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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Let's Consider the Crops

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

CROP ROTATIONS show their value especially in abnormal years. In the unfavorable seasons the importance of a sane and normal cropping system that is well adapted to the soil and other local conditions is made very plain. There has been an excellent demonstration of that fact this year in Kansas. This season certainly has been abnormal—it has been full of surprises ever since it started.

Take with wheat for example, which usually does fairly well in Kansas. The crop started out well along last fall in most communities and then as spring approached it seemed to be about all gone, until favorable conditions came in the Eastern counties. Wheat then made the most surprising recovery the farmers in Eastern Kansas have ever known, and established some records that will stand for a while. Wilson county, for example, which usually is not supposed to be much of a wheat county, actually had one field that produced 71 bushels an acre. It might be remarked in passing that this is an excellent yield. Crops as large as 40 and 50 bushels were common—it is probable that the farmers in Wilson and Woodson counties will never again see so remarkable a combination of high yields with abnormal prices as has occurred this year. Right along with these fine results, however, came an almost total failure of wheat in many of the counties in Central and Western Kansas where this is the principal crop. Farmers from the main wheat section have been dismayed to find that the men from the soft wheat counties produced yields many times the average for the best wheat sections.

DRY WEATHER FOR CORN.

And consider the corn. By much beating of tom-toms and "plant every acre" talk we increased the acreage of corn materially. The conditions were fairly favorable for cultivating it in the spring, and it was tended well on most farms. It was in good condition when the dry weather of July arrived, which apparently destroyed the whole thing. During the worst of this drouth I made a trip from Topeka south to Osage City and west to Council Grove, and I returned filled with gloom in regard to the average yields of the fields along the way. It seemed that all of the corn was gone except a few fields in protected places along the bottoms. And this was true generally on the farms of Kansas.

Then the favorable growing conditions arrived. The damp, cloudy weather in August probably was the most remarkable thing about 1917, and in many communities the corn made the greatest recovery the present generation has ever known. Many of the fields that I saw between here and Council Grove when the dry weather was doing its damage recovered, and while the stalks are small the ears are good. Many fields that appeared to be ruined made two-thirds of a crop and in some cases more.

Kafir pulled stunts that were just as abnormal. It recovered, however, even more quickly than the corn, but it had stood still for so long that there was much frost damage. This has occurred several times in the last few years, and it indicates clearly the importance of developing early maturing strains of the sorghums. That is especially true in Northwestern Kansas, where the high altitude and short season make the growing conditions for the sorghums anything but favorable.

Oats usually is considered as not much of a money crop in



Kansas. In the Eastern counties this year, however, very high yields were produced, and the price has been good. Beans is not supposed to be much of a crop, but some Western Kansas farmers have produced fields of beans that are worth \$100 or more an acre. High returns have been obtained from some fields of truck crops, especially when they were watered—others returned nothing. And thus the season has gone.

All of these things show very clearly the need for good rotations. While it is true that the growing conditions have been more abnormal than usual this year, it also is true that one must expect the unexpected in farming. There is nothing to regulate the growing conditions definitely in Kansas, such as mountains, oceans or lakes. That being the case, it is all the more important to use a system that experience has

shown to be of the most value when taken over a series of years. Profitable average results are needed in this state.

STUDY THE SUCCESSFUL FARMERS.

Every Kansas farmer should have a good, definite rotation. The nature of this depends on the local conditions and the objects he has in mind. In making up a rotation it is a pretty safe thing to follow the experience of the more successful farmers of your community in growing crops. This brings up the idea that perhaps the greatest limitation of Kansas farming today is that farmers as a class are not willing to recognize the importance of the work of the best farmers. "We would make a whole lot more progress in getting at the bottom of our farming problems in Kansas if we considered the experiences of our best farmers a little more," said E. L. Barrier of Eureka, a successful livestock farmer and superintendent of the cattle department of the Kansas State Fair, a few days ago. "In almost every community there are men who are following systems that are fundamentally sound. If a man makes a good financial success, which is better than the average, other men in that community ought to consider his methods with great care. I think that one of the greatest values of the farm agent movement is that it will tend to make the experiences of the better farmers of the county available generally for everyone. When a man has made a success or failure with certain plans it is mighty helpful if this information can become known to the other farmers in that section to aid them with their plans."

In planning a cropping system it is important to consider the average yields with crops back for a considerable number of years, 10 or more if possible. Find out just what has occurred in your

community, with the soil and climate that you are going to be dealing with in the future seasons. If you have this you will be able to develop a system to the best advantage. In working up the plan then there are certain things that you should consider carefully.

Perhaps the most important of these fundamentals is the value of growing a large acreage of the legumes. Alfalfa has done much to add to the prosperity of Kansas, and it will do a great deal more if the acreage is increased properly so it will have a chance. Don't forget that experience has shown that alfalfa is the most profitable field crop. There are legumes that can be used on other soil types that do not grow alfalfa well—the clovers, cowpeas and soy beans have their places in Kansas, and should be planted.



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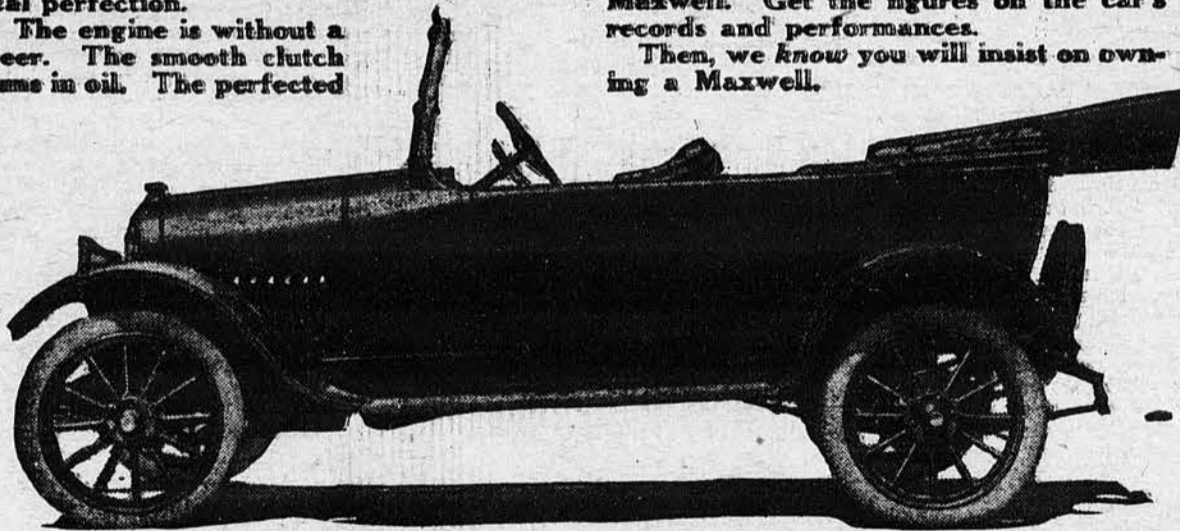
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Farming in War Times

A PROFIT can be made from the weeds on some Kansas farms. In many cases it will pay to market this by-product. It will tend to reduce the pests in the fields next year and also to provide a profit this fall. The companies that purchase these weeds are: Eli Lillie & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Fuller & Fuller, Chicago, Ill.; Myer Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.; and Lloyd Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Perhaps one of the best known weeds in Kansas is the common dandelion. It has a long, brownish root, extending into the soil to the depth of about 3 feet. The root is used for medicinal purposes and should be gathered in the spring and autumn months, when it has its greatest value. After gathering, the roots should be washed and dried carefully.

There are many other common Kansas weeds that can be sold. Among these are May apple, Horse weeds, elder, jimson, burdock and the inner bark of slippery elm. Full information about the weeds, methods of harvesting and prices can be obtained from the companies mentioned. The government has issued an excellent Farmers' Bulletin, Weeds Used in Medicine, which can be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. From these sources you can determine easily whether you have weeds that can be sold profitably.

Dairying is Winning

There is a fine demonstration of the fact that dairying is developing in Kansas which you can find in almost every town, large and small. This is the cream station, and the prosperity which it obviously has. The buyers of butterfat and whole milk in Kansas are doing a good business these days.

Storing the Farm Vegetables

The best conditions of winter storage differ somewhat for the different vegetables. Beets, carrots and parsnips dry out readily. Packing in moist sand and keeping at a temperature just above freezing is ideal. Onions keep best spread out in thin layers in boxes in a dry but cool atmosphere. These vegetables will keep better if dried in the sun before storing; select only those free from cuts and bruises. Squashes and pumpkins keep best where it is dry and the thermometer is at about 50 degrees F. Cabbages keep best in a temperature just above freezing, but at the same time moist.

It is important that good ventilation be provided where the vegetables are stored. The cellar is the most common storage place. If it contains a furnace it will be too warm for most vegetables, unless a room is partitioned off so the heat can be kept out of it.

No Time For Hog Cholera

Burning \$16-hogs that have died of cholera is no pleasant duty. The nation, moreover, cannot afford the food loss involved. During the year ending March 31, hog cholera caused losses in this country of more than \$2 million dollars. Every hog raiser can aid in preventing so great a loss from cholera recurring this year. Keep the hogs healthy. Clean pens, clean water and right feeding increase the hog's resistance to disease.

Effective control of hog cholera in Kansas requires more than individual effort. It requires neighborhood cooperation. When cholera appears in a vicinity all hogs on neighboring farms should be treated promptly with serum or serum and virus. Quarantine of the premises where there is cholera or where herds have been double-treated should be enforced for a reasonable time. Hogs dying from cholera also should be quickly burned or buried, and a thorough disinfection made of the yards and pens before the quarantine is removed.

Controlling Peach Tree Borers

The peach tree borer lives most of its life as a worm embedded beneath the bark of the tree, usually just below the surface of the soil. Here it starts as a very small worm, eating away the life of the tree, getting larger and larger until it undergoes a change into a pupa and then a moth, which lays eggs for more worms to carry on their destructive work on the peach trees. The moths lay the eggs on the trunk and branches of the trees during the summer—most of the eggs being laid during July, August and September. The eggs hatch in from 10 to 15 days and the young borers enter the tree. By frost the borers have all entered the trees and some will be very small while others are nearly full grown.

Leonard Haseman of the University of Missouri offers the following suggestions for controlling the insects: Draw the soil away from the trunk of the tree to a depth of 4 inches or until the roots are exposed and search for the tunnels. With a sharp knife follow these tunnels until the worms are found, and then kill them. The presence of a mass of gum at the base of a peach tree usually indicates

the presence of borers. This gum is thickened wax which escapes where the tree is injured. There may be several borers in a tree. A small slender white worm is often found in the sap. This is not the peach tree borer and it does no damage to the tree, but lives on the sap. Where borers are abundant, "worm" the trees again in the spring. Also get rid of old worthless peach trees, practice clean culture in the orchard, and keep the bearing trees vigorous.

Peach tree borers do a great deal of damage and many persons have abandoned the growing of peaches because of them. However, they can be controlled successfully if the proper effort is made.

To Purchase Farm Supplies

It has been suggested by transportation experts who are with the Food Administration that farmers make an estimate of the fertilizer, seed, machinery and the like needed for the coming season, and then place the orders. This will eliminate the failure to receive supplies which resulted last spring on account of car congestion and priority of shipment. Between March 1 and July 15 of this year the railroads operating in the East and Middle West made a saving of 28 million passenger miles by cutting down on the number of passenger trains. Not counting the saving in labor, this reduction continued thruout the year will mean the saving of 1/2 million tons of coal per annum.

From the farmer's standpoint a like saving may be effected in the coming months. All orders for supplies should be placed early. It is also advisable for several farmers in a community to club together in ordering so that a car may be loaded to its maximum capacity, and in this manner eliminate transportation waste. By acting on these suggestions supplies will arrive in season so that time, which is so precious during the spring rush, may be saved; and at the same time the crops will have the advantage of the things necessary, to their successful planting, tending and harvesting. Cars should be loaded and unloaded promptly when placed on the siding. No stumbling blocks should be left in our path of preparation for a bumper crop next year.

Buy Labeled Crop Seeds

It will be best, next spring, to buy labeled seeds. In the case of field and forage crop seeds including cereals, corn, cowpeas and soy beans, the label securely placed on the sack or container should convey the following information:

1. Name of seedsmen.
2. Kind of seed.
3. Proportion of pure, live seed present, with month and year of germination test.
4. Country or locality of origin in the case of the following imported seeds: Beans, soy beans, Turkestan alfalfa, and Red clover from Southern Europe and Chili.

Following conferences with the United States Department of Agriculture, the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' association and the American Seed Trade association at their conventions recently approved supplying this information with all lots of field seeds of 10 pounds or more. Later 77 seedsmen, including most of the larger dealers, have individually agreed to adopt this plan. Seed so labeled may always be seeded at the proper rate to give a good stand under normal conditions.

Leaks in Grain Handling

Twenty million bushels of wheat and proportional quantities of other cereals are lost annually by waste in harvesting and threshing, according to estimates of specialists in the wheat districts of the West. One man in Kansas with a team and fanning mill made \$500 in three weeks last season cleaning up after threshing machine settings. Another man with a team cleared \$27 to \$62 a day by following and cleaning the waste from threshing machines. The losses incident to harvesting and threshing can be avoided largely. Keep in mind that a bushel of wheat will supply bread for one person for about 75 days.

Use the Natural Fertility

The fertility on the fields of Kansas can be maintained much easier if a greater effort is made to use the materials at hand. Grow a large acreage of the legumes, and add lime if the soil needs it. Study the actual needs of the land. If this is done we will have made a mighty good start in increasing our crop yields. Cyril G. Hopkins, dean of the soils men of the country, mentioned this in a recent issue of the American Co-operative Journal. He said:

There are three fundamental principles that must be applied to bring about the adoption of systems of positive soil improvement:

1. The use of ground limestone, a natural material which produces no injurious effect upon the soil, which corrects soil acidity and supplies the element calcium as plant food.
2. The addition of phosphorus in larger amounts than are required to meet the needs of our plant and animal products sold from the farm. Three-fourths of the phosphorus removed from the soil

for the production of corn, wheat, or other grain crops is deposited in the grain and thus largely sold from the farm, if the grain is sold; and attention is called to the fact that grain must be sold, for bread is the staff of life—not meat or butter. If, however, the grain is fed to animals, one-fourth of the phosphorus which it contains is, as an average, sold from the farm in the livestock products, and some of the remaining three-fourths is almost certain to be lost before the manure is returned to the land.

3. The organic matter and an important element of plant food which it contains, namely, nitrogen, must be supplied by making use of leguminous crops, which, however, cannot be grown successfully on lands deficient in limestone and phosphorus; and where one farmer will maintain the supply of nitrogen and organic matter by plowing under farm manure, there must be others who do the same thing by growing and plowing under legumes and crop residues.

The deposits of both ordinary and dolomitic limestone are inexhaustible in almost every state, and the supply of nitrogen contained in the air, easily secured by legumes, is sufficient to meet the needs of a 100-bushel crop of corn every year for half a million years, but the supply of phosphorus contained in all normal soils is limited. It is the element which limits the yield of corn and other grain crops, and of clover as well, upon most of the corn-belt soils, and it is even more deficient in the soils of the Eastern and Southern states. But the total supply of high-grade phosphate in the natural deposits of the United States is now known to be sufficient to provide at least 10 tons an acre for all our farm lands, and more than 20 tons an acre for all improved farm land.

As an average of crop records covering many years, the Illinois Experiment station reports—in Circular 193—acre-yields of 77 bushels of corn, 62.3 of oats, 2.44 of clover seed, 39.1 of wheat, and 5.03 tons of alfalfa hay, where no farm manure is ever used, but where limestone, phosphorus—in ground bone or raw rock phosphate, both natural fertilizers—and crop residues are applied. The corresponding average yields with manure, limestone, and phosphorus are 79.5 bushels of corn, 63.2 of oats, 3.04 tons of clover hay, 38.3 bushels of wheat, 4.98 tons of alfalfa.

Liberal use of these inexpensive natural fertilizers insures soil enrichment and permanent fertility. What the farm land needs is abundance of real fertility in natural forms.

Schools and the Nation

The people of France realize that the future of the nation depends on their educating today's boys and girls. Stories from near the front tell of schools being kept even in regions where children must be provided with gas masks against possible air attacks. Leaders thruout the country are appealing to American mothers and fathers to keep their children in school, from the grades thru college, just as long as it is possible for them to do so.

A Hotbed Provides Garden Crops

It is comparatively easy in Kansas, if one is willing to spend a little time in caring for a hotbed, to have several green vegetable crops thruout a large part of the winter season. Ordinarily lettuce and radishes may be planted in a hotbed soon after cold weather begins and they will be ready for the Thanksgiving season, if well cared for. Another crop may be grown immediately afterward by recharging the bed, and this will be ready by the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Onions may be grown easily from seeds under the same conditions, provided they are kept growing rapidly and the temperature does not become too high during the early part of their growth. After the coldest weather is past, if the frames are not needed for starting an early spring crop, another crop, or even two, of the same vegetables may be had in the early spring.

Another crop which may be grown in the fall by transplanting about the time frost is expected is celery. This, when in the hotbed or coldframe, will be entirely self-blanching, which is an added incentive to using it in this way.

Any thoroly dark corners in the basement may be used for forcing roots of rhubarb or even asparagus at any time during the winter, and parts of the asparagus or rhubarb rows may be forced early in the spring by building a coldframe over them about two months before the ground would ordinarily thaw.

Maintaining the Breeding Herd

A good thrifty condition in breeding animals keeps the cost of maintenance at a reasonable level and insures maximum production. Such a condition may be had by a judicious use of roughage and pastures. Clover or alfalfa hay, fall sown rye or bluegrass pasture that has not been grazed closely will cut the grain requirement of the brood sows in winter. Corn silage with cottonseed meal will maintain breeding cattle.

Reduce the Fire Waste

BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Preventable fire is more than a private misfortune. It is a public dereliction. At a time like this of emergency and of manifest necessity for the conservation of national resources, it is more than ever a matter of deep and pressing consequence that every means should be taken to prevent this evil.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrolyzed. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

From a Colorado Farmer

"You say," writes a Colorado farmer, "that there is no law to compel farmers to sell their wheat at the Government price if they do not wish to. Your bunch told me that same thing 25 years ago, when I sold Kansas wheat at 35 cents a bushel and corn at 10 cents.

"What would we do with the stuff if we do not sell it? To keep it off the market would be disloyal. What I complain about is the price of flour compared with the price of wheat. We now pay \$5.35 a hundred for flour at the store and our wheat brings \$3.15 a hundred at the elevator in the same town. This is a difference of many times more than the food control bill allows.

"This is a big country and it does a big business. It takes time to line up a big business. Now comes the Denver Post and tells us that on October 1 the food controller will regulate the size and price of the loaf of bread. How about the people who do not buy bread in loaves but buy flour in sacks? It is commonly understood that the farmer is guaranteed \$2 a bushel for his next crop of wheat, and you say the same thing. The guarantee clause is part of the food control bill and the food control bill is in force and effect during the war. If the war ceases—which I hope—before the next crop is harvested, where do we come in with the guarantee, especially we who live in the late harvesting states? Just a few days before the Huns made their onrush toward Paris I sold wheat very cheap, 62 cents a bushel, less than cost. You say if it were not for the government guarantee wheat would be selling next season for \$1.50 a bushel, and the farmer would be lucky to get that. Wheat and meat will decide this war. Now brother Tom should we not have a better guarantee than we now have? Look the food control bill over and set us right on its length of duration."

I cannot see how the language of the bill could be made plainer. There is the absolute promise of the Government to guarantee a minimum price of \$2 a bushel for all wheat of a certain standard grade during 1918. There is no condition in that guarantee that the price shall last only during the war. Of course the kind of guarantee the Colorado man speaks of would be almost worthless for the reason that it would give the wheat grower no assurance about a price for his next crop, and that is the prime object of the bill. I do not see how there can be any doubt on this point. I did not say that without this law and guarantee wheat would be selling next season for \$1.50 a bushel. I do not know what it would be selling for, but I gave that as my opinion simply. As a matter of fact, I think wheat would be selling next season for less than \$1.50 a bushel were it not for the Government guarantee.

It would seem from what this subscriber says that the farmers in his section are selling for less than the minimum price offered by the Government. Instead of doing this they should take this matter up with Mr. Hoover's department thru their Member of Congress and do it at once. They should be getting from \$3.42 to \$3.45 a hundred for their wheat instead of \$3.15. If you were getting the price you are entitled to get for your wheat, the retail price of flour you mention would not be very far out of line.

The Case of LaFollette

In all my life I have never been more profoundly disappointed in a public man than I have been with Senator LaFollette. For a good many years I was an admirer of LaFollette. I wished to see him President of the United States. In 1912 I felt that he had not been given a fair deal and was indignant about it. I have felt, and still feel, that as a member of Congress, both in the House and in the Senate, he has done a great deal of good.

I am with him in his attempt to have the war burdens placed on the people most able to bear them. I thoroughly approve of his fight for a higher tax on incomes and excess war profits.

But by his course of apology and defense of Germany he more than neutralizes all the good he has done and makes himself powerless to accomplish anything along the line of higher taxation of incomes and war profits.

I have read his speeches and his articles written for his magazine.

So far I have failed to see a single note of genuine

patriotism or a single word of condemnation of the horrible atrocities committed by the German military autocracy. Conceding that the American men, women and children who took passage on the Lusitania had better have been at home, the fact still remains that the sinking of that ship without warning was one of the most cruel and fiendish deeds of all history, but LaFollette finds no time nor inclination to condemn the German Government which ordered the crime to be committed and which heaped honors on the commander of the submarine which accomplished the cruel and cowardly murder. Not a word of condemnation is found in his speeches or writings of the foul crime against Belgium and of the barbarism practiced on the helpless inhabitants of the captured districts of France. All his acid criticisms are leveled at his own country and its citizens.

No wonder German agents are distributing the speeches of LaFollette in the hope of causing discontent, disloyalty and possibly open resistance to the Government in this country. No individual in this country has done so much to encourage our enemies as Robert LaFollette. It does not matter greatly what some unknown private citizen may say about the war or the Government, but it does matter greatly what a United States Senator of the prominence of LaFollette may say. He knows or ought to know that what he may say will not stop the war and will not change the course of the United States. We are in this war to the finish. Whether we might have kept out with honor is no longer a proper question for debate, and LaFollette knows this as well as any man living. He knows, or ought to know, that his writings and speeches can only embarrass the Government, encourage Germany and tend to prolong the war with its fearful cost in human life, human suffering and destruction of property. As a reader of history LaFollette ought to realize that the public man who plays false to his country in its hour of need will always be remembered for that act of disloyalty and not for the good acts he might have done before.

Clement L. Vallandigham was a man of great ability and possessed of many admirable traits of character, but his name only lives in connection with the historic fact that in his country's hour of dire need he proved a traitor and did what he could to help the forces of disunion. Aaron Burr was a brilliant lawyer, orator and statesman, but the memory of Aaron Burr is forever linked with dishonor and an unsuccessful attempt to divide and destroy the republic which had done him honor.

Unless LaFollette speedily changes his course his name will go down in history disgraced, dishonored. His course must excite the indignation of many thousands of his former friends and supporters, and it also must cause them profound sorrow.

About Roosevelt

There was a time when LaFollette and Roosevelt seemed to be standing for about the same things, and there was some talk in 1912 that Roosevelt would support LaFollette for President. LaFollette said that Roosevelt gave him the double-cross in that campaign, and from that time to this the men have been bitter enemies. This fact perhaps should be taken into consideration in reading Roosevelt's opinions of the Wisconsin Senator.

In this case, however, the loyal citizen must stand with Roosevelt and against LaFollette. Whatever faults he may have—and in my judgment he has quite a list—lack of patriotism is not one of the shortcomings of Colonel Roosevelt. He is robustly and rampantly patriotic, and he is doing the country a great service in stirring up enthusiasm and enlightening the people concerning the war and German atrocities. But Roosevelt is neither logical nor consistent. All that he says about the frightfulness and utter disregard of humanity and honor on the part of the Germans is true, but in every speech he devotes a good deal of time to urging the establishing of a vast military system in this country after the war is over.

Now if Germany should win this war I will admit that this Government would be forced to arm to the teeth. We should be compelled to establish and maintain the most powerful military establishment both on land and sea that the world has ever known in self-defense, for we do not cherish the belief that Germany will let us alone if she wins this war. She will undertake to recoup herself for her tremendous

losses out of the United States in some way sooner or later. But Roosevelt's demand for universal military training and a vast military establishment is not based on the supposition that Germany is to win this war. He expects Germany to be whipped, but wishes to see the nation put on a military basis just the same.

He denounces the frightful cruelty of the Huns and says that a distinction cannot be drawn between the rulers of Germany and the people. He believes the people are as savage as the rulers.

If this is true, why?

Are the German people naturally more savage than the people of other nationalities? No, but they have been trained to submit to and believe in the most merciless system ever devised by the brain of man. Prof. Vernon Kellogg speaks of the mental attitude of the German professors. Privately they were kindly gentlemen, but they believed in ruthlessness. They argued that in war no mercy should be shown. If that sort of doctrine has been accepted by the German professors is it any wonder it has been accepted by the common people?

It is the system of militarism in the life of the German people that has brought about this state of mind.

And yet Colonel Roosevelt would have the United States adopt a system which has transformed the Germans from a peace loving people into the ruthless savages who have devastated France and Belgium and committed every form of outrage and murder. If militarism did that for Germany what reason has Roosevelt to believe that it would not have the same effect here in the United States?

Universal disarmament is the only road to a permanent world peace.

Western Kansas

"I should like," writes A. H. Thompson of Liberal, "to have a little space in your paper. I read Mr. Baird's article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze recently. I do not know the conditions in Mr. Baird's community, but I do know what I am talking about when it comes to Seward county. I have lived in Seward county for the last 10 years. I keep from 40 to 60 cattle and have about 15 horses. During the 10 years I have not had to buy any rough feed and have never bought grain but once, and I have never lost a head of stock from starvation. I live 8 miles north and 1 west of Liberal. Most of the farmers in this locality are prosperous. Of course there are men in every community who do not raise enough to feed two good sized grasshoppers, but that is not the fault of the country. At present I can show you good crops on one side of the road and on the other side the crop is full of weeds. I have a field of cane which I listed in rye stubble after harvest which now promises a heavy crop."

I might say that this letter from Mr. Thompson was written some time ago, so I presume his cane crop must be ready to harvest.

The Optimist

In these times we meet up with so many pessimists who have lost all hope in everything that it is refreshing to occasionally find a genuine optimist who sees or thinks he sees a brighter day.

I have met one who is the real thing.

He lives in Western Kansas and according to the ordinary view he would be justified in having a genuine grouch, for this has not been a very favorable year with him.

"No, I haven't made any money this year," he remarked cheerfully, "but what of it? I still manage to get enough to eat and none of the family is crying with hunger. Maybe our clothes aren't suited for wear to fashionable receptions but then they are comfortable and we don't care much for society doings anyhow. Then, none of our neighbors try to put on any dog so that we can trot along in their class, and when we are as well dressed as our neighbors, why worry because there are dudes somewhere else whom you neither know nor give a hang about who are wearing glad rags and eating \$10 meals? Last fall I put in 100 acres of wheat and didn't harvest a bushel, but that ground is really in bully good condition for seeding this fall and next year I am looking for another crackerjack of a crop with a guarantee of \$2 a bushel, which isn't a bit bad."

"Yes, I have two boys called in the draft. They are bully boys, I will say even if I am their daddy."

I hated like the mischief to see them go, for both were caught on the first call, but on the other hand I feel proud to know that they are ready to help put the kibosh on German militarism and the infamous barbarism that menaces the world. I don't believe the war is going to last much longer but I want it to last until Germany is licked to a standstill and then there will be a chance to do away with standing armies and all this military business and have a real world peace. So I am reconciled to let the boys go, and if it wasn't that people would say that I was grandstanding, I would say that I would be willing to go myself. Not that I am hankering for a fight. I'm not. I just naturally despise fighting. I have, sometimes stood a lot from a neighbor because I didn't wish to quarrel with him, and I have generally found that the meanest kind of a man will get ashamed of himself after a while when his neighbor simply won't fuss with him.

"I don't think that I would enjoy soldiering, but this is a job that has to be done and if I really thought I would be of any considerable account as a soldier and the government would have me, I would go and do my best. I am no statesman or financier or learned philosopher. I don't pretend to know just what ought to be done now or after the war is over, but I have a belief that the old world is going to be a better place to live in after this war is over than it ever was before. I also have a notion under my hat that the world had this thing coming to it and that we are reaping just about the kind of a crop we ought to expect from the kind of infernal noxious weed seed we have been sowing for many a year. The tough thing about the whole business is of course that the people who haven't been to blame for conditions have to do a lot of the suffering, but that always has been so.

"I'm not looking for ideal conditions right after the fighting in Europe ends—there is too much meanness and folly in the world to hope that it will be wiped out even by a war, but I am hoping that people generally will realize how infernally wicked and senseless this war business and preparation for war is, and that they will see just how easy it would be to stop the whole thing and have peace. If the people were let alone they wouldn't fuss much, and they never would start a big war on their own motion. After the war is over I think the people generally are going to have more to say about war and the things which may lead to war than they ever did before, and if they have enough to say about it there will be no more wars that will amount to anything.

"You ask me if I have raised any feed. Well, nothing to speak of, but then there is a pretty fair crop of Russian thistles out in my part of the state, and I am going to harvest enough of them to carry my stock thru all right. Say! you know how we used to howl about the Russian thistle and thought it was simply going to ruin us. Well, it hasn't. The fact is that the despised, dreaded thistle has saved many a man out there, and now we have found out that, if it is put up at the right time, it makes mighty good ensilage. The trouble with us is that we get pessimistic and imagine that everything is going to smash when there is always some way out if we only have sense enough to find it."

And as the optimist breezed out he seemed somehow to leave the room full of hope and sunshine.

A Secretary of Economy

V. F. Tannehill of Downs, after reading of the waste in the building of the various training camps and the extravagant estimates of army officers, suggests that the Government ought to have some such officer as a Secretary of Government Economy.

Some of the duties that might be performed by such a Secretary are suggested by Mr. Tannehill as follows; eliminating waste in Government work; keeping track of prices paid by the Government for supplies and finding what such supplies could be bought for in the open market and making a public report of his findings; keeping track of the manner in which the pork barrel appropriations are actually expended and reporting his findings to the Government. In short his business would be to keep the people informed as to how their money is being spent. It is certain that Mr. Tannehill has mapped out a man sized job. If the right man could be got for the job Mr. Tannehill's suggestion is a good one. If it would mean that a fat place would be created for another party politician then the result would be a disappointment.

The Loyalty of a German

I was talking recently with one of the most prominent and successful men in Kansas. He was born in Germany and came to the United States when a young man; but the place of his birth does not decrease his love and loyalty for his adopted country. Not long ago he heard that a certain Lutheran minister, who also was born in Germany, was talking pro-German to the extent of being almost if not entirely disloyal to this country. The German business man called the preacher into his office and asked him if he was a naturalized citizen. "Certainly," answered the preacher. "I wish," said the German business man, "that you would bring me your naturalization papers; I should like to look at them." "Do you doubt my word?" asked the preacher with some heat. "No, I do not doubt your word," answered the business man, "but I should like to compare them with my own papers and see if they read as mine do."

The preacher brought in the papers and the busi-

ness man scanned them carefully. "Yes, they read just the same, and I wish to call your attention to the oath we each took when we were naturalized. By that oath we obligated ourselves first to renounce all allegiance to Germany and second we swore that we would be loyal to and support the government of the United States. We Germans pride ourselves on keeping our oaths. If we are loyal as we have sworn to be, there is only one thing for us to do now and that is to stand by the government with all that we have. You are not doing that. You are denouncing the government and discouraging the people who listen to you from giving this country the loyal support they should give it."

A new light seemed to dawn on the German preacher and the next Sunday he preached a patriotic sermon to his congregation, urging them to stand by the government. "If," said this German business man quietly, "the native born citizen of the United States is obligated to be loyal, I, a foreign born citizen, am under more binding obligations, for I have solemnly sworn that I would be loyal, while the native born citizen has not." Perhaps this view of the situation has not occurred to a good many German born citizens, but is it not logical and true?

A Mighty Poor System

I do not know who was responsible for the plan on which the building of the government cantonments is being done, but it is a mighty poor plan. It offers a premium for inefficiency and dishonesty.

The cantonments are being built under the supervision of contractors who receive a percentage on the cost of the buildings and other work done. The greater the cost the more money for the supervising contractor. As a result it is very freely charged that exorbitant prices are being paid for both material and labor, and the labor for which the exorbitant prices are paid is inefficient. Recently Congressman Dallinger of Massachusetts, in a speech on the floor gave the following instances:

"A physician here in Washington told me that he was talking with another physician and the second physician told him that a patient of his said to him: 'Doctor, I have got the softest snap I ever had. I am getting \$60 a week from a contractor who has a contract with the government.' The doctor said, 'That is pretty good. What are you doing?' He said, 'I do not do anything except keep out of the way of the government inspector, and that is not very hard.'"

"Another case was that of a man who was not a carpenter but who was more or less handy with tools. He got a place as carpenter on one of these cantonments at \$7.50 a day as carpenter and \$15 a day on Sundays and holidays, and while they were working some one came along and said, 'Don't hurry, boys.'"

I have heard similar stories about the way the cantonment is being built at Camp Funston. A Junction City man told me that recently a carpenter came into his place of business and boasted that he had made \$60 that week working at his trade at the cantonment.

"Did you earn the money?" asked the Junction City business man.

"No," said the carpenter frankly. "I didn't earn half of it, but I came as near earning my money as the rest."

In the great hurry necessary in getting these cantonments ready for the drafted men it is to be expected that there will be a good deal of waste and that the cost will be larger than it would be under normal conditions, but the government had no right to adopt a plan which invites graft and actually penalizes the honest contractor. That is exactly what the plan adopted by the government does. It may be interesting to know just what sort of a contract the government did make with these contractors; here it is:

As full compensation for the services of the contractor, including profit and all general overhead expense, except as herein specifically provided, the contracting officer shall pay to the contractor in the manner hereinafter prescribed a fee to be determined at the time of completion of the work from the following schedule, except as hereinafter otherwise provided:

If the cost of the work is under \$100,000, a fee of 10 per cent of such cost.

If the cost of the work is more than \$100,000 and under \$125,000, a fee of \$10,000.

If the cost of the work is more than \$125,000 and under ¼ million dollars, a fee of 8 per cent of such cost.

If the cost of the work is more than ¼ million dollars and under \$266,666.67, a fee of \$20,000.

If the cost of the work is more than \$266,666.67 and under ½ million dollars, a fee of 7½ per cent of such cost.

If the cost of the work is more than ½ million dollars and under \$535,714.29 a fee of \$37,500.

If the cost of the work is more than \$535,714.29 and under 3 million dollars a fee of 7 per cent of such cost.

If the cost of the work is more than 3 million dollars and under 3½ million dollars a fee of \$210,000.

If the cost of the work is more than 3½ million dollars, a fee of 6 per cent of such cost.

Provided, however, That the fee upon such part of the cost of the work as is represented by payments to subcontractors, under subdivision (b) above, shall in each of the above contingencies be 5 per cent and no more of the amount of such part of the cost.

The cost of materials purchased or furnished by the contracting officer for said work, exclusive of all freight charges thereon, shall be included in the cost of the work for the purpose of reckoning such fee to the contractor, but for no other purpose.

The fee for reconstructing and replacing any of the work destroyed or damaged shall be such percentage of the cost thereof, not exceeding 7 per cent, as the contracting officer may determine.

The total fee to the contractor hereunder shall in no event exceed the sum of ¼ million dollars, anything in this agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

Regulating the Farmer

A year ago, before we were at war, the President and Congress raised the wages of the best paid labor in the country. Recently, in time of war, with the price of every necessity soaring, except one, we have reduced the wages of the lowest paid and most vitally needed working man—the man on the farm. We have fixed the price of his product at \$2, less dockage charges, and he has a short crop at that.

We regulate the product of the Western wheat grower and we let the prices of the steel and iron, the copper and the powder trusts, virtually go free. We have watched these prices soar beyond 400, 500 and 600 per cent, out of reach of those who most need them in the work of feeding the world and producing the sinews of war, as well as winning it.

A few years farther back, when some tariff concessions were thought necessary, the man who was selected to concede them was this same underpaid working man—the man on the farm. It was his products that were placed on the free list.

When I speak of the farmer as the underpaid man, I am strictly within the facts. In this year of comparatively high prices for all kinds of labor, a farm management survey conducted by the Missouri College of Agriculture discovers that the labor income of the average farmer in that state is \$1.35 a day.

The average skilled mechanic now gets \$5 a day or better.

I am not stating these facts in a captious nor a fault-finding spirit. We all recognize the times are abnormal. But I confess I should like to see things evened up a little. In a war, sacrifices should be general.

I will also confess that I think we should quit making the farmer the goat in every emergency. No national policy would be more productive of lasting good, with benefits for everybody, than one ensuring a square deal for the American farmer, the one indispensable man.

After 10 years of uncertain crop seasons the war came and promised him a reward, the reward of a lifetime in a fair price for his wheat crop. And this in a year when the available wheat supply was the lowest in years and demand the most urgent.

Did he get that reward? He did not. Speculation, which for once was in his favor, was stopped and wheat prices immediately slumped 35 to 40 per cent. But even this was not enough. The very emergency which offered the Western wheat grower his long-deferred reward, also threatened and still threatens our national existence, and the wheat grower submitted patriotically to having the price on his product fixed still lower, down to \$2 a bushel, less the dockage, a price which on many farms this year in the winter wheat belt, does not really meet the cost of production. Now with the price of their product reduced to a least price the buying price of every one of their necessities, including farm implements, is soaring beyond their reach.

We have regulated wheat and the wheat grower, but we haven't regulated correspondingly the price of iron, and steel, nor have we regulated their enormously wealthy profiteers. We have only partly regulated copper. We haven't regulated oil, controlled by the richest man in the world, and an American citizen at that.

The wealth of these trusts and their beneficiaries is so colossal that it is beyond human comprehension. The prices of their products in many instances exceed by fourteen times the entire cost of their production. Their war profits run into billions. They are at the very top of the industrial heap and the wheat grower at the very bottom. Yet we can least spare the wheat grower whose profits we have drafted, in many instances along with his sons, whose labor is indispensable to him.

Nor have we regulated the Southern cotton grower. And no product of actual world-wide necessity has soared as high as cotton. We haven't really regulated anybody except the wheat grower.

I have been putting this up to the President, the Food Administration at Washington, and members of Congress constantly for the last three months. I have urged this with what influence I had in Washington. I have done all I could personally to get a fair adjustment.

The American farm industry as a business proposition is unorganized. Facing alone an organized world, the farmer cannot help himself. He cannot get his side of national problems forcibly before the nation and compel a square deal for himself and his vitally important calling. We must nationalize American agriculture. Farmers as a class must organize as business men. They must work together and stick together, as do other national groups, not only for their own salvation, but for ours—for the salvation of the American nation. When they do, there will be a much fairer adjustment. The farmer will get his due. This is our real problem—the nationalizing of agriculture, and only the co-operation of farmers and a wise and devoted statesmanship can bring it about.

Arthur Capper.



The Evidence

Concrete Roads Reduce
Tractive Effort

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

Here's the Proof

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

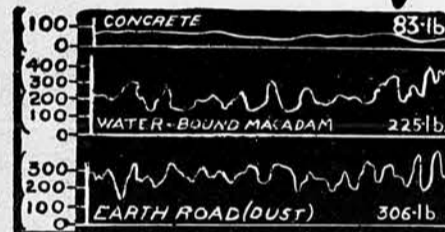
Concrete showed the lowest tractive resistance. The table below shows how concrete compares with two well known road surfaces—water-bound macadam and the ordinary dirt road. Concrete offered about **one-third** the resistance of water-bound macadam and the earth road required nearly **four times** more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

DEWEY

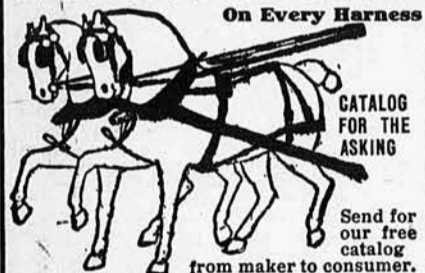
Portland Cement

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

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Water for Big Crops

Pumping from the Underflow is Developing at Garden City

By Chester Carter

RAPID PROGRESS is being made in developing pumping irrigation at Garden City. This is especially true in the installation of shallow water plants, where the lift frequently is not more than 25 or 30 feet, or less. Shallow water plants in our vicinity are practically all of one type; the equipment consisting of a battery of wells connected to and pumped from one horizontal centrifugal pump, the power for which is supplied either by a gas engine or an electric motor.

Probably the most striking change recently, and the one which appeals to the casual observer, is the general improvement in the looks of pumping plants and their permanent character. As has been the case in all branches of building and construction in the last few years, there has been a decided tendency toward the use of concrete in every place possible. In very few plants of recent construction will one find the old frame house and the old style wooden curb in the well, or an unsightly rattletrap galvanized iron or wooden discharge box.

In nearly all of these plants the pump has been placed in a neat and substantial concrete pit, and the pump and motor, or engine, are housed in a solid and permanent looking house constructed of concrete blocks. The wells, too, frequently have been curbed by means of concrete blocks cast in the shape of a segment of a circle and laid up without mortar. Further, you will find them covered over with a circular slab of concrete. A great deal of this improvement in the appearance of the completed pumping plants can be traced directly to the present attitude of the owners of a plant rather than to the men who are installing plants. The owners no longer look on the installation of a pumping plant as a doubtful investment but realize that they are increasing the value of their land, and that they are building something which by proper installation and care may be made to last a lifetime, and something that by proper handling may be made to pay big returns on their investments. They therefore insist that they get efficient plants. While they wish to get a plant installed for as little outlay as possible they realize that the plant put in for the smallest cost in the original outlay is by no means the cheapest in the long run, and that the best policy is to keep away from freak ideas and machinery.

There has been a change from the old type of pipe line used. There are practically no plants now using the old standard wrought iron pipe but are almost all using a spiral pipe, either galvanized or asphalted. We find that this pipe is much cheaper and as serviceable as the old wrought iron pipe. The main reason for the cheapness is in the fact that it is much lighter and there is a great saving in freight.

The thing in which we have taken the greatest strides in improving and that which still offers much ground for improvement is the matter of cutting down the total head against which a pump must operate. Now we cannot get away from the actual vertical head thru which we must lift the water, but we can get away from raising the water higher than necessary and we can lower the amount of friction in the pipe lines very greatly.

One step that we can take in not lifting the water any higher than necessary is to cut out all the old standard weir boxes. Until recently I have hesitated to advocate this step from the fact that there is no doubt that the owner of a plant should have some means of checking up the quantity of water delivered by his plant. That is the only way in which we can get accurate data for the information of others, and get at the actual results and benefits derived from irrigation by pumping. However the government has recently collected enough data on a new measuring device so we know it can be used to good advantage. This device may be placed directly in the ditch or flume and causes no appreciable increase in the lift necessary.

In lowering the friction in the pipe lines we find that there are several items to be considered. Care in proportioning the pipe lines, elbows and foot valves are all important. In the proper proportioning of the pipe line we find that there are two things to be considered; that of getting the pipes large enough to carry the water properly and that of not getting them so large as to cause unnecessary expense in the original installation or to give trouble in priming the pump. In installing a pipe line in a plant using a battery of wells we find that the best course is to start off from the pump in either direction with the required size of suction line for that particular pump and to gradually decrease the size of the pipe as we get farther from the pump. The drop lines are proportioned so their total area is quite a little larger than that of the pipe entering the pump, so the friction in these pipes is as small as it can be made.

The question of the use of the elbows and the friction resulting from this is one which has never been satisfactorily worked out. We find it is an impossibility to get away from a certain number of elbows, as it is imperative that the suction line in plants of this type be laid at one side of the wells and not over them, from the fact that in a great many cases the wells become filled with sand or are filled with mud by a ditch overflowing into them, which makes it necessary that the drop pipe be removed and the wells cleaned. If the horizontal pipe line is laid directly over the wells it is an impossibility to remove the drop pipe and clean the wells without the removal of the entire line, which is no small matter when the line is laid under 10 or 15 feet of dirt. For this reason one elbow to every well is necessary.

Foot valves on a centrifugal pump used for irrigation purposes are entirely out of place. The ordinary foot valve is nothing but a source of trouble and causes a great deal of additional friction. It is almost impossible in a plant where there are any number of wells to get all the valves to hold properly. This causes much trouble in priming. There is always the chance of some foreign substance, in most cases gravel, lodging under the flap of the foot valve when the pump is shut down thus allowing all the water in the pump and pipe lines to run back into the wells and making it difficult to prime the pump without removing the drop pipe with this particular valve and cleaning it. In the case of a plant having more than one well



Water for the Crops.

this is by no means a simple matter, since the first thing to do is to locate the valve which is causing the trouble. The only practicable way to do this is to remove all the drop lines in turn and examine the valves. Usually the last one removed will be the one giving the trouble.

Then there is the question of friction. A foot valve of the size ordinarily used in pumping plants will develop a friction head equal to that of passing the given amount of water thru 150 to 300 feet of the size pipe to which the valve is attached. This would indeed be quite an item in the friction head in a plant of six wells or more, and it is well worth saving in the plant of one well only. A conservative estimate, for we can do no more than estimate this item, on the saving in the friction head made by leaving off the foot valves and replacing them with one check or flap valve in the discharge line is about 5 per cent on the total head against which the pump must operate. This saving of course will vary in the different plants, depending upon the number of wells, the actual distance thru which the water must be lifted and the like.

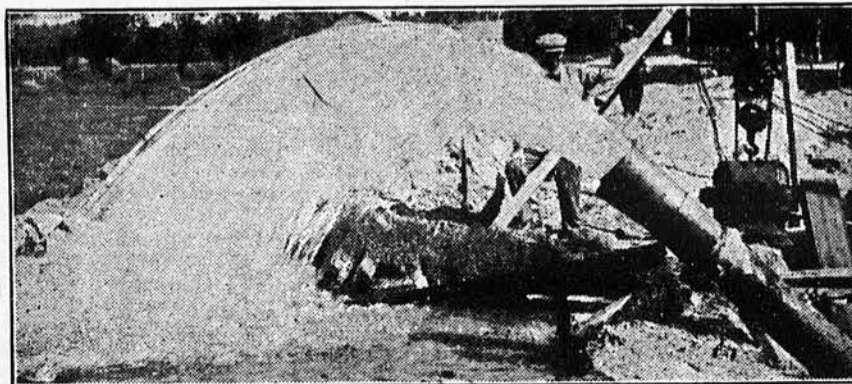
An attention to all these things and the proper designing of a pumping plant will net a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent in the total head against which the pump operates. This percentage will not follow thru and make exactly the same percentage of saving in the power but it is an item well worth considering for the man who operates his plant by an engine as well as the one who uses a motor.

Improvements in the installation will do more towards putting irrigation by pumping on a profitable basis and bringing it out of the experimental stage than anything we can do. Of course, after the plant is installed and in good running condition the water must be cared for properly, and the plant kept up in first class condition.

Nearly All for Capper

Governor Capper is a candidate for United States Senator and we believe he will be nominated in 1918 for that exalted position. He has made good as governor and it was the insistent demand of the people as a whole that induced him to permit his friends to put him into the race. Capper is no grandstander. Thru his publications he appeals to the people of our state for what he thinks right and almost without exception the rank and file of the common people have been back of him. Not knowing how the people of this county generally stood, we have taken the pains recently to talk to leading men from over the county, and we find that almost without exception they are for the governor.—Alma Signal.

After all, it is pretty hard to get up an argument with the farmer who sees the bank-teller counting his money into the safety-vault.



Testing a Well Near Garden City: If a Plant is Managed Properly a Profit is Certain, as it Provides Insurance Against Dry Weather.

A United Effort Wins

Co-operation is Making Excellent Progress This Year

By James E. Boyle

THE SUCCESS of real co-operation in Kansas is encouraging. There are several specific lines where farmers in different parts of the country are co-operating with good success. Taking the country as a whole, we find all the following lines represented by co-operative enterprises: farmers' elevators, rural telephone lines, hail insurance, other forms of insurance, creameries, cow testing associations, livestock shipping associations, community breeding associations, beef rings, egg circles, seed growing associations, potato marketing associations, wool marketing, poultry marketing, fruit and produce marketing and cheese factories.

In every instance where successful, however, co-operation has come into a specialized field to meet a clearly felt need. In fact, the need must be proved before an attempt at co-operation is justified, and the business form of the organization must conform to certain sound business principles. There are six fields of co-operation which are now of great interest to Kansas farmers. These six fields are: elevators, potato associations, creameries, cow testing associations, livestock shipping associations and egg circles.

Co-operation is for savings, not for profits. Capitalistic corporations are for profits and for profits only. When a so-called co-operative concern makes its goal profits, it ceases to be co-operative. One authority defines co-operation as being for "Service" to its members and not for profits. At any rate, the service consists largely, in most economic ventures, in economic savings for the members, but not in making profits from non-members.

When can a corporation be truly called co-operative? In the first place, no concern can be co-operative unless it limits the dividend on stock to some reasonably small per cent, and pays the surplus earnings back as a patronage dividend. In the second place, the number of shares held by any member must be limited to a reasonably small minority of the share capital. It is fatal to co-operation to have the stock drift into a few hands or into the control of a small clique or group. In the third place, there must be some restrictions on voting, not allowing one vote for every share of stock held. These three features, properly undertaken and continuously adhered to, constitute a co-operative concern. The usual program for carrying into effect the foregoing principles is this: Stock dividends are limited to 7 per cent; the balance of the net earnings—after the reserve or other funds are taken out—goes into a patronage dividend. No member is allowed to hold more than one-fifth of the shares. There is the one-man, one-vote, rule, regardless of the number of shares held by one man. Some co-operative corporations permit one vote for 10 shares, up to a certain maximum, such as 10 votes. But the usual rule is one man one vote.

As has been stated, the first requirement in a co-operative concern is the patronage dividend. If dividends are paid on the capital stock only, the corporation is "capitalistic," not co-opera-

tive, no matter what name may be given to it. The question often comes up—what is the best way to calculate patronage dividends? A few illustrations will make the subject clear.

The simplest case is that in which a patronage dividend is paid to members on grain delivered. Suppose the year's business done by the members is $\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels of grain and the surplus earnings—after paying 7 per cent on stock, after meeting all fixed charges for insurance, interest and the like and after setting aside in the bank a reserve or sinking or depreciation fund—is \$5,000. Divide the surplus earnings by the number of bushels handled and the result is 2 cents a bushel. If Farmer A has delivered 8,000 bushels of grain to the elevator, his patronage dividend is \$160.

The second case under a co-operative elevator is that where side lines are carried. The surplus profits of these side lines should be shown by the books. The patronage dividend is then figured by dividing this surplus profit by the total dollars' worth of side lines sold and paid for. Assume that this gives 6 per cent, then Farmer A, who has bought side lines to the value of \$150, for instance, is entitled to a dividend of \$9.

The third case under the farmers' co-operative elevator is that in which a patronage dividend is paid to non-members. There are three good reasons for paying dividends to non-members: they help produce these dividends; patronage dividends will make members out of non-members; and it accords with the spirit of real co-operation to pay dividends to non-members. The commonest method of paying dividends to non-members is called the coupon method. A share purchasing coupon is delivered to the non-member, representing the value of the patronage dividend earned by his patronage. But the dividend itself is turned back into the treasury of the company. When the non-member secures coupons enough to purchase a share of stock, a share is issued to him and he becomes a full member. The dividend in the treasury is simply added to the capital stock of the corporation. Another method of paying dividends to non-members is that in which the non-member receives a cash dividend on patronage at one-half the rate paid to full members. This method encourages non-members to become full members. This dividend is figured in this way: The net profits on the grain are, say, \$1,125. The total grain handled is, say, 225,000 bushels, of which 150,000 is from members and 75,000 is from non-members. Non-members are to receive a patronage dividend of one-half the rate paid full members. Calculate dividends as follows: To the members' patronage, 150,000 bushels, add one-half the non-members' patronage—one-half of 75,000 bushels, or 37,500 bushels—getting a total of 187,500 bushels. Divide the net profits, \$1,125, by the 187,500, getting the rate, .006. This is the rate for members. The non-members' rate is one-half this rate, or .003. An individual's dividends can now be figured by multiplying the amount of grain in bushels which he delivered by the rate



Union Pays in Selling Eggs.

of dividend that he is entitled to receive.

A co-operative business should be incorporated. This makes necessary a little careful preliminary work. The following steps are suggested for those interested in forming a co-operative enterprise, and who are willing to use a method which is slow but sure.

At the first meeting it is best to have present some one who is in every way familiar with similar organizations and who fully understands what is needed to make the undertaking successful from the start. Many persons in the community hesitate to attend the first meeting. Hence it may be necessary to hold further meetings to educate those whose interest is not kindled sufficiently. Interest should be aroused before the organization is started, not afterwards.

A good chairman is needed for the first meeting, and likewise a secretary to keep a record of all that is done. The first question to settle is the amount of raw material available, in case a co-operative enterprise is started. An elevator needs at least 20,000 acres of grain to supply it enough business. In case the concern is to be a co-operative creamery, an organization agreement should be drawn up at this first meeting. The following committees should be appointed: (1) By-laws, (a committee of two or three persons is large enough); (2) committees on membership. It is best to have two persons on a committee to secure subscribers and it is best also to have one such committee for every section of the territory to be covered. Usually three or four such committees are able to canvass the whole territory. A good list of signers or subscribers should be secured before a second meeting.

If a creamery is being organized—and more good co-operation is needed along this line in Kansas—it should include the product of 700 or more milk cows to insure its successful operation as a business proposition. It is better still to have 1,000 cows on the list, because the manufacture and the marketing of butter have economies in an increased volume of business. It is considered unsafe to start a creamery with fewer than 400 cows within a radius of 5 miles.

The poultry and egg crop of the United States every year has substantially the same value as the annual wheat crop, yet most farmers do not attempt to realize any cash income from this source. It is estimated that the farmers in Kansas lose many thousand dollars a year through careless handling of eggs, breakage and decay. To get rid of these losses and to place eggs on the market in such condition and in such a manner that they will readily command a fair price is the province of the egg circle or egg selling association. When it is recalled that the Danes, with a country less than one-fifth the size of Kansas, annually sell to England eggs worth 10 million dollars, it is easy to comprehend the possibilities of the egg industry. Efficiency in selling eggs is reflected in production, resulting in more and better eggs. Success is not easy to attain. It takes time and work, but it is worth while.

In some cases it may be found advisable to conduct an egg association in connection with the creamery. Cold storage could be provided cheaply in a room distinct from the butter room. Or in some cases it will prove a sound investment to erect a local cold storage plant.



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Sprinkle or spray Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant about pens, feed troughs and yards and give your hogs a chance. Use it the year round. It will give them clean, healthy skins, free from lice and free from disease. That means better growth—more pounds of high-priced pork. Disinfect the barns and poultry houses. Also use it about the house, in the sick room, in sinks and cesspools to destroy disease germs and establish health conditions.

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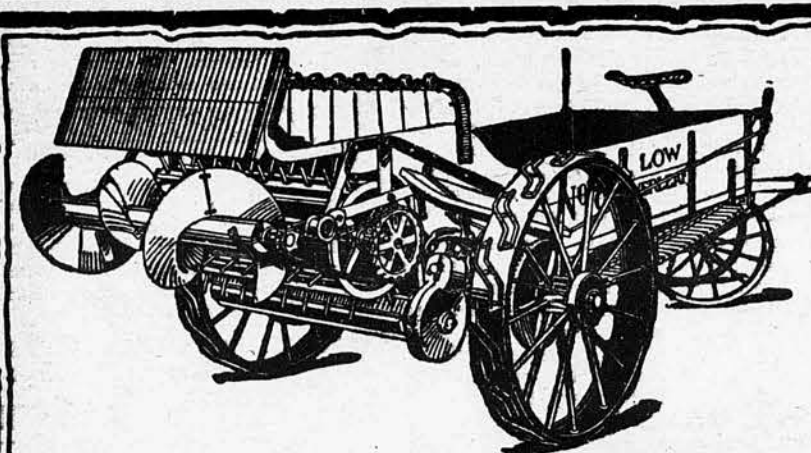


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The Price is \$4.57 a Ton for Grange Members

BY HARLEY HATCH

OUR GRANGE brought in a car of Osage county coal last summer for cook stove and threshing purposes. It was well liked by all the farmers who used it and a short time ago, when another order was made up, a vote taken showed all members in favor of another shipment of Osage coal. We sent an order for two cars at their price—\$3.75 a ton at the mine—but the order was returned with the explanation that the government would not allow the operators to sell coal at that price but must ship at the fixed price of \$2.85 a ton. The miners said they could not supply coal for that price from the Osage field as the vein is thin and costly to mine as compared with other Kansas fields. We then decided to order another kind but at the last moment got word that the government had agreed to allow the Osage miners to charge \$3.75 until further notice. So we placed our order for two cars at that price; the freight will amount to 82 cents a ton making the net cost to us \$4.57 a ton on our sidetrack.

We have this year raised the finest pumpkins and squashes I ever saw, even in the North where the finest are supposed to grow. The squashes are especially good being of the hard, dark green Hubbard variety which is the king of all squashes. I noted one lone Marblehead among the Hubbards; it has been years since I saw a squash of that variety altho we used to raise them by the hundred. The reason the vine crops have done so well this year is because no bugs have been present to sap the life out of both vines and fruit. Just at present we are having all we can eat of both pumpkin and squash pies made according to a New England recipe which means that no one is living better than we are—at present, at least.

Autumn has arrived but the weather keeps right on being just the same—cool nights and warm sunny days, the forerunners of some 60 or more to follow. We envy the inhabitants of no other clime for that period. There is no weather equal to Kansas October and November weather. Kafir is pushing slowly along with some fields showing color, but most of it will require all the time it will get before frost.

Corn cutting has started in a few fields. It is possible that corn and kafir cutting will come close together this year. I cannot recall a year since living in Kansas in which corn ripened so late as this year.

We had intended to begin wheat sowing today but when all the neighbors began to sow last week we just couldn't contain ourselves but started sowing too, so we are now done. The ground was plowed early and then disked and harrowed, and the drill left the field in the finest condition possible. While it is just a little dry, no rain having fallen for some time, there is plenty of moisture to bring the wheat up at once. If it comes up as quick as the rye it will be showing above ground by tomorrow.

We got our seed wheat from a neighbor, paying \$2.25 a bushel for it. This is what most wheat fit for seed has, brought here lately but as soon as seedling time is over all wheat will have to go at government price. The mill is now paying \$2.03 for the best wheat and I suppose that price will remain fixed until July 1, 1918. This part of Kansas does not raise the dark hard wheat; no matter how hard it may be when brought here from the West it gets soft in a year or so. The wheat we sowed came from Coldwater, Kan., last fall and it was dark wheat then but now it is half yellow and we had a very favorable harvest and growing season, too.

I note a great deal of discussion regarding the price of wheat and flour since the government price was fixed. Many persons think the mills are not paying as much for wheat as they should, while others think flour should be cheaper. Here are the prices of wheat and flour at Burlington: wheat is virtually \$2 a bushel for all sold here; it will none of it grade as dark

hard; the best would be mixed and most of it is hard yellow. That grade of wheat brings \$2.08 at Kansas City and our mill is paying \$2. High patent flour is \$2.55, straight \$2.50 and clear \$2.45 a sack. Bran is \$1.40 a hundred and shorts \$2.20. I think those prices are as favorable to producer and consumer as any quoted in the country.

All flour mills of more than 50 barrels capacity are under agreement with the government to charge no more than 25 cents net profit on a barrel of flour and 50 cents a ton on bran and shorts. The mills are obliged at any time to open their books to government officers to show they are taking no greater profit. If flour or feed is selling anywhere at much higher prices than those I have quoted don't find fault with the miller but look up the retail dealer. I wonder if there is or ever has been a dealer in Kansas who would handle four sacks of flour for 25 cents or who would sell bran or shorts for a profit of 50 cents a ton. The facts are that the average retail dealer has in the past made more profit on a single sack of flour than the average mill has on a whole barrel. There is no foodstuff made in the United States today on a smaller margin of profit than flour.

Yesterday we visited the orchard over in the Neosho River Valley where the Delicious apples grow. I use the capital "D" for that is the name of the variety, but it is certainly rightly named. We found to our sorrow that the trees bore very lightly this year; they bore so heavily last year that they had to take a rest this season. So we could get but 2 bushels when we really wanted 5. We filled out with Grimes Golden, but there were not many left. For the Delicious we paid \$1.75 a bushel—and thought ourselves lucky to get them for that—while the Grimes Golden cost \$1.50. These prices were for apples picked off the trees.

We have a young orchard on the farm composed of Delicious, Grimes Golden, Stayman and King David but it will be some time before the trees will bear much. Our upland soil is not well adapted to apple growing; it gets too dry in dry weather and too wet in a rainy season. There is a tough subsoil not far down and the trees root lightly. Our old trees have all gone down before heavy winds; every year has taken its toll of them until we have but three or four left. We have a suitable apple soil on the creek or on the slope on the other side but it is too far away to have a home orchard. I get mighty apple hungry at times when I think of the Rambos, Dominies, Roman Stems and Lady Sweets of 20 years ago, but the orchards that bore them have gone. The pests that have come since that time do not make apple growing very promising on our upland.

I have an inquiry from Jewell county regarding Eureka potatoes. In response to a number of others of like nature I will say that we have no seed for sale. If anyone wishes to try this variety we would advise getting the seed from some Northern grower. The Eureka is a white, round potato which ripens about one week later than Early Ohio. It is of better quality than the Ohio and has proved a much better keeper with us. It also yields better than the Ohio with us four years in five. It was formerly largely raised in Western Nebraska and I suppose it is yet. In the potato growing section of Nebraska it is thought that the red potatoes such as Early Ohio and Triumph are better adapted to hard land than are white varieties; the white kinds are best adapted to the more sandy soils. We have hard land here for a certainty and find that the white Eureka is at least as good as any red potato we have ever grown.

Clean the dug well. From 2 to 6 inches of foul smelling mud will collect in the bottom of the average dug well in a year's time, coming from dust and dirt that sifts thru the cracks and from sediment in the water. This mud makes an excellent harboring place for bacteria.

They're Our Hogs, Not Dad's

Capper Pig Club Boys Get the Cash at Market Time

BY JOHN F. CASE
Contest Manager

HOW MANY Capper Pig Club boys have a twin brother or sister? Doubtless a number have, but perhaps none of you are as fortunate as Tom Harper of Ellsworth county. Tom has two twin brothers and three twin sisters. There are three sets of twins in the Harper family. Tom and his sister, Alice, are 13; Maynard and May are 6; Raymond and Ruth are 3 years old. Tom's dad is Colonel Harper, an auctioneer, of Ellsworth. I wish all of the Harper twins might have come to the big Free Fair.

The Ellsworth county boys have been unfortunate in not having a complete county membership. The membership was completed last spring but one boy failed to enter a sow and kept putting it off until it was too late to obtain another boy to take his place. This is an injustice to the remaining members and we will guard against a repetition in any county next year. The four members are showing lots of pep, tho. Leon Griffin, who is county leader, was our 1916 club member. Altho Leon did not win a prize he showed a profit of \$72 when the contest closed and his fall litter was easily worth \$50 more. Leon has a fine entry for the contest prizes this year. All of the boys have Polands except Foster Smith, who has a Duroc sow. Leon Griffin and Tom Harper are 13, Foster Smith is 14 and Charles Radcliff is 15 years old. None of the boys were able to come to the big Free Fair, altho every one of them wanted to do so.

Another county club which does not have a complete membership, but is right there with the pep and the pork, is the Elk county club. One unusual thing about this club is the fact that there are two 1916 members in it. These boys are Roy Miller, who was the Elk county representative last year, and Floyd Guffy, who lived in Chautauqua county then. Floyd moved into Elk county and went on with his work. There are only four members in Elk county. In addition to Roy, who is 16, and Floyd, who is 14, we have Glen Topliff, 12, and Everett Frazier, 11. Glen and Roy have Polands and Everett and Floyd have Durocs. Roy and Floyd attended the big pep meeting at Topeka. Both assured me that the Elk county club was in the contest to stay. I feel sure that we will have a complete membership there next year.

Altho Roy Miller failed to win a prize last year, he had one of the best profit records in the entire club. Roy proved to be a good business man and sold the most of his pigs as breeders. One of his male pigs brought \$40 at a public sale. In all, he made about \$150 on a \$40 investment. He produced more than 1,600 pounds of pork. As his feeding cost was a little high, he failed to get into the winnings. Roy's story and records graded 22 points—one of the highest grades in the entire club. His story was illustrated, showing numerous pictures of himself and his pigs. One of the pictures was printed last year. This is an excellent idea and I should be glad to have more illustrated reports when the 1917 contest closes. Floyd Guffy had poor luck last year. He raised only one

pig to market age but has a much better contest entry this time.

The opening paragraph of Roy's contest story is interesting. "There isn't a boy living today who does not desire to own something for his very own," said Roy, "not the kind of an ownership that makes an animal your pig, and your daddy's hog, but the kind of an ownership that makes an animal your pig, your hog, and when it is marketed you can have the pleasure of feeling the coin jingle in your own pocket." Thanks to the Capper Pig Club work, there will be several hundred Kansas boys who will have coin jingling in their pockets this winter.

Our boys settled a number of feed price questions at the business sessions held here. They voted to count green



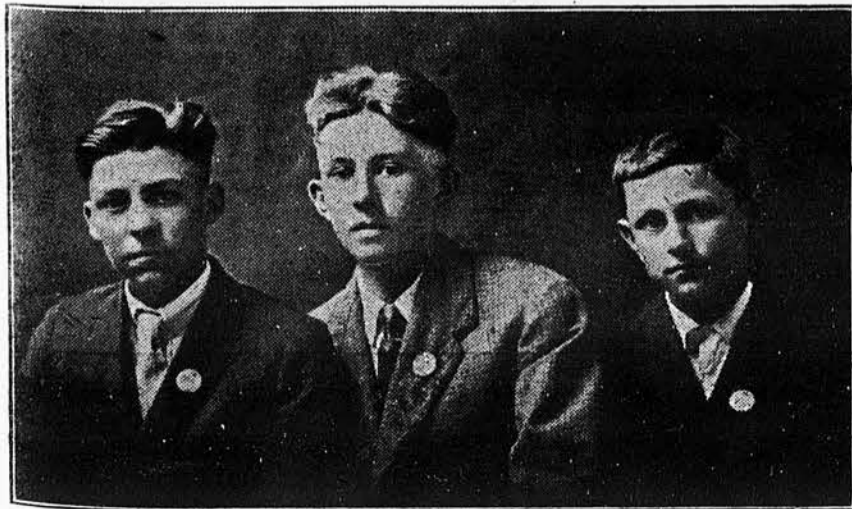
Back, Left to Right: Charles Radcliff, Leon Griffin. Front: Tom Harper, Foster Smith.

corn at double the weight of dry corn and to figure green stalks at pasture rates when fed in a dry lot. If the pigs are on pasture the stalks are not to be counted. Apples are to be charged at 25c a hundred pounds. Based on the contest prices for feed, kafir, and any other sorghum fed in the head, is to be charged at 75c a hundred pounds. Some of the boys are feeding hominy hearts. This is to be charged at regular corn prices. Weeds fed in a dry lot or pen are to be charged at pasture prices. Ground corn is to be charged at shelled corn prices. It would be well to clip this and add to your contest rules.

Many of the boys are writing back to tell me what a fine time they had at the pep meeting. No boy enjoyed himself more than the contest manager did. All of us are looking forward to 1918. Almost all of the boys who were here in 1916 came back this year. It is fine to meet friends again.

Ray Jones, who now is living in Phelps county, Missouri, and gets mail at Rolla, has turned in his contest report. Ray's

(Continued on Page 27.)



Three Hustling Elk County Members. Left to Right: Roy Miller, Floyd Guffy, Glen Topliff.



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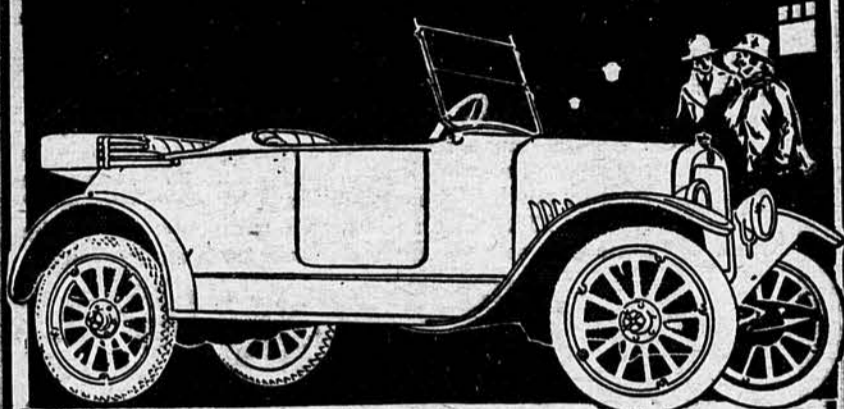
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Farm Tours Please the Girls

The Montgomery County Farm Bureau Arranges Trips to Show the Beautiful Country Homes

A FARM tour where the women and girls of a community go in motor cars to visit homes in which light, heat and water systems and other city conveniences have been brought to the country, is something new in Kansas. The similar farm tours for men and boys are not unusual. To E. J. Macy, county agricultural agent of Montgomery county, belongs the credit of introducing this new idea to the state. With the co-operation of the Montgomery county farm bureau, he has arranged farm tours for girls for two years which have proved full of interest and inspiration for those lucky enough to take the trip.

Tours this year were made August 22 and 23 from Coffeyville and Independence, taking in the surrounding territory. The fathers of the girls, neighbors and friends provided the motor cars. Mr. Macy was assisted in conducting the tours by Miss Louise Caldwell of the home economics department of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and C. L. Swenson, assistant county agent in Montgomery county. Miss Ethel Gillespie, county superintendent of schools, was with the

a portion of the daily round of housework necessary in the farm home, readily recognizes running water as the most necessary of all modern conveniences, when a woman's health and comfort are considered. When one realizes with what ease and small cash outlay a simple system can be installed, she determines to find a way to gratify her desires in this particular. Kitchens, laundries, and back porches received particular attention because in these places the housewife spends by far the larger portion of her time.

The dairy, poultry, orchard, and garden interests of the farm received almost as much consideration as the houses, because every farm housewife has a part in these activities if they are not wholly in her charge. The members of the party had the privilege of seeing a well cared for orchard, pruned by a woman under the supervision of the county agent. One dairy herd was visited each day and during the visit the production of milk under really sanitary conditions, was explained.

On two farms large flocks of chickens were shown to the girls. At one of these places the owner exhibited her capons and gave the girls the benefit of her ex-



perience in caponizing. The other owner told in a very interesting way of the profits she had made on her 150 hens since January 1. In addition to the eggs used by the family and those needed for setting on three farms, these hens had produced 1,174 dozen which had been sold for \$310.

They Knew What to Look For.

Miss Caldwell explained to the girls each morning before starting the points of interest they were to see. She endeavored to show them that an ideal home must provide not only shelter for its inmates, but comfort, beauty, and an opportunity for social development and for mingling in a social way with neighbors and friends. After an explanation of what is meant by a well drained location, what constitutes a well ventilated, well lighted, properly heated, conveniently arranged, efficiently equipped, and pleasingly decorated house, the girls were on the alert for specific examples many of which were found in the course of the tour. Old houses that had been remodeled to meet modern needs, and new houses, both large and small, designed and built to meet most exacting tastes, were examined closely by the girls in each day's party.

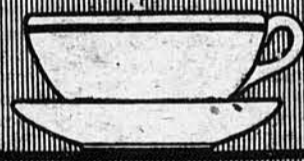
The girls were quick to comment on the charm of a pleasing living room with its restful color scheme, comfortable chairs, inviting library table strewn with books and magazines, and—best of all—a cozy fireplace in the end or side wall. Now and then one would say, "Isn't this a pretty room?" or "Wouldn't you just love to stay here longer?" At other times these comments were heard: "Here's a bedroom with cross-ventilation." "Here's a closet with a window and an electric light in it." "What a nice screened porch, and such a good long work table; I wouldn't mind peeling vegetables in a place like this."

Perhaps nothing interested these young women more than the water systems found in the different houses. In some they were no more elaborate than a pitcher pump and a kitchen sink, while in others there were complete compressed air systems supplying hot and cold water for every floor of the house. At one house a septic tank system of sewage disposal afforded opportunity to explain this most ideal method yet devised for the country house. Every woman or girl who has been responsible for all or

perence in caponizing. The other owner told in a very interesting way of the profits she had made on her 150 hens since January 1. In addition to the eggs used by the family and those needed for setting on three farms, these hens had produced 1,174 dozen which had been sold for \$310.

A standard schoolhouse was visited each day and the heating, lighting, and ventilating systems were noted.

It is impossible to estimate how much these trips were enjoyed by the girls. The results will be far-reaching as each in her own way interprets the importance of the features brought to her attention and adapts them to home-making in her own particular sphere.



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Why Not be Well Dressed?

Avoid Bright Colors if You Can Have Few Changes

BY EMMA TUOHY

TO LOOK well does not necessarily mean the spending of a large sum of money, but it makes a vast difference in the way a person feels. The consciousness that one is just right as to dress gives self assurance and leaves the mind free to concentrate on other things. A girl with very little money went away to normal school a number of years ago. She needed a school dress badly but she did not know what to buy or how to have it made for she lacked experience in selecting and purchasing dress material. There was one teacher in the school whom the girl admired very much, a young woman from the East whose clothes always seemed appropriate for every occasion. The girl studied Miss Smith's clothes and noticed that while they were plain they had a distinction other girls' wardrobes seemed to lack, so she decided to ask her teacher for advice about the buying of her own school dress. She found Miss Smith as friendly as a girl chum and ready to go to the store with her and to the dressmaker also. A plain, dark material was bought with a plaid silk that matched for trimming. When the girl wore the new dress she did so with confidence in her appearance



"I wonder why it is that Gladys never looks just right?" cried a high school girl not long ago. "She has all kinds of clothes."

"Look at her new middy," advised her mother. "The hooks and eyes are not sewed on and it is not pinned straight." "Is that why?" the daughter said thoughtfully. "Well, I will never pin anything again."

Shoddy materials and poorly made garments never look well. It is far better to have one good dress than a number of cheap looking waists and skirts. To make a display of clothes is extremely bad taste for school girls. A number of the best private schools require the girls to wear plain blue serge middy suits to classes. Many girls now have the opportunity to learn to sew in school and to study the selection of materials and colors as well. Every girl should know how to use her needle for the knowledge is indispensable to one who would be well dressed.

Old Glory Bread

This recipe is said to be much used in France at present. It comes from the agricultural extension service of the University of Vermont. One cup of rye flour, 8 cups of white flour, 1 teaspoon of salt, 3 tablespoons of shortening (may be omitted), 3 cups of whole wheat flour, 4 cups of water and 1 yeast cake, or more if one wishes to shorten the time of rising. Add the salt and shortening to the boiling water and cool to lukewarm. Add the yeast dissolved in a little cool water, then add the flours sifted together and knead until smooth and soft. Let rise in a warm room until double its size. Knead and divide into loaves. Let rise as before and bake 1 hour. This recipe makes four medium sized loaves.

A war bread made of a combination of oatmeal and cornmeal is recommended by the home economics department of the University of Illinois. Grind the rolled oats thru the food chopper. The recipe calls for 1½ cups of rolled oats, 1¼ cups of cornmeal, ½ cup of brown sugar, 3¾ cups of flour, 2 cups of boiling water, 2 teaspoons of salt and 1 yeast cake. Dissolve the yeast cake in a little lukewarm water. Pour the boiling water over the rolled oats, salt and sugar and let stand until lukewarm; add the dissolved yeast, cornmeal and flour, mix well and let stand until light. Beat well, let rise again, and put into pans. Bake when light.

The Apple Crop is Good

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

About the only fault Jonathan apples have is that they are ready droppers. Men who have let them hang so that the color might be improved have been known to waken some morning to find that a brisk wind had put the whole crop on the ground. We have been told that all Jonathans should be off the trees by September 10. The apples were a little late this year and we did not finish the picking of our 140 bushels of Jonathans and Grimes Golden until September 22. It seemed impossible to get apple pickers in the neighborhood so we tried a new line of help. We sent to Lawrence to the University Young Men's Christian association and some of the boys came out in cars and did the work.

There was a ready sale for all Jonathan drops and for most of the Grimes Golden. We plan to use the remainder in making cider sirup, the directions for which are given by H. C. Gore of the United States Bureau of Chemistry. One might think cider sirup would require sugar, but it does not. The only ingredients are apple juice and carbonate of lime or precipitated chalk, allowing 5 ounces of the lime to 7 gallons of cider. Mix well and boil vigorously for 5 minutes, then pour into jars or pitchers and let stand until all sediment has settled to the bottom.

Pour the clear liquid into a kettle, taking care to let none of the sediment enter, and mix with it thoroly 1 teaspoonful of the carbonate of lime. Boil

until the liquid is reduced to one-seventh its original bulk, or until a test in cold water as for candy shows the liquid to be like maple sirup. Pour the sirup into jars or pitchers again and let cool very slowly so that all grainy material will settle to the bottom. The white sediment is a combination of the lime with the acid of the apple. Pour the sirup off from this sediment into fruit jars or bottles and sterilize in the hot water bath for 15 minutes, then seal.

Several housewives in this neighborhood prefer to make their apple butter of the Grimes Golden apples. They require less sugar and make a butter of a rich, light golden brown color. We like the Jonathans the best of all apples for canning. Many of those that have been bruised or jabbed in some way are finding their way into 2-quart Mason jars. They have a flavor of their own—no difficulty in telling a can of Jonathans from the other kinds of canned apples.

"Cassie," we said to the Iowa cousin who had the best cookies we ever ate, "how did you make 'em?" "Here's the book," she said, and from it we copied the following:

Cooky part—Cream together 1 cup of granulated sugar and about ¾ cup of butter. Add 1 egg, ¼ cup of sweet milk, 1 good round teaspoon of soda, 3 cups of flour and flavor with nutmeg or vanilla. Mix carefully and roll out thin. Cut with cooky cutter and place the following filling between two cookies and bake:

Filling—Put 1 cup of boiling water into a sauce pan, add 1 cup of chopped figs or dates and ½ cup of sugar mixed with the grated rind of a lemon and 2 tablespoons of flour. Bring to the boiling point and cook or stir for 5 minutes, then turn out to cool.

A Blouse with Frills

A new fall model which may be developed in serge, broadcloth or gabardine is skirt pattern, 8468. The pattern is cut in one piece, and comes in one size.

Ladies' waist, 8478, has tucked fronts and long sleeves. Pattern sizes 36 to 42 inches.



Ladies' apron, 8476, is gathered to yokes and is to be slipped on over the head. Pattern sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

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A willing kindness, a ready trust,
A bit of blindness to moth and rust.
A balm of laughter for anger's heat;
A brave heart after a sore defeat.
A glad hope, cleaving thru each new day;
A patience leaving no stony way.
A warm faith, summing all life worth while—
Yet, at death's coming, a fearless smile.
—Charlotte Becker in The Country Gentleman.

A teaspoon of paraffin added to boiling starch leaves a fine gloss on clothes when ironed.



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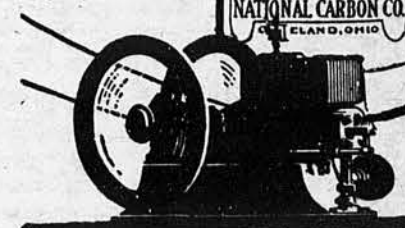
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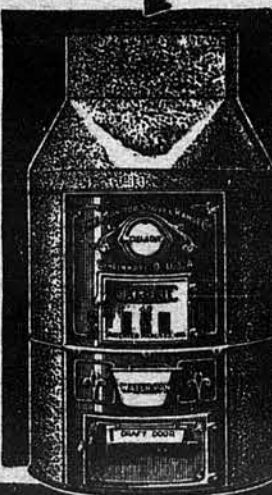
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Why the Bear Grass Sighed

Ask the Birds and They Will Tell You That Every Weed and Flower was Made for a Purpose

I WISH I could fly away on the autumn wind like the leaves do," a tall bunch of Bear Grass that grew in an old-fashioned garden complained to its cousin, the Ribbon Grass, one blustery day.

"No," replied the green Ribbon Grass, "I rather like the idea of staying on in the same place the year around."

"But I don't," pouted the Bear Grass. "I would like to be picked up by the wild winds and go swirling and whirling over hills and dells and at last fall into some quiet spot to rest all winter."

"I think God made me for some good purpose," the Ribbon Grass answered, "and I'm quite content to wait patiently to render a service to something this winter."

"I'd like to know what you think you could shelter," sneered the Bear Grass.

"Well," replied the Ribbon Grass, "the first violets of the season were plucked from under my protecting leaves last spring."

"Maybe so," returned the Bear Grass, "but your contented state of mind doesn't help me."

"You have your mission in life as well as I," the Ribbon Grass answered, "and some day you will find that you are very valuable for something."

The tall Bear Grass sighed and sighed as the stiff winds rustled thru its fine feathery spirals, but not one silky thread left the mother branches.

And finally the leaves were all gone from the big maple trees, the old-fashioned zinnias that had blossomed in such wonderful colorings near by, had faded; Jack Frost came along and left a trace of ice on the bird pond, and the days grew gray, but the tall Bear Grass stood unchanged.

Then one day, according to a writer in the Epworth Herald, the Bear Grass felt something falling; it didn't sound like rain and it was softer than the finest thistle down, and it just kept on falling. The Bear Grass began laughing merrily. It was snow. The earth would soon be covered with a blanket of white.

Suddenly the Bear Grass straightened her tall branches, for she heard the voices of birds, and beneath her thin, silky leaves that grew so thick close to the ground, she felt the flutter of tiny wings.

"What would we have done," the Cardinal questioned, "had it not been for this lovely bunch of Bear Grass?"

"I'm sure I don't know," the Mockingbird answered, "for this cold snap caught a bunch of us far from the sunny Southland, where we usually winter."

"It turned cold so suddenly," a tiny Wren chirped, "that I was caught farther North than usual, and I was just wondering how I would keep from freezing to death when I saw you all gathering here and I came in to see if there was room for another one."

"O, yes," the Red Bird replied, "this bunch of Bear Grass has been growing here for many a year—so my grandfather told me—and no matter how many birds come, it has always room to shelter another."

The tall Grass lifted its branches a little higher and suddenly a sigh of content was wafted away by the breeze.

"Did you hear, little Ribbon Grass?" the tall Grass cried.

"Yes," replied the green Ribbon Grass, "I heard. Now, won't you believe we all have a mission on earth?"

"I certainly will," the Bear Grass answered, "and I'll ever be thankful that mine is such a pleasant one."

Birds in the Trenches

This is what an English soldier said in a letter to the Field last spring about the behavior of birds in the war zone: "I have been in the trenches barely three months, but quite long enough to convince me that birds care little or nothing for the noise of war, altho of course, it must interfere with them to a certain degree. I happen to be in a very pretty part of the country, which favors observation; nevertheless it is a very active part of the line. Often when doing my tour of duty in the trenches at night I have heard the nightingale near by, and the cuckoo by day, while in 'no man's land' the kestrel habitually hovers, and

we are reminded that dawn is approaching by a lark that soars to the heavens and pours forth his song. Even a cloud clearing the moon made him do this. In the trenches we also hear owls and the whistle of birds on migration overhead. In a small thin copse running from our front line into no man's land magpies may be seen busy at their nests, and this same copse is a favorite shelling ground of the enemy. As I sit now in the dug-out linnets are perched on the ground, singing outside the door. My first swallow of the year was seen shimmering in no man's land amidst flying lead. Four or five common partridges were shot from the trenches with a rifle, and, being neatly shot, went to swell our daily menu. All this occurs amongst shells, trench mortars, grenades, rifle fire, and all the other horrors of war. Their disregard of all these seems astounding. Not only birds but insects, too, the trenches hold—butterflies and moths of various species; and often the eye is gladdened by the pretty vision of a rare or a common swallowtail poised on the front-line parapet, lightening the subaltern's dreary round or tour on duty."

Watch Out for the Animals!

Here are four wild animals. See if you can guess them. The first five boys and girls sending in correct answers will receive a package of postcards. Address the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



The kinds of cloth in the puzzle in the September 8 issue are: duck, Swiss, net, ladies' cloth, broadcloth, cheesecloth, Panama, nun's veiling, serge, lawn and taffeta. Prize winners are: Ellen Cooley, Arena, Colo.; Hildred Longacre, Frederick, Okla.; and Olive Crist, Osborne, Kan.

October Days

October days! October days!
A haze is on the hill;
The birds are to the Southland flown,
The woods are hushed and still;
Save for the rustling of the leaves
As squirrels dart about.
Until nut-hunting children come
With joyous song and shout.
The squirrels then hide in their holes.
While children fill each bag;
They find as many hickory-nuts
As they can pull or drag.
But when with shouting they are gone,
Again the woods are still,
And soon the early twilight falls
Across the field and hill.
—St. Nicholas

Do You Know the State Flowers?

Here are the chosen flowers of each state in the Union. In some cases the state legislature adopted them and in other instances they were selected by a vote of the school children: Alabama, goldenrod; Alaska, forget-me-not; Arkansas, apple blossom; California, golden poppy; Colorado, columbine; Connecticut, mountain laurel; Delaware, peach blossom; Florida, orange blossom; Idaho, syringa; Illinois, violet; Iowa, goldenrod; Kansas, sunflower; Kentucky, goldenrod; Louisiana, magnolia; Maine, pine cone and tassel; Maryland, black-eyed Susan; Michigan, apple blossom; Minnesota, moccasin; Mississippi, magnolia; Missouri, goldenrod; Montana, bitterroot; Nebraska, goldenrod; New Mexico, cactus; New York, goldenrod; North Dakota, wild rose; Ohio, scarlet carnation; Oklahoma, mistletoe; Oregon, Oregon grape; Rhode Island, violet; South Dakota, anemone patens; Texas, blue bonnet; Vermont, red clover; Washington, rhododendron; West Virginia, rhododendron; Wisconsin, violet; Wyoming, gentian.

An Echo from the Big Fair

Club Girls Write They Enjoyed Mr. Capper's Party

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

EVER and ever so many of the Capper Poultry Club girls who came to Topeka for the big fair have written to tell us what a fine time they had. I wonder whether you would not like to read the letter from Ollie Osborne of Johnson county, so you can see how the girls really feel about Mr. Capper's big party. Ollie said: "I'll not be able to explain even half the good time we had while we were in Topeka, especially while we were the guests of Mr. Capper. I could not have felt more at home at my grandmother's table than I did at the banquet at Commerce hall that Wednesday evening. I don't see why I couldn't have made a better talk or showed a little more of my appreciation

Applebee brought in some ice cream and the girls had to stop and eat it. Do you suppose they minded being interrupted that way? Then they looked at Dorothy's contest Barred Rocks and it was time for the girls to go home. Dorothy and Elizabeth had to go on the train to Esther's party and they had such a good time that they missed the train that was to take them home and Mr. Simpson had to send them to Mankato in a motor car. Then Elizabeth stayed all night with Dorothy and went home the next morning.

Some girls have been wondering what they ought to charge for the sour milk they feed the chickens. In the Pig Club this year the boys are required to charge themselves for sour milk at the rate of 2 cents a gallon and I think that price would be a fair one for our girls. Please remember this in your record keeping.

I am sorry to have to tell you that some of the girls have not remembered yet to send in their breed club fee of 25 cents. This money all goes toward the expenses of the breed clubs such as the stationery we gave free to the officers and the like. Girls who do not pay it will not be eligible for prizes at the end of the contest. I think probably the reason some girls have neglected to pay it is that they have lost the address of their breed club secretary-treasurer, so I'm going to give the list again.

Leghorn—Girls with names beginning from A to N pay to Rose Taton, Satanta, Kan. Girls after N pay Letha Emery, R. 6, Girard.

Plymouth Rocks—A to N, pay Marie Riggs, Banner. After N, pay Inis Van Scoyoc, R. 1, Oakhill.

Rhode Island Breed Club—A to N, pay Grace Young, R. 2, Leavenworth. After N, pay Ida Butts, Point Rocks.

Wyandottes—Pay Marie Hiatt, R. 1, Colony. Orpingtons—Pay Ruth Wood, R. 7, Caldwell. Langshans—Pay Thelma Martin, R. 1, Welda.

Clean Water Helps Make Eggs

Plenty of pure, fresh water should be supplied daily. An automatic drinking fountain is the most sanitary way of supplying water. In cold weather, when the water may freeze quickly, the difficulty may be overcome by heating the water. The fountain being air tight, except the space from which the hens get the supply, the water remains warm sufficiently long for them to get all they wish. The can, however, should be emptied every day, to keep it from being injured by frost.

The Cure for Scaly Legs of Hens

Poultry kept in dirty houses often is troubled with coarse scales on the legs. These are due to the presence of mites, which have burrowed beneath the scales. They are air breathing insects, and the treatment consists in depriving them of air. This is done by applying a mixture of equal parts of sulfur and lard, two or three times. It is a simple remedy, but an efficient one. A free application of an ointment made by mixing a teaspoon of coal oil with a teaspoon of lard, will bring relief, and should in a short time work a cure.



Jewell's Three Members Have Pep.



Marie Riggs of Trego County.

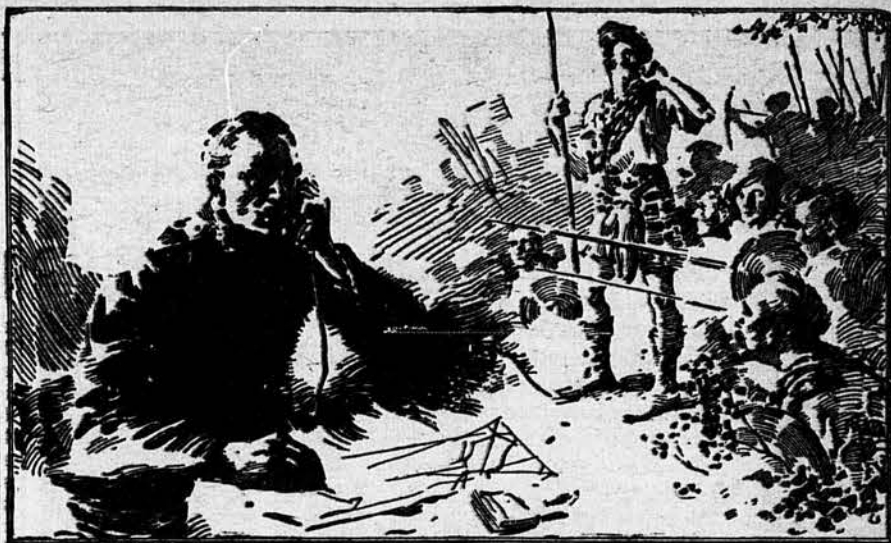
to you folks than I did. I guess it was just too unexpected. But we had a glorious time anyway.

"Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and Helen and the twins came home on the same train that we did and we all talked poultry and pig every bit of the way home. Mrs. Andrews wants her son to go into the Capper Pig Club next year and my little brother wants to go in too, but Uncle Ralph thinks he is too small, as he is only 11 years old.

"I met one of my schoolmates at the station when we were coming home and she is so eager to join our club. She is one of the girls who thought last March it would be too much trouble to keep records, but her mother explained to Aunt Fay that she didn't thoroly understand the rules and is sorry now she did not let her try it. If there is a chance for more than five girls in a county next year or if one of the members now drops out, I want to send this girl's name in. We expect to line up again next year for the county prize. Atchison is a fine example of all the members working together. I looked at them at the banquet and wished our other two girls could have been there. Helen and Ethel are in line for another year and working with more interest than ever since the fair. Helen and I have talked Poultry Club so much over our telephone I think we have the whole neighborhood interested." Isn't that a good letter? Ollie is just bubbling over with pep. Her letters are an inspiration.

We have two pictures for our page today. One is Marie Riggs of Trego county standing in front of her own chicken house with her contest flock of White Rocks. Aren't they beauties? Marie is secretary-treasurer of the Plymouth Rock club, you know. The other is the Jewell county group. Dorothy Applebee, the leader, is wearing a plaid dress, Elizabeth Sweeting is standing at the back of the group and Esther Simpson is wearing a white dress. Jewell county has had two meetings, one at Dorothy's and the other at Esther's.

At Dorothy's meeting Mrs. Applebee served a delicious dinner and then the girls had a business session. The leader called the roll and the others answered by telling how they care for their chickens. Then they elected officers, choosing Elizabeth for president and Esther for secretary. After they talked of their work and of record keeping Mrs.



The Instant Summons

"Instant, through copse and heath, arose
Bonnets and spears and bended bows;

As if the yawning hill to heaven
A subterranean host had given."

The whistled summons of Roderick Dhu, the hero of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," caused his Highland warriors literally to spring from the earth. Ere the echo died away, from behind bush and rock emerged the loyal and ready clansmen. In armed silence they awaited their chieftain's bidding and typified his might.

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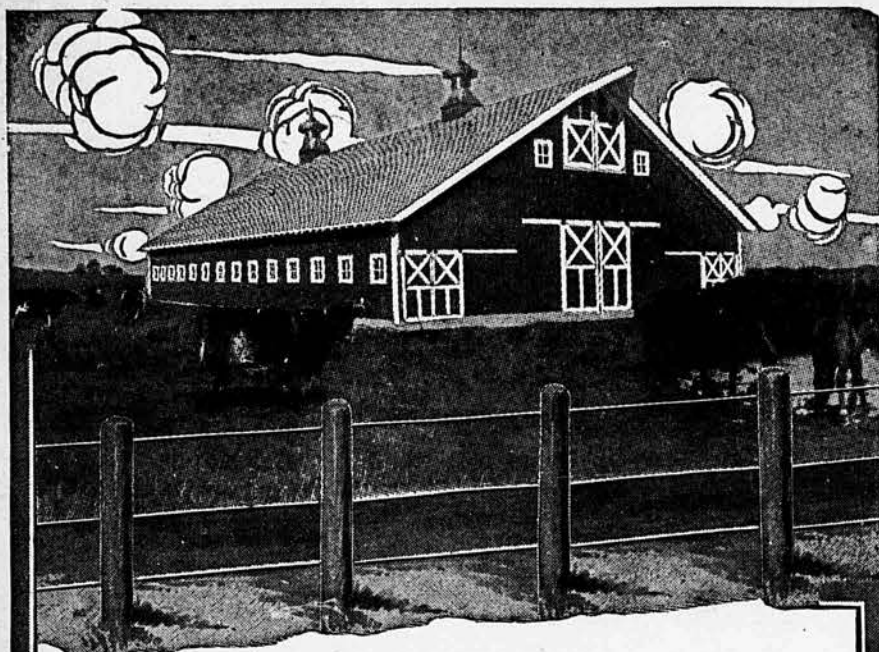
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Efficient Milk Producers Killed for Beef are a Loss to the Country

BY W. B. KRUECK

IN MANY PLACES the high cost of living has affected the dairy cow as much and perhaps more than the average laboring man. The fate of the cow has been worse because when she was affected her owner disposed of her, sending her perhaps to the shambles or into the hands of someone who was willing to take his chances on fording the stream safely. Reports have come from several sections of the corn belt states that dairy herds have been entirely disposed of due to the high cost of feed. Market prices for beef cattle have held firm and the poorer classes of stock have brought such good prices that this has been an inducement for many men to dispose of cows that might well have been retained at this time when the nation is demanding a maximum production of food. Where market milk is being produced the milk ordinance requirements of the cities have increased the cost of production to such an extent that feed bills such as are now necessary to continue the production make the footing rather slippery for the man who is trying to pay mortgages incurred in starting his business.

In most of the farm management investigation work carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the state experiment stations the results have demonstrated quite conclusively that where the farmer has combined several lines of production, making his farming more diversified, his labor income has been increased. This data covers a series of years upon a large number of farms and in many different communities. Most of the data shows that where livestock farming was combined with crop production the farms returned a better labor income, the crop production was increased, and labor was used more efficiently. It should not be inferred here that the dairyman who is making his dairy business a minor part of his farm business is having the best success, for it has also been demonstrated that the dairyman who is giving his herd the attention of a good herdsman, who devotes a large amount of his time toward the care of the herd is having the greatest success in that line.

Use the Skimmilk.

But upon a great many dairy farms, especially where the products are being marketed thru the creamery, there always is a time of the year when the producer could be making more efficient use of his skimmilk. Skimmilk fed to calves out of poor producing cows, and by poor sires, with the intention of developing dairy animals is poor practice at any time and exceptionally poor conservation at this time when efficiency is a vital question. Many producers have not stopped to consider the increase in the value of skimmilk as a feed. According to Hoard's rule for figuring the value of skimmilk, it should be worth from 75 to 80 cents a hundred pounds with hogs at the present market prices.

Now, why not try to make more efficient use of the skimmilk the year round by installing a system of farming that will increase the returns of the farmer? Why not employ the agents that will give the best returns for the feed consumed and have them increase your labor income? It has been shown that the hog has produced more meat for every pound of feed consumed than any other class of livestock. It has also been shown that the hog will make a better return than the scrub calf and only in cases where dairymen have attempted to develop valuable purebred calves have they realized more from the use of skimmilk than if fed to hogs. But all dairymen cannot be breeders and producers of purebred cattle immediately, because it not only requires considerable capital to get into the purebred cattle business but also requires considerable time to develop a herd. Neither should dairymen, who are attempting to raise calves from good grade cows that have demonstrated their value upon the milk sheet, think of disposing of these calves or depriving them of the much needed milk at this time in order to take up another plan of increasing the farm profit. However, the hog should

have a more prominent place in the organization of a large number of dairy farms, and where he has been used he always has given good account of himself upon the right side of the ledger.

Fall Calves.

By having the cows freshen in the fall the dairyman who is producing milk for the creamery could arrange his farm plans so that he could make better use of his skimmilk and do justice to a small herd of hogs which in turn will swell his total receipts as well as the net receipts. There are several advantages to fall freshening which should be considered. In the first place the cattle usually are in good physical condition after a summer of good pasture and little trouble is experienced in calving. Where cattle have been carried thru the winter in stables without succulent feeds as is still the case on many farms that are attempting to produce milk, the cattle do not get sufficient exercise and are not in a good healthy vigorous condition. Second, by having the cows freshen in the fall you may increase your milk production because you are putting the animal into winter quarters when she is in condition to produce large quantities of milk, and when spring comes and she is turned-out to pasture the milk yield is increased again, thus affording what is sometimes termed two freshening periods. Third, the rearing of calves often is easier in the fall and winter months than during the summer. The calves do not suffer from the heat, are not troubled by flies, and other pests, and when spring comes are in good condition to go on grass. The farmer is always busy in the spring and summer months and often does not give the calves the attention that is necessary, while in the winter he often has more time that well can be utilized in developing the calves.

When the calves are turned out to pasture they usually are old enough to wean and at this time he can make excellent use of his skimmilk if he has a small herd of hogs. The initial investment is not great, the increase is rapid, and his money is turned quickly. One or two good gilts soon will start him in the business and if he has the litters farrowed early he can be using the skimmilk for the pigs at weaning time, thus keeping them supplied with animal protein and in good growing condition.

It is true that in the last 15 years there has been an increase of about 11 million hogs in this country. But look up the figures for the last three years. They show no increase at all and the demand for pork and pork products today is stronger than ever as is always the case during a military campaign because of the continuous use of pork in the army ration. The supply of lard is lower this year than has been the case for many years, and the supply of packed meat has been shrinking continually. In fact the meat situation at present is a popular subject and something should be done immediately to remedy conditions. The housewife is trying to make use of meat substitutes to tide thru the extreme times. But the American people as an active, ambitious people have been a meat eating nation. In fact all races that have been accomplishing things, that have been active in world affairs, that have had their veins filled with spurting red blood, have been people that have used meat liberally as a part of their diet. Just what effect the close of the war will have upon markets and prices is rather hard to predict, but it is quite certain that there will be no marked or sudden change in the livestock market because the product is one which cannot be produced to such an extent in a short period of time that markets can be flooded. Foreign countries also will be ready to fill some of their provision cellars when shipping conditions are such that exportations can be made safely.

Why not add a few good cows to every hog raising farm and a gilt or two to every dairy farm, thus increasing the farm profits?—Berkshire-World.

Drainage is beneficial to land infested with certain kinds of wireworms.

Use Good Blasting Tools

BY A. H. HARRIS

By the proper selection of tools one is enabled to proceed with any blasting job at a much faster rate and at a saving of material. This need not be an expensive set. Only a few simple tools will be necessary.

I have a very complete set of tools consisting of the following: Two earth augers, one wood auger, one sledge, one iron rod 1½ inches in diameter for driving holes, one blasting machine, 200 feet of leading wire, one cap crimper, one grub hoe and one light weeding hoe.

The two earth augers, 1½ inches in diameter, are merely wood augers which I purchased, I had my blacksmith weld on an extension rod of 3 feet. The wood auger has an extension rod welded on also. It is like the earth augers, but is used only for wood boring. The iron rod 1½ inches in diameter and 3 feet long is the ideal tool for driving holes for subsoiling, and holes under stumps can be put down three times as fast as with an auger. It is not so good for driving holes under green stumps. The lateral roots will bind it so hard that it is difficult to get out when once driven down. Many times after it is withdrawn the roots will come back together, making it impossible to load the hole. For such stumps use only the earth augers.

The blasting machine must be used for best results for large stumps and for ditching. It is a waste of time and good material trying to blast large tough stumps without a machine. This enables one to place two or more different charges under a stump in as many different positions and fire them simultaneously. When a stump is charged with the proper amount of material on a good tough foundation it must come out.

I use the 1½-inch wood auger for boring into stumps in low places where the earth has filled in around them. These holes are started about 4 inches below the surface and are bored slanting downward till about three-fourths of the way thru the stumps. Holes bored into the stump require less explosives than when placed under them. The blast cuts off the stump under the ground where the remaining part will be of no hindrance to cultivating.

I use a light weeding hoe for a tamping stick. I also use the hoe for drawing the earth to the hole for tamping, then I reverse it, using the handle to tamp with. The grub hoe will come in handy for digging around the stump or tree to determine where best to put down the hole.

Try blasting for your farm improvement work. It will pay you.

Kafir is Safe in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE

The very favorable weather of the last two weeks has finished off the kafir and came to such an extent that most of it is out of danger of frost. Of course, as might be expected, there are a few fields that will need more favorable weather before they are safe, but if they get nipped the loss to the crop in general will not be great. Last spring we heard the farmers complaining a great deal about not getting a good stand of kafir, but when a crop has to stand thru a summer like the one just past it fares better if it is a trifle thin on the ground. We were like the rest last spring in thinking that our kafir was not thick enough on the ground. When we cultivated it the first time it looked dreadfully thin. There was a stalk about every 6 inches and we should have preferred to have had another stalk in between, but we let it stand and now with a nice large head on every stalk it does not look nearly so thin on the ground. Of course if there had been more stalks in the row they would not be so large and would have made better fodder perhaps, but the grain yield would not have been so great, and grain is what we are after this year.

It is not a good policy to put out kafir too early in the spring. Neither is it safe to wait too long to get it into the ground, and we have noticed that the farmers who plant kafir about May 20 on well prepared soil usually hit it about right. A neighbor put out a small patch of kafir very early last spring. This field was planted April 15. He got a most excellent stand and cultivated it well. The growth was good and it headed out well but at a time when every bird in the country seemed to be

hungry, and what they did to that field was plenty. They came from far and near and with a good appetite apparently as the stripped heads on the kafir stalks show. A field just across the hedge that was planted about May 15 headed out later and has suffered very little from the feathered tribes for the reason that other fields headed out at about the same time and the birds scattered to them.

There has been a great deal of lightning here this season. Within the last month two fine barns have been struck and burned to the ground together with their contents. One was a huge hay barn and the other a fine farm barn, and while both were insured to some extent the money thus received will, at the present time with all building materials so high in price, go but a short way toward rebuilding them. Some persons say that lightning rods are useless, but on a huge barn we should feel safer if there were a few rods sticking up from the roof.

The gasoline threshing outfits are growing in favor every year. Not only are they cheaper to employ but the bothersome job of hauling coal is done away with and then too there are no huge piles of clinkers and cinders left out on the field. Our job of threshing was done recently by a steam outfit, and in the day's run a ton of coal was burned. Counting the cost of hauling, which expense is borne by the farmer as well as the cost of the coal, the cost of threshing was about 7 cents a bushel. A gasoline rig would have threshed it for 5 cents and supplied the fuel.

To Destroy the Crickets

BY GEORGE A. DEAN

In many parts of Kansas there is an unusually large number of large, black crickets. The crickets find their way into dwelling houses, stores of all sorts and warehouses. In the house, they conceal themselves during the day under heavy pieces of furniture, in closets and behind the base board. They frequently are found in large numbers in the basement, which place they seek to find suitable dark hiding places.

They are serious pests in the house or

in any clothing or dry goods store, for they eat curtains, clothing and fabrics. Seemingly, this is done for a pastime or pure wantonness. A single black cricket has been known to ruin a valuable suit in one night.

Whenever a cricket is discovered in the house an effort should be made to kill it. Whenever the chirping of one is heard in the closet or any part of the house, a search should be made to locate it. If they are numerous, the most practicable, and effective method of destroying them is to distribute a poisoned bait prepared in the following manner:

Bran	1 pound
Paris green	1 ounce
Sirup	3 ounces
Orange (including peeling)	¼
Water	1½ pints

In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran and Paris green thoroly in a pan while dry. Squeeze the juice of the orange into the water and chop the remaining pulp and peel to fine bits and add them to the water. Dissolve the sirup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time to dampen the mash thoroly.

The bait when flavored with oranges is not only more attractive but also is more appetizing and thus is eaten by the crickets. Small amounts of the damp mash should be put in shallow pans or dishes and placed in the closet, behind or under heavy pieces of furniture, or any place frequented by the crickets. In the basement it can be placed in teaspoonful lots in the corners, behind boxes and other hiding places. The crickets do not eat the poisoned bran mash so readily when it is dry, and for this reason it should always be distributed in the evening, because the crickets work mostly at night. The bran mash in the dishes can be freshened by adding a little water and stirring. However, do not make it sloppy. Another good bait can be made of uncooked vegetables, such as chopped-up carrots or potatoes, strongly poisoned with arsenic or Paris green. Place this poisoned bait out the same as the bran mash.

Caution—In the use of poisoned baits in dwelling houses, great care should always be exercised, especially if there are children.

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Every month—every week I make this plea to you farmers. I tell you in your favorite farm paper about the great Galloway factories at Waterloo, Iowa, where I design and build the highest grade implements—spreaders, engines, separators, tractors, etc.—and sell them to you direct from the factories at the lowest manufacturer's price. For years I have been telling you about the great Galloway direct-to-you policy of "dividing the maelon." Do you know what "dividing the maelon" means? I'll tell you! It means that when you buy from me you get "half the maelon" in actual savings on every Galloway implement—20 to 35 cents less on every dollar you spend—because it comes right off my factory floor—straight from the maker. So I urge you to **BUY YOUR**

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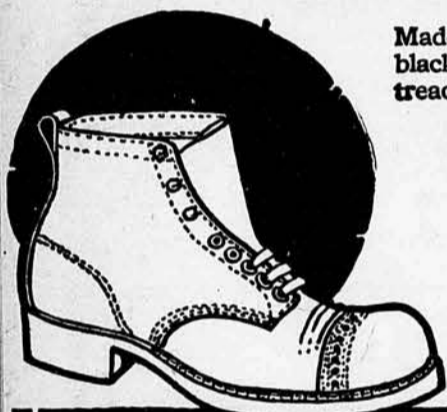
That's the test of their worth. If they are well-fitting, dry and good looking the day's work won't seem half so hard. As far as your feet are concerned, you can always look forward to a comfortable day if you wear

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Made in all sizes and heights, black and chocolate—extra wide tread.

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This loss is caused by rats. Edward W. Nelson, Chief of the United States Biological Survey, says that it takes the continuous labor of 200,000 men to produce the food consumed by rats. Even though you harbor only one rat you are losing some of this money. It is estimated that one rat eats 6 cents worth of food a day, that 50 rats steal \$100 from you every month. And one man in Rock Island County, Illinois, recently killed 3,445 rats on his farm in a single month.

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You can now use RAT-MUM entirely at our risk. Here's the proposition. Go to your dealer. Get enough RAT-MUM for a fair trial—5 or 6 cakes if necessary—and use according to directions. If you are not satisfied with results, the dealer will refund your money. There are no strings to the offer, no special conditions to be met. RAT-MUM must make good or you get your money back.

RAT-MUM comes in cake form; it destroys rats without odor; it requires no bait; cats and dogs will not eat it. It costs only 25c per cake.

United action at this time of high prices will save hundreds of millions of dollars to the farmers of America. Your help is needed. Join in stopping your part of this great national loss. Get a trial supply of RAT-MUM from your dealer this week.

Sincerely yours,

J. B. Shields President,
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Sheep, and Higher Prices

More Farm Flocks are Needed in Kansas

BY F. R. MARSHALL

SHEEP FARMING in Kansas has an excellent future. Big returns will be obtained for many years. The present high prices have been caused in part, but not mainly, by market conditions resulting from the war. The supply of lamb and mutton had been decreasing for some time despite the growing demand, particularly for lambs. Wool values were advancing before the outbreak of the war. Altho the world consumption of wool was increasing, no foreign country, with the exception of South Africa, seemed able to increase its exports. Increased supplies of wool in the future must come chiefly from farm flocks. In the United States conditions for farm sheep raising are more favorable than in any country which has not already developed to the point at which sheep are necessary for intensive farming.

Prospective values for lambs and wool and the special economies incident to their production insure for farm sheep raising a large and permanent place in Kansas, either on farms where sheep raising is made a specialty or where flocks form a permanent part of a system of mixed farming. On the higher priced lands a profitable system of sheep raising is being worked out along the lines followed on the intensively farmed areas in England and Scotland. While few farms in this section of Kansas are likely to be devoted exclusively to commercial sheep raising, the different labor requirements for cattle and swine make it desirable to keep at least one ewe to 2 acres. This should add materially to the net income from the farm.

Sheep are naturally the inhabitants of high and dry areas. They thrive, however, on any except wet, swampy land. Sheep naturally graze over rather wide areas and seek a variety of plants. They do better on short and fine grasses than on coarse or high feed. They will eat a good deal of brush and, if confined to small areas, will do a fair job at cleaning up land. When used in this way, or on land producing only brush, they can not be expected to prove very satisfactory in the production of good lambs or good wool.

Good Feeds.

The cheapest and best feed for sheep is pasture such as described, or sown forage crops of cereals, rape, and the like. Frequent changes of grazing ground are necessary to health and maximum thrift when pastures do not offer a wide range. This calls for fencing to sub-divide permanent pastures, or for tight fencing around large runs in which they are to be kept. Movable fences may be used largely for carrying sheep on smaller areas of forage crops.

Grain feeding is seldom profitable when good grazing is to be had. Under some conditions flocks can be kept in good condition and lambs marketed without the use of any grain. One hundred pounds of grain in a year for one ewe and her lambs is the maximum that is likely to be used profitably under any conditions. The largest quantity may be used with ewes dropping lambs before pasture is ready and for the lambs at that time. The feeding that is most economical and most likely to keep the flock in good condition is that which provides frequent changes of good pastures and grazing crops and winter rations mainly of good leguminous hays, with some succulent feeds, reserving what grain is to be used to feed in winter and after the lambs are born.

Silage supplies cheap feed and is especially useful in keeping ewes in good condition during the winter. The exclusive

use of silage as a roughage has been shown to be unsafe, either for the ewes themselves or for the lambs to be dropped.

In any part of Kansas the main essentials of sheep barns are dryness and freedom from drafts. Unless lambs are to be dropped in cold weather, no expense to provide warmth is necessary, as the buildings should seldom be closed. Protection from winter rains and heavy snowfalls is necessary. Fences to hold sheep should be of woven wire, boards, or rails. Barbed or smooth wire cannot be used satisfactorily, tho a 36-inch woven wire fence at the ground with two or three strands of wire is used commonly. The construction, planning and cost of a variety of barns and sheds for sheep and of dog-proof fences is discussed fully in Farmers' Bulletin 810, "Equipment for Farm Sheep Raising." This can be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The labor required to keep a farm flock in the condition necessary to insure maximum returns and the lowest cost of production varies according to systems followed in different sections. In all cases the amount of labor is small in proportion to that required by other livestock products of equal value. Feeding the sheep in winter is light labor, and the manure need not ordinarily be removed from pens oftener than once in six weeks during the time the flock is housed.

However, sheep raising should not be engaged in with an idea that little attention is required. The wants of sheep are numerous and varied, and frequent attention is required to forestall conditions that will result in ill health or lack of thrift. With a large flock at lambing time frequent attendance day and night is necessary to avoid losses of ewes and young lambs. While their habits are quite different from those of other farm animals, sheep are an interesting study. Sheep management can be learned and understood by anyone who is willing to observe carefully and think and attend to the details as attention is required.

The gross annual returns from ewes of breeding age may be expected to range from \$8 to \$15 a head, depending on the percentage of lambs raised, the weights of the fleeces, and the values for these products. The lamb and wool yields depend largely on the breed selected. With ewes of any one of the medium-sized mutton breeds 115 per cent of lambs can be raised, and 150 per cent is not infrequently reached. Lambs are most in demand when fat at a weight of from 65 to 80 pounds. These weights and sufficient fatness can be obtained at from 4 to 5 months of age with very little grain feeding, and before the lambs eat much of the forage in pasturage, if the ewes' feed produces a continuous and plentiful supply of milk.

The Wool.

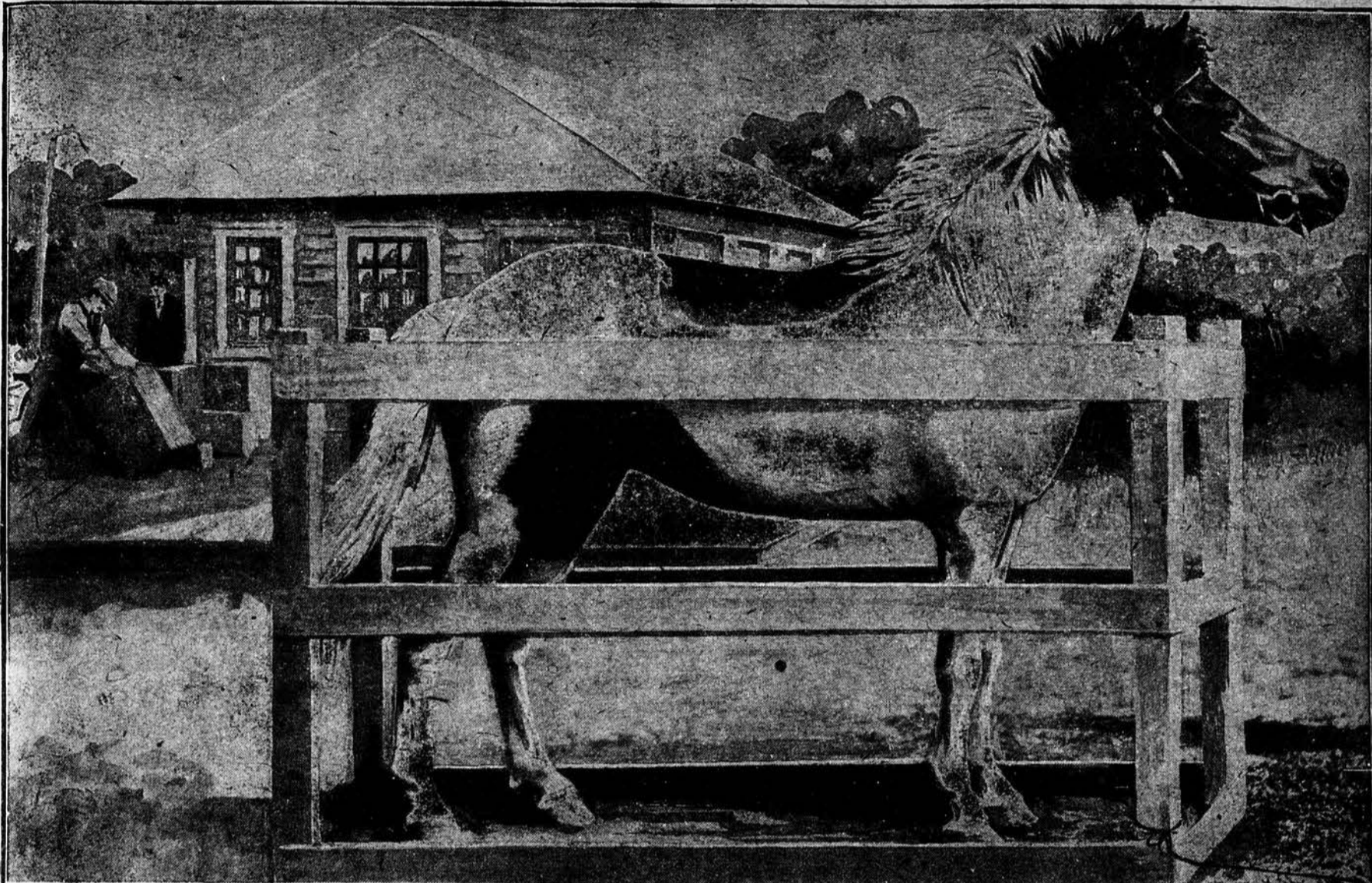
The wool returns vary from 7 to 11 pounds a ewe. The larger mutton breeds yield more, as do also the fine wools, but the value a pound of the latter usually is less on account of the greater proportion of natural grease or yolk present.

It is difficult to estimate satisfactorily the net returns from a flock of ewes. In comparison with cattle and swine, sheep can be made to yield practically the same net returns on the value of the land, if well cared for, and if kept on lands reasonably well adapted for sheep raising.

(Continued on Page 32.)



A Small Flock of Sheep is Needed on Most Farms in Kansas—it Will Aid Greatly in Increasing the Food Supply.



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I'm going to ship five beautiful little Shetland Ponies to five Boys or Girls real soon. Would you like to have one of them?

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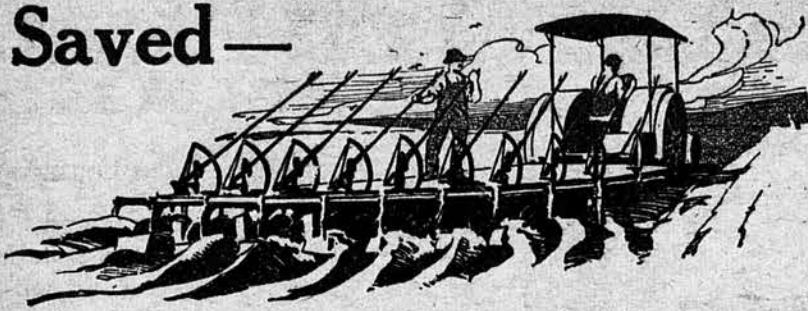
Parents Please show this free offer to your child and send in the coupon. You will be interested in the Pony Circular I send and your child will enjoy it. He or she stands the same good chance as any other child to win one of the five Shetland ponies I am giving away, no matter where you live. Remember, I am giving Five Ponies at one time—not just one—so you see there are five chances to win one. Send in your child's name.

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Because a careful field test of Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" as specified for their tractor showed a saving of 7 gallons of fuel and 10 quarts of oil in plowing 16 1/2 acres.

In condensed form here was their test:

With Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"

Ground plowed, 16.5 acres
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Fuel consumption, 28 gals.

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"While operating on Gargoyle Mobiloil 'B' this vapor was not noticeable.... In addition the tractor handled the load more easily."

You ask:

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Gargoyle Mobiloils used as specified on tractors have never yet failed to show lowered oil and fuel consumption when comparatively tested with other oils.

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The Chart below is today recognized as the scientific guide to correct Tractor Lubrication.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are put up in 1- and 5-gallon sealed cans, in sealed 15-30- and 55-gallon steel drums, and in wood half-barrels and barrels.

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. For information kindly address inquiry to our nearest office.

Write for Correct Lubrication booklet containing complete Chart and other valuable data.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

CORRECT TRACTOR LUBRICATION

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

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"

Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the tractor indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc.

MODEL OF TRACTORS	1917	1916	1915
Albion-Dover (Square Tum)	BB	A	BB
Allis-Chalmers	BB	A	A
All Work	B	A	A
Andrews	B	A	A
Andrews-Taylor	B	A	A
(18-30)	BB	A	A
Avery	B	A	A
(9-10 HP)	B	A	A
(Louisville)	B	A	A
Bates Steel Mule	B	A	A
Bent	B	A	A
(8-10)	B	A	A
Big Bull	B	A	A
Big Four	B	A	A
Bower City	B	A	A
Buckeye (Ohio)	B	A	A
(Indiana)	B	A	A
(Giant Baby) (Indiana)	B	A	A
Cant	B	A	A
(9-15)	B	A	A
(10-30)	B	A	A
(12-25)	B	A	A
(20-40)	B	A	A
Chase	B	A	A
Common Sense	B	A	A
C. O. D.	B	A	A
Corn Belt	B	A	A
Crescent Grip	B	A	A
Emerson-Brantingham	B	A	A
Farm Horse	B	A	A
Flour City	B	A	A
(Heavy Duty)	B	A	A
Ford (Minneapolis)	B	A	A
Gas Pull	B	A	A
Grain Belt	B	A	A
Gray	B	A	A
Happy Farmer	B	A	A
(Model B)	B	A	A
Hart Parr	B	A	A
Holter	B	A	A
Herbert	B	A	A
Holt Caterpillar	B	A	A
(Model 43)	B	A	A
(Model 18)	B	A	A

MODEL OF TRACTORS	1917	1916	1915
Huber	BB	A	BB
Hume	BB	A	BB
Imperial Forty	B	A	A
Ingersoll	B	A	A
John Deere	B	A	A
(C. C. Prairie Dog)	B	A	A
Kirkland	BB	A	BB
Lien	BB	A	BB
Little Chief	BB	A	BB
Little Giant	BB	A	BB
Maytag	BB	A	BB
Minneapolis	BB	A	BB
Mopac	BB	A	BB
(8-10)	BB	A	BB
Moline Universal	BB	A	BB
Nichols & Shepard	BB	A	BB
Nelson	BB	A	BB
Oil Pull	BB	A	BB
Pearson	BB	A	BB
Pioneer	BB	A	BB
Flow Boy	BB	A	BB
Flow Man	BB	A	BB
Pontiac	BB	A	BB
Reeves "40"	BB	A	BB
Runney	BB	A	BB
(8-10)	BB	A	BB
Russell	BB	A	BB
(Little Four)	BB	A	BB
Sandusky	BB	A	BB
Sexton	BB	A	BB
Simplex	BB	A	BB
Standard	BB	A	BB
Steel Mule	BB	A	BB
Strait	BB	A	BB
Sweeney Iron Horse	BB	A	BB
Titan	BB	A	BB
Tom Thumb (4 HP)	BB	A	BB
Twin City	BB	A	BB
(Model 15)	BB	A	BB
Wallis (Cub)	BB	A	BB
Waterloo Boy	BB	A	BB
Whitely	BB	A	BB
Wisconsin	BB	A	BB
Yale	BB	A	BB

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Question of Heirship.

My sister married. She died at the time of the birth of her first child, a boy, who was adopted by her husband's parents. Could he come in as an heir to his mother's estate inherited from her parents?

Yes.

L. A. C.

Road Petition.

Is the owner of a lot in an incorporated city a legal signer of a petition asking for a hard surfaced road under the road law of 1917?

G. W. R.

If the city lot is all the land he owns my opinion is that he is not qualified to sign such a petition. Any resident of the county who owns land within the proposed benefit district may sign, but evidently the legislature meant land outside the city limits.

Rural Routes.

J. G., Oketo, Kan.—The only way in which you can get your rural mail route changed is thru an order of the Post-office Department. You should take the matter up with the postmaster at Oketo and your member of congress, Mr. Helvering, and thru these gentlemen get to that part of the Postoffice Department which has control of the rural routes.

Section Lines.

Is it necessary to open roads along section lines by order of county commissioners after filing petition asking that section line be made a highway?

INQUIRER.

Roads must be opened along section lines in the same way they are opened where they do not run on section lines, with this exception: when a road is to be located on a section line the petition must so state, and in that case the survey may be dispensed with.

Delinquent Husband.

Is there a law in Kansas which compels a man to pay alimony to educate and support his children where he does not work and only half supports his family?

SUBSCRIBER.

Under our law the husband who fails to support his family if he is physically and mentally capable of doing so is guilty of a felony and on conviction may be confined in the penitentiary or reformatory for not more than two years. File your complaint with the county attorney.

Personal Property.

Does a wagon scale on a farm belong to the place when the place is sold or is it personal property?

H. C.

There is a good deal of uncertainty about whether property of this kind is personal or belongs to the real estate. As a general rule a fixture such as a house or fence is part of the real estate, while property that evidently is placed there temporarily is personal property. In this case I am inclined to think the scales are personal property and can be removed from the land.

Adoption of Minors.

A divorced woman with children marries a man who has no children and who wishes to adopt the children of his wife. Who has to sign the adoption papers in order that the adoption may be legal? Must they be signed by the children's father from whom their mother was divorced? When the divorce was granted the wife was granted the care and custody of the children. It is not known whether the former husband is alive.

A. C. F.

Their mother's consent to the adoption would be sufficient. After adoption they would have the rights of heirship as if they had been the natural children of their stepfather.

Life Insurance Policy.

A man has a life insurance policy in a fraternal order with his wife as beneficiary. If she dies first, will policy be paid to her heirs at death of husband provided assessments are paid up?

CONSTANT READER.

That would depend on the terms of the policy. If no mention was made of her heirs in the policy the husband could have some other beneficiary named in case of her death before his death. Or if that was not done the policy would become a part of his estate at his death and be subject to distribution the same as his other property.

Cash and Grain Rent.

A leases his farm to B for five years for feed ground. B pays cash rent for this but on ground planted in grain he gives a share of the crop. If one grain crop fails can A compel B to put in another crop the same year? Or if B has the farm in corn

this spring can A compel him to put it in wheat in the fall? The lease does not say what kind of grain crops shall be raised on the land. It says that whatever ground is farmed in grain on that B is to pay grain rent and what ground is farmed to feed crops for that B is to pay cash rent. Can B put all the farm in feed crops if he desires?

R.

From your statement of the terms of the lease it is optional with B whether he uses the entire farm for growing feed or part of it for growing grain and part for growing feed. If B puts in a crop and it fails unless the failure is due to the negligence of B in planting or caring for the crop, A would have no recourse and could not compel B to put in another crop. Neither could he compel B to sow the land in wheat this fall.

Disposition of Property.

My brother died 15 years ago leaving a wife but no children. My mother and father are still living. They have big property holdings. My brother's wife has never married. If my parents die would she be an heir and would her name be necessary to legal papers in settling the estate?

A. B.

If your parents die without will no part of their estate will go to the widow of your deceased brother, but if he left any children they will inherit whatever share of the estate of his parents he would have inherited had he survived them. The signature of your brother's widow is not necessary in the settlement of the estate of your parents.

Cigaret Law.

Was a cigarette law passed by the last legislature, and if so what are its provisions?

A READER.

Chapter 166, Session Laws 1917, provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation in Kansas to barter, sell or give away any cigarettes or cigaret papers, or any disguise or subterfuge of either of these, or to have any cigarettes or cigaret papers in or about any store or other place for barter or sale or free distribution. Section 2 makes it unlawful to advertise cigarettes or cigaret papers in Kansas. Section 3 makes it unlawful to give to any minor cigarettes, cigars, cigaret papers or tobacco in any form. The penalty is a fine of from \$25 to \$100 for every offense.

Federal Jurisdiction.

How far does the national jurisdiction of the United States extend?

Have citizens of the United States the same protection outside of the United States as while within the United States? If not what is the difference?

READER.

To all of the possessions of the United States, to all homes of ambassadors in foreign countries, to all consulates, and to all vessels of United States registry on the high seas.

Citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are subject to the laws of those countries so far as their personal conduct is concerned. If they commit crimes against the laws of the countries they can be tried under the laws of those countries. There is a very vital difference as you will see, between the protection afforded a citizen of the United States at home and abroad.

Powers of Government.

1. Can the government of the United States compel its citizens while in foreign countries to give military service either in time of peace or war?

2. How far does the jurisdiction of the United States extend?

3. Have citizens of the United States the same protection outside of the United States as while within the United States? If not what is the difference?

4. What is international law?

5. Are international laws made by nations in a conference or legislative body, or how are they made?

6. Does the raising of the flag of the United States by a citizen of this country on any ship change the rights or status of such citizen or ship?

7. What is the purpose or office of the flag of the United States?

D. E. R.

1. Unless there is a treaty arrangement by which the foreign government agrees to surrender a citizen of this country called for military service he could not be compelled to serve. I do not think this government has any such extradition treaty with any other nation or has ever had.

2. The jurisdiction of the United States extends only to its own borders except that in the case of a United States vessel sailing on the high seas the jurisdiction of this government goes with the vessel; also within certain limits the diplomatic and consular representatives of this country have jurisdiction within the premises occupied by the representative of this government.

3. No. When a citizen of one country goes to another country he is supposed to submit himself to the laws of that country locally. He could not, of course, be compelled to serve the foreign government either in peace or war, but if

he were to violate the local laws of that country he might be tried by the local courts just as unnaturalized resident of this country who violates our laws might be tried in our courts, or as any other offender might be tried.

4. International law is made up of rules and precedents which all civilized nations are supposed to agree to by common consent and custom, and which the present war demonstrates they break when they consider it to their own interest to do so. In other words international law is merely a gentlemen's agreement established by no court and with no organized power behind it to give it force.

5. The only person who would have the authority to raise the United States flag over a ship would be the commander of the vessel. The raising of the flag would be notice that the ship was under the jurisdiction of the United States and claimed the protection of this government.

6 and 7. The flag is merely a symbol of national authority. It really has no other function or purpose.

Rights of Oil and Gas, Co.

Has an oil and gas company the right to turn its mud into a creek when the same is the source of drinking water for stock? Is this muddy water harmful to stock? What proceedings are necessary to prevent this action on the part of the oil and gas company?

A has land leased and gets gas 200 feet from B's land. Must the lessor of B's land drill? Where could I get a copy of our laws in regard to leasing and drilling?
Eudora, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

The oil and gas company has not the right to pollute the stream. You can either bring an injunction or you can call the attention of the state department of health to the situation. I do not know whether the mud and water from the oil well are harmful to stock. That could be determined only by chemical analysis. No, as to A and B. You can get a copy of the Revised Statutes of 1915 excellently bound for \$2.50 and a copy of the last session laws, paper bound, for 50 cents, by writing the secretary of state.

Hog-Tight Fences.

I wish that you would state the Kansas law in regard to hog-tight partition fences. I moved recently to a 400-acre farm and have pasture adjoining two sides of an 80. A creek follows the partition fence making five water gaps. The former owner of this place and the owner of the 80 had adjoining lands two miles away. No record was made of former division fence but B, owner of the 80, says he was to keep up fence on the other place and A, former owner of the 400 acres, was to keep up fence on the other place. A to keep up fence on other place and 1/2-mile of fence here and 1/4-mile to be divided between them.

I wish to pasture sheep and have three sides of the 180 acre A pasture fenced with woven wire. B refuses to put up a woven wire fence; says he owns 1/4-mile of hedge and I own the four barbed wire fence for 1/4-mile and that I will have to make water gaps hog tight and maintain same. What I wish to know is: does the former fence division hold good and if not what to do to make another division, also about the water gaps.
S. M. K.

If I understand your statement of the facts the former arrangement between A and B does not hold good as between you and B.

2. Unless the electors of that township have voted to permit hogs to run at large you cannot compel B to make his part of the division fence hog-tight either as to the main part of the fence or the water gaps. The legal and proper way to settle the matter of division fence is to call in the township fence viewers, trustee, clerk and treasurer, and have them determine what part of the fence shall be built and maintained by yourself and B respectively.

Settlement of Estate.

If a father dies leaving no will how soon can the administrator settle the estate? If one of the heirs cannot be found what steps should be taken? Can the heirs appoint another administrator if they wish, and what steps should be taken?

A READER.

Ordinarily the administrator does not make final settlement until after the expiration of two years from the date of his appointment, for the reason that claims may be filed and action brought against the estate for two years after appointing the administrator, but upon order of the court and the filing of bond to protect the administrator, settlement might be made in less than two years. In fact it might be made at any time after the inventory of the property is filed with the probate court by the administrator, and four weeks' notice of the time of final settlement has been made by publication in some newspaper of general circulation in the county.

No rule is found in the statute for ascertaining the whereabouts of lost heirs. In addition to advertising in the county paper advertisement should ap-

pear in some paper of general circulation. The statute provides that when there are no known heirs to a landed estate, the administrator shall sell the land and deposit the money with the county treasurer to be credited to the school fund, but if any heir appears within 21 years and is able to prove his claim he can recover the amount to which he is entitled as heir, from the state. The probate court has power to appoint administrators except in case the will of the deceased designates the executor and administrator, in which case such person must be appointed. Where the probate judge appoints an administrator he may remove him and appoint another in his place. The heirs would have the right to suggest a change of administrators but have not the power to select him.

Adjacent Land Owners.

1. Has a man the right to the hedge along the public road which is setting about 10 feet in the road? The hedge was set out by a former owner of the land. Who has a right to the posts?
2. Has a man a right to plant a crop on his side of the road?
3. If a man plants cane on his side of the road and cattle being driven along the road eat the cane and die from the effect can the owner of the cattle collect damages?

4. If a hedge is in the road and the township cuts the hedge who has a right to the posts?

5. What is the legal width of roads in Kansas?

6. Has a principal of a high school the right to suspend or expel a student for conduct outside the schoolhouse? How long can the principal of a high school expel a student?

7. If the principal of a high school suspends a student and the student appeals to the county superintendent and is told to go back to school has he a right to do so?

8. Can a married woman teach in a high school in Kansas?

9. If a person or his parents pays taxes in a school district must he pay tuition in order to be permitted to attend school?

10. A week of school was missed on account of insufficient heating plant. Must the teachers make up this week at the end of the school year before they receive their pay for this week?

11. Has a teacher a right to inflict corporal punishment in Kansas?

12. Is there an anti-discrimination law compelling a firm outside of the state to pay the same prices at all stations where the firm has business locations?
Narka, Kan. C. H. S.

1. If the road was established before the hedge was planted the adjacent land owner had no right to set it in the public highway. If the road was established after the hedge was planted the land owner has a right to remove it and take the posts.

2. If by this question you mean to ask whether a man has a right to plant a crop on the public highway, he has not. The township highway commissioners might permit him to cultivate a part of the public highway provided such cultivation did not in any way hinder or interfere with travel on the highway.

3. If the man planted cane in the public highway without permission and cattle traveling along the road died as the result of eating it I think the person planting the cane would be liable for damages.

4. The answer to question 1 answers question 4.

5. Public roads shall be not more than 60 and not less than 40 feet wide.

6. The superintendent may suspend temporarily. The trustees may expel for offenses committed either in the schoolhouse or without.

7. Yes.

8. Yes.

9. The mere fact that the student or his parents pays taxes in a school district does not give such person the right to attend school without paying tuition. He can only demand the right to free schooling in the district in which he resides, or in the adjoining district if he owns land there and it is more convenient for the children to attend school there.

10. No. The failure of the heating plant was not the fault of the teachers.

11. Yes. The punishment must not be brutal or calculated to do the pupil any permanent injury.

12. No.

Should He Be Paid?

A is a farmer and B comes along and starts to work on A's farm without being requested to do so. A sees him but does not tell him to stop. Can B collect for his time under the Kansas law?
W. V. H.

If A received benefits from B's labor and gave his permission to B to go ahead, B can collect whatever is a reasonable wage. However, the element of benefit to A must enter into the implied contract. If B should go on A's place and without A's permission begin doing work that is of no benefit to A he cannot collect even if A does not order him to stop.



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Built into the base of each Federal Tire are four strong steel cables which anchor the tire securely to the rim against the hardest service strains. It is an added strength and safety feature found only in Federal Tires.

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TO SPARE

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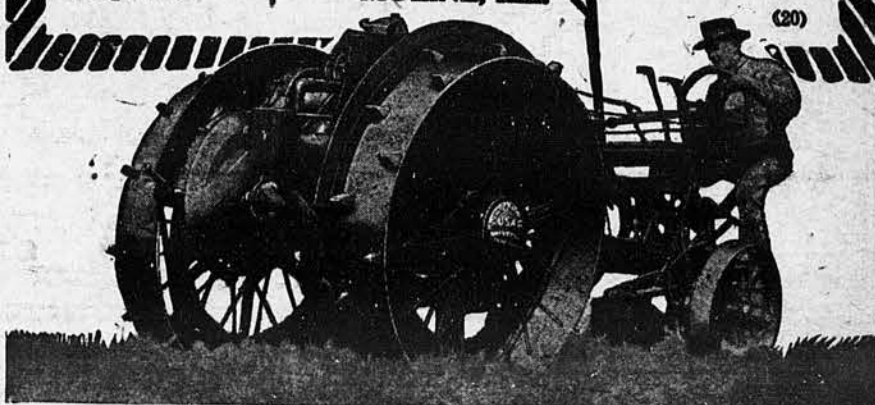
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MOLINE PLOW CO.

Dept. 23

MOLINE, ILL.

(20)



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Government officials have found, by careful investigation, that there is a very serious shortage of live stock in this country. They state that unless farmers RAISE MORE HOGS, SHEEP AND CATTLE, especially now that we must feed our own soldiers and help feed those of our allies, famine conditions may result. YOU WANT TO DO YOUR "BIT"—DO IT RIGHT NOW. Increase your live stock at once. It will pay you well. You are bound to get

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But, don't forget that WORMS are the greatest enemies of live stock—greatest "profit-consumers." They cause 90% of live stock losses. Never before has it been as necessary to feed a good worm destroyer and conditioner as RIGHT NOW, and the best and cheapest remedy—one that is guaranteed—is SAL-VET, the old reliable live stock conditioner and worm destroyer. It costs but 2½¢ per month per head of hogs or sheep—horses and cattle a trifle more. It not only gets rid of the worms, but tones the blood, aids the digestion and makes stock thrive faster—KEEPS them healthier and SAVES feed.

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Process Mfg. Co., Dept. W. S., Salina, Kansas.

FARM ANSWERS

Irrigating from the Furrows.

Will you explain the furrow system of irrigation?
D. G. J. Gray Co.

The furrow system is the simplest, cheapest, and most widely used method of irrigating all field and garden crops which can be grown to advantage in rows in Kansas. It is practicable on surfaces differing widely in slope and in soil characteristics. If the slope be not too sharp to carry a small stream without much cutting, the rows are run straight down the grade from the lateral or flume running along the crest or ridge of highest ground; if the descent be too rapid, the rows are run diagonally from the supply ditch at whatever angle gives the proper slope. The distance a stream in a furrow can be carried successfully depends on the nature of the soil and the size of the stream. The coarser the soil the larger the stream or the shorter the distance.

With shallow-rooting plants, like those comprising most field and garden crops, a larger stream and a shorter run are used than in irrigating fruit trees, because it is desirable to have the water spread freely nearer the surface. For this reason, and to secure more even distribution over the field, a second lateral ditch or flume is taken across the slope at a distance of 40 rods or so from the first, and a lower length of furrows is fed from this secondary source.

The whole system, then, on a broad, gentle slope would consist in a supply ditch passing down the slope with laterals at right angles or on contour lines, from which the water is admitted to the furrows made with a small double moldboard plow between the rows of plants. The lateral, whether it be ditch or flume, should be as nearly level as possible and kept well filled with water, so the amounts discharged at the openings shall be nearly equal. The openings are simply cuts in the side of the ditch, each one supplying several furrows, and divided with hood or shoveled ways in the earth. If the flume is used the water is taken out thru holes bored at proper intervals in the sides and if the slope along the line of the flume is too rapid, the "drops" are arranged for the water from one length to the next. Thus a series of flume lengths, each one level, may be carried down quite a slope by steps, and give an equal discharge of water for all the furrows of a wide field.

There are very many ways by which water may be brought to the heads of the furrows, such as movable troughs, and canvas hose, according to the local conditions and the ingenuity of the operator. If the soil is not too porous, the furrow method is a good recourse when a small stream of water running continuously has to be used; for it is easy to arrange it so attention need be given to it only at intervals and the irrigator can proceed with his other work.

This furrow irrigation operates on a flat-culture basis. As soon as the ground dries sufficiently a cultivator is used between the rows and the ground is leveled and pulverized as thoroughly as possible to prevent surface evaporation and baking of the soil. When another irrigation is needed new furrows are made, as before.

Winter Storage of Vegetables.

We are planning to grow a surplus of vegetables to store for the winter in addition to what we can and dry. Will you tell us how to do this to the best advantage?
Lyon Co.

A well-planned garden supplies plenty of fresh vegetables during the growing season and in addition a liberal supply for winter storage and canning. The vegetables which may be stored readily are potatoes, onions, garlic, beets, carrots, horseradish, parsnips, winter radishes, rutabaga, salsify, turnips, cabbage, kohlrabi, celery, leek, Brussels sprouts, parsley, sweet potatoes, pumpkins and squash. Those which may be canned, pickled, or preserved are asparagus, string beans, peas, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, chard, sweet corn, cucumbers (including pickles), mustard, onions (for pickling), peppers, rhubarb, spinach, squash, pumpkins, sweet potatoes and tomatoes. In addition, a number of these may be kept in the dry state. Thus, the garden can be made to supply practically all the vegetables needed the year around. Vegetables may be arranged in four groups according to the conditions required for successful storage.

The first group requires cool, moist conditions with little or no circulation of the air. It includes potatoes, beets, carrots, horseradish, parsnips, winter radish, rutabaga, turnip, salsify and cabbage.

The required conditions for this group may be met fairly well in a cool cellar. Potatoes may be stored in an open bin. Cabbage should be pulled with the roots and leaves and placed on the floor, head downward, and covered with moist soil; if the floor is concrete, it should first be covered with a thin layer of earth. Cabbage will keep for a short period if hung from the joists by the roots, or placed on shelves. All the other vegetables of this group should be covered with moist soil or sand, which not only prevents them from shriveling, but absorbs odors from any roots which may decay.

The crops of this group may be stored conveniently in outside pits. A well-drained place should be selected, and to remove all doubt, a trench or furrow should be dug to lead the water away. In especially well-drained places the pit is sometimes made partly below the surface. Beets, carrots, winter radishes,

rutabagas, turnips, and potatoes should be placed in piles about 4 feet wide, 2½ or 3 feet high, and of whatever length is necessary. The piles are covered with a thin layer of straw and then a few inches of soil. As these crops are likely to heat in the pile during the warm periods in the fall, ventilation should be provided.

Early potatoes may be dug and sold any time after the tubers have become large enough. For winter use, digging should not take place until the tops are fully dead. For early use sweet potatoes may be dug as soon as large enough; for fall and winter use, they should be taken up as late as possible before killing frosts.

Parsnips, salsify and horseradish may be left outside all winter without protection, but in order that they may be used during the winter, it is best to dig them in late fall and pit them in the regular way. As in the case of cellar storage, cabbages should be removed with the roots and leaves attached. The plants are placed in three rows, side by side, with the roots downward. Two rows are then placed on the top of the first three. Enough earth is then used to cover roots and all. For protection in severe weather, additional covering should be added as it becomes colder. Potatoes must never be allowed to freeze in storage. Parsnips, salsify and horseradish will endure the hardest freezes. The others of this group will stand a fairly heavy frost but not a hard freeze.

In removing products from the pit, the manure or straw is taken away from one end. A hole is then dug or chopped thru the soil until the vegetables are reached. After removing sufficient roots or tubers to last for about a week, the hole should be stuffed tightly with straw and the earth and manure are returned as before.

The second group requires cool, moist conditions with circulation of air. It includes celery, kohlrabi, leek, Brussels sprouts, parsley and endive. Celery should be dug with the roots and soil attached and set in moist soil on the cellar floor or in a box. Water should be applied as needed, but care should be taken not to wet the leaves and stems. The others are dug with the roots attached and planted in moist soil on the cellar floor like celery. Parsley will furnish green leaves for use all winter if taken up with the roots and planted in a box. This should be placed in the lightest part of the cellar and should be watered occasionally. Another good method is to place a plant in a flower pot and set it in a sunny window in the living room.

Crops of this group also may be stored successfully in cold frames covered with glass sash. The plants should be dug with roots attached, as late as possible before the arrival of a hard freeze, and set in the frame with sufficient distance between them to allow free circulation of the air. The sides of the frame should be well banked with earth, and in severe weather boards or mats and straw should be placed over the sash. Careful management is necessary for successful storage in cold frames.

The third group requires cool, dry conditions with plenty of air. It includes onions and garlic. Onions should be placed in slatted crates or in loose-bottomed boxes so the necessary ventilation will be provided. Garlic cloves are arranged in long strings by braiding their tops together. These are hung up on nails or hooks.

The fourth group requires warm, dry conditions with plenty of air. It includes sweet potatoes, squash, and pumpkins. It is disastrous to store these in a cool or moist place. For home purposes, the very best place is in a warm furnace room or beside a warm chimney. Sweet potatoes keep best when a temperature of 75 or 80 degrees Fahrenheit is provided for the first two or three weeks after they are stored. After this the temperature may be dropped to 55 to 60 degrees. Care should be taken to bruise none of these crops when harvesting, and they should not be moved about after being placed in storage, as the slightest bruise at this time may cause rot to start.

Soil Inoculation for Alfalfa.

How can I inoculate soil for alfalfa?
Labette Co. G. D. S.

There are many physiological varieties of the root-tubercle organisms. Those which live on Red clover or peas, for example, will not grow on the roots of alfalfa. However, the common Sweet clover harbors on its roots the same kind of germs that infect alfalfa. Any kind of land that will grow a luxuriant crop of Sweet clover, showing tubercles on its roots, is then already properly inoculated for alfalfa. In the case of soil that needs inoculation, two methods are possible—the soil method and the pure-culture method.

The soil method has been found by most of the experiment stations to be the more certain and satisfactory. By this method not less than 400 to 500 pounds of soil an acre is recommended. This may be broadcasted, or sifted, or applied with a fertilizer drill. If the inoculated soil has to be brought from a long distance, then 200 to 300 pounds may be used, mixed with a large quantity of the soil from the field to be inoculated, and applied as before stated. The inoculated soil should be kept in a cool, shady place until ready for use. If the inoculated soil is broadcasted, it is best to put it on in the late afternoon of a cloudy day, since the sun's rays soon kill the bacteria. Immediately after broadcasting the soil should be well harrowed.

Another method, recommended by the California Experiment station, is to take soil from an alfalfa or Sweet clover field in which the roots show an abundance of nodules. To this volume of soil two or three times its volume of water is added. The mixture is then stirred vigorously several times a day for two days and the soil is then allowed to settle. The alfalfa seed to be inoculated is then dipped into the water, which is now more or less filled

with the nodule-forming bacteria. The seed is then dried in the shade, sufficiently to enable it to run thru the drill easily, and it is then planted. If preferred, the inoculated soil may be puddled, the seed mixed with it, and the whole mixed with dry soil and planted. The only objection to the use of the soil method of inoculation is the risk of being in weed seeds.

The pure-culture method of inoculation consists in the use of a liquid culture of the root-tubercle germs. This may be obtained free, in small quantities for experiment, from the United States Department of Agriculture. Several commercial concerns are now also putting these cultures on the market. "Farmogerm," sold by the Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Co., of Bloomfield, N. J., and "Nitrogin," sold by the German-American Nitrogin Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., are commercial cultures that have proved successful under experiment. Full directions for the use of these nitro-cultures are sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the commercial concerns referred to. H. F. ROBERTS.

K. S. A. C.

Care for the Sire.

How can a bull be handled to the best advantage in the small farm herds? Edwards Co. D. C. L.

The farmer with only a small number of cows generally will find it more economical to allow the bull to run with the herd. However, if the breeder wishes to breed the bull to 50 or 60 cows, which is the maximum number a mature bull should serve, the bull should be kept separate from the herd at all times and only one service should be allowed at every period of heat. Bulls running with the herd in large pastures will not get so many calves as when with the herd in a smaller pasture. Keeping the bull separate from the herd increases the cost of keeping him, but the bull cost a calf usually is cheaper except under range conditions or with very small herds. A mature bull when running with the cows in a small pasture should serve from 40 to 50 cows a year. Immature bulls should not be allowed to serve as many as this.

In feeding a bull care should be taken that he is kept in a thrifty condition. He should neither be pampered nor allowed to become thin. The grain ration may be judged almost entirely by his condition. A good grain mixture for the bull is one composed of $\frac{1}{4}$ corn and $\frac{3}{4}$ oats by weight. From 6 to 10 pounds daily of such a mixture for a 1,000-pound bull should be sufficient to meet all needs during the winter months. During the summer while on pasture he will need little grain except during the breeding season, when he may be given daily from 3 to 5 pounds of the mixture mentioned. Bran, barley, kafir and milo may be used in the bull ration if such feeds can be obtained at less expense than those mentioned.

The roughage ration should consist of some succulent roughage such as silage, leguminous hay, alfalfa or clover, and oats straw if it is available. A good roughage ration suitable for feeding when the bull is getting the grain ration mentioned is 20 pounds of silage, 5 pounds of clover or alfalfa hay and all the oats straw he will eat. These weights are based on 1,000 pounds live weight. Sudan grass hay, prairie hay, or mixed hays may be used in place of the roughages mentioned if prices warrant their use, but if any of these hays are used the grain ration should be increased slightly.

The bull should get plenty of exercise at all times. If kept in a stall or a small paddock he will not get the maximum number of calves. A roomy grass paddock where he can roam about at will is one of the best ways of giving him exercise. Nothing is better for the health and docility of a bull than moderate work in a treadmill.

To Irrigate the Celery.

How can celery be irrigated and managed to the best advantage? I. N. B. Douglas Co.

A system similar to many used by the truck growers in the Kansas River Valley was described in a recent issue of the Farmers' Guide, and we quote this grower herewith:

Our system of irrigation for celery is rather simple and is limited in its extent to not more than an acre. The engine that operates the pump is of $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower, the pump having a capacity of 31 gallons a minute. The engine and pump are installed in the barn. The intake pipe of $\frac{1}{2}$ inches extends to a brook 160 feet, where a dam is built. The land irrigated is along the brook, reaching an elevation, at a distance of from 150 to 200 feet, of 6 feet.

The distributing pipe is placed along the most elevated portion of the land. With the fall I had I estimated that the water, if let into furrows along the rows, would water the crops from the highest to the lowest part of the garden next to the brook. Experience, however, taught me that my soil was too porous, being a gravel loam, to carry the volume of water at my command, more than half the distance required. This compelled me to make a trough, nailing two boards together, one 3 inches and the other 4 inches, V-shaped.

To let the water out as it flowed down the troughs, holes were bored at about every 6 inches in the sides of the troughs and 1 inch from the bottom. Little gates made of $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch strips cut $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long were fastened with common screws thru the center just above every hole. By means of these gates I can regulate the flow of water to any length of row by closing the required number of holes. It was necessary to elevate the troughs with supports made like small sawhorses with a notch in the center to receive the troughs. This plan works very well as the water trickles directly on the row instead of in the furrow as first proposed. The worst feature is the labor of moving the troughs from row to row. On a small scale, however, it is practicable. It must be understood that hose is used to conduct the water from the pipes to the troughs the connection being made by T's, placed at the connection of the pipes. Where the soil is less porous this plan should work well by the

furrow system and much labor would be saved. I rarely use irrigation on spring crops other than strawberries but mainly for celery grown as a second crop.

I usually grow my celery plants, tho I have purchased them. The number of plants required an acre varies according to the distance between the plants. They usually are grown in single rows 4 feet apart and the plants 6 or 8 inches apart in the row, the estimation being 20,000 an acre. Under our intensive system we set them in double rows 6 inches apart, the plants 6 inches apart in the rows and the double rows 5 feet apart which gives ample space for banking. By this plan we estimate about 30,000 plants an acre.

As we grow celery as a second crop only following early potatoes, early cabbage and peas we cannot set the plants until these crops are off, generally from the middle to the last of July. Our ground is heavily manured with stable manure in the spring for our first crops.

Color in Percheron Horses.

Kindly tell me about the color markings of purebred Percheron horses. G. K. N. Butler Co.

Percheron horses have many colors. To get information on this point, the Secretary of the Percheron Society of America had an analysis of 2,000 American bred registrations made recently. Each thousand was composed of consecutively registered animals, taken from record volume No. 18. Here is the data:

Color	Num-ber 1st thousand	Num-ber 2nd thousand	Per-cent- age of each color
Black, no white.....	92	82	8.70
Black, some white.....	434	450	44.20
Grey, no white.....	87	61	7.40
Grey, some white.....	304	307	30.55
Bay, no white.....	2	6	.40
Bay, some white.....	28	32	3.00
Brown bay, no white....	0	0	.00
Brown bay, some white..	1	0	.05
Brown, no white.....	3	5	.40
Brown, some white.....	31	26	2.85
Chestnut, no white.....	0	1	.05
Chestnut, some white...	1	0	.05
Sorrel, no white.....	0	0	.00
Sorrel, some white.....	10	12	1.10
Roan, no white.....	0	3	.15
Roan, some white.....	3	2	.25
Grey roan, no white....	2	0	.10
Reddish roan, some white	2	1	.15
Blue roan, no white.....	0	3	.15
Blue roan, some white...	0	3	.15

1000 1000 100.00

The outstanding feature is the fact that 90.85 per cent are blacks and greys, either whole colored or with some white marks, such as star, strip, snip, white pasterns, or other distinguishing marks. Solid colored horses, even in black and greys, constitute but a small proportion of the total. Thus in giving the description of black colts, great care should be exercised, as the chances are five to one that the colt has some white marking which should be included in the description. In the case of greys, the chances are four to one.

Bays, or brown bays, with or without markings, make up but 3.45 per cent of the total. Browns without the bay tinge aggregate 3.25 per cent, and some of these later prove to be blacks. Chestnut and sorrel mean the same thing in the minds of many horsemen, and all reported have some white markings, yet total only 1.5 per cent. Several kinds of roans are listed, but all told they amount to less than 1 per cent.

Causes of Fire Losses.

What are the causes for the fires that produce most of the losses in Kansas? Ford Co. F. G. H.

This table, taken from the report of the state fire marshal for March, is about an average for the year, and gives the classification for the month:

Cause	No.	Loss.
Chimneys and flues, overheated and defective.....	46	\$37,758
Electricity.....	5	5,110
Exposure.....	30	34,332
Explosions.....	1	2,000
Gas.....	6	11,494
Friction.....	1	140
Hot ashes and coals.....	6	3,967
Hot grease, tar, and asphalt..	3	2
Incendiarism.....	9	26,267
Lightning, not rodged.....	5	8,620
Matches.....	30	10,033
Miscellaneous.....	6	5,358
Open fires.....	1	45
Open lights.....	2	122
Gasoline.....	10	4,140
Kerosene.....	18	7,437
Rubbish and litter.....	10	117
Smoking.....	10	1,624
Sparks from combustion.....	38	19,410
Sparks on roof.....	82	11,522
Spontaneous combustion.....	12	5,735
Stoves, furnaces and their pipes.....	39	31,572
Unknown.....	98	148,482
Total.....	466	\$375,285

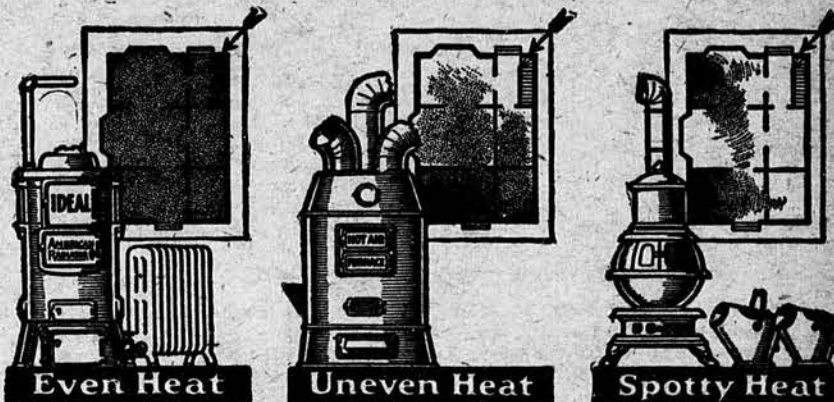
To Detect Soil Acidity.

I have some hardpan soil which I believe contains acid. How can I tell about this? Cherokee Co. N. C. S.

A very simple and reliable method to detect soil acidity is by the use of blue litmus paper which can be secured of any good druggist. When the soil is naturally moist from rain or on thawing, make a slit in it with a clean knifeblade and insert one end of a strip of blue litmus paper, closing the soil over it and allowing it to stand for fully 5 minutes. If it becomes pink in spots, or over the whole end, it shows acidity.

Sometimes one wishes to test for acidity when the soil is dry. In this case, a small amount of soil may be placed in a clean dish and moistened with soft water to a stiff mud. With a clean stick, separate the wet soil into two portions. Place on one portion a piece of blue litmus paper, and cover it with the other portion. Press the soil down on the paper. After 5 minutes, remove the upper portion and examine the paper for pink color.

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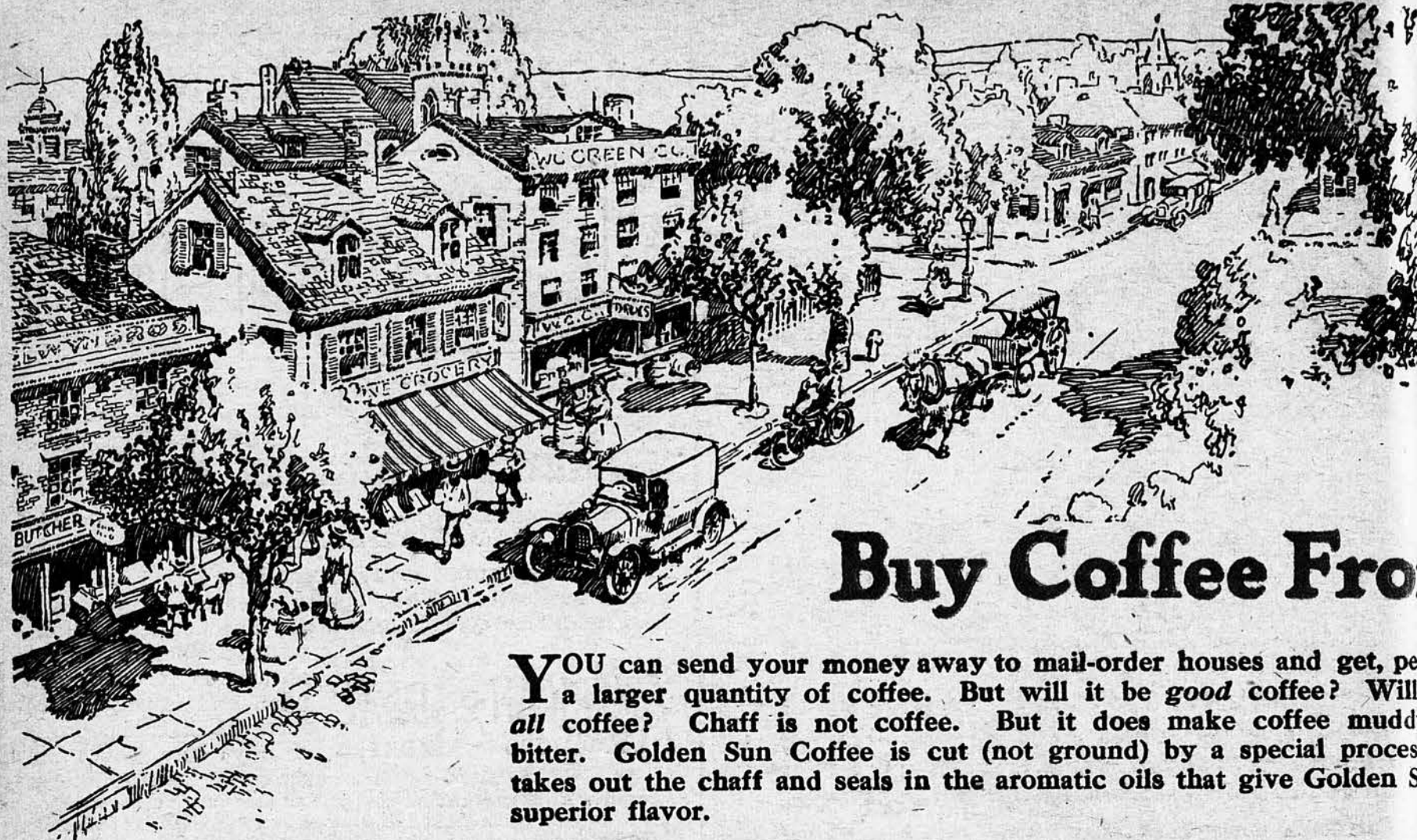
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Bronson.....Bronson Co-Op Ass'n.
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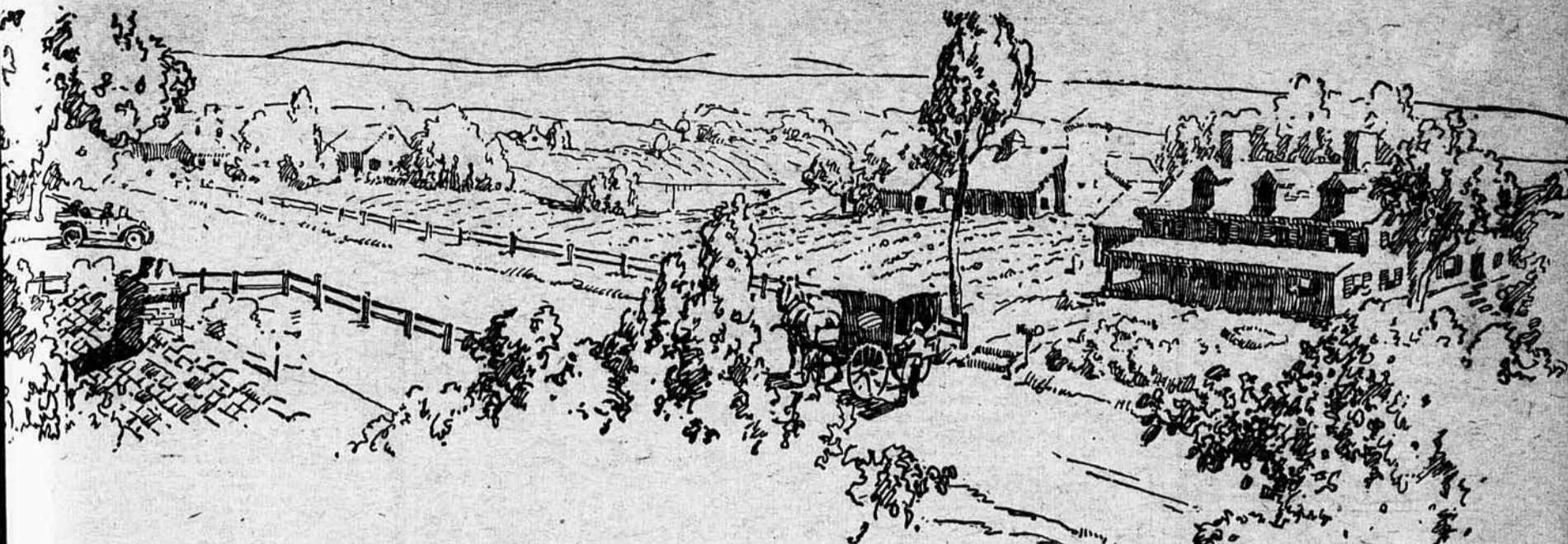
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 owa... L. B. Hill.
 nsley... H. L. Geer.
 rwin... W. T. Fenner.
 rwin... Phillips Co. Far. Union.
 Crosse... John Gerlach.
 Cygne... The Wilgus Merc Co.
 Harpe... J. A. Brown.
 ngdon... J. W. Cheatum.
 ngdon... Griffin Merc. Co.
 ried... M. K. Meador.
 ried... Ed. Peterson.
 ora... Jos. Barbo.
 onardville... Sikes Store Co.
 Roy... W. B. Hazen.
 ecoln Center... A. L. Shire Co.
 tle River... H. T. Crawford & Co.
 gan... Hansen & Son.
 ngford... Fox Bros.
 ng Island... Farmers Union Store.
 ewell... W. V. Griffith.
 ndon... The Lyndon Merc. Co.
 ons... Lansing & Lansing.
 Cune... Gaddis & Montgomery.
 Cune... C. M. Wilson.
 eyville... Clark Bailey.
 ison... J. N. Frazee.
 chester... Farmers Union Store.
 nbattan... N. E. Engel.
 nbattan... Elmer Holbert.
 nbattan... Schultz Brothers.
 nbattan... R. J. Short.
 nkato... J. W. Beeman.
 pleton... H. R. Morris.
 ade... A. W. Fick.
 dora... R. E. Calvert.
 dred... Mildred Merc. Co.
 tonvale... Dutton & Burbank.
 tonvale... E. C. Gentry.
 vern... W. F. Link.

KANSAS
 Minneola... Hall & Burt.
 Minneapolis... Farmers Union Store.
 Montezuma... Montezuma Merc. Co.
 Montrose... Montrose Merc. Co.
 Montrose... W. L. Chandler.
 Moscow... A. H. Oehler & Co.
 Mound City... Underhill & Co.
 Moundridge... Regier & Regier.
 Mount Hope... Shoemaker Merc. Co.
 Mount Hope... Math. Pelz.
 Mulberry... S. H. Burton.
 Mullinsville... A. W. Fellers.
 Murdock... Ratzliff Bros.
 Muscotah... Beven & Co.
 Nekoma... M. A. Delaney.
 Ness City... Beardslee Bros.
 Netawaka... E. L. Paige.
 New Albany... Fred Pratt.
 Newton... Star Grocery Co.
 Nickerson... Propes & Schuler.
 Norway... O. A. Erickson.
 Oberlin... J. W. Bivans.
 Ogden... E. N. Jones.
 Oneida... W. C. Reynolds.
 Osage City... John Gilman.
 Osawatomie... Enterprise Dept. Store.
 Osawatomie... M. Ricci.
 Osborne... The Alliance Merc. Co.
 Osborne... Oscar Hoar.
 Osborne... G. V. Rogers Co.
 Oswego... Van Alstyne & Carpenter
 Otego... Chandlers Cash Store.
 Otego... Jerome Day.
 Ottawa... W. H. Weber.
 Paola... O'Donnell & Mitchell.
 Parsons... H. S. Briggs.
 Parsons... Chapin & Clark.
 Parsons... Davis & Robertson Bros.
 Parsons... L. M. Joslin.
 Parsons... Harry Sparrow.
 Pawnee Rock... Hazlewood & Morris.
 Pawnee Station... W. M. Swain.
 Penalosa... Austin Sallee.
 Phillipsburg... N. L. Cromley.
 Phillipsburg... Yoke & Son.
 Phillipsburg... P. F. McWade.
 Piedmont... Drake & Yarbrough.
 Piedmont... John Dickerson.

KANSAS
 Pittsburg... Best Yet Cash Grocery.
 Pittsburg... F. A. Brown.
 Pittsburg... J. H. Campbell.
 Pittsburg... M. S. Darr.
 Pittsburg... Matt Drenak.
 Pittsburg... Europe Merc. Co.
 Pittsburg... Chas. E. Evans.
 Pittsburg... F. W. Flatt.
 Pittsburg... Forest Ave. Grocery.
 Pittsburg... W. T. Hagman.
 Pittsburg... E. B. Hisle.
 Pittsburg... A. W. Lane.
 Pittsburg... C. R. Margrave.
 Pittsburg... W. H. Ozburn.
 Pittsburg... J. E. Schields.
 Pittsburg... James Tangye & Co.
 Pittsburg... The Wilson Store.
 Plains... G. W. Roberts.
 Plainville... John Anderson.
 Portis... McCarty & Son.
 Prairie View... Van Diest Bros.
 Pratt... Fred Gardner.
 Preston... George Delaney.
 Rago... H. H. Stewart.
 Randall... Boogaart Bros.
 Ransom... Johannes Bros.
 Riley... Sikes Store Co.
 Rock... J. W. Johnson.
 Rome... Clark & Clark.
 Roseland... Thompson Bros.
 Rozel... W. & S. Smith.
 Sabetha... Roy Hennigh.
 Sabetha... O. S. Brumbaugh.
 Satanta... Parsons Merc. Co.
 Scandia... Theo. Granstedt.
 Scottsville... Keeler Brothers.
 Scranton... R. Barlow.
 Sedan... F. B. Garrett.
 Sedgwick... O. S. Finch.
 Seneca... A. E. Levick.
 Severy... W. H. Pennebaker.
 Simpson... Farmers Store.
 Simpson... Johnson Bros.
 Smith Center... Ed. C. Stevens.
 South Haven... Lee Lewis.
 St Peter... John Ingenthron.
 Stafford... F. O. Lohman.
 Stockton... E. Christensen.

KANSAS
 Stockton... Eades Bros.
 Stockton... Farmers Union Store.
 Stuttgart... Phillips Co. Farmers Union.
 Talmage... B. L. Bathurst.
 Tipton... Schmidt & Arnoldy.
 Towanda... C. B. Stewart.
 Turon... Anderson Merc. Co.
 Upland... The Golden Rule Co.
 Utica... E. J. Parmely.
 Vesper... Jepson & Cromwell.
 Vliets... W. Herda.
 Waco... Carter & Son.
 Wakeeney... Trego Merc. Co.
 Waldron... Sethman Bros.
 Waterville... J. E. Parsons.
 Wayne... E. C. Riepen & Son.
 Webber... P. B. Taylor.
 Wellington... J. C. Martin Merc. Co.
 Wells... George & Payne.
 Wellsford... C. E. Anderson.
 Wellsville... E. Coker.
 West Mineral... Slovenian Co-Op Store.
 Wetmore... Ed. Cawood.
 Wetmore... W. W. Large.
 Walnut... A. S. Heard.
 Whiting... Little & Son.
 Whiting... R. T. Wood & Co.
 Wichita... J. W. Carr.
 Wichita... C. A. Cook.
 Wichita... East Side Racket.
 Wichita... Moore & Co.
 Wichita... Mutual Grocery.
 Wichita... J. R. Spencer.
 Williamsburg... D. Fogle Merc. Co.
 Willis... H. J. Williams.
 Wilson... Farmers Co-Op Union Store.
 Winfield... J. A. Hudson.
 Woodruff... Phillips Co. Far. Union St.
 Woodston... W. T. Smither & Bro.
 Zenda... Keimig Brothers.

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Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

The Pomona Grange meeting held at LeRoy in Coffey county recently was one of the best we have had for a long time. A beautiful day, good roads, and the kindest welcome of the year helped prepare the members for good work. No petty politics marred the day. The Granges in the Southern part of the country have the knack of co-operating with the county lecturer in the preparations for profitable meetings, and this year they outdid their former records.

When the Grange had made out its bill-of-fare for the luncheon, the business men of the little city added more than this and then sent dishes, cooking equipment and helpers. Then they furnished hall rent free with instructions to leave all the dish washing and cleaning up for the janitor and they would settle his bill. Their mayor welcomed us. This is the first time that all these good things have happened to us in this county.

The Avondale and Spring Creek Granges supplied the entertainment, given in the hour just after dinner. A beautiful part of this program was a flag drill by eight of the Avondale girls. They repeated the Grange flag pledge and were followed by the Grange singing "Old Glory," led by Mrs. C. M. Cellar, at the piano.

Spring Creek Grange led in the question part of the program by A. S. Van-Nordstrand giving an address on the practicability of adding two years of high school work to our rural schools. He included the question of sending rural pupils to town high schools. Medical inspection in country schools in some form was favored by several speakers. Mrs. C. M. Cellar was asked to read a paper on the educational, social and fraternal work of the order that she had read in another part of the county a year ago. Her paper was a very able presentation of a subject that is not always well understood by our newer members. After Mr. McKaig of North Dakota failed to keep his engagement to speak in this county the lecturer was asked to get Mr. W. B. Cellar to give an address on the objects and work of the Farmers Non-Partisan League of North Dakota.

J. H. Brown then was asked to speak on prices during and after the war. His statements of the conditions affecting farmers now, and likely to confront us after the war closes were clear cut and forceful. He emphasized the need of a careful study of this question that we may be prepared to act intelligently when the new occasions bring new duties.

The afternoon meeting was open to the public until 4 o'clock. In the fifth degree 13 new members were received, and several questions for the good of the order were taken up. A committee of eight was appointed to visit all the Granges in the county in the interest of preparations for the state Grange meeting. Several patriotic songs were sung during the day.

The state Grange masters who went to Washington in July to plan with other farm societies for closer co-operation in working for measures affecting farmers' interests had some interesting experiences. In an editorial in the Ohio State Grange Monthly, Mr. Taber says:

The Grange representatives spent considerable time calling on Senators and Members of the House in the interest of pending legislation. At one of these calls we received a shock that we wish we could transmit directly to the farmers of the nation. While talking with one of the most prominent United States Senators, he expressed impatience with our attitude, and when we assured him that it was largely the opinion of the organized farmers of Ohio, he instantly replied, "But, Mr. Taber, from the standpoint of the lawmaker, 75,000 discontented farmers cannot compare with 75,000 discontented workers in the city." He went on to explain that the farmers, being remotely situated, are unable to act quickly and in a body. If some one must be dissatisfied it had better be the farmer than the man in town. While he was explaining we were thinking that some day—and we trust that day is coming soon—the farmers of this country will be so thoroughly organized that even our dignified United States Senators can see no difference between the welfare of the man in the country and the one in town.

The Grange members sat behind members of the New York Housewives' League in the gallery during a debate on the food bill, and heard Senator Hollis of New Hampshire speak in favor of cheap flour. Senator Gronna of North Dakota replied in a very forceful speech on the rights of wheat producing farmers. One of the ladies spoke contemptuously: "He must be a wheat growing farmer. What business have such men in the United States Senate?" While listening to our

lawmakers the Grangers heard one make a motion to add the letter "s" to a certain word. On this slight amendment 22 speeches were made and 2 1/2 hours of valuable time was used. They understood how it was possible for the Senate to use six weeks in debating on the food bill.

A letter to one of our members tells of the experience of the Fayetteville Grange in Onondaga county, New York, in selling choice alfalfa hay co-operatively. The Grange had 1,000 tons for sale. The members placed it in the hands of one of their number for sale. He advertised in Eastern papers that this Grange would sell direct to consumers, and how much he had for sale. Within 60 days the hay was all sold at an advance of \$3.60 a ton over the highest local offer. This one deal saved the members of that Grange \$3,600.

The Grange has a paramount place in farm life in Kansas which is increasing in importance every year. This is especially true at present, when we are going thru abnormal agricultural conditions. A writer in a recent issue of the Grange section of the Michigan Farmer mentioned this; he said in part:

The Grange should represent agriculture—indeed this is its most important function. It should be the organ thru which the man and his family on the farm acquire information and disseminate it to others. It should be the medium thru which farmers as a class, or in individual groups, make known their wishes, their needs, and their demands. It should be a great school in which many important things pertaining to the welfare of people in the country are taught. It should be, at all times, a splendid forum in which agricultural questions, questions of rural betterment, and questions relating to the welfare of the state and nation can be discussed freely.

In times of stress, in seasons of national anxiety, the farmers should be able to use the Grange, and the nation at large should look to it as competent and trustworthy in voicing the needs and the sentiments of agriculture.

Never before in our history did farmers occupy so important a position in the nation. The world needs food today more than ever before in the memory of the writer. Hungry nations are looking to the farmers for relief. To grow the products of the farm requires labor, and labor is scarce and hard to find. The question of what to grow also is important and must be considered from the standpoint of labor involved as well as from the requirements of the public. Most of our farmers are overworked, and those who perform the labor of the household, in many cases, are more weary than they who toil in the fields.

Last spring, we were promised large numbers of factory hands, who would leave their jobs in town to assist the farmer, in seasons when the work was very pressing, but I could never think of these plans without wondering how the extra work inside the house was going to get done. I have been pretty nearly all over the state among the people of the country, and I can shut my eyes at any time and see thousands of tired men and women past middle life, their sons and daughters gone to the city, and they toiling day by day at their individual tasks in many cases because they must, and in others because they believe that farming is their work in the world and they are determined to do it the best they can.

In this season of food shortage the condition of the average farmer is a matter of national importance, not especially upon his account, but because of his relation to those who need and must have the product of his labor.

One reason why many Granges do not efficiently represent agriculture is because there are so few representative farmers that belong. I often wonder if farmers outside the order read the Grange page. If they do I wish to ask them for their own sakes, and for the sake of the community where they live, to join the Grange. We need young men and women in the Grange. We need boys and girls on the program in the lecturer's hour, we need entertainment—recitations, dramas, essays and music and all that—but may we never forget how much we need progressive, broad-minded, intelligent farmers. The Grange will never adequately represent agriculture until we have more of them inside its gates.

The Neosho Rapids Grange of near Neosho Rapids gave a party recently for the men who will go into the new National Army. About 150 members and friends were present.

The Grange in Michigan is making a real effort to get a proper spirit of co-operation between the town and the country. A recent story in the Grange column of the Michigan Farmer tells of that; we quote in part:

Several hundred persons gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Crawford, near Mt. Pleasant, for a royal dinner, jolly good time and a rousing program, all planned and carried out by the farmers. This gathering was the outcome of a dinner and good time furnished by the business men of the city to the farmers last winter.

The return dinner and the welcome were of the type you can find only when the farmers were bound to outdo the other fellow, and to say the did it is putting it mildly. The dinner consisted of a dozen things found on the city banquet table, to which was added the touch of the farm in chicken pies, mashed potatoes, all sorts of pies and cakes, yellow cream and homemade ice cream. The speeches, from the welcome to a masterly address by J. C. Ketcham, master of the state Grange, were equal to the occasion and full of the spirit of the times.

"These two events have done more to establish the spirit of good fellowship between the farmer and city man than any dozen efforts hitherto attempted," was the

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SIMPLEX DOUBLE DUTY Straw & Manure Spreader

Only machine that handles both straw and manure perfectly. Fits any wheel or tractor. Has double wheels. Lays a perfect bed of straw or manure. Find out about our 30 day Free Trial—our name—how close our prices are. Write today. Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 863 Vine St., Kansas City, Mo.

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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.

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FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Dept. M-69 Topeka, Kansas

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

comment of an observing individual. To establish a real friendship, work must be done for each other. Often we find the city doing something for the farmer, but when we find the latter reciprocating there is a real bond between them—a relationship that will mean something to the community in the future, for our strength lies in our pulling together.

The people from the city, for days before the event, wondered whether the farmers would be equal to the task but the latter demonstrated that in planning, co-operating and executing they are second to none. Half of our criticism of the other fellow is due to the fact that we don't know him. We cannot establish co-operation until the farmers and the city men get to know each other, not only in the store, but on the farm, in the church and in a social way. The farmers of Isabella county have set a worthy example.

In a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze a member asked for a good method of keeping up the attendance at Grange meetings. Here are some important things: 1. Open all meetings exactly on time. 2. Always have a good program. Have something to interest the children; get them to take part. 3. Have the master be prompt in carrying on his work. Promptness, efficiency and patience are vital. A. P. Reardon, Past Master. Atchison, Kan.

From A. M. Bunge: There has been a great interest in Grange picnics in the last two months. I attended an excellent meeting of this kind recently east of Pomona in Franklin county. There was a good picnic dinner, and a program in the afternoon.

The National Dairy show will be held in the new coliseum at the Ohio State Fair Grounds, Columbus, October 17 to 27. Plans are under way to have one day as "Grange Day" with speakers of national prominence in attendance.

Belmont Grange, No 889, Belmont county, Ohio, has agreed that any of its members who join the United States naval or military forces for this war, and also any who enter Red Cross or reconstruction work in Europe after the war shall be retained on the Belmont Grange roll in good standing until their release from the service. A committee has been appointed to keep in touch with all such members as much as possible.

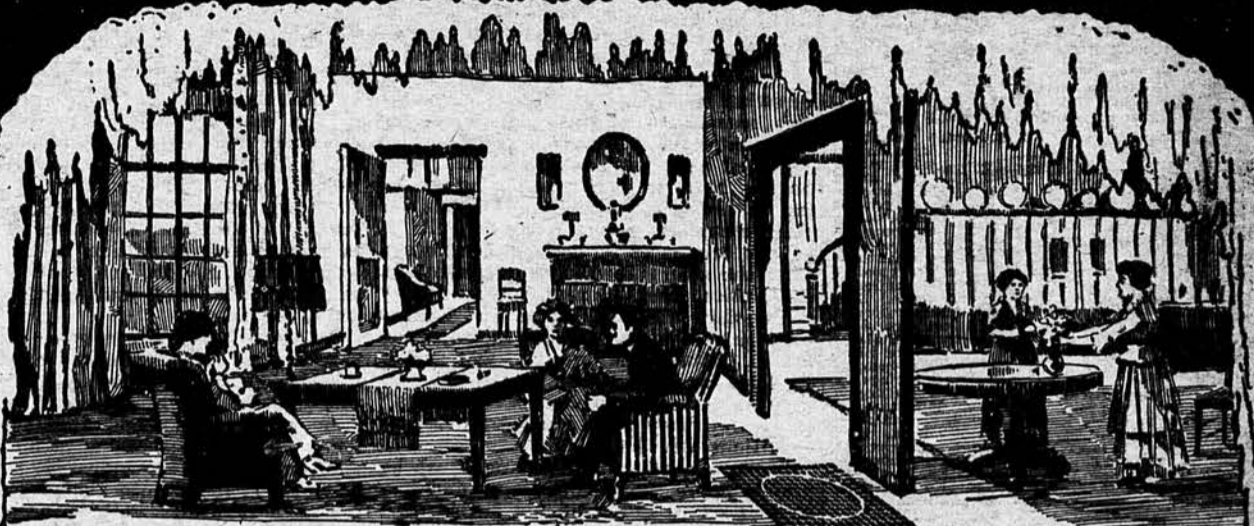
The latter half of August was picnic time for Coffey county Granges. They began with plans for a big county picnic at Burlington with the master of the state Grange of North Dakota as the leading speaker. This meeting was called off on account of a heavy rain that day. Next came the Ohio picnic of two days at Waverly. Valley Grange was asked to secure a speaker for the last day of that picnic, the day when they have the biggest crowds. They were glad to have President H. J. Waters send the secretary of the state board of agriculture, J. C. Mohler, whose practical address pleased the farmers, as well as the managers of the picnic. Some of the visiting Grangers were so pleased that they asked the county lecturer to try to get Mr. Mohler to speak at a Pomona meeting in the near future. Many grangers attended the Sunflower picnic held at Melvern recently, and a big crowd went to help Bean Grange near Halls Summit hold its annual community picnic. Senator J. R. Ansbaugh was the chief speaker at this meeting.

Some interesting questions were sent to a county lecturer recently. Perhaps other counties might like to see what can be done in this line, so I will pass the questions along to other granges. If any county can solve the problem, and get accurate results I wish they would report in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Here are the questions: "Can a farmer supply good nourishing meals for one person for \$2 a week? What can he provide for \$2.50 and \$3 a week respectively, the farmer to charge the price he receives for produce at his market for all home grown supplies that he uses in the week's experiment?"

Concord Grange is going far with its experiments in economy lunches. Mrs. Wilcox writes that one of their members has promised to supply lunch for 40 persons for \$1.

A Grange that has reported valuable experience is Bean Grange. One-bit of its experience is that it does not pay in convenience for more than four or five families to join in the purchase of a canning outfit. In the canning time farmers' teams are too busy to have to stop other work and drive 4 or 5 miles for the canning outfit when it is needed. And sometimes several persons need to use it the same day.

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THAT'S the testimony that came last winter from thousands of homes in the coldest parts of the United States—and last winter gave all heating systems an unusually severe test.

The Mueller Pipeless Furnace kept thousands of homes warm and comfortable at less cost and with less trouble and work than they ever had before. And next winter thousands more homes—new and old—will be heated with this wonderfully simple, economical and efficient heating system.

The discovery that it is not necessary to have pipes to conduct the warm air to the different rooms—that it will go there just as quickly without any pipes at all—has enabled these thousands to enjoy the comforts and conveniences of furnace heat in their homes at small cost for installation and without the necessity of tearing up the walls for pipes or flues.

No more putting up stoves in the fall and taking them down in the spring—no more carrying coal to the different rooms and lugging away ashes—no more space taken up by stoves—no more heating the house in spots. The Mueller Pipeless Furnace keeps all the rooms at a comfortable temperature because it maintains a continual circulation of warm air throughout the entire house.

It is just about as easy to set the Mueller Pipeless Furnace in place in the cellar as to go through the annual ordeal of "putting up the stoves". And when the Mueller Pipeless is once installed it is there to stay. There is just one heating plant, and that is in the cellar, where it belongs, out of sight and out of the way, yet doing its work perfectly.

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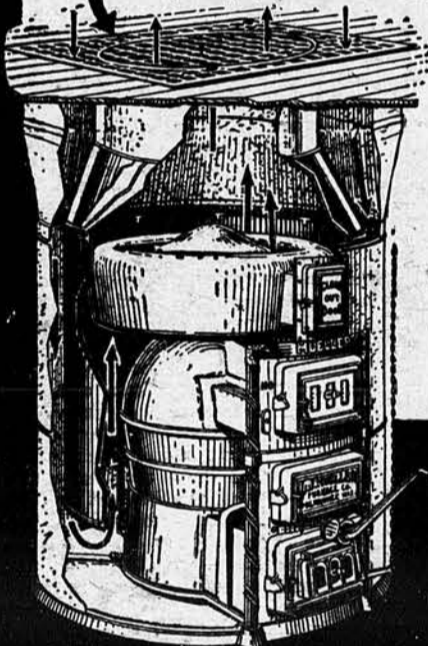
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1-5 Gal. Can Dip 75 to 1.....	4.50	5.50

This club does not obligate you to buy—you do not promise anything—you don't have to sign anything; yet if you are willing to co-operate with us we will save your stock, and save you 33⅓% on your stock powders—direct from factory to you. A post card asking for the free offer is all that is necessary—but you had better mail it now, while you are thinking of it.

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A Big Interest in the Goats

High Prices are Being Paid for the Genus Capra This Year, and Breeders Have a Good Future

WHILE the humble and much disparaged goat cannot be regarded as a competitor of either cattle, sheep or swine in Kansas, an \$8 to \$11 market this season has aroused interest in the genus capra. The goat has always been regarded as a joke, but in recent years he has been gradually acquiring standing at the market. Kansas City is the chief slaughter point, and the bulk of supply originates in the arid Southwest. Like the steer the goat is migratory in its habits, and thousands pass every spring thru the Fort Worth and Kansas City gateways to Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and other Eastern and Northern states, where they do effective work as "brushers." In the fall they go to market in various conditions, few being fat.

While a goat will subsist on brush he prefers more sumptuous fare, and can be induced to discharge his duties as a "brusher" only by being kept down to the starvation point. One common practice of land clearers heretofore has been to market goats in the fall at whatever price they could realize, charging the deficiency compared with the purchase cost in the spring to the expense of cleaning brush. Under new conditions a goat can be given a grain finish as there is an unlimited demand for both meat and the by-product.

A Trade Mystery.

Approximately 1/2 million goats are slaughtered in the United States annually, according to the National Wool Grower, Chicago, Kansas City and Fort Worth handling most of them. What becomes of the flesh is a trade mystery. Formerly most of it was utilized for canning and sausage making purposes, its absorbent character giving it added value to the sausage maker, but at present only the toughest of "billies" go into that channel. Kids and fat, aged goats contribute to the meat supply. This season the dressed product has been appraised at \$12 to \$15 a hundred. Packers assert, and there is no reason to question their veracity, that they sell goat's flesh for what it is, but none was ever vended in that guise. Commercially there is no such thing as goat's meat; by the time it reaches the consumer it has been transferred into lamb or mutton, and the recent scarcity of aged sheep has given it a wide outlet.

Is there a place in livestock husbandry for the goat, other than in sections too arid for cattle or sheep? A goat champion will unhesitatingly testify in the affirmative. If current prices prove permanent this may be possible. Certain it is that the few million pounds of goats' meat now available for commercial purposes slips into distributive channels without creating even a ripple on the market surface, and much more could be absorbed without difficulty.

It must be obvious, however, that there can be no real competition between the goat and other domestic animals. The goat has been thruout the ages of great use to mankind, and now that the era of cheap beef, pork and mutton has become a closed chapter of history there is no reason why this usefulness should not expand. The claim is made that the goat was the first of all wild animals to be reduced to the domestic state. It has been aptly termed the "poor man's cow," and in some countries makes an excellent substitute for the horse. It can live and find sustenance where no other domestic animal can exist. It has been truly said that the cow can live where the horse cannot, that sheep subsist on grazing areas where the cow would face starvation, and that a goat will grow fat where

the sheep could not eke out a living. Over much of the world the goat is indispensable to man, both as a producer of milk, meat and clothing, and in parts of the old world he runs the cow a close race for primacy. Goats thrive in every South American country, Brazil having about 11 million; Venezuela, 1,800,000; Colombia, 2,500,000, and Argentine, 4,600,000. There are 4,500,000 in Mexico and 1/2 million in Cuba. All over Latin America the goat is raised primarily for food and milk; secondarily, for skins.

In the United States the goat has not secured a prominent commercial footing, altho since the Atlantic coast was settled by Europeans there has been an annual slaughter of some volume. Goats have been of some importance in the leather industry, but they have never fitted into the general system of agriculture. It is as a "brusher" that the goat has been most useful, and there is plenty of scope in that sphere.

Good Prices.

There are areas, both east and west of the Missouri River, where the goat industry could be specialized, and if good prices continue the industry will develop. Farmers who have tried goats in Northern areas assert that they do not do so well as in the Southwest, but these experiments were made when sheep were low and both wool and mohair realized far less than current prices. Mohair is selling at 75 cents a pound

Where They Should Receive It

"The coal barons admitted before the Senate committee that their prices had gone up 75 to 100 per cent everywhere and in some places 200 to 300 per cent.

"How do you justify these great increases in prices?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"The coal operators," the witness answered, "are only human, like men engaged in other businesses. They have received the benefits of the situation."

Just the same as the food pirates, the papermakers and the war grafters. One of these recently tried to sell Uncle Sam a naval site that wouldn't float a flatboat. But these men have not really received the benefit of the situation, and will not, until they receive it properly at the hands of a United States marshal. And nobody will be benefited until they do.

against 30 to 40 cents before the war, and both kids and goats have realized approximately 75 per cent of sheep and lamb prices.

The goat is immune to many of the diseases that render sheep husbandry difficult in the low altitude territory, the dog is less a menace than in the case of sheep and it is capable of thriving on land that would otherwise be worthless. Capital is already manifesting many signs of interest.

About the Nonpartisan League

Some of the citizens of our state have become much concerned about the farmers joining the National Nonpartisan league. One of these is Elmer T. Peterson, editor of The Wichita Beacon. We have good reasons for believing that his attack upon the league is prompted by political conditions. Mr. Peterson gives us nothing new. He has libeled the

league and its leaders as they have been libeled in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and the other states where it has been organized and is now organizing. It is not expected that his kind, who have political axes to grind, will be friendly to any movement which has for its sole aim the elimination of partisan politics, and the election to office of men who will enact legislation in the interests of the producers and consumers. The producers in this country receive but 40 to 60 per cent of the price paid by the consumers. Mr. Peterson in his attack upon the league has placed himself with those who get this high cost of distribution, for the league in its program advocates a reduction of this unnecessary high cost.

The only paper which Kansas farmers are signing, in organizing the league, contains the following statements:

The management and work of organization shall be carried on by and under the supervision of the executive committee. No agent or organizer is authorized to make representations in conflict, or that do not conform, with the purpose and agreement of the National Nonpartisan league as herein expressed. Members of this organization shall not be responsible for more than the membership fee.

This program sets forth some of the more important demands and needs of the farmers. The primary purpose of this league is to take the government out of the hands of special privilege and restore it to the people.

1. The Initiative, Referendum and Recall.
2. Exemption of farm improvements from taxation.
3. State terminal elevators, flour mills, stock yards, oil refineries and cold storage plants.
4. State crop and livestock insurance.
5. State co-operative banks.

It is understood and agreed that the members of the league will use their best efforts to secure the nomination and election of men for office within the state, who, by the investigation of the league, are found to approve legislation necessary for the purposes expressed.

In attacking the league, Mr. Peterson attacked this program. It is for every individual farmer of Kansas to decide for himself whether he desires the enactment into law of these reforms. Mr. Peterson's statement that the farmers are signing a paper which reads, "By signing this paper they agree that Townley is president" is untrue, and he is likewise false when he states that A. C. Townley, Arthur LeSueur and the leaders of the league are members of the I. W. W., or that they made any agreement with the I. W. W., as to the wages to be paid to harvest hands in North Dakota. The farmers of North Dakota, who are members of the league, elected Mr. Townley to the presidency of the league, and it is only by their consent and approval that he remains its president.

From the statements regarding the league in North Dakota, we believe that Mr. Peterson has not been in North Dakota since the league was organized. Barton W. Currie, representing The Country Gentleman, went to that state during the last session of the legislature, for the purpose of investigating the league. A series of six articles written by Mr. Currie appeared in The Country Gentleman beginning April 7, 1917. Nowhere in these articles does Mr. Currie express such an opinion of the league as that entertained by Mr. Peterson. Mr. Currie says the league is "The most remarkable political revolt by farmers ever attempted in this country." Mr. Currie unlike Mr. Peterson, is not interested in Kansas politics. C. A. Leinbach, Onaga, Kan.

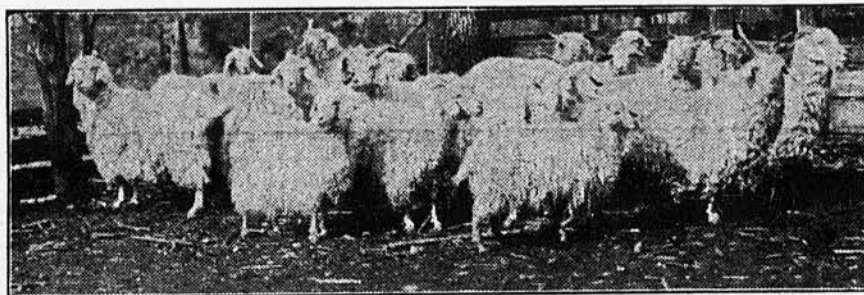
Republic County Notes

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW

Wheat sowing was completed some time ago. Much of it is just coming up so it makes the field look spotted, but a good shower fell this morning so it is likely that in the course of a week the field will be green all over. I wished to get it covered with straw this fall but as I have so much work before me I do not think I will get it done until after corn husking. It would not take long if the spreader were on the rack and I could get a man to help me, but help is very scarce here.

We sowed about 4 acres of rye in the corn this fall for pasture. If it grows well in the spring we shall leave it for seed. Rye seed sells well here every fall. It is used mostly for fall and spring pasture, the rest being plowed under for fertilizer. Rye makes a good substitute for wheat in the chicken feed.

Corn binding is well under way here, but we have not started on ours yet. We have no corn binder so we have to wait until the "other fellow" gets thru. I like to have some fodder to feed on bad days when the stock cannot get out in the field. Farmers who are buying twine are paying around 20 cents a pound for it.



There is a Growing Interest in Angora Goats in Kansas, Especially for Rough Brush Land—Prices Have Been Abnormally High.

Build Up the Herds

BY FRANK D. TOMSON

A close student of business affairs and market conditions in general made the statement recently, that 20-cent beef would come within a few months. When you think about it beef is not selling as high on the hoof as either pork or mutton. With the requirements that have been placed on the beef supply it would seem that a higher price for beef at present would be entirely appropriate. Think of a leading packer advocating at least one meatless day a week in order that the supply might be adequate to meet the demand. And yet in a recent interview J. Ogden Armour is quoted as advocating this practice. I refer to it here merely to call attention to the recognition of the acute shortage of beef.

Breeding cattle have been selling at moderate values with occasional exceptions. The general average has been entirely satisfactory to the sellers in view of the conditions that have prevailed. But this range of values will be regarded as too conservative for the future. It seems certain that prices must advance and production increase in order to maintain anything like the proper ratio to consumption.

Losses in livestock have been heavy in the Northwest, due partly to the excessive snowfall of the winter and partly to the late spring. There is one consolation for the ranchmen: they will realize as much for the hide as they did for the entire animal a few years ago. Leather requirements are now an important item in the value of the animal, but only an item.

If breeders generally will incline to strengthen their herds, both in the matter of quality and numbers, they will be acting on a safe basis. An abundance of rough feed should be produced that the herd may be maintained at the least expense. Consumption of corn as human food steadily increases and is emphasized by the present shortage of the wheat crop. It is time to pay particular attention to pastures and meadows, that every acre may produce as near the maximum as possible. American products are being drawn upon as never before in the world's history and it appears that these requirements will increase rather than decline. Every phase of the situation offers encouragement to the man who is producing good cattle. His advantage is everywhere recognized. He should make the most of it.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' association is encouraging all identified with the production of Shorthorns to increase their herds; to bring the standard to as high a state of efficiency as possible and in so doing to contribute their part in providing an ample food supply. That the profits assured fully warrant the action seems clear to even the most casual observer.

They're Our Hogs, Not Dad's

(Continued from Page 9.)

pork production is low this year but he shows a profit of about \$100. Four of his 7 pigs were sold when small to enter pig feeding contests. They brought him \$15 apiece. Wallace Corder, R. 3, Lawrence, Kan., has taken charge of the secretary work for the Hampshire Breed Club. Boys who have not paid dues should send 25 cents to Wallace at once. Every breed club secretary has told me that dues remain unpaid. Payment of breed club dues is part of the contest rules. Every boy who fails to pay dues will be barred from competition. I mean this. It's time to get busy and remit your 25 cents. Remember that no part of this money goes to the Copper Pig Club. It is to be used in making sales of breeding stock.

I am sorry to tell you that one of my numerous namesakes has met with an untimely end. Kent Wymore of Kingman county named his runt pig "John Case." This was a rather doubtful honor, but I could not help believing that Kent thought it would help the pig. In a letter this last week Kent says: "Little John got so mean that he got out on the railroad track and took a ride on the cow catcher." The journey proved to be a much longer one than "Little John" expected to take. According to Kent he weighed about 80 pounds, so he wasn't much of a runt after all.

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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Adenoids Again.

Can a person who is grown-up have adenoids and if so, does it do any good to have them taken out? What percentage of small children need to have them removed?

MRS. E. E. S.

In the normal adult adenoid tissue has disappeared by atrophy, usually not lingering after the age of puberty. There are adults with abnormal throats in which adenoid tissue still lingers. I have known it to be removed to great advantage in the case of a person 42 years old. The adult person who has reason to suspect adenoid tissue is the one who has chronic post-nasal catarrh, chronic deafness and disturbances of the voice and respiration. Whether it is worth while to have the tissue removed by an operation is often a difficult question. The deciding point usually is in the character of the catarrh. If it is annoying and persistent, the operator is justified in advising the operation for the express purpose of relieving the catarrh. So far as the operation curing the resultant deafness in a person of adult age, I would be very slow to give any promise. The probability is that the small bones of the middle ear and the drum have already been permanently damaged so that no improvement in hearing may be expected. The value to hearing in such a case would consist in giving the patient a better chance to keep that still remaining. I do not know what percentage of small children need to have adenoids removed, but it is quite large, and it is chiefly among children who are "always taking head colds" and those who breathe thru the mouth. What I have just written about the failure to restore hearing in operating on adults serves to emphasize the value of having the operation done in childhood when necessary. As to how to decide—don't listen even to the school-ma'am, for since they have been so generally instructed about mouth-breathing and poor mentality, I find the teachers advocating adenoid operations as the panacea for every evil of childhood. If you have reason to suspect that your child is not breathing properly, takes cold too easily, is poorly nourished and does not rest quietly, take him to a reliable throat specialist—there are plenty of them, usually associating eye, ear, nose and throat—and have a very thorough examination made. An honest man won't operate unless it is necessary.

I should like to know how a man can be cured of stone in the kidney. The pain I suffer is something awful. It has been coming for two years now about every two or three months, but lately every week or two. While it lasts I am in agony and nothing I can take seems to do me much good. It is making an old man of me before my time.

J. A. B.

Stone in the kidney varies from fine gravel to great masses of stone that completely fill and disorganize the kidney. Non-operative treatment consists in giving pain-relieving drugs during the attack and in regulating the diet of both solids and liquids. There are some medicines that help, one of the best being Berberis Vulgaris, taken three times every day in 3-drop doses. It must be continued a long time. Uro-tropin is sometimes given successfully.

It is only to be taken under a doctor's supervision. In so severe a case I would advise going to a doctor who can make an X-ray examination to locate the exact condition of the stones, and if prompt relief cannot be promised by other measures, I would urge a surgical operation. Do not forget that after treatment will be necessary.

What do you think about operating for cancer on a patient 82 years old?

SUBSCRIBER.

I can think of conditions under which it might be warranted, but they are few. An old person with cancer never recognizes or reports it until it is far advanced, in which case an operation is inadvisable. Operations on old persons should rarely be undertaken except in emergencies.

I should like to know what are my chances of being exempted from the draft. I am 66 inches tall and weigh 117 pounds stripped. I have been told that no man is accepted for army service unless he weighs at least 120 pounds. I am willing to serve if needed, but I wish to find out.

KANSAS BOY.

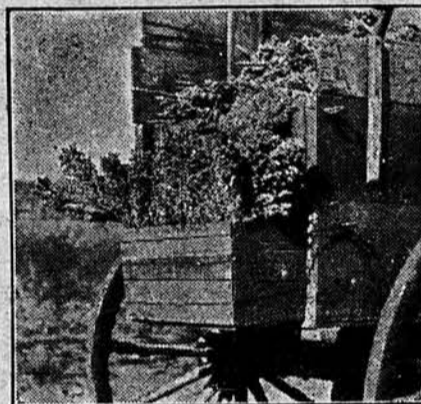
There was an old army regulation fixing 120 pounds as the minimum weight for enlistment but it is not observed in the present emergency. If you are otherwise sound you will be accepted for service.

G. C. B.: Be vaccinated anyway. You may escape this exposure but it is a good time to prepare against future danger.

L. S.: No. Liquor drinking is not countenanced by the United States Army authorities as a stimulant for the day's work. On the contrary it is forbidden. Medical science has proved that alcohol is not a stimulant but a narcotic and depressant.

Saving Kafir Seed

I select my seed kafir for next year's crop in the field as I am heading it. Only such heads as conform closely to the score card are put in the box at-



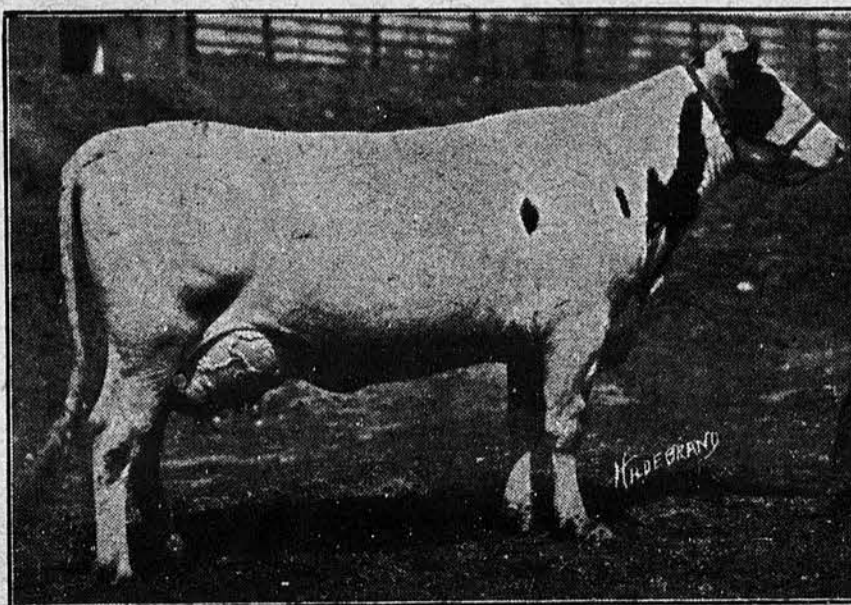
tached to the rear of the wagon box. These are stored thru the winter in a cool, dry place. The heads are threshed by hand and carefully cleaned just before planting.

Jacob A. Voth.

Garfield Co., N. Okla.

A Cow With Real Merit

A wonderful record is being made by the great 4-year-old Holstein cow Wandermere Belle Hengerveld, owned by E. LeRoy Pelletier of Pontiac, Mich. This cow is the junior champion for 4-year-olds on the seven day test, with a record of 42.61 pounds of butter from 570 pounds of milk. The record shows that Mr. Pelletier's judgment was sound when he paid \$18,300, also a world's record, for this cow. Mr. Pelletier is developing an ex-



Wandermere Belle Hengerveld, Owned by E. LeRoy Pelletier, With a Seven Day Record of 42.61 Pounds of Butter from 570 Pounds of Milk.

cellent Holstein herd at Pontiac, which will take a big part in the progress of the Holstein breed.

To Produce More Food

A fervent appeal to various farm agencies to join heart and soul in the increased food production movement, has been made by Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of college extension at the Kansas State Agricultural college. It has been sent to 800 farmers' institute officers, 64 farm bureaus, 21 agricultural agents and 500 Grange officers.

The appeal follows:

"Your nation calls you," says the President. "Your nation depends on you," says the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. "Your nation needs you," proclaims your governor, and to whom are they speaking? To the American farmer. Never has he been recognized as today. Never has the safety of our nation depended upon him as now. Of high patriotism, he is responding, and as far as his labor and information permit, he is bending every nerve to produce a maximum of food to feed others as well as himself.

But are we doing all we can? Are we using all the information of our community, and available to it, to make our crops abundant as well as profitable? We are, if we consult freely with our neighbors and our agricultural institutions as to what should be done. We are, if we co-operate with them in every way possible to increase our efficiency. Now, as never before, we need to take common counsel and to co-operate. Now, as never before, our farm bureau and our institute organization can be of help if we meet from time to time and discuss what part of the great national program for feeding ourselves, our armies and the allies can best be carried out by us and how it should be done.

Cannot we increase our poultry and poultry products 100 per cent this spring and summer?

Cannot we increase pork production by breeding for more fall litters than heretofore and by more careful feeding and management of the spring litters?

Cannot we increase the milk supply at least one-fourth by more careful management and feeding of the dairy cow?

Cannot we grow abundant corn, kafir, or other sorghums from home-grown, tested seed where the wheat has failed?

Cannot we prevent the waste of feed by building or digging more silos now to be in readiness when crops mature?

Cannot we give more attention to our gardens already planted and can any surplus fruits and vegetables for winter use?

Cannot we arrange that every village will hire one of its teachers to supervise and direct the gardening and canning operations of its boys and girls all summer?

Cannot we utilize the labor of our teams, our boys and girls and of ourselves a little more efficiently than ever before?

Cannot we live a little more economically than we are doing?

Every one of these things has been urged by someone. Many of them were embodied in a national program for increased production by the conference of agricultural leaders just closed at St. Louis. Many other things can be done. There is no danger of over-production of standard food products this year. What shall we do? What shall I do?

Every farm bureau and county agent can be of great help. Every institute, even if dormant heretofore, should discuss these matters and take action. Other farmers' organizations will wish to do their part. Boys' and girls' club leaders will help. Your agricultural college is mobilized and ready to help in every way it can and as far as its personnel permits.

If you have not already discussed these things and taken action in your community won't you get in touch with the other officers of your organization and of other organizations and do so now? You will find a patriotic response to your appeal. Your leadership will count as never before. Let us do our "bit."

Proper and timely plowing is the most efficient and practicable means of preparing a suitable seedbed for nearly all farm crops.

A good rule is to plow when the soil is in such a degree of moisture that it will drop from the moldboard in a mel-low, friable condition.

Five Years' Work for Roads

BY J. FRANK SMITH

By a vigorous campaign of education we hope to convert the landowners and taxpayers in general to the value and advantages of 365-day roads and induce them to build them; to explain the provisions of the new road law and show how improved roads can be constructed under its provisions and how the cost is apportioned to the landowners and taxpayers in the county. The big surprise to most people is the small tax that land owners and taxpayers have to pay to get 365-day roads; explain in a general way the cost of the various types of roads and the average expense of upkeep. This is information that every taxpayer wants and is entitled to receive.

The Kansas Good Roads association is working with the state highway commission and the Federal government in helping to obtain the co-operation of the people of Kansas in building improved roads and meeting the requirements to obtain Federal aid. By doing this successfully the people of Kansas will invest approximately 14 million dollars in 365-day roads in the next five years, which, with the Federal funds, will mean nearly 16 million dollars in improved roads built with Federal aid. Before the end of five years more than double that sum will be expended in improved roads, county highways, where Federal aid is received. In fact when any county builds 25 miles of improved road with Federal aid it will be the starting of a campaign that will mean the improvement of all of the county roads, an average of 150 miles to the county.

We hope to unite with all of the other state good roads associations and the National Highway Association and work for additional Federal appropriations for road building. We shall try to build up an organization of 20,000 members if possible in two years and have an association so strong that it can secure from the next legislature the commission of an amendment to the constitution permitting the state to aid in building to the extent of 25 per cent of the cost of roads. When the amendment is submitted in four years, the Kansas Good Roads association will be able to make the campaign to carry it before the people. The success of this means more to the good roads movement in Kansas than any other additional legislation.

The goal of the Kansas Good Roads association is 5,000 miles of improved roads before the end of five years. At present Kansas has only a few hundred miles of 365-day roads, yet on May 23, 1917, the new laws were 60 days old, there were about 1,178 miles of improved roads, brick, concrete, macadam, gravel, being planned and in many cases petitions have been filed or are being circulated for them. If this interest is maintained and other communities aroused to the same extent more than 5,000 miles will be built in the five year campaign.

During the first four weeks of the campaign I have addressed 15 meetings, with an average attendance of 200. At nearly every one the county commissioners were present. His policy at every meeting is to get the united support of the commissioners and road boosters to the definite road building project of 5,000 miles, and get early action looking to the building of a section of 365-day road in every county as soon as possible.

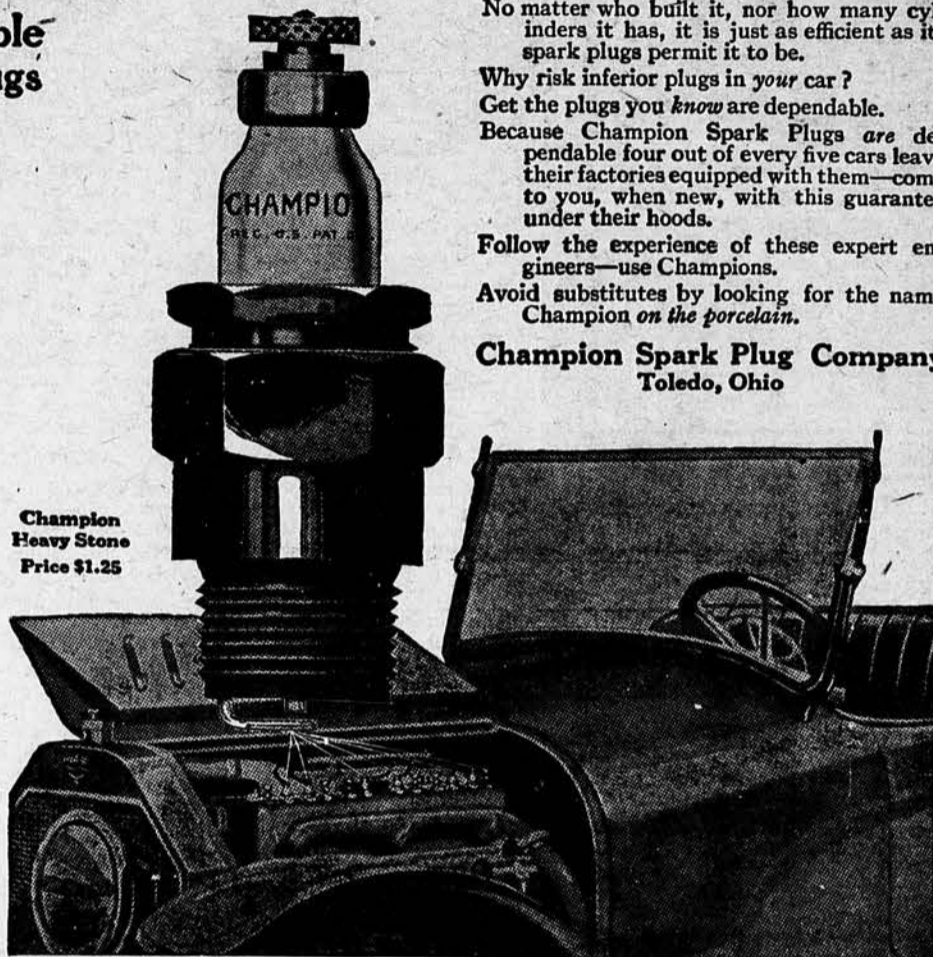
There are now about 150,000 automobiles in Kansas. At an average annual cost for operating and repairs of \$10 a car it means an annual outlay of \$1,500,000 for the yearly expense of operating these cars. Is it unreasonable to propose that at least 20 per cent of this sum be invested every year in improved roads? An average tax on these cars of \$15 a year would amount to 2 1/4 million dollars. With 10 miles of improved roads in the state, 75 per cent of this mud tax could be saved. If every car owner can save \$25 a year and all of the car owners \$1,687,500 annually in Kansas, is not a big proposition and one that serves the support of every car man? Saving to farmers on hauling products to market will be many times more than this if all of the market roads are 365-day highways.

Try to see some brightness in the road—beyond the coal in your pipe.



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Not His Job

"I'm not supposed to do that," said he. When an extra task he chanced to see; "That's not my job, and it's not my care, So I'll pass it by and leave it there." And the boss who gave him his weekly pay Lost more than his wages on him that day.

"I'm not supposed to do that," he said. "That duty belongs to Jim or Fred." So a little task that was in his way That he could have handled without delay Was left unfinished; the way was paved For a heavy loss he could have saved.

And time went on and he kept his place But he never altered his easy pace. And folks remarked on how well he knew The line of the task he was hired to do; For never once was he known to turn His hand to things not of his concern.

But there in his foolish rut he stayed And for all he did he was fairly paid. But he never was worth a dollar or more Than he got for his toll when the week was over; For he knew too well when his work was thru And he'd done all he was hired to do.

If you want to grow in this world, young man, You must do every day all the work you can; If you find a task, tho it's not your bit, And it should be done, take care of it; And you'll never conquer or rise if you Do only the things you're supposed to do.
—By Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press.

High Yields With Beans

Out in Thomas county the lowly bean is likely to help solve the question of how to make money farming in Western Kansas. The field represented in the picture is 140 acres in extent. One hundred acres had been summer fallowed before being planted and the other 40 acres had not. The yield on the summer fallowed land is about double that on the unfallowed land. The average yield of beans an acre is estimated at 15 bushels.

These are Mexican beans and according to recent quotations are selling at 23 cents a pound. There will be about a



A Field of Mexican Beans in Thomas County that Will Yield About 15 Bushels an Acre; the Price is 23 Cents a Pound.

ton of bean fodder an acre which is said to be good cattle feed, worth as much as good hay. The estimated revenue from the Thomas county bean field is \$100 an acre. The planting was done from June 7 to 15. Mr. Werner, the gentleman shown in the picture wearing whiskers, and two other men did practically all the work of planting, cultivating and harvesting the crop.

To Raise the Production

BY J. C. MOHLER

Undoubtedly there exists a world-wide shortage of food. While authentic data is lacking, there can be no other conclusion with half the world at war, with invaded fields rendered non-productive and the reduction in man power for sowing and reaping. Increased demands on this country for staple food articles alone verify the fact. Disappointing reports of the wheat crop of Argentine, just harvested, make the rather cheerless outlook even more pessimistic. Of the important surplus-producing nations, the United States is commanding the attention of the world, and especially that of European belligerents.

That America has been doing invaluable service in meeting the needs of humanity is undeniable. That she will continue to do so in generous fashion is unquestionable. While weather conditions were distinctly unfavorable in this country during the growing season of 1916, the majority of the crops approximated, if they did not exceed, the five-year average, which includes the nation's main soil product, corn. Meat products were increased. The two food products showing marked decreases were wheat and Irish potatoes. Last year's wheat crop of 640 million bushels was less than that of 1915 by 385 million bushels, and smaller than the 1914 crop by 251 million bushels, altho under the five year average it was short only about 88 million bushels. This suggests that the wheat crops of the United States were abnormally large in 1914 and 1915, as they were; in 1914 mainly be-

cause of the favorable season, and for the same reason plus a decided increase in acreage in 1915.

The carry-over from the years of unusual aggregate productions has undoubtedly alleviated the shortage of last year. Exports of wheat have doubled and trebled since the outbreak of hostilities, amounting to 332 million bushels in 1914-15 and 243 million bushels in 1915-16, as against approximately 105 million bushels in normal times. According to the United States Department of Agriculture an increased area of winter wheat was sown last fall, the gain amounting to nearly 900,000 acres. The total acreage of 40,000,000 is, however, more by 5,260,000 acres than was harvested last summer, as winter-killing reduced the acreage for last year's crop. The acreage sown to winter wheat in the United States last fall is but little short of the record planting for the crop of 1915. What the yield will be depends of course on the weather, but the essential of a large acreage is provided, with spring wheat planting yet to be done.

It is decidedly interesting to consider the part of Kansas with respect to meeting the world's need for food. Kansas is a chief contributor to the nation's storehouse. She is one of the principal surplus-producing states.

While we boast of our adaptability for diversified crops, the fact remains that more than two-thirds of our cultivated area is devoted to the two crops of wheat and corn, 35.8 per cent to wheat, and 31.9 per cent to corn. These, with oats, kafir and alfalfa, comprise 85 per cent of the annual area in field crops. It must be apparent, therefore, that Kansas' contribution to the world's needs must come largely thru wheat and corn.

Kansas leads all others in wheat pro-

duction. In 1914 we raised nearly one-fifth of all the wheat produced in the United States. In 1916 we raised between one-sixth and one-seventh. In the past three years Kansas has raised 381 million bushels of wheat. Taking the average per capita consumption of 5.54 bushels as a basis, the needs of Kansas people during that period would amount to an aggregate of 26,600,000 bushels, to which must be added 28 million bushels for seedling, or a total of 55 million bushels. This left 326 million bushels over and above home requirements, to fill outside demands. Of the acreage sown to winter wheat in the United States last fall, Kansas planted more than one-fifth. It amounted to 8,900,000 acres, the third largest planting in the history of the state. On the weather, of course, depends the crop, assuming that the fields in the main are today the hosts of living plants.

It might be timely to suggest that no one be unduly hasty in plowing up wheat. In Kansas nature is the great pulmotor, bringing to life that which appears dead. A common experience in Kansas has been that wheat seemingly beyond hope at this time of year or later, if left undisturbed, often produces average yields. Not an acre of wheat should be given up until the grower is persuaded beyond all question that it is dead—hopelessly dead, or so poor as to be unprofitable. Thin stands from winter-killing may stool exceptionally well and yield excellently.

For my part I have complete confidence in the Kansas farmer and his judgment. We cannot ask him to overturn his plan of farm management. He knows what is best adapted to his soils and system of farming. He knows what to plant and how much, when to plant and how to plant it. When he best serves his own interests he best serves the interests of others. Self-interest is enough inducement for the farmer to produce the maximum of which he is capable. But, he should not trust all his eggs in one basket. The situation does not demand that he take that chance. The

Consider the Egg Shortage

BY ROSS M. SHERWOOD

The country is confronted with a poultry and egg shortage. This is due to the fact that the laying hens and pullets have been sold because of the high prices of feed and good prices for poultry. Hundreds of hens are marketed every day. These should not be sold at this season, because they could be held profitably for egg production for several months.

Every one should unite in an effort to produce more and better poultry and eggs the coming season. This may be accomplished by breeding good poultry, by hatching early and by careful feeding. The eggs should be infertile during the warm months and handled so they may reach the consumer in good condition.

The number of eggs a fowl may be increased by mating the fowls on the farm with purebred cockerels from high egg producing strains. Even better results will follow the mating of the fall and winter egg producers to the good cockerels. Since cockerels were very scarce the past year it is advisable to secure those for next year as early in the coming winter as possible. Breeders who have high egg producing strains of fowls should raise more cockerels than usual.

Chicks of medium weight breeds should be hatched at once so they will be mature and ready to lay before the cold weather comes. The lighter breeds should not be hatched so early because they will moult if they start laying much before the first of October.

Laying hens should have a liberal amount of grains and mash. The exact grain to feed should be determined by the kind available, and also the price. Kafir is satisfactory for the morning feed while corn is better in the evening. About half as much is fed in the morning as at night. The morning feed is fed in a deep litter so the fowls will have plenty of exercise. Wheat is too expensive to feed at present prices. Bran and alfalfa leaves or hay are good to feed in addition to the grain. Sour skimmilk or meat scraps also should be used. Unless the milk or meat scrap is fed the best results will not be obtained. During the summer the hens should receive an evening feed unless they go to roost with a full crop.

No one should be afraid that the increase of production will ruin the markets. Last year one Kansas dealer imported eggs from China to the United States to supplement our supply. Since that time many hens have been sold. The demand for eggs will be increased greatly as the producer supplies a better quality of eggs. Many consumers are disgusted with the poor quality of eggs offered during the summer months and refuse to buy. If they could depend on the quality of the product the demand could be increased with the supply.

Every producer should remove the cockerels from the flock as soon as the breeding season is over. The hens will lay as many eggs without the cockerel, which will keep much better. In some sections, last summer, as high as 50 cents was actually lost on every dollar's worth of eggs from the time they were produced until they reached the consumer. If the producers will get together to supply infertile eggs, Kansas will receive thousands of dollars more from the poultry, and the people of the United States will have millions of dollars more of good market eggs to relieve the present food shortage.

Fall plowing kills wireworms by destroying their food supply and interfering with their preparations for winter.

Blasting Stumps Near Buildings

BY OTHO STRAYER

I would not advise anyone to try blasting out a large green stump near a building unless he has had considerable experience in estimating and placing charges of explosives. There is no way to tell an inexperienced person how to estimate loads and place charges under stumps to avoid throwing them long distances. Good work is the result of experience and close observation. The tendency of the amateur blaster is to overload his stumps, thus not only wasting dynamite which is expensive but also endangering life and property by throwing pieces of the stump long distances.

My advice to anyone having work of this kind to do would be to begin upon the smaller stumps, selecting those away from roads, telegraph, or telephone lines and buildings. Load as directed in manufacturers' catalogs and carefully note the results. If the stump isn't taken out, it indicates one of three things: That the charges haven't been loaded right under the stump; that the tamping hasn't been tight; or that the charge has been too light.

If, on the other hand, the stump is broken into pieces which are thrown anywhere from 25 to 300 feet, it is sure proof that the location of charges and tamping were right but that the charge was too heavy and hence dynamite was wasted.

On the second attempt, aim to correct the practices that your observations of the first shot show you to have been wrong. After several trials, if you have been reasonably careful in following instructions and have carefully observed the results of your earlier attempts, you will be ready to tackle the larger stumps and the stumps nearer to buildings, roads and wires. The object to be aimed at, of course, is to get the stump out with the smallest possible charge of dynamite. If you throw a stump or large pieces of it more than 10 or 12 feet from the hole, you are wasting explosives which cost you money.

Loyalty in Farm Work

Here is one of many letters received by Governor Capper on the question of farm boys' enlisting:

I write you in the name of humanity, to use your influence to keep the farm boys at home. If you call them from the farm at this time of the year, starvation surely stares us in the face, because the city boys cannot take the place of the farm boys. It would be just the same for you to take a boy from the farm into your office and expect him to be a good stenographer when he had never had any experience. The farmer would be handicapped in the same way with the city boy. You advocate cultivating every acre, but how are we to do it if you call our boys away? Surely the ranks can be filled from the cities for awhile; but I suppose not if the marriage epidemic keeps up in the cities. You don't hear of the country boys standing in line waiting for marriage certificates.

Flour is now \$3.10 a sack, potatoes \$3.50 a bushel, butter 45 cents, eggs 30 cents, and meat is out of the question. The tomatoes we used to buy for 10 cents a can are now 20 cents, and everything in proportion. How is the laboring man going to pay house rent and clothe his family and feed them on \$1.50 and \$1.75 a day? The food proposition is a greater menace to this country than the war. We took a trip thru the Western part of Morris and the Eastern part of Dickinson and Marion counties two weeks ago. The wheat surely looked bad. Much of it is blown out and some covered up. The oats looked fine.

The country boys are willing and ready to go to their country's call. But, Governor Capper, you have always been a staunch friend of the farmer, and you surely will not forsake us now when we need your help so bad. For men can't fight on empty stomachs. We are depending on you.

A KANSAS MOTHER.

Council Grove, Kan.

This is Governor Capper's reply:

The man or boy who tills the soil and supports the soldier in the field and the family at home is giving a service as noble as the man who bears the brunt of battle. I am urging all farm boys to stay at home. We have far greater need for these boys on the farm now than in the army or navy at this time. They can give their country far greater service right here in Kansas. We will have no difficulty in getting the Kansas quota of soldiers from the towns and cities. Kansas will do its full share in that respect.

Here's another letter:

I hope Governor Capper will use his influence and power to prevent the drafting of the young men of this country for military training or war. The farmers and laboring class realize fully that there isn't anything to it, only the protection of the money powers and their interests. And the man who takes a decided stand against great trouble and perhaps ruin for the laboring class, will be the popular man after it is over. Governor Capper has placed himself as the champion of the laboring class and we look to him to stand by it. This seems to be the sentiment of the fathers and mothers I have talked with in this locality.

J. A. LANG.

Jetmore, Kan.

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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.

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Salt Sure Cure for Bindweed

That salt will eradicate bindweed seems proved by the experiments of Martin G. Miller on his farm near Russell, Kan. Bindweed has in recent years been spreading at an alarming rate, and is a serious menace to some of the finest land in the state. Corn, kafir, cane, alfalfa, or other crops planted on infested land make no headway. The infestation starts in small patches, which rapidly increase in size. Mr. Miller, in a report to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, says:

"We tried various methods of eradication. Thruout one summer we plowed the patches regularly, but the more we plowed the thicker the weeds grew. Rotation with cultivated crops likewise failed. Plowing thru the patches only spread this noxious plant. Hogs pastured on the bindweed removed the surface vegetation and pulled out some of the roots, but the following spring the bindweeds appeared again and flourished in increasing numbers. Sheep also were of no value in killing this weed.

"In the fall of 1911 we bought two carloads of salt and spread it on land affected with bindweed, as an experiment. The results proved so satisfactory that during the last three years we have scattered about 1,500 tons of salt on bindweed patches. The salt used for this purpose is called 'Crushed Rock Salt No. 4.' It was shipped from Kanopolis, Kan., and is now quoted at \$2 a ton f. o. b. Kanopolis.

"The following methods were used: During the summer when the weeds were visible we located the extreme limits of the patches, marking them with a plowed furrow. Early the following spring the surface of the ground was cleared of all grass and weeds, and salt was applied by broadcast directly from the wagon, with flat shovels. Wheat drills do not completely cover the ground, and manure spreaders are not properly built for the handling of fine salt. The salt was applied at the rate of 23 tons an acre, making a uniform layer over the entire area of at least $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness. Some seem to think that a smaller amount of salt is adequate, but I have realized from experience that it pays to put on a sufficient amount the first time and avoid repetition of the operation. I prefer to allow the salt to remain undisturbed on the ground until the third year. I then fertilize and plow deeply.

"The number of years required for salted ground to return to a productive condition depends upon the amount of salt used, the amount of moisture received, the artificial means used to restore it (such as fertilizers), and the method of cultivation. The ground salted in 1911 grew a fair crop of wheat in 1915, and a good crop in 1916. To me the question of how many years before the ground will return to its former condition is of minor importance, for ground covered with bindweeds is wholly worthless, and the danger of the spreading bindweeds permanently ruining the surrounding land is so great that it is necessary to adopt drastic measures.

"To the man who is at present unable to salt all the bindweeds on his farm I have this suggestion to make: That he purchase enough salt to cover a strip about 10 feet wide around the extreme edge of each patch, so that the roots of the pest cannot spread over more land. The patch inside the circle should then be plowed regularly so that the flowers cannot mature and the vines develop seeds. This will act as a check to the weed, but the ultimate purpose should be to use salt over the entire patch."

Mr. Mohler, in commenting upon Mr. Miller's report, said: Trials at Dodge City Agricultural Experiment station have led the experts in charge there to believe that salt at the rate of 10 tons an acre is the most economical means of eradicating bindweed. This amount does not completely destroy the pest, however, and later applications in small amounts generally are necessary in disposing of the remaining weeds."

A Good Chance to Win

Governor Arthur Capper will be a candidate on the Republican ticket, next year, for United States senator, and the party's press is almost unanimous in endorsing him.—Chetopa Clipper.

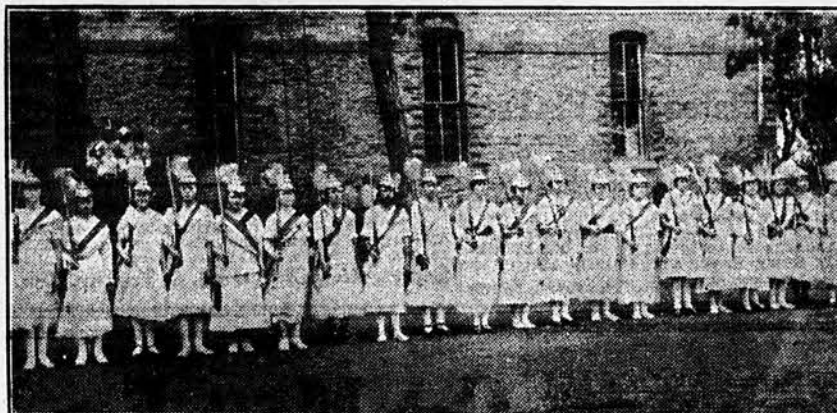
Procrastination is the Thief of time: Year after year it steals, till all are fled, And to the mercies of a moment leaves The vast concerns of an eternal scene.

—Young, in "Night Thoughts."

Some Rural Patriotism



Under the leadership of Dr. G. D. Reed, Williamsburg, Kansas, young folks put on a parade, Registration Day, June 5.



These Williamsburg girls are armed with real, sure-enough guns, and they can shoot just as straight as they hold them.

Saving Steps and Time

A dairy farm offers more opportunity for plans and conveniences for saving steps and time than any other branch of farming. We heard, recently, a dairy farmer say that by building a silo and making provision for storing his hay in the barn he had in seven years saved steps enough in doing his chores to take him 800 miles. This amounts to 115 miles a year. If a person had to make this distance at one walking period the waste of time would be appreciated. The daily walks to the hay stack and to the corn stover stacks were not comprehended or measured until the man doing the feeding sat down and calculated the distance he was traveling.

It may be said further that under the system of storing feed out doors, much of it was wasted and none of it was as palatable as it is now stored and preserved in the right way. Both hay and corn stover lose in feeding value by being exposed to the elements, while corn silage will remain palatable and good until it is used, and hay stored in the barn loses very little of its savor by carrying it over from one season to the next.

Conveying feed to the herd is not the only place for saving steps. There is an opportunity to save time in the removal of manure from the barn, and it is a laborious job under old methods. Thru modern conveniences time and labor can be saved. The manure spreader where the barn permits its use, provides a quick and a very good way of removing the manure. The manure may be loaded on a spreader and hauled directly to the field when conditions permit. There is no better way of saving the fertility in the manure than to apply it directly to the land. Where the barn does not permit the manure spreader to pass thru it or it is impossible to haul the manure directly to the field, the manure carrier saves steps and labor in removing the manure. It is often advisable to load the spreader outside the barn with the carrier and haul the manure directly to the field. Time and fertility are saved when such methods can be practiced. There is no need of handling manure twice when it is possible to take the manure directly to the field.

Pumping water by hand is still practiced on some farms. One hour a day devoted to pumping water means three

days' work a month. Further, pumping water by hand does not always supply all the water the stock require. It will be found a saving of time and that the flow of milk will be increased by making arrangements to pump water by power and by having a water system which will carry the water to the cows in the barn, so they may partake of it any time they desire.

Think over your methods of doing your chores and determine the opportunities for saving time and labor. It

Men Hanged for Less

Why should it not be accounted treason in time of war, if at no other time, for speculators to starve the people by putting prices on their products impossible for anyone to pay but the wealthy. Besieging armies frequently have starved an enemy people into submission, but the people had an alternative. They could surrender and get food. The American food gambler, whom the country defends and protects in time of war, gives his compatriots no alternative. They must pay his exorbitant demands or go hungry as long as they can endure. He treats them worse than a foe would treat them and he is a greater enemy to his country. Why isn't this treason or worse than treason? Many a man has been strung up and hanged in time of war for much less.

is quite possible that much time could be saved and labor made easier by installing a few conveniences and thoro plans for saving steps.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Removing Snags From Streams

BY G. G. MEANS

Owing to the supply of glycerine from the European countries being cut off by the war, straight nitroglycerine dynamites are abnormally high in price. United States Government engineers in charge of river and harbor improvements had been using straight dynamites for the removal of snags and because of the abnormal

price desired to adopt some cheaper explosive if it were practicable.

What are known as ammonia explosives contain a little less than half as much glycerine as the straight grades, and their ore can be sold to the trade and to consumers at a considerably lower price. We have tried both the straight and ammonia dynamites on some willow snags under water and have got as good execution with one as with the other.

The electric blasting cap was subject to the same severe test as the dynamite. Ordinarily, a blaster buries the cap in the dynamite and it is protected by the paraffined paper which covers the dynamite and in addition is frequently further waterproofed with tallow, a cap seal, or asphaltum paint. In these tests, the cap was merely tied to the outside of the dynamite cartridge and was protected in no way whatever. It was left under water for 22 minutes the same as the dynamite. Despite the fact that ordinary electric blasting caps are not warranted to stand such treatment, the caps we tried in this test proved fully equal to the unusual requirements and detonated the explosives charges perfectly.

The adoption by the Government of ammonia low freezing dynamites in place of the straight goods that have been used will result in the saving of hundreds of dollars a year. As many farmers are doing similar work, this information may be of interest.

Filling Gullies

BY J. E. HALL.

I was clearing some land for a farmer recently. In plain sight of his place, on the top of a hill, stood a nice six-room house. Running in all directions down the hill were big, red gullies.

I inquired the name of the owner of the place from the man for whom I was working, and then called to suggest a practicable and economical way of filling the gullies. I told the owner I could level the land by using dynamite; that I would guarantee satisfaction.

We soon agreed on a price and I put two men at work. There were 15 acres in the field, and fully three-fourths of it was badly gullied. One ditch was 500 feet long; it went obliquely down the hill and averaged 6 feet in depth. The rest were of smaller size, but ran in almost every direction down the hill.

My method was as follows: A line of bore holes was put down a little way back from the edge of the gully. Each hole was then loaded with low grade dynamite; the charges were connected up in the shape of a blasting circuit and fired electrically. The blast pushed the soil over into the gully, which filled it sufficiently to permit of the use of plows to continue the work of leveling.

This work left the dirt in the fills softer than on the intervening ground that had not been disturbed. It would have been better if this other ground could have been subsoiled by the use of small charges of dynamite spaced 10 or 15 feet apart, to break up the hardpan and make all the ground on the plot equally capable of absorbing rainfall. As the owner could not afford this expense, however, it was not done. The cost of the work was \$85. This does not include the plowing.

The 15 acres was planted to wheat. The yield was 20 bushels an acre, and was sold for \$308. This year the land is in grass, of which there is a very fine stand.

There is a good deal of gullied land that could be reclaimed at small expense by this method.

Sheep, and Higher Prices

(Continued from Page 16.)

For 160-acre farms of all-arable land the Illinois Experiment station has recommended a plan of livestock production which includes 80 ewes—one ewe to 2 acres—along with 22 breeding cows and 12 brood sows. Arable land of the best class when used exclusively for sheep can be made to support from five to eight ewes—with their lambs until marketed—an acre. On pastures suitable for either cattle or sheep five ewes may be considered the equivalent of one cow or steer, and the winter feed required for one breeding cow not in milk would be equivalent to that needed for about eight ewes.

Plow in early fall all land that is infested with billbugs.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for October 14. Returning from Captivity. Ezra 1:1-11.

Golden Text, Jehovah hath done great things for us; Whereof we are glad. Ps. 126:3.

Every possible effort had been made to save the Hebrew nation by prosperity, revivals of religion, slight punishments and warnings and promises, of the prophets. But it went on in all the ungodliness of idolatry and the crimes which are the natural result of such disobedience of God's law, until captivity was the only punishment capable of bringing the nation to its senses.

So for 70 years the nation was in exile in the kingdom of Babylonia, living with its own social or religious customs, but burdened with heavy taxation, while forced to labor without pay. Old age or extreme youth were not exempt from the hard bondage of palace and temple building which went on thruout the empire. The Hebrews were not only made to work but also were held in extreme contempt by the people of Babylon, and were laughed at, spit upon and their beards were pulled. Yet it was impossible for them to return and restore Jerusalem until the sins which had brought them into this hateful captivity were renounced.

It took 70 long years of hard discipline to teach the Hebrew children the meaning of the exile. During this period the chain of idolatry was broken. A new value was set on all forms of worship containing a spiritual element. The sacred writings were studied with renewed vigor and the result of this practice led to the establishment of synagogues for social worship and their accompanying schools for the reading of the scriptures.

As the exiles were not all confined to Babylon, but were scattered over the whole empire, they could not live so exclusively as they had been accustomed to in Palestine but came in contact with new ideas, new literature and languages. Thus their views and sympathies were broadened.

Gradually matters became different, for the general superiority of the Hebrew character, both intellectually and morally, to the other Eastern nations secured their advancement and prosperity. Some among their number obtained, by promotion, the highest positions in the kingdom, much to the chagrin of the native Babylonians who had laughed at the peculiar way of the captives when first brought to Babylon.

It was ever a time of sifting and change and thru God's great love a miracle was born. Judah and Israel were united, never again to become a divided kingdom. But the Hebrews, as a nation, could not forget the horrors of the siege of Jerusalem. They were homesick and longed for revenge.

Such was the spirit of unrest among the Jews when Cyrus, king of Persia, captured the city of Babylon, that he, with his wider political experience, permitted all the captives of Nebuchadnezzar to return to their native countries. This plan relieved the empire of its dissatisfied citizens, for those who remained did so from choice, mostly thru their business and family interests, altho some did not care for the hardships they would have to undergo to make the journey.

Permission for the exodus was given some time in B. C. 538. The Jewish expedition was led by Zerubbabel, a royal prince of the line of David, and Joshua, the high priest, as soon after the exodus was granted as the people could rightly settle their affairs and make the necessary preparations for so long a journey.

Nearly 14 centuries had elapsed since Abraham traveled over the same road which the captives now traveled so joyously. With an escort of 1,000 men as a protection against the plundering desert Arabs, they left the walls of Babylon. To the sound of flutes and tabrets, 128 temple singers led the music as they marched away, some riding on horses and mules, some on camels, but by far the greater majority glad and proud to tramp the whole long way on foot.

Good Yields of Hemp

Several fields of hemp have been grown this year in Kansas and the yields have been fairly good. It is probable that the acreage next year will be larger than

this season. One field was near Concordia; in telling of this the Concordia Blade said:

Hemp cutting has begun on the Charles Kernke farm just west of town. Mr. Kernke had in 40 acres of this crop, and while hemp requires quite an amount of moisture for the first few weeks it is growing, this field seems to have stood the drought better than any of the other crops here this season, and the stalks were 10 feet tall. This field was hard hit with the hail early in the summer, but it is estimated that it will yield between 5 and 6 tons an acre. The crop is being cut by a special machine built in Chicago, which resembles a grain binder, without the binding head. This machine cuts the hemp stalks, which are from 6 to 12 feet long, and spreads the crop in layers, where it lies until the wood in the stalk is decayed, when the remaining part of the stalk is picked up and bound by another machine.

It is believed that this 40 acres will be a good paying crop this year. The International Harvester company has brought a hemp expert from Chicago, who is here looking over the situation, and it is quite likely that a larger acreage will be secured for this county next year. The International company supplied the seed for the experiment this year.

Other fields were grown near Salina. Says the Salina Union:

Saline county will harvest its crop of hemp next week.

In addition to the implication in the above statement that hemp can be raised successfully in Kansas there is a significance in that Kansas may eventually solve the problem of breaking the Yucatan sisal trust and assuring cheap binding twine for the farmers of the wheat belt.

The International Harvester company supplied hemp seed for 1,000 Kansas acres some months ago. Seed was planted on 200 acres on eight farms near Salina. The crop was ready for harvest for the fibre several days ago, but the recent rains assured a crop of seed that could be gathered if the hemp was left in the field 10 days or two weeks. Hemp seed is worth \$6 a bushel. The

A People's Governor

It is the safe and easy way for a public official to follow the beaten track. It is only the official who makes the people's cause his cause who stirs up the animals. A swarm of parasites and privilege hunters soon array themselves against him. They lay traps for him. They ambush him, if they can. They play on the prejudices of his supporters. They plot and scheme to discredit him and undermine his influence that they may get rid of him and retain their hold on the public pie counter. But! As long as such an official has the confidence of the people he serves, he is more than a match for all this scheming. Governor Capper, working steadily toward dollar-for-dollar government in Kansas, is accumulating political enemies that are a credit to him. Daily he is giving Kansas proofs of a steadfast determination to be a people's governor.

B. O. WILLIAMS.
Wabaunsee County, Kansas.

fibre sells at 15 cents a pound. Hemp is grown in the United States in Kentucky and Wisconsin. C. A. Morrison, manager of the International Harvester company's branch in Salina, is authority for the statement that it nets a profit in these two states ranging from \$75 to \$300 an acre. The International Harvester company has a special harvester now in Salina for the cutting of the Saline county crop.

Much of the binding twine manufactured in the United States is made from sisal, a raw material grown in Mexico. The Yucatan sisal trust controls the output and the price. The action of the International Harvester company in introducing hemp into Kansas was not only for the purpose of giving the state a new and profitable crop, but also as an effort to break the Yucatan trust. Sisal and hemp are similar, the former having a heavier fibre.

A Guide for Gardening

An excellent guide for persons interested in getting better gardens in Kansas has just been issued by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. This is Around the Year in the Garden, by F. F. Rockwell, an authority on garden crops. There are 350 pages and the price is \$1.75 postpaid. It takes up the work thru the year, with 52 chapters, and thus serves as an annual guide. Every person who wishes to raise the best war garden in 1918 should get a copy.

A pile of trash that has been lying around for some time usually is as dry as tinder. A spark and a little breeze are all that is necessary to start trouble.

An old surviving soldier says if the diet clubs want perfect health let 'em settle down to salt "streak-about," hard-tack and beans. Nothing like it.

500 Shot Repeating Daisy Air Rifle

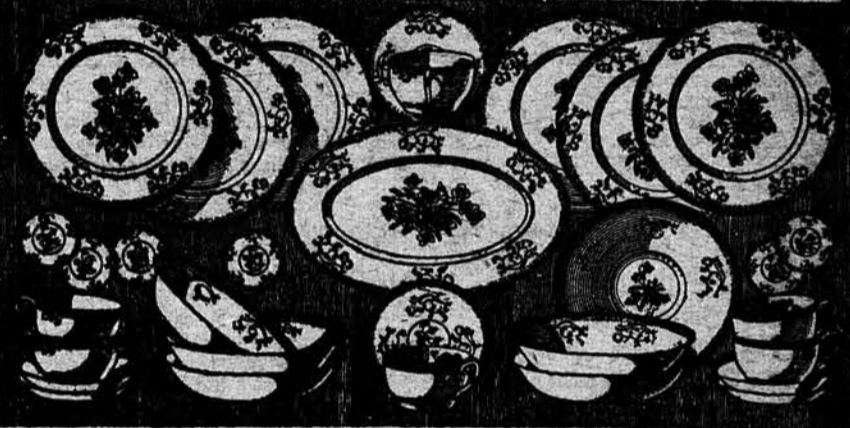
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Boys this is the best Air Rifle you have ever seen. The Genuine Daisy—Shoots 500 times without reloading. It is an extra strong shooter and perfectly accurate. You can have a world of pleasure and enjoyment out of this rifle besides it teaches accuracy of the eye and trains steadiness of the nerves. You can learn to be an excellent marksman with this rifle. It's just the gun for you boys who are not quite old enough to have a regular target.

SEND NO MONEY I want to give every boy one of these fine rifles FREE and POSTPAID—All I ask is just 2 hours easy work among your closest friends and neighbors, giving away FREE only 10 packages of high-grade Patriotic Post Cards in connection with my big liberal 25c introductory offer. Any wide-awake hustling boy can easily do it in 2 hours—show the big boys what you can do. Write me TODAY.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, 512 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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
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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.

Name.....

Town.....

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Letter Not Necessary

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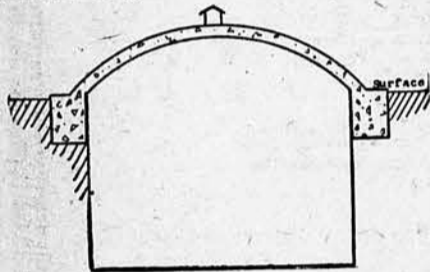
A Good Concrete Cellar

BY F. E. FULLER

The safest tornado insurance is a good concrete cellar. An arched cave 10 by 12 feet can be made by any farmer in three or four days, and the materials need not cost more than \$15. The cellar that I built was the size stated, and it took 12 sacks of cement and two loads of sand and gravel. A dirt form for the arched roof is best because it requires very little work to make and is more solid than many of the forms used.

Build up a mound of dirt about 30 inches high and round it off carefully. At the ends board forms should be cut to correspond to the arch of the roof. This is done to hold the earth in place. A trench about 20 inches deep and a foot wide should next be made along the two sides and the back, thus forming the base of support for the roof. To have a firm dirt form for the arch of the roof, the dirt should be tramped and sprinkled.

Near the rear end an iron ventilator may be set up in the dirt. The next thing is to put on the concrete mixture with a strength of 1 part cement to 5 parts of coarse sand and gravel. The trenches are filled and a coat about 2 inches deep is put over the dirt arch form. Woven stock fencing is then laid over the roof from one trench to the other, and upon this another layer of the



A Concrete Cellar.

concrete mixture is added making a final thickness of the roof of 5 inches.

In about 24 hours, a wash coat of equal parts of water and cement is applied to the roof, to make it more impervious to moisture. In four days or thereafter, the removing of the dirt from under the roof is started. This is done with a pick and shovel. A horse and slip scraper come in handy to drag away the dirt as it accumulates. Care should be taken in starting the entrance that it be made at the proper place and at the right width so the dirt walls may serve as one side of the form when it is built later. A cellar 8 feet deep usually is sufficient.

After the dirt is removed the walls will need attention before they dry out or begin to cave off. Upon the moistened walls, a coat of concrete of a 1 to 3 mixture is plastered on the walls to a depth of 1 1/2 inches. Some soils will not stand up long enough to permit this, and forms may become necessary.

The stair walls are made about 5 inches thick, using the dirt as part of the form. The steps also are made of concrete, a 1 to 3 mixture being required to give the needed strength. The doors and door frames are fitted up in the usual manner.

A concrete cellar or cave like this will be a land mark for ages to come. It can be made by any farmer these spring days. As a cooling cellar it is second only to an iced room.

Care of the Colts

The early troubles of the foals are likely to be navel ill, constipation and scours. Navel ill is caused by germs that get into the body thru the navel cord at birth. To guard against it have the colt dropped in a clean stall or in a pasture. Then the navel cord should be cut off about 2 inches from the body if it has not already been broken that close or closer. A string dipped in a mild disinfectant should be tied about the end of the cord, and the cord should be painted over with a mixture composed of 1 part tincture of iodine and 3 parts of glycerine once a day until it dries off. The udder should be rinsed off with a weak disinfectant too before the colt is allowed to suck.

The first milk or colostrum is laxative and usually cleans the digestive tract within 6 to 8 hours. If the bowels do not move a laxative such as 2 ounces of castor oil can be given, and 2 ounces of warm water with a little glycerine should be injected into the rectum. It is hard to determine what causes scours or diarrhea in every in-

dividual case, but the common causes are changes in the composition of the mare's milk due to nervousness, overwork or changes in feed, allowing the colt to gorge itself from the full udder of a mare that has become quite warm from overwork, and from filth in the food.

When the colt is 4 weeks old it will begin to eat a little grain, and whole oats are the best. The colt should have a chance to nurse every 2 or 3 hours until it is about 3 months old. This is also for the good of the mare, as her udder will fill up in about 3 hours and if the colt does not nurse or if the mare is not milked there is danger that the udder will become damaged, and the milk flow so lessened that there will not be enough for the colt. If cow's milk must be fed dilute it with about 1/3 water and 2 level tablespoonfuls of sugar to the quart. Ordinarily a colt should nurse until it is 6 months old, when it can be weaned without any setback. Grain should be fed as without it a good growth will not result. The valuable imported horses that have been so much in demand in this country are fed grain from the time they are old enough to eat.

Help in Building Silos

Many silos should be built this year in Kansas. Economy demands that all crops that can be turned into high priced meat or milk should be cared for properly. Indications point to high priced feeds.

"Every silo filled last fall in Kansas paid for itself in one season, and the chances are that similar results will be obtained by those who build silos this year," said A. S. Neale, specialist in dairying, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The wide-awake farmer is planning right now for next winter's feeding and these plans should include silage. Indications are that more silos will be built in this coming summer than in any previous year. Silo manufacturers are already receiving heavy orders. The farmer who intends to buy should order

Ninety Years Ago These Were High Prices

Following are the prices of commodities and luxuries nearly a century ago taken from charges in an old "counter book" of 1825-1826:

Eggs, 4c a dozen.
Butter, 8c a pound.
Sugar, 10c a pound.
Pepper, 50c a pound.
Coffee, 31c a pound.
Tea, \$1.50 a pound.
Bacon, 6 1/4c a pound.
Wheat, 40c a bushel.
Oats, 15c a bushel.
Corn, 25c a bushel.
Muslin, 20c and 37 1/2 a yard.
Calico, 36c and 50c a yard.
Flowered wall paper, 4 1/2 c a yard.
Salt, 2 1/2 c a pound.

at once, while he who would build should be planning for labor or materials."

The extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, gives special attention to making plans for silos to meet all conditions found on Kansas farms. This service is free to farmers of the state.

The farmers who had plenty of silage are the fellows who have made big profits in feeding livestock recently. John Cottrell, a Marshall county farmer, fed 1,200 tons of silage which he grew on 120 acres of ground. By careful calculations he estimates that this silage

saved him more than \$10,000 worth of hay and grain. It cost him \$900 to put this crop in his concrete silos, thus leaving him more than \$9,000 net for the 120 acres of corn standing in the field unhusked, or more than \$75 an acre. Three years' experience has taught him that he can make more from his corn crop thru the silo than in any other way.

Yields of Corn in Kansas

All records for high prices for corn have been broken, and the crop of 1917 probably will be sold at abnormally high prices also. It is interesting to study the present prices in relation to those of past years. Here is the record for the last 50 years in Kansas, with the acre yield, price a bushel and acre value:

Year.	Yield. Bush.	Price. \$.	Value. \$.
1866	34.2	\$0.44	\$15.05
1867	38.6	.39	15.05
1868	18.0	.74	13.32
1869	43.4	.35	15.44
1870	28.0	.52	14.56
1871	40.0	.26	10.40
1872	38.5	.19	7.32
1873	39.1	.29	11.34
1874	10.5	.82	8.61
1875	40.0	.20	8.00
1876	43.5	.22	9.57
1877	36.5	.29	7.30
1878	33.9	.19	6.44
1879	33.0	.27	8.91
1880	29.3	.29	8.50
1881	32.2	.58	10.56
1882	33.7	.37	12.47
1883	36.7	.26	9.54
1884	36.9	.22	8.12
1885	32.4	.24	7.78
1886	21.8	.27	5.89
1887	14.6	.37	5.40
1888	26.7	.26	6.94
1889	35.3	.18	6.35
1890	15.6	.51	7.96
1891	26.7	.34	9.08
1892	24.5	.31	7.60
1893	21.3	.31	6.60
1894	11.2	.43	4.82
1895	24.3	.19	4.62
1896	28.0	.18	5.04
1897	18.0	.22	3.96
1898	16.0	.26	4.16
1899	27.0	.25	6.75
1900	19.0	.32	6.08
1901	7.8	.63	4.91
1902	29.9	.34	10.17
1903	25.6	.36	9.22
1904	20.9	.41	8.57
1905	27.7	.33	9.14
1906	28.9	.32	9.25
1907	22.1	.44	9.72
1908	22.0	.55	12.10
1909	19.9	.54	10.75
1910	19.0	.45	8.55
1911	14.5	.63	9.14
1912	23.0	.40	9.20
1913	3.2	.78	2.50
1914	18.5	.63	11.66
1915	31.0	.51	15.81
10-year average.			
1866-1875	33.5	.42	12.06
1876-1885	33.4	.28	8.92
1886-1895	22.2	.32	6.53
1896-1905	22.0	.33	6.80
1906-1915	20.2	.52	9.87

Loafin' in the Stable

When the day's too wet for plowin',
And the clouds are in the sky,
You'll be apt to find me loafin'
In the stable where it's dry;
Kinda tink'rin' with the harness,
Or a bright'nin' up the plows,
Or a plannin' out the stanchions
So they're handier for the cows.

Or maybe I'm just a loafin'
In a lazy kind of way,
In the stable loft, a dreamin'
In the sweet alfalfa hay,
And the tinkle, drip and dribble
Of the raindrops runnin' down
Mossy shingles on the gable
Is a mighty soothin' sound.

Prop myself up by the winder
So's to watch the broad expanse
Of the cornfields and the meadows
Where the raindrops splash and dance;
Watch the wheat fields dip and billow
As the breezes come and go;
Just lay back there in the shelter
Of the eaves and watch her grow.
—Jay B. Iden in Collier's Weekly.

Sheep Feeding

Sheep usually should be fed carefully in racks. Care is required in building these racks, so the sheep will get the feed properly. The rack used on the farm of Ed Hughes of Burrton, shown in the picture, has been very efficient.

A good selection of colonels for the army is scarcely more important than a good selection of kernels for next year's supply of seed corn. Both might well be judged on past performances.



A Desirable Movable Feeding Rack for Sheep on the Farm of Ed Hughes near Burrton; the Animals Can't Crowd One Another.

My Fadderland

[How every German, who is a real citizen of the United States, ought to feel about the war.]

My Fadderland, my Fadderland,
Why did you go to war?
You've made two million widows—
What did you do it for?
Your noble sons are falling,
Your warriors brave and bold,
You've lain three millions of them
Down in the earth so cold.

My Fadderland, my Fadderland,
Why did you go to war?
You've made six million orphans—
What did you do it for?
You've razed the homes and temples
Of your neighbors far and wide
How can you call it gallant
And view it too, with pride?

My Fadderland, my Fadderland,
Why did you go to war?
Ten million hearts you've broken—
What did you do it for?
If all the world you conquer,
You never can repay
The debts of death and ruin
Which at your feet will lay.

My Fadderland, my Fadderland,
Why did you go to war?
For Europe's all in "Hades" now—
What did you do it for?
My Fadderland, my Fadderland,
I'm weeping far away,
About the sentence you will get
Upon God's judgment day.

—John Corbly Evans.

Lawrence, Kan.

Give the Hens Fresh Air

Fowls are peculiarly susceptible to the ill effects of bad air, consequently, it has been found necessary to include in every poultry house some means of providing a ventilating system which will supply an adequate amount of fresh air. This air must be supplied in such a way that no drafts will be produced. It has been estimated that 200 five-pound hens, while weighing the same as a horse or cow, will breathe from 2 1/2 to 3 times as much air in the same length of time. One reason for this is the high body temperature of poultry, which will average 106 degrees. Another reason why ventilation is necessary is the well known fact that any poisonous principle is more poisonous to another individual that is compelled to breathe it than to the individual that expired it. It is easily seen how serious this is where 100 or 200 chickens are crowded together in a comparatively small space. The open front, or curtain front, is the means which usually is adopted to obtain ventilation. Sometimes a further supply of fresh air is provided by making openings in the gable ends of the house. A layer of straw inserted near the ceiling will admit the passage of air thru it, but will break drafts up so that they do not come directly upon the fowls.

Simple Quarters Suit Ducks

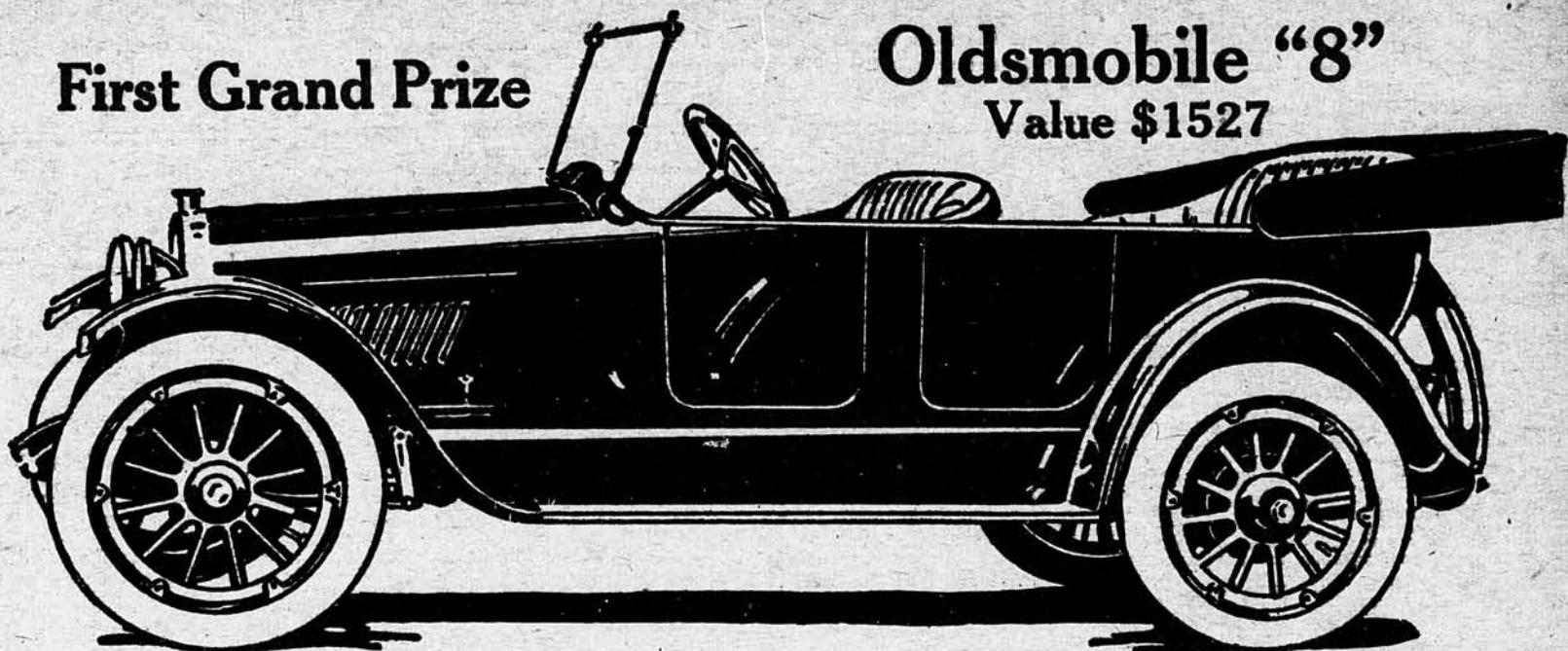
Ducks should be housed separately from other fowls and it is better if they are not allowed to run at large with other poultry. Houses suitable for ducks need not be as large as those intended for hens or turkeys. A feed trough is about the only interior fixture needed. The floor of the house, however, always should be covered with clean, dry straw. Light, ventilation and sanitary conditions are as necessary for ducks as for chickens.

Before Deciding On Your Engine—

Look up the question of construction, first cost, quality, power, speed regulation and fuel used. Learn what produces good compression, positive ignition, easy starting, durability and long life. Read about the advantages of vertical valves, high-tension magnetos, kerosene as a fuel, preheating fuel, etc. These subjects and many others vital to the engine user are fully explained by word and illustration in Ed. H. Witte's new (copyrighted) book, "How to Judge Engines."

Any subscriber who is interested in an engine for any purpose, should read this book. It's the original "How-to-Judge-An-Engine" book—written from an experience of over 31 years in the business. Ed. H. Witte is the most successful individual gas engine manufacturer in the U. S. today, owning and operating the largest exclusive, direct-selling engine factory in the world. You get the inside story of engine making by a practical engine man and inventor of engines. He tells you what to do with an engine and "How To Make Money" with one.

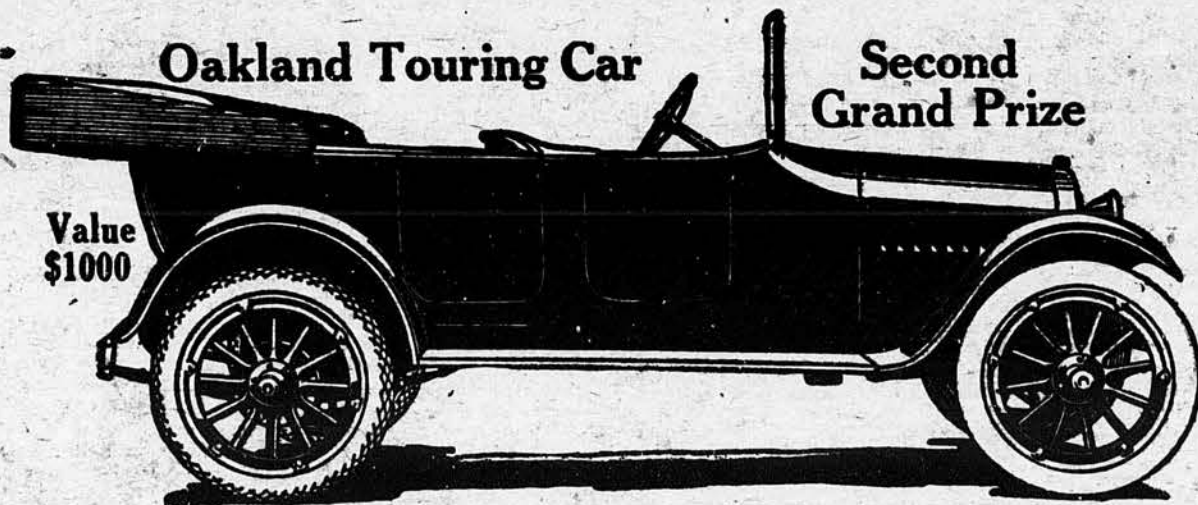
If you want to know the "Why" of high-grade gas engine construction, send your name and address, today, to the Witte Engine Works, Dept. 1543, Kansas City, Mo., or 1543 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Advertisement.

First Grand Prize**Oldsmobile "8"****Value \$1527**

Four Big Automobiles Given Away By The Farmers Mail and Breeze

This is an announcement of the greatest Automobile Contest ever conducted by the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It is a contest in which every reader may participate. No experience is necessary. Every person who enters the contest, whether a subscriber to the Farmers Mail and Breeze or not, will have just as fair a chance to win one of these four big touring cars as will any other person. In this greatest of all contests we will award an Oldsmobile Eight, an Oakland Six, a Regal Touring Car and a Ford. One of these cars should be yours. Mail the coupon today and get an early start.

**Contest
Open to
Men
Women
Boys
Girls**

Oakland Touring Car**Value
\$1000****Second
Grand Prize**

**We Have
Awarded
More Than
100
Touring
Cars**

Contest Just Starting

By mailing us the coupon below at once you will be among the first in your neighborhood to receive full particulars and the rules of this Grand Automobile Contest. This will enable you to get an early start. Those who have been successful in winning automobiles in our former contests, (we have awarded more than 100 Touring Cars) were the ones who got an early start. If you mail us the coupon today no one will have a better chance to win one of these cars. You can be the winner of the Oldsmobile eight cylinder car valued at \$1527 if you do as we tell you to do. Do not wait another day but send us the coupon this minute. You will never have a better opportunity to receive a car free. We even prepay the freight charges.

Send No Money, Just Your Name

The contest is just starting and will close December 22. We want to send you full particulars of how the contest will be conducted and how the awards will be made. No one in the employ of the Capper Publications will be allowed to enter the contest and this includes our regular subscription agents. So you see you will have the same fair, square and equal chance to become the owner of one of these brand new cars as any other contestant. Should two or more persons tie for a prize, each will receive the full award tied for. If you really want a car and are willing to do a little easy work—so easy in fact that it can hardly be called work, then clip and send us the coupon. It will bring you the rules of the contest, fine illustrations of the cars to be awarded and the specifications. If you are a hustler you will send us the coupon now.

There Are No Blanks

—Everybody Rewarded

We do not ask you to do any work for us without paying you well for your time and trouble. Those who do not win one of the Grand Prizes will receive a liberal cash commission. There are no blanks. Everybody will be rewarded.

All Cars Sent Freight Prepaid

The Touring Cars are all brand new and are shipped freight charges prepaid. So you see it will not be necessary for you to spend a dollar of your own money. We could not make you a more generous offer if we tried.

Regal Touring Car
Third Grand Prize

**Value \$850**

Ford Touring Car
Fourth Prize

**Value \$393**

**Clip And
Mail The
Coupon
Today**

Clip and Mail the Coupon
Farmers Mail and Breeze, Contest Dept. 6, Topeka, Kansas
Please send me full information regarding your Big Free Auto Contest.
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R. F. D.....
State..... Box.....

Receipts of Cattle were Large

(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.)

About 300,000 cattle arrived at the five Western markets last week, the largest supply in any week this year and about 60,000 larger than a year ago. The large receipts were principally grass fat cattle. The great range area of the Northwest contributed the most of the increase.

About 78 per cent of the 98,000 cattle received in Kansas City arrived on Monday and Tuesday and the bulk of them, on long hauls, were started late the preceding week. The receipts fell off sharply after the first two days because of a price slump.

This is the season of the year for big receipts. Killers have large orders for dressed beef and they are buying freely, and the corn and feed crops are far enough along for feeders to establish their ability to handle cattle during the winter months. They are buying freely when prices show weakness or supplies accumulate. It is the opinion of both commission men and buyers that this fall's receipts of grass fat cattle will be cared for more easily than ever before.

Early last week grass fat steers were quoted down 40 to 65 cents, and in the next two days rebounded 25 to 40 cents. No full fed cattle were offered. Some heavy steers fed corn on grass, brought \$15 to \$16, and killers bought the bulk of the straight grass fat steers at \$10 to \$12.50. In Chicago, where prime steers were available, the top was \$17.75.

Prices for butcher cattle were set back 25 to 40 cents early in the week and did not recover, tho the supply was cleaned up closely. Veal calves and bulls were steady.

Rains early in the week, insuring late pasturage, sent a large number of buyers on the market late Wednesday and they continued active thru Thursday. Friday demand was moderate, tho in keeping with the supply. One feature of the trade is buying of heavy fat steers, short of finish, for a dry lot feed of 30 to 40 days. Such cattle sold last week at \$13.50 to \$15.75 and lighter weight feeders brought \$9 to \$12.50. The bulk of the offerings were of lighter weight feeders and stockers. They were quoted off 35 to 50 cents Monday and Tuesday and later about regained the loss. The week's shipments to country points were about 35,000.

Hog prices rose steadily last week, and were 50 cents higher Saturday than at the close of the preceding week. The top price, \$19.45, was the highest paid since August 22, when \$20 was reached. The price spread continues large, due to the wide difference in quality. Most of the weight shows in loads where sows predominate, and a full load of smooth corn fat barrows is regarded as a rarity.

Lamb prices were set back 50 to 75 cents, tho the market was stronger late in the week than on Wednesday, the low day. Demand was for feeding lambs, and killers are forced to meet that competition. Fat lambs were quoted at \$16.50 to \$17.50, and feeding lambs \$16 to \$17.50. Receipts were larger last week than in any preceding week this year, the five Western markets reporting more than 330,000.

Altho the Food Administration officials expressed a more hopeful outlook last week regarding a larger movement of wheat from farms, receipts were a little under those for the preceding week, and millers still are unable to get enough grain to meet the large demand for flour. At the three principal winter wheat markets, Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, arrivals were 1,287 cars, compared with 1,368 the week before, and 3,184 cars a year ago. The two Northwestern markets received 3,287 cars, an increase of 84 cars.

Comparatively little wheat is moving East. Arrivals at the seaboard last week were about a million bushels, compared with 5 1/2 million bushels in the corresponding week last year. Seaboard arrivals of flour were a little larger than a year ago—426,000 barrels, compared with 388,000 barrels.

After three months of the winter wheat movement, and a month of spring wheat marketing, there has been almost no accumulation of wheat at the centers, and practically no exports. The visible supply last Monday was only 6,856,000 bushels, compared with 61,311,000 bushels a year ago. Total arrivals at 11 markets from July 1 to September 22 were about 53 million bushels, less than half the receipts for the corresponding time last year.

The week's exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada, as reported by Bradstreet's, were 4,122,000 bushels, mainly Canadian wheat, and less than half as much as in the corresponding time last year.

Light frosts in several states and cool weather stimulated buying of new corn futures early in the week and prices advanced more than 4 cents, but weather conditions improved later and all the gain was lost, the market closing Saturday with small net changes.

The volume of trade in corn futures is only moderately large. The maximum prices in force on the boards of trade and a disposition to discourage extensive speculation restricts buying, but there is a strong feeling that with all other prices extraordinarily high and livestock selling at extreme prices, not much decline is to be expected even after the crop is assured.

The area that could be damaged by frost decreases every day and it is likely now that only heavy frosts would do material injury. Weekly bulletins indicated that satisfactory progress towards maturity was made in most states.

Receipts of old corn at primary markets were a little larger last week than for the preceding week and carlot prices, except for white corn which was scarce, declined 4 to 6 cents. White was down about 2 cents. Sales of new corn, shipment next month, have been reported at substantially lower prices than prevailing for old, and Southern states are marketing this year's crop, but none of it has come North yet.

Gathering of the new crop has begun in Kansas, Missouri, and in the southern parts of the Central states, but the grain will not be dry enough for grinding for some time, and it is the milling demand that is keeping old corn prices up.

Prices of oats did not vary much last week. There was some congestion in the Chicago September delivery, but it ended with only a slight flurry. The crop is moving to market in fairly large volume, but with no excess over current needs, such as might be expected from a record crop. For-

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ORPINGTON DUCKS. MRS. T. N. BECKEY, Linwood, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2 UP. Geo. Kittell, Newton, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

BROWN LEGHORN HENS AND PULLETS. \$10.00 dozen. Mrs. Lee Baccus, Ada, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA HENS FOR SALE, \$2.00 each. Elmer Hoyt, Chapman, Kan., R. 3.

CHOICE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. \$2.00. Mrs. Walter Brown, Perry, Kan.

CHOICE, PURE BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. W. B. Summers, Mitchell, Kan.

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, pullets and yearling hens. Good stock. Mrs. Pete Dick, Meade, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN. Hens \$15.00, 10 dozen Cockerels \$1.25 each. Stella May, Speed, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, 3 months old \$1.50; yearling cockerels \$5.00. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, 4 months old. \$1.00 each if taken soon. Mrs. J. L. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

NICELY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, from pure bred stock with 200 to 250 egg records. M. J. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

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

POULTRY WANTED.

PROFITABLE EASY MARKETING. COOPS and cages loaned free. Daily remittances. Poultry and eggs wanted. The Copes, Topeka.

LIVESTOCK.

WANT TO BUY GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS. Ernest Cox, Crocker, Mo.

RED POLLED HEIFERS, BERKSHIRE pigs. Victor Farm, Lawrence, Neb.

REG. SHROPSHIRE SHEEP AND R. C. B. Leghorn chickens. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY COW. FINE BREEDING. Fresh soon. Mark Nichols, Nortonville, Kan.

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD LOAD WEANER mules. Want to sell quick. Jno. Evans, Asherville, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—TWO SHROPSHIRE RAMS, also English blue grass seed. Priced to sell. Joseph Novotny, Narka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN bulls, backed by good records and good breeding. F. E. Weed, Athol, Kansas.

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

DOYLE SPRING SHORTHORN BULLS. Twelve to fifteen months old. Sired by Orange Marshall and Star Goods. Doyle Spring Stock Farm, Peabody, Kan.

CHOICE CALVES: HOLSTEINS—SHORT-horns—Guernseys. \$15.00 to \$45.00 each, crated to send. High grades showing best characteristics of the breeds. Ages 10 days to 8 months. Most of these don't need milk. Get express rates and descriptions. Paul E. Johnson, South St. Paul, Minn.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

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

Signers are buying large quantities nearly every day. Exports last week were 1 1/2 million bushels, and they are expected to increase. European buyers are taking advantage of the present small movement of wheat to ship oats in the available ocean tonnage. Prices are moderate compared with all other grains.

Cash grain prices at Kansas City Saturday were:

Official fixed prices paid for all wheat in Kansas City by the Food Administration Grain Corporation: Dark Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.16; No. 3, \$2.13; No. 4, \$2.10; No. 5, \$2.07; No. 6, \$2.04; No. 7, \$2.01; No. 8, \$1.98; No. 9, \$1.95; No. 10, \$1.92; No. 11, \$1.89; No. 12, \$1.86; No. 13, \$1.83; No. 14, \$1.80; No. 15, \$1.77; No. 16, \$1.74; No. 17, \$1.71; No. 18, \$1.68; No. 19, \$1.65; No. 20, \$1.62; No. 21, \$1.59; No. 22, \$1.56; No. 23, \$1.53; No. 24, \$1.50; No. 25, \$1.47; No. 26, \$1.44; No. 27, \$1.41; No. 28, \$1.38; No. 29, \$1.35; No. 30, \$1.32; No. 31, \$1.29; No. 32, \$1.26; No. 33, \$1.23; No. 34, \$1.20; No. 35, \$1.17; No. 36, \$1.14; No. 37, \$1.11; No. 38, \$1.08; No. 39, \$1.05; No. 40, \$1.02; No. 41, \$0.99; No. 42, \$0.96; No. 43, \$0.93; No. 44, \$0.90; No. 45, \$0.87; No. 46, \$0.84; No. 47, \$0.81; No. 48, \$0.78; No. 49, \$0.75; No. 50, \$0.72; No. 51, \$0.69; No. 52, \$0.66; No. 53, \$0.63; No. 54, \$0.60; No. 55, \$0.57; No. 56, \$0.54; No. 57, \$0.51; No. 58, \$0.48; No. 59, \$0.45; No. 60, \$0.42; No. 61, \$0.39; No. 62, \$0.36; No. 63, \$0.33; No. 64, \$0.30; No. 65, \$0.27; No. 66, \$0.24; No. 67, \$0.21; No. 68, \$0.18; No. 69, \$0.15; No. 70, \$0.12; No. 71, \$0.09; No. 72, \$0.06; No. 73, \$0.03; No. 74, \$0.00; No. 75, \$0.00; No. 76, \$0.00; No. 77, \$0.00; No. 78, \$0.00; No. 79, \$0.00; No. 80, \$0.00; No. 81, \$0.00; No. 82, \$0.00; No. 83, \$0.00; No. 84, \$0.00; No. 85, \$0.00; No. 86, \$0.00; No. 87, \$0.00; No. 88, \$0.00; No. 89, \$0.00; No. 90, \$0.00; No. 91, \$0.00; No. 92, \$0.00; No. 93, \$0.00; No. 94, \$0.00; No. 95, \$0.00; No. 96, \$0.00; No. 97, \$0.00; No. 98, \$0.00; No. 99, \$0.00; No. 100, \$0.00.

Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.91 to \$1.92; No. 3, \$1.90 to \$1.91; No. 4, \$1.89 to \$1.90; No. 5, \$1.88 to \$1.89; No. 6, \$1.87 to \$1.88; No. 7, \$1.86 to \$1.87; No. 8, \$1.85 to \$1.86; No. 9, \$1.84 to \$1.85; No. 10, \$1.83 to \$1.84; No. 11, \$1.82 to \$1.83; No. 12, \$1.81 to \$1.82; No. 13, \$1.80 to \$1.81; No. 14, \$1.79 to \$1.80; No. 15, \$1.78 to \$1.79; No. 16, \$1.77 to \$1.78; No. 17, \$1.76 to \$1.77; No. 18, \$1.75 to \$1.76; No. 19, \$1.74 to \$1.75; No. 20, \$1.73 to \$1.74; No. 21, \$1.72 to \$1.73; No. 22, \$1.71 to \$1.72; No. 23, \$1.70 to \$1.71; No. 24, \$1.69 to \$1.70; No. 25, \$1.68 to \$1.69; No. 26, \$1.67 to \$1.68; No. 27, \$1.66 to \$1.67; No. 28, \$1.65 to \$1.66; No. 29, \$1.64 to \$1.65; No. 30, \$1.63 to \$1.64; No. 31, \$1.62 to \$1.63; No. 32, \$1.61 to \$1.62; No. 33, \$1.60 to \$1.61; No. 34, \$1.59 to \$1.60; No. 35, \$1.58 to \$1.59; No. 36, \$1.57 to \$1.58; No. 37, \$1.56 to \$1.57; No. 38, \$1.55 to \$1.56; No. 39, \$1.54 to \$1.55; No. 40, \$1.53 to \$1.54; No. 41, \$1.52 to \$1.53; No. 42, \$1.51 to \$1.52; No. 43, \$1.50 to \$1.51; No. 44, \$1.49 to \$1.50; No. 45, \$1.48 to \$1.49; No. 46, \$1.47 to \$1.48; No. 47, \$1.46 to \$1.47; No. 48, \$1.45 to \$1.46; No. 49, \$1.44 to \$1.45; No. 50, \$1.43 to \$1.44; No. 51, \$1.42 to \$1.43; No. 52, \$1.41 to \$1.42; No. 53, \$1.40 to \$1.41; No. 54, \$1.39 to \$1.40; No. 55, \$1.38 to \$1.39; No. 56, \$1.37 to \$1.38; No. 57, \$1.36 to \$1.37; No. 58, \$1.35 to \$1.36; No. 59, \$1.34 to \$1.35; No. 60, \$1.33 to \$1.34; No. 61, \$1.32 to \$1.33; No. 62, \$1.31 to \$1.32; No. 63, \$1.30 to \$1.31; No. 64, \$1.29 to \$1.30; No. 65, \$1.28 to \$1.29; No. 66, \$1.27 to \$1.28; No. 67, \$1.26 to \$1.27; No. 68, \$1.25 to \$1.26; No. 69, \$1.24 to \$1.25; No. 70, \$1.23 to \$1.24; No. 71, \$1.22 to \$1.23; No. 72, \$1.21 to \$1.22; No. 73, \$1.20 to \$1.21; No. 74, \$1.19 to \$1.20; No. 75, \$1.18 to \$1.19; No. 76, \$1.17 to \$1.18; No. 77, \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 78, \$1.15 to \$1.16; No. 79, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 80, \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. 81, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 82, \$1.11 to \$1.12; No. 83, \$1.10 to \$1.11; No. 84, \$1.09 to \$1.10; No. 85, \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 86, \$1.07 to \$1.08; No. 87, \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 88, \$1.05 to \$1.06; No. 89, \$1.04 to \$1.05; No. 90, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 91, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 92, \$1.01 to \$1.02; No. 93, \$1.00 to \$1.01; No. 94, \$0.99 to \$1.00; No. 95, \$0.98 to \$0.99; No. 96, \$0.97 to \$0.98; No. 97, \$0.96 to \$0.97; No. 98, \$0.95 to \$0.96; No. 99, \$0.94 to \$0.95; No. 100, \$0.93 to \$0.94.

Oats: No. 2 white, \$1.95 to \$1.96; No. 3, \$1.94 to \$1.95; No. 4, \$1.93 to \$1.94; No. 5, \$1.92 to \$1.93; No. 6, \$1.91 to \$1.92; No. 7, \$1.90 to \$1.91; No. 8, \$1.89 to \$1.90; No. 9, \$1.88 to \$1.89; No. 10, \$1.87 to \$1.88; No. 11, \$1.86 to \$1.87; No. 12, \$1.85 to \$1.86; No. 13, \$1.84 to \$1.85; No. 14, \$1.83 to \$1.84; No. 15, \$1.82 to \$1.83; No. 16, \$1.81 to \$1.82; No. 17, \$1.80 to \$1.81; No. 18, \$1.79 to \$1.80; No. 19, \$1.78 to \$1.79; No. 20, \$1.77 to \$1.78; No. 21, \$1.76 to \$1.77; No. 22, \$1.75 to \$1.76; No. 23, \$1.74 to \$1.75; No. 24, \$1.73 to \$1.74; No. 25, \$1.72 to \$1.73; No. 26, \$1.71 to \$1.72; No. 27, \$1.70 to \$1.71; No. 28, \$1.69 to \$1.70; No. 29, \$1.68 to \$1.69; No. 30, \$1.67 to \$1.68; No. 31, \$1.66 to \$1.67; No. 32, \$1.65 to \$1.66; No. 33, \$1.64 to \$1.65; No. 34, \$1.63 to \$1.64; No. 35, \$1.62 to \$1.63; No. 36, \$1.61 to \$1.62; No. 37, \$1.60 to \$1.61; No. 38, \$1.59 to \$1.60; No. 39, \$1.58 to \$1.59; No. 40, \$1.57 to \$1.58; No. 41, \$1.56 to \$1.57; No. 42, \$1.55 to \$1.56; No. 43, \$1.54 to \$1.55; No. 44, \$1.53 to \$1.54; No. 45, \$1.52 to \$1.53; No. 46, \$1.51 to \$1.52; No. 47, \$1.50 to \$1.51; No. 48, \$1.49 to \$1.50; No. 49, \$1.48 to \$1.49; No. 50, \$1.47 to \$1.48; No. 51, \$1.46 to \$1.47; No. 52, \$1.45 to \$1.46; No. 53, \$1.44 to \$1.45; No. 54, \$1.43 to \$1.44; No. 55, \$1.42 to \$1.43; No. 56, \$1.41 to \$1.42; No. 57, \$1.40 to \$1.41; No. 58, \$1.39 to \$1.40; No. 59, \$1.38 to \$1.39; No. 60, \$1.37 to \$1.38; No. 61, \$1.36 to \$1.37; No. 62, \$1.35 to \$1.36; No. 63, \$1.34 to \$1.35; No. 64, \$1.33 to \$1.34; No. 65, \$1.32 to \$1.33; No. 66, \$1.31 to \$1.32; No. 67, \$1.30 to \$1.31; No. 68, \$1.29 to \$1.30; No. 69, \$1.28 to \$1.29; No. 70, \$1.27 to \$1.28; No. 71, \$1.26 to \$1.27; No. 72, \$1.25 to \$1.26; No. 73, \$1.24 to \$1.25; No. 74, \$1.23 to \$1.24; No. 75, \$1.22 to \$1.23; No. 76, \$1.21 to \$1.22; No. 77, \$1.20 to \$1.21; No. 78, \$1.19 to \$1.20; No. 79, \$1.18 to \$1.19; No. 80, \$1.17 to \$1.18; No. 81, \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 82, \$1.15 to \$1.16; No. 83, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 84, \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. 85, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 86, \$1.11 to \$1.12; No. 87, \$1.10 to \$1.11; No. 88, \$1.09 to \$1.10; No. 89, \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 90, \$1.07 to \$1.08; No. 91, \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 92, \$1.05 to \$1.06; No. 93, \$1.04 to \$1.05; No. 94, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 95, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 96, \$1.01 to \$1.02; No. 97, \$1.00 to \$1.01; No. 98, \$0.99 to \$1.00; No. 99, \$0.98 to \$0.99; No. 100, \$0.97 to \$0.98.

Early deep plowing is the cheapest and surest method of increasing grain yields. This has been demonstrated by nearly every state experiment station in the wheat belt. In the comparison of tillage methods, the yield of wheat from early plowing has often been double that from late plowing.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

NEW ALFALFA SEED \$8.00 PER BUSHEL. Eugene Fitts, Cuba, Kan.

SEED WHEAT: TURKEY RED \$2.50 bushel. Sacks free. George Dasher, Dwight, Kan.

TIMOTHY, CLOVER, ALFALFA AND PRAIRIE hay; also wheat and oats straw. L. B. Mignot, Wellsville, Kansas.

FULTZ SEED WHEAT, 60-POUND TEST. \$2.50 bu. Sacks free. Large quantity \$2.35. C. W. Weisenbaum, Altamont, Kan.

CHOICE ALFALFA AND WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet Clover seed. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kan.

WANT SUDAN GRASS SEED, SWEET CLOVER, cane, alfalfa and millet seed of all kinds. What have you? The O'Bannon Co., Seedsmen, Claremore, Okla.

SWEET CLOVER WANTED. THE GENUINE white bloom variety. Mail sample stating quantity and price. The L. C. Adam Mer. Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.

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.

I AM NOW OFFERING MY 1917 CROP OF pure Kharkov wheat direct to farmers in lots of ten bushels or more. F. O. B. Rusk, Okla., at \$2.65 per bushel. My wheat averaged 30 bushels per acre on 140 acres and tests 60 to 62 pounds. F. E. Miller, Fairview, Okla.

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. K, Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Wichita, Kansas.

LANDS.

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

640 ACRE STOCK FARM FOR SALE. Priced right. Address F. L. Bryan, Goodland, Kan.

LAND, DAIRY COWS, BEEF CATTLE, hogs, small investment handles all. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

HOMESTEAD IN MONTANA 16,000,000 acres vacant. Circulars free. Homestead Bureau of Montana, Box 845, Butte, Mont.

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

"HOWDY FOLKS!" 80 ACRES SMOOTH land; 76 cultivation; well improved, near town; \$2,000. Many others. Scott, Mountain View, Mo.

I OWN A FINE SECTION OF LAND 1/2 miles of railroad town in Sherman county, want to sell or trade it. G. N. Kysar, Goodland, Kan.

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

BEAUTIFUL 80 1/4 CO. SEAT. ALL TILLABLE, lots of fruit, fine water, well improved, 20 alfalfa, 30 pasture, good crop. 75 per. Terms. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan.

160 ACRE FARM, 65 IN CULT.; 3 ROOM frame house, 2 good springs, etc. Price \$2500. Mfg. \$700. Will sacrifice equity for 16 or 18 H. P. traction engine. Crain, Houston, Mo.

80 ACRES FARM, WELL IMPROVED, 9 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.

FINE FARM, 320 ACRES, GOOD IMPROVEMENTS, two-thirds valley land. Alfalfa, blue grass and other crops. Wife in poor health. Must sell. Address owner, F. E. Bishop, Parsons, Kan.

BEAT HIGH COST OF LIVING ON WELL improved 40 acres. Near good market and schools. One big 11 roomed house, 12 lots; or 7 roomed, 5 lots, adjoining school block. Snap. Address M. M. Dick, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE—607 ACRES SANDY LOAM, hickory ridge and branch bottom farm, adjoining city limits of El Dorado, Union county, Arkansas, the county seat. Well watered and about three hundred acres in cultivation. Best value in the state today. Write me. D. W. Gregory, Hope, Arkansas.

LANDS AT FAIR VALUE ASSURED BY Chamber of Commerce. New plans to settle and develop the most fertile lands of South Texas, immediately adjacent fine market. Farming and dairying demonstration under our direction. Only approved lands offered for sale. If you want to own a farm write for booklet K. Agricultural Dept., Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Texas.

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

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.

SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Exp. unrec.; details free. Press Syndicate, 921 St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

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

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

All advertising copy or discontinuance of orders 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.

FOR CHEAP WHEAT LAND SEE

J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kansas.

320 ACRES WHEAT LAND. \$21 an acre. Carry \$3750. A. B. Gresham, Copeland, Kan.

4 SQUARE SECTIONS, 1st class wheat lands. Can divide. Parker Land Co., Satanta, Kan.

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

960 ACRES wheat land. Shallow water. \$12.50 a. Terms. Wilson & Dean, Elkhart, Kan.

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

PERFECT QUARTER 5 mi. Sublette for \$3000. Easy terms. Beard-Hall Land Co., Dodge City, Kan.

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

LYON COUNTY combined stock, dairy, grain, alfalfa farms are sure winners. Several good bargains. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

320 ACRES WHEAT LAND. 80 a. cult. 4 mi. Elkhart. \$25 a. Some good ranches. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kansas.

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.

320 ACRES WHEAT LAND, improved. Cult. Near Liberal. \$8000. Write for list. Brooks Land Co., Liberal, Kansas.

320 ACRES, 275 in wheat, 1/2 goes. 2 mi. town. \$40 acre. National Land Company, Liberal, Kan.

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

IMPROVED FARMS. 80 a. 1/2 mi. school, 2 mi. town; \$45 acre; \$1100 down, int. 5 1/2%. 320 acres, stock and grain farm, \$45 acre. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

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.

ALFALFA FARM. Fine river bottom, 80 in alfalfa, 3 miles town, near school; large buildings, one of best farms in State. \$16,000. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

1170 ACRES wheat and broom corn land, \$10 acre. 480 acre improved wheat farm, \$12.50 per acre. Good terms. Milliken & Turner, Dodge City, Kan.

DICKINSON COUNTY 160 a., all smooth. 70 a. in wheat, 1/2 goes. 30 acres grass. Improved. \$80 an acre. Splendid value. A. R. Pautz, Abilene, Kansas.

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 ACRES, IMPROVED, five miles of Scott City; 170 acres in wheat, one-half to the purchaser. \$25.00 per acre. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

WHEAT LAND, 320 acres, 5 miles town; 160 wheat, share with sale, for immediate sale; price \$6500. Time on \$2500 if desired. Shallow to water. Make a fine home. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

QUICK SALE: 2 SMOOTH QUARTERS: 130 a. to wheat, \$7200. 1/2 delivered. 150 a. to wheat, \$7600. 1/2 delivered. C. W. West, Spearville, Kansas.

80 ACRE IRRIGATED FARM, 4 miles north of Deerfield, Kan. All cultivated, small set improvements. Rich neighborhood. \$60 per acre. Easy terms. The John Landgraf Land Company, Garden City, Kan.

1920 ACRE RANCH, well located, in solid body; wells and wind mills; some fence. 800 acres level bottom, shallow water, all in grass; priced for quick sale \$12.50 per acre. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

SQUARE SECTION in Seward Co., Kansas. 480 a., productive farm land, bal. well grassed pasture. Price \$10,000. Terms can be arranged. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, 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; oil 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.

TEN QUARTERS level wheat land. Price \$15 acre. Will divide place. Owner wants good clear stock merchandise. Will put in little cash. J. M. Edmiston, Garden City, Kan.

320 A., imp. \$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.

1760 A. GOOD WHEAT LAND. 5 mi. Moscow; improved. \$33,000. 160 acres, 4 miles Moscow; level wheat land. \$3200. 320 a. improved. \$6600. Easy terms. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

320 A., LEVEL AS A FLOOR; extra good soil; no better in Kansas. No improvements. Price \$5,000; \$1700 cash, bal \$500 yearly 6%. Other tracts for sale; any size; come or write. R. E. Colburn, Satanta, Kan. (The fastest growing town in S. W. Kansas.)

1920 ACRES, LANE COUNTY. Highly improved; 750 a. cult. bottom land; living water. Good alfalfa land, timber. 1 1/4 mile town. \$25.00 per acre. Good terms. F. C. Watkins, Ness City, Kansas.

NORTHEAST KANSAS FARM BARGAIN. Choice 170 a. stock and grain farm, belongs to heirs. Anxious to sell. Splendid description, showing out 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.

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, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

910 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED

750 a. cult., 265 in wheat. 1/2 goes delivered. 160 a. pasture. 1 mile Liberal. \$3,000 in implements and stock, 1/2 300 a. growing crops all goes. \$50,000; 1/2 cash, terms to suit. Thompson & Stewart, Liberal, Kan.

A Bargain for Stock

A solid section of 640 acres unimproved, 100 acres bottom land, plenty shallow water, balance hilly, good grass; 8 miles town. Price only \$15 an acre. Terms, no trade. Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

A Fine Wheat Quarter

9 miles from railroad town, all tillable, unimproved, 65 a. under cult. Price \$4000. Will absolutely guarantee that 1/4 rent will pay 6% on the investment for 3 years. Cal. Loyd, WaKeeney, 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.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Cartledge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, 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.

Square Section Wheat Land Wichita Co., Kan., \$9 Per A.

Seven miles from railroad shipping point, 12 miles to county seat, abundance of water for stock purposes can be had by drilling. Good location for a ranch, an exceptional investment. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kan.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS WHEAT LANDS

Write for our big new list of choice investments. From \$8 to \$40 per acre. Have been established here the past 15 years and offer you only the best. L. L. Taylor & Co., Dodge City, Kan.

Fine Quarter Near Hugoton, Kansas

SACRIFICE SALE.

Good smooth quarter. Dark sandy loam. 11 miles from Hugoton, Kan. 2 1/4 miles from school. 50 acres in cult., no other improvements. Price only \$2200. Carry \$600 four years at 6%. A Real Bargain. Description Guaranteed. E. J. Thayer, Liberal, Kansas.

MISSOURI

500 ACRE RANCH, 35 cattle; all goes \$20 per acre. McCormick, Aurora, Mo.

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.

IF YOU WANT A FARM, large or small, improved or unimproved, write to Davis & Hemry, Richland, Pulaski Co., 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.

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.

OSARK 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.

\$20 Hogs—\$30 Corn—\$25 Land

What's the answer? More profit by owning land in West Central Missouri! 125 mi. south Kansas City (not Ozarks); rich soil, flowing water, blue grass, corn, wheat, clover, alfalfa; sample snaps: 80 a., 40 fenced, 3 r. house, good bldgs., price \$1600. Nice 35 a., 10 valley, 35 crop, fruit, house, barn, \$1800. Here is 180 a., 40 alfalfa land, 50 timothy and clover, good bldgs., fruit \$5400. Other farms up to 1,000 a. See for yourself; not cheap land but good land cheap; list farms free; township map Mo. or Kan. showing auto roads 20c postpaid; let's get acquainted. Lot, "The Land Man," 509 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ARKANSAS

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

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

100 ACRES, 80 cult. Orchard. No rocks. \$20 acre. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY, sell or trade land, houses, mdse., anywhere? Owners only. No commission. C. D. Haney, Bentonville, Ark.

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

CHEAP HOMES IN THE OZARKS.

Write for our land list. Pinkerton & Harbert, Green Forest, Ark.

80 A. 3 MI. R. 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.

61 ACRES most of which is in good state of cultivation. Fruit: apples, peaches, plums, cherries and strawberries. 5 room plastered house, good barn, chickens, three springs. 3 1/4 miles of Rogers. Price \$3750. Peck & Company, Rogers, Ark.

COLORADO

DEEDED LAND and relinquishments \$7 to \$17. Similar lands farm produces wheat 40 bu., beans, \$50. Write King Realty Company, Greeley, Colo.

COLORADO LANDS

I have a few of the best and cheapest farms and ranches in the three best counties of East Colorado. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, schools, people and opportunities. No trades. Cheapest best lands. Write for facts and references. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

OKLAHOMA

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

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

217 A., 3 MI. CITY, this county, 1500. 460 a. strictly 1st class, dry, black bottom land in cult. No overflow. Bal. pasture. Fair imp. \$30 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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, trails, dairying, poultry and prosperity. Write W. W. White, Clovis, N. M.

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.

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. Ticker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE; a well improved and nicely located Arkansas farm. J. M. Mason, Walnut, Kansas.

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

60 ACRES, IMPROVED; 4 mi. N. E. Stoaam 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.

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.

Cheap Manure from Wichita

Manure can be obtained from the Wichita stock yards for \$5 a car. The average weight is about 25 tons. The freight charge is \$10 a car for the first 50 miles, and 10 cents a ton additional for every 50 miles. This provides manure at a mighty low cost, and there should be a big demand this winter, with the high prices for crops and fertilizers.

Full information can be obtained from the Wichita Union Stock Yards of Wichita. Experience has shown that plenty of orders are always received from January 1 to April 1; it is desired especially to get farmers to take the output from now until January 1 and after April 1. It might be remarked in passing that 20 cents a ton, which is what the stock yards company gets at \$5 for a loaded 25-ton car, certainly is cheap enough.

Oats smut is so easily and cheaply controlled that there is no excuse for allowing it to reduce the oats yield as it does where given a free hand. And the man who is fighting it deserves and will insist upon the threshing outfit that visits his farm being reasonably free of it.

Most of the Wheat is Sown

Ellsworth County—A good rain September 25 put the ground in fine condition for wheat sowing. Some farmers have finished sowing; others are just getting a good start. Lots of corn fodder has been bound this year. Average yield of corn will be light, acreage large.—C. R. Blaylock, Sept. 29.

Hamilton County—No killing frost yet. There is an immense lot of feed and grain in the county notwithstanding the dry, hot weather last summer. Stock of all kinds is fat and in good condition to begin winter. Pastures are fine for winter grazing. Many horses and mules of all ages for sale. The country is overrun by large numbers of cattle buyers from Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and thousands of cattle are selling at good prices and being shipped from here. Melons are scarce and high. Calves \$30 to \$50; cows \$75 to \$100; steers \$50 to \$110; butter 40c; cream 45c; eggs 40c; hens 17c; corn \$2.25; hay \$12 to \$22; oats 90c; shorts \$2.70.—W. H. Brown, Sept. 29.

Trego County—A big rain September 15, also a good rain September 24 put the ground in fine condition. Wheat acreage will be only normal on account of the scarcity of help. Wheat is coming up quickly; looks healthy and strong. There is no corn to amount to anything—lots of smut. There will be feed enough but the hay crop is only fair. Pastures are good and stock is doing well. Country is badly demoralized in regard to help. Farmers can get none at all.—W. F. Cross, Sept. 24.

Mitchell County—Weather is fine—having good rains in the western part of the county. Wheat sowing is in progress, and the first sowing is coming up nicely. There are quite a number of new silos, and nearly all have been filled. Lots of fodder was cut and shocked. There were a few spots of frost the morning of September 27, but not enough to kill anything.—S. C. DePoy, Sept. 28.

Riley County—A good rain fell here September 25. Wheat seeding is finished. About the usual acreage was seeded—the early sowed looks very nice now. Silos are being filled. Corn is maturing and frost would not hurt much. Sorghum crops are being put up for feed. A lot of young calves and cattle will be corn fed this winter. All livestock is doing well. I am harvesting a fine crop of Sudan for seed.—P. O. Hawkinson, Sept. 29.

Harper County—Another week will see all wheat sown in this county. Some early sown is large enough for pasture now. Wild prairie pasture is the best in several years. Kafir and cane 100 per cent—corn a failure in this county. A good rain September 25 put wheat ground in condition for fall seeding. Some threshing is yet to be done. Labor is hard to get and wages are high. Prices for all articles for sale are high, also what food we buy is higher. The weather is ideal and there has been no frost up to this date. There will be an average amount of wheat sown in this county this fall.—H. E. Henderson, Sept. 29.

Sedgewick County—We had a nice rain September 27 which was badly needed. A good deal of wheat already has been seeded and the remainder will be put in as soon as the ground can be put in condition for sowing. There is lots of good corn but the kafir is not much good. Melons and apples never were finer. A few sales are being held and everything sells well except old horses. Looks as if the fall crop of pigs will be light. Silos are being filled and fodder cut. Farmers are holding their wheat.—J. R. Kelso, Sept. 29.

Sheridan County—The county was well soaked with recent heavy rains. Wheat seeding is being pushed to the limit. More wheat is being sown than was anticipated. First sowing is coming up. Seed wheat is selling from \$2.10 to \$2.35.—R. E. Patterson, Sept. 27.

Republic County—It still is dry as a bone. A light frost September 29 killed the corn and vegetation on the low land. Seventy-five per cent of the wheat is sown. Some are sowing and others are waiting for rains before doing so. A great deal of the corn has been cut for fodder. Butterfat 46c; hogs 18c.—E. L. Shepard, Sept. 29.

Kiowa County—We had a good rain the night of the 25th, which made plenty of moisture to start the wheat, and wheat drilling is in progress. Farmers are short of help because of the draft. The feed is ready to put up and cattle are demanding feed. Much of the wheat must be put in the corn with small one-horse drills. This is tedious and takes hands and plenty of drills, which perhaps will not be wanted again for 20 years. This is because such an unusual acreage of corn was put in this year. The corn crop was cut very short by the drought this year.—H. E. Stewart, Sept. 29.

Reeds County—Every drill in the county is doing full duty at present. While the rains of the last two weeks came too late to do the corn much good, they put the ground in excellent condition for seeding. Kafir and cane also are doing nicely, but there is danger of frost. Corn \$2.20; peaches \$2.35.—C. O. Thomas, Sept. 28.

Stevens County—Farmers are in a rush to get wheat planted and the rush will continue for 10 days. Stevens county solved the seed wheat problem so that any farmer who wants to sow wheat can get the seed. Some farmers are putting in from 400 to 600 acres. The early sown wheat is up and covering the ground. No fly out here. So much wet weather is making maize and kafir grow instead of ripen. Much of this was planted late and will need a late fall to mature. Grass in pastures is excellent and cattle are doing well.—Monroe Traver, Sept. 22.

Wichita County—Farmers are busy putting up feed. There seems to be plenty of feed. Some farmers have been drilling. Wheat is up and looks well for some time. Some cattle are being shipped out. Grains of all kinds are scarce. We have had several good rains. Potatoes \$2; butter 40c; cream 43c; flour \$3.25; apples \$1.25; peaches \$2.—Edwin White, Sept. 29.

Clay County—A little rain has started everyone who was waiting for rain to drilling wheat. The acreage will be light. Lots of corn fields will have almost no corn in them, while late planted corn generally will give a good yield. Milk cows are very high at present. Lots of small pieces of Sudan grass promise fine.—H. H. Wright, Sept. 29.

Ford County—Weather is warm again. We had a 1/4 inch rain this week but more rain is needed for the wheat. Seeding is progressing nicely and the early sown is up a good stand. Farmers are putting up feed and some are beginning to feed their stock dry feed. No frost yet.—John Zurbuchen, Sept. 29.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Combination Sales.

Oct. 9-12—F. S. Klrk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.
Oct. 12—Tom Mercer, Clements, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Dec. 14—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 16—Neb. Holstein Breeders, So. Omaha.
Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 22—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 23—D. H. Stiles, Garnett, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 30—E. C. Rodwell, Cambridge, Neb.
Nov. 19—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 23—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kan.
Dec. 20—Blackwood & Wilkinson, Edison, Neb. Sale at Oxford, Neb.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Nov. 2—W. L. Hunter, Lincoln, Neb. (sale at fair grounds).
Nov. 26—Pearson Bros., Tecumseh, Neb.
Dec. 12—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle.

Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Nov. 8—Nebraska Aberdeen breeders, Grand Island, Neb. D. K. Robertson, Madison, Neb., Mgr.

Shorthorn Cattle.

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

Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 12—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 25—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.

Oct. 26—Breeders' combination sale, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 30—L. H. Humes and Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan. Sale at Beloit, Kan.

Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabatha, 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. 22—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. 26—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 4—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 5—R. Wide & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabatha, Kan.

Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 19—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Wichita, 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 Asso., Geo. W. Ela, Sec'y. Sale at Valley Falls.
Oct. 26—Breeders' combination sale, Beatrice, Neb.

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.
Oct. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

Oct. 20—Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. (Spot Polled).
Oct. 24—W. Sutton, Oak Hill, Kan. (Spot Polled).

Oct. 24—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Oct. 26—Breeders' combination sale, Beatrice, Neb.
Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.

Nov. 1—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.
Nov. 1—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.
Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Nov. 6—J. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan.
Nov. 6—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Nov. 7—H. B. Myers, Richards, Mo.
Nov. 9—J. R. Young, 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 Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb.

Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9—John Nalpen, Alexandria, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 9—J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.
Feb. 21—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 25—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
March 1—Beall & Wissell, Roca, Neb.
March 2—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., was back at the Oklahoma State Fair this year with a stronger and better Shorthorn show than ever before. The two coveted prizes, grand champion bull and female, were both awarded to his herd and the splendid array of show type young things gives ample evidence that he will surely make trouble for all comers in the future.—Advertisement.

Try Hampshire Hogs.

Scudder Brothers, Doniphan, Neb., made the fair at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City with a splendid showing of Hampshire swine. The lion's share of ribbons were awarded to this herd. They have one of the largest Hampshire herds in the entire country. If you want nicely belted, registered Hampshires that are cholera immune, the kind that farrow and raise large litters, look up their advertising in this issue and give them your order. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Reed's Quality Durocs.

J. A. Reed & Sons of Lyons, Kan., are making special prices on spring boars representing in breeding such champions as Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder, Golden Model and Critic. These pigs will weigh from 100 to 180 pounds and are big, stretchy, easy-feeding fellows. They are out of litters of from nine to 15 and were sired by boars that weigh from 600 to 900 pounds. Their dams will weigh from 500 to 650 pounds. This firm has an enviable reputation for sending out stock that pleases their customers. If you want good Duroc Jerseys write them at once and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

In this issue A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan., start their advertisement in which they offer 25 Duroc Jersey boars of March and April farrow. They are of Golden Model and Orion Cherry King Jr. breeding and are big, nice, well grown boars that will please anyone. Write them for prices at once and they will make prices that will enable them to do so.—Advertisement.

Seven young Shorthorn bulls ranging in age from 7 to 14 months, are offered by Theo. Olson & Sons of Leonardville, Kan. These calves are sired by a son of Barmpton Knight, and they are out of Scotch and Scotch topped cows. This firm also offers a few females. If you are interested in good young Shorthorn bulls visit this firm and write at once for prices and particulars. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan., starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He offers spring Poland China boars by the great breeding boar, Giant Ulian, the sire of the world champion gilt of 1916. He makes special prices for 10 days because he desires to close them out without the expense of a public sale. There is no better breeding than you will find in these boars and you can buy them worth the money if you act at once. Address H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kan.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the big Kansas Hampshire association sale at Valley Falls, Friday, October 12, which is next Friday. Sixty head of good ones go in this sale. A big breeders' dinner will be served at noon and a good time will be had in addition to the opportunity to buy good Hampshires. George W. Ela, the popular secretary of the Kansas association, is in charge and you can get any information you desire by writing him, including the handsome catalog of the sale. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write. Valley Falls is reached conveniently via Topeka or Atchison.—Advertisement.

Polled Durham breeders' attention is called to the advertisement of W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan., in the Shorthorn section this week in which he offers his herd bull this week in which he offers his herd bull Scotch Marshall for sale. This bull weighs a ton, is red and 4 years old in January. He is sold because Mr. Prewett has recently bought from Achenbach Brothers the great bull Meadow Sultan and does not need him longer. All the helpers by him are reserved and his cows and heifers not related are bred to him. He will be sold very reasonably or he will trade him for Shorthorn cows or heifers. He is a 100 per cent Polled breeder. By mistake the advertisement appeared in the Red Polled section last week.—Advertisement.

Duroc Jersey Spring Boars.

J. Rahe & Sons, Winkler, Riley county, Kansas, breeders of Poland Chinas, start their advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They offer March and April boars sired by their Big Bob's Model and out of big type sows, at attractive prices to move them. They will not hold a boar sale this fall. I visited the Rahe herd in June and found the herd in most excellent condition. They are breeding the strictly big type and are good caretakers. These boars will not be found fat but will be in prime condition to do the purchaser good. The Rahe's are reliable men to deal with and your purchase if you give them an order for a big type March or April boar. Write them at once for prices which will be found reasonable.—Advertisement.

Big Duroc Jersey Boars.

E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan., starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is a well known breeder of Duroc Jerseys and owns one of the best herds of Central Kansas. At the head of this herd is Kansas Chief 215981, one of the best large type Duroc Jerseys in the West. He is a grandson of Cherry Chief. The 35 spring boars Mr. Flanagan is offering at private sale were sired by him and they are out of big, smooth sows that would be a credit to any herd in

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

Immune Big Type Poland Chinas.

Guaranteed in every way. 75 extra good spring pigs, boars and gilts, no relation; a few good fall gilts bred for September farrow and a few good fall boars. Best of big type breeding. Prices right. ED. SNEYDY, HUME, MISSOURI

Big Type Spotted Polands

25 March boars and gilts for sale. 75 baby pig bargains. Pedigree with every pig. Write today. Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley Co.)

Fairview Poland Chinas

Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley are the sires of the 85 topsy 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 Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77326. I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

Immuned Spotted Poland China Hogs

Select March pigs weighing 150 lbs. boar or sow, \$35 each; \$70 per pair. Select 125 lb. April pigs, boar or sow, \$30 each, \$60 per pair. Select 100 lb. April pigs boar or sow, \$25 each, \$50 per pair. Write for description. E. C. BERRY, HARRIS, MISSOURI

Poland China Herd Boars

Two boars, one a yearling, the other a two-year old; both by Hadley H. by King Mastiff and out of an Expansion bred dam. They weigh right at 750 and 900 pounds. Priced far below their value.

Geo. Haas, Lyons, Kansas

Sheridan's Prolific Polands

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

Big Type Spotted Polands

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

Money-Making Polands

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

Courtland Herd Poland Chinas

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

Old Original Spotted Polands

A few good spring boars for sale. 50 baby pigs in pairs and trios not related. Write for prices at once.
Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley county).

Big Husky Poland Boars

25 tall and spring boars, the best big type breeding. They are sired by King Orphan and Guy's Buster, out of sows by Big Jumbo, Nemo Prince and Hadley Boy. Prices reasonable. Ross A. Coffman, Overbrook, Kan.

MYERSDALE FARM POLANDS

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

SAPPHIRE HOGS.

SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS
The farmers hog. Baby pigs in pairs and trios. Illustrated booklet free.—L. E. Johnson, Waldron, Kan.

MULEFOOT HOGS.

Knox Knoll Mulefoots
Last call; only 15 choice gilts left at \$25 each. A few boars non-related. No more for delivery until Nov. 15. For catalog address. S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

GUARANTEED

Mite Proof for a Year Paint the inside of Chicken or Hog House with CARBOLEE. Is a Wood Preservative, Germicide and Disinfectant. We want to serve the "Kickers." Those who are not afraid to "Holler" if dissatisfied. USE IT NOW. Five gallons \$5.
Santonio Company, 19 So. 21st St., Council Bluffs, Ia.

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

Wonderful Plant Free

The Resurrection Plant changes from lifeless inactivity to lovely fern upon being placed in water. It will resurrect in this way any number of times. This beautiful plant sent free if you send us only two 3-month subscriptions to the Household Magazine at 10 cents each. The magazine contains from 20 to 32 pages monthly of stories and special departments of interest to all. Address: HOUSEHOLD, Dept. RP-30, Topeka, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Big Type Quality Polands

For Sale, boars of March and April farrow that are bred and fed right. Sired by Big Bob's Model and out of our big herd sows. Big husky fellows, the kind that make good. J. RAHE & SONS, WINKLER, KANSAS.

Missouri's Best Polands

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

Joe Young RICHARDS, MISSOURI Joe Sheehy

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 BONED POLANDS

27 big, husky spring pigs; 10 boars and 17 gilts by Expansive Again and Black Big Bone. I will price these pigs very cheap. Write at once.

John Coleman, Denison, Kan.

Phil Dawson's Giant Expansion Poland China Herd

The home of champions of Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs 1917. Big, strong boars ready to ship. Herd boar prospects a specialty. The best of my judgment at your service. Bred sows and gilts in season.

PHIL DAWSON, ENDICOTT, NEB.

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.

GIANT UHLAN

Sired the World Champion gilt of 1916.

Choice Spring Boars and Gilts

sired by him. Dam's grandmother, Molles Jones 6th. Special price for 10 days.

H. T. HAYMAN, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

Blough's Big Polands

March boars and gilts offered sired by Our Big Knox and out of herd sows not equalled in many herds. No public sales but fair prices at private sale and satisfaction guaranteed.

John Blough, Americus, Kan.

HILL & KING, Topeka, Kan.

R. D. 28. PHONE 8104-F5

Special Herd Boar Offer:

The yearling, prize winning boar at the Topeka state fair, Silver King, by Silver King, by A King. Weighs about 500 pounds. Very choice but we can't use him.

We also offer 8 choice spring boars and 8 fine fall gilts, either bred to order or open. Very special prices for 30 days. Address as above.

Elmo Valley Polands

PRIVATE SALE

20 big February and March Boars. 15 early May Boars. 30 May gilts. 75 baby pigs sold in pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig and I will hold and vaccinate before shipping. No better big type blood lines in the country. Save money by buying this fall from an immune herd.

Big bred sow sale February 1.

J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

(Dickinson County)

the state. Mr. Flanagan desires to move them fast and if you want a boar you better write at once as he is willing to make close prices to move them now. They are nice big fellows with the best of breeding and have been fed and handled right. All of the herd immune. Look up his advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Prize Winning Duroc Boars.

Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan., well known Duroc Jersey breeders, were important winners at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Kan., this season. Elk Col., the big half ton boar, won easily in a big class of aged boars, first and reserve champion. He and his get won 15 ribbons. Two of his sons, Elk Col. 2d and Royal Col., won second in their respective classes which were big classes. These two boars are for sale. They are out of sows by Royal Climax, pronounced by Howell Brothers the best herd boar they ever owned, except Elk Col. He was an American Royal winner in 1913. Write at once if interested in either of these boars. They also offer 25 March and April boars, 15 of them by Elk Col. They have culled closely and these 25 boars are exceptionally choice. They are reserving their gilts for their annual bred sow sale February 20. Write them today.—Advertisement.

Hill & King's Polands.

Hill & King, Topeka, Kan., are well known breeders of Poland Chinas. When they buy they buy only such animals as will strengthen their herd and buy on merit. They are regular exhibitors at the big free fair at Topeka and sell at private sale all of their best surplus and the rest is fed out. This season they have a very special offer to make in the yearling boar, Silver King, by Silver King, by A King. His dam was Faultless Lady, by Big X. L. by Big Ex. They cannot use him and for that reason he is for sale. He will weigh about 500 and is in the money this season at the fair at Topeka. He is a good buy for someone needing that kind of a boar. They also offer eight spring boars and they are good ones; also eight fall yearling gilts, either open or bred to your order. But you must act quick as they want to know what they are going to do. The gilts would be sold right and you can put them in your bred sow sale and double your money and then some. The spring boars are good and will be priced right. They are 2 miles out of Topeka. Address them at Topeka, Rural Route 28. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Bazant's Spotted Polands.

R. J. Bazant, Narka, Republic county, Kansas, the well known breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas, is starting his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He raises more Spotted Poland Chinas than any other breeder in the state and is building a big, modern hog house at an outlay of more than \$3,000 which will be finished November 1. It will house 50 brood sows, is equipped with vats for swill which will be warmed by steam and it is just about as modern and up to date as it is possible to make a hog house. Mr. Bazant has been in the hog business in a big way for years and is convinced without a doubt that the big, easy feeding, big litter Spotted Poland China is the profitable hog for the farmer. He is also a big cattle feeder. Each year he culls closely and offers for sale for breeding purposes only the tops and the rest goes to the feeding lots where they are sure to make money. He is offering 25 boars and 25 gilts, spring farrow, that are the actual tops of last spring's crop. Also special baby pig bargains in pairs and trios and young herds. Write him at once and you will find his prices reasonable for the very best. For 30 days he offers to record free everything bought of him.—Advertisement.

Spotted Poland Dispersion Sale.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of J. W. Sutton's big Spotted Poland China dispersion sale at Oak Hill, Kan., Wednesday, October 24. The sale is made necessary because Mr. Sutton is changing locations. Fifty head of registered Spotted Poland Chinas go in the sale which is the entire herd. There will be 15 spring boars and a like number of gilts of the same age. All are by a big massive boar and out of six tried sows, none of them over 3 years old and as good as you will see in any herd anywhere. There will be 25 fall pigs in the sale that are as fine as they can possibly be. Everything is well spotted and it is sure to be a place of real bargains for breeders and farmers looking for the best. It is a new herd just nicely started and Mr. Sutton realizes that they will not bring their real worth. He is also selling 10 high grade Shorthorn and Polled Durham milk cows. These cows are choice and all will be fresh by January 1 and some of them are fresh now. All bred to a registered Polled Durham bull. Bids can be sent to J. W. Sutton of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in care of J. W. Sutton, Oak Hill, Kan. Oak Hill is in Clay county on the Superior branch of the Santa Fe. Free conveyance will be furnished from the Commercial Hotel, Clay Center, Kan. Write for catalog today.—Advertisement.

Two Poland China Sales.

Important to all breeders of Poland Chinas in Kansas are the big two days' sales of J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., and A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan. These sales are only seven miles apart and will be held Thursday and Friday, October 18 and 19. One hundred head will be sold. Mr. Griffiths, who sells on Thursday, will sell 30 spring boars, big, husky fellows and 15 gilts which are their sisters and the very kind he always reserves for his bred sow sales. He is also selling five sows with their second litters with them. He is not going to hold a bred sow sale and the best go in the sale. Most of the spring boars and gilts are by King of Kansas, the famous sire that has sired so many good herd boars in use over the state. The rest are by Long Jumbo Jr. and Jumbo Wonder. Mr. Swingle sells at his farm joining Leonardville the day following. It is only seven miles from Mr. Griffiths's farm to Leonardville and everybody will be taken from the Griffiths sale Thursday night to Leonardville, where they will be entertained until after Mr. Swingle's sale, free. Mr. Swingle is selling 33 gilts and 17 boars of early spring farrow and they are indeed a fine lot. They are by the great breeding boars Gritter's Surprise and Jumbo. There is a nice litter by a herd boar, popular in the John Miller herd in Iowa. This litter will be sold. Six are gilts and one boar. Both the herds are immune and have been handled carefully and with the future usefulness of the boars and young sows always in mind. It is a real opportunity for the man who wants a boar and likewise for the breeder who needs a few gilts to breed this fall either for his winter

Pony For Sale

A beautiful 600-lb. white and black, very fast and thoroughly broke to ride and drive. A perfect animal, 8 years old. Buggy, harness and saddle if desired. Price \$125.00.

W. A. McKeever, Lawrence, Ks.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc-Jersey Pigs

CHESTER McWILSON, RICE, KANSAS

40 DUROC-JERSEY BOARS

Cholera immunized; of rare breeding and excellent individuality. Sired by Gold Medal 176231, R. L's Model Chief 10587, Taylor's Model Chief 126455. Order yours now. Our prices are reasonable.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

20 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimson Wonder IV, and out of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Priced for quick sale. All immunized and guaranteed. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

Anderson's Durocs

Royal Grand Wonder, 1st prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson State Fair 1917 at head of herd. Spring boars ready for service, including grandsons of Cherry Chief. Satisfaction guaranteed.

B. R. Anderson, Route 7, McPherson, Kan.

Pure Bred Duroc Boars

Sired by Col. Tatarax and out of Crimson Defender and Buddy 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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS

Choice spring pigs, either sex, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, 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

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.

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 Illustrator 2nd. Jr., for Sept. farrow. Spring boars sired by Crimson Wonder Again Jr., G. M. Crimson Wonder, Illustrator 2nd. Jr., and Critic D. Everything immunized. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Immune Duroc Boars

On Approval Pedigreed Duroc Boars with size, length and bone; immune and guaranteed bred. Shipped to you before you pay for them.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX 8, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

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.

300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300

We have for sale an extra nice lot of 40 coming yearling rams, price \$25. 35 coming two-year-old rams \$30. 100 extra large ewe lambs \$25. 125 good aged ewes, no old ones \$35. We crate and pay express to your station on all sheep. They are all registered, large and well woolled. Send draft for what you want.

Reference, Harveyville State Bank. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

BISHOP BROS. PERCHERONS

63 High Class Stallions

Six, from two to five years old; 33 coming 3-year-olds; 24 coming 2-year-olds. For bone, weight, conformation and quality they are as good as can be found. If you are looking for a good one and at the right price come and see what we have. They are grown in out door lots and will make good.

BISHOP BROS., BOX M, TOWANDA, 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

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

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

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

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed immune. March boars and gilts weighing 150 to 175 pounds. Price \$35 to \$40, for choice stock. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas

BOAR SPECIAL

25 March and April boars Golden Model and Orion Cherry King Jr. breeding. Choice breeding and choice individuals. Prices that will move them right away. A. L. WYLLIE & SON, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS

Service boars from 700-pound show sows at a bargain. Choice weaned pigs both sex, all registered. Pigs will be prepaid to your depot.

JAMES L. TAYLOR
OLEAN, Miller County, MO.

Grandview Herd Durocs

125 springs to select from. Sired by many leading boars of the breed. Many by our great line bred KING THE COL. boar, COL. SENSATION.

Farley & Harley, Aurora, Neb.

Durocs of Size and Quality

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Special prices on spring boars, from Champions Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder, Golden Model and Critic breeding.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Elk Colonel 178025

Was 1st in aged boar class and reserve champion at Hutchinson this season. He and his get won 15 ribbons.

For Sale: Two of his sons, Elk Col. 2nd, 18 months old, and Royal Col. 12 months old, both winners of 2nd place in strong classes at Hutchinson this season.

Also 25 extra March and April boars for sale. 15 by Elk Col.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.
(MARSHALL COUNTY)

Big Type Duroc Boars

(Immune)

Home of Kansas Chief

35 spring boars by this largest, smoothest 18 months old boar in the state. I can ship you a fine boar at farmers prices. Write quick for bargains.

E. P. Flanigan, Chapman, Kansas

Shropshire Rams

2 extra good ones, the large kind, heavy shearers. Priced right. L. B. BOYD, LARNED, KANSAS

Shropshire Rams

Early spring rams, registered and by an imported sire. COLEMAN & CRUM, DANVILLE, KANSAS

Sheep

Registered Shropshire and Registered Hampshire Rams From imported stock. Ewes all sold.

F. B. CORNELL, Nickerson, Kansas

300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300

We have for sale an extra nice lot of 40 coming yearling rams, price \$25. 35 coming two-year-old rams \$30. 100 extra large ewe lambs \$25. 125 good aged ewes, no old ones \$35. We crate and pay express to your station on all sheep. They are all registered, large and well woolled. Send draft for what you want.

Reference, Harveyville State Bank. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS



CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.
Chester Whites Spring pigs ready to ship. Write for catalog.
White Eagle Farm, Woodland, Missouri
CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

50 Pure Bred O. I. C. Pigs Sows and boars \$10 each.
HARRY HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

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

Progressive Chester White Herd
 Write for prices and show record.
COLEMAN & CRUM, DANVILLE, KANSAS

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

O. I. C. and Chester White
 Gallaway Bob, sired by Gallaway Ed, Mo. State Fair Grand Champion 1916, and Archie 2nd, by Scotches Archie, first in class Mo. State Fair, 1916, at the head of herd. All ages for sale. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular and photos. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS
 40 March boars for sale. All gilts reserved for bred sow sale in February. Special prices to move boars.
ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

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

Hampshire Febr. Boars
 Five good ones sired by Hillwood Jack. Farmers prices. Write today. Geo. W. Peterson, Leonardville, Kan., Riley Co.

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

DROUTH PRICES ON SPRING BOARS—Good Ones
 90 August and September pigs in pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig. Herd immune.
GEO. A. HAMMOND, Smith Center, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE—Quality—Breeding
 Bred gilts and spring pigs either sex. Herd headed by son of the \$800 Paulsen's Model. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood. 1677, Pat Maloy 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.

500—HAMPSHIRE—500
 All registered, all immune. The easy-keeping, quick-maturing kind. Nicely belted; large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in the world. Inspection invited or write today.
SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Scotch Marshall 428309 X12150
 Is four years old in January, a beautiful red, weighs a ton and a splendid breeder. I am keeping all his heifers and all my cows and heifers not related are bred to him. A bargain in this Polled bull of real merit. Would trade him for Shorthorn cows or heifers.
W. A. PREWETT, ASHERVILLE, KAN.
 (Mitchell County)

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.

The Shorthorn Is The Breed FOR YOU
 Shorthorn steers are repeatedly and consistently topping the leading markets. Shorthorn cows are making milk records up to 17,000 pounds in one year. A Minnesota cow has exceeded this record, making the highest score in a contest with 700 cows, all dairy breeds competing.
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.
 13 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Crystal Springs Farm SHORTHORNS
 We offer 7 young bulls from 7 to 14 months old, by a son of Barnston Knight 148795, and out of Scotch and Scotch topped cows. Also a few females for sale. Visitors always welcome. Write for description and prices.
THEO. OLSON & SONS
LEONARDVILLE, (Riley Co.) KANSAS

sale or for his own herd. These gilts, 48 in all, will be sure to sell for half or even less than what they will sell for in February. You can buy boars and gilts not related and the offerings are both above the average sales to be held this season. The breeding is of the best and most popular blood lines and as individuals they are right in every way. Write for the catalog which contains both sale offerings and address either J. L. Griffiths, Riley, or A. J. Swingle, Leonardville. Instructions to buy in either sale may be sent to J. W. Johnson, of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, who will attend both sales. Such letters should be addressed to Mr. Johnson in care of either party.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa
 BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Many of our readers will recognize the likeness of F. C. Crocker of Filley, Neb., which appears in connection with his card advertisement, starting in the Duroc Jersey column of this issue. Mr. Crocker has advertised his hogs in this paper for a number of years and has sold many hogs to our readers. His present offering includes boars with size and quality that are cholera immune. Of course, he guarantees his stock and furnishes a pedigree with every pig. Note his advertisement in this issue and if interested, write him at once mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Attend This Poland China Sale.
 Readers of this paper should be interested in the Poland China sale to be held at Tecumseh, Neb., Tuesday, October 23. George Brown, the breeder that is making this sale, has for years been recognized as one of the best breeders of big, smooth Poland in his state. On the above date he sells 45 head of first class young boars and gilts, all of March farrow and all sired by his herd boar Big Hero, a boar bred in Iowa and descended from the great Chief Price family. The offering of pigs is very uniform and well grown. They are all from big, mature dams that come from the best strains, among them daughters of Big Bob Wonder, Big Bone and other boars of like breeding and reputation. Mr. Brown is not an extensive advertiser and his hogs sell at moderate prices. For full information about the offering write at once for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Forty Great Boars.
 John C. Simon, the young Humboldt Duroc breeder that fitted and won first in class this year at Nebraska State Fair on King's Wonder, in a class of 38, announces a big boar sale for October 20. Mr. Simon attended leading bred sow sales held in the corn belt last winter and few young breeders of Nebraska have in recent years topped so many of the best sales. Boars raised from these great sows and sired by great boars make up his sale offering. The best breeders can find boars here good enough to interest them. They were sired by Big Gano, Great Wonder Again, Sensation Wonder 3d, Col. Uneda, The King, Deets' Illustration 2d and others just as good. The dams of these boars are equal in merit as individuals and just as well bred. The catalog gives all information. Write for it at once and mention this paper. If unable to attend sale send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Simon's care, at Humboldt, Neb.—Advertisement.

Steele's Duroc Boar Sale.
 Robert E. Steele, the big Duroc Jersey breeder at Falls City, Neb., announces a sale of 47 immune boars for October 19. The sale will be held in the Union sale pavilion, in Falls City. Of the number to be sold five are big, smooth fall boars sired by Disturber of Idlewild and out of sows that have been bought from the best breeders. Mr. Steele is also putting in as a special attraction the yearling boar King's Col. 31st, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar King's Col. Nineteen very choice spring boars are by Mr. Steele's outstanding herd boar, Sensation Wonder 3d. This boar comes from one of the best Duroc families now in existence and is a full brother to Dave Boesiger's junior champion boar, Kern's Sensation. He is also a litter brother to the \$2500 boar, Sensation Wonder 3d, grand champion of Iowa this year. Mr. Steele's offering represents a big variety of breeding. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Either attend or send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Steele's care at Falls City, Neb.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri
 BY C. H. HAY.

J. R. Young of Richards, Mo., was one of the prominent Poland China exhibitors at Sedalia. A check-up of his winnings shows to his credit first on young herd bred by exhibitor, second on young herd, second on get of sire, first on produce of dam, second and fifth on junior sow, fourth and seventh on senior boar pig, fourth and sixth on junior boar pig. Practically all these prize winners and about 40 more of the same kind will be sold at auction at the Young farms November 9. Watch for display ad and write for catalog.—Advertisement.

TESTIMONIAL.
 Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—Our advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze has been entirely satisfactory covering a period of years. While we have had a great many inquiries, the principal result has been in furnishing actual buyers for our imported and home-bred stallions. Our largest sales have been made in Kansas and we find each year our business in Kansas is growing. As many of our Kansas buyers make reference to Farmers Mail and Breeze, we naturally conclude that your publication exerts a wide influence among the class of stockmen with whom we deal. Very truly yours,
WOODS BROS. COMPANY,
 Breeders of Percherons, Shires and Belgians.

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.
 Gentlemen—Inclosed please find my check for my last month's advertising. As I said in my last letter, let the good work go on for another year as I did fairly well on the first year. Yours very truly,
W. J. WALLACE,
 Leslie, Ark., Sept. 3, 1917.

Lookabaugh's Second Letter

Dear Friends:

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

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

Our Beginners' Department is proving a success and a benefit to all parties concerned, to the breed in general and to you who are starting, and thus is of valuable lasting benefit to all of us in the future. We think more of our reputation than we do of our entire herd of cattle and we certainly are enjoying being asked questions by our customers and those who are becoming interested in Shorthorns. We want you to write us and let us know if there is anything you want to understand better, then we can tell you, or if there is any small herd without putting a large sum of money into the business, but I believe we can show them how to make it, and by helping each other we help ourselves. By placing more and better Shorthorns in the Southwest we help every man who is a citizen of the Southwest.

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

Yours for more and better Shorthorns.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH,
WATONGA, OKLAHOMA.

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

SHORTHORN BULLS
 Five good Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls 12 to 16 months old. Red and roan. Cheap for quick sale.
R. M. DONHAM & SONS, Morse, Johnson Co., 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

Woodland Ranch
 Breeders of
Shorthorns—Polled Durhams
 15 bulls for sale. 7 of serviceable ages now. Write for full particulars.
ELLIOTT & LOWER,
Courtland Kan. (Republic County.)

CLOVERLEAF FARM SHORTHORNS
 12 bulls, pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Five, from 8 to 12 months old, and seven spring calves. Breeding and individual merit that means something. Write for prices and descriptions, today, if you want first choice.
G. F. HART, Summertield, Marshall Co., Kansas

Stunkel's Shorthorns
SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED
 Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond. 15 bulls 16 to 24 months old, reds and roans, 16 Scotch-topped cows and heifers, from two years to mature cows, with calves at side or showing in calf, Victor Orange and Star Goods blood.
 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

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. R.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

West Branch Herefords



Because heifers of his get are of breeding age, I offer my fine, blocky Double Standard Polled Hereford Bull, Polled Baxter (4747) 463855; three and a half years old.

I also offer two horned bulls 15 months old—Fortune Anxiety 637499 and Anxiety Brummel 637488, and some nice Polled and dehorned cows.

J. H. Goertzen, Hillsboro, Kansas

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords

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



Registered Herefords

Ten big, thick fleshed cows 2 to 5 yrs. Seven well grown bulls 7 to 14 mos. All priced to sell.

Fred O. Peterson, R. R. 5, Lawrence, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

HIGH GRADE GUERNSEYS HEIFERS AND BULL CALVES, Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Lale Burger, Wellington, Kan. 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.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

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



Bonny Blacks

5 bulls from 6 to 14 months. 15 heifers from 6 to 16 months. All by Roland L. 187220. Also a few cows. Nothing better offered this season.
Cherryvale Angus Farm, (two miles out)
J. W. Taylor, Clay Center, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard Polled Durham Bull, Sultan at the head of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale

100 Registered
Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride
1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs.
Hemis herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1200 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Mallory & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Cattle Excellent Breeding. Percy Lill, Mount Hope, Kansas

Registered Jerseys cows, heifers and calves. Good breeding, good individuals. Must reduce the herd. Prices reasonable. C. F. Fluette, R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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.

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.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Always A. R. O. bull calves, better than the common run. Just now a few females to make the herd fit the stables.—H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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.

TREDICO HERD

Registered Holsteins.
Large, Strong and Healthy.
First class records and type.
GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

High Grade Holstein and Guernsey Cows

and large two-year-old heifers due soon. In good flesh and well bred. Cows \$100 to \$150; heifers \$90 to \$125. Heifer calves \$20 crated. BOCK'S DAIRY, Route 9, Wichita, Kansas.

35 Holstein Cows

10 registered, 25 high grade; 3 to 9 years old, bred to registered bull whose 3 nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days. Registered cows \$175; grades, \$100 to \$125. 7 young registered bulls at \$75 to \$150.
CHAS. V. SASS, 1013 N. 5th, Kansas City, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I have for sale 30 head of high grade Holstein heifers, some good milk cows, one registered Holstein bull and one registered Jersey bull.
R. C. Roseboom, 405 S. Main, El Dorado, Kan.

60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale

Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Kordyke Pontiac Arts, and King Walker. Most of the heifers are out of A.R.O. dams and the majority of our cows have A.R.O. records. They are priced right. Also a few young bulls out of A.R.O. dams.
Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.

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.

Holstein Heifers For Sale

One hundred and fifty high grade Holstein heifers. We bought them in Wisconsin: We summered them in Kansas on a blue stem pasture; we bred them to registered bulls. They will soon be ready to begin giving milk and making money.
MARTIN BROS., MARION, KANSAS

Oakwood Stock Farm Holsteins

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,

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kansas

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 \$30 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.

We Guarantee Them to Be as Represented

ESHELMAN'S HOLSTEINS

We have more springing heifers in our pastures than our barns will accommodate this winter. This is an exceptional bunch of high grade heifers. Many of them will freshen in from thirty to sixty days, others later in the fall. Many of them weigh over one thousand pounds, being practically cows in size, and are from high producing stock.

You can buy your choice from our herd and as many as you want. Special prices in car load lots.

We can also furnish you A. R. O. bulls. The delivering facilities here are ideal as shipment can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe.

Address all communications to A. L. ESHELMAN or see C. L. ESHELMAN on River Lawn Farm, one mile south of Court House.

A. L. ESHELMAN
ABILENE, KANSAS

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.

Record Holsteins For Sale

We have grade cows with records, 350 to 400 pounds of butter in 10 months, that we will sell. 100 head of large, well marked, Dairy type heifers, due to freshen soon, all high grade. 50 head of young cows, some fresh, others heavy springers. Some choice young bulls ready for service. 40 head of purebred heifers and cows to freshen this fall. We can ship via Rock Island, Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Canary Paul Fobes Homestead

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

Stubbs Farm, Mark Abilgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Maurer's Holstein Farm

is offering a choice selection

of everything in pure-bred Holsteins, of all ages, and with the best of breeding. Also grade cows and heifers of the best class. Buy your next bull calf or service bull from us. For further particulars wire, phone or write T. R. MAURER & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Thirty Pound Breeding

There will be three young bulls from dams with A. R. O. records above 30 lbs. Besides several young daughters of 30-lb. sires and about thirty cows that are bred to 30-lb. bulls.

70 Head of Quality Holsteins

All are guaranteed Breeders and free from tuberculosis. One of the big features of this sale is a yearling bull whose dam and sire's dam average 35.04 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Get some of this high record stock that will pay you big interest on your investment as milk producers besides giving you a quality herd in their offspring.

THE CONSIGNORS ARE

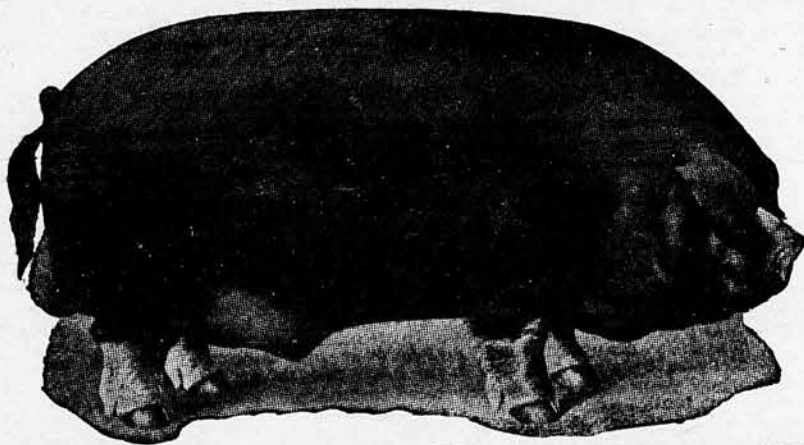
University of Nebraska.....Lincoln	J. F. Bunte.....Cornland
The Indian School.....Genoa	B. B. Davis.....Omaha
S. B. Davis, Superintendent	Nelson Bros.....Stromsburg
D. E. C. Brown.....Fullerton	W. M. Condon.....Humphrey
LeRoy Ball.....Albion	Little & Little.....Clarks
W. J. Jenkinson.....Monroe	C. J. Furry.....Franklin
D. M. Hildebrand.....Seward	Dwight Williams.....Omaha

Write for catalog.

Dwight Williams, Sales Mgr., 103 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Brown's Big Polands At Auction

Tecumseh, Neb., Tues., Oct. 23
Sale Under Cover



45 Head, The Tops of This Year's Crop—45

25 Boars, 20 Gilts, all of March farrow and all sired by my herd boar.

Big Hero, an Iowa bred boar, carrying the blood of the Chief Price family. The dams of the offering are mature sows sired by **Big Bob Wonder**, **G. A. Wonder**, **Big Bone 2nd**, and other big sires. My Polands combine size with great feeding quality. Write now for catalog and if you are unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Tecumseh, Neb. Parties from a distance stop at either hotel.

Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Nebraska

Auctioneers—Col. W. M. Putman, Col. Herman Ernst.
Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

DISPERSION SALE

**Percheron Stallions and Mares, Jacks
and Jennets, Hereford Cattle and
Large Type Polands**

At Alfalfa Valley Stock Farm, 11 miles south of
Clements, Kan., Friday, Oct. 12, 1917

FIVE PERCHERONS—All registered in the Percheron Society of America. One mature herd stallion, extra breeder; one yearling stud, one mature mare in foal, one three-year-old mare and her filly colt, a real show filly.

57 GRADE HORSES—Mostly brood mares and young stock; a few work geldings and seven extra good yearling mules.

JACKS AND JENNETS—Four jennets, two with colt at foot and two two-year-olds. One yearling jack colt and our Mammoth herd jack, Jumbo. He weighs close to 1200 pounds, is a sure, quick worker and the sire of the young jack stock in the sale.

THE HEREFORDS—Include five cows, four with calf at foot; the others showing heavy. Three yearling heifers and a good yearling bull. All registered and fashionably bred.

POLAND CHINAS—Include sows, gilts and boars ready for service. They are the large type Polands; also the big spotted kind and are the extra large, stretchy kind. Eligible to register in both associations.

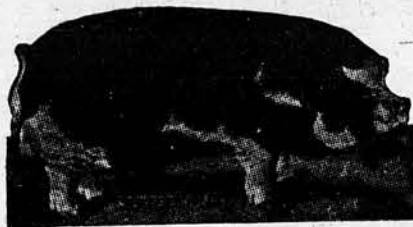
GRADE CATTLE—Eight milk cows most all fresh; 25 high grade Shorthorns coming three year old cows with calf at foot and rebred to registered bull. For further particulars, write

Tom Mercer, Clements, Kansas

Auctioneers—Crouch & Wood, and John McLinden.

SPOTTED POLAND SALE

**Saturday
October 20, 1917**



All our spring crop of Big Profit Spotted Polands have been reserved for this sale. If you want to see one of the best offerings of Spotted Polands ever sold, come to this sale. For Catalog address

ANDREWS STOCK FARM, Box A, Lawson, Missouri
C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Col. P. M. Gross, Auct.

Kansas Hampshire Breeders' Sale

60—Boars, Sows and Gilts—60

Including the prize winning pigs of the Halcyon Hampshire Pig Club.

Valley Falls, Kansas, Friday, October 12

This sale is the first annual sale to be held by the Kansas Hampshire Breeders Association and is under the direct management of its officers. It is expected that every breeder in the state will attend and bring his "Hampshire Friends" and boost for the greatest farmers' hog. Write today for the catalog which is ready to mail. Address

Geo. W. Ela, Sec., Valley Falls, Kansas

Auctioneers: Thos. E. Deem, Frank B. Wempe. Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Geo. W. Ela, Valley Falls, Kan.

Dispersion Spotted Poland Chinas

At the farm near town

Oak Hill, Kan., Wednesday, October 24

This sale is made necessary because Mr. Sutton is leaving his present location and affords an opportunity to buy choice registered Spotted Poland Chinas, sold without reserve at your own price.



50 Head In The Sale—50

15 picked spring boars, 15 gilts same age, six tried sows, none over three years old. 25 fall pigs just weaned. All the young stock is by a boar of real merit.

DAIRY COWS 10 high grade Shorthorn and Polled Durham milk cows that are fresh now and all will be fresh before Jan. 1. Three of them Polled and all bred to a registered Polled Durham bull. Write for a catalog today. Address

J.W. SUTTON, OAK HILL, KAN., CLAY COUNTY

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Note: Come to Oak Hill on the Superior branch of the Santa Fe. But free conveyance will be furnished from the Commercial Hotel, Clay Center.

Bazant's Famous Spotted Poland Chinas

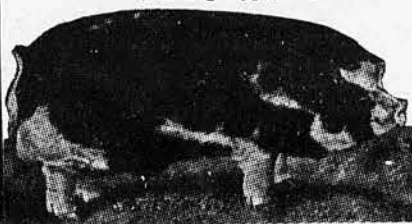
The Big Type, Big Litter, Easy Feeding Hog of Our Fathers.

Special 30 Days Private Sale

25 March and April boars and the same number of gilts. Selected from my big crop of spring pigs and the rest go in the feeding lot. I will ship these boars and gilts to responsible parties guaranteed to please or no sale.

Bargains in 200 August and September Baby Pigs

Sired by four different herd boars and sold in pairs, trios and little herds not related. The best opportunity you ever had to get in the game with the best at a small outlay of money.



Registered Free for 30 days in the Spotted Poland China Asso.

R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan. (Republic County)

Two Days Riley County Poland China Sales

100 head in the two sales, 47 spring boars, 48 spring gilts and 5 choice sows with second litters. The boars and gilts are the tops of two herds well known throughout the west because of popular blood lines and individual merit. All immune. Good railroad facilities via Manhattan and Clay Center. Free hotel accommodations at Leonardville and Riley. Free transportation from Mr. Griffiths' sale (seven miles) to Leonardville. Plan to attend both sales.

J. L. Griffiths' Sale

Thursday, October 18

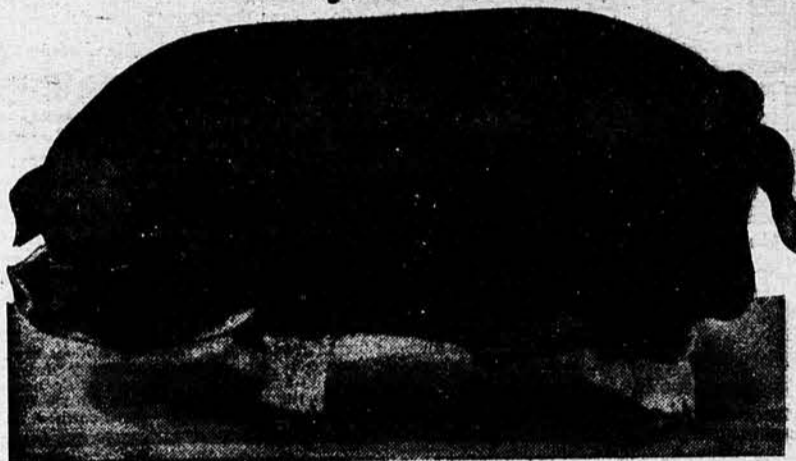


King of Kansas

30 spring boars and 15 gilts by King of Kansas, Long Jumbo Jr. and Jumbo Wender. Five sows with litters sale day.

A. J. Swingle's Sale

Friday, October 19



Gritter's Surprise

33 spring gilts and 17 spring boars, sired by Gritter's Surprise and Jumbo; also a litter of seven, six gilts and a boar, by John Miller's great herd boar.

Both offerings have been listed in one catalog which will be mailed promptly upon request to either party. If you want a boar or gilts bred and fed right you are invited to attend these sales. Write for catalog early. Address,

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kansas

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Jas. Cross. Send bids to J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Farmers Mail and Breeze in care of either party.

90 Boars—Southeast Neb. Duroc Sale Circuit—90 Boars

Great Individuality and Carrying the Blood of the Most Noted Strains

Steele's Immune Duroc Boar Auction

In Sale Pavilion

Falls City, Neb., Friday, Oct. 19

47 Head of Great Individuals, Real Herd Boar Material—47

Including the great yearling son of Kings Col., **KINGS COL. 31st**; 5 big smooth fall boars, sired by **DISTURBER OF IDLE WILD**; 19 spring boars by **SENSATION WONDER 3d**, a litter brother to the Grand Champion of Iowa this year and full brother to the Jr. Champion of Nebraska this year. Others by **GANO WONDER, H. A.'S GOLDEN MODEL, COL. UNEDA** and other great sires. **JUST SELLING THE TOPS.** Write for catalog and if you can't attend, send bids, in my care, to fieldman with this paper.

ROBT. E. STEELE, Falls City, Neb.

Auctioneers: W. M. Putman, S. B. Scott, Roy Kistner, Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

Simon Sells Immune Duroc Boars

In Sale Pavilion

Humboldt, Neb., Saturday, Oct. 20

40 Top Spring Boars Raised From Sale Topping Sows—40

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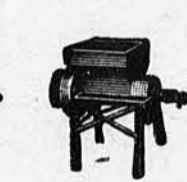


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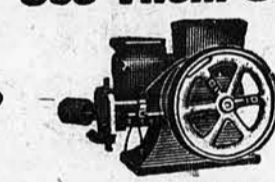
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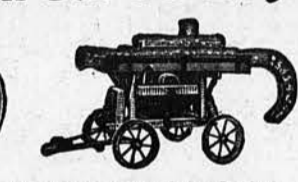
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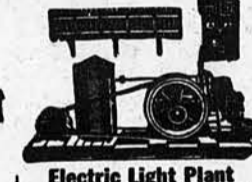
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