will suit. Write Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

Swingle's Poland Chinas.
A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., starts his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he offers March Poland China boars and gilts that are the actual tops of a good sized crop of March pigs at prices that will be found very reasonable. He will not attempt to hold a fall sale and will price them, less the probable sale expense. Mr. Swingle is one of the most careful breeders I know of anywhere, and you can feel sure you are corresponding about nothing but first class boars and gilts when you write to him. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Eshelman Sells September 20.
This is the last call for the A. L. Eshelman Holstein dispersion sale, at Grandview Farm, joining Abilene, Kan., on the north, next Friday, September 20. The offering consists of 50 cows, heifers and bulls. The advertisement of this sale appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and gives very complete information of what is included in the sale. Read it and profit by this opportunity to buy dairy quality at auction. It is a dispersion of the dairy herd completely, with some added attractions. The herd is a member of the Pioneer cow testing association of Dickinson county. Write Mr. Eshelman for complete information of this sale offering.—Advertisement.

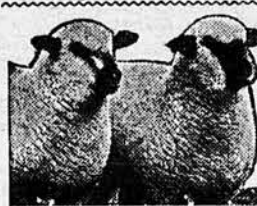
Ships On Approval.
John P. Johnson, McPherson, Kan., starts his advertisement in the Duroc Jersey section this week. He offers 20 boars and 20 gilts of March and April farrow that are strictly good. Also a few choice gilts that will be one year old in October. He will not hold a fall or winter sale but will sell at private sale and will ship to responsible parties on approval. That is you can receive the hog and send the money if you are satisfied. He can ship over the Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific. Everything has been vaccinated with the double treatment. Look up his advertisement and write him at once.—Advertisement.

Cory's Dispersion Sale.
L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan., are well known breeders of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle of very high quality. Their big dispersion sale, advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, was made necessary because of the fact that the junior member of the firm is going to join the army and it is out of the question for Mr. L. F. Cory to handle the herd and give it the kind of attention that has built it up to where it is, depending on hired help. But remember, it is the best opportunity you ever had to buy quality and all that makes the Holstein the most popular dairy cow in the world. The sale is next Wednesday, September 18. W. H. Mott, of Herington, Kan., is sales manager and will get the catalog to you in record time if you write him today. But come and you will not be disappointed.—Advertisement.

Healy & Son's Dispersion.
Mrs. Margaret Healy & Son, Hope, Dickinson county, Kansas, have recently decided to close out their dairy herd of registered and high grade Holsteins. The Healy herd of registered and high grade Holsteins at Hope, Kan., has been favorably known for a number of years. Some of the best cows and bulls shipped from other herds have found new homes in the Healy herd at Hope, Kan. Like many others, Mrs. Healy and her son find it impossible to secure help in order to maintain the herd at its usual size, and have decided to disperse it. Mr. A. D. Martin, of Hope, is also selling a draft in connection with the Healy dispersion and it will be one of the big sales of the season, 133 head being listed in the sale, and they will sell every one of them to the highest bidder, regardless of the price. It is a big opportunity to those who are looking for Holsteins that are proven money makers. Their big half page advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Their catalog will be mailed promptly upon request to either the Healy or Mr. A. D. Martin. The railroad facilities for getting to and from the sale are good and also for shipping. Phone your agent to route you.—Advertisement.

Holstein Dispersion Sale.
Geo. H. Palmer and B. P. Smith, Miltonvale, Kan., disperse their herds of registered Holstein-Friesians at Miltonvale, Kan., Thursday, September 19. The sale is the day following the L. F. Cory sale at Belleville, and the day before the A. L. Eshelman sale at Abilene, Kan. All three sales are dispersion sales made because of the help situation. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Smith sell about the same number as L. F. Cory & Son. These registered cows were bought from prominent breeders with the assistance of a dairy expert from the agricultural college for foundations for a Holstein herd, but conditions as to feed and help in that section of the state make this dispersion necessary. It is your opportunity to buy the right kind at prices that are sure to be low considering the quality of the offering.—You can attend the Cory sale at Belleville and stay all night in Concordia and come over on a morning train or drive on to Miltonvale the evening of the Cory sale. The morning after the Palmer-Smith sale you can leave Miltonvale

SHEEP.



SHEEP SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

150 reg. ewe lambs; 100 reg. ewes from one to four years old; 60 yearling rams; 15 two year old rams, 500 grade Shropshires. Prices and full information upon request to

J. R. TURNER & SON (Wabunsee County) HARVEYVILLE, KAN.
Farm three miles north of town, Alma-Burlingame branch Santa Fe.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

WARREN'S Large Type POLANDS

An outstanding son of Big Timm heads our sow herd, some that cost up to \$1200. Immunized spring boars, with fashionable blood, size and quality. Guaranteed to please.
EZRA T. WARREN, CLEARWATER, KAN.

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77326, 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**

100 Spotted Poland Chinas

Fall boars, fall gilts, spring farrow, either sex. A good herd boar. Papers furnished. Prices right. **B. A. Shehi, Westmoreland, Kan.**

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Couple of bred sows priced cheap for quick sale. Choice spring boars \$40 each. Best of breeding. Cholera immune.
FRANK L. DOWNIE, Rt. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

Perfection Spotted Polands

Before buying spring pigs elsewhere, read what others say of our Perfection Spotted Polands. Free for the asking. **THE ENNIS STOCK & DAIRY FARM, Horino, Mo. Just south of St. Louis.**

Old Original Spotted Polands

Stock of all ages; also bred gilts, and tried sows ready to ship. Priced right. Write your wants to the **Cedar Row Stock Farm, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kan.**

Large Type Poland Boars

20 choice young boars by such sires as Model Wonder, by Big Bob Wonder; The Giant, by Hercules, by Big Ben; King Ben, by Giant Ben; Capt. Gerstale Jones; Big Bob Jumbo and A. Big Wonder.
ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KANSAS

Myers' Big Type Polands

Choice spring boars by Jumbo Bob, whose sire and dam's sire were the same as the world's champion Caldwell's Big Bob. Others by Myers' Joe Orange and Maple Grove Big Bob. All immunized. Write **ELMER MYERS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS**

Hunter's Large Type Polands

Spring boars that will grow large and sire the large kind. They are by Longfellow Timm, by Longfellow Jumbo and out of sows by Big Bob Wonder, Long King's Best Son and other noted sires. All immunized. Write today. **BRUCE HUNTER, LYONS, KANSAS.**

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

15 heavy boned March boars, the tops of our entire spring crop. Also choice gilts. Reasonable prices. Write us your wants.
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

A few spring boars for sale. **E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan.**

F. C. Cookin, Russell, Kan. is in the draft of his Chester Whites. Herd sows, herd boar, spring pigs, both sexes. Address as above.

KANSAS HERD OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE
Nothing but boar pigs for sale. See King's Best at State Fair.
Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Hampshires on Approval Fall gilts, bred and bred again. A few fall boars. Spring boars and gilts. Just good ones for sale. The rest went to market. **F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas**

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

30 spring boars, immunized, also fall pigs at weaning time. All extra well belted and most popular breeding. **Geo. W. Ela, Valley Falls, Kansas, Secretary Kansas Hampshire Ass'n.**

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.

A Fine Bunch of 10 jennets and three jack colts for sale at very low prices. Farm sold. Write at once to **F. E. WENTZ, BURLINGTON, KANSAS**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

HOMER T. RULE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, Fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.
HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

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

SHEEP.

SHEEP SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

150 reg. ewe lambs; 100 reg. ewes from one to four years old; 60 yearling rams; 15 two year old rams, 500 grade Shropshires. Prices and full information upon request to

J. R. TURNER & SON (Wabunsee County) HARVEYVILLE, KAN.
Farm three miles north of town, Alma-Burlingame branch Santa Fe.

SHEEP.

Shropshire Bucks For sale, priced to sell. Good quality. **Will Walton, Newton, Kan.**

For Sale. Oxford Rams **G. H. FORD, Moran, Kan.**

Hampshire Bucks for Sale **E. M. COOK, Russell, Kan.**

For Sale 5 registered Shropshire rams, 4 yearlings, 1 five years old. **C. D. WOOD & SONS, ELMDALE, KANSAS**

For Sale 2 Shropshire Ram Lambs ready for service. Bred by B. F. Erwins (42) 458941, Dams Kerrs (271) 406380 and Kerrs (272) 403381. **J. A. HAMILTON, Greeley, Kansas**

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP A few extra good ram lambs for sale. **L. M. SHIVES, RFD 1, Iuka, Kan.**

For Sale 400 head of yearling Rambouillet ewes, heavy shearers. Price \$16. Also have a fine lot of young Shropshire rams. **H. B. BROWNING, LINWOOD, KANSAS.**

For Sale Registered Shropshire ram lambs and yearlings. Seven registered Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 14 months old, all reds. **W. T. HAMMOND, PORTIS, KANSAS.**

300 Reg. Yearling Shropshire Rams
Type, size and quality will please you. Bred yearling ewes for November delivery. Prices reasonable. Quality considered.
E. S. LEONARD, CORNING, IOWA.

SHEEP 10 yearling bucks at \$40 each. Shropshire, very high grade. These bucks sheared 16 1/2 pounds wool last May, each. F. O. b. Harveyville, Kan. Address **H. C. SHAW, Reference Harveyville State Bank.**

FOR SALE
A bunch of good big registered Shropshire bucks not high in price. Also registered ewes. **Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa**

Shropshire Rams

Registered yearling Shropshire rams for sale from imported sire; the right type and prices right. Come look them over. Farm near Pontiac, Butler Co. Address **J. R. FLOREA, ROSALIA, KANSAS**

SHEEP { Shropshire
REGISTERED { Hampshire
Southdown
Best of breeding. The oldest and largest flocks in Kansas. One or a car load. See me at all the big shows.

F. B. Cornell, Nickerson, Kansas

HORSES.

For Sale or Trade, Jack Quick and sure. **R. M. CLEMMER, Conway Springs, Kansas**

Grade Percheron Stallions For Sale
One two year old colt, three sucking colts; registered Duroc Jersey herd boar, registered Duroc Jersey pigs, both sex; registered Shropshire ram lamb. **C. Walter Sander, R. R. No. 2, Box 7, Stockton, Kan.**

Percherons—Belgians—Shires
Registered mares with colts at side and bred again; registered fillies, stallions 1 to 5 yrs. old; grown ourselves the ancestors for 5 generations on dam side; sires imported. **Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.**

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

FLANAGAN'S BOARS

By Joe Orion 5th, Kern's Sensation, Illustrator 2nd, King Orion and Kansas Chief.

All out of big mature sows. Vaccinated double treatment. These are extra good individuals. Prices reasonable.

E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

R. E. Kempin's Durocs

20 March Boars; 20 March Gilts.
Mostly by my herd boar, Chief Critic, and out of big type sows. Special prices to move them. Vaccinated double treatment. A few by King Sensation.

R. E. Kempin, Corning, Kansas
(Nemaha Co.)

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Herd boars: Royal Grand Wonder and Royal Sensation. Write me your wants, or come and see my herd. B. R. ANDERSON, R. 7, McPHERSON, KAN.

Famous Duroc Blood Lines

Spring boars combining the blood of Illustrators, Pathfinder, Gano, Orion and other noted sires. Gilts bred or open. Special private sale. F. F. WOOD, WAMEGO, KAN.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd boars Constructor and Constructor Jr. 1st prize boar at Kansas State Fair 1917. Bred gilts and immunized spring boars, priced for quick sale. W. W. TRUMBO, Peabody, Kan.

Long View Farm Durocs

are the large kind that carry lots of high priced meat. Herd is headed by Lenhart's Col., a large, massive hog with lots of quality. 50 of his pigs on hand now, all good ones. Description guaranteed. Prices reasonable. S. M. LENHART & SONS, HOPE, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Fall gilts, and spring pigs; prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Bancroft's Durocs

Guaranteed immunized. September 1917 gilts, bred and safe in pig for September 1918 farrow. Price \$65. Choice 125 pound March boars \$25 each. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.

DUROC BRED GILTS CHEAP

10 or 12 gilts out of sows bred by Crimson Model, Wonder, Illustrators, Critic B. and Golden Model 34th, and sired by Reed's Illustrators. Reed's Gano and Crimson's Golden Model and bred to Reed's King the Col. and Reads Gano. All immunized. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

John's Orion 42853 (a)

400 spring pigs. 200 boars by Grand Wonder 6th, Gano's Masterpiece 2nd and other noted bloodlines. It will pay you to come if you want the best. All vaccinated double treatment.
F. E. GWIN & SONS
Morrowville, Kan., Washington County

JOHNSON'S PRIVATE SALE

Duroc Jersey boars and gilts.
20 boars March and
20 gilts April farrow.
No sales but the tops at farmers' prices and they are good and shipped on approval.
John P. Johnson, McPherson, Kan.

Woody's Durocs

The big, high backed, long legged kind. The kind that gets big. I have a fine bunch of selected March boars for sale of Pathfinder, Sensation, King's Col. and Educator's Orion breeding. Educator's Orion was sired by King Orion Cherry and was one of the top boars sold in world's record breaking boar sale last October. They are all immunized and priced right. I also have a senior yearling boar, a grandson of Old Gano, for sale. Write or come and see.
HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KANSAS

40 March Boars

IMMUNIZED

Big Type Duroc-Jerseys

Big bone, high backs, good feet and legs. Splendid colors and as choice lot of boars as can be found. Sired by a splendid Grandson of Model Pal, and half by King of Col. 6th.
Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.

Duroc - Jersey Boars

Immunized double treatment.

20 March Boars by

Joe Orion 5, The King, Great Wonder 2nd and Pal's Giant. No boar sale but these select boars at popular prices.
L. L. HUMES, Glen Elder, Kansas.
(Mitchell County)
Big bred sow sale in Northern Kansas sale circuit, Feb. 7.

Duroc - Jersey Boars

Immunized with double treatment.

50 March and April

Boars of popular breeding and priced to sell during the next 30 days. Prices and descriptions by return mail.
Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
(Mitchell County)
Big bred sow sale in Northern Kansas sale circuit, February 6.

in time for the Eshelman sale at Abilene or drive on to Abilene the evening of the sale. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is sales manager and will furnish you a catalog if you write today.—Advertisement.

\$3,000 Buster Over.

Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan., are the well known Poland China breeders who made the season's sensational boar purchase when they bought the great last season's Indiana state fair champion, Buster Over, at \$3,000, a few months ago. Buster Over is a wonderful sire and his record along that line was what determined this firm to own him regardless of the price. In their big boar and gilt sale which will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time they will sell 10 great fall yearling gilts and 10 March gilts with breeding privileges to this famous sire. They also will sell a string of spring boars sired by Our Big Knox and Grandee. Also some wonderful herd boar prospects by Blue Valley Timm, Big Bob Wonder and Gerstlaie Jones. Watch the Farmers Mail and Breeze for further information.—Advertisement.

Taylor's Shorthorn Bulls.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan., is well known to Farmers Mail and Breeze readers as the Shorthorn breeder at that place, who advertises Shorthorns in this paper every year. To many readers he has sold bulls and I have never known of a dissatisfied customer of Mr. Taylor. In all the years he has sold his surplus stock to breeders and farmers in my territory. Starting in this week's issue he offers 19 bulls which I inspected last week and they are a big rugged lot of bulls ranging in ages from about 12 months to 28. They are really very choice and priced very reasonable. A good per cent of them are straight Scotch breeding and all are of the best of blood lines with several Scotch-tops. Mr. Taylor does not hold public sales but sells each season his surplus to breeders and farmers reached by advertising in farm papers. It costs money to condition a sale offering and Mr. Taylor believes it better business to make a reasonable price direct to the purchaser and he has found it a profitable and satisfactory way both to himself and the purchaser. Write at once for prices if you are interested in a good young bull, as he can undoubtedly make a better price now than later. Look up his advertisement in the Shorthorn section.—Advertisement.

Two Hereford Sales.

Miller & Manning's big Hereford sale at Council Grove, Kan., will be held at their beautiful ranch, "Sylvan Park," a short distance out from town, October 22. 100 lots will be cataloged. Sylvan Park, which is the name of this fine Hereford farm, is a station on the M. K. & T. railroad and the station is on the farm. Intensely bred Anxiety-Fairfax breeding predominates this splendid offering. 90 cows and heifers, all the cows and many of the heifers with calves at foot and bred back to three great sons of Perfection Fairfax. These bulls are the great Alex Fairfax, that heads the Sylvan Park herd of Herefords and Leathan Fairfax, Mr. Tilley's great bull at Irving, Kan., and Ford Fairfax. Also a few bred to good Anxiety bred bulls. Disturber Lad, by Disturber Jr.; Quinto by Domino and Beau Stamps by the \$4,000 bull, Beau Gomez. This sale affords an opportunity to buy more Fairfax breeding than was ever offered in a public sale in Kansas. The day before the Miller & Manning sale the Kansas Hereford Breeders' association will sell 100 head in their nice modern sale pavilion in Council Grove. Both sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. F. H. Manning is secretary of the big Kansas association and is sales manager. Choice animals will be consigned by leading breeders from all over the state.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

Owing to heavy down pour of rain the entire night and early morning of August 30th, sale day claimed by William Andrews & Sons, breeders of Bonnie Brae Herefords, and also to the fact that Colonel Reppert and V. E. Miller were detained by train wreck in Missouri and not able to arrive until the day following, the Bonnie Brae dispersion was called off. This firm is now trying to secure a midwinter date to dispose of their Herefords and announcement will be made after date is secured.—Advertisement.

Hereford Dispersion Sale.

We wish to call your attention to the dispersion sale of Mr. J. R. Brooks' Herefords, at Cairo, Mo., September 25. This is a genuine dispersion. Every registered Hereford on the farm goes in this sale. Mr. Brooks has been breeding Herefords for 17 years and the cattle that he is selling are splendid individuals of excellent breeding. Another notable feature of the herd is their breeding vitality. Every cow in the herd is a regular breeder. In founding the herd Mr. Brooks bought Miss Hickory 3d. She is now 17 years old and has produced a calf every year since she was of breeding age, and every female in the herd traces to her. There will be some good yearling and spring bulls in the sale, the herd bull, Sensation 2d, and bred cows, heifers and calves. They have not been fixed up to sell, but are a class of cattle that go right on and make you money. Don't miss this sale if you want some good breeding Herefords.—Advertisement.

Never undertake more than you can do at the right time and in the proper manner.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen: You will please cancel my ad for the place as it is sold and I got 400 inquiries from your paper. It sure gets results.—Wm. Littlefield, Belvue, Kan.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen: Please cancel our ad now running in the Mail and Breeze as we are all sold out. We are well pleased with results. Had lots of inquiries and sold out in a hurry. Please send us bill and we will remit.—G. H. Ross & Sons, Breeders of Holstein Cattle, Independence, Kan.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.
Dear Sir: I am having good success selling pigs through Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Yours truly, E. Cass, Breeder of Poland China Hogs, Collyer, Kansas, Aug. 15, 1918.

Hereford Dispersion Sale

Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1918,

Cairo, Mo.



49 High Class Registered Herefords 49. Consisting of herd bull

SENSATION 2d.

17 cows, three to twelve years old, 7 Yearling Bulls, 7 Early Spring Bull Calves, 7 Yearling Heifers, 7 Heifer Calves, 3 two-year-old Heifers.

This is an absolute dispersion of a richly bred, producing herd of Herefords. Every female in the sale traces to the only female I ever bought, Miss Hickory 3d. She is now 17 years old and has raised a calf every year since she was of breeding age. If you want to buy cattle that will produce and make you money come to Cairo Sept. 25.

J. R. Brooks, Cairo, Mo.

Col. Fred Reppert, Auct.

C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Garrett's Durocs Ten Fall Gilts, bred for August and September farrow. 110 spring pigs ready to ship. E. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska

50 Duroc Spring Pigs, \$25 a Head with pedigrees. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey March Pigs

Out of first prize and champion sows and boars. Pedigree with every pig. Write quick. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan.

JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL

Very choice spring boars sired by King's Col. 6th and out of Orion Cherry King dams. Write for further descriptions and prices. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

OTEY'S DUROCS

Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd. 50 spring boars, buy NOW. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Shepherd's Durocs

A few bred gilts by King Col. I Am out of Lady Illustrators and bred to the champion, Crimson Gano for fall litters; also a few bred tried sows. Spring pigs both sex all immunized. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

BLACK'S DUROCS

Herd headed by Red Cross Pathfinder, assisted by Giant Crimson. Herd sows big, growthy, high backed kind, fashionable breeding. Bred gilts, spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. If you want good Durocs we can please you. C. H. BLACK, MARION, KAN.

McComas' Durocs

Big roomy herd sows, daughters and granddaughters of up to date grand champions on both sides, with litters by champion and sons of champions. If you want spring boars and gilts, something good, write W. D. McCOMAS, WICHITA, KANSAS

Herd Boar Material

In a few reserved fall yearlings Boar Sale, Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale, Jan. 23. All public sales at Sabetha. Address, F. J. MOSE, GOFF, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

Chief's Wonder, a giant junior yearling heads our herd. The finest bunch of spring boars to offer I ever raised. Write me your wants, or come and see them. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Immunized Duroc Boars

Duroc boars, immunized and guaranteed breeders, shipped to you before you pay for them. The big southeast Nebraska herd bred for size, bone, and length. Eventually you will breed the "Crocker Type." "Why not now?"

F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Nebraska

JERSEY CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS \$50. COWS and heifers. PERCY LILL, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Registered Jersey Bull

serviceable age. Dam's official record 105 pounds butterfat. Price quick sale, \$75. Better wire. A. G. Stevens, Coffeyville, Kan.

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

Registered Jerseys For Sale

Nine head large type good producing cows, will freshen fall and winter; also my herd bull, two in fall, two bulls coming yearlings, eligible for registry. Write for prices. P. K. HUGHES, R. 5, HOWARD, KANSAS

Two Fine High-Grade Jersey

cows 6 years old, both in milk, one to freshen in December, the other in February, \$100 each. One Guernsey, 4 years old, in milk, bred, \$100. One Guernsey and Durham, 2 years old, splendid heifer calf by side, 9 weeks old. (Cow and calf, \$100). Two Guernsey yearling heifers, bred, \$85 each. Three good high grade Guernsey bulls, one 8 months old, \$45; the other 1 year old, now serving, \$65. One high grade brown Swiss bull, 10 months old, at \$50. These prices f. o. b. here and for quick disposal. For information write. Dr. E. C. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan. P. S. All sound and tuberculin tested.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Foster's Red Polled Cattle 15 Young Bulls and Heifers. Priced Right. C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBELL, OTTAWA, KANSAS

LARGE DEEP-FLESHED RED POLLS

Springing twos, whose dams and sisters produce 600 pounds butter per year. Be prompt. Write or come. Chas. L. Jarboe, Quinter, Kan.

BARGAINS IN RED POLLS

A few extra good cows safe in calf; also a few yearling heifers and a 4-year-old tried herd bull. All at rock bottom prices. I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE.
REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL FOR
sale. A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS
 Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families.
 Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

SHORTHORNS Three young Scotch
 bulls, herd headers;
 2 young bulls suitable for farm or ranch
 use. J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns
 Nine nice young Scotch topped bulls, reds and
 blacks, ready for service. They are by Sycamore
 Chalk, by Mistletoe Archer and out of cows that
 carry the blood of such sires as Choice Goods and
 Victor Orange. They are good and priced right.
 Farm 1 1/2 miles from Anson and 7 1/2 from Conway
 Springs, Kan.
WM. L. MEUSER, MANAGER, ANSON, KAN.

Stunkel's Shorthorns
 Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed
 by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and
 blacks 8 to 24 months old, out of cows
 strong in the blood of Victor Orange and
 Star Goods. No females at present to
 spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on
 Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

Shorthorn Bull Special
 19 bulls from 12 to 18 months old.
 Scotch and Scotch topped. Reds and
 blacks. A splendid lot of bulls of
 popular breeding. Popular prices.
 Ship over Union Pacific, Rock Is-
 land, Mo. Pacific and Santa Fe.
C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.
 (Dickinson county)

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
Sutton Angus Farms
 For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred
 and open. 20 two-year-old heifers bred. 35
 bulls, serviceable ages.
SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
 O.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs,
 Kansas, can furnish my bulls
 for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Angus Cattle For Sale
 10 registered cows, bred or with calf at
 foot, 15 bulls, 15 to 18 months old. If
 you want either cows, heifers or bulls
 and visit my herd, we will be nearly sure
 to deal. Cattle close to Clements, Kan.,
 on Santa Fe, 11 miles east of Florence
 and 13 miles west of Strong City, Kan.
D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
I have on hand one carload of high-grade
 Holstein cows, bred to freshen
 in September, October and November, also twenty head giving
 milk now. Write W. P. Perdue, Carlton, Kansas

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

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 12 heifers and
 3 bulls, 15-16ths
 five to seven weeks old, dandy marked and from
 best milkers, at \$25 each. Crated for shipment any-
 where. **FERNWOLD FARMS, WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

Registered Holsteins
 If you want big producers, males and fe-
 males all our own breeding, write us.
 Blue Dairy Farm, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

Canary Butter Boy King
 Splendid sons of this great sire for sale.
 12 months old. Write for descriptive
 and prices. Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager
 Selling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and
 knowledge of conducting public sales enables
 him to render valuable assistance to parties holding
 low or high grade Holstein sales. For terms
 and address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets
 The Holstein-Friesian Association
 of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS
 New young bulls, of good breeding
 and individuality and of serviceable
 age, for sale. Write for prices to
Albechar Holstein Farm
 Johnson & Shultz, Independence, Ka.

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

The Week's Market Report

(Owing to the fact that this paper neces-
 sarily is printed several days prior to the
 date of publication, this market report is
 arranged only as a record of prices prevail-
 ing at the time the paper goes to press, the
 Monday preceding the Saturday of publica-
 tion. All quotations are from the Kansas
 City market.)

Wheat—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.21; No.
 2 dark hard, \$2.17 1/2 @ 2.18 1/2; No. 3
 dark hard, \$2.13; No. 4 dark hard,
 \$2.09 @ 2.10; No. 5 dark hard, \$2.03 @
 2.06.

No. 1 hard, \$2.18 @ 2.19; smutty,
 \$2.17 1/2; very smutty, \$2.05; No. 2
 hard, \$2.15 @ 2.16; No. 3 hard, \$2.11 @
 2.12; No. 4 hard, \$2.06 @ 2.08; rye,
 \$2.13; smutty, \$2.05; No. 5 hard, rye,
 \$2.12; sample hard, \$1.98 @ 2.11.

No. 1 red, \$2.18; No. 2 red, \$2.15 @
 2.15 1/2; No. 3 red, \$2.12.

No. 2 mixed, \$2.15; No. 4 mixed,
 \$2.03.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.73
 @ 1.75; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.70 @
 1.73; sales \$1.73; No. 4 mixed, nomi-
 nally \$1.65 @ 1.68; No. 5 mixed, sales
 \$1.65; sample mixed, sales \$1.54.

No. 2 white, nominally \$1.88 @ 1.91,
 sales \$1.90 @ 1.91; No. 3 white, nomi-
 nally \$1.85 @ 1.87; No. 4 white, nomi-
 nally \$1.76 @ 1.78.

No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.74 @ 1.76;
 No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.71 @ 1.73;
 sales \$1.72; No. 4 yellow, nominally
 \$1.67 @ 1.68, sales \$1.69; sample yellow,
 sales \$1.50 @ 1.57.

Ear corn, sales \$1.70.

Oats—No. 2 white oats, nominally
 72 1/2 @ 73c, sales 73c; No. 3 white, sales
 71 1/2 @ 72c; No. 4 white, nominally 71
 @ 71 1/2c, sales 71 1/2c; No. 2 mixed,
 nominally 71 1/2 @ 72c; No. 3 mixed,
 nominally 71 @ 71 1/2c; standard, sales
 72 1/2c; No. 2 red, nominally 78 @ 82c,
 sales 79c; No. 3 red, nominally 76 @
 77c.

Kafir and Milo—No. 2, nominally
 \$3.43 @ 3.45; No. 3, nominally \$3.42 @
 3.43.

Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.71 @ 1.73.

Barley—No. 4, nominally \$1.10 @ 1.15.

Brans—Nominally, sacked \$1.42 @

1.52.

Shorts—Nominally, sacked, \$1.52 @

1.60.

Mixed Feed—Nominally, sacked,

\$1.48 @ 1.56.

Corn Chop—Nominally, sacked, \$3.35

@ 3.40.

Hogs—Steady to 10c lower. Bulk,
 \$19.00 @ 19.75; heavy, \$19.25 @ 20.00;
 packers and butchers, \$19.00 @ 20.00;
 light, \$18.75 @ 19.80; pigs, \$16.00 @
 18.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 10,500; no south-
 erns. Market steady. Prime fed
 steers, \$17.25 @ 18.75; dressed beef
 steers, \$11.00 @ 17.00; western steers,
 \$10.00 @ 14.50; southern steers, \$7.50 @
 14.25; cows, \$6.25 @ 12.50; heifers, \$8.00
 @ 14.00; stockers and feeders, \$7.50 @
 16.50; bulls, \$7.50 @ 10.00; calves, \$7.50
 @ 13.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 500. Market steady.
 Lambs, \$15.50 @ 17.25; yearlings, \$10.50
 @ 14.50; wethers, \$10.00 @ 13.25; ewes,
 \$8.50 @ 12.25; stockers and feeders,
 \$7.00 @ 18.50.

Hay—Alfalfa, choice, \$32.50 @ 33.00;
 No. 1, \$31.00 @ 32.00; standard, \$29.00
 @ 30.50; No. 2, \$26.50 @ 28.50; No. 3,
 \$22.50 @ 26.00.

Prairie, choice, \$26.50 @ 27.00; No. 1,
 \$25.00 @ 26.00; No. 2, \$22.50 @ 24.50; No.
 3, \$16.50 @ 22.00.

Midland and lowland prairie, \$11.00
 @ 20.00.

Timothy, No. 1, \$28.50 @ 29.50; No. 2,
 \$23.50 @ 28.00; No. 3, \$7.00 @ 23.00.

Clover mixed, light, \$28.00 @ 29.00;
 No. 1, \$23.50 @ 27.50; No. 2, \$16.50 @
 23.00. Clover, No. 1, \$26.00 @ 27.00;
 No. 2, \$23.50 @ 25.00.

Packing hay \$10.00 @ 16.00.

Straw \$8.00 @ 8.50.

U. S. Exhibits at Fairs

Bureaus of the United States Depart-
 ment of Agriculture are preparing their
 exhibit material for display with the
 combined government exhibits which in
 August will "open" on five circuits of
 approximately 35 state fairs and ex-
 positions. Nearly all phases of the
 U. S. Department of Agriculture work
 will be treated in order that the public
 may become better acquainted with it
 and be enabled to make wider use of
 the department's service. War activi-
 ties will be stressed, in fact, the big
 idea will be increasing the production
 of food to back up the boys "over
 there," and showing how it can be
 done.

Silos are good drought insurance.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
THE BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARMS
200 REGISTERED HEREFORDS
 We are offering cows, heifers, calves of either sex, for sale at reasonable
 prices. They are large, heavy boned and well marked, good colors and well
 bred. We are making a special offer of bulls ready for service, delivered
 at your station Oklahoma, Kansas or Texas,
 for \$150. Send draft for what you want. **Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Park Place Shorthorns
 Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem
 and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class
 Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also
 a few young bulls.
PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale List
 10 choice herd heads of the richest Scotch breed-
 ing, sons of Fair Acres Sultan.
 10 Scotch herd bulls, sons of Avondale's Choice and
 Watonga Searchlight.
 20 head Scotch heifers of reliable families.
 25 Scotch cows, some with calves at foot and rebred.
 15 Scotch topped farmer bulls on the milking strain.
 35 bred heifers, red, white and roan.
 25 open heifers on the milking strain.
 40 Scotch topped cows on milking strain, weighing
 from 1200 to 1600 lbs., the kind that make good
 on the farm. Many of these have calves at foot
 and are rebred.
 A carload of early spring calves, bulls and heifers.
 Write or call on
H. C. LOOKABAUGH
 Watonga Oklahoma

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
Holstein Bull For sale, one-year-old,
 Korndyke Butter Boy
 Strain. C. D. Wood & Sons, Elmdale, Kansas

Bonnie Brae Holsteins
 Grand sons of King Segis Pontiac, from high
 producing dams, old enough for service.
IRA ROMIG, STA. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
 Bulls with good A.R.O. back-
 ing. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 Yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cows
 Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Marionville, Kan.**

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

SAND SPRINGS FARM
**REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—THE DEBT-PAYING, MONEY-
 MAKING KIND.**
 Our ten years' experience in milking and raising Holsteins
 may be of value to you. Will sell or exchange our Junior Herd sire for
 young stock. A fine, 22 pound bull, individually right, whose daughters are
 a credit to him. Age three years. **E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, KANSAS**

Twenty-Seven and Twenty-Six Pound Bulls For Sale
 Ready for service. Most popular blood lines. \$350 will buy the 27 pound bull
 and \$250 will buy the 26 pound bull. Will send description and extended
 pedigrees to interested parties. Also have some cheaper bulls on hand,
 several of which are ready for service and which are extra good individuals.
G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.

Sept. and Oct. Holstein Bargains
 26 fresh cows and heifers that I want to close out at once. Your big oppor-
 tunity if you want milk. Choice two-year-old high grade heifers bred
 to King Segis bulls. Springing cows, of good ages. Heifers bred to
 freshen this fall.
 Registered bulls six months to two years. Some of King Segis and good
 enough to head any herd. 25 registered cows and heifers; some of them of
 A. R. O. breeding. A few high grade heifer calves at \$30 express paid. When
 looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm.
 Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.
HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM
 Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARMS
HOLSTEINS—HOLSTEINS
 The Blue Ribbon Stock Farms are offering 40 registered cows and heifers,
 some with from 25 to 28 pound A. R. O. records. Also 80 grade cows and
 heifers. A few choice registered bulls. We are short of pasture and will
 make special prices. Write us your wants. We sell dealers and we can sure
 sell you direct.
LEE BROS. & COOK, WABAUNSEE COUNTY, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

Wisconsin Holstein Sale
Olathe, Kan., Wednesday, Sept. 18
 40 High Grade Holstein Cows, Wisconsin Bred, 30 are Fresh. Calves at
 Side. They are large, young, highly marked and show plenty of milk. Also
 10 Shorthorn Springers, Dairy Type. 1/2 mile west and 1 mile south of Olathe,
 Kansas. Olathe is 20 miles southwest of Kansas City on Santa Fe, Frisco
 and Strang Line. Don't fail to attend this public sale if you want a good
 cow.
HANNON BROTHERS, OLATHE, KANSAS

C.W. LAMER GOES TO WAR

BEYOND THE DRAFT AGE BUT
ENLISTS TO FIGHT FOR OLD GLORY

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27

Sale of
Registered Herefords

40 COWS AND HEIFERS,
Bred to the \$5,800 Fairfax bull,
OVERTON FAIRFAX (547792).
28 of the cows have calves by side.
8 YEARLING HEIFERS,
6 YEARLING BULLS,
Herd Bull, OVERTON FAIRFAX (547729).

Col. P. M. Gross, Auctioneer.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.



This Sale Starts
at 1:00 o'clock Sharp

C.W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS

Great Two Days Dispersion Sales

September 27 and 28

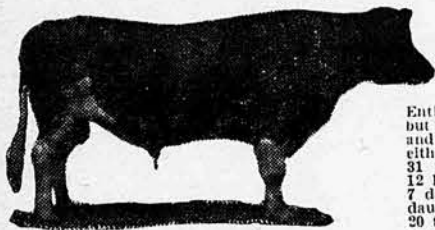
545 Cattle, Hogs, Horses, Mules, 545

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28

200 STEERS, Weighing 1,000.
50 GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS.
200 DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.
20 Registered Sows, all the offspring eligible.
75 MULES—20 HORSES.

FEED.

500 bu. old Corn. 200 tons Alfalfa. 230 tons Ensilage, made from corn that would make 30 bu. per acre. 30 tons Cado Cake. Kafir Corn, Cane, and Indian Corn in shock. Parties buying this feed will be allowed the use of feed yards this winter.



Maplecrest Sir De Kol 138077. Herd sire. Twenty-seven of his daughters in the sale, Oct. 3rd, and 7 of his sons. His dam, Maplecrest Pontiac Daisy De Kol, has a record of 31.07 lbs. of butter in 7 days. He has 13 30-lb. cows close up in his pedigree. Owned by Gault & Spencer, Dixon, Ill. He is to be sold.

Holstein "Breeders" Complete Dispersion Sale Dixon, Ill., October 3, 1918

Entire herd—74 head—all registered, all A. R. O., but one heifer. All born on this farm, but herd sire and one foundation cow. IN THE SALE—60 head, either daughters of Maplecrest Sir De Kol 138077, our 31 pound herd sire, or they are bred to him. Also 12 head with records of 23 to 29.49 pounds butter in 7 days, only three of them full aged—also 30 of their daughters; also, 4, 2-year-olds with butter records of 20 to 22.46 pounds, with first calf. Milk weighed the year round since the establishment of herd in 1903. The average yearly production of the herd for the last four years is 10,214.5 pounds of milk. A high class sale. Send for catalog.

PRAIRIEDALE FARM, GALT & SPENCER, DIXON, ILL.
R. R. Station, either Dixon, or Sterling. Prairiedale Farm is situated midway between the two, which have electric connections.

KANSAS STATE FAIR HUTCHINSON

SEPT. 14-15-16-17-18-19-20 & 21, 1918

The Great Agricultural and Livestock Event of the Southwest. 17 General Departments. A School of Tractors, Trucks and Farm Machinery. The Farmers' and Business Men's Fair from Start to Finish. 10,000 square feet of Government Exhibits from the Departments of Agriculture, War, Navy, Interior, and Commerce and Food Administration. 7 Great Races Daily. Automobile Racing 2 Days. Barney Oldfield, Monday, Sept. 16th. Grand Entertainment Day and Night. World at War Grand Pyrotechnic Spectacle 5 Nights. Most Gigantic Night Entertainment ever Devised. Military, Martial and Concert Bands. The whole Fair organized to help win the war—Educational and Inspirational. Send for Program or Information.

H. S. THOMPSON, President.

A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary.

Margaret Healy & Son's Big Registered and High Grade

Holstein Dispersion

Because of the scarcity of competent help we are compelled to close out our entire herd of high grade and registered Holsteins. We desire to impress upon the minds of breeders and farmers everywhere the importance of this big sale.

Mr. A. D. Martin of Hope will consign a draft with us in this sale.

Hope, Kan., Thursday, September 26
Dickinson County

133 Head of Registered and High Grade Holsteins—133 Head

5 registered bulls, including our herd bull. 7 registered cows, 7 registered heifers from one to two years old. 15 high grade cows due to freshen this winter and late spring.

60 High Grade Heifers, Majority to Freshen This Fall

39 finely marked heifer calves by pure bred bulls, from three to eight months old.

This is a big sale recently decided upon that affords a splendid opportunity to dairymen and those wanting milk cows that are money makers. Sale starts at 10:30 a. m. Catalogs ready to mail. Address either party.

Mrs. Margaret Healy & Son, Hope, Kan.
Mr. A. D. Martin, Hope, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. E. L. Hoffman, Abilene, Kan. John Engle, Abilene, Kan.
O. H. Pease, Clerk. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

Hope is favored with good R. R. facilities. Phone your R. R. agent for particulars. Parties from a distance will be met if requested at Herington, Kan., on the Rock Island. Write for catalog and any information you want. We want you to attend our big sale and will treat you right.

DISPERSAL SALE

Belleville, Kan., Wednesday, September 18

Our entire herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle at our farm 6 miles south of Belleville, Kan., Wednesday, September 18, 1918.

On account of the junior member of our firm having gone to war, we are compelled to sell without reserve

31 head of cows, many of them fresh by sale day, others will be heavy springers.

10 head of choice young bulls from our record cows. These bulls are ready for service.

8 head of yearling heifers.

NOTE: I had the pleasure of visiting this farm and looking over this herd of great producing cows. They are large, handsome animals and every one of them a credit to any herd. This sale will afford an excellent opportunity for those who desire to purchase purebred Holstein cattle. Cut out the coupon in this ad requesting catalog and mail today to W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

OWNER

L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan.

Auctioneers: R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; J. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
Fieldmen: J. W. and Jesse R. Johnson.

The Geo. H. Palmer sale of Holstein cattle follows this sale the next day.

BIG FREE CATALOG

Mr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas.

Please send me the big free catalog for the L. F. Cory sale to be held at Belleville, Kan., September 18.

Name

Address

Holstein Dispersal Sale

45-Head-45 Miltonvale, Kan., Thursday, Sept. 19

For your convenience our dispersal sale of our entire herds of Holstein Friesian cattle will be sold at Miltonvale, the day following the Corey sale, Thursday, September 19, 1918. The cows we are selling you are those that we secured with the assistance of a dairy expert from K. S. A. C., for the foundation of a farm herd of Holstein cattle, but owing to the scarcity of help due to war conditions, we must close them out. The heifers have for their dams these large magnificent cows and all will be sold absolutely without reserve to the highest bidder. Our herd sires, both of which are in the sale, are animals of choice breeding and their pedigrees are written all over with red ink showing their A. R. O. ancestry. Most of these cows will be fresh sale day, and their calves sell also.

(NOTE: Lack of space forbids our going into detail concerning these two splendid herds of cattle, but it is sufficient to say that this sale affords an excellent opportunity to purchase some real dairy cattle and some excellent young heifers and heifer calves. Mott.)

Sale begins at one o'clock. Arrange to be present at both sales. Write today to Geo. H. Palmer, of Miltonvale, Kan., for a catalog.

OWNERS

GEO. H. PALMER, B. P. SMITH

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; A. J. Elwood & Bro., Miltonvale, Kan.
Sale Manager: W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.

BIG FREE CATALOG

Mr. Geo. H. Palmer, Miltonvale, Kan.

Please send me the big free catalog for the Geo. H. Palmer, B. P. Smith sale to be held at Miltonvale, Kan., September 19.

Name

Address

Dispersion Sale of Eshelman's Holsteins

To Be Held At The Grand View Farm

Abilene, Kansas, Friday, September 20

Sale Starts at 1:30

I expect to continue to breed and develop pure bred and high grade Holstein cattle, but because of the labor conditions at present I have decided to sell

50 HEAD COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS—50

Wishing to furnish just what the people want I have included in this number some of nearly all ages including some of the best cows I have ever owned and the reason I am offering them is because I believe there are people that appreciate a chance to buy that kind.

20 cows, some recently fresh, others will freshen soon. Some of these cows have produced nearly \$40.00 worth of product per month. Butterfat test will be furnished with every cow or heifer in milk.

7 Springing heifers large and well marked. 7 bred and open heifers.

12 Spring heifer calves growthy and well marked; just right for the beginner.

1 Purebred yearling heifer, 3 Purebred yearling bulls.

1 A. R. O. yearling bull with a 25 pound record by his two nearest dams.

Herd tested and free from tuberculosis. Write for catalogue of the sale. At close of the sale some splendid Duroc Jersey Spring boars will be offered. Shipments can be made over the Union Pacific, Rock Island and the Santa Fe.

Our senior herd sire Unahanna Pontiac Korndyke Double will be offered. He is a grandson of the great bull of the breed Pontiac Korndyke. This bull is a good individual five years old and of a nice disposition. We will also offer our young 30 pound bull, Butter King De Kol Colantha Fifth. He is the best bull that we could buy in the dairy states of the east that had individuality and breeding combined. I believe there are no better bred bulls this far west. Some of the cows and heifers in the sale are bred to him.

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KAN.



Young Man I Will Educate You

In the Kansas University of Commerce

(A Part of The Kansas Wesleyan University)

The Government has just announced that it will pay the tuition, board and the room, buy the clothes and give \$30 a month, to young men enrolling in this school.

FREE EDUCATION TO AMERICAN YOUNG MEN

The most brilliant officers in France today are educated men. The Government is in tremendous need of more, and is going to give training at its expense to fill these positions.

A DIRECT STEP TO AN ARMY OFFICER'S COMMISSION

If you want to secure a Commission as an army officer and get the experience that these men receive, over men in the ranks, you should accept this offer. The Officers Training Schools are opened now only to enlisted men. Therefore, this Students Army Training Corps is your only opportunity.

FITS YOU FOR A BETTER POSITION AFTER THE WAR

Get ready now to fill a position of greater responsibility and larger income. There will be a world-wide cry for American trained men after the war.

A SUCCESS-MAKING SCHOOL—A NATION-BUILDING SCHOOL

The Government has recognized the merit of this great University of Commerce—the largest vocational and business school west of the Mississippi River. 18,000 graduates—400 bank presidents and cashiers—thousands high in business life—500 men in Service.

A CO-EDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITY COMPRISING FOUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS

SCHOOL NO. 1.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, FINANCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Professor Elton R. Shaw, M. A., Dean.

A UNIVERSITY COURSE IN BUSINESS: Our two-year courses in private and civic secretarial work, business administration, banking, accounting, commerce and law, and teacher training. Lawyers, doctors, engineers and men of such professions spend four or more years in college—come here two years and prepare for the greatest, best paid positions the world offers. Big business is coming the country for those trained and ready. Our staff of 25 experts, 10 of whom have University Degrees, assure you thorough training. Our two-year courses are accredited in other colleges on any four-year course. Degrees of Bachelor of Commercial Science and Master of Accounts. A part of the Kansas Wesleyan University. Special Home Study Courses.

SCHOOL NO. 2.

BUSINESS COLLEGE

Professor Perry J. Singer, M. Accts., Dean

This great school was established 26 years ago. It is a Christian Business College, a part of the Kansas Wesleyan University, and the Northwest Methodist Conference, and is one of the largest business colleges in America. Our special combined course prepares for bank, business office, commercial teaching, civil service or court reporting, positions of the most exacting nature. This course includes 16 full class courses covering advanced bookkeeping, banking, civil service and court reporting.

SCHOOL NO. 3.

AUTO, TRACTOR AND AERO SCHOOL

Professor O. E. Weller, E. E. M. E., Dean

Our complete course in auto, tractor and aero engineering will make you a leader in the greatest industry in the world. We teach you to successfully operate and maintain a tractor in a few weeks. School endorsed by leading tractor men. Leading makes of tractors, new complete equipment of government standard. Newport scout monoplane. Ground work in aeronautics. Free courses in salesmanship and advertising fit our students as expert auto salesmen and sales operators. Courses in garage bookkeeping fit you for the successful conduct of your own shop. A clean school in a clean city.

SCHOOL NO. 4.

MORSE AND RADIO SCHOOL

Professor J. W. Jose, Dean

Men and women paid good salaries. Greatest opportunities for competent operators in the history of the world. A few months in our school will train you. Tuition reasonable. Free instruction in penmanship, spelling, typewriting and English. Powerful wireless equipment. Main line wire of Union Pacific. Positions guaranteed.

While the military course is open to all it is free to those who pass the government tests.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

Our affiliation with Kansas Wesleyan University means everything to students. Here you have real college life—all the advantages of a University—football, basketball, debates, oratorical contests, literary societies, gymnasium with classes and swimming pool are open to all students. While you are in school enjoy and benefit by the atmosphere and environment of a real college life.

Being a part of Kansas Wesleyan University gives you the prestige of a diploma from an institution offering you degrees of Bachelor of Commercial Science (B. C. S.) and Master of Accounts (M. Accts.). Our diploma carries all the prestige which comes from being an alumnus of the largest and strongest school of Commerce, Finance and Business Administration in the West. 18,000 Graduates.

SOCIAL LIFE—Our band, orchestra and glee club give free training under the dean and professors of Kansas Wesleyan College of Music.

Free admission to \$100,000 gymnasium and athletic games, debates, oratorical contests, lectures, addresses, musical concerts, etc.

We are the only college in Kansas giving these things without charge.

THE FACULTY—Instruction under a larger and more highly trained faculty. Our staff of twenty-five teachers and secretaries includes ten professors holding degrees from the best colleges and universities. Is there any other school of business in Kansas with such an advantage?

FILL OUT AND MAIL TODAY

L. S. WELLER, President,
Kansas University of Commerce, Dept. M. B., Salina, Kansas.

Send me your large illustrated catalog and the quarterly magazine, The New Era, also full information about the free education offered thru your school by the Government.

I am interested in the following courses:

Industrial History,
Spanish and French,
Banking,
Civic Organization,
Auditing,
Bookkeeping,
English,
Penmanship,
Typewriting,
Office Practice,
Public Speaking,
Auto Mechanics,
Home Lighting,
Accountancy,

Personal Efficiency,
Taxation and Finance,
Labor Problems,
Sociology,
Town Improvement,
Investments,
Business Arithmetic,
Business Law,
Spelling,
Civil Service,
Salesmanship,
Management,
Tractor Mechanics,
Telegraphy,

Transportation,
Principles of Economics,
Business Organization,
Domestic Commerce,
Business Psychology,
Political Science,
Rapid Calculation,
Business English,
Stenography,
Court Reporting,
Advertising,
Recreation,
Aero Mechanics,
Wireless.

Name.....
Address.....

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

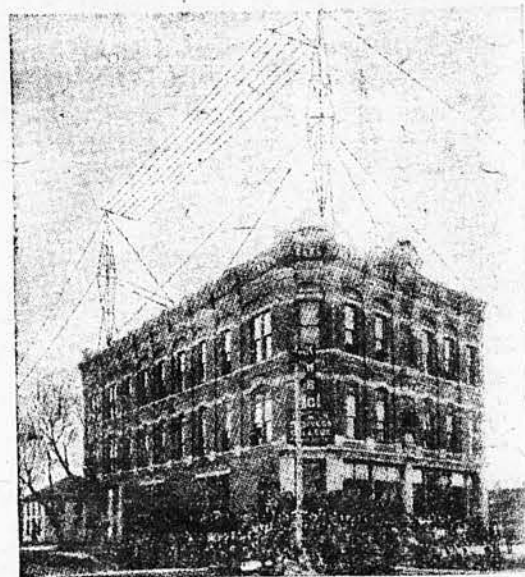
The Kansas University of Commerce is Your School.

Never has there been such opportunities for money-making and service as are now open to young men and women who wish training. Enlist NOW. Your country needs you. Fill out and mail in the coupon today.

The Kansas University of Commerce

(A part of Kansas Wesleyan University)

Dept. M. B., Salina, Kansas



YOUNG WOMEN!

Don't overlook your opportunity to be of service to your country at this time. America needs educated and trained women. The government is calling for you—salaries \$1,200 and up. Over 600 young women graduated into splendid positions from this school during the last year.