

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Western Kansas Has Arrived

By J. C. Mohler

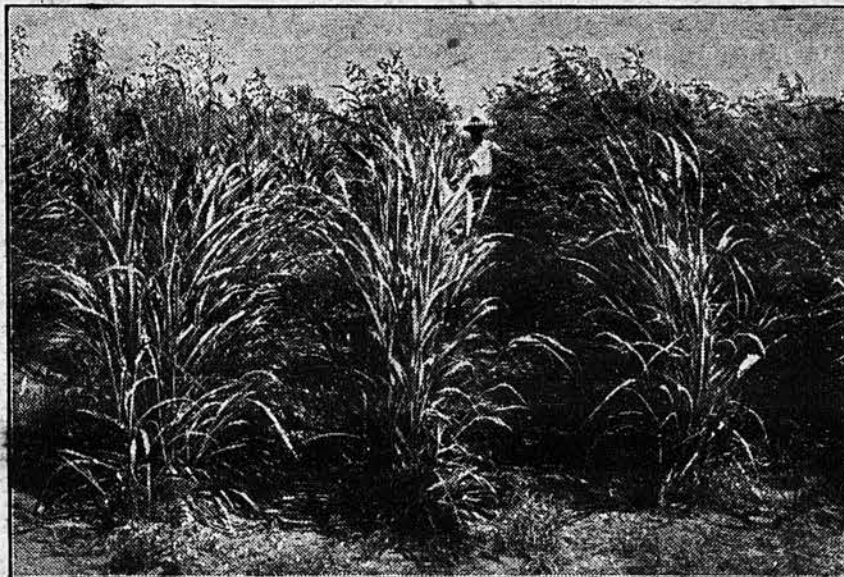
WESTERN Kansas is a vast empire of unmined riches and a land of opportunity. By far the majority of Kansans even, I venture to say, are unacquainted with the possibilities that are on every hand for profitable industry. At one time prominent men in the affairs of Kansas asserted that the soil of Kansas west of Emporia would never feel the cold steel of the plow, so little did they appreciate the Western country from a farming viewpoint. But as they saw the sod broken beyond that point, Newton was named as marking the Western line of agriculture.

When Newton was reached in the onward march, our doughty prognosticators retreated to Hutchinson, and from there they retired to Great Bend, and later to Larned, and now I think there is none in the state acquainted with the Western country but who will grant that farming may be made to pay handsomely all the way to the Colorado border, and even lap over some. In fact those who know the country best are confident in the assertion that greater opportunities are found in this region than in any other part of Kansas. And there is much merit to these claims, considering the price of lands and their fertility.

We hear frequent reports of farmers raising crops in a single season worth more than the market value of the farm that produced them. To be wholly truthful we hear, too, of seasons when farmers in some counties raise little or nothing. Certain it is that many farmers in Western Kansas, as elsewhere in the state, have been piling up wealth at a great rate in the last few years. A case that came to my attention recently is perhaps quite typical. It was of a renter in Trego county. The couple, for the man's wife must share the credit, located there in the fall of 1913. They rented a half-section of land, went in debt for seed wheat, and thru their own efforts now have 60 cattle, four teams, all their farm equipment, everything free from debt, and considerable money in addition. This shows what energy, good business management and a willingness to work on the part of the renter and his wife can do.

From 400 acres of wheat this farmer harvested last year about 6,500 bushels, or about 16 1/4 bushels to the acre. While he has made his money largely thru wheat-growing, it is to be noted that he is acquiring livestock as he goes along, and that he is not trusting all his eggs to one basket even tho one basket might hold them. One must remember that Western Kansas has hardly started toward its destiny. Western Kansas has only fairly begun its stride. She has only started to really know herself. Her resources have been surveyed only superficially. We have been in the prospective period. Yet, reflect if you will on the wonderful progress made. Not so long since these prairies that are now producing ex-

cellent yields of the best wheat the world knows anything about were considered even by men who had lived here for decades assuitable mainly for grazing. Now the state's principal wheat-producing counties are in this part of the state. By frequent references to wheat I would not wish to leave the impression that I favor wheat growing exclusively. Luckily, there are many crops adapted to this region. When alfalfa was first thought of enough importance to chronicle in the reports of the state board of agriculture, it was found that the leader in acreage was a Western county, Finney, which had nearly one-sixth of the total for the state. Also, it was Western Kansas that demonstrated the great value of the grain sorghums. At the time of their introduction they were believed to be of particular value in the region of limited rainfall.



Sudan Grass in Gray County, an Important Crop for the New Agriculture that is Being Established in Western Kansas.

They not only proved their worth there, but in other parts of the state as well, as insurance against the dry seasons that are inevitable to any country.

A wonderful trio is alfalfa, the grain sorghums and the silo, with livestock, and Western Kansas is adopting this combination more extensively as time passes, and a result is a constantly growing prosperity. In fact, a recent report of the tax commission is authority for the statement that the center of wealth is gradually moving toward the "short grass" country, and that it is a Kansas county bordering Colorado that has the most money per capita. It also is a Western county that has the most automobiles, compared to population. With proper crops and methods, we confidently look forward to developing one of the most productive soil areas on the continent in Western Kansas. With the grain sorghums and alfalfa in connection with the silo and animal husbandry, a permanently

profitable agriculture is being built in the Western counties. Returns can be made as sure and certain, under intelligent management, as in the corn belt. One might truthfully say that the sorghums and alfalfa have, in a way, equalized agricultural opportunities thruout the state. That is, these crops give to the West advantages, considering the price of land, on a par with the corn and clover and alfalfa of the East. Improved methods and new crops have given to Western Kansas a system of farming, tho different, that holds opportunities equal to those of other regions—leaving the matter of success resting almost wholly on the man, wherever he may be located. Good farming is necessary.

To the other advantages of Western Kansas we must add that of irrigation. There is little, if any need to prove the importance and value of water in sufficient quantities at proper intervals for maximum crop productions. It is because of the control over these

two factors that irrigation farming is often referred to as the ideal agriculture. When, in this connection, one takes into consideration the wonderfully fertile soil and favorable climate characteristic of regions needing the touch of water to proclaim their wealth of resources, the significance of irrigation is made the more apparent. Sufficiency of moisture is the only essential lacking in such territories in developing the most productive results. Irrigation is so valuable an aid to agriculture that it should be used wherever possible, even tho not an absolute necessity. Even in humid regions there are many farmers who are installing irrigation plants to protect themselves against dry weather. The Western Kansas people no longer consider it an affront to the country to associate irrigation with its development. There was a time when they resented the idea, saying that the precipitation that came from the

clouds was sufficient for profitable agriculture. And so it was oftentimes, but not always for maximum yields. Since the engineers have found a way of profitably lifting the underground water which is inexhaustible, opinions are being revised. Men have learned that irrigation pays big dividends and that it is an insurance against dry weather every year. Plants should be used or they are dead investments for the owner.

While the possibilities of the subwaters of the Plains for irrigation have never been lost sight of in the last 30 years or more, they could not be utilized extensively because of the difficulty of lifting the water to the surface in sufficient quantities at a low cost. This difficulty, however, seems to be removed, and the problem is in a fair way of being solved. The large wells thru the water-bearing gravel, with centrifugal pumps and the powerful engines burning cheap oil are doing the business. Irrigation is winning rapidly.



Homewood Farm Barns, Property of Wm. Butterworth, Moline, Ill.

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A great many motorists look upon the tires they use simply as a source of expense.

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He is equipped and ready to help you get from Goodyear Tires the final mile of service we have built into them.

That is his mission, one he is pledged to fulfill with all the abilities at his command.

Ask this Dealer to tell you about Goodyear Tubes—better tubes—and what they mean in lowering tire costs.

And ask him to show you the Goodyear Tire-Saver Kit, which, as a primary factor in tire conservation, certainly should be in your car.



The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR

AKRON

Farming in War Times

GOOD RESULTS have been obtained this year with most of the corn and kafir planted in wide rows in Western Kansas. This practice will be continued next year with a much larger acreage. Wide planting is now a part of the regular practice in farming in the Western section. N. L. Rucker of Jetmore, food agent for Hodgeman county, reports that the practice has been especially successful there.

Excellent results also were obtained from the wide row planting on the farm of A. D. Lockwood, 2 miles north and 1 mile east of Macksville. Mr. Lockwood planted this corn with a power lister about 10 inches deep; the subsoiler was run about 3 inches deep. The rows were placed 8 feet apart, and the stalks 20 inches apart in the row. About 60 acres was planted in this way, and 100 acres in the ordinary manner. The wide-rowed corn went thru the hot weather of July in excellent condition, and when the rains finally came it made a good growth. Some fine ears are maturing in the field now. Mr. Lockwood will plant a large part of his corn acreage in wide rows next year.

This land will now be placed in wheat—it is in excellent condition for this crop. One of the advantages of wide row planting with corn is that it allows the land to be placed in corn with the minimum effort, and with a good chance to make a profitable maturity. About 1 bushel of wheat to the acre will be drilled into this field; and then the corn will be husked at the usual time. The stalks will be left standing to catch snow until next spring, after the wheat has started its growth.

Use the Tested Sires

The value of the tested sire has been illustrated by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Sultana's Virginia Lad was selected as the herd sire at the age of 5 years on account of the excellent milking qualities of his daughters, altho none of them had ever been tested for Register of Merit at the time he was purchased. The first five daughters of this bull to freshen in the University of Missouri herd have an average production of 9,000.3 pounds of milk and 511.03 pounds of fat as 2-year-olds. This is an average per cent increase of 76.6 in milk and 86.3 in fat over the average production of the first lactation of their dams.

Two of these daughters have dropped the second calf and have started their lactation period by producing 1416 pounds of milk containing 87.28 pounds of fat and 1284 pounds of milk containing 82.32 pounds of fat respectively during the first month. The production of 87.28 pounds of fat in one month is the record of the herd for that time. These figures show that the sire may be even more than half the herd. The use of the tested sire has been emphasized all the more by present high feed prices. The offspring of the tested sire usually will use feed more economically and produce more than those of the scrub sire.

More Pit Silos for Kansas

Many pit silos have been constructed this year in Western Kansas. A feature of these in most cases is that they have been made properly. It is appreciated generally that simply digging a "hole in the ground" does not provide a durable or satisfactory pit silo. A little extra care and expense put into the construction will well repay the owner in greater safety, efficiency and durability. Properly constructed pit silos should last indefinitely, and the upkeep is very small. They cannot be blown down, and there is nothing about the silo itself to decay. They preserve silage fully as well or better than above-ground types; a more uniform temperature thruout the year is maintained; and the silage is never frozen.

Another advantage of pit silos over other silos lies in the ease and low cost of filling them. Only power to cut the material is required, while with above-ground silos practically twice as much power must be used to cut the silage and elevate it to the top of the silo. Consequently, farmers having pit silos can often afford to own their cutting outfits, and can fill their silos at the proper time without waiting to hire expensive outfits and extra men. The labor required to hoist out the silage is distributed thruout the feeding season, which comes during a period when other farm work is not pressing.

Inasmuch as it is impracticable and even dangerous to dig a pit silo in a great many soils, a farmer should know the character of his soil before attempting to construct a silo of this type. The soil must be well drained, so that water will not stand in the bottom of the silo, and of such a nature that it will not readily cave in. Soils which contain boulders or rocks are not satisfactory for pit silos, as the walls of the silo can hardly escape being materially defaced and weakened when the rocks are removed. Any firm, well-drained, and comparatively dry soil, free from seeps, rocks, and sand strata should prove satisfactory. Where pit silos have not been tried, a farmer should study the soil and the depth of the water table by observing any nearby well. If this is not possible, it would be advisable to bore a 2-

inch hole as deep as the silo is to be, and in this way learn the character of the soil. The maximum height of any ground water which may appear at any time in this test well will indicate the lowest point to which a pit silo should be dug in that place. If possible the silo should be located near the feed lot to reduce the cost of feeding. If the feeding is to be done in a barn, a distance of 5 or 6 feet at least should be left between the edge of the pit and the barn.

Ewes for Farm Flocks

The demand for breeding ewes has exhausted the local supply in many sections of Kansas. Western range ewes are being used to start many farm flocks. These ewes have proved their ability to produce market-topping lambs when mated to good rams of mutton breeds and when well cared for during the winter and after lambing. In purchasing these ewes care should be taken to obtain those with sound teeth, udders that are soft and pliable, and teats that are sound and have no hard cores. Ewes from 1 to 3 years of age are to be preferred. These ewes may be in thin condition but should suffer no discrimination on this account alone. If thin they cost less a head than if fat, and the flesh needed to put them in good condition can be put on by the purchaser more cheaply than it can be bought in the open market.

These ewes usually are free from stomach worms, and thanks to the regulations governing the interstate shipment of sheep, are free from sheep scab or other communicable diseases. They can ordinarily be purchased on such central markets as Kansas City and St. Joseph or direct from the range breeders. Regardless of how they are purchased, the buyer should insist that the stock be healthy, sound of teeth, and have good udders and teats.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 576, entitled "Breeds of Sheep for the Farm," will assist the owner of grade ewes in the selection of a purebred ram to head the flock. This bulletin discusses the different breeds, their characteristics and adaptabilities. Information on the different kinds of equipment to be used on the sheep farm can be obtained from Farmers' Bulletin No. 810, dealing with "Equipment for Farm Sheep Raising." These bulletins can be procured free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Fall Plowing Controls Ear Worm

The corn ear worm does a vast amount of injury every year to valuable garden and field crops. It is practically the only insect which injures the ears of field corn, and it is decidedly the worst insect pest of sweet corn. This worm does considerable damage to tomatoes by boring into the green and ripening fruit, and is known to the grower as the tomato fruit worm. The full grown worms are variable in markings and color, but usually they are a dull greenish or brownish color, with indistinct stripes or spots, and are about 1½ inches long. Winter is passed in the pupa or resting stage in the soil. When the worm becomes full grown it burrows down in the soil about 3 inches and constructs a tube or gallery nearly to the surface for the use of the moth which will come out later. The worm retires to the bottom of the gallery and changes to the pupa or resting stage. It is in this stage and under such surroundings that the insect passes the winter.

One of the best means of control is fall plowing and harrowing or disking to break the opening tubes or exit galleries of the soil. This also brings the resting stage—pupa—of the insect nearer the surface where the alternate freezing and thawing during the winter will have a greater effect in destroying it. Fall plowing and cultivation have been found almost 100 per cent effective for the area covered.

Care of Seed Corn

The same day that seed corn is gathered from standing stalks as they grow in the field, the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is a free circulation of air, and so placed that the ears do not touch one another. This is the only safe way. Many farmers think the autumn is so dry that these precautions are not necessary, yet there is no locality in Kansas where the corn will not be bettered by a thoro drying treatment. If corn is left in the husk it may sprout or mildew during warm wet weather, and it is more likely to become infested with weevils.

The vitality of seed may be reduced by leaving it in a sack or in a pile for even a day after it has been gathered. During warm fall days, with some moisture in the cobs and kernels, the ears heat or mildew in a remarkably short-time. The best and cheapest treatment immediately after the ears are gathered and husked is to tie the ears singly on binder twine at about 8-inch intervals, the twine being looped about the middle of the ears so that they hang balanced and horizontal. Ordinary binder twine is strong enough to support from 15 to 20 ears.

Wire racks are cheaper in the long run and more convenient. A good form is made from welded or

woven wire fencing, the upright wires being used as the hangers, and the lateral wires are cut off and bent upward, being used as supports for the individual ears. The lateral wires, about 3 inches long on either side of the main upright, are thrust into the butt end of the cob. These racks will last many years and are stored easily when not in use. In use, with the corn upon them, they have somewhat the appearance of giant fern fronds. The central wire is the midrib of the leaf, and the ears of corn stand out on each side like the fern leaflets, or like leaflets on a locust tree.

Wooden seed racks, in which the ears are stored in rows on separate shelves, are convenient dryers, and have no drawbacks in a dry, breezy place, altho the air cannot circulate freely on all sides and dampness may be held where the row of kernels rests on the wood. Only during unusually damp weather at seed-gathering time will a fire be necessary to help the drying. Yet if heat is applied in a poorly ventilated place it will do more harm than good. If used, the fire should be slow and long-continued. It should be below the ears with plenty of good ventilation above them.

Help from the Government Service

Some excellent investigational work is being done by the United States Department of Agriculture. A large part of this is of interest to Kansas farmers. Much of the information is issued in publications from time to time, a large number of which should be on file on every Kansas farm. This is especially true at this time, when Kansas farming is going thru the most abnormal period it has ever known. The government issues a monthly circular, called the Monthly List of Publications, which gives a list of the publications issued during the month. You can have your name placed on the mailing list free and get this circular every month if you will apply to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. If you do this you will have up-to-the-minute information in regard to the progress of better methods of farming.

More Livestock for Nemaha

There is considerable interest in livestock in Nemaha county. Most of the farmers there are not afraid of the high prices for feed, for they believe that the prices for animals and animal products will continue to advance along with the prices of feed. Most of the farmers are talking better breeding stock, and there is much interest in sheep. John D. Lewis of Seneca, the county agent, has done much to aid in this livestock movement. In a recent issue of his News Letter to the farm bureau members, Mr. Lewis said:

Several men in the county have informed us that they wish to start purebred herds of Shorthorns or Angus cattle this fall. If you are handling good grades and have them in good flesh there never was a better time to exchange a few of your grade cows for purebreds. Good purebred cows and heifers that will calve next spring can be purchased at from \$150 to \$200 a head.

We have need for more purebred beef cattle in this county. The home market for purebred bulls has discouraged many farmers from keeping up their registrations, but there always is an outlet for good bulls where they can be found in carload lots. The Western cattlemen pay from \$175 to \$250 a head for bulls to turn loose on the range. This is the reason that the range cattle which our feeders buy on the central markets are so much better than the common run of our home grown cattle. The following note from the Ayrshire Quarterly is worth considering: "The man who buys a poor bull because he is cheap is like the man who gets up in the night and robs his own pants."

If you wish to start with better cattle let me know what you need for I not only have a wide acquaintance among the breeders of beef and dairy cattle but I also have means of locating stock of any kind thru the county agents in this and other states. I have the names and addresses of Shropshire sheep breeders in Southeastern Iowa who have purebred yearling rams for sale at from \$25 to \$40 a head. I am trying to get orders enough for 75 or more so they can be shipped by freight, which will reduce the cost of bringing them into the county to a very small amount.

The men who handled sheep the past year found them very profitable and many persons will buy sheep this fall. Just one word of warning to the beginner. "Do not buy more sheep than you have shelter for." Sheep must be protected from cold rains—a sheep that gets its skin wet on a cold day usually is soon a dead sheep. Last winter was an exceptionally dry, cold winter and very favorable to the sheep man; this winter may be the reverse so be prepared to shelter your sheep if you intend to buy. A low shed open to the south but wind tight on the north and west is an ideal sheep shelter until lambing time, then if you do not have barn room for your ewes you had better keep your rams away from your ewes until November so your lambs will not come until April.

Food Needs for 1918

The government has issued an interesting circular on Food Needs for 1918, which tells of the program needed to supply food for ourselves and our allies. It is of interest to Kansas farmers because it gives a survey of the food situation from the national standpoint. The publication is issued as circular No. 75 from the Office of the Secretary, and it can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Grading the Grain

There is a good deal of complaint among grain growers in Kansas on account of the way grain, especially wheat, is graded. One day last week I talked with a very intelligent Reno county farmer and it seemed to me that this complaint was justified. Wheat that happens to have some rye in it is graded away down sometimes as low as No. 4 or 5, altho the millers admit that this wheat makes good flour. The miller buys it at a reduced price and then makes it into first grade flour which sells at a high price. The state grain inspector has the right to fix the rules for grading wheat in Kansas and admits that the present method of grading works an injustice to the grain growers but says the state has adopted the present method of grading because it conforms with the federal regulations for grain inspection and that to fix a different system of grading for wheat in the state than that established by the federal government would work an injustice to our own millers. The Kansas grain growers on the other hand contend that a fair system of grading should be established in Kansas regardless of what the federal regulations may be and that the other states of the Union and sooner or later the federal government would follow the lead of Kansas.

Wishes His Paper Stopped

I wish you to discontinue sending your vile and prejudiced sheet to my address. A few years ago I thought there was some merit in your editorials on agricultural and other topics, but since the war started the tone of your paper has become more and more hostile and abusive of me and the manner in which my generals are conducting the campaigns against our enemies until I do not propose to stand for it any longer.

I can now see that much of your agricultural advice was based upon error or at least was not adapted to the needs of this country. For example, you advised planting the dog wood tree in the grain fields on the apparently reasonable theory that the bark would frighten away the crows and other birds. Acting on this advice I had my head farmer send to America for young dog wood trees to plant in the royal fields. The farmer advises me that the bark of the dog wood tree makes no more noise than the bark of any other tree, and that instead of frightening the birds away they come and roost in the branches.

On another occasion you advised crossing the milk weed with the strawberry on the theory that in this manner during the strawberry season it would be easy at any time to go out into the garden and gather as many platefuls of strawberries and cream as the royal family might desire. Three of my best gardeners went insane trying to make this cross and the fourth one I employed, after being told what I wished him to do, swelled up like a poisoned pup trying to repress the language which he would have used if he had not been a royal subject who had been taught to understand and believe that "me und Gott" are partners in running the universe and that I am the head of the firm. I afterward overheard the gardener tell one of the other hired men that he feared the emperor must have been affected by the heat when he got that fool idea in his head.

I also had my gardener try out your suggestion of planting alternate rows of potatoes and onions so the onions would cause the eyes of the potatoes to water and thus supply automatic irrigation for the plants. The gardener tells me that he got no satisfactory results from the experiment.

I would not, however, have stopped the paper on account of these disappointing results, but when you accuse me of barbarism and cruelty that is too much. Take the case of the Belgians about which you have had a good deal to say. They brought all their troubles on themselves. If they had quietly permitted my troops to march thru their country and get into France while the French were not expecting it they would not have been hurt; my troops would have taken Paris and France would have been whipped before it could get ready and the whole thing would have been over with long ago, and the French would be busy right now paying me an indemnity. But the foolish Belgians insisted on defending their country and killed a large number of my soldiers. They also delayed the progress of my army until the French had time to get their army together, and you see the

result. The fight is going on yet and more than 4 million Germans have been killed, wounded and captured. That is all the fault of the Belgians. They should be thankful that I have not exterminated all of them who came into my power. Then you say that deporting the men and women from Belgium and France and compelling them to work as slaves in Germany violates the rules of civilized warfare. The fact is that these men, women and children went to work in Germany from choice. They were given the choice of being killed instantly or going away from home to work in Germany. When the matter was put up to them in that kindly way, nearly all of them decided to go to Germany and work.

The trouble with you is that you either don't understand the situation or will not acknowledge the plain fact which is that I am the only man really qualified to rule the world. The German people under my wise rulership have become superior to all other people, and we should therefore dominate the world. I am really doing the people of other countries a great kindness and favor to permit them to be subjects of mine. I could manage matters over in the United States much better than they are managed now and should be your ruler. That man Wilson gives me a pain. He gets worse every time he writes a letter. In this last letter of his to the Pope he says that I am a liar by the watch or words to that effect and that he wouldn't believe me under oath. If he will come here to Berlin and say that I will have his block knocked off.

Another thing: my opinion is that if the United States hadn't butted into this thing I would have cleaned the platter. I had arrangements all made with Nick and his chief advisers to make a separate peace with Russia before they pulled the throne from under Nick. In a way the revolution sort of upset my plans but if the United States hadn't got in and braced up that revolutionary government the stuff would all have been off before this so far as Russia was concerned.

The United States getting into this fuss has upset a lot of my calculations. All this talk about the German people having a say about how this thing shall be settled makes me tired. I have trained the German people to think as they are told. That is the best thing for them and that is what should be done with all the people of the world. Notwithstanding the fact that I have frequently acknowledged it you don't seem yet to see that I am at least equal to God and may have a shade the best of it.

I don't seem to be able to get any sense into the heads of Americans. Even the former German citizens seem since they went to America to have taken up with a lot of fool notions about the right of the people to rule and all that sort of bunc. But I simply don't intend to read your infamous sheet any longer. So far as I am concerned you can go to —.

Wilhelm Hohenzollern,
 Emperor of Germany.

Berlin.

Spiritually Minded Men

The following letter from a subscriber in San Diego, Cal., seems to me to be entitled to an answer:

I have read with a good deal of interest your editorial of August 4 under the heading, "Not So Difficult," and I here quote the following from it: "Church organizations, as we know them now, will in all probability pass away. Old dogmas will become extinct and present forms of worship will be wholly or largely abandoned. Men will become more spiritually minded than they have ever been, but they will pay little attention to religious forms. At present there is a great deal of religion in the world and a great deal of superstition but comparatively little spirituality."

Now, Mr. Mac, will you please define "spirituality" as I am unable to understand the term as you use it here. Charles Bradlaugh says, "All thought has some action of the bodily organism for its immediate antecedent and accompaniment. As the soul is not life, is not mind and is not body, what is it? To call it spirit and leave the word spirit undefined is to do nothing."

I am not certain that I can make my meaning clear or that I used the best word to express what I had in mind when I wrote what the San Diego subscriber quotes in his letter. There are as I believe two standards of thought, conduct and aspiration—one is the material standard and the other what I would call the ethical or spiritual standard.

The material standard measures all values by units of tangible property or wealth. The spiritual or ethical standard measures some values by units of property, but the higher values of life are not measured by units of wealth. By the material standard

that man has accomplished most who has made the greatest success in a material way; by the spiritual standard the man who has accomplished most in a material way may be a complete failure.

This is emphatically a materialistic age. We worship material success and count the man who has never been able to accomplish anything in a material way a failure. Back of this war is materialism, the greed for wealth and power and commercial dominion. Militarism, against which so much has been said and written, is after all but a result and adjunct of materialism. The militaristic nation originally adopted militarism because the rulers of that nation believed that by military power they could increase the national territory and extend the commerce of the nation.

The teachings of the German philosophers and military authors such as Nietzsche, Trietzsche, Bernhardi and others are purely materialistic. According to them the chief end of a nation is to grow strong by military means, and to stop at nothing which would add to its material power. There is nothing of the spiritual or ethical in their teachings and philosophy.

The German emperor, judging from his speeches and writings, is a very religious man but his religion is materialistic. He looks upon God as a German God whose principal business is to help Germany rule Europe and dominate the commerce of the world. That perhaps explains what I mean by having religion without spirituality.

Now, my hope is that after the war with all its horrors, its frightful waste of life and property and its cruelty is over, men generally will see things in a different light and that the ethical or spiritual standard will take precedence over the materialistic standard.

I do not mean that men will cease to strive for material things, but I do hope that this materialistic age will be succeeded by an ethical, an altruistic, a spiritual age. That was what I meant by saying that I believe men will become more spiritually minded after the war is over. As I said in the beginning, possibly "spiritually" was not the best word to express what I meant, altho I think that Webster justifies its use in that sense.

Government Ownership

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of July 21, under the head of "Government Ownership," I printed this editorial:

I read in a conservative publication recently, a very able argument by the editor showing that regulation of railroads by the government has been a disappointment.

That has seemed apparent enough to me for years. Government regulation has proved to be satisfactory neither to the railroads nor to the people. Freight rates have not been lowered. They have been increased. Discriminations have been abated in some instances, but the whole transportation system is operated on a plan which necessarily creates discrimination. And so the public mind is turning more and more toward government ownership as the solution of the problem. Government ownership ought to be a great advantage to the people, but it does not necessarily follow that it will be.

If the people are to have all the water logged railroad systems loaded on them at the fictitious values placed on them by the stock manipulators who control them, then the government will be cheated and the people will be compelled to pay vastly more than the properties are worth. There are some railroad systems which I think are worth approximately as much as they are valued by those in control of them, but there are others which are not worth a third of what the men in charge and holding the most of the stock would insist the government should pay.

Again, if under government ownership the present nonsensical rate system is to be followed, the people would be benefited very little if any at all. However, the principle of government ownership is right, and when government ownership comes I am hoping, not very confidently, I admit, but still hoping, that our alleged statesmen at Washington will have the sense, the integrity and the courage to cut out the graft, and adopt a plan of operation which shall be fair to all the people.

In reply to this, J. W. Booth says:

On behalf of the Missouri Pacific railroad I trust you will permit me to make as brief a reply as possible to the editorial which appeared in your issue of July 21. Your comment is couched in a friendly and fair tone and my answer is therefore in no sense belligerent.

Now assuming that government regulation of the railroads has proved a failure, what right have we to take it for granted that government ownership would not likewise prove a failure? For my own part, I am not ready to concede that government regulation has failed. It is true that there is at present a very unfortunate conflict between

the federal authorities as represented by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the different state public service and railway commissions—and this situation cannot be remedied too soon, not only on behalf of the carriers but on behalf of the people, to the end that the inter-state shipper and passenger be relieved of conditions that under which he bears burdens which should be equitably shared with the intra-state shipper and passenger. For instance, when the farmers of Kansas sell wheat in Chicago, which means that an inter-state rate is charged up against the selling price, should not the wheat farmers of Illinois who ship on an intra-state basis be compelled to pay at least the same proportionate rate? Or when a Kansas farmer ships wheat across the line into Kansas City, Mo., thereby being subject to an inter-state rate, is it fair for the wheat farmers of Saline county, Missouri, to have the advantage, not only possibly in distance, but also of a cheaper intra-state rate arbitrarily maintained by the public service commission of Missouri? The point I am driving at is that the farmer, as well as other people, is vitally interested, first, in a rate which is fair to himself and fair to the railroads, and secondly a rate which places him on as equal a footing as possible with other farmers. And the same rule applies to all other characters of enterprise.

Therefore, once we reconcile the absurd conflict which now exists between the federal and state regulating authorities, is it not possible that all of us will soon come to have a better opinion of government regulation? If this be not true, then I repeat, what right have we to assume that government ownership will be more successful than the present system—for will not the same political agencies be responsible in either event? Last winter Congress appropriated millions of dollars for new postoffice buildings in towns of 500 population and less—towns where the maintenance of new buildings will cost from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year, whereas formerly the government had been renting suitable postoffice buildings in these same towns at an annual cost of from \$300 to \$400 a year. And this in the face of a vigorous protest from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo! And has not this profligacy marked the conduct of the Postoffice Department and other government departments for years? Is it not possible that sometimes we overestimate the virtues of that invisible thing known as the government? Has it ever been and can it ever be more perfect than the units which compose it? Will not Congressman "You-can't-lose-me" and Senator Goodfellow insist on "taking care of the boys" in the future as in the past—and would not new depots and new branch lines "in my district" and the tens of thousands of jobs on the 1/2 million miles of American railroads be a veritable field of luxuriant political alfalfa for Tom, Dick and Harry? And when the Democrats are on top in Washington, might not the boys from the Republican states do as they used to say in "Copeland County," throw their money in over the transom? In other words, in all kindness, won't we still have the same old good natured human leopard with the same old spots?

The moment "a state of war" was declared, the executives of American railroads immediately conferred, appointed powerful committees and agreed to sink all their private competitive interests for the common good of the nation in its hour of peril—and from that moment to this the great American railroads have been operated as one system. Is there another single industry in the country which has displayed greater patriotism? For while this method of operation means great inconvenience to hundreds of communities, must you not concede that the carrying power of the railroads has thereby been enormously increased and also must you not agree that it is somewhat patriotic for hundreds of railroads to lay aside all competitive opportunity? Compared to the unseemly row over the ship building program and the division over matters of policy in Congress, are not the railroads giving a pretty good illustration of both good citizenship and efficiency?

Again, the country is already pledged for 17 billion dollars' worth of war obligations—and nobody knows where it will stop. And when it finally does stop and the war comes to an end, will the government be in any position to assume an additional debt of 18 or 20 billions of dollars to take over the railroads? Therefore, may we not be compelled to make the best of government regulation, whether we like it or not?

And finally you say that government regulation has not proved satisfactory because "freight rates have not been lowered." On this same theory, if a fellow had the mumps and the doctor was unable to remove all the swelling at the first rattle out of the box, he would be justified in kicking the doctor, pill case and all down the front steps? On the contrary, what is there that has not gone up by leaps and bounds except freight and passenger rates? In January of 1896, Kansas farmers sold their wheat for 54 1/2 cents a bushel; corn at 17 1/2 cents and oats at 22 1/2 cents; now they are selling wheat at better than \$2 a bushel; corn at \$1.50 and oats at 65 cents. Are they entitled to these tremendous advances? Most assuredly, because since 1896 the farmers' cost of production has increased enormously. And yet, during all this time, freight and passenger rates have been lowered rather than increased or, to be entirely conservative, have remained substantially stationary. And this in the face of the same constant advance in the costs of operation which have driven the farmers' wheat from 54 1/2 cents a bushel to over \$2 and his corn from 23 1/2 cents to \$1.50—and remember that I concede that the farmer isn't getting a penny more than he is entitled to under existing conditions.

And mind you, the railroads' cost of operation, as well as the farmers' cost of production, began to increase long before the European war; therefore, today the railroads find themselves tied to the same old stake to which they were tethered back in 1896—and on top of this they are at this moment confronted with an equipment cost which no doubt will run 200 million dollars greater in 1917 than the same material would have cost before the war, a coal bill which in 1917 will be 140 million dollars greater than in 1916—saying nothing about the new tribute of 60 million dollars under the Adamson Law and scores of millions represented by other wage increases and taxes.

In other words, railroads are human institutions, subject to human laws of cause and effect. To enable the more than 2 million employees of the railroads to pay the present price of flour, beef and pork, the railroads had to grant them many millions of dollars in increased wages—and thus you see that, after all, the money paid to the carriers for freight and passenger tickets is a tremendous factor in the prosperity of the farmer, the coal mines and the steel mills. In conclusion, I wish to give you a thought which strikes me should be pondered most profoundly by a man like you who sends a personal message to several hundred thousand bright Corn Belt farmers every week—and it is this: That despite all the ill that has been spoken of them, American railroads haul freight for only about half as much as is charged by the government-owned railroads of Europe and pay their employees more than twice as much in wages. Therefore, after all, is it not possible that in the main the railroads deserve commendation

rather than unending and indiscriminate criticism? I feel sure that you will receive this in the friendly spirit in which it is intended and that you will give the farmers of Kansas and adjoining states an opportunity to read these observations.

The fact is, as Mr. Booth knows, that all the well managed and well equipped roads of the country have been making more money during the past two years than they ever made before in the same length of time. However, I have never complained about the average price charged in this country for hauling either freight or passengers. It is undoubtedly lower than the average freight rate in European countries either on the private or government owned roads. This, however, is not a fair comparison, as the European roads are all, comparatively speaking, short haul roads. The real question to be decided in the European railroad situation is how do government owned roads there compare in point of service and cost to the public with private owned roads in Europe either now or before the government went into the railroad business? My information is that government ownership in Europe has been a success as compared with private ownership.

I do not believe in indiscriminate criticism of railroads. I realize that without them this country would still be mostly a howling wilderness. I have in fact a great admiration for the ability and courage of the men who have projected and built the vast and efficient systems of railroads in this country. While there has been a great deal of stock jobbing and unfairness connected with the management of railroads in the past and while by manipulation and secret arrangements some men have reaped vast fortunes to which they were not entitled, I recognize that many of the evils complained of in connection with railroads have been the result of conditions for which the railroad managers were not responsible. Take the cost of the roads. We know that most of them have been built in a way that vastly increased the cost of construction. In many cases a company of promoters, without capital and generally devoid of conscience would be organized. They would secure a charter and then depend on bonds and other donations to get the road started, and to give them a big profit. Of course the first line of road was constructed in the cheapest manner possible, the object being to get a track over which it would be possible to run a dilapidated engine and two or three still more dilapidated freight and passenger coaches, and having complied with the letter of the law, collect the bonds and other bonuses promised.

The next object was to sell this alleged railroad to some responsible company for as much as possible and, if the promoters had exercised good judgment, it was possible to be ready to do business with more than one responsible company, in which case the purchaser usually paid several times what the new line was actually worth.

All this extra expense figures in the cost of the road. A great deal has been said about the enormous land grants to railroads, and most of the criticism in my opinion is unjust. Under conditions as they then were, the giving of lands to the railroads was a good thing for the country. The roads would not have been built without the land grants and the land without the roads would have remained worthless and undeveloped. The fact remains, however, that if the government had built the roads and retained the lands to be sold after the roads were built, enough might have been realized from the lands, if they had been held a few years, to pay for the building of the roads; that is, of course, assuming that the construction of the roads was done with reasonable economy and efficiency such as has been shown in the construction of the Panama canal.

But the great objection to our present system of transportation is not that the average cost of transporting freight and passengers is too high or that the management of railroads is extravagant or dishonest. In some cases that has been true and in other cases it is not true. The objection is that the transportation system is not and under present conditions cannot be equitable in its operation. It favors the strong and bears unjustly on the weak. It builds up some great centers and destroys other localities. It carries freight in some cases too low and then evens up by placing an extra burden on those least able to bear it.

They Need Seed Wheat

That "retort courteous" of yours to those "trouble shooters" in the Southwest about the proposition of taking seed wheat on the one-fifth plan not being compulsory was to the point. But how about the fellow who would like to get his seed in this way?

There are 33 counties wishing seed wheat under this plan. The defense council has figured out that Ness county will need 100,000 bushels. Some of the other counties will need a great deal more; some less. To transport the seed that Ness county needs would require 80 cars. If the wheat were shipped, say, at the rate of four cars a day, it would take 20 days to get this seed out here if it were on the cars now. I understand it hasn't been purchased yet and September and seed time will soon be here. Taking this county as an average, it would require 232 trains of 20 cars each to get this seed to the sower and at the rate of about 12 trains a day if the wheat was loaded or ready to load to get it out here in time to sow. Some man sized job, this is—don't you think? Can you blame us if we are beginning to wonder where we are going to get our seed?

Bazine, Kan.

O. E. BECKER.

It must be admitted that the council of defense has cut out a man sized job. I am not sure that it can make good. Despite the cries of the men who have written to me denouncing the plan as outrageous graft and extortion, it is evident that men who have money to invest do not consider this a safe or desirable investment. Personally I think they are mis-

taken. While no man can tell what next year will do, the present prospect is that next year will see the greatest wheat crop ever raised in Kansas, and with a guaranteed price of \$2 a bushel the farmers will make more money than they ever made before in their lives from a single crop. I am speaking now of the farmers generally, not the exceptional few who have grown rich from some particular bumper crop. If it turns out according to present prospects the men who put their money into the pool to buy seed wheat will get it back with big interest.

If the farmers of Kansas generally had to depend on the council of defense for seed wheat they would certainly get left, because I do not think this council will be able to supply one-tenth the seed wheat needed. But I am banking on local capital in every county being nearly able to supply the local needs. Take Ness county for example, the one mentioned by Mr. Becker. It is true that the farmers out there raised practically no wheat this year and not much of anything else, but there is plenty of money in Ness county to buy all the seed wheat needed. I have been out among the farmers of that county and think I know what I am talking about. What is true of Ness is true, I believe, of most of the other Western Kansas counties. The farmers out there are not going to sit around sucking their thumbs, waiting for the council of defense to send them seed wheat. They will get the seed and sow the ground whether the council of defense comes across or not.

Still the council of defense may be a good thing. It may be able to help out some communities and many individuals who might otherwise find it difficult to get seed. And that brings up a matter which the persons who are denouncing the men who have organized this association should consider. The farmers with good credit in the various communities; men who can easily borrow money, are not going to depend on the council of defense for seed wheat. Most of the farmers who will call for this aid are men who, perhaps thru no fault of their own, find it difficult to borrow money from local banks with which to buy seed. The council of defense is likely to have to deal with men who have practically no financial backing, and the men who form this pool will have no security except the honor of the men who get the seed for planting. At that I think there will be little loss. The average man is honest even if he is poor and not a very good financier. He means to pay and will pay if he can. But, judged from the cold blooded standpoint of business, putting money into this council of defense pool is not a desirable investment.

Demand a Fair War-Tax Bill

From a Recent Speech by Governor Capper

The American people are resolved that the billions of dollars we need for the successful prosecution of the war shall not all come out of the pockets of the wage-earner, nor out of the scant savings of the little homes all over the land. Big incomes and Big Business will not be allowed to pass nearly the whole burden on to them. These men of millions must pay in proportion as they profit from the necessities and hardships of the war.

Never has big business prospered as it is prospering. One hundred and four American corporations, engaged in manufacturing, mining and similar enterprises, in 1916 showed a profit of 1,273 million dollars in war "velvet" as against 263 million dollars of war profits in 1914. In two years their excess profits have increased nearly 500 per cent. This year the excess profits of these concerns may reach 5,000 million dollars. This is all war "velvet"—all due to the war.

Doesn't common fairness demand that excess profits be turned over to the government?

We should take 80 per cent of the big incomes and all of the war profits except a reasonable return on the capital actually invested.

If the big business concerns of this country are taxed as they should be taxed upon their excess profits, as corporations are taxed in England, Uncle Sam would be able to meet the gigantic expenses of the war without laying a heavy hand upon the small business man, the farmer, the clerk and the laborer and putting a heavy mortgage on the future.

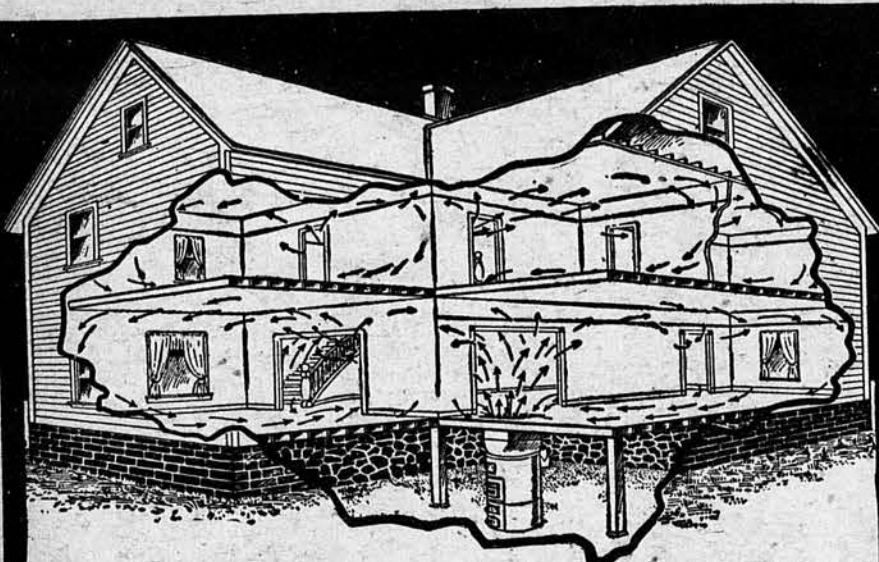
But if big business escapes its share of taxation and is permitted to go on rolling up these tremendous profits at the expense of the government and the people, a long continuance of the war will result in such riots and disorders in this country as we have never known.

My friends, preventing the exploiting of the people by disloyal, greedy men and combinations of men; and providing a fair and honest apportionment of war taxation, are the two fundamental problems of this war. They are as vitally important as the war itself. These two great fundamental problems must be solved. They must be solved correctly and justly in the interest of the whole people.

The people must earnestly insist and vigorously demand a fair war-tax bill.

They must stand for their rights.

They must stand for the highest good of the whole country, or suffer deeply.



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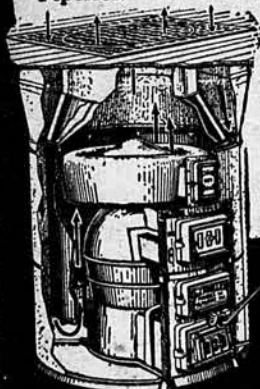
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Kafir is Growing Slowly

Warm Weather is Needed to Hasten Maturity

BY HARLEY HATCH

THIS IS fine growing weather, and we need three weeks just like it if the kafir is to mature in this part of Kansas. The majority of fields are just coming out in head, and the heading process seems to be a very slow one. We seem to have had very good growing weather for the last week yet kafir is but little further advanced than it was one week ago. Farmers who planted their kafir before the wet spell which set in May 1 got a stand the first trial, and on those fields the heads are about all out. Such fields should mature kafir, given an average September.

It seems impossible to plant kafir early enough now so that it will mature. I don't think it is so much that our kafir is growing later in maturing as it is that we have a long dry spell every summer which holds the kafir back. We used to think that if we got our kafir planted by May 15 we were plenty early enough. Now it seems that April 15 is scarcely early enough to make sure of maturity. I don't think much of kafir as a grain crop in Eastern Kansas; corn is a more profitable crop four years in five.

I have made a pretty thoro examination of our corn during the last week and I believe that we will have 20 bushels to the acre on the 55 acres we have in this crop. There was a time when I would not shed much printer's ink over a 20-bushel yield, but this year I feel mighty thankful for that much. First, because we had all given up hope of getting any corn and second because corn is likely to bring \$1 or more a bushel. In former times when corn was worth perhaps 20 cents a bushel a few bushels more or less made but little difference, but when it is worth \$1 every bushel is counted.

When I say that our corn will make 20 bushels to the acre I am making allowance for deceptive appearances. To look at the corn one would say that 30 bushels an acre would be nearer right than 20, but an examination shows many ears with a long husk which have but a short nubbin, while other fine appearing ears have but scattering grains on the cob. So I judged that about one-third should be taken off to make the estimate safe. That is, if the corn looks good for 30 bushels to the acre it would be safe to figure about 20 bushels of actual corn at husking time.

I think I said some time ago that the corn we had on bluegrass sod would be a total failure no matter how much rain might fall. Well, we got fooled on that, too. Yesterday I was down to that field and if looks count for anything we will get 20 bushels to the acre from the bluegrass sod. I have never seen corn make such a growth as that field; it seemed burned beyond recovery; the tassels did not seem to push out, the tops got bushy and the leaves were rolled up tight. After the rains the tassels shot out and now there is no trace of that bushy appearance. I have a number of times seen corn get in that fix but never before have I seen it make such a recovery.

The top planted corn on this farm is still the best and will make the best yield of any on the farm. Probably this is mostly because the soil on that field is better fitted to stand dry weather than any other we have, but I know of several top planted fields of corn which stood the dry weather fully as well, if not better, than the listed corn. In this connection let me give the results of a 20-year test of corn growing in Woodson county by a man who has given every method a trial. I have been told that this man concluded, after 20 years of corn growing, that the method best adapted for Eastern Kansas was to plow the ground, plant with a check rower and put two kernels in each hill and cultivate both ways. The two kernels in a 20-year period made more corn than did a greater or a less number. One kernel to the hill made more corn in a series of years than did four or more kernels.

We have not even seen a threshing machine in this neighborhood, and farmers with wheat to thresh are getting eager to get a machine. They would like to

be assured of seed; it is not yet time to sow but if wet weather set in again it might well be possible that September would pass before any threshing could be done. Some of the neighbors went on a hunt for a machine this week and in the course of the day visited five machines. They finally found one man who agreed to be here by today to thresh the wheat so that seed can be assured.

The regular charge for threshing here this fall is 3 cents a bushel for oats and 6 cents for wheat. A neighbor who has a fine lot of wheat which has been largely bought for seed has engaged a machine to pull in from the Neosho river to thresh his job. This thresher has a full month's work ahead of our neighbor but in order to get the seed has agreed to pull some 6 or 7 miles to thresh this one job; he is then to get back to his regular promised run. For this accommodation our neighbor is to pay an extra charge of 2 cents a bushel or 8 cents a bushel in all.

Several farmers who have raised soft wheat are this year going to change to hard wheat. The reason probably is the higher price paid for hard wheat. On this farm we intend to sow hard wheat. It yields about as well as the soft variety, stands a dry winter better and brings more money on the market but does not give nearly so much pasture as the soft variety. But as we should not pasture our wheat that feature does not concern us. Our present plans include sowing about September 25, which we think is early enough for this county. Soil and moisture conditions are of the best just now, and I am afraid that if wheat were sown here this year much before September 20 it would joint before cold weather unless it was pastured. Rye which we sowed on Thursday afternoon was up so the drill rows could be seen by Tuesday morning and today, just eight days after sowing, the field is getting quite green.

The prairie hay meadows which were not cut before the rains have made almost as great a "come back" as the corn. The quality of the hay now being cut is very good; the bales look as green and pretty as in a normal July. Just what feeding value this late cut hay will have as compared with that cut early I cannot say; usually late cut hay has a much less value than that cut early but this may be one of the exceptional years. If I were picking hay for my own feeding I should take the July cut hay. The price of prairie hay has advanced \$1 a ton in the last two days, which means that our rather short crop has a greater money value than any other hay crop ever cut in this part of Kansas.

In former years, when hay in the stack was not a very quick sale here at \$2 a ton, I used to wish that we could get at least part of the price paid in New England for hay. That the time would ever come when we would receive as much for hay as they do never entered my head. But we are now getting almost as much for our prairie hay here as the farmers of Vermont receive for their tame hay, while for alfalfa we get more than they do for any kind of hay. I don't know just what effect the continued selling of hay will have on our Western farms; in the East very few farms could stand the drain, and you can find but few farmers there who would consider the sale of any hay. It does not cost us half so much to produce hay as it does the average New England farmer and for that reason we have a greater temptation to raise it for sale.

The public sale season of farm property has begun and it will be a most prosperous one. Every class of farm property brings high prices, and all is in keen demand. Farm machinery now sells readily and for higher prices than were ever paid. In this connection I note what a correspondent of the Manchester, Okla., Journal says. Speaking of the farm sales now being held there he says that he knows of a certain disk harrow which has been sold at several sales there during the last few years. Since it began the sale rounds it has sold for prices ranging from \$24 down to 50 cents. It sold again last week for \$8.

Take a Look at Jefferson

Eastern Kansas Boys are in the Race for the Trophy

BY JOHN E. CASE, Contest Manager

PEP standing is likely to be turned upside down after this week. This is written just before the big meeting begins, but I'm sure every member will agree with me that leaders who came to the fair bringing all or most of their county friends along, are entitled to credit. But the big factor in influencing better work for the trophy and the other prizes will be the inspiration of association with live wires from all over the state. From now on this race is going to be a real scrap. But the county leaders who found it impossible to come to the fair are not out of the running yet. Every boy wanted to come badly enough but many were plowing for wheat and considered it a duty to stay at home. Of course all such things will be taken into consideration when the big honor award is made.

One of the clubs that is gaining on the leaders is Harry Wendorff's club of Jefferson county. Few leaders are showing more ability than is this Oskaloosa hustler. All the members are widely separated and it has been difficult for them to get together. When they do there's something doing. These boys must travel about 170 miles for a good time meeting but they think it's worth the trouble. When the picture was taken the club met with Harry Wendorff. Harry wrote a very amusing account of their wait for "Old Jerkey" a Santa Fe plug train that took Victor Remington and Frank Cunningham to the meeting. But these boys had the laugh on Bill Dolph who went over the Northwestern. Bill's train was so late going back that he could not make change connections and had to stay with Harry another night. But neither Harry nor Bill objected to that.

Every boy in the Jefferson club wrote and told me about the good time they had. That's more than I can say for some fellows who apparently consider that the leader should do all the writing. It's an evidence of pep when you write and tell me what's doing in your county. Jefferson county boys have 29 pigs in the contest with one sow to farrow. Most of the litters were early and a lot of pork should be produced.

Harry Wendorff is 16, William Dolph, Frank Cunningham, and Harold Leger each are 12 and Victor Remington is 14. Victor, William and Frank have Durocs, Harry has a Poland and Harold has a Spotted Poland. Every boy has a high-quality sow and expects to show a fine profit when the contest ends.

Republic county is another county showing an excess of pep recently. We expect to show you this live group soon. They have organized and Lloyd McGregor the secretary sends in county reports that would be creditable to any business man. Lester Whitla is the county leader.

Members of the Hampshire Breed club will be very sorry to hear that their secretary, Ray Jones of Sylvia, Reno county, is leaving the state. Ray won fifth prize last year and has been one of the club's live wires. His folks are moving to Phelps county, Missouri, this

week, driving thru in a Ford. Of course Katie, Ray's winning Hampshire was shipped to the new home. I'm sure Ray would be glad to have you write to him at Rolla, Mo. Wallace Corder of Lawrence will take up the Hampshire club work as secretary and an assistant will be elected during the breed club sessions this week.

Some of our members are winning at the county fairs. Clarence Paulsen of Concordia won \$12.50 at the Cloud County fair and sold four of his male pigs for \$100. Four gilts worth at least \$140 and the mother worth \$65 are left to start a herd of registered Durocs. In paying off his \$45 note which paid for the sow, Clarence said: "I now have a bank account of my own and I surely am grateful to Mr. Capper and to you for giving me the opportunity to make such a fine start." How many 11-year-old Kansas boys not members of the Capper Pig Club have more than \$50 in the bank and also a herd of registered hogs?

A number of Capper club boys have pigs entered at the free fair. I shall hope to give reports of winnings when we tell about the big meeting. Likely it will be at least two weeks before we can show you the picture and tell the story about our good times.

A Case of Indigestion

I have a cow 6 years old that is in fairly good flesh. She has good pasture, pond water in the pasture, and plenty of good well water at night. She has had salt, and I tie her out at night and give her an armful of fodder. She gave a good flow of milk all summer, but has almost entirely quit within the last three days. She chews her cud and eats oats and some grass. She has rather a dull, sleepy look, and breathes too rapidly for this cool weather. I have given her one dose of salts. What do you advise?

I cannot tell positively what the trouble is with this cow because a decreased milk flow is very frequently observed in practically all diseases, especially those affecting the digestive organs. On account of the cool, wet weather that we have been having, I am inclined to believe that this cow may be affected with an attack of indigestion. Such indigestion very frequently is followed by a decreased milk flow. I advise the following mixture:

Nux vomica 2 oz.
Sulphate of soda 8 oz.
Bicarbonate of soda 6 oz.
Chloride of soda 2 oz.

These ingredients are to be mixed and the animal is to receive a heaping teaspoonful mixed with water and given as a drench three times daily. I believe that with this treatment the milk flow gradually will return.

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

Haskell County is Pleased

The announcement that Governor Capper would be a candidate for United States Senator at the next election was pleasing news to a majority of our people. He has made a fine governor and if we mistake not will receive the indorsement of the people.—Santa Fe Monitor.

Putting tile in the wet swales is one way of helping Uncle Sam win the war.



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Feed the Fighters! Win the War!

Harvest the Crops! Save the Yields!

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

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

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

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

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED

Canada wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to take care of its
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One cent a mile railway fare from the International Boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary. High wages, good board, comfortable lodgings.

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

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

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

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



Jefferson County Hustlers. Left to Right: Harold Leger, William Dolph, Harry Wendorff, Victor Remington, Frank Cunningham.

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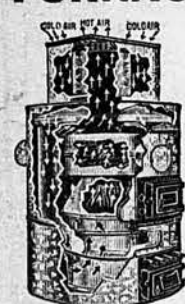
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How to Train the Young Colt

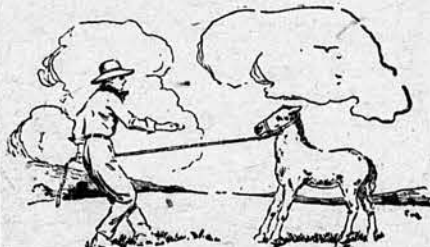
Follow These Directions, Boys, and You'll Have No Trouble with the Most Daring Animal

MOST PERSONS who love animals and really know how to train them are aware that what passes for training in the case of horses usually is breaking, and that it leaves a horse with unnecessary faults and often robs him of his natural virtues.

A colt is one of the most inquisitive, mischievous, daring creatures in the world, and also one of the most nervous and excitable. Because of those characteristics, he must be handled with great care from the very beginning. If, for example, a colt is punished before he is old enough to know why, he may be ruined for life.

School begins when the colt is a week or 10 days old. He is already accustomed to being handled and played with and trots willingly enough toward the outstretched hand.

The first rule to be observed is: never frighten a colt or allow him to be frightened. That does not mean that he must be foolishly indulged. On the contrary,



In His Eye is the Light of Battle.

he must learn at the outset that obedience is the law, and that in school neither mischief nor play is permitted.

When you approach the colt for his first lesson, carry in your hand an adjustable halter. You can slip it over his head without difficulty, but when you try to lead him your troubles will begin. He is not going to take one step at your bidding—at least, that is his belief at first. He plants his forelegs firmly on the ground, and in his eye is the light of battle. In vain you coax and cajole. He is still so small that you could lift him and carry him, but that is not your purpose; you mean business, and he means war. Violently he shakes his head and pulls and struggles; but you must not let him break loose, for if he once has his way the lesson will be an utter failure. This first lesson, if successful—as it must be—is the only difficult one for the colt; after it all the others will be mere play. The wild in him is receiving its first and last blow.

If there is some one to relieve you at the rope, vary the monotony of the struggle by rubbing the colt's head and speaking soothing words to him. Perhaps he calms down, and the person at the rope edges cautiously away. In an instant the fight is on again. Yet the worst is really over; the colt is tired, for he is only a baby, after all; and then, too, being intelligent, he begins to perceive that no harm is intended. He wants to go back to his mother, and is not allowed to go alone; so after an hour, more or less, according to the colt's disposition, you find that you can lead him whither you will. But from start to finish inexhaustible patience and gentleness must be the rule.

Teach Him to Stand Hitched.

The following day, when you take his mother to water, put the halter on the colt and lead him beside her. In a few days teach him to stand hitched, with the mare at his side. Let the rope be strong but light, and see that the hitching post is set firm in the ground. When he has learned to stand hitched by the side of his mother, teach him, by lessons of only a few minutes at a time, to stand alone.

A writer in the Youth's Companion says that the secret of training colts is to begin early; every day's delay is so much time lost. If you wait until the colt is big and strong, you will have to break him instead of training him, and the breaking may of necessity be a rough, hard process.

Naturally, a nervous animal like the horse is sometimes much frightened, if the circumstances are beyond bearing. But you must never lay stress on an accident that frightens a colt. Go right on with the training as if nothing had

happened. An instance will illustrate the right procedure: A colt hitched to a light cart and left by the man who owned her in front of a friend's house was subjected to a terrible alarm when two large dogs rushed, barking, under her body and tangled themselves in her rope. That was of course too much for the stoutest equine endurance at so tender an age. In the endeavor to rid herself of her tormentors, she snapped the hitch rope and tore away, cart and all, and soon freed herself from the cart. The owner, hearing the commotion, ran out of the house, but did nothing except to stand quietly in one spot, holding out his hand and calling again and again the colt's name. Gradually her circling rush became less wild, until at last she came and laid her head in his arms, like a terrified child. When she had ceased to pant and tremble and had been fed and watered, the trainer put on her harness and hitched her to the cart again. "She must have no time to think it over," he said. Presently the colt trotted off with the cart as if no accident had happened to her.

Trainer Must be Patient.

The harness lessons begin when the colt is a very few months old, and are so simple that the services of a horse breaker are not needed. Patience must be the motto of the owner. Having perfected the colt in the art of standing tied, even in the absence of his mother or the other horses, you must next arrange portions of harness on him, one at a time, every day or two. Gradually accustom him to the entire outfit, even to the breeching and girth—of all the most trying. Allow him to investigate fully, so that he may find the proceeding interesting rather than alarming; and whatever you do, avoid roughness, loud talking and hurry. Lead him around with the traces purposely trailing, to obviate as far as possible future panics due to disarranged harness. Then comes the day when you insert the bit in his mouth, an operation to be accomplished by a combination of coaxing and determination. Once it is in, he chews and champs the new toy with apparent delight. The next thing is to make him obey the voice and the pull on the rein. He soon twists and turns as bidden, and the lessons continue until he is strong enough to pull the light cart.

Now comes the tug of war. Will he "cut-up" or pull? If he has been quietly and competently—above all, quietly—prepared for his life work, he will not "cut up;" he will pull—not without a display of curiosity and at first some looking back, but he will pull.

For many, many days, however, he must not be permitted to go out of a brisk walk. To make an eager colt hold to that gait requires patience, for he must be taught to walk fast, yet not to break into a trot. A good walker brings a high price.

Three Mothers

Three mothers by your cradle stand:
One mother who has given birth,
And one of them is Motherland;
And one of them is Mother Earth;
Three mothers must you have in all,
And two are great and one is small.

Your Motherland is strong and dread;
Her shield your sure protection makes;
She spreads her law above your head,
But even while she gives she takes.
Her arm is strong, her word is true,
But she may ask your life of you.

From Mother Earth by toll you wring
Or feast or crust at her caprice,
The shelter for your journeying
The brief at best will be the lease.
And at the end she gives you bed
But cares not where your soul has sped.

The Mother who has borne your flesh
Thru good or ill will hold you fast,
Will guide you thru the world's dark mesh,
And so will save your soul at last.
Three mothers shall you have in all,
And one is great and two are small.
—Youth's Companion.

Do Animals Reason?

If you do not believe animals reason read this little story told by a reader of the Youth's Companion. "We were on a stage journey from Lewiston, Ida., to Grangeville, Ida., a distance of 70 miles. The stage stopped for noon at the Fountain House, half way between the two towns. A large raccoon was chained by the collar to a post in the

front yard. After luncheon the driver of the stage gathered up a plate of food from the table and carried it out to where the animal was chained. He set the plate down just out of reach of the raccoon's front paws. The animal strained and reached, but could not cover the distance.

"One of the passengers said, 'Why do you not place it within his reach?'

"He can reach it," said the driver.

"He can't unless you move the plate nearer."

"Wait and see," said the driver.

"The raccoon had by this time given up trying to reach the food and sat whining. He seemed to ponder over the problem for a few moments, then stretched his chain to its fullest extent, turned around, reached out with his hind foot, dragged the plate toward him, reversed the process, grasped it in his front paws and proceeded to enjoy his dinner, much to the amusement of the onlookers and the discomfiture of the man who was sure he could not accomplish the task."

What Tree is This?

What kind of a tree does this picture represent? Think real hard and see if you can guess it. If you are one of the first five boys or girls sending in the nearest correct answers, you will receive a package of postcards. Address your answers to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The answers to the beheadals and curtailments in the August 25 issue are:



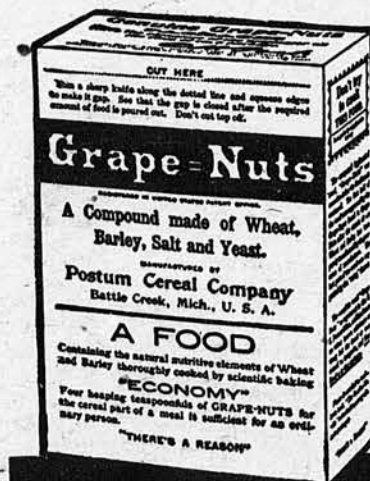
1, skips—kip; 2, siren—ire; 3, sharps—harp; 4, scribe—crib; 5, proverb—rover; 6, surges—urge; 7, flaked—lake; 8, screams—cream; 9, coffer—offer; 10, twined—wine; 11, knaves—nave; 12, scanty—cant.

Here's a "Thank You" Letter

I was very glad when I heard that I had won a prize in the letter contest about "How I Am Helping My Country," and was very glad to get the dollar. I think Governor Capper is truly the children's friend.
Beth Beckey.

Linwood, Kan.

A few drops of camphor added to the kerosene when filling lamps will make a bright light.



The wholesome
nutrition
of wheat and
barley in most
appetizing form

Brains are Going to Waste

Help Your Boy or Girl Choose a Career Early

BY EMMA TUOMY

FROM the seclusion of her screened-in porch Mrs. Brown watched Molly coming down the street. She was walking very slowly as if in deep thought. Molly is one of the brightest girls in town. She was graduated from high school this year with one point less than the valedictorian.

"Come and visit awhile, Molly," called Mrs. Brown.

"I should love to," answered the girl, "if you are sure you have time."

"I have been wanting to talk to you for days," said Mrs. Brown as Molly seated herself in the waiting rocker. "As you know, I am always curious and



Mary Scott Took a Commercial Course.

want to know about things." She looked at the girl and smiled. Molly had always lived near her and they were fast friends.

"I want to know why so many boys and girls go away to school and then fail to stay there?" Mrs. Brown enumerated several whom she knew that had gone away to attend the university or some college and then returned home.

Molly literally exploded. "Most of them failed to take the right subjects in high school," she cried. "They were not prepared to take the courses they chose when they went away to school."

"They failed because they had no definite idea what they were going to do while they were in high school."

"But Molly, they are high school graduates," returned Mrs. Brown. "Is that not sufficient to fill the requirements of the colleges and universities?"

No Trade but Dishwashing.

"No, it is not. Take Harold Smith for example. He wants to go away to school but he can't take the course he had planned because he never had chemistry in high school. And Jack Burton is another. He worked almost day and night for two years after he finished high school so he could go away and study dentistry. He thought he was all prepared to enter college. What happened? He had to come home for a whole year and take two subjects in the high school just because he had neglected to find out what studies he should have before he was equipped to enter the dental department of the university. And there is Lucy with her experience along the same line. You remember she was considered a wonderful student. She had the highest standing in the history of our school up to that time. She went East to go to school. What happened? She had to come back and make up a year more of Latin."

"And you, Molly?" asked Mrs. Brown. "You want to know what I can do?" Molly's usual smile was gone. She looked very serious. "I will tell you," she answered. "I have gone 12 years to school and there is not one thing that I know of that I could do to earn my living except wash dishes, and I can't do that well."

"You can teach," suggested her friend.

"No. I should have to go to summer school or take the year of normal work provided by the high school. Those are the rules here. I made a big mistake that I never had any definite idea of what I was going to do after I got thru high school. That is the trouble with so many of us. We do not plan ahead. All we plan to do is to be high school graduates. I never paid attention when we were advised about different courses of study. I took the one I liked, never realizing what it was going to mean in the future. The course I took in high school does not fit me for the course I should want to take if I went away to school."

"Mary Scott is working in a real estate office this summer," said Mrs. Brown.

"Yes, she took a commercial course in high school. She is going to take a commercial course at the university. She selected her course with that view in mind."

"And Edith is sewing," Mrs. Brown continued.

"Yes, she took it in school. She says that she is going to be a designer of beautiful gowns. Cora is working for The News. She is going away to study journalism. They all had definite ideas while in school. Sadie Johns is going to teach this fall. She planned to do it, so she took the normal course. Bert and Hal are farming. They specialized all they could in the study of agriculture while in high school. One year Hal made enough off his school garden to buy his clothes. That made him decide to be a farmer. He said he knew he could make it pay, if he went to farming. If I had it to do over again," Molly looked at Mrs. Brown, "I should know when I started in just what I was going to do when I got thru. And I should be prepared for it. I should learn the requirements of colleges for I should send away and get their printed matter on the subject and what that did not tell me I should write and find out. But that is not all. I should be able to do something to earn my living when I got thru high school. Then in spite of family retrenchments that are necessary just now I could find a way to go away to college."

Molly arose. "Have I bored you with my tale of woe?" she cried contritely. "Not at all," Mrs. Brown assured her. "Instead you have made me think of my own school days. Once upon a time I decided to study medicine."

"What made you change your mind?" Molly asked.

"I took the wrong high school course," laughed Mrs. Brown. Then she added more seriously as Molly turned away, "Brains going to waste. Isn't it a pity?"

The Gathering Place

Life changes all our thoughts of heaven; At first we think of streets of gold, Of gates of pearl and dazzling light, Of shining wings and robes of white And things all strange to mortal sight. But in the afterworld of years It is a more familiar place:

A home unhurt by sighs or tears, Where waiteth many a well-known face. With passing months it comes more near, It grows more real day by day; Not strange nor cold, but very dear— The glad homeland not far away. Where none are sick, or poor, or lone, The place where we shall find our own. And as we think of all we knew Who there have met to part no more, Our longing hearts desire home, too, With all the strife and trouble o'er. —California Cultivator.

Renewing Old Furniture

Please tell me how I can make my old furniture look like new. Some of it is scratched and the rest looks old and dull. Which is the best linoleum, printed or inlaid? How should it be cared for? Decatur Co., Kansas. MRS. O. H.

If the surface is badly scratched, it is best to remove the old varnish using a commercial remover. Old varnish that is dry and brittle may be removed by applying a coat of thin, hot glue and letting the article remain in a very warm room overnight. The glue, in drying, will pull off the old varnish in flakes. To remove dents or bruises, wet the spot, lay a small piece of wet blotting paper over it and hold a hot iron over the paper. The heat causes the wood to swell. Smooth the surface with sandpaper. After the varnish is removed, sandpaper the surface well and wipe it off carefully with a cloth dipped in turpentine or benzine. Apply a coat of filler or stain, sandpaper again, and put on one or two coats of varnish, letting each dry thoroly before the other is used.

If the furniture is not scratched, clean the surface with soap and warm water, being careful not to get the water into joints held together by glue. Sandpaper lightly, using No. 0 or 00. Rub with a good furniture polish or give a coat of varnish.

An excellent polish which may be made at home consists of 2 drams of acetic acid, 1/2 dram of oil of lavender, 1 dram of denatured alcohol and 4 ounces of raw linseed oil. Shake well after mixing and before and while

using. The acid settles in the bottle unless it is kept shaken. Use a good grade of what is called best interior finishing varnish. Pour out a little at a time in a clean tin cup and never pour back any left over. Buy a flat bristled, chiseled brush and let the varnish flow on, being careful not to rub it out too thin.

Inlaid linoleum wears better than printed as the pattern goes all the way thru while in printed kinds it is on the surface only and soon wears off. After linoleum is laid, give it a thin coat of varnish and it may then be cleaned with clear, warm water. Give it a coat of varnish once a year and its period of service will be lengthened greatly.

Try These Mixed Pickles

Delicious mixed pickles may be made from 4 quarts of green tomatoes, sliced; 1 quart each of onions and cucumbers, peeled and sliced; 1 small head of cabbage, chopped coarse; 6 green peppers and 1 small head of cauliflower. Remove the seed from the peppers and chop the outer parts fine. Separate the cauliflower into small flowerets. Let the vegetables stand 24 hours in a weak brine made by dissolving 1/2 cup of salt in 5 quarts of water, then drain. Mix together 2 tablespoons of mustard, 1 tablespoon of turmeric, 1 1/2 cups of sugar and 1 cup of flour with enough water to make a paste. Add this to 2 quarts of boiling vinegar and pour it over the vegetables. Cook until done, put into glass jars and seal.

Tomato Chutney

Eight quarts of ripe tomatoes, 1 quart of onions chopped fine, 3 pints of vinegar, 2 ounces of mustard seed, 5 tablespoons of salt, 3 pounds of brown sugar, 1 ounce of ground cloves, 1 teaspoon of red pepper, 1 quart of apples chopped fine and 1 pound of chopped and seeded raisins. Mix all together and cook until the apples and onions are soft. Force thru a colander and cook again until the mixture thickens. If it is slow in thickening, 1 or 2 tablespoons of flour mixed with a very little water may be added. Bottle and seal while hot.

Mrs. A. P. H.

Marshall Co., Kansas.

Collars Will Be Small

Small collars will be better style than large ones this fall. The popular size is shown on waist 7992, which may be developed in linen, crepe de chine or plaid taffeta. Pattern sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure.



A pretty dress for little girls is 8439. It is cut in one piece with plaits at front and back. Pattern sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

Ladies' dress 8471 is cut in one piece and slips on over the head. Pattern sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.



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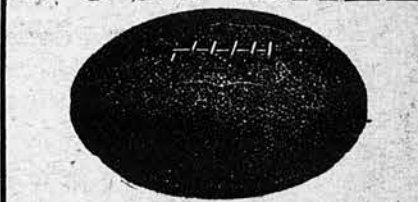
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Coffey is Heard From Again

Poultry Club Girls Report the Best Meeting Yet

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

HOW would you girls like to go to a three days' house party of Capper Poultry Club members with a carnival and street fair to attend in the daytime? It sounds too good to be true, doesn't it, but it isn't for the Coffey county girls have done it. They were unable to plan a meeting until in August but when they did have one they certainly made up for lost time. Here is a letter from Vossa Morrow, the county leader, telling all about it.

"Bessie Bazil, Phoebe Tuttle and I started from Hall's Summit at noon Wednesday and reached Moody, a station about 3 miles from LeRoy about 6 in the evening. Mr. Hildebrand and Fern were waiting for us and we were very glad to see them as we hadn't made up our minds what we would do if there was nobody to meet us. At Fern's home we found Mrs. Hildebrand and a very good supper waiting for us. You might think we girls would have been too bashful to eat much, but that would be a mistake for our appetites were far ahead of our timidity. That first supper wasn't the only good meal

the way the ponies traveled they did not seem to mind. We found the train was an hour late when we reached Moody so Lila took us out for a drive over the country while we were waiting. Lila is so full of fun we laughed nearly the whole time we were with her. Phoebe's brother and sister were waiting at Hall's Summit for us so I telephoned to papa and he met me, half way. We had another meeting a week later on the last of the annual Ohio Days at Waverly. The Hildebrands came up for that and Bessie and Phoebe were there too so I think we have made up for all our lost time, don't you?"

I am sorry we haven't the Lyon county picture to show you today. Mr. Case and I went to a Pig Club and Poultry Club picnic in Emporia on August 29 and we surely did have a good time. Three of the Poultry Club girls and their mothers were present and we have a good picture that will be ready a little later. Mary Griffith, the county leader, Madge Slater and Beryl Roth were the ones at the picnic. Marie Miller was in Iowa and could not get home in time for the picnic and Mary Wamser had planned to come but couldn't make it. If Marie and Mary are as fine as the three girls I met, the Lyon county club is hard to beat. They are going to run a mighty close race for the special county prize, too, for they are full of interest in the work and are lucky enough to have most of their contest chickens living. Somebody in Lyon county is a mighty fine cook. I don't know whether it is the mothers or the girls, but I suspect it is both.



Here are the Coffey County Girls.

we had, for Mrs. Hildebrand treated us to no end of delicious things while we were there.

"We ate an early dinner on Thursday and were off to the carnival at LeRoy, where we met Lila Bradley. We had supper in the park and stayed to hear the night program which consisted of band music, singing by a male quartet and a drill by some girls. Elvin Smith, who won the state prize in the musical contests, played several pieces. One was said to be the fastest piece ever written and I believe it, for his fingers almost flew over the piano keys. We had such a fine time we did not get home until 11:30 that night. Fern and her father took us over to an old brick plant about a quarter of a mile from their house Friday morning. We had never seen anything of the kind before so we hunted around and found some odd and pretty colored pieces of fire brick to take home for souvenirs.

"We started back to LeRoy at 1:30 and Mr. Hildebrand obligingly drove around a different way so we could see some oil wells. Mrs. Hildebrand had asked one of the neighbor girls to take our pictures but when we reached the park we could not find Lila and after we found her, Fern was missing, as she was hunting Lila, so we heard Governor Capper's speech while we were waiting. We girls all thought he was simply grand and after the speech we hurried to the steps of the platform to see him, but what do you think he did? He jumped down on the other side. That did not discourage us any for we went on around and he shook hands with us all. We asked him if he would honor us by having his picture taken with us and he said he would but we had to wait quite a while before he was thru shaking hands with everyone. We sent that picture to him but we thought the other one would be better to print, as the faces are clearer. Fern and Lila had their club buttons but ours did not come until after we left home. The three girls in the back row from left to right are Bessie, myself and Phoebe and the two in front are Fern and Lila.

"We had our suppers in the park again Friday and tumbled into bed at 1:30 Saturday morning. Fern took us as far as the Bradley home, where Lila and her fine team of ponies were waiting to take us the rest of the way. We five girls made quite a buggy load but from

Mites Can't Stand Oil Bath

Everyone knows of the gray poultry mite which takes on a distinct reddish cast after the meal of blood. It is commonest in the dark, damp, dirty poultry houses where it thrives upon filth, and the logical remedies are sunshine, ventilation, and cleanliness. The hen house should be so constructed that it easily can be kept clean and that there will be no cracks or crevices in the roosts or elsewhere to make hiding places for the mites during the day when they are not on the fowls. They feed at night, crawling from fowl to fowl, so that one infested bird may introduce them into the entire flock.

Sunshine is one of the best disinfectants as well as a great foe to the mite, and it should be given access to just as much of the hen house as possible. Regular spraying with kerosene emulsion, strong tobacco solutions, or commercial stock dips will help greatly. Commercial lime sulfur put on the market for use in spraying orchards is helpful in killing the mite.

One application is not enough and the spray should be repeated in about a week in order to kill the young which have developed from the eggs laid before the first spraying. It should be applied with sufficient force to penetrate all cracks and crevices.

Kerosene emulsion properly prepared at home will give as good results as anything which can be purchased. Dissolve half a pound of laundry soap, or a pound of lye soap, in a gallon of soft water; take the solution off the fire and add 2 gallons of kerosene before cooling. Mix them thoroughly by churning 10 or 15 minutes and use one part of the emulsion to eight or nine parts of water when ready to apply.

One part boiled lime sulfur made exactly as for orchard spraying may be mixed with eight parts of water, and the commercial stock dips may be used in accordance with printed directions that come with them. Strong tea made by boiling tobacco stems in water gives good results, and whitewashing should not be neglected.

Spray pumps of many different sizes and types will give good results. Bucket pumps, knapsack sprayers, and automatic sprayers will be useful in the garden and orchard as well as in the hen house, altho a longer hose or extension rod will be needed in the orchard. A barrel pump or power sprayer may be used with good results if it is already on hand, but is more expensive than the average farm needs for hen house work.

Feed the Dairy Bull Well

Grain Should be Used Liberally in the Ration

BY E. G. WOODARD

THERE CAN BE no doubt but that the majority of dairy bulls receive too little feed for best results. The belief is widespread among dairymen that a bull is likely to be rendered less sure as a breeder by liberal feeding. This no doubt is true in cases of extremely heavy feeding, but the usefulness of bulls is in practice more often limited by scanty feeding than by liberal feeding.

It has been the custom of the Dairy Department on the farm of the University of Nebraska to feed all of the alfalfa hay the bulls will eat in connection with their silage and grain. The best quality of alfalfa has not always been used. At times the hay has been rather coarse and often bleached.

There is a general opinion among dairymen that the feeding of silage is likely to injure a bull's breeding power. There is no doubt something to this. In the opinion of the writer the injury may be due to two things:

1. The bull may be required to consume too much bulk in order to get the proper amount of nourishment. This bulk enlarges the bull's abdomen and makes him clumsy and sluggish.

2. The feeding of large amounts of silage, especially in connection with a hay rather low in protein, is likely to provide a ration containing entirely too much carbonaceous material in proportion to the protein. A bull receiving such a ration may remain in fairly good flesh and still not be getting enough protein to keep him in vigorous condition.

If the injurious effect of silage is brought about in either of these two ways it can be overcome by feeding silage in limited amounts and supplying considerable protein with the grain.

Silage.

This has been done with the bulls belonging to the University of Nebraska dairy department. These bulls have been fed 20 to 25 pounds of silage a day during the winter season. During this time they were housed in an open shed. As the weather became warmer, the amount of silage fed was decreased. This amount of silage would possibly be too much even during the winter if the bulls were kept in warm stalls without allowing them to rough the weather.

An animal allowed to run in the open or kept in an open shed naturally requires feed of a more heating nature than a bull kept in a more protected way. This accounts for the fact that it is possible to feed more silage to bulls running in the open than those kept closely housed.

The mistake often is made of feeding bulls too little grain. It is a common practice to expect the herd bull to make his living from roughage. On the other hand, there is a danger of feeding a bull too much heat producing feed, such as corn. A bull may be so fed that he will stay in good flesh and still not be in vigorous condition. This state of affairs is brought about by the feeding of a ration containing too little protein so that the flesh which the bull carries is not itself a safe index as to the amount to feed. The bull should, of course, be kept in a fair state of flesh, but in addition he should be vigorous and have plenty of animation.

The practice at the University farm is to feed the bulls a ration containing a considerable amount of protein feeds. The very same mixture that is used for the cows is fed the bulls. The mixture used for the past few years is made up of 400 pounds corn chop, 200 pounds bran, and 100 pounds oilmeal, and this grain is fed in amounts sufficient to keep the bull in fairly good flesh, 3 to 5 pounds being fed during the winter.

It is much better to let the bull rough the weather than to house him too well. Many men make the mistake of thinking that the herd bull cannot withstand cold. As a matter of fact, he will do better when given a stall that is dry and sufficiently tight to break the wind than when he is housed in a close, warm stable. Fresh air is essential to good health in any animal.

An Open Shed.

The practice at the University farm is to house the bulls in a shed entirely open to the south. This keeps the pens

dry at all times and provides plenty of fresh air, but the temperature of the shed is very nearly the same as that on the outside, so that the bulls are really exposed to a dry cold. This practice has proved very satisfactory and the bulls are in the best of condition after being treated in this way.

Exercise is essential to good health. If a bull is kept in a box stall for months at a time without being allowed to exercise, he will in time become impotent.

Some bulls naturally exercise more than others. If a bull is of a rather nervous disposition all that is necessary to give him exercise is to allow him the run of a lot of considerable size. Others are so sluggish by nature that they will not take sufficient exercise even when allowed sufficient room. Such bulls must be put on the tread mill, led, or exercised in some other way.

If the herd bull is to be kept in good breeding condition for a number of years, the following rules should be observed:

1. Give the bull plenty of exercise and allow him to have plenty of fresh air.

2. Feed the bull liberally, being sure that he secures sufficient protein in his ration.

3. Use the bull intelligently. Do not allow him to make more than three or four services in one week.

Plans for the Waterloo Show

The Dairy Cattle Congress, which will be held at Waterloo, Iowa, October 1 to 7 inclusive, undoubtedly will surpass all previous shows because its purpose is in direct line with the extensive food conservation campaign now being conducted by the government. Arrangements are under way to give a demonstration of every important phase of dairying and emphasize the magnitude of the industry.

The Iowa State Dairy association again will hold its sessions on the grounds. A well balanced program for both the production and manufacturing sides of the industry will be given. With the many grave problems facing the dairymen and creamerymen this year, there should be a record breaking attendance at every session. Every day's program also will contain scheduled meetings of national and state organizations for the development of dairying.

Special emphasis will be placed on the dairy product exhibits consisting of butter, cheese and market milk. Liberal premiums will be found in all classes for these products and novel exhibits showing their food value will be made. The first market milk contest in which the actual milk which distributors were daily selling was entered proved so popular and instructive to consumers that it will be repeated. Working milk plants, creameries and cheese factories also will be in operation. Every effort will be made in all of these demonstrations to show the consuming public the real value of milk products.

Present indications point to the fact that the high standing established for both numbers and quality of cattle shown will be maintained if not materially increased this year. Breeders representing 15 states already have advised their intention of showing their herds and a much larger territory will be represented by the time entries close. The premiums offered to the five herds Guernseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Brown Swiss total more than \$8,000. The national breed associations and clubs will offer substantial premiums in addition to those given by the show proper.

The manner in which exhibitors of machinery, dairy equipment and supplies have reserved space indicates a great confidence in future dairying. The 48,000 square feet of exhibit space in the buildings and the 10 acres of exhibit space on the grounds will be filled to capacity. The man who contemplates the construction of a new barn, the purchase of a cream separator, milking machine, lighting plant, water system, or any piece of up-to-date farm equipment, should visit this show. Here the buyer has a chance to see and have demonstrated to him many different makes and can choose the one that suits his fancy.

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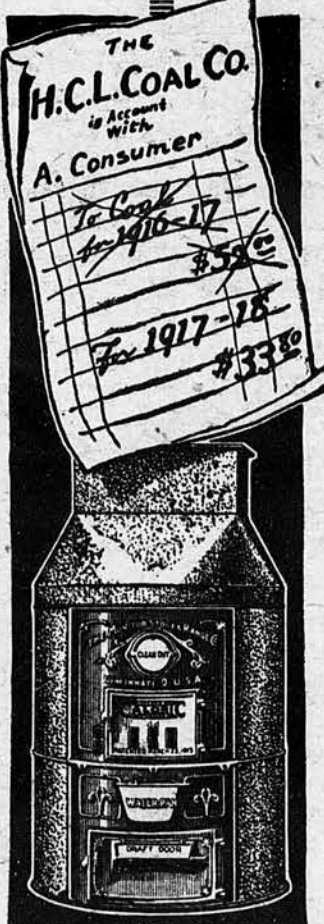
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I am going to give away thousands of these fine wrist watches FREE and POSTPAID. Be the first in your locality to have one—just send me your name and address and I will send you postpaid, 16 packages of high-grade Patriotic Post Cards to give away FREE on my big, liberal 25c offer. A couple of hours easy work among your closest friends brings this fine wrist watch to you. Don't miss this opportunity. Write me TODAY. A post card will do—just say, send me the post card I want to earn a fine wrist watch.

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

For More Sorghum Molasses

A Large Acreage of Cane Will be Used at the Mills
This Year in Kansas

A FEW YEARS ago the small, inefficient sorghum mill was a common thing on Kansas farms. But these mills, poor as they were, paid their owners well for time, trouble and for the investment. Now that sorghum sirup is very high in price, and with a demand that is never satisfied, mills are scarcer than formerly. Too many men who knew nothing about the business jumped into it and failed. Now the business is coming back, just as any good thing is bound to do. But there's a difference. Now farmers are putting up first-class mills, investing more money, and giving more thought and study to the business to make it decidedly successful.

A few years ago we sold sorghum at 35 to 40 cents a gallon and made money. Now you can easily get double that amount, and produce the sorghum cane at a big saving in labor, owing to improved machinery. Making sorghum sirup is, or should be, a refining process, as a writer said recently in the Farmers Guide—a process which eliminates all of the coarse impurities and leaves only the pure, sugary sirup. But too often it happens to be only a careless, haphazard manner of grinding and cooking, which ends with some sort of concoction—a mixed up cooked mess—that might pass, under some conditions, for sorghum sirup.

Cane should be brought to the mill in a nice, clean condition with all of the leaves removed. The leaves hinder in grinding and carry much dirt and filth into the juice. This dirt makes trouble when cooking. Besides, the leaves make the best of fodder and so will pay well for the work of removing and saving them.

Careful Grinding.

As to the mills, there are all kinds. We prefer those with the rollers lying down, because you can grind faster with them and do a better job. The mill should be kept full the entire length of the rollers. This is almost impossible to do when the rollers stand on end. And the canes should be crushed sufficiently to remove practically all of the juice without grinding the material into meal. When ground too fine the small particles get into the juice and again cause trouble when cooking the molasses. When the rollers stand on end the weight of the canes pull downward so the bottom is too full and the top empty. This results in a poor job of grinding. But a good experienced hand can overcome this trouble fairly well.

There are four or five very important points to consider when making good sorghum sirup—firing, skimming, finishing the cooked sirup, caring for the sirup and caring for the pan. Too much of the sorghum we get seems to have no keeping qualities. Now if it is pure and not scorched it will keep perfectly. It is the impurities in the sirup that cause it to sour and spoil or to be of a dark color and unpalatable. If the cooking and skimming are well attended to these impurities will be removed. As the juice is heated up the water and all sorts of impure matter rise to the top; this is skimmed off and thrown into barrels, and then fed to the pigs. It makes a valuable pig-feed.

The fire is very important. It should burn as steadily and regularly as possible—just the same at all times, except at the beginning and when finishing, and then it should be built up or allowed to die gradually, steadily. No one can make good sirup if he has a hot fire one moment and no fire at all the next.

When the juice is boiling well the green skimmings should be removed as fast as they accumulate. Not the least trace of green skimmings should be allowed to get into the finished sirup. A thoughtless would spoil a barrel of good sirup. To avoid this some molasses makers use two pans for cooking. In one the juice is cooked until not a trace of green skimmings are left. When no more will rise it is then drained off into the finishing pan and at the same time fresh juice is let in. In this way you can make more molasses in a day and be sure that all of it is good.

It takes a good deal of experience for one to learn how to make good sorghum sirup. Some juice requires hard, fast boiling, and some must be boiled easily and slowly. But the steady fire counts

in either case. The experienced man can tell in a moment just what is needed. Another thing that causes sirup to spoil or to lose its fine flavor is scorching. The least scorched may spoil many gallons of sirup. Not only the scorched sirup is spoiled but all that runs over the scorched place will be spoiled. So the only thing to do after a "scorch" is to stop work at once, drain the pan and scour it perfectly until not a trace of the scorch is left.

A Scorched Pan.

I know of one man who made molasses for a week in a scorched pan. A dozen or more farmers who hauled their little crops of cane to this mill lost a great deal of time and sirup. In the end they had to buy their sirup at the store, for practically all of it spoiled and none was fit for table use.

The finishing process is the hardest of all. The sirup that is just about done must be stirred constantly to keep it from scorching and to make it cook evenly. If any yellow scum rises it should be skimmed off closely. This should be saved for it can be used for making vinegar. It is very good for this purpose.

The juice should be cooked until it gets a nice sirupy thickness—not merely a thickened juice, nor yet waxy. One can tell by dipping a ladle or flat stick into the hot mass and allow the sirup to drip off while holding it high in the air. The drippings will indicate the thickness as the sirup is cooled. If a great deal of the sirup clings to the stick it is too thick. If practically all of it drips off it is not thick enough. The right consistency will be shown when just a few drops cling to the stick for a short time and when most of it drops off rather slowly.

When the sirup is done it should be led off into a wide, shallow cooling vat.

If Profiting Continues

I tell you there is an organization coming in the United States, and those who stand for special interests may as well take notice of it now. That organization is the great consuming mass of the American people. They are no longer going to submit to having food kept from their mouths by unjust laws that are intended to make wealth for great special interests. When the people of this country are rioting in the streets of the Empire City of America crying for bread, an organization will come in this country that will make this capital resound with the cry of the American people demanding justice, demanding right, demanding that the yoke of these great interests be taken from their necks.—Speech of Senator Underwood, February 23, 1917.

Here it must be protected from dirt and flies. After it is well cooled it should be measured and put away in the barrels or other containers at once.

More Money for the Royal

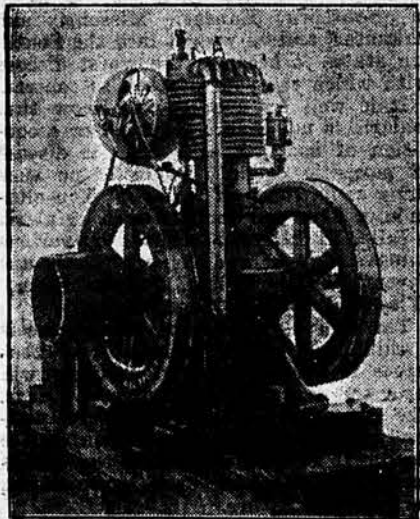
The premium list of the American Royal Livestock show, to be held October 1 to 6 at Electric Park, Kansas City has been issued. It shows classification for Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus cattle, in breeding and fat stock classes. A notable fact about the prizes this year is that the Hereford division will have \$1,500 more in cash prizes than last year, the money being distributed right down the line thru the various awards in every class. The Shorthorn division has for two years been offering large awards, the futurity with its \$2,500 in prizes having been a substantial stimulant to breeders. The Hereford cash prizes total \$5,000; the Shorthorn \$5,500 and the Aberdeen Angus above \$2,000. The Hereford sale of purebred breeding cattle will be held Friday, October 5, at the pavilion at Electric Park. Only prize-winning animals will be offered in this sale.

Electric Light is Cheap

Small Plants Adapted to Kansas Farms are Within the Reach of Almost Any Man's Income—Some Facts

WHEN electric lights were invented it took a wealthy man to have them. No ordinary income could stand the strain. Same way with motor cars. Same way with every great improvement. But now days you can buy a good motor car for so little that some persons are too proud to ride in them—the cheapest ones. As to electric lights almost any family can have these. They are commonplace now.

After one has decided to install an electric lighting plant on his farm, it is a good plan to get help from specialists. Kansas farmers should make use of the work which has been done along this line by the division of engineering in the



Most Farms Already Have Engines.

Kansas State Agricultural college. This division offers help along this line to all persons of the state who need it. In speaking of the place for electric light plants on Kansas farms, G. B. McNair of this division, said not long ago:

"Plants, including engine, generator, battery, and switchboard can be bought from \$135 up. However, one must bear in mind that one gets only what one pays for, so it may prove poor economy to buy the cheapest plant. Such plants are of very small capacity, will operate only a few lights and must be charged every day. A plant of this size and capacity has a six-cell 12-volt battery, and is capable of lighting eight candlepower lamps for 3 hours; or five candlepower lamps for 8 hours. From this it is seen that only a small amount of light can be had from this outfit.

"A very serviceable plant having a battery sufficiently large to do a small amount of ironing, with regular lighting, can now be had for \$350, including labor of installing, but this does not include the engine. Many farmers already have a gasoline engine which they can use, so the manufacturers quote exclusive of the engine, which can be had for \$60 or more, depending upon what the purchaser wishes to pay.

"The cost of wiring the house, and also the cost of fixtures is a matter to be governed by the wishes of the purchaser. He can have expensive fixtures and many of them, or only a few simple fixtures. There is as wide a range of cost as there is in the case of automobiles.

"Taking \$240 as the price of the plant alone, the various items going to make up the total cost will be as follows:

Minimum First Cost of Individual Electric Lighting System.

Generator (1/2 KW).....	\$60.00
Switchboard.....	50.00
Battery (16 cells, 40 amp. hours).....	80.00
Engine (1 horsepower).....	50.00
Cost of installing.....	15.00
Cost of wiring house.....	40.00
Cost of fixtures, shades and globes.....	40.00
Freight and incidentals.....	15.00

Total cost.....\$350.00

Cost of Operating Above Electric Lighting System.

Interest on \$350 at 5 per cent.....	\$17.50
Depreciation on engine at 10 per cent.....	5.00
Depreciation on generator at 5 per cent.....	3.00
Depreciation on battery at 15 per cent.....	12.00
Depreciation on switchboard, wiring and fixtures at 2 per cent.....	2.60
Gasoline and oil per year.....	15.00

Total yearly cost.....\$55.10

"It should be clearly understood that the user of an individual electric light-

ing set may install as many lamps as he chooses but he can operate only a definite number at one time from a set of a certain size. Thus, if he buys a 40 ampere hour battery, he can operate only eight 16 candle power lamps at a time, but by running the generator so as to help out the battery this number could be increased to 23 16 candlepower lamps. If more than this will be needed he should figure on this before buying and get a size sufficient for his needs.

"This point must be emphasized. Private plants can be had at almost any price from \$135 up to \$800, and one should buy a plant of sufficient capacity for his needs.

"Where a farmer can buy power from a company whose line runs near his house, he will find it much more economical to do this than to put in his own plant. In the first place there is no upkeep expense on the plant, and his yearly bill from the company will not equal the interest and depreciation alone for the private plant. The average bill for light to such a user would be about \$3 a month, or \$36 a year.

The custom in this case is as follows: If the line runs right by the farmer's house so that no branch line has to be built, the power company usually will provide the transformer and make the connection free of charge, providing the transformer does not cost too much. The farmer then agrees to pay a certain minimum monthly bill which is made high enough to cover the cost of power and the interest on the money invested in the transformer.

"If the transformer required is such as to cost more than about \$50 or if a branch line must be built, the farmer is required to stand either one or both of these expenses."

Swine Show in October

Twenty-cent hogs should stimulate an unusual interest in the National Swine Show to be held at Omaha next month. The breeder who will have any breeding stock to sell after making the fair circuit should find this show an excellent place to dispose of all the animals he can spare. If he wants to see how his stock compares with the best the country has to offer, there will be good opportunities in that line. This show will bring together the best of what is to be seen at the various state fairs, and in this respect exhibits will be a sort of "survival of the fittest."

The show will be held for one week, beginning on Wednesday, October 3, and closing Wednesday, October 10. The new horse barns at the stockyards will again be used for the show. Altho built for a different purpose, they could hardly be improved upon as quarters for a big stock show. They are roomy, well lighted and ventilated, and sanitation is almost perfect. These excellent quarters contributed very largely to the success of the first show held last year, and exhibitors as well as visitors appreciated the accommodation on the part of the stockyards company.

Helps for Car Owners

An excellent book for motor car owners has just been issued by A. L. Dyke, Granite Building, St. Louis, Mo. This is Dyke's Automobile Encyclopedia. It consists of 900 pages with 3,392 illustrations, and the price is \$3. This is the most complete reference work on motor cars so far published. A beginner will learn the fundamental principles of every part of an automobile. All cars are covered in a distinctive and unique method, which is to teach the student the principles of the parts first, then explain the variance of construction afterwards. Complete specifications of all cars are given.

The Repair subject probably is the most interesting part of the book. There are 1189 illustrations and 154 pages devoted to this subject alone. It is the most complete book on automobile repairing and adjusting so far published.

"Mother," asked little Monty, "did you hear the stepladder when it tumbled over in the sitting room?" "No, dear," said the mother. "I hope papa didn't fall." "Not yet; he's still clinging to the picture molding."—Melbourne Australasian.



IF you had each piece of furniture made to a special design the cost would be excessive and the furniture no better.

So you select your furniture from a number of designs already made up.

To apply the same idea to the woodwork for your home is real economy.

Get a Curtis Home Book which shows house plans and pictures of CURTIS Woodwork. Also go to your dealer and ask him to show you the big Curtis Catalog with its hundreds of designs, all ready for shipment. Select your woodwork from the standard designs and sizes shown in that book, and avoid the expense of special manufacture.

The home in this advertisement is the Camden, taken from Vol. II—\$2700 and down. Shall we mail you a copy—free?

The Curtis Companies, Service Bureau.
1611-1711 S. Second St. Clinton, Iowa
Manufacturing and Distributing Plants at
Clinton, Iowa; Lincoln, Neb.; Minneapolis, Minn.;
Oklahoma City, Okla.; Sioux City, Iowa; St. Louis, Mo.;
Wasson, Mo.; Topeka, Kansas; Dayton, Ohio.
Eastern Offices at Pittsburgh and Washington
The makers of CURTIS Woodwork guarantee complete satisfaction to its users.
"We're not satisfied unless you are."

1866 CURTIS WOODWORK

"The Permanent Furniture for Your Home"

And remember, too, that every piece of Curtis Woodwork carries our trademark—CURTIS. Only articles that the makers are willing to stand back of are trademarked. By trademarking our woodwork we show our pride in it and our responsibility for its satisfaction to you. That mark is for your protection. Look for it.



Drilling Wells is a Year Round Business

Drilling Water Wells is a profitable, healthful year-round business. There are wells all around you to be drilled. Don't you want to get into a money-making business for yourself? Write for particulars. Star Drilling Machine Co., 644 Washington St., Akron, Ohio.

\$16.00 22' Deep Well / **\$21.00** 28' Deep Well
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and prices list.
CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
610 E. Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas



SAVING THE WASTE MAKES THE PROFIT!

In all kinds of manufacturing the by-products are carefully saved and worked into salable merchandise. Farming, or should be, a great manufacturing business so carefully conducted that no by-product is permitted to go to waste. The land provides the raw materials and the buildings are the factories where the cheap grains and fodders are changed into high-priced butter, pork, eggs, beef, mutton, etc.

Farmers who try to farm without sufficient factory buildings must sell their raw materials and let the next fellow make the profit.

You want to make the most out of farming—then write us for descriptions of farm buildings that will enable you to make the most out of your land. We will make recommendations for buildings and finance you if necessary.

OUR ADVICE COSTS YOU ABSOLUTELY NOTHING.

FILL OUT THE COUPON AND MAIL TO US

I want to know how to save the waste products on my farm. Give me your advice as to what buildings I should have.
My land is in.....County.
.....State, and I own.....acres.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

THE FARM MORTGAGE CO.
TOPEKA - KANSAS



Disagreeable Work Made Easy

Most women detest washing dishes. You can make this work easier and do it quicker by sprinkling a little 20 Mule Team Borax in the water. This Borax softens the water, cuts the grease, helps the soap to do its best work and puts a fine polish on china and glassware. You will find many uses every day in your kitchen and laundry for

20 MULE TEAM BORAX

It will lighten your work on wash days. It will make your clothes white and sweet smelling. Use it in the bath tub to soften the water, cleanse the pores and destroy perspiration odors. There's nothing better for cleansing milk cans when they come back from depot or creamery.

20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips

Soap in chip form. Saves you soap cutting. Blended in the right proportions, one part Borax to three parts of pure soap. Not a substitute for Borax but a time, labor and money saver that will pay you to use every wash day. See the picture of the famous 20 Mules on each of the above packages.

Sold by all dealers.



Build Your Own Mixer

Or, you can buy the complete machine of us. Save big money either way. Prices \$11.50 up. We furnish free plans along with our iron parts so you can build your own mixer at small cost. Sheldon Hatch Mixers save their cost on a single job. Ideal for farm use. Made by a farrier for farmers. Mix 2 1/2 cubic feet a minute. Keep 1 to 6 men busy. Do work equal to \$400 mixer. Shows our full line of mixers which are sold direct to you on strong guarantee. 30 days trial. Ten men wanted in every county right now to accept our special offer which will help you secure a machine at little or no cost. Big chance to make \$10 to \$20 a day working in your section. Write today. **SHELDON MFG. CO.** Box 8230, Nehawka, Neb.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press

Saves 20% Baling Cost. MEANS ONE MAN LESS. Both belt and power presses. Send for Catalog. Send Us Your Orders and Consignments of Hay. Engine on same or separate frame. Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1014 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

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8x12x10 ft. \$75
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9x15x9 ft. \$99
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6x7x6 ft. \$25
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15x20' 3r. \$175
All strong bolted panels. Painted inside and out. (f.o.b. St. Louis)

ARTISTIC HOMES, a 1024-page plan book, \$1
HERBERT C. CHIVERS, ARCHITECT, ST. LOUIS

Free Catalog in colors explains money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today. **Electric Wheel Co.** 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Camp Contagion.

Our thoughts are all of war now, and it is hard to write or think about much else. Two of our boys volunteered, as you would expect from the sons of one of the youngest but bravest Civil War veterans. A third boy is drafted and will not claim exemption. These things make this question of social diseases in camp life a very important one to us. I am not one least bit afraid of my boys getting such diseases because of any misdeeds of their own. They have been too well-trained and have always responded like real men. But I understand that the camps are already overwhelmed with the contagion and that the boys may become infected almost without knowledge just by using dishes or towels or even handling equipment. Please write about it and say what our boys can do to keep safe.

MOTHER OF THREE SOLDIERS.

No, it isn't as bad as that, thank God! I feel quite safe in saying that the boy who respects the teachings of his parents and keeps clean hands and a pure heart need have no fear of contracting any of the social diseases, from contact either with people or things. In the first place, it is as well to remember that in no previous military encampment in the world's history has so much thought and attention been given to keeping at bay evil disease. Whereas in other camps it has been the fashion to revel in vice, in the present encampment, vice must approach by stealth and under great penalty. Not only are vicious practices discouraged by prohibition, but clean, manly sports and entertainment are to be freely provided in counter attraction. The Y. M. C. A. is on the job backed not only by the great common people, but having the specific countenance and endorsement of the War Department. All of this is encouraging to the clean young men who would stay clean.

As to involuntary contamination: it is possible but only under unusual conditions. A man on hospital duty engaged in dressing venereal disease may become infected if he is careless about using the rubber gloves provided for such duty. A man should not drink carelessly from common drinking vessels, while in army service, any more than he would do at other times; he should not use soiled towels, especially in the region of eyes, nose or mouth, and he should be careful about his personal toilet. Aside from these matters, I think there is no danger whatever that a clean young man who resolves that he will not defile himself will come to any harm. It is a great fight, but after all, it is up to him.

Tuberculosis.

We live on the farm with an old uncle of mine. He is nearly 90 years old. The doctor says he has tuberculosis, and he spends most of his time sitting out of doors, in nice weather. He likes best to sit in a sunny spot by the well. He coughs and spits anywhere he happens to be, and is very careless. The well is an open one, and he will pull the spit out of his mouth with his hands, and then draw water with the rope. What shall we do about this? We tell him about it, but it doesn't do any good. E. J.

It is not much use to try to tell new theories to people as old as your uncle. Allow me to suggest that an open well is a very unsanitary matter at best. Have a cement cover placed over it and a good pump installed. Then you are safe not only from the old man, but from all other things that menace the purity of your water supply.

To Destroy Germ Life.

I have a dread and horror of consumption, the none of my people have it, or my neighbors at present. I am married and have several children. We keep a store, and the I try to keep them away from it, they will go there sometimes. The other day they were there, and a man came in that I'm sure had consumption. He leaned up against the counter, and slobbered something awful. The children were playing around the counter, too, and it drove me nearly frantic. I boiled all their clothes, and scrubbed the counter with lye, but they had coats on, and I haven't cleaned them yet. How shall I do it so that all the germs will be killed? People are always coming into the store, and I'm so afraid of germs that I'm worried all the time about the children's health for fear they will catch something dreadful.

WORRIED.

I am glad to be able to help you in the matter about which you write. There are many persons like you who once having heard of the dangers of germ infection become unduly alarmed about it. I can positively say that the whole human race would be destroyed in one generation if the ravages of germs met no opposition.

But you are forgetting that fresh air and bright sunlight are death to disease germs of almost every kind. I go to hospitals every day and sit frequently at the bedside of patients who exhale sufficient disease germs to infect me and

all to whom I go. But my own body—and also your body—has tremendous power to destroy germ life, and I know so well that it will protect me that I never give a thought to taking disease.

I attend a case of tuberculosis or of diphtheria and go right to my home and children, in the same clothing, with no precautions other than washing my hands and face. I have done it for 20 years and not one of my family has ever suffered infection.

This is some proof, is it not? This is my warrant for saying to you, "Forget all about germ life."

A Touch of Malaria.

At this season it is a common matter for a patient to drop into the office with the suggestion that he has "a touch of malaria" and would like something to break it up. In Kansas, especially in the Northern and Eastern portions, the great probability is that the patient has guessed wrong, for so little genuine malaria exists in this part of the country that it is a rarity. It is more common in Southern Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, and as we get into the Southern states it becomes the worst disease with which the populace has to contend.

It is well for everyone to know that malaria is not a state of mind or a condition of body; it is a specific disease of parasitic origin. There is no such thing as "a touch of malaria." You either have it or you don't have it. Malaria is called in different localities by various names: "Fever and Ague," "Chills and Fever," "Yellow Chills," "Bilious Fever," "The Shakes," and "Ague Fever."

The ordinary course of the disease is a chill, followed by a high fever that leaves in a few hours but probably will recur the next day or on successive days. The diagnosis of malaria can be positively made by an examination of the blood. If malaria is present, the examination will show the specific organisms, parasitic in nature.

The most interesting thing about malaria is its mode of transmission, which we believe to be solely thru the agency of the mosquito. Not every mosquito is a carrier. The work is done only by the Anopheles and as it is only the female of the species that bites, it must be a female Anopheles. Before it can infect anyone else, this mosquito must have bitten a patient already ill with malaria. The insect may be distinguished from other mosquitoes by the way it stands on a flat surface. The Anopheles stands with its head down, "standing on its head." Other mosquitoes rest in a "see that hump" position.

The value of this information lies in the fact that the breeding of the Anopheles mosquito may be prevented by destroying the shelters and breeding places. The insects cannot stand the heat of the sun and hide during the day in weeds and brush. Cutting down the weeds is one way to destroy the pest. Another way is by draining or filling pools that are not very deep and by covering with kerosene oil those of a larger size. The thin seam of oil on the surface of the water kills the larvae by shutting off air.

A Cure for Piles.

Is there any cure for piles except an operation? I have had them for 15 years but not so bad until lately. They hurt and bleed when at stool. I also have two protuberances which will not go back.

MRS. J. T.

The two protuberances that will not go back are external piles. They are pile tumors below the sphincter muscle, and attempts to push them back will only do harm. In such a case as you describe an operation is well worth while. Palliative treatment consists in maintaining a regular action of the bowels without straining. This may be accomplished by taking laxative agents and by the use of rectal enemata. But a person who is not advanced in years should choose operative treatment rather than such troublesome palliation.

A Report on Feeding Tests

The second report on the cattle, hog and sheep feeding demonstrations at the St. Joseph stockyards has just been issued. This is a beautiful book that gives in great detail the progress of this feeding work, and it should be of interest to every Kansas farmer. It can be obtained free on application to the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, South St. Joseph, Mo. Better send for a copy today.

Food administration stands for clean mangers as well as clean plates.

\$100.00 IN GOLD GIVEN

How Many Words Can You Make

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins a prize. 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 letters 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 up all the letters. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as twelve words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many words.

OUR OFFER We are the largest magazine publishers in the west and are conducting this big "everybody wins" word building and prize contest in connection with our big introductory and advertising campaign and want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this contest club and share in the \$100.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the contest we will give \$50.00 in gold; to the second highest \$20.00 in gold; to the third highest \$15.00 in gold; to the fourth highest \$10.00 in gold, and to the fifth \$5.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **NOTICE:** Every new club member this month also receives a beautiful Genuine Gold Filled Signet Ring, guaranteed for 5 years. Contest closes at midnight, November 1st, 1917. Anyone may enter and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose; **POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS A PRIZE.** If there should be a tie between two or more contestants for any of the prizes, each tying contestant will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$100.00. Send your list of words **TODAY.**

CAPPER CONTEST CLUB, 415 CAPPER BUILDING, TOPEKA, KANSAS

ANEOYRS
TFLMIMRA
OOAINMTO
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GNOSAAOT
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ARMNANTW



We Protest

Now and then we meet a man who says with some enthusiasm, "I am using Gargoyle Mobiloil and it works fine."

To our great disappointment we sometimes find that this friend is using the wrong grade for his engine.

We are too jealous of the results which can be secured from the proper use of Gargoyle Mobiloils to allow this careless practice to go on without a protest.

Naturally, because of their sheer *quality*, Gargoyle Mobiloils are bound to show good *lubricating* results. But we are aiming to furnish more than protection to the moving parts.

For this reason, we annually determine through our Board of Engineers, which *grade* of Gargoyle Mobiloils is best suited to each make and model of car.

The man who fails to use the *grade* of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for his car stands to lose some of

the greatest benefits which the oils offer him.

For example: Gas consumption depends a great deal on the piston-ring seal. The piston-ring seal depends solely on the "body" and character of the oil used.

In a given engine, oil of the very highest *quality* may be of wrong *body* for proper piston-ring seal. The result then is waste of gas and power with each piston stroke.

To assure your securing best results will you please look at the partial Chart at the right and see if you are using the correct grade for your car. If not, in justice to your own engine, will you, please, insist on being supplied with the correct grade.

Write for new 56-page booklet containing complete discussion of your lubrication problems, list of troubles with remedies and complete Charts of Recommendations for Automobiles, Motorcycles, Tractors and Marine Engines.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the Red Gargoyle on the container. If the dealer has not the grade specified for your car, he can easily secure it for you.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, 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: Detroit New York Philadelphia Minneapolis Boston Chicago Indianapolis Pittsburgh Kansas City, Kan. Des Moines

Correct Automobile Lubrication

Explanation:—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Co.'s Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on Correct Automobile Lubrication.

Model of	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Abbott-Detroit (8 cy)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Allen (Mod. 33-34-35)	A	Arc	A	A	A
Apperson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar (6 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Autocar (8 cy)	A	Arc	A	A	A
Belmont (8 cy)	A	Arc	A	A	A
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac (8 cy)	A	A	A	Arc	A
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc
Cummins (Mod. 6-40)	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers (Mod. 6-39)	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevonne	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A
Coke (8 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Cummins (8 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Dart (Mod. G)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Detroit	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A
Dodge (8 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge	A	Arc	Arc	E	E
Dart	A	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Edwards (8 cy)	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc
Federal	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ford (Mod. B)	B	E	A	B	E
Ford	A	E	A	E	E
Grant	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
High-Torque	A	Arc	A	A	A
Higgins	A	Arc	A	A	A
Holmes (Super Six)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A
Holmes	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Holmes (8 cy)	A	Arc	A	A	A
Holmes Com 1	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
Kearney	A	Arc	A	E	E
Kearney Com 1	A	A	A	A	A
Kelly-Sprague	A	A	A	A	A
Kelly	A	A	A	A	A
Kelly (8 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Kelly Com 1	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Kelly Com 1	A	A	A	A	A
Kelly Com 1 (Mod. 43)	A	A	A	A	A
Kelly (12 cy)	A	A	A	A	A
Leaning	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lippard Stewart (Mod. M)	A	Arc	A	A	A
Lippard	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lippard (Mod. M)	A	A	E	E	E
Lippard	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
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can not CRACK or CHIP



The SPLITDORF Plug is different from all porcelain plugs in this—the insulation is made of imported India ruby mica which will not chip or crack like porcelain. This removes frequent cause of scored cylinders and also makes the SPLITDORF Plug practically indestructible.

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TED FRENCH, Manager Boys Department
314 Capper Building Topeka, Kansas

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Who Pays the Tax?

If B buys a small piece of land from A in July but does not get possession until September, who pays the tax on it for that year, A or B? **READER.**

Unless there is some special agreement to the contrary A must pay the tax.

Motor Car Roads.

Where can I get a map or chart of all the motor car roads in Kansas? **S. S.**

Address a letter to J. F. Smith, secretary of the good roads association, Topeka, Kan.

Engagement Present.

When a young couple has become engaged is it obligatory on the girl, or her duty to give the young man a present? **H. H. N.**

No. If the young man you are engaged to is trying to work you that way, tell him to go to talk to the marines.

Analysis of Drinking Water.

How shall I proceed to have drinking water analyzed? **ROSEBUD.**

Send a bottle of the water to the University of Kansas at Lawrence, department of chemistry, and ask to have an analysis made. There will be no cost except the cost of shipment to Lawrence.

Cause for Divorce.

To A. V. S. The grounds for divorce in Kansas are as follows: Abandonment, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony and physical incapacity. If your husband's conduct has been as you state, you have ample grounds for divorce. Go to a lawyer in whom you have confidence and state your case.

Can the Publisher Collect?

Can a publisher collect in Kansas where the paper is sent to a person who has never subscribed? **S. R. H.**

If the person to whom the paper is sent continues to take it out of the office the publisher could collect the subscription price for one year or whatever time less than a year the person continued to receive the paper without protest.

Tuition.

Can the school board of a town collect tuition for a child attending school, where the child lives with its grandparents during all the school year but spends the vacation with its parents and other relatives? The grandparents live in town. **A. T. R.**

If the child actually makes its home with its grandparents no tuition should be charged, but if its real home is outside the district and it only lives with its grandparents in order to attend school the town district would have the right to charge tuition.

To Make the Will.

A widow with three children marries a bachelor. One child is the result of this marriage. If the husband makes a will dividing his share of the property equally among the four children could the will be broken by the man's relatives in favor of the man's only child, or would it be better if the step-father adopted them before making the will? **M. O.**

The man has a right to dispose of half his estate in the way you suggest, or if he survives his wife, he may divide all of it up as he pleases.

What are His Rights?

I was born in Canada but have lived in the United States for 20 years but never took out any citizenship papers. Of what country am I a citizen? Can I be forced to join the army? I registered. Is there any law that will send me to Canada? If I claim exemption has Canada a right to call me? **T. R.**

You are still a citizen of Canada. A law has been proposed permitting a friendly foreign power, one of the allies, to draft its citizens in this country but it has not been enacted. Canada cannot draft you without the consent of this government.

Invested in the Mormon Temple.

A Mr. Barton of Springfield, Ill., when 4 years old had a sum of money and a tract of land. His guardian and trustees of his estate became infatuated with the Mormon movement, joined the Mormons who were then going to build the great Mormon temple at Salt Lake City, and invested the minor's money and estate in the temple. After a lapse of perhaps 75 or 80 years can one of Mr. Barton's heirs—he is now deceased—or all of them, make proof of the squandered money and recover it? **Alkali, Mont. MRS. W. B. ELLIS.**

I fear that your chances of recovering anything by law are decidedly slim, the

presumption being that if Mr. Barton never made any demand either on his guardian and the trustees or on the Mormon church for the return of his property, he ratified the action of his guardian and the trustees in making the gift to the church. If, however, he did make a claim and was unable to collect it, then his heirs would have this chance. They would have a claim against the Mormon church which they probably could not collect by law, but which would be an equitable claim. The claim could be presented and the church asked to pay it as a matter of equity. Maybe the church would pay some attention to the claim and maybe it would not, but at any rate it would not cost much to present the claim.

Painting Mail Boxes.

Is there any law requiring that mail boxes must be painted white? **O. J.**

No, there is no such law. The Post Office Department has, however, issued certain regulations in regard to boxes. They must be placed 4 feet from the ground and located so they are easy to approach and must be painted so the name on the box can be read easily. The instruction also recommends that the boxes be painted white, but if the lettering is plain the painting white is not an absolute requirement.

Pay of the Soldiers.

Will you kindly state the pay of United States soldiers from privates up? **J. N. R.**

The pay of an ordinary private is \$30 a month. The pay includes of course clothing and rations in addition to the \$30. First class private \$33 a month. Corporal \$36 a month; sergeant \$44 a month; sergeant first class \$51 a month; second lieutenant \$1,700 per annum; first lieutenant \$2,000 per annum; captain \$2,400 per annum; major \$3,000 per annum; lieutenant colonel \$3,500 per annum; colonel \$4,000 per annum; brigadier general \$6,000 per annum; major general \$8,000 per annum.

Wants Damages.

Could there be any damage collected from the owner of a threshing machine who promised to thresh for me as soon as he finished a job for my neighbor, but who instead of fulfilling his promise, pulled his machine out of the neighborhood, leaving my grain in the shock? A hail storm struck the field and threshed out a part of the grain in the shocks. I told the threshers if they would not agree to thresh for me as soon as they had finished the job for my neighbor that I would stack the grain. I did not do this because of their agreement that they would come. **A. R.**

If you can prove the facts as you have stated them you have a just claim for damages, but I would make this suggestion: Before you sue for damages be reasonably certain that you can collect the judgment after you get it.

Can He Collect Wages?

My father has been unable to work for the last 10 years and I, being the only son at home, have done all the work on the farm including chores, and have received nothing for my work. Can I draw wages after I become of age; if so how much, and what shall I do to get it?

Certainly you are entitled to wages after you reach your majority. The amount you can collect will depend on what is the ordinary rate of wages for such work in that community. If the amount claimed does not exceed \$300 you can bring an action before a justice of the peace. All that will be necessary will be to make out your claim, file it as a bill of particulars and have the justice send out the summons. In making out a bill of particulars no special form of words is required. All that is needed is a plain statement of your claim and what it is for.

To Dispose of the Property.

Some time ago I sold some personal property—no mortgage. Could the purchaser sell or mortgage this personal property without my consent? I never gave the purchaser a bill of sale nor have I had the original bill of sale released, it having been put on record when I originally purchased the property. **Dodge City, Kan. L. C. B.**

On your statement of the facts the purchaser has a right to sell or dispose of the property as he sees fit so far at least as you are concerned. You speak of a bill of sale to you from the person who sold the property to you. Now if this bill of sale was a lien on the property and has never been satisfied it may hold so far as the original holder of the lien is concerned, but you parted with all your title, taking the note of the purchaser in consideration for the property. You may sue on this note but you cannot hold that particular property which you transferred.

FARM ANSWERS

Better and Fewer Bulls.

We are considering organizing a co-operative association to buy bulls. Please tell us how this has worked in other places.

Dickinson Co. P. H. L.
The typical co-operative bull association, as organized in this country, is composed of 15 to 30 farmers, and jointly owns five bulls, divides its territory into five "breeding blocks," and assigns one bull to a block. As many as 50 or 60 cows may belong to the farmers in every block, and the bull in the block should be kept on a farm conveniently situated. The blocks are numbered from 1 to 5, and to prevent inbreeding every bull is moved to the next block every two years. If all the bulls live, and if all are kept until each has made one complete circuit, no new bulls need be purchased for 10 years. In this way, by paying only a small part of the purchase price of one bull, every member of the association has the use of good purebred bulls for many years. Ordinarily the purchase price and the expense of supporting the bulls are distributed among the members of the association according to the number of cows owned by each.

An example of a successful association is the Co-operative Holstein Bull association at Roland, Iowa, which is composed of 16 farmers and is organized into five blocks. The farms are situated so the bulls are at no great distance from the farm of any member. Before the association was formed every farmer had an average investment of \$92 in a scrub bull. These bulls were disposed of when the association was formed and five purebred bulls were bought at \$240 apiece, or an average of \$75 for a member. A larger membership would reduce expenses still further. As in other associations, the Roland farmers united in the use of one breed and selected good bulls of that breed.

An advanced step which has not yet been taken by any association is the purchase of an exceptionally good bull to mate with best herds of every block. Such a plan for the improvement of the better cows of the herd is applicable to purebred as well as grade herds.

Stomach Worms in Sheep.

How can stomach worms in sheep be controlled?

Johnson Co. G. S.
Of the parasites that affect sheep, there probably are none that has done more injury to the sheep industry than stomach worms. Lambs often die from this trouble, and old sheep will linger in a rundown condition which makes them unprofitable. The symptoms of infection from stomach worms are: The wool appears lifeless, and if pressed with the hand it will not spring back into shape; the red in the veins of the eyeballs has become pale, and when parting the fleece it will be noticed that the skin has lost its pink color.

A good remedy for stomach worms in sheep is gasoline. The evening before treatment, shut the animals up without feed or water and treat them the next morning. The dose should be 1 moderate sized tablespoonful for 100 pounds live weight, mixed with a cup of sweet milk. Do not give gasoline in water. If milk is not available, linseed oil or flaxseed tea may be substituted. Three hours after treatment, feed and water. If the trouble seems serious, this treatment should be repeated the next day, and in some cases it seems advisable to even treat three days in succession. The strength of the lambs should be observed, however, and one should be careful not to require a longer treatment than they can endure. Frequent change to a fresh pasture is the best means of preventing stomach worms.

American Breeds of Chickens.

What are the American breeds of chickens?

Brown Co. H. K. M.
The American class includes the following standard breeds and varieties: Plymouth Rock—Barred, White, Buff, Silver Pencilled, Partridge, Columbian. Wyandotte—White, Buff, Silver, Golden, Partridge, Silver Pencilled, Columbian, Black. Java—Black, Mottled. Dominique. Rhode Island Red—Single Comb, Rose Comb. Buckeye.

All the American breeds are clean legged; that is, they have shanks free from feathers. They also have yellow legs and skin, except the Java, in which the legs are black or leaden blue and yellow. In the markets of the United States the former is a desirable point, as the demand is for yellow skin and legs in table fowls.

When Filling a Silo.

Will you please tell me how to fill a silo to the best advantage?

Greenwood Co. A. C. K.
There was an excellent answer to this question in a recent issue of the American Thresherman, and we quote this expert herewith:

In hauling the corn from the field to the silage cutter I use low wagons with wide flat racks with a standard on the rear end of the rack. When loading, the loader begins at the rear end and piles up a tier of bundles as high as he wishes the load to be, then in front of this he places another tier and so on until the front end of the rack is reached, and then drives to the silage cutter. The teamster loads and unloads his own load. In unloading he begins at the front end where he placed the last

sheaf and takes off the last tier put on, down to the rack, then the next and so on, always taking the tier clear down to the rack. This method enables the teamster to know which sheaf to take next and avoids the herd and annoying labor of pulling the bundles out when bound in the load and always gives him a good hard floor on which to stand and work. Also there is less lost energy by this method and the men make the best time. The teamster hands the bundles to a man who lays them on the "traveling table" of the silage cutter. The bundles are laid on the table with the butts of one bundle to the ears of the previous bundle and in this way a steady stream is kept going in the silage cutter.

When the silage is being filled there must be a thorough mixing of the silage—grain, leaves, stalks and light stuff—or there will be bad spots and an occasional moldy "chunk" in the silage when forked out. In the days of the old silo carrier the best plan I knew of equalizing the falling silage was to suspend three 4-bushel bags full of hay, closely tied about the tops, to a single rope so suspended that the trio of bags was exactly under the stream of the falling silage, and the three-way motions of the bags pretty nearly distributed it and gave the two men in the silo more time to "chase the wall" and see that the sides were well tramped and kept highest along the wall. The big weight of the silage falls in the center and so settles faster there, so the outside tramping was in reality to keep the sides settling as fast as in the center, and later on after the heating not pull away from the staves and let in a supply of air.

"Whirlwind" filling has superseded the old plan of storing silage and the old chain bucket silo carrier has given way to the "blower" that rains down a ton of silage in five minutes on the head of the man in the silo. Old ways of distributing the silage in the silo are inoperative here. With the big blower the man alone in the silo is helpless if he is expected to scatter and tramp. He does well to keep from being buried alive, and there seems to be but one thing to do, and that is to provide a distributor of some kind—either a heavy canvas tube that can be rolled up as the depth of the silage increases, or a jointed, flexible, sheet iron affair, a section of which can be quickly removed. The operator conducts it around the outside or center as the needs may require. Then any number of men can be kept busy treading it down.

But, after all, a ton of fresh silage every 5 minutes is a pressure that more than equals the weight of many men, however large their feet. Their only value is to help expel a little more air and possibly get in one more load of silage that day.

Where an iron distributor cannot be had a pretty good one can be made out of a 10-foot board, 16 inches wide, with a 6-inch board nailed on each side to make a flat trough. This is suspended under the blower and to its lower end is attached a rope long enough so the two men can "lead" and "drive" it about the silo. This does good work and the silage gets side tramping besides, and when the device is too long it can be sawed in two and the walk-around continued.

The best cover for silage in a silo is very wet sawdust, and the next best is dry dirt. If they are not used hoist up 150 gallons of water, sprinkle over, evenly tread down, and go away until the silage is needed. The silo must be kept shut up in cold weather. Shut the air out of the top in some way and replace the side door in the silo as fast as a new one is opened. There is much warmth that can be kept in a silo from its own escaping heat that helps protect it from freezing.

Alfalfa Seed in Kansas.

What are the essentials of good alfalfa seed?

Gray Co. B. M.
The spirally coiled pod of alfalfa contains from three to five seeds. The shape of the seeds generally is curved, sloping to an angular point at one end. Many seeds are kidney shaped, and some few are rounded or rather oblong. The seed when dead ripe is of a deep golden yellow color. Seed with a greenish tinge is slightly immature, but will grow. Brown or blackened alfalfa seed generally is poor. Frequently it is seed that has sweated and in which the embryo has died. It is always wise to reject any sample of alfalfa seed containing many brown, black or shriveled seeds. Good alfalfa seed should be plump, yellow, and free from weed seeds, dirt or debris. The standard weight for alfalfa seed is 60 pounds to the bushel. There are about 220,000 alfalfa seeds to the pound, which would mean, if sown at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre, if 90 per cent of the seed germinated, 3,300,000 plants an acre, or 75 to every square foot. A pound to the acre would give five plants a square foot, which would be ample for a good stand, except for the failure of some seeds to grow, the death of seedlings, and the competition of weeds. In a few years most of the alfalfa plants with which a field begins are crowded out by competition, or die from other causes. The number of plants to the acre in an alfalfa field has been found to range from as low as 70,000 to as high as 653,000.

K. S. A. C. H. F. ROBERTS.

Sirup from Sugar Beets.

Is it possible to make sirup at home from Sugar beets grown in the garden?

Finney Co. F. C. M.

Yes, and full information is contained in Farmers Bulletin No. 823. You can get this publication free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every Kansas farmer interested in getting a cheaper supply of sugar should send for this bulletin.

Reseeding of Sweet Clover.

If I sowed White sweet clover seed this fall how long could I pasture it before I would have to let it reseed itself to keep a stand?

Rice Co. L. W.
When Sweet clover is pastured there usually are enough plants that go to seed to reseed the pasture from year to year, except perhaps in a few spots. These usually can be resown easily by hand.

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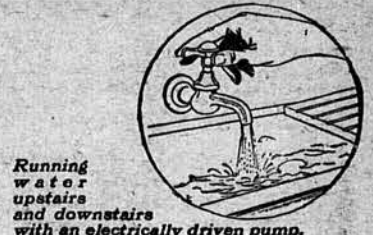
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Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

Requests have come to me for information about the new farm society organized in Washington last month. The state master should be able to give full particulars about that meeting as he attended it, and I have asked him to send a report to the lecturer's column in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. For the brothers who are in a hurry for some information about this society, I shall copy its objects from a recent letter:

1. To unite the farm organizations of the United States for all purposes upon which they may agree, leaving each free to take or not to take as an individual organization any action or position upon any question wherein it does not agree with the others.
2. To afford a ready means of giving voice and weight to the views of the farmers in national affairs.
3. To promote the interests of the farm families of America, to conserve and increase the influence of those who feed the people, and to further a national recognition of the power and position of the farmers in national life.
4. To increase the value of the service of the farmers to the Nation, and of the Nation to the farmers.

I do not have the complete set of by-laws adopted. The farmers' societies that joined in adopting the by-laws were: the Farmers' Union, the Farmers' Congress, the National Dairy Union, the Grain Growers' association of the Middle West, the Rural Progress association and the Agricultural Societies' association. Four state Grange masters were present, but could take no official part, owing to the fact that the National Master had forbidden anything being done in the name of the National Grange.

A Pomona Grange calls special meetings for giving the fifth degree in full. A finely trained degree team does all its own initiation. At regular meetings the candidates are only obligated, and are required to take the full initiatory ceremony before they are allowed to vote in that Pomona.

A country Grange in Ohio was organized recently with 176 charter members.

From A. M. Bunge: "I was called to attend a meeting of the Grange at Akron, Copley county, recently, and as usual was put on the program to give an old-fashioned Grange talk. The crowd was not very large as the farmers were busy with the crops. We enjoyed the day very much."

The following patriotic tableau is taken from the lecturer's department of the Ohio State Grange Monthly. It makes such a pretty tableau on a Grange stage that we pass it on so the members and lecturers of other Grange states may use it. Seven girls, the patriotic women of America, and good music are required. Here is the outline:

Martha Washington—dressed in a Colonial costume—walks in a stately, dignified manner across the stage and seats herself in a large arm chair, sitting up in a stiff position.

Music—"Star Spangled Banner."
Betsey Ross, dressed in white, with flags draped over the gown, steps briskly across the stage and sits down in a low rocker, and begins to sew on a flag which she has carried in on her arm; she sews on stars.

Music—"Tenting On the Old Camp Ground."

A girl dressed in blue and one in gray walk on the platform from opposite sides; when they reach the center they clasp hands and raise them upward together, unloosing the flag the girl in blue held in her hand concealed from the audience, and stand till one stanza of "Red, White and Blue" is played. The pianist should begin to play this as soon as they clasp hands.

Music—"Battle Hymn of the Republic."
Girl in khaki comes on with a strip of cloth, representing a soldier's "housewife." She should sit down and begin to sew. Girl in sailor suit comes on with a small flag in her hand, which she waves as if in good-bye, just as she reaches the center of the stage. A girl in nurse's uniform, with a Red Cross on arm toward audience, comes on the stage and as soon as she is fairly on the platform the others should step toward the center and form a group in a half circle, when the pianist should start to play "America," and all should sing.

The New York State Grange offered 12 scholarships to the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, again this year. For several years it has been the custom of this Grange to award these scholarships. The awards are made after a competitive examination held under rules arranged by the Grange.

The eyes of the world are upon the American farmers. There never was a time when the farmers of this country had more problems to solve than they have this year. There never was a time when the strain on them was quite so great as it is now. Surely they'll make

good, but they need to counsel together. The Grange is the one great farmers' organization. It must see that the "big things" of the times are kept in the minds of its members. The lecturers of the Granges of today have the greatest opportunity for real service to the community, the individual and the country that has ever come to them. Make the Grange meeting measure up to its possibilities.

The Grange has gone into the food conservation movement in the most loyal manner. A writer in the Grange column of the Michigan Farmer in speaking of this recently said:

Has your Grange had a canning demonstration or in some other practical way tried to do its part in promoting the great campaign to save all the food possible?

Canning, drying and storing of vegetables, fruits and meats ought to be discussed in every Grange in the state. Demonstrations and exhibits of equipment for saving food in economical and safe ways should be displayed at these meetings. Every meeting should aim to be a radiating point from which women—and men, too—shall go out to preach the doctrine of "every household to provide for its own needs."

Talk these subjects everywhere. Why not, when ministers are asked to preach sermons upon food production and thrift in food saving? Why not, when the success of this awful war and the lives of boys in the trenches depend largely upon the food you and I help to produce or save?

Women of the Grange never had a more important and vital part to play thru our organization than just now at this point of food saving. Do not put this paper down until you have resolved to do your part in the campaign, however small it may seem to you.

W. T. Creasy, former Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, now secretary of the National Dairy Union, has been sending word to the various Grange papers of the work of the oleo interests in Congress. A bill was introduced by Senator McKellar of Tennessee, known as Senate Bill No. 294.

The title of the bill is: "A bill to reduce the tax on oleomargarine." This bill assesses a tax of 1 cent a pound to be paid by the manufacturer on every pound or part of a pound package of oleomargarine. This bill would reduce the 10 cents a pound on colored oleo and increase the tax on uncolored oleo from 1/4 cent a pound to 1 cent a pound. This bill has only one short section and mentions no other changes.

The agricultural committee of the National Research Council, which I understand is an adjunct to the National Defense Council, has a resolution asking that all restrictions be removed from oleomargarine on account of the scarcity of powdered skimmed milk. This is ridiculous but it shows the activities of the beef trust and its allies. On account of the war every kind of scheme is being devised to further the interests of monopolies, under pretext of conserving and increasing the food supply, while in reality their ultimate effect would be to do the reverse. We know it is a very busy time for farmers, but they should keep their United States Senators and Congressmen informed that they will not stand for such legislation.

I wish Kansas Granges might have taken up the plan that Michigan farmers are working out. They had a Food Week campaign all over the state the first week in August, a part of which was to devise a plan to market the stuff from gardens and orchards that has hitherto gone to waste. They are inviting, and getting the co-operation of grocers, farmers and consumers.

This question has been asked and an early answer called for: "Does the National Grange ever federate or affiliate with other farm societies?" The answer to that question can be found in the reply the National Grange gave to the Farmers' Union last November when that body asked the National Grange to join in a farmers' federation. After a full discussion the members returned this reply:

"The National Grange will co-operate with the Farmers' Union in legislative matters in the future as in the past." During the discussion National Master Wilson made this distinct statement: "I believe always in co-operation, never in federation." These two quotations are from the August number of the National Grange Monthly. An editorial with the caption "How the Grange Stands" is well worth any patron's attention.

Fatal Error.—First Steel Magnate—"I see our shells passed the Government test."

Second Steel Magnate—"Good heavens! Those shells were intended for a foreign Government."—Life.



One Stone on the Road— Two Blows on the Bearings

When the wheel of your car passes over a stone in the road, two savage blows strike the bearings in the wheel hub.

The wheel is suddenly thrust upward, the springs deflect, but no matter how resilient they are, or how quickly they move, the bearings on the end of the axle have already received a terrific jolt.

Above the springs is the heavy car chassis with, maybe, half a ton of human freight. So when the springs recover, again the force comes down with another thump.

Engineers tell us that these thumps are equal to 1000-lb. blows on the wheel bearings.

But that isn't all. Little obstructions in the road do not merely jolt the car up and down again. They almost always give it a shove sideways—rocks, ruts, soft sand, holes in the pavement, car tracks, loose bricks, thank-you-ma'ams, all make their contributions to side pressure.

But Timken Bearings are built for this very job. Their conical shape is expressly designed to stand the treacherous side swipes at one and the same instant that they have to meet the upward and downward shocks.

Hard service only demonstrates afresh the quality of Timken Bearings.

To create Timken Quality requires a completely equipped steel plant, tube-mill, heat-treating and carbonizing plants, and machine-shops as well as engineering and metallurgical ability of the highest order.

Doesn't all this increase the value of Timken Bearings? Yes, of course, but high-priced quality is always more economical.



THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio



TIMKEN BEARINGS



A Sermon Picture

A SHORT time before the above picture was taken, there was a \$5,500 barn between the two silos. It burned down. The silos were unharmed. Ask E. H. Salisbury, Kirksville, Mo., who has since erected a new barn, what he thinks of the silos.

Consider the Silo

With forty per cent of the food value of corn in the stalks and leaves, silos are an economic necessity on the modern farm. Any agricultural leader, farm expert or banker can give a hundred reasons for silos. In these times of conservation and efficient food utilization—when grain prices are sky high, the silo is a money-maker from the start.

And the Concrete Silo

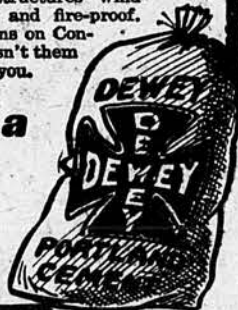
is the silo that stays put; that storms, fires, rats, cannot touch. Concrete means reasonable initial cost, no repairs, no repainting, no maintenance. Concrete means permanence and dependability.

Dewey

Portland Cement

is the popular cement for town and country improvements. Get in touch with the Dewey Dealer and let him show you how you can make your farm structures wind-proof, vermin-proof and fire-proof. Ask him for bulletins on Concrete Silos. If he hasn't them he will get them for you.

There is a
Dewey
Dealer
Near You



BLACKMANS MEDICATED SALT BRICK

STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT



For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Contains Copperas for Worms, Sulphur for the Blood, Saltpeter for the Kidneys, Nux Vomica, a Tonic and Pure Dairy Salt. Used by Veterinarians 12 years. No Dosing. Drop Brick in feed-box. Ask your dealer for Blackman's or write

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

COLORADO NEEDS HOG RAISERS

You can raise hogs cheaper, and produce better meat, in Colorado, than in the "Corn-belt States." Why raise hogs where drouth or flood may ruin your corn crop? You can raise a big crop of feed every year (cheaper feed than corn). Market unsurpassed. Colorado shipped in \$5,000,000 worth of hogs last year to supply home markets. Mild dry climate summer and winter; no cholera. Pure water; good neighbors; schools; telephones; rural mail routes, etc. Ideal opportunity for hog raisers, dairymen and poultry raisers. Write for Literature proving what we say about hog raising in Colorado. State Board of Immigration, State House, Denver, Colorado.

Gold Wedding Ring Free



We will send this beautiful gold shell ring free and postpaid to all who sell only four packages of our lovely colored. Patriotic Post Cards at 25c a package.

Send No Money

Simply write for the cards and agree to send the money when sold or return the cards. Address at once
Copper Ring Club, Dept. 4, Topeka, Kan.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for September 23. Daniel in the Lion's Den. Daniel 6. Golden Text, The angel of Jehovah encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them. Psalms, 34:7.

During 23 years Nebuchadnezzar marvelled over the protection given to Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, for their devotion to God, while spending his time and wealth to make Babylon the most beautiful capital of the ancient world. The image of gold which held his great plan for consolidating his empire both politically and religiously was not a success, for by the heroism of the three young Jewish men, God had told the captive Jews of His ever watchful care for those who turned away from idolatry to the true worship.

When Babylon reached the height of its splendor, Nebuchadnezzar died and later Belshazzar reigned over the kingdom. While Belshazzar is called the son of Nebuchadnezzar, he did not come to the throne immediately after this king's death, and most historians think he was the king's grandson, as the word "son" is used in the East with a great latitude of meaning and may refer equally to a nephew as well as a son or grandson. This young king's character was contemptible in its self-indulgence and haughty arrogance. Unlike Nebuchadnezzar, he would not tolerate the least interference with his own designs or listen to any argument in the interests of the morality of his empire.

In the palace, which was the wonder of the world, he made a great banquet in honor of his idol, Bel-Merodach. These banquets always ended with revelry, for intoxication was not regarded as a disgrace, but a religious element in their worship. As the dancing girls danced to the music of the flutes and cymbals in all the abandonment of Eastern passion, the king suddenly thought of another item of splendor that would make his banquet more memorable and at the same time prove the superiority of his god over the gods of other nations. He would use the golden vessels taken from the Temple at Jerusalem and flaunt the decree of Nebuchadnezzar, who had proclaimed his allegiance to the King of Heaven.

Thus, seated upon his gorgeous throne the king ordered the desecration of Judah's Temple gold vessels by using them for ordinary wine cups. As the revelry reached its zenith, suddenly there appeared to the king the sight of a gigantic hand, whose fingers were writing letters upon the wall. Horrified at the vision, he could not turn his eyes away. Presently the vast crowd realized something was wrong, and following intently the direction of the king's gaze, the hand and inscription became visible to all. With a terrible cry, the king ordered the writing translated, but none among the magis or astrologers could tell its meaning.

Meanwhile the news of the startling writing on the wall had reached the ears of the queen-mother, and she came into the banquet hall to remind her young son of Daniel, who had always been able to read the peculiar signs during Nebuchadnezzar's reign. Daniel was summoned. Refusing to read for the gifts the king offered as a reward, he told its meaning as a message from God. There was a few minutes silence, and then he thundered forth the king's doom. "God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. Thou hast been weighed in a balance and found wanting. Thy kingdom has been divided and given to the Medes and Persians."

While Cyrus waited without the city walls, Daniel was clothed in scarlet and a gold chain placed about his neck. Despite his sternness he was proclaimed a triumvir. That night the city was captured, and Cyrus made Darius, the Mede, king of Babylonia while he was away with his armies, fulfilling Daniel's prophecy. Daniel was retained by the new king and placed as the leading one of three presidents over 120 princes appointed throughout the kingdom for that number of provinces. Their duties were to render all accounts of the king's in a satisfactory manner, both to the king and his subjects.

The other two presidents, together with the princes, were very jealous of Daniel's position, and as he would not overlook their misdeeds or share in their dishonest gains, they decided to get rid

of him. The conspiracy was so planned as to make use of Daniel's faithfulness for entrapping him. After their plan was complete they went to the king and succeeded in getting him to sign a decree that no one should ask any favor of God or man, other than himself, for a whole month. The penalty for breaking this decree was death in the lion's den. At this period all oriental kings liked to be thought gods, and the keeping of a den of lions added in some way to this belief.

The worship of the Jewish people while in Babylon was of a private nature, but not unlawful. As they had no Temple, they used their own homes for prayer and it was Daniel's custom to pray, three times a day, from his upper window with his face turned towards Jerusalem. Naturally the decree made not the slightest difference to him, whose duty to God came before everything else. Instantly Daniel was denounced for his disloyalty to the king, and while Darius tried to free him, the people reminded him that according to the Median and Persian law no decree which the king had passed could be altered. So there was nothing else to do but to cast Daniel in the lion's den. When this was done the den was closed with an extra stone and seal, for fear the king might attempt a rescue.

From the lion's den, Darius went back to his palace, where he spent a miserable night. At the first glimpse of dawn, he returned sorrowfully to the den, only to be overjoyed at finding Daniel unharmed. For all this the happy king was ready to proclaim and worship Daniel's God, yet there remained a touch of savagery in him. Daniel's deliverance was regarded as a Divine judgment against his accusers and they and their families were cast to the lions, who leaping in midair caught and crushed their bodies before they touched the floor of the den.

A Warning to Wheat Growers

A warning to Kansas farmers not to be misled, in their zeal for increased wheat production, into planting abnormally high priced seed for which extravagant claims are made has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is best to plant varieties that have done well in Kansas. Here is the statement:

Wheat is attracting greater attention than perhaps ever before, owing to its comparative scarcity and high price and the necessity of sowing a large acreage this fall. As might be expected, therefore, various persons are offering varieties that they describe as far superior to the kinds now being grown. These varieties usually are given some catchy name and extravagant claims are made for them. An example of this kind is the Alaska, or Seven-headed wheat that was exploited a few years ago. The backers of this wheat did not get very far with it, however, as the postoffice department issued a fraud order and their business came to a standstill. This type of wheat having a large, branched head has been offered at high prices to the people of this country many times under one name or another. Records concerning it go back more than 100 years. Just now another exploitation is threatening under the name "Titanic."

This type of wheat with branched heads should be left strictly alone by the farmers of the country. A favorite scheme employed by persons having wheat for sale for which they wish to obtain exorbitant prices is to claim that their variety requires but a small amount of seed an acre. A peck of seed, 20 pounds and 1/2 bushel an acre are amounts frequently mentioned. Of course the claims of maximum yields from these small seedings are not substantiated. Only on dry lands or under very special conditions is the seeding of as little as even 45 pounds an acre of wheat advisable. On nearly all of the wheat lands of the country it is more profitable to sow a bushel or more of seed an acre than to sow less than a bushel.

The United States Department of Agriculture has shown in previous publications that the claims of maximum yields obtained from sowing 1 or 2 pecks to the acre of the wheat known as Stoner, Miracle or Marvelous are not substantiated by experiments. Safe rules to follow in the case of all wheats for which such claims are made are first to sow as much as has been found profitable with other varieties in the neighborhood, and second, not to pay high prices for the seed.

Radical claims of high yields are made for some varieties of wheat. It is not uncommon in advertising a new variety for an unscrupulous or uninformed promoter to claim yields four or five times that of the average yield of the country. Claims as high as 15 or more times the average yield have been made in special cases. Such claims are absurd and no one need be misled by them. A well-bred variety in the section to which it is adapted may yield a few bushels more than the varieties being grown commonly. Very seldom, indeed, can a doubling of the yield be expected.

Buying seed grown at a great distance from home is another thing that wheat growers should be on their guard against. No wheat grown and bred for California conditions, for instance, no matter how good for California, has been found adapted to the country east of the Rockies. California adapted wheats do not succeed east of that state. Neither would the wheats adapted to the Atlantic Coast or the Mississippi Valley succeed in California. In short, home-grown seed should be used.

Your farm, and the labor of your hands are your own. Your mind and heart belong to the rest of mankind.



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ON YOUR
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GET A WITTE "KERO-OIL" ENGINE

Save \$15 to \$200

Have More Power—Do your work easier—Get a better engine—At less cost—Make more money—Save more fuel—Immediate shipment—No waiting—Five Year Guarantee—90-Day Trial—Hundreds of engines—2 to 22 H.P.—all styles—Ready to Ship—Suit yourself as to terms—Cash or Payments—Write for latest book—(copy-righted)—How to Judge Engines—And latest wholesale factory prices—Direct. I ship everywhere in the U. S.—guarantee best price. I ship big engines—or small engines—on wire orders.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

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Men Wanted

AUTOMOBILE and TRACTOR Experts Earn \$75.00 to \$300.00 A Month
Big demand for trained men in private business and U. S. Army Service. We fit you in 6 to 8 weeks by practical experience with tools, on real automobiles and tractors. Tuition reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Diplomas given. Largest and best equipped auto school in the southwest. Write for free book "The Way to a Better Job" It explains everything. WICHITA AUTO SCHOOL, 131 N. Topeka Ave., Wichita, - Kansas.

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Cremation is entirely in accord with the trend of modern thought and progress. Valuable booklet mailed on request. Write DA W. NEWCOMER'S SONS, 2115 East 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

Assorted Tulips Free



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

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

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

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

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
Dept. M-69 Topeka, Kansas

Corn Harvesting Without Twine

BY W. H. COLE

Owing to the high price of binder twine many farmers who usually cut their corn fodder with a corn binder are planning to use corn knives or a sled this season. The use of a corn knife always seemed too much like work to be enjoyable, and while there is considerable work and sweat attached to operating a sled two good men can, in 10 hours, cut and shock more corn fodder with a sled than the same two can cut and shock with the corn binder. When there is enough corn in our fodder to pay to husk it out we prefer to have it put into the shock with a sled as the loose fodder is much nicer to handle in husking than the bundle stuff. In going thru our field it appears to be safe to plan to cut it with the corn binder.

On this farm is a patch of millet, consisting of about 4 acres, that has staged a greater comeback since the rains than anything we have ever grown. The ground was plowed in the winter and a good coating of manure was spread upon it. Then about May 1 it was again plowed and well worked down and drilled to millet, using 1/2 bushel of seed to the acre. The early growth was quite satisfactory but during June and July the stuff looked anything but promising, and we made the guess that we had squandered some money for some high priced seed that we would never get back. When the rains finally set in the plants were about 6 inches high and appeared to be almost dry enough to burn, but it is different looking now. It will average slightly more than knee high and while the moisture came too late to make many heads there will be an abundance of excellent hay which will be relished by the stock when the snow is flying next winter.

Kafir and cane are developing into a far better crop than farmers thought possible a month ago. Cane especially looks very promising. Kafir enjoys the reputation of being one of the most drought resistant crops that one can

A Lawsuit That Can't Stop

Twenty-six lawyers and a retinue of clerks and stenographers held another Gas Case convention in Kansas City the other day and made confusion worse confounded. There was a time when a few men knew what the Kansas Natural Gas case was all about. Those were the days when it was mostly about big fees for numerous receivers and a swarm of lawyers. Now nobody knows how to get it out of court or how to get anywhere with it in court. It may take an act of Congress to end it.

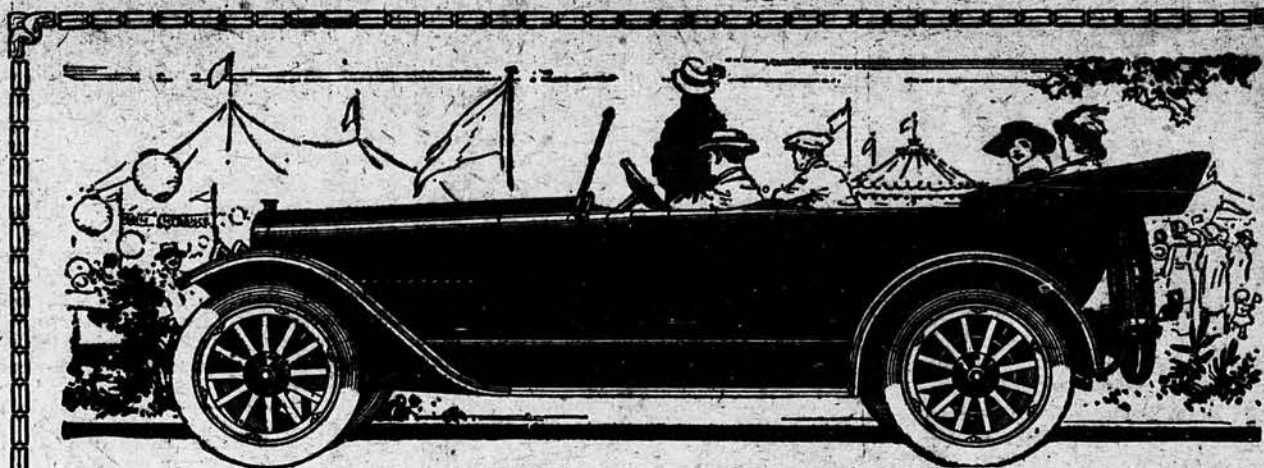
Originally the case was started to get more gas for the consumers. The Kansas Utilities commission tried to help them get it, but couldn't spread itself over two states, which the federal courts demanded that it must do or quit bothering the lawyers and the receivers. In the meantime the gas field has about played out, but the Gas Case is still going strong. It can't quit. It has solved the problem of perpetual motion.

plant, yet during the recent dry spell the cane made more of a growth than the kafir. Since the rains came the growth has been better, also.

This has been a good season for the tractor salesmen to get in their best work for at no time in a great many years have horses labored at so great a disadvantage as they have since plowing for wheat began. At the beginning the ground was too dry for anything but a disk plow, and but few farmers here have them. Then after the rains set in the steam from the evaporation of the soil moisture made work difficult, and frequent rests were necessary. And all the time the flies made it very unpleasant for the horses.

Tremendously Successful

Mr. Capper has been so tremendously successful—in his administration as well as his political campaigns—that when the time for selecting Senator Thompson's successor comes he will have a prestige very hard for other candidates to overcome.—Stockton Record.



What Double Strength Has Done for Mitchell Sixes—Both Sizes

Three years ago we decided to double our margins of safety. That is, to give all vital parts 100 per cent over-strength. Up to that time most engineers considered 50 per cent extreme. But our 11 years' experience on American roads proved that cars could not be too strong.

Since then, the Mitchell demand has multiplied. The more men see of their endurance the more these cars are wanted. In the first six months of this fiscal year our sales increased 160 per cent.

Mitchell Over-Strength

Not one rear spring built under this standard has ever yet been broken.

Two Mitchell cars that we know of have already run over 200,000 miles each. That is 40 years of ordinary service.

Our export demand has enormously increased to countries with difficult roads.

And a long list of engineers of nation-wide fame have chosen the Mitchell for their personal car.

Still An Under-Price

Note how the Mitchell, with all this over-strength, undersells like-class cars.

You find in addition 31 features which nearly all cars omit. You find vast added luxury, excelling most cars by 25 per cent. Our latest models combine all the attractions we found in 257 show models.

Factory Efficiency

How does the Mitchell afford so much extra value?

It is all due to factory efficiency. We built the whole car—chassis and body—under Bate efficiency methods. In a mammoth plant which was built and equipped to produce this one type economically.

These factory methods, introduced by John W. Bate, save us millions of dollars per year. And that saving pays for these extras.

See what these things mean to you. They are vital points in a car you buy to keep. If you do not know our nearest dealer, ask us for his name.

Mitchell
SIXES

TWO SIZES

Mitchell—a roomy 7 passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horse-power motor.

\$1525

Three-Passenger Roadster, \$1490. Club Roadster, \$1560. Sedan, \$2275. Cabriolet, \$1960. Coupe, \$2155. Club Sedan, \$2185.

Also Town Car and Limousine

Mitchell Junior—a 2 or 5 passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40 horse-power motor. 1/4-inch smaller bore.

\$1250

Club Roadster, \$1280. Sedan, \$1950. Coupe, \$1850.

All Prices f. o. b. Racine

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For the practical hog raiser. Designed and made by specialists—best and most satisfactory window money can buy. Admits direct sunshine and makes hogs healthy. Made of galvanized steel, will not leak, rust, or warp. **4 Hog House Free.** Write today for our FREE hog house plan—a complete plan prepared by experts. Includes all modern features—full details and specifications. Worth money to you. We'll tell you about our other specialties—Chief Steel Ventilating Cupolas, New Chief Ventilating Windows, Chief Sideload Windows, etc.

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The Unruh is the Cattle Poke that effectually breaks the fence creeping habit, curing the worst fence creeper in your herd. Costs a little more to buy, but its worth many times the difference. **PRICE \$1.50** Send for circular and name of nearest dealer.

THE DIAMOND MFG. CO.
Hutchinson, Kansas

Keep The Farmers Mail and Breeze on File for Future Reference in this Permanent Binder!

Many subscribers find it impossible to absorb all the good things in any one issue at one reading, and they also find valuable ideas and suggestions in every issue which they desire to preserve for future use. We have had requests from so many subscribers for suggestions on how to bind the Farmers Mail and Breeze in book form that we have had manufactured a Mail and Breeze Binder which we feel sure will meet every need.

The illustration will give a pretty fair idea of this new Binder. It carries the name of the paper on the outside front cover. It has a stout cloth back and heavy tag board sides. It will hold 26 issues. The papers can be put into the binder from week to week and thus kept clean and in perfect condition and you can always find any issue the moment it is wanted. When the 26 issues have been placed in one of these binders you will have a neat and substantially bound book which we believe you will consider worth a great many dollars.

OUR FREE OFFER. We will send one Mail and Breeze Binder with full instructions for binding the papers, free and postpaid to all who send \$1.10 to pay for a one-year new or renewal subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Use the coupon below or copy the order on letter paper if you do not want to cut out the coupon.

FREE BINDER COUPON

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. B-10, Topeka, Kansas. I enclose \$1.10 to pay for a one year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. You are to send me as a premium free and postpaid one binder as per your offer. This is a new, renewal, extension subscription. (Draw a circle around the proper word to indicate the nature of your subscription.)

My Name.....
Address

Exceptional Cement Extra Fine, Strong and Economical



This Cement is of exceptional fineness. Extra fine grinding makes Ash Grove SUPERFINE "the stronger cement." Coarse Cement is no better than so much sand.

Use ASH GROVE SUPERFINE Cement for all farm improvements and your concrete will be denser—hence stronger. Your dealer can supply Ash Grove SUPERFINE Portland Cement. Ask for and get it.

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Don't buy any silo at any price till you get our special offer.

Don't wait till the frost catches your corn. Write quick—only a few silos left.

Ask For Special Prices on Ohio Silo Fillers.

King Corn Silo Company

Dept. 1111

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SIMPLEX "2 in 1"

Double Duty—STRAW and Manure SPREADER

Wonderful invention! Only machine that handles manure and straw perfectly. Spreads 21 ft. at a time! 20 acres a day!!! It's a double duty spreader—does three times the work—with ease!

Prevent "Winter Kill"

Spread a mulch of straw. Protect your \$2.00 wheat seed! Spread straw and manure for fertilizer. Injure big crops at high prices. This amazing "double duty" spreader fits any wagon! Easily attached. Has double drive!

Save a lifetime! Send a postal today. Find out about my 30 day Free Trial—my "One Dollar" installing terms—my amazing long time credit—my low price. Write today.

Wm. Campbell, Pres. Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co.

774 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

\$100 Put it on Your Farm

IMPROVED DEWBERRY Plants!

LUCRETIA A new variety. Looks like the blackberry, but is larger, sweeter, and more productive. Perfectly hardy everywhere, and is not affected by insects or disease.

Showy White Flowers make the vines highly ornamental, when trained over trellis or porch.

Big, Luscious Fruit

Berries averaging an inch and one-half long and an inch in diameter, ripen early in immense clusters. The berries are sweet and juicy, have no hard core, and but a few very fine seeds. A single vine will yield many quarts of choice fruit every season. Bears 1st yr.

6 Sent Free! Postpaid, with instructions for planting, to all who send us only two yearly subscriptions to the Household Magazine at 25c each or given with a one year subscription at 35c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Household, Dept. M-961, Topeka, Kansas

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Wheat 42 Million Bushels

The Kansas board of agriculture issued a report last week on the state's winter wheat, oats, and barley, based on a canvass among 4,000 correspondents Saturday, June 16. The report says that correspondents estimate a probable yield of 42 million bushels of winter wheat in Kansas this year, or an average of 11.8 bushels to the acre on the 3,525,320 acres now reported as left standing. This aggregate of wheat is about 2 million bushels more than the May forecast, and the average acre yield 1.8 bushels higher, while the area left standing is less by about 400,000 acres than reported in April. This year's crop is 58 per cent less than the state's output of last year, and is the smallest since 1896.

With the official returns from assessors received from 90 of the state's 105 counties, it is shown that the area sown to wheat last fall was much more than previous estimates by correspondents had indicated, or a total of approximately 9½ million acres, by far the largest in the history of Kansas. Growers now say that of the area sown nearly 63 per cent was a total failure, as against 55 per cent reported in April. Additional abandoned areas, since April, are reported from the Western counties, many reporting the wheat as practically a total loss; as it is in a number of the North-Central counties. Recent hail storms destroyed much wheat, in the Southwest especially, and hot winds last week in several of the South-Central counties caused damage. Insects have been conspicuous because of their absence. There is less evidence of the Hessian fly this season than for several years. Out of the hundreds of reports

was 6 million bushels, and in 1915 it was 10½ million bushels. The 890,000 acres sown last spring is by far the largest area ever recorded for Kansas. The average acre yield is only fair, however, amounting to 17.9 bushels, conditions being unfavorable in several Central-West and Southwest counties having important acreages. Barley is grown chiefly in Western Kansas, and of the four counties that promise a million bushels or more each, three are Cheyenne, Rawlins and Thomas, in the Northwestern corner of the state. The other county, Sumner, which leads with 1,426,230 bushels, is in the South-Central part.

My Neighbors

Is anybody happier because you passed his way? Does anyone remember that you spoke to him today? This day is almost over and its tolling time is thru; Is there anyone to utter now a kindly word of you?

Did you give a cheerful greeting to the friend who came along? Or a churlish sort of "howdy" and then vanish in the throng? Were you selfish, pure and simple, as you rushed along your way, Or is someone mighty grateful for a deed you did today?

Can you say tonight, in parting with the day that's slipping fast, That you helped a single brother of the many that you passed? Is a single heart rejoicing over what you did or said? Does a man whose hopes were fading now with courage look ahead? —Edgar A. Guest.

Colt Shows Mean Better Horses

The colt shows held in Kansas have done a great deal of good. This is especially true in Jewell county for ex-



Judging Horses at a Colt Show in Jewell County; Friendly Competition Encourages Study and the Production of Better Animals.

received only 37, distributed among 17 counties, 12 of which are in the South-Central part, mention the fly.

In the Eastern half of the state wheat has improved in the last month and generally gives promise of yields better than expected 30 days ago. The higher acre yields are in the Eastern third of the state, south of the Kansas River, Chase leading with 24 bushels. The larger aggregate yields are in the South-Central counties, Sumner taking first rank with 2,950,974 bushels, followed by its neighbor on the west, Harper, with 2,101,788 bushels.

Harvest has begun in the Southern counties under favorable circumstances, and, weather permitting, will progress rapidly northward, as recent warm days have been fast ripening the wheat.

Oats—The prospective yield of oats aggregates 70,354,709 bushels, exceeding the best prior year, 1888, by 16 million bushels, and surpassing the crop of 1916 by 41 million bushels. A record area of 2,225,414 acres was sown last spring, much of it occupying abandoned wheat ground. The promised average acre yield of 31.6 bushels is the highest since 1910. Conditions in the Eastern half of Kansas, where the larger acreages of oats are sown, have been uniformly hospitable for the crop. Brown county reports the highest average yield, 44 bushels, while Cloud is credited with the largest aggregate yield, 2,754,962 bushels, followed by Marshall, Marion and Washington, with 2,457,207, 2,444,844 and 2,397,442 bushels respectively.

Barley—Estimates indicate that the yield of barley may aggregate 18 million bushels. Last year the barley crop

ample, where they have done much to awaken an appreciation of the need for draft animals bred with a definite utility value. The improvement in the quality of the horses of Kansas is a mighty encouraging thing.

Grade Your Grain

No man can afford to sow poor seed wheat, especially this year. Don't plant a single grain that does not run 60 lbs. to the bushel. Grade your wheat on your own farm—it will pay you big. Send today to Watkins Mfg. Co., 240 S. Wichita St., Wichita, Kan. for full particulars of Watkins Grain Grader. It takes out all weed seeds and separates any grain into three grades. You can get one on ten days' trial. Don't fail to look into this.—Advertisement.

Conditional.

"Dearest, do you think you could be happy with a man like me?" "Well, perhaps—if he wasn't too much like you!"

De Mortibus.—Upon the recent death in a Western town of a politician, who, at one time, served his country in a very high legislative place, several newspaper men were collaborating on an obituary notice.

"What shall we say of the former Senator?" asked one of the men. "Oh, just put down that he was always faithful to his trust."

"And," queried a cynical member of the group, "shall we mention the name of the trust?"—Puck.



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If you have the right stuff in you, I will make you a practical, skilled auto-mechanic able to command a salary of \$5 to \$15 a Day.

There never was an opportunity like the present. The war is stripping the country of skilled mechanics. The demand is increasing daily for high-class men. The right kind can get almost any salary. In my school you learn and become expert by actually doing the work. You do all kinds of machine shop repair work—forging, vulcanizing, ring fitting, everything. You have special training in magnets, storage battery, self starter, electrical equipment and every kind of repair and operating work. Nothing is overlooked. If you have it in you, I will turn you out a skilled, high-class auto-mechanic ready to drive and repair anything from a hospital ambulance to a farm tractor.

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Get Good Seed Corn

More of an effort than usual will be given this year to selecting corn from the fields in Kansas. This will help to increase the yields in 1918. While a farmer may not have the time to apply the special methods required for corn breeding, he can profit by a corn breeder's work if he gets some of the best-producing strains which have been bred and then still further improves them by selection. A good seed corn is one adapted to the locality, is grown on the most productive plants of a productive variety, is well-matured and preserved from ripening to planting time in such a way that the full vigor of the seed will be retained.

Careful experiments have shown that varieties which produced most in one region were among the poorest producers in a neighboring state; that ears from high-yielding plants repeatedly produce more than other ears, apparently as good, from plants where the productivity of the parent stalks was not considered; and that corn preserved carefully produces much more than corn held haphazard in a crib, even tho both lots germinate equally well.

At corn ripening time it pays to drop all other tasks and select an abundance of seed corn. The process is too important to make it a side line during husking. Besides, the only proper way to select seed corn is from the stalks as they stand, as soon as the corn is ripe, and before the first hard freeze.

In gathering this corn a farmer who is wise will play no favorites but will put into his seed-picking bag the husked ears from stalks that have produced the most corn without having any special advantages such as plenty of space, moisture and fertility. Large ears on stalks that stand alone with a lot of space around them may be due to that space alone, and in competition the next year such ears may not be able to deliver. The corn that has done well despite crowding probably will do it again, and the claim to kingship must rest on the ingrained ability of the plant to keep on yielding heavily of sound, dry, shelled corn.

Date plants with ears that are still heavy with sap should not be taken. All other things being equal, earliness in maturing is one of the most desirable qualities. Also, other things being equal, short, thick stalks with ears not too high are not easily broken down or blown over, and are generally more productive than tall, slender ones. Blood will tell; there are desirable strains of corn, as well as of beasts and of men. For example, the tendency for corn to produce suckers is hereditary. Seed from suckerless stalks may produce some suckers, but seed from stalks with suckers will be sure to go on producing other stalks of the same kind.

Immediately after the seed is gathered it is stored in a dry place, where there is plenty of air circulation, and placed so the ears do not touch one another. This is the only safe way, no matter how dry the corn and the weather seemed to be when the seed was gathered. Some good farmers suspend the ears on strings of binder twine, each ear tied about the middle, the strings hung at 1-foot intervals in an open shed or loft. Others cut electrically welded or woven wire fencing so the upright wires are used for hangers; and the transverse wires bent upward and stuck into the butt ends of the cobs support the individual ears. Permanent racks may be made of slats of wood in a frame, but in these the ears are in contact with the wood along the rows on which they rest, while with the wire rack there is

a free circulation of air on all sides.

After the corn is dried fully it may either be left in the racks or put in mouse-proof boxes, barrels, or wire-mesh crates, and kept in a dry place so it will not absorb moisture.

Don't Sell Breeding Animals

"Don't sell your breeding animals unless you can replace them immediately with better ones," is the message the U. S. Department of Agriculture is sending to farmers and stockmen everywhere. "Don't let the temptation of high prices, now being offered for livestock or undue fear of the prices asked for many popular feeds mislead you into selling a cow or sow that will drop

Don't Sell Breeding Animals.

Maintain and increase breeding herds.
Feed cheap roughages.
Feed livestock as little human food as possible.

the golden calf or litters. Such near-sighted profit-taking or lack of courage, if widespread, would strike at the foundation of the country's livestock industry and cripple it for years. As there is a shortage of meat animals throughout the world, we cannot hope to import new breeding stock to replace those we foolishly have killed off. Our own breeding animals, therefore, must be regarded as the seed essential to the domestic meat supply of the nation.

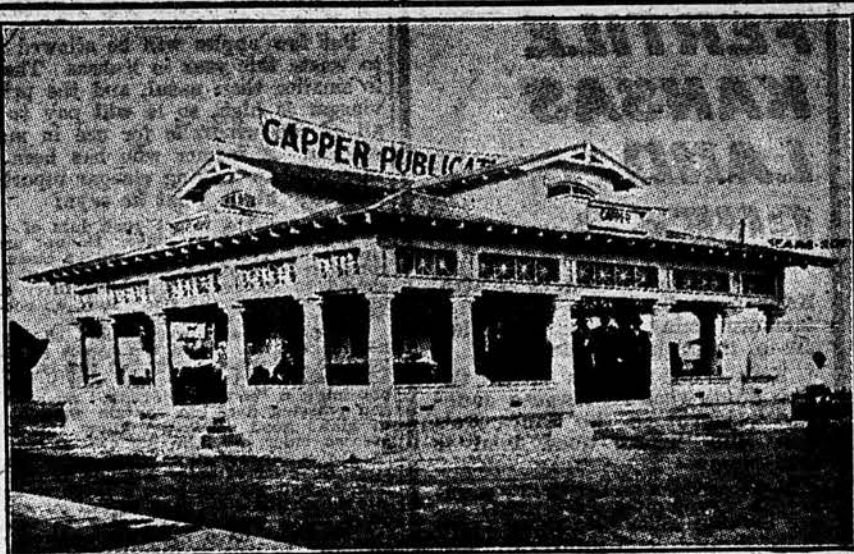
"Feeds not available or needed for human consumption should be used as largely as possible in feeding livestock. By feeding straw or corn stover, especially for wintering mature stockers and breeding animals, farmers will make the best possible use of these roughages. In this way a large proportion of the straw and stover ordinarily burned or wasted can be turned into meat and milk. Grain sorghums, wherever they are available, should be fed to release corn for human uses. Grain, where fed, should be used as economically as possible.

"Every animal should be a factory for turning into food all material inedible for human beings. This will necessitate changes in many feeding formulas; stockmen are urged to apply at once to the U. S. Department of Agriculture or their state agricultural colleges for information as to the most effective and economical methods of feeding livestock under existing emergency conditions."

If the day looks kinder gloomy,
And your chances kinder slim,
If the situation's puzzlin'
And the prospect's awful grim,
And perplexities keep passin'
Till all hope is nearly gone,
Just bristle up and grit your teeth,
And keep on keepin' on.

"The Winning of the West"

In the developing of Kansas and the other states in the Middle West the settlers went thru many things that would be called hardships today. The houses and the implements they had to work with were crude, based on the modern measurements, and many hardships were endured. But even at that life was happy, for the farmers in the new land had a vision of the big things they were going to do.



The Copper Pavilion at the Kansas State Fair Grounds

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Readers and friends of the Farmers Mail and Breeze attending the Big Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson are cordially invited to make their headquarters at the Copper Pavilion in the center of the fair grounds. Remember the time and place.

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze
Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas



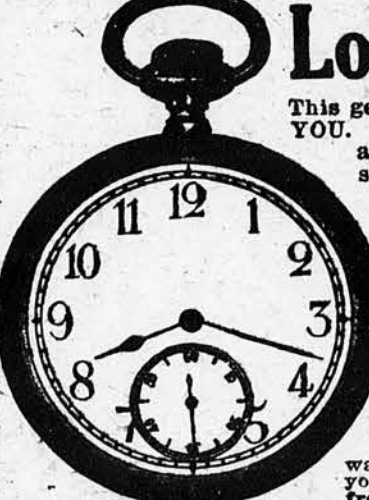
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I want to give every reader of this paper one of these fine signet rings FREE and POSTPAID, just for doing a little easy and pleasant work, which you can do in an hour or two—selling only 4 packages of high grade Patriotic Post Cards on my big liberal,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

A. J. KELLY, Mgr.,
814-Cupper Bldg. Topeka, Kansas.

Vinegar from the Apples

But few apples will be allowed to go to waste this year in Kansas. The crop is smaller than usual, and the price of vinegar is high, so it will pay to save all of the windfalls for use in making vinegar. A farmer who has been very successful in making vinegar reports his method; this is what he says:

When possible, select such lots of apples as contain the most sugar. Do not use unripe fruit. The apples should be clean. All rotten fruit, moldy grass, sticks and leaves should be removed. Wash the dirty apples but do not wash the clean ones, as you may wash away too much of the yeast.

The grinder and press should be clean, if not make it so. Grind the apples as fine as possible and press slowly but firmly. Do not add water to the pomace with a view of obtaining a "second pressing," as such second pressing does not contain enough sugar to make good vinegar. Allow the freshly pressed cider to stand for one or two days so the sediment may settle out. When a large quantity of cider is made at one time it is a good plan to have a large receptacle into which the cider may be run for settling. On a small scale barrels may be used for the purpose. Keep the cider covered while settling. As soon as the cider is clear it is ready for the fermenting barrels.

All barrels should be thoroughly cleaned with warm water and rinsed with scalding hot water. Use plenty of water. Do not sulfur them. Do not use barrels which have contained paint, oils, turpentine, wood or denatured alcohol, as it is impossible to clean them.

Place the clean barrels in the cellar or other places selected for the purpose and fill about three-quarters full of the settled cider. Do not add sugar, water, or any other substance. Do not add "mother" or vinegar at this time.

The bungholes should not be closed, but should be covered loosely with a double thickness of cheese cloth tacked in place. If the cider is made during a period of warm fall weather there will be no difficulty experienced by the failure of fermentation to start promptly. On the other hand, if the cider is cold at the time it is placed in the barrels to ferment, a starter should be added to start the fermentation.

The starter may be made by withdrawing about 3 gallons of the cider from the barrel and warming this portion to a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees F., and then keeping it in a warm room protected from dust and dirt, until active fermentation has

vinegar of standard strength and of good quality. It is true that some of the details of the method may be disregarded, but the quality of the product may suffer as a result. As a table vinegar, a good farm-made product is second to none—and vinegar of good quality will command a quality price.

Things You Ought to Know

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

A Large Use of Road Drags

Road drags are being used to a larger extent in Kansas every year. The rapid increase in the use of motor cars has had much to do with this—and there now are 114,000 owners of cars in Kansas. By the use of a drag the roads can be kept in good condition easily and cheaply.



A Good Roads Enthusiast at 2 Years With a Belief in the Value of the Work that can be Done by a Drag.

This helps greatly in lowering the hauling costs, and in making the rural conditions more satisfactory.

Corn Needs More Warm Weather

Nemaha County—Corn has made good progress the last three weeks and conditions are favorable for rapid maturity. Pastures the best this season. Stock doing well.—C. W. Ridgeway, Sept. 6.

Harvey County—Farmers haying this week and all available help used for threshing. Help very scarce. Wheat \$2.02; corn \$1.70; butter 30c to 44c; eggs 34c; hens 17c; springs 20c; flour \$2.80; bran \$1.90.—H. W. Prouty, Sept. 8.

Rawlins County—Farmers preparing ground for wheat. Rain badly needed. Feed will be scarce especially in southern part of the county. Lots of wheat yet to be threshed. Cattle doing well, hogs scarce.—J. S. Skolout, Sept. 7.

Osborne County—Still dry and hot with slight showers. Putting up feed and preparing ground for wheat seeding order of the day. Some farmers going to wait for a good rain before sowing wheat. Many pasturing corn fields. Wheat \$2.40.—W. F. Arnold, Sept. 8.

Linn County—Our county fair this year was a grand success, the largest crowd attended in years. Late rains have greatly benefited corn and kafir. Ground in splendid condition for fall seeding and a great deal of wheat and rye being sown.—A. M. Markley, Sept. 8.

Lane County—Rains since last report have insured plenty of feed and good pasture. Farmers have most of their wheat ground ready. Stock doing fine, but flies bad. Little corn in small patches. Cream 41c; eggs 32c; hens 11c; wheat \$2.65; rye \$2.15.—F. W. Perrigo, Sept. 8.

Pottawatomie County—Corn growing nicely since the rains, but filling unevenly. Some is in early milk stage and other fields beginning to show dent. Upland corn will not average more than 18 bushels. Potatoes a fair crop and some rye being sown. Rough feed will be scarce.—S. L. Knapp, Sept. 7.

Marshall County—Timely rains have improved corn crop beyond expectations and this county now will harvest a big crop. Alfalfa crop was badly scalded by the hot

sun and shed leaves so badly it will be light. Ground in fine condition for wheat seeding. Prairie hay being put up.—C. A. Kjellberg, Sept. 8.

Pawnee County—Have had no rain to speak of for two weeks and corn and feed suffering again. Flies eating up stock. Pastures are good. Eggs and butter scarce and high. Wheat sowing has not begun. Farm labor scarce. Butter 40c; eggs 35c; cream 43c; wheat \$3; oats 90c.—C. E. Chesterman, Sept. 8.

Coffey County—Warm weather is pushing the kafir heads out and filling up the corn husks. Corn is late but soon will be out of the way of frost. Prairie hay not up yet and not much fruit in the country. Pastures good, but flies bad on stock. A few public sales and everything sells high.—A. T. Stewart, Sept. 8.

Crawford County—The past week has been warm and dry which has greatly benefited corn and kafir. Wheat plowing nearly finished and the ground being worked. Stock thrashing going nicely and a fine quality of grain reported. Corn will be a short crop, but considerable will be out for fodder.—H. F. Painter, Sept. 8.

Many Uses for the Tractor

We have used our 30-60 tractor for seven years and in that time have learned a number of important things about tractors and tractor farming. The traction engine is not a machine for anybody and everybody. Nor is it adapted to every farm. The man who wants to operate a tractor must have a little more mechanical ability than is found in the ordinary farmer without experience. Nowadays, however, farmers are acquiring more mechanical knowledge on account of the great number of motor cars and gasoline engines in use.

The tractor operator should stop his machine as soon as something begins to knock, pound, squeak, or grind. Any unusual noise indicates that something is wrong. The trouble should be located and remedied at once to avoid expensive repairs. The operator should be able to replace and adjust all repairs. He should know how to rehabit bearings, and how to key pinions and fly-wheels to shafts properly. Some knowledge about ignition systems also comes in handy once in a while.

Tractors are not profitably adapted at present to hilly land. I would not like to use a tractor on land that has more than a 10 per cent grade in several places. Sandy soil is hard on tractors. Usually the land adjacent to roads that are rather sandy for cars will be found rather sandy for a tractor. In soft, swampy places these machines are practically helpless. Stony land is not very well adapted to tractor farming. Triangular fields are a nuisance to be worked with an engine. The fields should be round, square, oblong, or rectangular.

If a man has six horses for a 160-acre farm, he probably can eliminate two of them with a tractor. It is almost necessary to have four horses on a farm of this size for work which the tractor at present cannot do satisfactorily, such as cutting grass, operating sweep and stacker, hauling manure. However, if only two horses can be eliminated the saving will be considerable. It takes \$100 to \$125 a year to feed one horse and \$200 worth of oil and grease fed to a tractor will plow 400 acres easily. Furthermore, when not in use, the tractor needs only a small, cheap shed, while horses need daily care and feed and they must or should have a comfortable, well built barn with hay mow above.

For a quarter section farm the three-plow tractor is ample in size. This work takes about a 25 or 30-horsepower engine. We use our tractor for plowing, and for disking, drilling, and harrowing at one operation.

Before buying a tractor a man should be very careful in making a final selection. The machine should be made by an old reliable company so that he can get repairs promptly when needed. This is very important. The gears and the engine proper should be lubricated automatically. Gears on tractors are better than chains because they last longer and are more reliable. All moving parts should be enclosed as much as possible to keep out dust and dirt. The engine should be able to burn kerosene successfully but economy in the use of fuel is not so important as reliability. A tractor ought to go and keep going the whole day without much tinkering. In a standard tractor the average annual cost for repairs should not be more than 4 or 5 per cent of the cost price when the machine is used 40 or 50 days a year.

A. H. Brockman.

Don't make the calf go without water because it has had milk.

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

What Motor Cars Have Done

BY JOHN N. WILLYS
President, the Willys-Overland Co.

We give great credit to the influence of the railroads, the telephone, the telegraph, the wireless, electricity and other inventions of comparatively recent years, but there seems to be a class of people averse to giving the automobile its just deserts. Starting out as a luxury, a rich man's toy, the automobile has come to be an actual necessity, an essential part of our lives. An automobile cannot in justice be called a pleasure car any longer; it is a vital, economic factor in the existing order of things.

Think of the businesses the motor car has built up! It has enlarged the delivery capacity of the corner grocery, the butcher shop and the bakery, not to mention that of the big department stores, so that today a store's activities are not confined to its immediate neighborhood. Salesmen in all lines, whether wholesale or retail, have increased their efficiency and their salaries from 50 to 100 per cent by the use of motor cars. The doctor now visits twice the number of patients and can go many times as speedily on emergency calls. Fire and police departments have rendered their equipment more efficient by motorizing them.

The farmer, too, has felt the influence of the automobile. A motor car brings his produce to town in fresher condition, enabling him to command a better price for a superior product.

It helps him make his trips to town more quickly, giving him more time in the field, and consequently greater and better crops, yet more leisure when his day's work is done.

Property values have increased four and five hundredfold. City and country have been brought closer together. Today, the former city dweller resides in the country, several miles away from the city's grime and congestion, where an automobile enables him to enjoy simultaneously the advantages of life in the city and in the country.

The health of the people has been benefited. Motor cars get people out into the open. Automobile rides are recommended by physicians for convalescents. Automobile tours, long or short, are now comparatively inexpensive ways to enjoy a holiday or an extended vacation.

The part of the motor car in the grim business of war must also be considered—a business which we must now confront fairly and squarely. Had it not been for the automobiles that the French government commandeered to rush its troops against the invading Germans, the battle of the Marne might have had a different outcome. Paris might have been taken and the entire complexion of the world war might have been changed with the possibility of gravest danger for our national existence.

Newspaper reports from the battle fronts tell us that motor transports have been an important factor in moving men and ammunitions from one point to another. More motor equipment may be a big factor in deciding this war.

More motor equipment in our business and in our homes is also going to increase the efficiency of those remaining at home. Now is the time when we must arrange to do double duty. We will have to take care of our own work and the work of our neighbor who has gone to the front. Motor cars are helping us to do this. An automobile enables us to make twice as many calls

and to see twice as many persons as before; it enables us to get to and from our work more quickly, giving us time to cultivate truck gardens and small farms either in our backyards or on small suburban lots that are not ready for building purpose. There are countless ways in which nearly every individual can use a car to advantage.

Practically every sphere in life, practically every existing condition has been touched by the influence of this in-

Guarding the Producer

The government hasn't acted on Mr. Armour's suggestion to fix the price of packers' products. It is not likely to. It understands that in present circumstances this amounts to a request to have the government fix the price the packers would pay the stock-raiser and farmer. At the present time a pound of beef put on a steer brings 60 cents in the market and costs the producer \$1.40. These figures are not guesswork, they are the result of careful calculation by F. E. Strahan, president of the Northeast Nebraska Livestock Breeders' and Shippers' association. What the public needs to know is that the producer has not profited by the inflated prices, nor even by the high prices, values invariably go up 50 per cent when any product leaves his hands. The food gamblers boost them much higher. Implements, labor, seed and all farm supplies are soaring. Unless the producer is guaranteed an adequate reward for his labor this year of all years, he will be tied hand and foot and production will stop. The Department of Agriculture knows that and is not going to let the producer suffer.

dust, until today the motor car has come to play as big a part in our existence as the railroad, electricity, the telephone, the telegraph and the other wonderful inventions of our time.

Because

Because some men in khaki coats
Are marching out to war,
Beneath a torn old flag that floats
As proudly as before;
Because they will not stop or stay,
But march with eager tread,
A little baby far away
Sleeps safely in her bed.
Because some grim, gray sentinels
Stand always silently,
Where each dull shadow falls and swells
Upon a restless sea;
Because their lonely watch they keep
With keen and watchful eyes,
A little child may safely sleep
Until the sun shall rise.
Because some swift and shadowy —
Hold a patient guard on high,
Like birds or sails or shielding wings
Against a stormy sky;
Because a strange light spreads and sweeps
Across a darkened way,
A little baby softly sleeps,
Until the dawn of day.
—Montgomery Advertiser.

Progress at Runnymede

An excellent community center has been established at Runnymede, in Harper county. The building was dedicated recently. It was built at a cost of about \$3,000, and it is believed that it will have a most beneficial effect in establishing a better community life.

The acreage of Sweet clover in Kansas is increasing rapidly.

Join The Capper Dish Club And Receive A Dinner Set Free



As long as the world goes on every woman will love pretty dishes—not the kind you see every day, but the exquisite, ultra fashionable kind; the pure white decorated with a cluster of beautiful wood violets surrounded by green foliage such as we offer you herewith. We have hunted a long time and have searched the country over to find a set of dishes that we could offer the lady readers of this paper as something so far above the ordinary that all other dish offers would pale by comparison. Here is a set of dishes that you will be proud to put on the table when "company comes." The set consists of six plates, six cups, six saucers, six fruit dishes, six individual butter dishes and one large meat platter.

Selected For Its Exquisite Decorations

We selected this design on account of its delicate coloring, the exquisite decorations. When you entertain friends and they see your lovely table service, you will find them loud in their praise of the excellent taste you have shown by selecting this set. Join the Capper Dish Club and get this beautiful dinner set, full size for family use, free.

31
Pieces
Freight Prepaid

How to Join The Capper Dish Club

We are very anxious that you join our Dish Club. We have given away hundreds of these dinner sets and they have made many friends for us. Now it is your turn to get one free. Write your name and address on the coupon below, mail it to us and we will immediately send you an assortment of beautiful patriotic post cards so that you can show them to your friends and give them in connection with a special offer. As soon as you mail the coupon to us we will send you the supply of patriotic post cards without any money in advance and full particulars of our "easy for you" plan. You will be surprised to know how easy it is for you to get a Dinner Set.

Mail the coupon today as this offer may not appear again.

CAPPER'S DISH CLUB, TOPEKA, KAN.

CAPPER'S DISH CLUB, DEPT. 31, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Gentlemen—I want to get a 31 Piece Dinner Set free by your special plan. Please send me the assortment of Patriotic Post Cards and the particulars of your offer.

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The World's Funniest Fun Book FREE

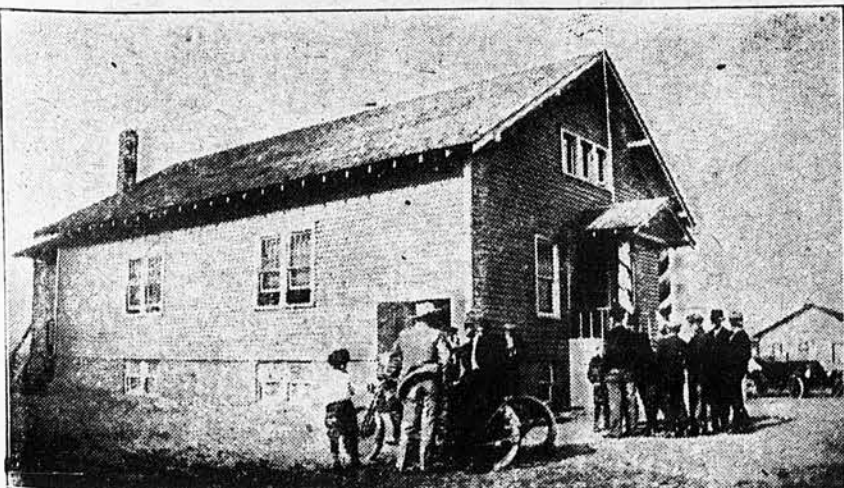
You will laugh, you will scream at THE BLUNDERS OF A BASHFUL MAN as told in the world's champion funny book. It banishes care and by its laughter, compelling mirth and irresistible humor rejuvenates the whole body. In this screamingly funny volume the reader follows with rapt attention and hilarious delight the mishaps, mortifications, confusions and agonizing mental and physical distresses of a self-conscious bashful young man, and ludicrous predicaments, that convulse the reader with laughter, causing him to hold both sides for fear of exploding from an excess of uproarious merriment.

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CAPPER'S WEEKLY, DEPT. F.B. 31, TOPEKA, KANSAS



When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze



This Building, Which Cost \$3,000, Will Aid in Establishing a Better Country Life in the Community Around Runnymede.

The Pigs are Lame

Will you please tell me what is wrong with my pigs? They are lame, some in the hind legs, and some in the front legs.
Madison, Kan. W. C. D.

It frequently is very difficult to state the exact cause of paralysis of the hind parts in hogs. In some forms of hog cholera paralysis is one of the first symptoms. You would, of course, expect the young pigs to be affected first as older ones are more or less resistant to the condition. To determine this point I would suggest that you have a post-mortem conducted on one of the animals, that has been affected for the longest time, by a competent graduate veterinarian.

Paralysis also may be caused by tuberculosis of the spinal cord, which causes pressure on the spinal cord, resulting in loss of control of the hind limbs. There is no cure for this condition, and it may be positively diagnosed by using the intradermal tuberculin test on the animal's ear.

On the other hand there is a disease known as "ricketts," a bone disease in which there is a deficiency of lime salts, causing a softening of the bones to which young pigs are very susceptible, which also causes paralysis of the hind parts. Treatment of this latter condition consists in giving a nourishing diet and at the same time administering a teaspoonful of Fowler's solution for every 100 pounds weight once daily.

If the Fowler's solution does not produce results in the course of a week or two you might try the following combination:

Calcium phosphate 1 dram.
Fluid extract of nuxvomica 20 drops.
Cod liver oil 2 drams.

This mixture is sufficient for 100 pounds weight.

In still other cases weakness of the hind parts may be caused by the presence of a small worm in the kidneys or in the fat surrounding the kidneys. There is no known cure for this condition, but it may be prevented by changing the hogs from one pasture to another quite frequently, being sure that the pastures are dry and not low or swampy. The hogs that are affected seldom recover, tho they remain otherwise quite healthy.

A very extensive investigation regarding the nature of this disease recently conducted has demonstrated that in the large majority of cases, pigs affected with paralysis of the hind parts have a broken down or degenerated condition of the nerves that supply the muscles of the hind limb with motor innervation. While it is possible that this is not always the case, still on account of the fact that it was so universally found, we are forced to come to the conclusion that paralysis of the hind parts in pigs is in most instances incurable. The cause of this breaking down of the nervous system is not known and, therefore, intelligent curative treatment cannot be recommended. Preventive treatment is also somewhat vague, but the recommendations are to separate the diseased from the healthy pigs, to disinfect all quarters, and to avoid using affected pigs or pigs related closely to them for breeding purposes, as there is some chance that the condition may be a hereditary one.

Finally, it is said that paralysis of the hind parts may be due to an excessive corn diet. If you are feeding your pigs a diet of this nature, I would suggest that you change it to some other diet.
Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

K. S. A. C.

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SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL ABOUT Patents and their Costs." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 734 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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FOR FINE DARK DECOY DUCKS, WHITE M. Johnson, Wellford, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.25. Jesse Meadow, Poo, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA HENS FOR SALE, \$2.00 each. Elmer Hoyt, Chapman, Kan., R. 2.

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE PULLETS, chicks, and fancy pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

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FREE RANGE, ONE KIND ONLY, ROSE Comb White Leghorn spring cockerels, \$1.50-\$1.25. Ray Shepherd, Aurora, Kan.

LEGHORN, WHITE, ALSO BUFF COCKERELS, 4 mo., 75c. 5 mo., \$1.00. Select individuals. W. J. Farley, Independence, Kan.

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

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BUFF, WHITE, BLACK, COCHIN BANTAMS at \$3, \$4.00, \$5.00 per pair. Order direct from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. Krum, Stafford, Kansas.

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FOR SALE—80 WESTERN EWES. C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.

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

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FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ram, lambs and yearlings. W. T. Hammond, Fortis, Kansas.

WANTED REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL calf. Description and price first letter. T. L. McWilliams, Girard, Kan.

MULES—SEVEN 2 YEAR OLDS, THREE suckers, twelve mares, eight colts. Bargain prices. Frank Loomis, Alton, Kan. Osborne Co.

ONE REGISTERED RED POLLED BULL. Have used him 3 years, must change. A bargain for someone. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan., R. R. No. 5.

MILK STOCK "BILLY" GOAT FOR SALE. % Loggenberry, has the Loggenberry mark, a hornless, a fine animal, coming 3. Also a this year's male kid. Geo. A. Elliott, Spearville, Kan.

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

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

RAISE A HIGH GRADE BABY COW. FINE helpers or bulls—small enough to express cheaply; big enough to raise without milk. Holsteins—Shorthorns—Guernseys—Jerseys and others. \$30.00 to \$50.00 each crated. Better than buying weak little calves cheaper. Minnesota Calf Nursery, So. St. Paul, Minn.

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

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CROSSED COON AND FOX HOUND PUPPIES three months old. \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Erickson, Westmoreland, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—SEED WHEAT \$2 BU. SEND for sample. Ben Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

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

SEED WHEAT PURE TURKEY. PRICE \$2.50 per bu., sacks free. Geo. E. Dawson, Clements, Chase Co., Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE FULTZ WHEAT SEED, re-cleaned. Nothing but pure seed. \$3.00 bushel. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

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

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

TREES—PLANT THIS FALL—NEVER A better time—Save money, see our terms—Write today for Fruit Book and information free—about growing fruits. Buy direct. It pays—Headquarters for well selected seeds—Box No. 4, Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Wichita, Kansas.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

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

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

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

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

FARMS WANTED.

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

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IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARM FOR SALE. For particulars write Box 12, Allison, Colorado.

160 A. LAYS FINE, FOUR MILES FROM town. Good buildings. Price \$8,000. Jno. Myers, Neosho Falls, Kan.

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

80 ACRE FARM FOR SALE. 35 ACRES broke alfalfa seed and pasture. Mrs. Carey-Palmer, owner, R. No. 3, Burlingame, Kan.

OWNER OFFERS DIRECT COZY RANCH in prosperous Southwest Kansas, land of opportunity. Generous terms. Write "South-west," care Mail and Breeze, Topeka.

WELL IMPROVED OZARK HOME FOR sale at a bargain if taken soon. Reason for sale—all health. 100 acres. Price \$5,000.00. L. N. La Bonte, Mountain View, Howell Co., Mo.

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

80 ACRES FARM, WELL IMPROVED, 5 miles north of Bird City, Kansas, with crop 37 acres corn averaging 20 bushels and 2 acres potatoes, \$1700. John Mark, Owner, Bird City, Kansas.

640 ACRES VERY FINEST LAND, ONE and half miles new railroad, southwest from Dodge City, Kan., to trade for good stock merchandise or live stock. M. W. Peterson, Jetmore, Kansas.

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

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

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CASE 20-4-OIL TRACTOR AND 10 DISK plow all in good shape. Clyde Grantham, Luray, Kan.

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

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AGENTS, A ONE CENT POST CARD WILL put you in touch with an \$80 a week proposition selling Aluminum Utensils and Specialties direct to the consumer. Don't let one cent stand between you and prosperity. Div. B. H. P., American Aluminum Mfg. Co., Lemont, Ill.

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

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BRICK HOTEL IN TOPEKA FOR RENT 33 rooms, modern, well located close in Gillett and Gillett, Topeka.

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Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance or change of address and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office 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.

200 A., imp. 110 bottom, bal. pasture, 2 mi. town. \$15,000. S.L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

WESTERN KAN. LAND. Farm and ranch lands. \$5 to \$25 a. J. E. Bennett, Dodge City, Kan.

NORTHEAST Kansas Land for sale. None better anywhere. H. E. Gordon, German town, Kan.

WRITE Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan. for their large list of productive farm and pasture lands in Southwest Kansas.

320 ACRES, IMPROVED, 3 miles town. 160 a. cult., bal. pasture, all tillable. \$27.50 per acre. H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.

60 ACRE HOME for sale, \$3500. \$1500 down, balance in 7 years at 6%. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

THREE SNAPS: 2 fine improved 80s and 160 close in; \$50 to \$80 per a. Easy terms. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

RANCH, 1200 A., 1 mile out, improved. 300 bottom in alfalfa. \$20, easy terms. No trade. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

LANE COUNTY, 480 acres, 5 miles Dighton; all good land. Price \$15 an acre. Other bargains. Get list. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

320 A. IMPROVED. Well located. \$3500. 1066 a. alfalfa and hay meadow. \$25 per a. Burton & Son, Syracuse, Kansas.

800 ACRE STOCK RANCH, Wichita Co., Kan. Lots of good range adjoining. \$8.50 a. E. Sowers, Leoti, Kansas.

COFFEY COUNTY hay, pasture and improved farm land from \$30 to \$75 an acre. Write me what you want. C. N. Phillips, Gridley, Kansas.

320 ACRE STOCK RANCH, 80 acres broke, bal. blue stem pasture; living water, fair improvements. Price \$30 per a. for short time. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

3600 ACRE RANCH, Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

160 ACRES, choice location, 4 miles town; all first and second bottom; 6 rooms; good barn; good water, alfalfa. \$62.50 per a. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

640 ACRES, 5 MILES SCOTT CITY. Well improved. 300 acres cultivated, sown to wheat. Price \$27.50 an acre. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

BARGAIN. 414 A. 4 MI. GARFIELD, Pawnee Co. Improved. \$6000 cash, \$11,000 back on crop payments; half each year, 6%. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

320 A., imps. \$1600; 120 a. cult., bal. pasture. Phone and school. \$3,300. 640 a. smooth wheat land \$8.50 per acre. 160 acres up, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per acre. Western Kansas Land Co., Leoti, Kan.

WHEAT AND STOCK FARM. 363 a. good land, improved. 1/2 grass; orchard, nice surroundings. 3 1/2 mi. town. \$40 a. Easy terms. Best bargain in this county. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

NORTHEAST KANSAS FARM BARGAIN. Choice 170 a. stock and grain farm, belongs to heirs. Anxious to sell. Splendid description, showing cut of buildings. Abundance good water, blue grass, alfalfa, corn land. Possession at an early date if wanted. Write for description of this or any size farm wanted. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

ACRES 160, located two miles of Ottawa, Kansas; 56 miles of Kansas City; on Main line of Santa Fe; all good laying, tillable land; good improvements; plenty water. Located on Santa Fe Trail; oiled road; 40 acres of blue-grass pasture; 10 acres of alfalfa; 40 acres of oats; the rest in corn. Price \$90.00 per acre; good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 Acres for \$2500
Near Wellington; valley land; good bldgs.; 25 alfalfa, 40 past., bal. cult.; only \$2500 cash, bal. \$100 to \$200 yearly. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

A Fine Wheat Farm 320 acres, Rush County, Kansas, fair improvements; 230 acres cultivated; all fenced. Best wheat half section in the county. Price \$12,500. Terms. Schutte & Newman, La Crosse, Kansas.

Lane County
Write me for prices on farms and ranches, wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

NESS COUNTY
Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

WHEAT MEANS MONEY
Here is your chance to get 160 acres in Rush County, Kan. Wheat land all ready for sowing; rented, share to purchaser. Price \$4400. Terms. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 30 acres or more. E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

1920 ACRES, LANE COUNTY. Highly improved; 750 a. cult. bottom land; living water. Good alfalfa land, timber. 1 1/2 mile town. \$25.00 per acre. Good terms. F. C. Watkins, Ness City, Kansas.

WHEAT LAND. Take a tip, buy it now. 160, all cultivated, \$2,650 cash. 320 at \$5,500. Other bargains. Send for list. Buy now. Buxton & Rutherford, Ute, Ness Co., Kan.

CHASE COUNTY FARM. 315 acres, 2 miles town on Santa Fe. 160 acres first bottom, no overflow. Fine timber feed lot. 140 acres bluestem pasture. Fair improvements. Close to school; daily mail, telephone. \$24,000; liberal terms. J. E. Beecock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

60 ACRES 1 MILE S. E. MORAN, KAN. 20 a. in orchard and small fruit; 40 acres in corn. Good 7 room house, good barn and outbuildings. Fenced hog tight. An ideal little farm. Write for terms. D. A. Spafford, Moran, Kan.

FOR SALE: 280 ACRE FARM. 140 a. cult., 60 hay, 80 pasture; 6 room house; barn and silo. Creek, wells and cistern. 1/2 mile to school. 3 miles town. LaBette County. \$40 a. 1/2 cash. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kansas.

TEXAS
100,000 ACRES, IN 200 TRACTS. In Texas North Panhandle, the coming stock-farming country. Sell your high priced lands and buy ten times as much rich virgin soil for the same money. Good terms. R. C. Shindler, Dalhart, Texas.

WHEAT LANDS. 36,000 acres on sale, South Plains of Texas, near town on Santa Fe Railway. Shallow water, proved stock farming country. \$20 to \$30 per acre. Easier terms than those of Farm Loan Banks. Address P. E. Boesen, Sudan, Texas.

NEW MEXICO
ANY SIZE FARM sold on ten years' time. Located in the real heart of the West, and in the actual bread-pan of the United States. Grain, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, dairying, poultry and prosperity. Write W. W. White, Clovis, N. M.

COLORADO
OUR FARMS NEED YOU
We own more than 10,000 acres of rich irrigated lands located from one to four miles from the towns of Crowley, Ordway, and Sugar City, Colorado.

These Farms Are For Sale--But
if you are a renter and unable to make a cash payment, in addition to improving and preparing your lands for crops, then The Twin Lakes Land & Water Company will sell you an irrigated farm without a cash payment and allow you credit on your purchase price for plowing your land for immediate crops. But you must improve and farm the land. The Twin Lakes Land & Water Company, Pueblo, Colorado.

FOR SALE
An excellent grain and stock farm, 3 miles from Vinita, N. E. Oklahoma. 640 acres, no waste land, no overflow, two extra good sets of buildings nearly new. Will sell 200 or 400 acres or entire farm. Very small cash payment. Easy terms. Address owner, W. M. Mercer, 88 Fox St., Aurora, Ill.

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

ARKANSAS
WRITE for list. Stock, dairy and fruit farms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.
FOR \$350, 40 a. 1 1/2 mi. out; improved. 2 springs. Arkansas Inv. Co., Leslie, Ark.
100,000 acres, farm and ranch lands cheap. Free map. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.
160 A. RICH BOTTOM land, 15 a. cleared. \$10 a. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.
5,000 A. RICH bottom land in tracts to suit. Well located, don't overflow. \$15 to \$25. Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.
NOW IS THE TIME to buy land in Benton Co., Ark. 80 acres modern, \$2400. Peck & Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

80 A. 3 MI. R. E. STATION; 50 a. cult. Good improvements; good water and orchard. \$2,000. Terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

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

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

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

OKLAHOMA
LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

BARGAIN. 160 ACRES. 90 in cultivation. 1 mile from Odessa, Okla. Write to Fred A. Shulk, Odessa, Okla.

Oklahoma Lands For bargains in wheat, corn and alfalfa lands, write to P. F. Lau, Perry, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

80 A. 6 MI. McALESTER, city 15,000. 50 a. cult., mostly dry, black bottom land. All fenced. Some improvements. Corn now on farm will make 40 bu. per a. \$21 an a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

MISSOURI
FOR SOUTHEAST Missouri farms, write M. Leers, Neelyville, Missouri.

IMPROVED 160 a. 3 mi. town; 50 a. valley. Price \$3600. Carlisle, Willow Springs, Mo.

GOOD CROPS here: 40 a. valley farm \$1000. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

GOOD Missouri farms. Write for prices and descriptions. Andy Steward, Flemington, Mo.

ATTENTION! Farmers. If you want to buy a home in Southwest Missouri, write Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

FOR STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS Southwest Missouri and bumper crop, write Wm. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE--\$5.00 down, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

FOR SALE. 360 acres, Bates County, Missouri; well improved. Price \$50 per acre. Terms. No trade. Address W. H. Beach, 315 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS. Where corn is king, no better grain and blue grass section. Excellent schools and colleges. Healthful climate. Farms described and priced. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Box 1, Fulton, Mo.

OZARK FARMS. 160 acres, 4 miles railroad. All fenced. 60 a. in cult., bal. timber; five room house, barn, 3 good springs. Price \$2400. Terms. Other bargains. Write for list. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

Blue Grass Ranch 700 Acres
50 miles from Kansas City, near modern town. 480 acres grass, all tillable. Everlasting water. Good fence and improvements. Price \$60. We offer other bargains. Parish Investment Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

SALE OR EXCHANGE
TRADES EVERYWHERE, book free. See us before buying. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

KANSAS wheat lands for sale or exchange. V. E. West, Dighton, Lane County, Kansas.

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

OZARKS OF MO., farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

I HAVE 10 HEAD CHEAP HORSES, wagon and harness to trade for western land. Box 282, Spearville, Kan.

FOR illustrated booklet of good land in southeastern Kansas for sale or trade write Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

WE SELL and exchange land and merchandise in all parts of the United States. Evans & LaRue, Humansville, Mo.

"YER GOT ANYTHING TER SWAP?" We are back in the game. Send your exchanges. Williams Realty Co., Severy, Kan.

80 ACRES good smooth wheat land; light improvements. 4 miles town. \$4,500; \$3,200, 5 1/2%. Cash or cattle for equity. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

60 ACRES, IMPROVED; 4 mi. N. E. Siloam Springs. All tillable. 700 apple, 50 pear, 100 peach, 50 cherry trees. \$5,000.00. Merchandise or clear residence. E. J. Jasper, Council Grove, Kan.

TRADES Write for new farm list. Fred Ochiltree, St. Joe, Mo.

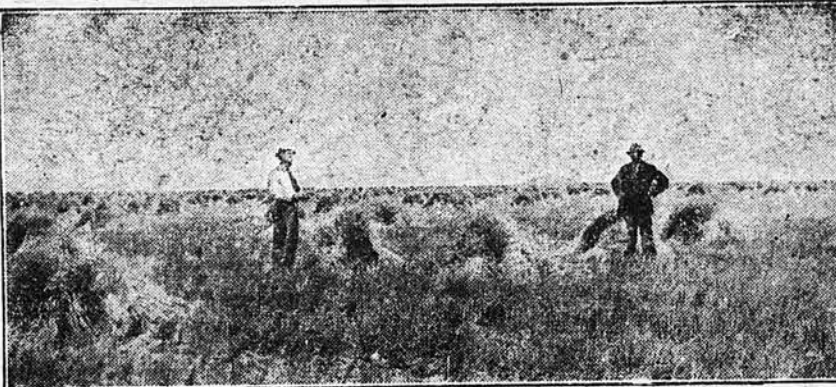
For Sale or Trade
One of the finest billiard parlors in the West. 30 high grade tables, all on one floor. A good business summer and winter. I will give someone a bargain as I have other business to take my time. Will take good land and cash. Answer at once. J. S. Cummins, 607 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.

WISCONSIN
30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers. Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

SOUTH DAKOTA
CHEAP GRAZING in South Dakota makes the best opportunity in the whole country for growing high priced cattle, sheep and hogs. For official information write Immigration Department, Capitol E-3, Pierre, S. D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE MAIL AND BREEZE

Cheap Productive Farm Land in the Rain Belt



Of Northeastern Colorado

The above is an actual photograph taken July 22, 1917, on the farm of Mr. Sell. Mr. Sell had been a renter in Sangamon County, Illinois, for 20 years. The High priced rent which he was obliged to pay out there, hardly more than made a living for him and his family. After seeing some of our advertisements in this paper during the summer of 1916, he decided to come out and investigate our country. Mr. Sell arrived at Akron the 23rd of October, 1916, and after driving through the country for two days, he was convinced that it was the only place for a man with small means and a large family, to locate. Mr. Sell bought a half section from us at that time, paying \$25.00 per acre. He put the same in wheat, and the 1917 crop will more than pay for the land, to say nothing about the increase in price which he can get. Mr. Sell, we are satisfied would not care to return to Illinois to live under any consideration. What this man has done, others can do. If you will come out, we will only be too willing to take you out, show you Mr. Sell's farm and how he has prospered this year. With wheat prices at \$2.50 per bushel, can you beat it? We are selling such productive land from \$16.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Our land is located close to the main line of the C. B. & Q. R. R. from Chicago to Denver. You can buy land today that will make you rich in a few years. Where else can you be assured of increasing your capital from 400% to 500% within a few years with absolutely no danger of loss? This same land we are offering today from \$16.00 to \$35.00 per acre only a few years ago could be bought at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. This is an opportunity you may never have again. Write us at once for booklet, excursion rates, and make arrangements to see our Ideal Colorado land before winter.

CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, AKRON, COLORADO

To Check Abortion in Cattle

I wish you would give us thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze some advice on abortion in cattle. Last fall we shipped in 120 head 3-year-olds, and short 3-year-olds. They were Shorthorn heifers from South Omaha, and apparently Eastern barnyard stuff as they had no brands, and were perfectly tame. From this whole herd we got possibly 20 calves that came at maturity. The rest were lost at from 4 to 6 months, and many of them seemed to have come not more than six weeks too soon. Some of these were alive but lived only 30 minutes to 1 1/2 hours. The cows had good shelter, water, salt, and plenty of good hay, and when they began to show signs of coming fresh we grained them. Do you think these cows will do the same trick again this year? They are doing fine now. We think a lot of your paper and hope you will be able to go into this question thoroughly for a great many of us are interested in this problem.—J. S.

This inquiry raises the whole question as to the best methods of handling contagious abortion, a disease that in economic importance is beginning to rank with hog cholera and tuberculosis. As this trouble is in a measure self-limiting, gradually supplying its own immunity, the good cows in a herd should be retained. Most of the cows which abort from this disease do so only once, some twice, and a very small per cent three times. These cows are then immune. The calves raised in such a herd will have a considerable immunity.

As soon as a cow aborts she should be separated from the rest of the herd, and the fetus, together with the afterbirth, should be burned. Where abortion comes about the seventh month, the afterbirth often is retained and should be removed inside of 24 hours. The uterus should be flushed out with a liberal amount of 1/2 per cent lysol solution or a salt solution, a heaping tablespoon of salt to a gallon of water. In flushing the uterus, use plenty of water so that all the loose pieces of afterbirth will be washed out. Always stop at a time when a violent contraction of the uterus has expelled all of the water so that none will be retained. This flushing should be repeated daily until the mouth of the uterus closes. A piece of hose 5 feet long with a funnel can be used for flushing, altho a spray pump with a 10-foot hose is better.

Cows that have aborted should not be bred for three months. It should be remembered that the chief means of contagion is from the discharges of the aborting cow coming in contact with the feed.

As the male generally is supposed to be a carrier of the infection, he should be irrigated both before and after every service with a 1/2 per cent lysol solution. A fountain syringe makes an excellent apparatus for this work and can be hung just above the back. The nozzle is inserted into the sheath, and the hand holds the foreskin so that the sheath balloons out full of the solution. The hand is withdrawn then and the operation repeated several times.

As most cows abort only once from this disease, various treatments in the nature of medicines have received more or less credit for stopping the disease, but it is believed by those who have been investigating contagious abortion for several years that the giving of drugs of any character is of very doubtful benefit. This also can be said of the serums or bacterins which have been brought out, altho from work done along similar lines it would seem that an immunizing agent may yet be developed.

Buying breeding cattle out of public stockyards often is the start of contagious abortion in a herd, as such animals may be from an infected herd that has been closed out.

It is possible to determine which cows are harboring the germs of the disease, by certain blood tests, but this does not help much in handling the trouble, as many cows which respond to the test and which also may show at times the germs of abortion in the milk, never abort. It is doubtful if such animals are carriers of the infection. Cows that have aborted are always spreading the disease so long as there is any discharge from the genitals.

The Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has issued a bulletin on "Contagious Abortion of Cattle," which can be had for the asking.

Nebraska. Dr. J. H. Gain.

Fatten Early Pigs Now

Pigs which were farrowed early may profitably be finished now and rushed off to market. The early fall market has been the highest market for several years, because the number of well-finished hogs arriving at this season is limited. Pigs may be fattened quickly and cheaply on nutritious pasture when

supplemented by a full grain ration. Pigs should be continued on these feeds until fat, usually for a period of six weeks at least. Alfalfa and clover may be pastured as long as forage is required, and they will produce the largest gains due to pasture. An acre of alfalfa usually supplies pasture for 14 to 16 150-pound hogs during this short fattening season, while clover will carry from three to four hogs less an acre. Rape is an excellent forage and altho it does not produce as much pork an acre as the two legumes mentioned, it returns very good profits for the trouble and expense of planting the crop.

If the pigs are hand-fed, it will pay to go slow the first week and gradually get them on full feed. After they are accustomed to the method of feeding, they may be pushed along as rapidly as possible without much danger from loss of appetite. Even on leguminous pasture some protein supplement such as tankage should be fed with the grain in the proportion of 1 part of tankage to 10 or 15 parts of grain. A daily ration

Profit-Bloating Menace

"If the man living on wages is to survive the war, the government must deal directly and vigorously with the profit-bloaters." It is a striking fact of these times that opinions like these are coming from men like Dr. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin.

There is proof enough extortion is being practiced when excess profits of the big packers reach more than 25 million dollars in a year, when the Steel trust puts away 250 millions more than a fair profit in 12 months. Similar and excessive profiteering is shown by the statements of more than 50 leading American industries as tabled in Capper's Weekly last week. Extortion in all the necessities of life is being openly and shamelessly practiced on the people. The condition is neither healthy for business, for the Nation, nor for the people. It threatens the business welfare of the very profiteers who are bringing it about. Relief must come and come soon thru the government, or evil and disastrous results will soon appear.

equal to 4 per cent or 4.5 per cent of the live weight is the maximum amount of grain that a pig will consume.

The self-feeding method is a very efficient system of feeding during this period, and produces results equal to, or better than, those obtained by hand-feeding. Grain is consumed more rapidly and economically, causing the pig to attain a marketable weight in a shorter time and with a smaller amount of grain.

Protecting the Golden Calf

In 1916 the Steel Corporation's net income above taxes and all expenses of conducting its business was better than 271 million dollars.

Its average profits for each of the three years before the war were 63 million dollars.

Subtract 63 million from 271 million and you have 208 million left, which represents the Steel Trust's excess war profits for 1916—they have almost doubled since.

But take 80 per cent as a war tax from the 208 millions of excess profits and the Steel Trust will still be making 107 millions a year net profit.

One hundred and four other American corporations are prospering similarly because of the war, but the Senate purposes to tax the excess profits of all these profiteers only 31 per cent for the war, altho freely drafting the lives and property of the American people. This is such a cold blooded outrage it is difficult to speak of it calmly. It is the plain duty of the national government to take 80 per cent of the big incomes and all of the war profit above a reasonable return on the capital actually invested. The people should demand this and be satisfied with nothing less.—Capper's Weekly.

Even famine prospects ought to bring a measure of content. Look what it would give us to complain about.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 18th St., Lincoln, Neb.
O. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Percheron Horses.

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

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

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

Holstein Cattle.

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

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 6—Russell District Stockman's Ass'n. Johnson Workman, Sec'y, Russell, Kan.
Oct. 8—E. M. Halse, Russell, Kan.
Nov. 19—W. L. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
Nov. 23—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.

Polled Durham Cattle.

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

Red Polled Cattle.

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

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Glee, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 9—Park & Saiter, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 16—S. W. Mo. S. E. Breeders' Ass'n., (H. H. Thomas, Mgr.) Aurora, Mo.
Dec. 27—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

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

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Nov. 6—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

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

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

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

Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

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

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

Oct. 29—Sale at Washington, Kan.

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

Oct. 30—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.

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

Nov. 8—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

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

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

Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.

Jan. 23—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb.

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

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

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

Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 25—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.

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

Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.

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

Feb. 4—H. D. Gelker, Cozad, Neb.

Feb. 5—R. W. Wile & Sons, Genoa, Neb.

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

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

Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.

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

Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.

Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 21—Gilliam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.

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

March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

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

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

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

Feb. 9—R. C. Pollard, Nehawka, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

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

Oct. 19—J. S. Barnard, Nelson, Neb.

Oct. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.

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

Oct. 24—J. W. Sutton, Oak Hill, Kan. (Spotted Poland).

Oct. 24—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.

Oct. 29—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Glee, Martell, Neb.

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

Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.

Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Nov. 6—J. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan.

Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.

Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.

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

Dec. 27—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.

Jan. 28—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.

Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

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

Feb. 6—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.

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

Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.

Feb. 9—John Nalmen, Alexandria, Neb.

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

Feb. 24—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan.

Feb. 25—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.

March 1—Beall & Wiswell, Roca, Neb.

March 2—W. E. Epley, Butler, Neb.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Washington county, is a breeder of registered Duroc Jerseys. He has decided to hold a bear and gilt sale this fall. The date is November 4 and he will sell about 40 head, 30 boars and 10 gilts. Mr. Turinsky owns Junior Orion Cherry King, himself a splendid sire and a great individual, and sired by the national champion, Orion Cherry King Jr. There are few better herds in the West than the Turinsky herd. There will not be offered at public sale, anywhere in the West, a better lot of young boars, either in breeding or individual merit. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A Big Stock Sale.

J. W. Sutton, Oak Hill, Kan., Clay county, is making a change of farms and for that reason is dispersing his entire herd of Spotted Poland Chinas. The sale will be held at the farm near Oak Hill and within driving distance of Clay Center, Wednesday, October 24. Fifty head will be sold, including some of the best herd sows you ever saw, about 15 picked spring boars and about the same number of spring gilts. Strictly the big, prolific type. Also a lot of fall pigs just weaned. Everything registered and eligible in both associations. Also 10 dairy cows that will be fresh between now and January 1. Most of them are high grade Shorthorn cows and three of them are high grade Polled Durhams and are polled. The sale will be advertised later in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. You can write any time for further information.—Advertisement.

Southard's Hereford Sale.

J. O. Southard, the big Hereford cattle breeder of Comiskey, Kan., will hold his third annual sale at his farm adjoining Comiskey on Saturday, October 6. The offering will include 100 cows and 25 bulls. The most of the cows will have calves at foot and will be rebred. The mature cows will weigh from 1500 to 1700 pounds. There are a nice lot of 2-year-old heifers that will mature into the same size cows. The calves will be sired by and the cows rebred to the Southard herd bulls including Monarch, King Farmer, Bright Domino, Repeater 91, Overton Fairfax and Repeater 66. In the bull offering there is much high class herd bull material, including Brummel Mon-

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Ask any breeder. Write or wire as above.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all low, cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWE, Oxford, Kan.

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

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

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

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

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

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

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

50 Pure Bred O. I. C. Pigs Sows and boars \$10 each. HARRY HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

O. I. C. Registered Pigs for sale, either sex. Harold C. McConnell, Russell, KANSAS

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

Big Mid-Summer Sale Special prices on all ages, pigs, boars, bred gilts, tried sows. Strong in grand champion bloodlines. "Callaway Rob," son of Callaway Ed, Missouri grand champion heads herd. Write or special prices, circular and photos F. J. GREINER, Billings, Mo.

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

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

Frost's O. I. C. 100 spring pigs for sale. Blood lines the same as animals that won 86 ribbons at five State fairs. Can furnish pairs no kin. Prices reasonable. Write today. S. D. & B. H. Frost, Kingston, Mo.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas Weanlings, either sex. Good ones with plenty of spots. O. S. Johnston, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

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

Immune Big Type Poland Chinas Guaranteed in every way. 75 extra good spring pigs, boars and gilts, no relation; a few good fall gilts bred for September farrow and a few good fall boars. Best of big type breeding. Prices right. ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI.

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

Spotted Poland Chinas March boars. Gilts bred or open. A few fall yearling gilts. 50 August pigs at bargain prices. Pedigree with every pig. R. H. McCune, Longford, Kan. (Clay Co.)

Big Type Spotted Poland 25 March boars and gilts for sale. 75 baby pig bargains. Pedigree with every pig. Write today. Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan. (Biley Co.)

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

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

Townview Poland 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.

Sheridan's Prolific Poland A few choice spring boars and gilts by H. B. Walter's two herd sires, Kai's Wonder, Eclipse Model and my good herd sire Col. ybus C, by B's Columbia, at farmer's prices. J. B. Sheridan, Carmelo, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIG POLAND OPPORTUNITY Twenty spring boars, the tops from forty head raised. Sired by the big boars ORPHAN SURE and CRESCENT JUMBO, and out of big dams of the best blood lines. Prices consistent with quality. Von Forell Bros., Chester, Nebr.

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.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS. **Bancroft's Durocs** Guaranteed immune. March boars and gilts weighing 100 to 125 pounds. Price \$25 to \$30, for choice stock. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas.

arch by Monarch, out of Dufette 17, by Beau Brummel. This bull weighed 220 pounds at 8 months old and is good enough to head any herd in the land. Monarch 1d, another son of the mighty Monarch, is a hard bull material of the first class. Then there will be big, rugged farmer's bulls and bulls for the ranchman. These Monarch calves should not be overlooked by parties wanting the best. Monarch has probably sired more \$1,000 bulls and more herd bulls than any other bull of his age. Mr. Southard is anxious to have interested readers of this paper receive his catalog. Write him for one today and then arrange to attend the sale. Kindly mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

Lyne's Shorthorn Sale. B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, is a delightful man to visit and we look ahead each season to this visit. We were there last Friday. Mr. Lyne owns several hundred acres of Clay county land and his pastures are full of good, useful Shorthorns. His herd is headed at the present time by Violet Searchlight, by old Searchlight and most of the calves are by him. His annual sale, at Abilene, Kan., will be held December 27 and in this sale he will sell about 15 bulls, by Red Laddy, mostly, and 15 cows and heifers, all Scotch topped. Also 10 picked spring boars and 15 gilts. This is his fourth annual sale at Abilene and he expects to sell there regularly each fall. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

The Moser Duroc Boars. F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., is a breeder of Duroc Jerseys. He will hold a boar and gilt sale this fall. The date is November 7 and the sale will be held at Sabetha, Kan., to better accommodate his patrons. This is his tenth annual sale and in former years Mr. Moser has been very frank when placing his advertising and has always instructed us to be careful not to over estimate his offering. This time he has released us so far as that part of it is concerned and says we can go our best as he will be able to come up to expectations of boar buyers. He will sell about 40 boars, 25 of them March farrow and 15 April farrow. They are by the great herd boars, Highview Chief's Col. and Defender's Top Col. They are out of big sows. In fact the herd from top to bottom is of strictly big type. The breeding is as good as money can buy. It is a fact that Mr. Moser has bought as many top sows as any man in Kansas. The two herd boars are of the really 1000 pound variety. The Moser offering of boars, November 7, is as good as the best. You can write any time for the catalog. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Von Forell Brothers, the big Poland China breeders of Chester, Neb., have gone into their spring boar offering and picked out 20 that are strictly tops. This number being taken out of over 40 head. They were sired by their big boars, Orphan Sure and Crescent Jumbo, and are out of big, mature dams. A pair of extra choice ones are out of a Guy's Price dam and sired by Crescent Jumbo. Write the boys soon and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Wade's Big Poland Chinas. O. E. Wade of Rising City, Neb., one of Nebraska's most successful breeders and exhibitors of big smooth Poland Chinas announces that his annual bred sow sale will be held February 25. Spot's Wonder, the 1015 pound Nebraska grand champion, will be the big factor in this sale. Readers of this paper who are in the market for the very best in big Poland Chinas should watch this paper for sale announcement and get their names on Mr. Wade's mailing list.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri BY C. H. HAY.

P. L. Ware & Son, the big type Poland China breeders of Paola, Kan., report that they have a nice bunch of pigs on which they will make close prices. This firm has the reputation of pleasing its customers. The Ware Poland Chinas are especially noted for their size and quality. The present offering is in good condition and they will do well for their new owners. If interested, write at once, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Sutton & Porteous Angus Sale. Sutton & Porteous, the popular Angus breeders and showmen of Lawrence, Kan., will hold a big sale October 4. The offering will consist of 77 head representing practically every prominent family of the breed. There will be 16 bulls of serviceable age, 26 heifers bred to the grand bull, Double Heatherton, by Heatherton 6th, 35 cows with calves at foot or heavy with calf. Among them are Black Birds, Double Black Birds, Double Ericas, Prides, Queen Mothers, Barbans, and Trojan Ericas. To most Angus breeders this firm needs no introduction. They have exhibited at practically every state fair and national exposition for years and have always made a very creditable showing and won a great many prizes. Twenty-seven championship ribbons were won by their herds in 1916. Their 1917 show herd goes in this sale. Catalogs are ready and will be sent free to all who write for one. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

A Demand for Trained Men. The effort being made to produce more grain and meat on American farms is resulting in a scramble to find competent mechanics for power machinery. "Not only is there an urgent call for men to drive and repair all kinds of automobiles," says D. T. Bartlett, president of the Wichita Automobile school, "but we also are trying our best to supply enough skilled men to operate and repair tractors which farmers are buying by the thousands. Men who wish to make good money are overlooking a great opportunity if they do not enter this field of work. We are glad to give the public what information we can about the opportunities in this work. Anyone interested may write us at 131 North Topeka Avenue, Wichita, Kan."—Advertisement.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Pigs Ready to Ship 10 to pick from. Pairs, trios and herds. Col. Gano blood. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Pure Bred Duroc Boars Sired by Col. Tatarax and out of Crimson Defender and Buddey K. 4th sows. These are big, stretchy fellows and guaranteed right in every way. Write for particulars and prices. Address W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KANSAS.

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

Duroc-Jersey Spring Boars For Sale Sired by King's Col. Jr. and Red Archer, a hog that weighed 950 lbs. I bought my sows, bred, of Harry Pfander & Sons of Iowa. They have the best of breeding of the big type. Priced for quick sale. Also spring gilts for sale. HENRY WOODY, BARNARD, KAN.

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

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

TRUMBO'S DUROCS 10 good tried sows bred for fall litters; they have raised spring litters and are a little thin and priced at a low figure considering real value. Also spring pigs, all immune. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS.

Bred Sows—Bred Gilts A few choice sows and gilts bred to Illustrater 2nd Jr., for Sept. farrow. Spring boars sired by Crimson Wonder and Golden Model. G. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Illustrater 2nd Jr. and Critie D. Everything immunized. G. M. SHIPPERD, LYONS, KAN.

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas.

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

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Annual Sales at Sabetha, Kan. Boar and Gilt Sale—Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale—Feb. 7. All tops reserved for these sales.

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

ELM CREEK DUROC-JERSEYS (Formerly the J. O. Hunt Herd.) 30 selected Feb. and Mar. boars at private sale. Farmer's prices to move them by Oct. 15. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 8. The strictly big type kind. J. O. HONEYCUTT, MARYSVILLE, KAN.

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

Sheep Registered Shropshires **Registered Hampshires** BEST OF BREEDING. Rams and ewes; one or a car load. Oldest and largest flocks in Kansas. Also Jersey cattle and Percheron mares. F. B. CORNELL, M. D., Nickerson, Kansas.

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

Percheron—Belgian—Shire **Stallions and Mares**

Two, three, four and five year stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal to herd sires that weigh 2300 and 2400 lbs. each on the scales. For a remarkably high-class stallion or the choicest and heaviest class of young brood mares it will pay you to come here, where you also have the advantage of large selection. As a producer of the best specimens with size, substance and soundness, this herd has no superior in the world. Lovers of good horses enjoy a day at my farm.

Fred Chandler Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Cattle Excellent Breeding. Fanny Lill, Mount Hope, Kansas.

Registered Jerseys cows, heifers and calves. Good breeding, good individuals. Must reduce the herd. Prices reasonable. G. F. Pfluege, R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

For Sale 14 extra good dairy cows. One registered Guernsey bull. CARNAGEY, BELTON, MISSOURI.

GUERNSEYS For next 30 days will offer Guernsey bull calves subject to prior sale at \$100 each f. o. b. Kansas City. Have few females at reasonable prices. **Overland Guernsey Farm** Overland Park Kansas

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE. **DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS** for sale. Forget STANDARD POLLED DURHAM BULLS \$8 a head at the head of the herd. G. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

Polled Durham & Shorthorn Sale 100 Registered Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1009. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Polled Durham Bulls and Shorthorn Bulls 7 that are polled and 7 with horns, 5 to 16 months old. Sired by The Baron, a big 2250 pound bull. Polled bulls out of Polled cows. Must sell at once because of short feed crop. T. S. SHAW, Glade, Rooks County, Kansas.

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

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louise of View point 4th. 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE 120 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding. Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE. **Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords** Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 18 months old, weighing 900 pounds. Also extra good Percheron stud colts. (MORA E. GIDSON, EMMETT, KAN.)

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

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

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

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



SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.

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

SHORTHORN HERD BULL Conqueror's Knight No. 435880, a good individual. Weight, 1900 pounds. Color, roan. Guaranteed to be a breeder. Priced right. W. J. Welsner, Route 1, Ogden, Kansas

Shorthorn Bargains

A fine lot of Scotch topped cows and heifers with calves at foot or in calf to the great breeding bulls, Symphony's Last and White Chief. Price \$150. Also a few bulls of serviceable age, \$140. H. C. GRANER, LANCASTER, KAN.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Private Sale

I am making special prices on my crop of spring calves. Also two very choice fall calves. Scotch and Scotch-topped, reds and roans.

Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe. C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped

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

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas

Park Place Shorthorns

Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 3705. PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

C.A. Cowan & Son

Athol, Kansas

Breeders of Shorthorns with real size and quality. We offer 5 bulls from 10 to 12 months old, sired by Pioneer, a grandson Avondale and White Hall Sultan. 12 bulls from 6 to 8 months by Mistletoe King, by Mistletoe Archer, a full brother to Captain Archer. Reds and roans. Out of big cows.

C.A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan., (Smith County)

Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle

30 bulls, 10 of them from 10 to 18 months old. Balance spring calves. 20 cows and heifers for sale to reduce herd. All bred or with calf at foot. Write for descriptions, prices and breeding. Also a few extra choice reg. Poland China boars, March farrow.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan. (Pioneer Republic County Herd)

Shorthorns Polled Durhams

5 Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 15 months old. Scotch topped. All polled bulls sold but one 14 months old. He is a good one. 15 bull calves six to eight months old. Write for descriptions and prices. Investigation will convince you this herd is strong in blood lines and individual merit. Not a show herd but a working herd.

V. A. PLYMOT, BARNARD, KANSAS (Mitchell County)

Master Butterfly 5th

is now for sale. He will be sold fully guaranteed and his get is evidence of his great value as a producer. He is a beautiful roan, sired by Searchlight and out of Butterfly Maid. He is five years old and very kind and gentle. A few bulls 12 to 15 months old. Also a nice lot of younger bulls. Also some choice females. Write for descriptions and prices.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, BLOOMINGTON, KANSAS (Osborne County)

Cedar Lawn Farm Shorthorns

23 bulls from six months to one year old. Reds and Roans. Pure Scotch and Scotch tops. Popular breeding and good individuals. Also a few heifers and cows for sale. Address

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. (Clay County)

Rock Island and Union Pacific R. Rs.

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

Corn Priced Higher Than Wheat

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

White corn selling at \$2.20 when No. 1 dark hard wheat brought \$2.19 was the unusual feature on the grain market at Kansas City last Saturday. Scarcity of old corn becomes more evident as the season advances. Primary receipts last week were less than half those of a year ago. Active competition for the small daily arrivals sent carlot prices up 20 cents or more. Milling demand takes most of the current offerings. The crop has matured in the South, but apparently there is no move to ship any of it North to relieve the shortage.

The September government report forecasts a crop of 3,248 million bushels, 665 million more than the 1916 harvest, and 123 million more than the largest previous crop. The exhaustion of old corn supplies will result in much early feeding of new corn as soon as it is available, making this year's consumption larger than usual.

The Government Food Administration Grain Corporation has taken control of the distribution of this year's wheat crop with remarkably little confusion. At all the central markets there is only one buyer, who takes all the offerings and allots them to the various mills. The country millers have signed agreements to abide by the regulations of the Food Administration, which include a limit on stocks to 30-day requirements, and no prices in excess of the fixed government basis at terminal markets, with freight off.

Farmers seem to be in no hurry to market the remainder of the crop. Receipts at Kansas City last week were only 288 cars, compared with 428 cars in the preceding week, and 1,328 cars a year ago. Other winter wheat markets had small supplies, but not as short, compared with last year, as Kansas City's.

Farmers are busy now plowing and preparing for fall planting. Food Administration officials believe that as soon as this work is well advanced there will be an increase in country offerings because everybody is to be impressed with the fact that no change in prices will be made by the government.

Saturday's grain quotations were:
Wheat: No. 1 dark hard, \$1.19; No. 1 hard, \$2.15; No. 1 soft hard, \$2.11; No. 1 red, \$2.15; No. 1 soft red, \$2.13; 8 cents discount for No. 2; 6 cents discount for No. 3; 10 cents discount for No. 4 of all varieties.
Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$2.10 to \$2.11; No. 3, \$2.08 to \$2.10; No. 4, \$2.05 to \$2.08. No. 2 white, \$2.17 to \$2.18. No. 2 yellow, \$2.16 to \$2.17.
Oats: No. 2 white, 60¢ to 61¢; No. 3, 59¢ to 60¢; No. 4, 58¢ to 59¢. No. 2 mixed, 59¢ to 59½¢; No. 3, 58¢ to 58½¢; No. 4, 58¢. No. 2 red, 67¢ to 68¢; No. 3, 66¢ to 67¢.

Liberal receipts together with uncertain labor conditions at the big packing houses caused declines in cattle prices last week. Heavy grass fat, wintered Western and native fed steers were scarce and none arrived after Wednesday, so the market in that class was rather uncertain, tho in the opinion of both salesmen and buyers they would have sold readily.

Early in the week prime native steers sold as high as \$16.75, or 75 cents above the top price the preceding week, and the highest ever known in the West. Other good to choice steers brought \$14 to \$16.35. Light to medium weight grass fat steers were plentiful. They sold unevenly lower. In some cases sales Friday were 50 cents to \$1 under the preceding week's. Prices for cows and heifers were reduced 35 to 50 cents, and at that decline a good many were unsold at the week-end. Half fat yearling steers were off 75 cents to \$1. Light weight veal calves were firm, and heavy calves off 50 cents.

Early in the week a good many 1,100 to 1,200-pound steers, fat enough for killers, sold to feeders at \$11 to \$13. Lighter weight feeders and stockers were quoted off 35 to 50 cents. Demand for thin cattle is below normal for this season of the year. Countrymen feel that conditions are too uncertain to take cattle that have to be held eight months or more. Thin light weight cattle now are selling lower than a year ago, the killing cattle are \$2.50 to \$5 a hundred higher than a year ago.

Last week the five Western markets received more than 228,000, or the largest supply in any week this year.

Hog prices fell back 50 cents last week. Receipts were moderately larger than the preceding week, tho not up to a normal supply for this season of the year. The limited by labor difficulties, packers were able to kill all the hogs they bought, and shippers were fairly liberal buyers. Early in the week the top price was \$18.75, and on Friday \$18.25.

Urgent feeding demand sent the price of choice thin lambs above the price of fat lambs last week. The market advanced 35 to 50 cents. Feeding lambs sold up to \$17.50, and the top for fat lambs was \$17.40. Few sheep were offered. Omaha received nearly 100,000 this week and Chicago 73,000, the largest supplies reported for some months past. Northwest lambs are moving freely. About 30 carloads from Utah arrived in Kansas City. Feeders believe that fed lambs will sell this winter up to \$20, and some Western flockmasters are predicting that the 1918 wool clip will sell much above this year's.

Help in Fence Building

Will some one tell me thru the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze how to build a woven wire fence successfully across the draws? A good deal of water and trash comes down when it rains hard. How far apart should the posts be placed for ordinary woven wire fence 32 inches high on level ground?

Gretna, Kan. M. L. Herbage.

Ah, but the war drains us of metals! Even the bread-pans of the commercial bakers are lamentably reduced in size.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

Jas. B. Healey Estate.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier, Farmers State Bank.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Special Sale for 60 Days to close up a partnership. Write me at once for descriptions and prices and full information.

Choice registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. Due to freshen this fall.

A few choice A. R. O. bulls, old enough for service.

70 Extra Choice, heavy springing high grade heifers that will freshen September and October.

50 Choice high grade heifers that will freshen in November and December.

Address, M. A. ANDERSON, HOPE, KANSAS, DICKINSON COUNTY
Main Lines Rock Island and Missouri Pacific

W. H. Mott, Herington.

A. Seaborn, at the Farm.

Mr. Dairyman, do you Appreciate Breeding?

If you do Maplewood Holsteins will certainly interest you. Herd headed by Canary Butter Boy King, the premier bull of the West.

250 Head in the Herd—250 75 pure breds, many of them with A. R. O. records. 15 bulls ready for service now and this fall. 175 high grade cows and heifers, some fresh now and the rest to freshen this fall. For prices and descriptions address MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KAN.

MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM

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

T. R. MAURER & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS

ROCK BROOK FARM HOLSTEINS

We offer six high class young registered bulls, ready for service, out of A. R. O. dams up to 30 pounds. Also a few registered one and two-year-old heifers and a car load of high grade cows. Everything federal tested and priced to sell. Address

Rock Brook Farm, Station B, Omaha, Nebraska

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Braeburn Holsteins

I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20, crated for shipment. BURN OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan.

Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.

OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins Two bulls, seven and five months old. Both calves with A.R.O. backing. Member H. F. Asso. of Kansas. BEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.) Nortonville, Kansas

HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled heifers, Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1800 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Hafferton & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale

Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, and King Walker. Most of the heifers are out of A.R.O. dams and the majority of our cows have A.R.O. records. They are priced right. Also a few young bulls out of A.R.O. dams.

Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.

Why Tredico Parathene De Cola Should Please

Because of A.R.O. dam whose record also indicates persistency. He has growth that will distinguish him anywhere.

His sire's dam made 812 lbs. butter.

His sire is getting good individuals.

His sire's sire's nine daughters average as hardly Sr. 2 yr. olds, 399.2 lbs. of fat.

His sire has two A.R.O. daughters of three-fourths the same blood that are fine ones.

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Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.

CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers, 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

For Sale: Registered Holstein Heifer calves 3 to 5 mos. old. Bull calves, 1 mo. to 2 yrs. old. Also milk cows. Bock's Dairy, Route 9, Wichita, Kansas

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan. Reg. Holsteins. The producing kind. A few bulls and heifers for sale this fall. Members H. F. Asso. of Kansas

Southard's Monarch Herefords

125 Will Be Offered in Public Auction at the Farm Adjoining

Comiskey, Kan., Saturday, October 6

100 Cows—25 Bulls

Big, rugged, big boned cows, the kind that give plenty of milk to raise their calves and at the same time carry the easy fleshing characteristics of the Hereford in a remarkable degree. Fifteen hundred to seventeen hundred pound cows, beauties, the kind every breeder loves to produce and the kind the farmer should raise and can afford to buy. In this time of high priced feed every farmer should handle the kind of beef cow that will give him the greatest possible value for the feed consumed. This sale offering will afford the Golden Opportunity.

Most of these cows will have calf at foot and be rebred. They are the tops from 325 head, which constitutes one of the best collections of breeding cows in the country. The offering gives the greatest variety of breeding that has been offered in any sale in years, and the cows will be bred to the famous Southard herd bulls, Monarch (2350 pounds on pasture); King Farmer (a top bull at 2½ years), by Imp. Farmer; Bright Domino, by Beau Picture; Repeater 91, by Repeater 19; Overton Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax; a lot of a Princess cow; Repeater 66, a full brother to the \$27,500 Repeater 7th, and Bright Gladiator, by Bright Stanway.

The Bull Offering will meet every requirement. There will be bulls individually good enough and of sufficiently rich breeding to insure them places with the best herds. Then there will be bulls for the ranchman and bulls, big, rugged, easy feeding, thick fleshed fellows for the farmer. The kind every farmer should use. The kind that pay for themselves in one or two crops of calves.

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Mr. Southard's Appeal is especially to the farmer. He is a farmer himself and he wants farmers for his guests sale day. He wants you to buy his cattle, because he knows they will make money for you, as they have for him. He wants to send a catalog to you. Write for it now and please mention this paper. Address

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Auctioneers—Fred Reppert, Magness Bros., V. E. Miller, Lester Lowe. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

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Address all communications to A. L. ESHELMAN or see C. L. ESHELMAN on River Lawn Farm, one mile south of Court House.

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ABILENE, KANSAS

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

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

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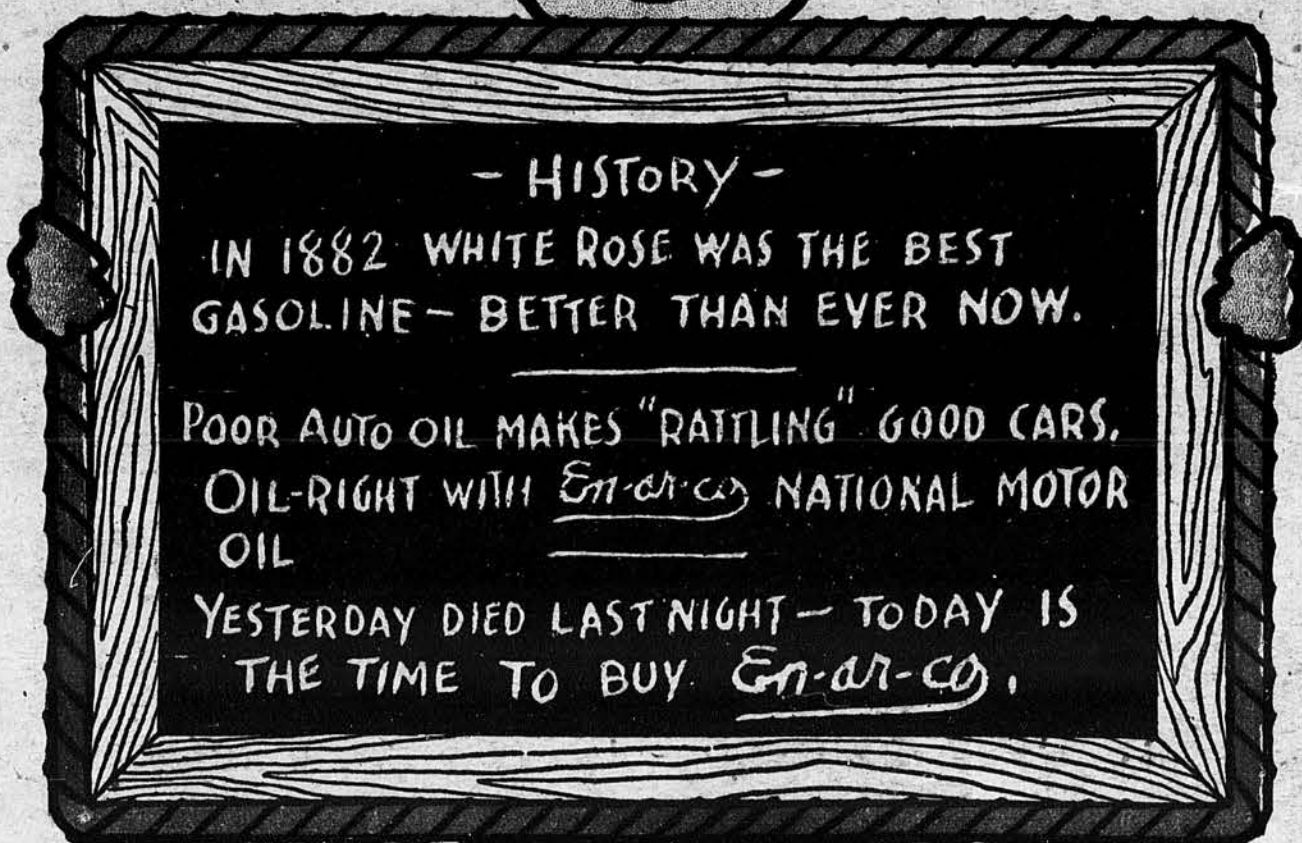
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