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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Next Tuesday—A Final Word

A Personal Appeal from Governor Capper
to Farmers Mail and Breeze Readers

THE IMPORTANCE of the primary this year cannot be over-estimated. The people must have supremely determined, aggressive and dependable public servants in both branches of the next Congress—men of last-ditch devotion that need no prodding from home to keep them so.

There should never again be other than a public reason for any public measure. In the momentous months to come no other reason must be considered—only the public good. Everything depends—our soldiers' lives especially—on pushing the war and on a right peace; after that, on a right start and a right foundation for new and better times. There never was such need of straight-forward, four-square statesmanship.

From this time forward, our people have got to have honest, efficient government everywhere. All waste, graft, favoritism, must end. Our enormous war debt will make this imperative. There must be no more price-plundering and gouging. There must be fair markets and right conditions for our farmers in the name of our national existence. And every home in the land insists that this Nation banish the saloon.

Certainly we must give our wheat-raisers the same chance that we give the cotton growers of the South. Having lived 53 years in Kansas; having been born and reared in the state, I should know pretty well the needs and importance of the farm industry. In my farm papers and newspapers I have fought continuously for its rights.

I have volunteered for this fight and have some reason to believe the Kansas people wish me well as a candidate for Senator. But the nomination cannot be wished to me next Tuesday. It will take votes. Every scheme that shrewd politicians and special interests can devise is being used against me. And this year of all years it is vitally important for the man the people choose, that their votes should say, "Here is the man who speaks for us, and we stand behind him!"

I could not get out to meet the people, nor make a campaign this year. A governor in war times must stay on the job. If you believe I can and will give useful service to the people of my native state and Nation where it now is most urgently needed, let me urge you as a fellow Kansan to prove your faith early next Tuesday with your vote, and to use the telephone, the automobile and your influence to persuade others to vote. Much depends on your active support. Do what you can. I shall heartily appreciate it.

**Don't Forget That Every Stay-at-Home
Capper Vote Means Two Against Us.**

Arthur Capper

Tractors Get the Work Done

Short-handed Farmers Use Them to Make Victory Crops

BY FRANK M. CHASE

FARMERS of the large wheat-growing districts are rapidly turning to tractors to help them to grow more grain. This is the conclusion to which I have come after spending several weeks among tractor farmers of the Middle West. A number of things have worked together to cause farmers to make large use of tractors this year. Pure Americanism has influenced many farmers to enlarge their acreages of wheat. It is the tractor that is enabling them to cultivate the increased areas.

Farmers are also turning to wheat because it can be handled with less man labor than any other crop yielding as well financially. The tractor saves man power. Thus, thru a rearrangement of the farming system including the use of more mechanical power as represented in the tractor, the farmer is shaping his work more and more to conform to the government's requests for increased food production. Tractors and wheat farming are the salient points in the farmer's readjustment to solve both his own labor problems and the food problems of the nation.

"Tractors enable farmers to 'do things'" was the pithy summary of the opinion on tractors of M. M. Sherman, manager of the Sherman ranch of 25,000 acres in Ellsworth county Kansas. Nine gas tractors are in use on this ranch, and the tractor experience on it dates from the time steam tractors were tried out for plowing. The Sherman ranch comprises a large acreage it is being operated now in about the same general manner as the farms of 300 or 400 acres in the same state, except on a larger scale. It is subject to the same economic changes as the smaller farms, and its crops are just as diversified, probably more so than is the average of Kansas farms. The experience of the Sherman ranch with tractors, therefore, is not so meaningless to the man on one or two quarter-sections as the size of the farm might at first indicate it to be. Approximately one-half of the ranch is under cultivation.

More Wheat, More Tractors

Acting upon the request of the government last fall the wheat acreage on the Sherman ranch was increased by 20 per cent, and tractors have been counted upon to handle the additional work. The labor problem is no simpler for Mr. Sherman than for other Western farmers; perhaps, it is more difficult, because with the enormous acreage the personal interest and personal direction reaches more nearly to the vanishing point than on the medium-sized farm. Because of the help situation the oats acreage on this ranch was also increased last spring, for the reason that this crop may be handled more largely by tractor power, and by machinery in general, than may corn. Wartime conditions have forced Mr. Sherman to so adapt his farm work that a minimum of man power is required, and in doing so he finds that as the use of man power diminishes on his farm, the use of tractor power increases.

Due to a carefully-kept system of farm accounts Mr. Sherman knows the relative cost of plowing and of performing other field work with horses, as compared with the tractor. "We can plow an acre of ground more cheaply with horses than with the tractor," said Mr. Sherman this summer, "but we cannot do enough of it or do it fast enough with animal power. We cannot get enough capable men to drive them. The tractors not only do more work faster, but they do it better than we can do it with horses."

Three of the tractors on the Sherman ranch are large 25-50 horsepower caterpillar machines, the other six being 12-20 machines, but also of the caterpillar type. In general, almost no work is done with horses on this ranch which can be done with mechanical power. The result is that a greater diversity of work performed by the tractor is found here than on the average farm where a tractor is maintained.

"With the small tractors," said Mr. Sherman, "we disk and mow alfalfa.

The light weight and caterpillar bases of these machines enable us to do this work without injuring the plants. In putting up alfalfa silage we use a small tractor to haul the wagon, onto which the hay-loader delivers the freshly-cut hay. To cut the alfalfa, three mowers are hitched behind the tractor, and back of these a side-delivery rake which places the hay in windrows, from which it is elevated by the loader onto the wagon. Our small tractors are also used for the cultivation of the corn.

"During harvest we hitch four 8-foot binders to each of the large tractors. These are also used in the listing and planting of corn. The large tractors are run day and night during the plowing and seeding periods. We use one of the large tractors to operate a combined harvester and thresher, with which we threshed about 1000 bushels of grain last year."

The engine from a large motor car was mounted on the combination harvester and thresher before wheat cutting this summer with which to operate the separator, leaving the tractor only the work of hauling the machine, which weighs nine tons. A large storage battery was also mounted upon the tractor used to operate the combination harvester, to provide light for its operation at night. A gasoline lighting outfit was used for this purpose formerly, but it was unsatisfactory because of the rapid breakage of mantles.

Does the Work On Time

Another farmer who uses the tractor because it does huge amounts of work with despatch, even tho he believes the cost an acre is probably no lower than for horse labor, is W. A. Fair, of Reno county, Kansas. His tractor is also of the 25-50 horsepower size, and he has used it for three years. Mr. Fair operates 800 acres, nearly all of it now being devoted to wheat. Before the war he raised considerable corn but, as hundreds of other farmers have done, he has found that by growing wheat almost exclusively the tractor can handle much of the work connected with it and at the same time help to solve his hired labor difficulties. In years past Mr. Fair has operated his tractor 24 hours a day, using three operators, but when I saw him in June he was uncertain that he would be able to obtain enough competent help to follow the practice this summer.

The Mills brothers, neighbors of Mr. Fair, say that they can accomplish field work at a cost of one-third less by tractors than by horses. They are farming 320 acres and have had 10 years of experience with tractors, using gas tractors since 1912 and a steam tractor previous to that year. Doubtless one reason why the Mills brothers can do their work economically with tractors is because they take excellent care of the machines, thus keeping down the repair bills. One of the brothers said that he believed the expenses for operating their tractors were as low as for any in the neighborhood, and there are many of these machines near them.

The brothers themselves operate the farm entirely, and are not obliged to trust their tractors to unskilled hands. One of them, too, was once a demonstrator for a tractor company, and has had the advantage of some shop experience which, with his natural ability to handle machinery, has aided him in obtaining satisfaction from tractor

operation. The Mills brothers have two tractors, one a 25-50 horsepower machine and the other of the 12-25 rating. For purely farm work they believe the larger machine is the better adapted for their place, tho they find justification for their smaller machine in the custom work which they do. With the small tractor one of the brothers does considerable highway improvement work.

It is possible that the difference in the estimated costs of operating tractors on the Sherman ranch and the Mills brothers farm is due to the personal attention given in the latter case. Tho the Sherman ranch has excellent facilities for repairing tractors, in the way of a large machine shop and experienced repairmen, the operators manifestly do not have the same personal interest in the care of the tractors on the Sherman ranch as the Mills brothers have in their machines. In any appraisal of the tractor and its work the personal elements of whether the owner actually operates the machine or not, and his natural aptitude for handling machinery, should be considered; they may mean the difference between economical and uneconomical tractor operation. Nevertheless the tractor gets the work done, and that is what is needed now.

Don't Burn the Straw Stack

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

Straw is getting to be too valuable to waste, and most growers of small grain now fully appreciate this fact. Keep fire away from straw stacks and sell the straw for the use of the army is the advice of the grain and hay marketing specialists of the Bureau of Markets, who point out the wastefulness of burning it, especially in view of the demand for it at the army camps. It is suggested that all straw be baled as soon after threshing as possible. If assistance in marketing straw is needed, the grain and hay reporting service of the Bureau of Markets is ready to help.

However, a much better plan is to save the straw for use on the farm. It has a great feed value, and this feed value is not confined to livestock, for straw is a wonderfully effective feed for the soil whether scattered directly over the fields or whether it is returned indirectly to the soil in the form of manure from the livestock that range over the fields. At the present time when crop production is being pushed to the limit it is very necessary to put something back into the soil. By taking everything away from the soil year after year and adding nothing to build up its fertility, farm land in a short time is made absolutely worthless, or at least it is impoverished so that it will not produce the full amount possible.

Seven Important Points

Straw has seven important values: 1. It contains considerable quantity of feed on account of the grain lost in handling by the thresher besides the nutriment contained in the straw itself. 2. It makes good bedding for livestock in the winter. 3. It can be used to good advantage in making cheap shelters for livestock in cold weather. 4. It can be baled and sold at a good price. A good baler will pay for itself in a very short time on the returns from wasted straw alone. 5. It can be converted into humus and made a valuable addition to the soil in the way of plant food. 6. When incorporated with the soil it will increase the soil's water-holding power and will improve its physical texture. 7. When straw is scattered properly over the fields in the fall it affords protection for crops during the winter and dur-

ing their early growth in the spring. Straw should not be burned or wasted. On every farm it should be used to protect crops. Fall wheat can be protected by giving it a light coat of straw just before winter begins. Spring grain crops always are benefited if given a light coat of straw. The straw not only protects the plants from severe winter weather, but forms humus, prevents the escape of moisture, and is of material assistance in preventing the soil from washing and blowing. A coat of straw will prevent alfalfa, clover and timothy from winter-killing.

Improves Soil Texture

In addition to the fertility the straw contains, the substance of the straw itself should go back into the soil to form the humus necessary to maintain soil bacteria and to keep the soil in good tilth, a condition very essential to promote the growth of plant roots and the absorption of water. Oat straw contains even more plant food than wheat straw.

Straw has a fertilizing value almost equal to barnyard manure. The straw from a thousand-bushel crop of oats weighs approximately 50,000 pounds, and contains 310 pounds of nitrogen, 41 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 520 pounds of potash. From a thousand-bushel crop of wheat there is approximately 100,000 pounds of straw containing 500 pounds of nitrogen, 80 pounds of phosphoric acid and 900 pounds of potash. The wheat crop of the United States, which last year amounted to something like 650 million bushels, carried with it 32½ million tons of straw. This year's crop will be one-third greater. A ton of straw contains approximately 10 pounds of nitrogen having at the present time a commercial value of \$3 or more; or, in other words, the fertilizing value in nitrogen alone of the wheat straw produced last year amounted to 97½ million dollars. By adding to this the value of the phosphoric acid and potash, the amount in dollars is enormous. Every pound of that straw should have gone back into the soil, for plant food elements are not inexhaustible.

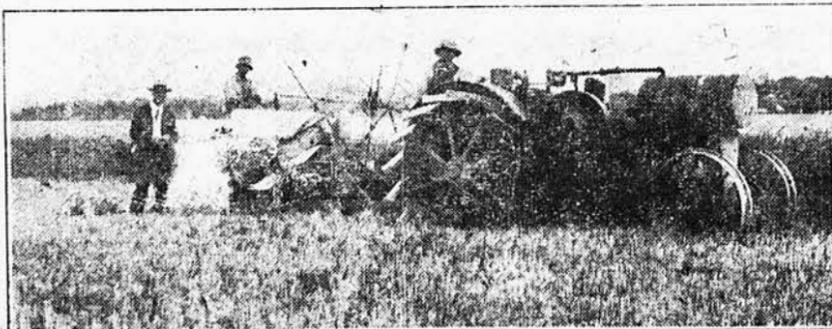
The work of scattering the straw can be expedited very much by the use of a good straw spreader. The old way of hauling it out in an ordinary wagon and distributing the straw with a pitch-fork is very unsatisfactory and too slow when labor is high and scarce as at the present time. The straw spreader scatters the straw evenly and makes the job an easy one, even in windy weather. It breaks up all the wet and packed straw and distributes it just as easily as the light loose material. The increased yield that will come thru the increased productivity of the soil in a short time will amount to enough to pay the entire cost of a good straw spreader. By its use grain growers can protect their wheat against freezing. Just one thin top coat is all that is necessary. Such a dressing also will keep alfalfa, clover and other fall and winter crops from drying out and will protect them from freezing out during the cold blustery weather of the winter.

Don't burn the straw stack. Save this material and scatter it over the land. Turn all waste into big profits by the use of a good straw spreader. It will be an investment that will bring many valuable returns.

Tractors Relieve Labor Shortage

Farm tractors are taking an important part in relieving the labor situation on the farms, according to the farm labor specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. In Pennsylvania more than 2,800 tractors are in use. Thru the state public safety commission, tractors have been bought and are equipped with an operator and mechanic, and placed in communities. The farmers guarantee a reasonable acreage for plowing and pay from \$3.50 to \$5 an acre for the breaking of the land. This co-operation, according to the farm labor specialists, has meant much to small farmers who are unable to purchase tractors for their individual use. It also saves them the large amount of time and labor required in breaking land which is the slowest and most expensive operation on the farm.

The distribution of sugar is just a little matter of arrangement among friends.



The Tractor was a Common Sight in Kansas Wheat Fields This Year. Hot Weather and Long Hours Hold no Terrors for It.

Tractors Replacing Horses

The American farmer is carrying on his work through his sons and his horses have gone to the war by regiments and by droves. He will have to produce bigger crops, over wider areas this season than ever before, if the world is not to starve. Without his horses and his sons, and with farm hands scarce the American farmer is out to win and he's winning.

Over 100,000 tractors are chug-chugging away in the fields, early and late, doing the work of at least 200,000 farm hands and 800,000 horses. "The farmer has pinned his faith to the tractor," says the Wisconsin Agriculturist, "and if he can win over the submarine with it this year, neither the I. W. W. nor the Malthusian law ever again can worry the food producer. The tractor is solving the American food production problem, the back-to-the-land problem, and many other things that used to give the good American so many gray hairs."

Last summer not more than 40,000 tractors were in use on American farms, and the gasoline plow horse was looked upon as an experiment. Now twelve factories are running night and day to supply the demand for tractors, and the railroad administration is rushing thousands of tractors to the fields. More than 200,000 of these gasoline laborers will be in use by the close of this year, officials of the United States Department of Agriculture estimate.

The United States Department of Agriculture thru its local agents, has carried on a campaign of education in the use of tractors thruout the country. Colleges of agriculture in Ohio and Minnesota put on special courses for farmers who wished to learn how to use tractors to the best advantage. Many neighborhood associations of farmers have been formed to buy tractors, so that the machines will never be idle.

As soon as one farmer has completed a certain job, he delivers the tractor to his neighbor, who drives straight thru with his job so that another neighbor may have the use of the machine. The tractor never requires a rest at the headland, and does not pause to graze on the growing corn as it goes along.

Don'ts For Tractor Operators

- Don't fill gasoline tank with engine running.
- Don't run the tractor at its extreme high speed at any time the first week you have it.
- Don't put oil in the lubricator without first examining the fine wire strainer and making sure that it is free from dirt and lint.
- Don't allow the clutch to engage suddenly.
- Don't prime the carburetor too much in warm weather.
- Don't attempt to shift gears without first disengaging the clutch.
- Don't attempt to shift gears until the tractor comes to a full stop.
- Don't neglect to keep the radiator filled with water.
- Don't leave water in the radiator in freezing weather.
- Don't let the fan belt become loose so that the fan will not travel its full speed.
- Don't attempt to start the engine with the spark advanced.
- Don't fail to lubricate the motor or neglect to lubricate all other parts.
- Don't neglect to lubricate all working parts.
- Don't race the engine when the tractor is not pulling a load. There is no horse abuse.

The Farmers' Choice

Horace Star—
Governor Capper is the farmers' choice for United States Senator at the primary on August 6. His unswerving interest in all that is for the soil tillers good, and his firm and decisive action in all cases where the farming interest was assailed has earned for him the loyal and nearly unanimous support of the farming interest. Arthur Capper will be chosen as the standard bearer of their interests with thousands of votes to spare and it is well for he is a man of the people and one that never forgets that it is to the soil tillers that all of Kansas' glory and prosperity is due.

Thousands See Tractor Show

Salina Has Big Display of All the Best Machines

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON
Associate Editor

WHEN THIS paper closed its forms the indications were that the National Tractor Show at Salina would outclass all previous exhibitions of that kind. The big meeting was opened formally Monday morning, July 29, to continue until Saturday, August 3. The attendance was very large. More than 100 models of the latest improved machines are on display and all have proved their usefulness and efficiency in doing various kinds of power farming. More than 3,000 acres of the best wheat land in Kansas were obtained for use in tractor demonstrations. Here every machine had a chance to show what it could do in the hands of a skilled operator. It is estimated that there were fully 3,000 factory representatives, operators, and salesmen at Salina for the tractor demonstrations.

Farmers Get New Ideas

Many farmers who were not altogether satisfied with their tractor purchases of last year were shown how to overcome their difficulties. Even the farmer who had been successful with his tractor received great benefit from the general discussions as well as from the special talks with the expert engineers of the various companies who were in charge of the different demonstrations. No doubt a large number of the tractor operators of Kansas are running their outfits properly, and with but a small depreciation. The success that they have had is a pleasure to see. However, not all men have been so fortunate and this indicates that it is a good idea for one to get some careful training from a good operator before he tries to run the tractor outfit alone. Those who attended the tractor show at Salina learned many things about their machines they never knew before. If a man gets this help at the start he usually will greatly reduce his repair bills. While any man of ordinary ability can operate and care for a gas tractor very satisfactorily after a little study and experience, it is decidedly unwise for him to undertake to gain the necessary experience by experimenting with his own machine. In most cases he can obtain the experience more cheaply elsewhere. Experience in running stationary engines or automobiles, while of some value, is not enough; the mere starting of the motor, changing of gears, and stopping are simple matters, and any farmer can learn quickly to do these, but the important thing is the ability to detect trouble the minute it begins to develop, and to be able to remedy it promptly instead of allowing it to run along until an expensive delay results.

The tractor show at Salina also proved to be of great interest and value to many farmers who have not yet used power machinery on their farms. It gave them a good chance to study the various sizes and types of tractors that now are being used in every part of the world. The demonstrations were of such a varied nature that every man could find an example of exactly the kind of work for which he could use a tractor to good advantage.

More than a million dollar's worth of exhibits were on display. More than 350 freight and express cars were

used in assembling the displays now housed in the tented city where every conceivable form and model of tractors and allied industries were to be found. About 40 acres was under canvas. The tents began at the southern limits of the city and extended for more than ½ mile into the country. Every tent was filled with tractors and appliances of various kinds. The manufacturing companies making these exhibits expect to sell more than 5 million dollars' worth of implements and other machinery. More than 130 sizes and models of tractors with hundreds of farming implements were included in these exhibits.

The National Tractor Show at Salina was not intended to be a contest. Its prime motive was to illustrate the tractor advantages, and to educate for the proper appliance of improved motorized farm machinery. While no official comparisons were made, farmers had an opportunity to watch the machines at work and were encouraged to make their own comparisons. "The four leading objects of the National Tractor Show," said A. E. Hildebrand, the general manager, "are to assist in solving the labor problem; to reduce cost of operation; to increase the acreage for every farmer; and to increase the yield." For this reason there was the utmost good feeling on the part of all the exhibitors and a determination to make the very best showing possible. The number of exhibits in the power equipment line was greatly increased at Salina, because this is the first year that the manufacturers of belt driven machinery, such as separators, saws, ensilage cutters and feed grinders have been permitted to exhibit. The usual line of tractor plows, drills, cultivators and harvesting machinery were on display.

The Wheat Belt Center

The Chamber of Commerce in Salina, Mayor W. W. Watson, and other prominent citizens of Salina co-operated in every way possible with the management of the National Tractor Show to make the meet a big success. It likewise received the indorsement of the National Food Administration. Citizens of Salina opened their homes and helped to take care of the big crowds. Many of the farmers near Salina also opened their homes and helped to take care of the visitors. Many persons brought their own cots and tents with them. Farms adjoining the demonstration grounds were covered with tents until a tent city of several thousand people came into existence, which very appropriately was named "Tractor City."

The selecting of Salina for the National Tractor Show was due to the fact that it lies in the center of the hard wheat belt of the United States, in a region admirably adapted to tractor farming. "The Salina tractor meet," said Hugh McVey, advertising counselor of the Capper Farm papers, "was a big step in advance for increased foodstuff production. The farm yield for a man in the Mid-West is high, the highest in the world, but the acre yield is not so high as in other countries. The better farmers are striving to continue their wholesale

methods with an increased shortage of farm labor, and at the same time to raise the yield to the acre. It is imperative that they plow better and cover their broad acres more quickly. The tractor is the best solution to their many problems, because it is a potential factor in soil conservation; doubles or triples the efficiency of every farm hand; plants and harvests crops under seasonable conditions, and is at its highest efficiency on the hot days when the horse is most quickly incapacitated. The tractor will push crop production far out over the plains and well up the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and will open up probably 300 million acres to agriculture besides increasing the yield on acres now being farmed with horses. Its coming marks the advent of a new epoch, and a distinctive movement for increased foodstuff production at a time when there is a very urgent need."

Motorizing the Farm

According to Leslie R. Acton, president of the Power Truck & Tractor company, the motor truck is an economical factor on the farm today.

"The farm is in a fair way to become motorized," states Mr. Acton, "and the tremendous demand for tractors is only another step in its complete motorization. There now is a big demand for motor-cultivators and with tractors to do the plowing, harvesting, and heavy tillage work, horse power will not be required to the same extent as in the past. Horses, therefore, will not be available in as large numbers for hauling purposes, and tractors in some cases are not suitable for road hauling on account of their slow speed. The motor truck will become the logical means for the transportation of products and supplies between the farm and the railroad or market.

"Truck gardeners and fruit growers for some time have been using motor trucks to a limited extent in carrying their products to market. Farmers of the Middle West are coming to look upon the motor truck as an economical unit for not only transporting fruits and vegetables but also such farm products as wheat, corn, oats, baled hay and livestock.

"A Minnesota farmer and stock raiser purchased a motor truck a year ago to haul his products to the railway station and now five of his neighbors own motor trucks and are using them with success. This one small community was motorized thru the example of one man."

"A Wisconsin farmer, who has a 240-acre farm eight miles from a town, last year hauled seven, 50-bushel loads to town in one day with his 2-ton truck. From August, 1917, until April, 1918, he drove this truck over 3,000 miles. On one occasion he hauled 1,500 feet of heavy pine timber."

"Instances like these can be cited without number to show how farmers are beginning to utilize motor trucks with profit in their business of farming. They indicate where a big market for motor trucks is to be found that has not yet been scratched."

Tractors Haul Big Guns

"After observing a 5-ton armored artillery tractor haul a field howitzer across ditches and holes, over fallen trunks of trees which it cut down in its progress, then climb a 45-degree hill thru deep mud and afterwards hit up a 12-mile gait on the level, army officers agreed," says the Pathfinder, "that the use of tractors for the rapid movement of field guns sent to support infantry advances is the proper thing. In the armies of the allies and Germany only the guns above 6-inch bore are motorized, horses being used to haul the lighter guns. The perfect handling of the tractor in this work and the speed with which it moved showed unmistakably what could be accomplished at the front where the ground is no rougher than that over which the tractor traveled. Tractors of this type are being made in large numbers for service abroad. They are shrapnel-proof and can be disabled only by a direct shell hit. It is proposed to equip all American batteries above 3-inch light guns and up to 6-inch pieces with them."

One factor in favor of sheep production in these days of high-priced feed is the fact that sheep require comparatively small amounts of grain.



DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Remember the Primary

NEXT TUESDAY, August 6, will be the general primary day for the nomination of candidates for United States Senator, Congressmen, state and county officers. Every citizen 21 years old or older, male and female, should if possible, go to the primary and register a choice for candidates. It has been urged as an objection to the primary election that it is impossible for voters to know all the candidates, and that is, of course, true. It is equally true, however, of candidates nominated under any other system. The average voter takes the word of some one concerning their qualifications. On the whole I think the general primary has worked very well.

In this case I am naturally more interested in the question of who will be nominated for United States Senator than concerning other candidates, altho I have my choice and am very considerably interested in other nominations as well. Concerning the result of the primary so far as the nomination of United States Senator is concerned, I have no doubt. I feel just as certain that Mr. Capper will be nominated for Senator as I do that there will be a sunrise tomorrow morning. Having known Mr. Capper for nearly 30 years, and having been intimately associated with him during a great deal of that time, I feel that he should be nominated, and that the people will make no mistake in sending him to the Senate. Mr. Capper is one of the cleanest, most honorable men I ever have known and one of the most successful business men. Political and business success have not spoiled him. He is the same modest and unassuming man he was before he attained to political and business success. While exceedingly loyal to the government, he has been the constant and vigorous champion of the producers and insistent that a square deal shall be given them. He deserves the support of the farmers of Kansas, and will get it. All that is necessary to assure the nomination of Mr. Capper by a large majority next Tuesday is a full vote. In these times farmers are very busy and many of them may be tempted to stay at home on primary day, under the impression that it will not make much difference whether they go to the polls on primary day or stay away. Well, it may make a great deal of difference. So this is to urge you to go. I am not worrying about how you will vote after you get there. It is your patriotic duty to go. Please do not forget the day or your duty.

About Rumania

Rumania lies in the southeastern part of Europe. It has an area of nearly 51,000 square miles, approximately two-thirds the size of Kansas. It is bounded on the north by Austria-Hungary, on the east by Russia and the Black sea, on the south by Bulgaria and on the west by Serbia and Austria-Hungary. It has or had at the beginning of the war, a population of 7½ million people. In ancient times the territory now occupied by Rumania formed a part of Dacia. The Emperor Trajan made it a Roman province in 106 A. D. Like all of Southern Europe it was overrun by the Northern barbarians, the Goths, Huns, Bulgars and Slavs. The Bulgarians annexed it in the Ninth Century but it became a part of Turkey in the Eleventh Century when Turkey overran all of Eastern Europe. It attained its independence in 1878. Charles I became its king in 1881 and remained king until his death in 1914, when he was succeeded by the present king, Ferdinand I. Rumania is rich both in agriculture and minerals. In the production of petroleum it ranks fifth among the nations of the world. With all the natural resources necessary to make it rich the common people of Rumania are poverty-stricken and ignorant. Eighty-eight per cent of the people are illiterate. At the same time the upper classes, the aristocracy revel in wealth, luxury and vice. Up to the beginning of the war the capital, Bucharest, was one of the richest and wickedest cities in the world.

There were two parties in Rumania, the Pro-German and the Pro-Ally. King Charles was a Hohenzollern and inclined to favor Germany. His son, the present king, was inclined the other way

but evidently is not a man of great force of character. For a good while Rumania vacillated, sometimes, seeming to favor the allies and at other times the central powers. In 1916 the Rumanian government was persuaded that the allies were winning the war and joined them. There is not much doubt that Rumania was betrayed by Russia with the full knowledge of Germany and at the instance of the government of Berlin. The Germans overran the country, plundered its cities and when Russia had its revolution and withdrew from the war the fate of Rumania was sealed. It was forced to accede to whatever terms Germany might see fit to grant and they were hard terms. Germany however is not even living up to its own terms so far as Rumania is concerned. That country is being systematically robbed by its conquerors. Under the terms of this forced peace Rumania has been robbed of its sea coast, but with the final triumph of the allies there is no doubt the old boundaries will be restored.

The Turn of the Tide

I believe it is safe to say that the tide of victory has definitely turned in favor of the allies. On no front are the Huns winning. On every front they are on the defensive. If the German Crown Prince is able to extricate his army from the salient in which they had driven in their effort to get to Paris, it will be because help has been sent from other armies. This is written several days before it is to be published, so that when it is being read I think the question of just how great a victory the French and Americans have been able to gain, will be known. As usual the German government is lying to the German people and telling them that the German armies are winning victories instead of suffering defeats. Nevertheless, the more intelligent people in Germany are laboring under no delusion concerning what is going on at the Bourse in Berlin. The prices of stocks fell rapidly when the news came from the West front and are still going down as this is written. The German dealers in stocks and bonds see the hand of fate writing the words of doom on the wall. The spirit of panic is certain to spread to the masses of the people. The truth cannot be kept always from them and the time is nearly at hand when they will know how they have been sacrificed on the altar of a power-mad ruler's ambition.

When this war is over and we have moved far enough away from it to get a proper prospective, history will record the verdict that the ruler of Germany was the most stupid as well as the most wicked monarch who ever sat upon a throne. By peaceful means Germany apparently was conquering the markets of the world. In 40 years German trade might have controlled the business of nearly every nation on the globe. All this golden prospect and opportunity was thrown away at the dictation of an ambition to rule the world by force. The German government has committed suicide. How soon the end will come I do not know; that depends on how long the masses of the German people will consent to be sacrificed. The end may come soon. It may be prolonged, but it is almost in sight.

The Land of Fakirs

Writing from Berkeley, Calif., H. Simmons asks how Topeka is fixed for mediums, clairvoyants, crystal gazers, egg gazers, teacup fortune tellers and other kinds of mystics. "We have such a nice crop of these here on the coast," continues Mr. Simmons, "so that if you are short we might supply you in any form you need. From reading their advertisements in the papers one would almost conclude that any one is foolish to go blundering blindly along making all kinds of financial mistakes when for a few dollars these mediums will slide you along with the ease of a greased eel."

Topeka seems to be remarkably free from fakirs. California, on the other hand seems to be their favorite hunting ground. But after all a majority of the human family are susceptible to the lure of the fortune teller in some form or other. There is a great fascination in trying to explore the unknown. The hidden mysteries attract us. We are curious to know what lies beyond our ken. Always

the soothsayers, fortune tellers, astrologers and the like have been able to get followers and believers, no matter how rank fakes they might be. Spiritualistic mediums have been exposed over and over again, but every new one appeals to the credulous, and the credulous are not always found among the ignorant and simple minded by any means. No we do not care for any of the California soothsayers. There are plenty of ways here now by which the fool and his money can part company.

The Automobile for Use

It is said that the Washington authorities are obsessed with the idea that the automobile is solely a pleasure vehicle and therefore should be taxed, on the theory that it is simply a luxury. In addition to placing heavy special war taxes on automobiles, it is proposed to place a special war tax of 10 per cent on gasoline. This will of course hit the tractor hard as well as the automobile and tend to check a remarkable development in improved farm machinery.

Of course there are a great many people who do use the automobile purely as a pleasure vehicle, but these people reside almost exclusively in the towns. To the farmer the automobile has become almost a necessity. It not only saves his horses but it enables him to make trips to town in case of needed repairs which would stop all farm operations for a whole day if he did not have the automobile. In these times of high priced labor and high priced everything else, that means far more than it ever did before. It may mean the difference between the saving of a valuable crop and the losing it. The trouble is that the men at Washington who have the say about fixing war taxes, do not understand the situation. There would be just as much justice in placing a special tax on the farmers' horses or his farm wagon as on his automobile or on the gasoline he must use not only in his automobile but in his farm tractor as well.

Concerning Montenegro

The kingdom of Montenegro properly may be termed the bantam fighting cock among the nations. It has an area of 5,630 square miles and a population of a little more than ½ million. In size it compares with the state of Connecticut and has a total population considerably less than the city of St. Louis. These, however, were the figures for this little kingdom at the beginning of the great war. It has suffered terribly since that time. It should also be explained that it only reached its present area by accretions of territory on account of the Balkan war. Montenegro formerly belonged to Serbia; that was back in the middle ages. The greater part of the inhabitants are of the same race as the Serbians, but, perhaps, their wild mountain life has made them better fighters. When the Turks overran Eastern Europe and conquered most of the Balkan Peninsula these hardy mountaineers retreated into the mountain fastnesses and defied the invaders. Expedition after expedition was sent to conquer the Montenegrans but never succeeded. It should also be remembered that at that time the total area of the little kingdom was only 1,600 square miles, not much bigger than Butler county, Kansas. The Montenegrans are said to be rather averse to hard work but as fighters they are unexcelled. When their neighbors were bowing their necks to the Turkish yoke the hardy mountaineers maintained their liberty and independence. Sometime, quite often, perhaps, they did not have much to eat and not much to wear, but they were free.

When the Balkan war broke out Montenegro under her king, Nicholas, joined the Balkan confederation against Turkey and sent approximately one-fourth of her population to war. The military ages in this little kingdom range between 16 and 62 so that every able bodied man is a soldier. When Austria attacked Serbia in 1914 Montenegro promptly joined her former ally and declared war against Austria and Germany. The army of mountaineers put up a brave fight as usual but German long range guns were too much for mountain defenses. Their country was overrun and the old warrior monarch Nicholas, who will be 77 next

October, fled with his family and sought refuge with his son-in-law, the king of Italy.

What valley lands there are in Montenegro are fertile and the fisheries along the Adriatic sea and Lake Scutari afford employment for a good many. In the valley lands grow corn, oats, barley and potatoes and on the mountain sides graze flocks of goats, cattle and sheep. The women do most of the work, the men considering it their business rather to be ready to fight than work. The capital city, Cetinje, which is the largest town, has a population of about 4,500, which shows that the bulk of the population is rural; hardy mountaineers as I have said. Among the things that must in justice be done when the terms of peace are being settled, will be the restoration of these gallant people to their mountain kingdom and dearly loved freedom.

Too Keen

So far the only criticism that comes back from France in regard to the American army is that the boys are too keen for fight. British and French officers seem to think that our lads needlessly expose themselves to danger. Possibly so. But it is a criticism that makes every loyal American lift up his head in pride.

The boys seem to have the old fashioned notion that the way to whip the Huns is to get to 'em quick and hard. The most successful fighters are those who get the jump on the other fellows. A good defensive shows skill but it is the offensive that finally wins the battle. They used to say that Grant was not as great a general as Lee, but the important thing was that he and his army whipped Lee and his army until they were compelled to surrender. Grant always was looking for a fight and carrying it to the enemy, not waiting for the enemy to carry it to him. Our boys over in France seem to have the same notion as Grant. They want to go to it and complete the job in as short a time as possible. It seems to me that they are right.

Townley Acquitted

A subscriber in Iowa sends me copy of Nonpartisan Leader containing a very full account of the arrest and prosecution and acquittal of A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan League. Townley was indicted on the charge of disloyalty. The indictment was based on certain resolutions adopted by the Nonpartisan League which are published herewith. Townley demurred to the indictment on the ground that it did not state a cause of action, in other words that the resolutions on which it was based were not disloyal. The demurrer was overruled by the lower court and the case was taken on appeal to the supreme court of Minnesota where it was sustained and Townley ordered discharged. The court held, and I think very properly that disloyalty could not be assumed where it was not expressed.

While I regard the decision of the supreme court of Minnesota in this case as good law and a proper decision, I must say frankly that the resolutions do not suit me. I never had seen them until now and did not know what they contained. They start out with an apology for supporting our government. That is my first serious objection. They say:

We stand for country, right or wrong as against foreign governments with whom we are actually at war. Still we hold that when we believe our country wrong, we should endeavor to set her right.

There is the intimation that our country is wrong in the present case but that we should stand by it right or wrong. I most emphatically do not agree with either proposition. I have no doubt in my mind about the right and wrong side in this war. If there ever was a doubt it has been removed by overwhelming proof that the blame for this war must be laid on the German government. There is no shadow of doubt that our government is right in this war and it riles me to read this talk about "endeavoring to set her right." Neither do I believe in the doctrine that I should sustain my country right or wrong. That doctrine carried to its logical conclusion would destroy the right of revolution. It would have put the Revolutionary fathers in the wrong. It would entrench corruption in the high places and give the tyrant a perpetual lease of power. Our government deserves the support of its citizens in this war, because it is right and only for that reason.

Further along the resolutions read:

We therefore urge that our government before proceeding further in support of our European allies, insist that they in common with it make immediate public declarations of terms of peace, without annexation of territory, indemnities, contributions or interference with the right of any nation to live and manage its own industrial affairs thus being in harmony with the new democracy of Russia in her declaration of these fundamental principles.

Not a word about restitution to Belgium for the robbery and unspeakable wrongs committed against her; not a word about restoring the loot stolen from Belgium and France. But the worst thing in this part of the resolution quoted is the demand that "our government before proceeding further shall demand of our allies that they state their terms of peace." Here we are in the very midst of a most desperate conflict. The German armies are or were at the time these resolutions were adopted making ready to crush with overwhelming force the allied armies together of course with our own army already across, and at this most critical time these resolutions demand that we stop and

say to the French and British "We will quit gentlemen, until you get together and state your terms of peace." If that is not disloyalty it is dangerously near it. If the men who formulated the resolutions are loyal men as they claim then they are talking like a parcel of fools.

Perhaps, the most objectionable part of the resolutions is contained in the following clause:

The contributory causes of the present war are various, but above the horrible slaughter loom the ugly incitings of an economic system based upon exploitation. It is largely a convulsive effort on the part of the adroit rulers of warring nations for control of a constantly diminishing market. Rival groups of monopolists are playing a deadly game for commercial supremacy.

The supreme court of Minnesota held that these expressions referred to the German and Austrian governments and I note that Mr. Townley's defenders have very eagerly adopted this interpretation given by the court. But if the resolutions meant to refer only to the autocratic governments of Germany and Austria why not say so in the resolutions? If they meant to refer only to Germany and Austria what is the meaning of the expression "Rival groups of monopolists are playing a deadly game for commercial supremacy." Are the "rival groups" confined to Germany and Austria? I submit that such an interpretation is pure nonsense. As one reads these resolutions he is forced to the conclusion that they were not intended to express the wholesouled loyalty the court so generously reads into them. One cannot escape the conclusion that the intention was to convey the impression that the war was brought about by rival groups of financiers, some of them in Germany perhaps, but as many outside of Germany and that the war is being fought in their interest and at their behest. No one who believes that can be very loyal.

Most of us are represented by sons or other close relatives at the front. If I believed that there was nothing in this war but a struggle for commercial supremacy by selfish, rival groups of financiers I would not be loyal, on the contrary my heart would be seething with indignation to think that the finest of our young men must sacrifice their lives for any such coldblooded mercenary purpose.

I have never joined in the wholesale denunciations of the Nonpartisan League. I believed and still believe that it is entitled to fair play, but I must say that a study of these resolutions disgusts me and makes me indignant. Either the men who prepared them are a lot of driveling asses or they are not loyal. But here are the resolutions, read them for yourselves:

Our country being involved in a world war, it is fitting that the National Nonpartisan League while expressing its loyalty and willingness to support the government in its every necessity, should declare the principles and purposes which we as citizens of the United States believe should guide our nation in the conduct of the war.

Whatever ideas we as individuals may have had, as to the wisdom of our nation engaging in this war, we realize that a crisis now confronts us, in which it becomes necessary that we all stand unreservedly pledged to safeguard, defend and preserve our country.

In making this declaration of our position, we declare unequivocally that we stand for our country, right or wrong, as against foreign governments with whom we are actually engaged in war. Still we hold that when we believe our country wrong, we should endeavor to set her right.

The only justification for war is to establish and maintain human rights and interests the world over. For this reason we are opposed to waging war for annexation, either on our part or that of our allies, or demanding indemnity as terms of peace. Bitter experience has proved that any exactions, whether of land or revenue, serve only to deepen resentments and hatreds, which inevitably incite to future wars.

We therefore urge that our government, before proceeding further in support of our European allies, insist that they, in common with it, make immediate public declaration of terms of peace, without annexation of territory, indemnities, contributions or interference with the right of any nation to live and manage its own internal affairs, thus being in harmony with and supporting the new democracy of Russia in her declaration of these fundamental principles.

We demand of no nation any concession which should be hid from the world. We concede to no nation any right of which we are ashamed. Therefore we demand the abolition of secret diplomacy. The secret agreements of kings, presidents and other rulers, made, broken, or kept without the knowledge of the people, constitute a continual menace to peaceful relations.

We demand that the guarantees of human conservation be recognized, and the standard of living be maintained. To this end we demand that gambling in the necessities of life be made a felony, and that the federal government control the food supply of the nation, and establish prices for producer and consumer.

As a direct result of the war, private corporations in our country have reaped unparalleled profits. The net earnings of the United States Steel corporation for 1916 were \$271,531,730, as against \$23,496,867 in 1914, an increase of \$248,034,862.

The DuPont Powder company shows a similar record. Its net earnings for 1916 were \$82,107,693, as against \$4,831,793 in 1914, an increase of \$77,275,900.

We are unalterably opposed to permitting stockholders of private corporations to pocket these enormous profits, while at the same time a species of coercion is encouraged toward already poorly paid employes of both sexes, in urging them to purchase government bonds to help finance the war. Patriotism demands services from all according to their capacity. To conscript men and exempt the blood-stained wealth coined from the sufferings of humanity is repugnant to the spirit of America and contrary to the ideals of democracy.

We declare freedom of speech to be the bulwark of human liberty, and we decry all attempts to muzzle the public press or individuals, upon any pretext whatsoever. A declaration of war does not repeal the Constitution of the United States, and the unwarranted interference of military and other authorities with the rights of individuals must cease.

The contributory causes of the present war are

various; but above the horrible slaughter loom the ugly incitings of an economic system based upon exploitation. It is largely a convulsive effort on the part of the adroit rulers of warring nations for control of a constantly diminishing market. Rival groups of monopolists are playing a deadly game for commercial supremacy.

At the close of this war sound international standards must be established on the basis of a true democracy. Our economic organizations must be completely purged of privilege. Private monopolies must be supplanted by public administration of credit, finance and natural resources. The rule of jobbers and speculators must be overthrown if we are to produce a real democracy; otherwise this war will have been fought in vain.

Only in this spirit do we justify war, and only thus can lasting peace be established.

Truthful James

"It is marvelous," remarked Truthful, "what the human frame will stand. A man can get used to anything if he goes at it gradually and stays with it. Take for instance the kind of liquor they used to make out in some of them frontier towns; you naturally would suppose that a good stiff drink would make any man curl up and die within 15 minutes after he got it inside of him, but I have seen men get inured to the stuff so that they could drink it regular and walk off with it and hardly bat an eye. This liquor never saw the inside of a distillery. It was made right there out of fusel oil, sulfuric acid, arsenic, plug tobacco and rainwater. There may have been a few other drugs like laudanum, blue vitriol and such like to give it "tang," so to speak. When that liquor was right it would eat the bung out of a barrel in 48 hours and the saloonkeeper had to keep it in metal tanks or glass jars to hold it. But men got used to it and after awhile common ordinary whisky didn't interest them at all. They desired something that had some kick to it.

There was Sim Beesley who had run on the range practically all his life and got accustomed to that kind of drink and desired nothing else. When Sim finally died some of the men who had known him a long while had a sort of curiosity to know what sort of insides a man must have who had taken from three to 10 drinks a day of that hell's delight for more than 40 years and stood up under it. So they persuaded the coroner to hold a post mortem examination and they discovered that the inside of Sim's stomach had grown a lining that looked like sole leather, so that he had to take two or three drinks before the beverage began to make any impression on his interior at all. But as Sim grew old the breath he carried around was the wonder of that part of the country. One day Sim was walking by a house when out comes a bull dog that would weigh about 150 pounds and it was hungry for a bite of a man. I would just about as lief have had a Bengal tiger come at me as that dog, but Sim never showed any concern at all. He just stood and let the dog come on till it was right at him and then he just puffed his breath in its face.

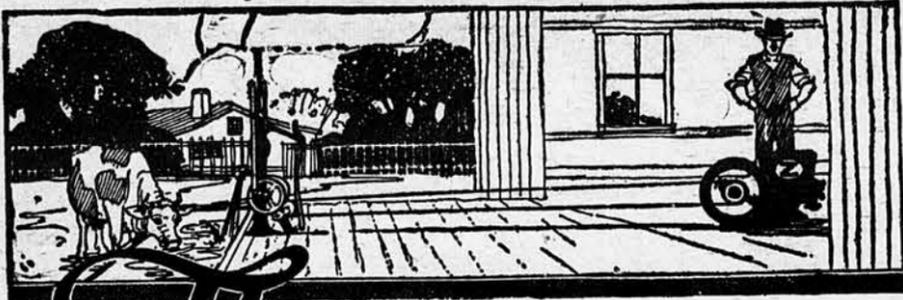
I never saw such a look of surprise come over the face of a dog, and that was followed by a look of pain. It just gasped a couple of times and then began to have one fit right after another and within 15 minutes it died in agony. The owner of the dog came out and began to raise a racket and asked who had killed his dog. "I did," said Sim. "Yer dog wanted to take a feed off me and you kin see for yourself that I hain't got no flesh to spare feedin' no blamed low browed dog like that. If you don't get away from here I'll blow a breath or two on you and poison you." Sim's breath was as bad as any of this poison gas they are usin' over in France. He was an old bachelor and boarded with a Misses Bingly. One day Misses Bingly told the boarders that she was just nearly pestered to death with roaches. They would get into the kitchen and three or four of the boarders had kicked about findin' roaches in the biscuit. She said that of course she was sorry about it, but couldn't afford to throw away a perfectly good batch of biscuit because there were a few roaches in the dough, but she said she would certainly be pleased to be rid of the insects. Sim says "Misses Bingly, if you will close the winders of your kitchen and the doors tight, stuffin' the cracks with rags and such things, I will clean out the roaches." Misses Bingly said that she sure would accept that kind offer tho she hadn't the remotest idea of what was in Sim's mind. Well when the kitchen was made as near air-tight as possible, Sim went in, shut the door and breathed there for half an hour. Pretty soon the roaches began to come out of the corners and from the places where they had been hidin' showin' great distress. One by one they turned over on their backs and died. The next mornin' Misses Bingly gathered up over half a peck of dead roaches and for months after that there wasn't a roach about the place. When Sim died the cowboy who watched beside him in his last hours said that Sim's breath was that strong that he was dead near 20 minutes before the breath showed any signs of weakening; said it just sort of hung round Sim's body as if it hated to leave and finally smashed a window pane in gettin' out of the house.

They used to tell interestin' stories about Sim and his breath. Alkali Pete who used to ride night herd with Sim said that once just to amuse himself Sim got off his horse and breathed into the mouth of a prairie dog hole. Inside of two minutes there come out of the hole nine prairie dogs, two rattlesnakes and a small prairie owl all gaspin' for breath. The rattlesnake turned and bit itself and died. Pete said of course he couldn't say whether it died from its own poison or as a result of Sim's breath. As I was sayin' a man can just naturally get used to most anything."

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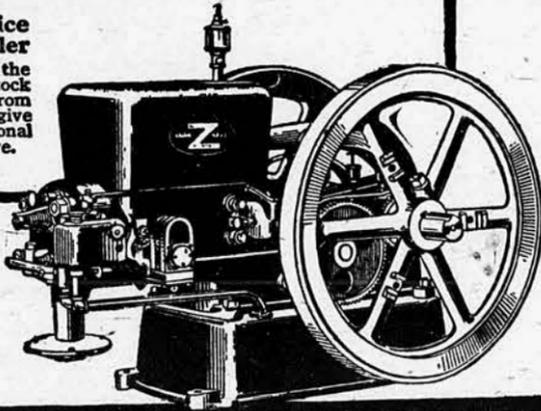
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To Show the Ham and Bacon

Kansas Farmers May Exhibit Their Home Cured Meats

BY FRANK M. CHASE

ROUND-UP WEEK at the Kansas State Agricultural college next winter will have a new feature to interest the visiting farmers. It will be a Ham and Bacon show, provided by the farmers themselves. The decision to hold this show has just been reached by President Jardine of the college, and plans are being made now for making the event a great success. Andy Paterson, of the animal husbandry department of the college, will have direct charge of the exhibition.

The home-curing of meats is one of old arts that have passed from the modern life of farmers, leaving the world poorer by their going. While paying moderate prices for meat purchased in the town butcher shops, farmers complained, but they did not get interested seriously in the matter of curing their own meat. Feeling the pinch of the extremely high prices asked for the packer's product under the present conditions, however, farmers are taking more interest in cutting down their food costs by transferring the meat of the animals in their own yards into the smokehouses and cellars of their homes. The cheapest meat that a farmer can use is the product of his own farm.

Because farmers do not know how to cure their own meat is the main reason why the practice has fallen into wide disuse in late years. For this reason the show that will be held at the agricultural college next winter will be made just as highly educational as possible. The motive will be to provide such information as will enable any farmer raising hogs to supply his own family with meat of exceptional quality.

The prizes which will be awarded the winners in the different classes will be small, not large enough to detract from the educational side of the show. They will be contributed by various individuals and organizations interested in promoting the event. The Farmers Mail and Breeze, upon whose suggestion the show was started, has offered to give small premiums for every class. Other farm papers may give prizes also, and it is believed that the hog growers of Kansas may be interested sufficiently to give some money to be used in this way.

Though the details of the exhibition have not been worked out, it is probable that there will be at least five classes embracing home cured ham, home cured bacon, home cured shoulder, fresh sausage and smoked sausage. Persons desiring to increase their knowledge of the preparation and curing of these meats may obtain much valuable information from Farmers Bulletins 183 and 913 of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The home-curing of meat should not be considered entirely from the standpoint of obtaining the home supply. Many farmers who sell country-cured meats have had little difficulty in establishing permanent trade for their products among their neighbors or among the residents of nearby towns. Often this is the most profitable method of marketing hogs. In order to establish a good trade of this kind the farmer must know what kind of cured meat is desired by his customers, and how to provide it. Country cured meat carries often too much fat, too much salt, and sometimes undesirable odors. The suggestions made in the bulletins referred to will help farmers to avoid these defects in their meat, and to

make it more acceptable on both his own table and that of his patron.

Farmers who are very loud in condemning the packers for their supposed enormous profits, continue to buy the meat for their tables which might be cured at home, thus providing opportunity for the packer to make two profits on his hogs instead of one. Home-curing of meat is one of the most effective ways in which the farmer may avoid rendering excessive tribute to the packers.

Aside from the economy in the curing of meat on the farm, it is a sensible way of aiding in the solution of the transportation problem of the nation. Meat is not made better necessarily from passing twice over the route between packer and farmer. There is no reason why the farmer cannot have as good meat that is cured on his own farm as that which is cured in an expensive packing establishment. A little knowledge of the meat-curing process is all that is necessary for the farmer to have in order to cure his own meat; and the coming meat show at Manhattan will help to supply Kansas farmers with this knowledge.

Capper Urges Fair Prices

Governor Capper is receiving many complaints about the price of alfalfa. Especially in Western Kansas. A letter from Garden City to the Governor says:

This is largely an alfalfa country and you know this is a crop that carries with it considerable expense to handle, especially where irrigation is used. There is usually a large labor bill and in addition quite a power bill for irrigation. Many of us farmers are in such condition financially that we must sell at least enough of this hay to meet current expenses. There are two big alfalfa mills here and they are offering a ton for the best grade of alfalfa delivered at the mill. I notice at the Kansas City markets alfalfa is worth \$22 to \$24.50 a ton and meal in proportion. Now it looks to us, as though this is a case of taking advantage of the farmer and in fact is a case of profiteering. There is no reason that I can see why the market here cannot stand from \$16 to \$18 a ton, at least, as it did last year.

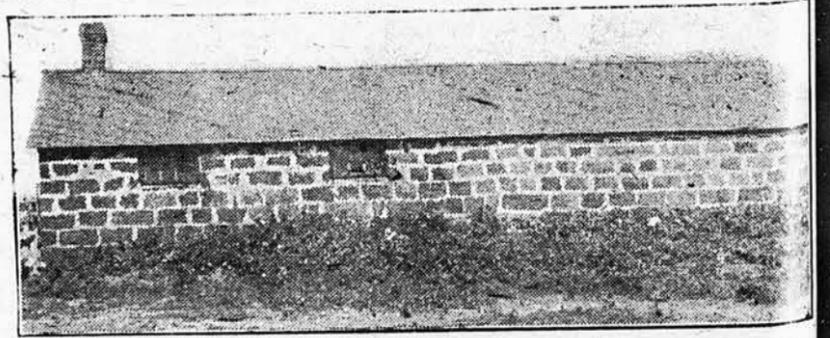
Governor Capper has sent a strong letter to the government officials at Washington, who are in charge of the regulation of grain prices, and has demanded that an investigation be made at once of these charges.

The Governor told them that he believed somebody was making an unreasonable profit after the alfalfa leaves the farmer.

He insists that the producers should have a fair price for their crops in view of the fact that it is costing them a great deal more to grow alfalfa than ever before.

Big Fertilizer Bags Help

About 21 million yards of burlap valued at 4 million dollars could be saved annually if all fertilizers were shipped in 200-pound bags. Burlap is now growing scarce because of its increased use in trench warfare and food shipments and because of reduced importations. Pointing out that the burlap situation is steadily getting worse, the United States Department of Agriculture suggests that fertilizers be shipped in 200-pound bags. Another way in which farmers can help save burlap is by marketing their second-hand bags they may have on hand. Dealers are offering from 10 to 15 cents each for these second-hand bags, depending upon size and condition. Why not sell any spare burlap bags now while the need is so great?



Meat House of the Sherman Ranch in Ellsworth County. More than 200 Hogs a Year are Killed to Supply the Summer Ham and Bacon for this Ranch.

Important Wheat Growers Get All Coming to Them

(Letter to Hoover in Regard to Prices Paid for Grain.)

From numerous points about the state I am receiving urgent complaints from farmers relative to the price paid them for wheat by grain dealers and elevator companies. These complaints are so general that they force the conclusion that at many places the grain-growers are not getting a fair deal; and that buyers are taking more than the legitimate profit. This letter is a sample of many.

The farmers of this vicinity think they are not getting a square deal and a good many of them have asked me to write you about it. Our wheat is all grading No. 1, and is certainly fine, but the elevators in our two towns will pay only \$2.04 to \$2.05 for it. The cost of shipping is around 9 cents a bushel, shrink and everything. This No. 1 wheat is selling on the Kansas City market at from \$2.25 to \$2.33 a bushel, so it looks as if they were taking excess profits off of the farmers. What can we do about it?

R. I. Melvern, Kan.

A. L. ROBINSON.

It is asserted in many localities that local dealers are not paying and have not paid at any time since harvest the full guaranteed minimum. In the last few days the price has dropped from 5 to 10 cents, the buyers offering in explanation the claim that they are obliged to sell wheat in Kansas City at 2½ cents under the guaranteed minimum.

The majority of our wheat growers are forced to sell their wheat at threshing time, and as a matter of course are greatly disturbed. Only the men who have good yields are making any money on this year's crop.

Is the Food Administration taking any steps to protect the grain raisers? Are there Government buyers in Kansas City or in the wheat belt who will sustain the market and redeem the Government pledge?

I believe it very urgently necessary that you immediately and thoroly investigate these complaints and remedy them. The President having declined to increase the price for next harvest, notwithstanding the greatly increased, and increasing cost of production, it is more than ever necessary that our wheat growers get absolutely what is coming to them at the present price which is a low one.

I am sure you will appreciate the desirability of doing everything possible to maintain the good will of the wheat growers at a time when they are preparing for the fall planting.

Arthur Capper
Governor.

Federation Meeting Held

The American Federation of Organized Producers and Consumers, met at Kansas City July 10 in an attempt to amalgamate with it several state and local associations of farmers. Altho four state and national organizations were said to have combined to form the American Federation of Organized Producers and Consumers, only one, the American Society of Equity, appeared at the meeting to be an active member. These two organizations seem to be very closely allied; the moving spirit in both is the secretary of the respective groups, J. Weller Long of Madison, Wisconsin.

In amalgamating a number of organizations of farmers the general plan of the proposed federation would have duplicated to a large extent that of the Federal Board of Farm Organizations, formed a year ago, which now has about 17 subscribing associations. A suggestion that the American Society of Equity might join the Federal Board of Farm Organizations, was not received with any evidence of pleasure.

Besides the American Society of Equity and several local clubs, there was represented in the meeting the Farmers Union of Oklahoma, by John A. Simpson, the state president, who took a number of exceptions to the procedure of the gathering. Representatives of several more state organizations of the Farmers Union were registered in the same hotel in which the meeting was held, yet declined to enter the meeting. The Farmers Union was one of the first national organizations to enter the Federal Board of Farm Organizations.

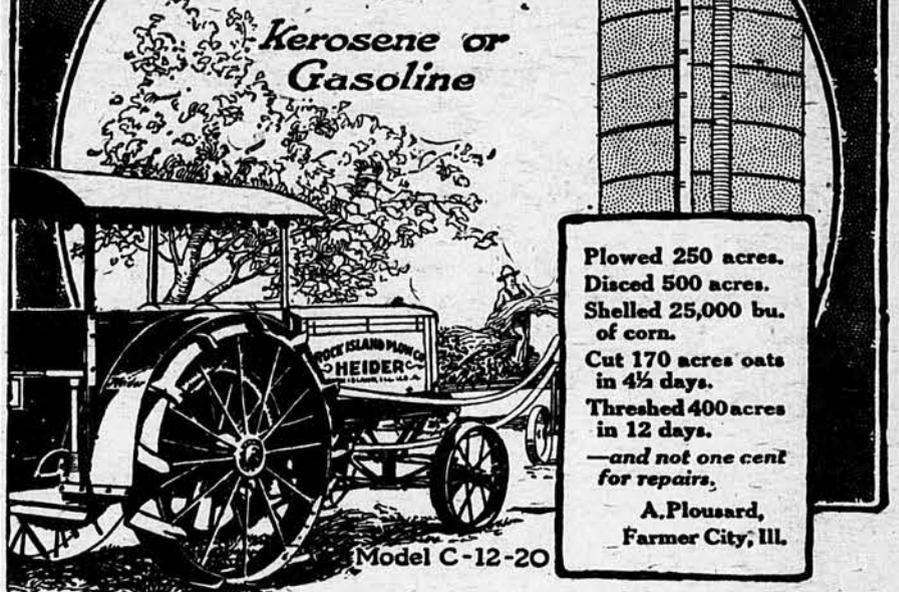
The president of the American Federation of Organized Producers and Consumers, H. N. Pope, of Ft. Worth, Texas, delivered an annual address in which he dwelt at considerable length on the advisability of removing the literacy test and a number of

other restrictive regulations of the immigration law. He argued that the entrance of more foreign labor into this country would assist farmers in solving the hired help problems. It was surmised, however, that so much attention was given to this idea at the request of large employers of industrial labor, who are trying to obtain a larger immigration of Asiatics. The belief that business interests had something to do with this attitude of the leading official of the federation was heightened by the fact that this address was made by vote of the meeting the official statement of the organization, altho an address by J. M. Pierce, publisher of the Iowa Homestead, dealt almost entirely with the problems of agricultural organization, a subject which would seem to the majority of men of much greater importance to the federation than the immigration of foreign labor.

Mr. Pierce spoke of the necessity for organization among farmers if they are to have their proper voice in the social, political and economic affairs of the nation. He also spoke at length of the Non-Partisan League, characterizing it as the "greatest hope" of the farmer in obtaining the recognition due him in public affairs, and deprecating the charges of disloyalty frequently being made against it; these charges, he said, are a part of a conspiracy by large financial interests to prevent farmers from having a greater share in business affairs.

Resolutions were adopted pledging allegiance to the nation and support of its war leaders; condemning all forms of disloyalty; condemning mob violence; commending the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of profiteering, and urging that proper punishment be given the guilty persons; and also favoring higher taxes on war profits; commending the English tax of 80 per cent on certain war profits; and opposing permanent compulsory military training.

economy of farm power



Kerosene or Gasoline

Plowed 250 acres.
Disced 500 acres.
Shelled 25,000 bu. of corn.
Cut 170 acres oats in 4½ days.
Threshed 400 acres in 12 days.
—and not one cent for repairs.

A. Plousard,
Farmer City, Ill.

Model C-12-20

Heider

The Real All-Purpose Tractor

With the Famous Friction Drive

There are good reasons why Heider Tractors are making such unusual economy records. One of the reasons is in the Heider Special Friction Transmission—said by leading engineers to be the biggest success in the tractor industry. It means less gears, fewer parts, less trouble, less chance for breakage. Lower upkeep cost. Smooth power—flexible—impossible to jerk the load—less strain on the machinery—longer life for the engine.

Seven Speeds forward or reverse with one lever and without disconnecting the power.

Rock Island Farm Tools

include Plows, Discs, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Cream Separators, Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc.

Write for our catalog

Send For The Heider Catalog

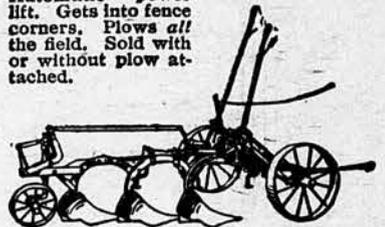
Heider Tractors are backed by 10 years' successful service in all parts of the country and 63 years of building Rock Island Farm tools. We have branch houses, distributors and dealers near you for prompt service.

Rock Island Plow Co., 232 Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.



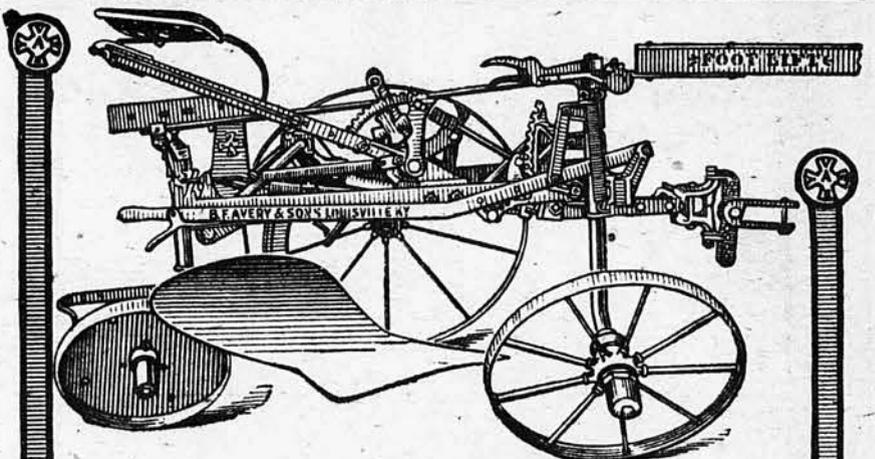
Model "D" 9-16 H. P.

with Rock Island No. 9 Plow attached. The time and work saver in plowing. Your hands operate the tractor while your foot raises or lowers the plow. Automatic power lift. Gets into fence corners. Plows all the field. Sold with or without plow attached.



Use Rock Island Plows

and get the best results behind your tractor. The famous Rock Island "CTX" bottoms turn the furrow slices clear over—prevent air spaces from stopping moisture. Front furrow wheel lift. Extra high clearance. Built of extra strength material and heavily braced 2, 3 or 4 "CTX" bottoms. Send for our catalog showing Rock Island Tractor Plows.



AVERY FOOT LIFT SULKY AND GANG PLOWS

are the fruit of 93 years' experience in plow making. They have every feature you expect in a down-to-date plow—fine turning qualities, light draft, high and easy lift, and durability that comes from a safe margin of strength in every part subject to strain.

They can be set so the beams lift independently of the frame, or so beams and frame lift in unison.

All levers are on right-hand side. Front furrow axle is 1½ inches in diameter—stronger than on any other foot lift plow. It won't bend or spring in the hardest plowing.

These plows are fitted with the famous Avery quick-detachable shares in which simplicity and convenience are combined with great strength. Shares are changed without removing a bolt or nut and without getting down under the plow bottom.

If your dealer can't show you these plows, write

B. F. AVERY & SONS PLOW CO., Inc.
KANSAS CITY, MO. OMAHA, NEB.

Be Able to Raise More to Sell

Isn't that the secret of successful farming? And how great a part of that secret the New Hart-Parr is! It will enable you to raise more—and then to sell more of what you raise.

The New Hart-Parr is a four-wheel, twin-cylinder tractor of sensible design, with pulley on crankshaft, and with bulldog tenacity in power—the right type. It is a 3-plow tractor with 30 horsepower on the belt—the right size.

Specifications
 Power—Pulls three plows—30 HP on belt.
 Motor—2 cylinder twin, 4 cycle. Valve in head. 750 RPM.
 Motor Frame—Cast steel, one piece. No bend. No twist.
 Carburetor—New Dray kerosene shunt.
 Bearings—S.K.F. and Hyatt.
 Speeds—Two forward, 2 and 3 mi.; one reverse.
 Transmission—Selective sliding gear.
 Radiator—Perfex—shaft driven fan.
 Lubrication—Madison-Kipp force feed.
 Weight—5000 lbs.

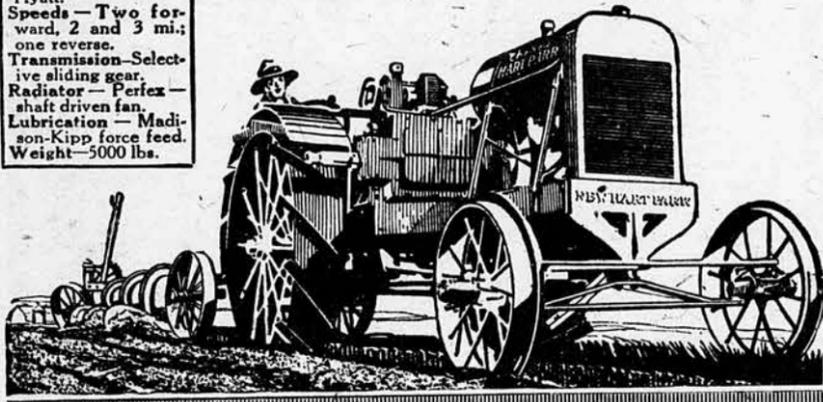
Its one-piece cast steel engine bed is as solid as a concrete base—no misalignment of gears. It is

simple with parts easily accessible.

Then, too, the New Hart-Parr burns kerosene as successfully as a gasoline engine burns gasoline. Having founded the tractor industry and having built the first successful kerosene burning tractors, we have an unequalled record behind the New Hart-Parr. It is the sum total of our years of experience. It burns kerosene even better than the old Hart-Parrs so famous for years. That is the kind of experience and reputation you want behind the tractor you must depend upon.

Be able to raise more to sell. Write today for fully descriptive literature.

HART-PARR COMPANY
 591 Lawler Street Charles City, Iowa



The New HART-PARR

GOV. CAPPER'S RECORD ON PRICE OF WHEAT — POLITICIANS ARE TRYING TO DECEIVE

THEY'VE "got something on Capper," at last. Ex-Governor Stubbs and his political supporters have found it, and are sending it out to farmers all over the state.

What they have discovered is that all of the editors and writers employed upon the Capper Publications do not always think alike.

No one knows that better than Governor Stubbs himself. For he knows, and it is known generally over the state, that all of the editors of the Capper papers have not agreed even in their opinion of Governor Stubbs.

Governor Capper in his speeches, in telegrams to Food Administrator Hoover, which were printed in all the papers, and in signed articles in his own papers and elsewhere, has consistently protested against unfair treatment of the farmer in the way of price fixing.

But a writer in the Daily Capital, last September, ventured the opinion that the food price committee had been fair to producers in fixing \$2.20 as the primary market price for wheat. Governor Stubbs is now reproducing this article in a circular, headed, "Governor says to his city readers," attempting to show that Mr. Capper talked one way to country readers and another way to city people.

Governor Stubbs knows perfectly well that Governor Capper did not write that article, and that that article did not represent Governor Capper's opinion at that time, nor at any time since. He knows he is not telling the truth when he says "Governor Capper said this to his city readers."

He is deliberately attempting to misrepresent Governor Capper and to deceive the voters of Kansas. He not only knows that Governor Capper did not write the article, but he knows who did write it. He knows that from the very start of the discussion of the price of wheat, the people of Kansas and the Food Administration at Washington clearly understood ex-

actly where Governor Capper stood. His deliberate misrepresentation may be very "clever" as a piece of political trickery, but it will not get very far with fair-minded people.

The Stubbs charge is that Governor Capper favored a low price for wheat in the Daily Capital and a higher price in Capper's Weekly. As a matter of fact, more farmers and country people read the Daily Capital than city people. On the other hand, Capper's Weekly has three or four times more town and city subscribers than the Capital has. So that if Governor Capper had wanted to pull off a Stubbs trick of the kind charged he would have played it some other way.

But, of course, Governor Capper had no desire to misrepresent his own attitude on the question, nor to go back on the stand he had taken with the Food Administration. He has contended all along that what might be a fair and just price under certain conditions would be unfair under others, because price is largely a relative matter. He has insisted from the beginning that if the farmer is compelled to pay unregulated and sky-high prices for everything he purchases, he must necessarily have a high price for what he produces.

If his products are to be sold at an arbitrarily fixed price, Governor Capper contends the farmer and other consumers must also have protection against speculators and profiteers, who were gouging them without let or hindrance. He has repeatedly protested against fixing the price of wheat in the farmers' hands and at the same time leaving the profiteers free to make whatever price they saw fit on wheat products. He has insisted that if the price of wheat is to be fixed at about half what it would have been without government interference, it is manifestly unfair to allow cotton to soar in price to unheard-of heights.

Plant Some Turnips

Every one who has a farm or a garden spot should plant some turnips. They may be planted in August and make a fair crop, but many prefer planting a little earlier. They make their best growth on new land or freshly turned sod. Many sow the seed broadcast, but better turnips often may be had by seeding in drills in order to permit cultivation. If the turnips are cultivated by hand about 2 feet between the rows will be the proper distance. If cultivated by horsepower from 2½ to 3 feet should be the space between the rows or drills.

Before sowing the seed have the ground well harrowed and prepare a firm compact seedbed. The increased yield that will follow thoro cultivation will more than pay for the trouble and extra work required. The tops of the turnips early in the fall and thru the winter will make excellent greens. Before the hard freezes of the winter come the turnips should be taken up and put into a good storage house or vegetable pit.

Turnips also make a good stock feed. Stockmen are acquainting themselves more and more with the possibilities of roots as feed for stock in order to reduce the high cost of feeding, as well as to conserve other feeds. Especially where the hay crop is short, or where there is not enough acreage to warrant a silo, root crops are valuable. They have the added advantage of keeping breeding stock in good thrifty condition.

Cost of Keeping Work Horses

Results of investigations on the cost of horse labor on the farm by the University of Missouri show that, exclusive of depreciation, the average cost of keep of 75 farm work horses during 1912-13 was \$92.33 a head; of 113 head for 1914, \$95.58; and of 132 head for 1915, \$86.63, or on an average for the whole period of \$91.22 a piece.

It was found that the cost of feeding as a rule made up 72 per cent of the total cost of keeping a farm work horse.

Farms on which the feed cost ran lowest averaging \$45.69 a head, fed an average of 10.3 bushels of oats a head of work stock, while farms on which the feed cost ran highest, averaging \$93.25 a head, fed an average of 41.6 bushels of oats a head of work stock. Farms which used corn for grain and no oats had an average feed cost of \$58.79 a head and received approximately the same amount of work from their horses as farms which fed oats almost pound for pound with corn at a feed cost of \$71.56 a head.

The average amount of labor to the horse for 1912-13, 1914 and 1915 was found to be 1165 hours, 1164 hours, and 1127 hours respectively. The heaviest working of horses with the most liberal feeding or the lightest working with approximately a maintenance ration did not in general prove as economical from the viewpoint of horse labor cost as medium work on a moderate ration. From the viewpoint of economy, experience seems to warrant keeping sufficient work stock on a general farm so that any horse will not have more than an average of 1400 or 1500 hours' work, but it will not warrant a large enough supply to make the average amount of labor less than 800 hours for every horse kept.

Records from the farms show that mules do more work on a given cost than either geldings or mares, and likewise geldings do more work than mares. Farmers who are interested in tractors should compare these costs with the expenses incurred when tractors are used to do the same work. On large farms there is no doubt but that the showing would be favorable to the use of tractors.

Capper's Platform is Good

Governor Capper's platform as a candidate for United States Senator sounds good and, as he is the only man who has raised his voice in behalf of the farmer (not that I want the farmer to have any special privilege only fair play) I will try to do what I can for the governor.
 Peabody, Kan. D. E. Harper.

**TIRES ADVANCE
IN PRICE
TODAY**

**Don't blame him,
Mr. Ford Owner.**

**Your tire costs
depend on YOU**

YOU have the remedy for high tire cost within easy reach. Increase your tire mileage and keep your cost per mile for casings at before-the-war figures by equipping your Ford with the

For
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Shock Absorber

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Cars

The Hassler Shock Absorber lifts the weight of the car off the tires. It cushions every jolt and jar. It prevents sidesway and upthrow, reduces rattling and vibration. The Hassler Shock Absorber will immediately increase your tire mileage. It will pay for itself every time you ride 3,000 miles. It will enable you to get thousands of extra miles out of every set of casings. It will help you do your little to avert a rubber famine among our gallant Allies, and keep down the first cost of tires here at home. It will make your Ford ride as smoothly as a \$2,000 car.

10-Day Free Trial Offer

Write today for FREE TRIAL BLANK and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 400,000 sets in use. Write today—NOW.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Inc.
1810 Spruce St. Indianapolis, Ind.

Don't Forget to Vote August 6

Stay-at-Homes Help to Defeat Their Friends

BY CHARLES DILLON

DON'T FORGET to vote next Tuesday, August 6, in the primaries. Remember that if you neglect to vote—or if your women folks neglect it—your forgetfulness will have the effect of negative votes. Every stay-at-home counts just one more vote for the opposition.

Under the old-time, convention form of nominating candidates you didn't have a word to say about who represented you in the legislature, in Congress or in any other such capacity. Now—if you will avail yourself of the opportunity given you—you can put into office precisely whomsoever you choose. If you let the opportunity pass unheeded, and things go to pot generally it's your fault. It used to be a maxim, years ago, that the opposition turned out and voted early and often. Look out that this doesn't happen this time. The only way you can get the men into office whom you favor is to turn out early and vote for them.

If ever the farmers needed a strong friend in Washington they need one right now. Arthur Capper has proved in every act of his governorship that he is your friend. Just as far as it was humanly possible he has never neglected one chance to serve you. I know this personally because I have been at the head of these papers for the last five years—the whole period of his public service—and have had a chance to keep pretty close to his conduct.

But entirely aside from my connection with Mr. Capper, I have an axe to grind. As a citizen of this state, a property owner, and therefore a tax-payer, I want a man in the United States Senate whom I can trust. As a man—rather deeply concerned with agriculture and the welfare of the rural communities of Kansas, I want a man in Washington who has some sympathy in his heart for farmers. I want a man there who is sufficiently human to know what the farmer's life really is, and what are his problems. I want a man who understands us—out here in the Middle West. I want a man in Washington about whom there will never be more than one suspicion: That he favors the common people, and that means you and me.

I am interested chiefly in Mr. Capper's candidacy for the United States Senate. But I am interested also in the other candidates for state and county offices. Every citizen should be interested, and:

EVERY CITIZEN IN KANSAS SHOULD VOTE IN THE PRIMARIES TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

To Increase Wheat Yields

To increase the wheat yields enough to meet all demands without disrupting correct farming practice will require tremendous effort on the part of farmers. Those who cannot increase their acreage can increase their yields by putting into practice the following principles already known to most wheat growers:

Plow early and deep. Give the plowed land two months to settle before sowing. If possible begin plowing about July 15. Deep plowing can be best accomplished by the use of a tractor.

Early listing is better than late plowing, and double listing is better than single listing. Early disking and cross disking followed by early plowing is good farm practice. The increased yield will be more than enough to pay for the increased cost of preparing the ground.

After cultivated crops the land need not be plowed when properly disked and harrowed. If the original cultivation for the row crops was of the right kind a second plowing of the ground will be a waste of time. Never plow deep late in the season and always compact the late-plowed ground with roller and harrow.

Summer fallow is the safest practice in Western Kansas, Western Oklahoma and Western Nebraska. Summer fallowing accomplishes for these farmers what early plowing accomplishes for farmers in the eastern sections of these states.

Wheat should be rotated with other crops, for continuous wheat growing eventually brings disaster. Losses from smut may be prevented by treating infected seed with formaldehyde. Only home-grown, pure, clean, healthy seed of strong vitality should be used.

The soil should be made fertile with barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers applied judiciously where needed. The distribution of 6 to 10 tons of manure to the acre will increase the yield very materially. This distribution can be made more evenly and satisfactory thru the use of a good manure spreader. Don't burn up the wheat straw, but scatter it over the fields with a straw spreader. Many farmers have applied from 200 to 250 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre on wheat land and found that it greatly increased the yields. Sour or acid lands are improved by the application of lime. Fortunately such areas are small in Kansas.

Grasshopper Control

Swarms of grasshoppers have been reported doing considerable damage to field, truck and garden crops in several Kansas counties. They will continue to do injury to crops until late this fall unless measures are adopted for their control. These pests may be destroyed effectively and cheaply by sowing poison bran mash over the infested fields. This poison is made as follows: Mix thoroly in a tub or half barrel 25 pounds of wheat bran and 1 pound of Paris green. In a separate receptacle, mix 3½ gallons of water with 2 quarts of molasses or sirup and the juice finely ground pulp and skin of 4 oranges or lemons. Add this mixture to the wheat bran and Paris green and mix thoroly. A moist, coarse, crumbly mixture is desired. It should not be sloppy, and the mixture should be made fresh for each sowing. The proportions given will sow 4 or 5 acres.

For the best results, the poison bran should be sown broadcast over the field in strips 12 or 15 feet wide in the morning before sunrise. It also is advisable to sow the poison bran along the fence rows or weed and grass-grown ravines from which the grasshoppers emerge during the early morning. If the mixture is sown broadcast, there is no danger of poisoning the birds or livestock. The grasshoppers usually are killed in from 6 to 48 hours after eating the poison. The young insects are more easily killed than the old ones, hence the importance of applying the poison bran mash now.

Millions in Meat Orders

The largest order for bacon and canned meats in the history of the world, 99,560,000 pounds of bacon and 134 million pounds of canned meat, has just been placed by the quartermaster's department for the American army overseas. Louis F. Swift says the order will take the bacon from about 1,900,000 hogs. If other work were dropped to produce this bacon it would be equivalent to the total bacon production of the five largest Chicago packers for nearly five weeks. However, six months will elapse before delivery is to be completed. Mr. Swift said: "At the current prices on the day when the purchase was made, the packers would pay the livestock producers about 80 million dollars for the necessary hogs and more than 50 million dollars for about 900,000 cattle.

Specifications
 Rating—Draw bar H. P. 15
 Belt H. P. 25.
 Engine—Lauson-Beaver,
 4 1/2 bore, 6 in. stroke.
 Normal speed—950 R. P. M.
 Belt Pulley 18 in. by 8 in.
 476 R. P. M.
 Ignition—Dixie Magneto.
 Carburetor and Fuel system—Kingston Gravity feed.
 Cooling system—Perforated radiator.
 Speed, M. P. H.—low 13-4;
 plowing 21-2; high 21-2
 Wheelbase—86 inch.
 Total weight, less fuel, water oil and lugs 6000.

The LAUSON 15-25

DUST PROOF-ALL GEARS ENCLOSED

At a recent demonstration out West only two, wheel type tractors went up a 33% grade with all plows in the ground. One of these was the Lauson 15-25. All the leading makes were represented.



For twenty-three years the John Lauson Manufacturing Co., has been making farm engines and has been making them so well that their reputation is second to none.

This experience has enabled them to build the Lauson 15-25 Kerosene Tractor so that it is years ahead of its competitors.

It has all the mechanical refinements of the best engineering practice combined with a ruggedness that makes it stand up under the hardest kind of service without annoyance of expensive breakdowns. Durability is built into the Lauson.

The frame is mounted on four wheels on the three point suspension principle. This gives flexibility without the danger of tipping on hillside work. The entire weight of the machine is sufficient to give good traction, without slipping and not so heavy as to cause packing of the soil. The front wheel crowds the furrow and requires no steering. The Lauson 15-25 will travel the entire length of the field without the operator touching the steering wheel.

Twenty-four Hyatt and Timken roller and ball bearings on the Lauson give it the name of the "full jewelled" tractor. All gears—including the bull gears are enclosed in a dust proof casing and run in oil. This reduces friction and wear to the minimum, saves fuel and increases draw bar pull.

Builders of Lauson Frost King Engines

For 23 years Lauson Frost King engines have been the standard of farm engine excellence—built in 2½ to 50 H. P. sizes.

THE JOHN LAUSON MFG. CO., 653 Monroe St., New Holstein, Wis.



In every great feeding experiment Corn Gluten has won first place as the best feed for making good meat. Both the packers and the people want tender, juicy, lean beef—with just a fringe of fat. You cannot produce that kind of beef with a ration that makes fat. A great war has forced some feeders to realize that they were feeding too much corn. Now they are producing more beef with less corn, by feeding

DOUGLAS CORN GLUTEN FEED

It is the best part of the corn for meat production. It contains three times more protein than whole corn. Your silage or hay will supply in cheap form the necessary carbohydrates.

Ten years ago Gluten Feed cost more than corn. Today it costs about \$10.00 per ton less than good corn. Sell your corn and finish your steers on DOUGLAS CORN GLUTEN FEED.

With far less corn than you are now feeding you can ship the kind of beef the packers want and your profit per pound will be greater.

Write for booklet, samples and dealer's name.

DOUGLAS COMPANY
 Manufacturers of Corn Products
 CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA



Summer-Meals Should be Simple

[Prize Letter.]

Summer meals should be as simple as possible. I try to do the main part of my work in the morning. Desserts can be made while the morning work is being done which saves time and hurry the last minute. There are so many good simple desserts that we do not serve pie often.

Chicken is easy to prepare and it is relished by the men. I sometimes clean the chicken before breakfast or immediately after. Then as soon as breakfast is over, I put it on the oil stove to cook and a big part of the dinner is out of the way. I try to get the little jobs done early so as to save hurry and confusion later. I make the noodles when I have a spare minute, cut and flour them good and place them where they will not dry out.

The men like cottage cheese, especially when it is cold. I put the clabbered milk in a large kettle in the morning, pour quite a little boiling water over it, and let it stand for a while. Then I pour off as much of the whey as possible, put the remainder of the mixture in a sack and squeeze out all the whey. When it is mixed with cream, salt and pepper and placed on ice to cool, it is delicious.

I try to have a different vegetable each day and prepare the potatoes differently, too. Salmon cakes take the place of ham or bacon occasionally, also. Salads are relished in warm weather. I find cabbage and apple salad as simple as any.

Gelatine is a very refreshing dessert. I make it after breakfast and put it on ice and it is ready by noon when I whip a little cream for it before serving. Cornstarch pudding made in the morning and served with meringue or whipped cream is also good.

We are allowed only 3 pounds of sugar a person a month now and so have to be very saving with it. In sweetening fruits for the table I use white corn sirup and find it very satisfactory. I also use the sirup in cakes, puddings, cornbread and almost any place where sweetening is required.

Mrs. Ned Cluff.

Ness Co., Kansas.

New Ideas in Neckwear

The set of collars and cuffs in 8878 includes some of the smartest and most popular of the new neckwear styles. One size only.

The blouse and skirt of misses' sailor dress 8884 may be made with or without the yoke. The sleeves of the



waist may be long or short. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The front and back bib of ladies' clothespin apron 8229 is all in one piece. A narrow belt of the material holds the apron in place. One size only. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Give size and number.

With the Home Makers

You Can Hold the Thermometer in Check in Your Home

BY CATHERINE DODGE

WITH THE mercury flirting with the hundred mark it is all very well to say, "keep cool!" But the writer, having been sentenced to summers where the thermometer insists on going over the top, has discovered various means to hold it in check. We have kept the house temperature from 10 to 15 degrees cooler than the outside during the entire day by the following method: Every door and window that had not been open during the night was thrown wide in the early morning until about 7:30. Then the house was closed and shades pulled down wherever the sun would strike, some windows being left up 2 or 3 inches to allow a little circulation of air.

It is a temptation to open up as the day grows warmer, and the first effect of the rush of hot air on the damp skin may make us think it is more comfortable—but just compare thermometers, or go outside, even in the shade, then come back into the house and you will discover how much cooler it actually is.

In the cool of these early hours get into the fireless such food as must be cooked during the day and prepare some inviting cold dish for supper. Avoid hot, heavy food and things fried, depending as far as possible on milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables. With dinner in the fireless and supper in the ice box, it will not be so difficult to face the prospect of a hot day.

Of course, meal getting is not all. We can't wash in the fireless nor iron in the ice box, but fortunately we are open-minded enough to give new ideas a fair trial. If you have not tried washing your clothes in cool water, with one of the special naphtha or borax soaps, do it for the summer, at least. One woman says her clothes are so much cleaner and whiter that she never will go back to the old way. Merely soap and soak them in tepid water for a couple of hours and they will not need much rubbing. If you have a machine to do that part so much the better. If not, the cool water will feel very good to the arms.

But the ironing! Let the sun do most of it. It is to be hoped that our housewives have provided the family with undergarments of thin cotton crepe that need only to be carefully hung and dried. Gauze underwear and stockings are better not ironed, and sheets, not wrung too dry and hung perfectly straight, may be folded carefully as they are taken from the line and one would scarcely suspect that they had eluded the iron. There is a difference between careful hanging and folding and "rough dry"—a little care will prove that for the hot months the bulk of the ironing may be avoided.

Ah, yes, the steaming dishpan, over which we rain perspiration three times a day! After cleaning the dishes with a little rubber dish scraper or bits of newspaper, it will be an easy matter to wash them in cool, sudsy soft water. Then pour a kettle of hot water over them. If you have a dish rack in which to stack them before scalding, they need not be wiped at all.

In the summer time especially, it is not the woman who toils the hardest who accomplishes the most. A fresh, young-looking farmer's wife, who has reared 11 children, told me she never could have done it if she had not compelled herself to take a rest every afternoon. Every woman who does her work efficiently needs an hour for relaxation, and careful planning will make it possible. Take a cool bath—the less you dry yourself the better—slip on a thin gown and stretch out on an old quilt on the floor, in the darkened downstairs, if possible. If the heat is very great, wring out a large towel and spread it over yourself, with a wet cloth on the head. When you get up you will feel like putting on a fresh dress, because supper, you know, is ready. The mending basket will look almost inviting and your hot day will draw to a comfortable close.

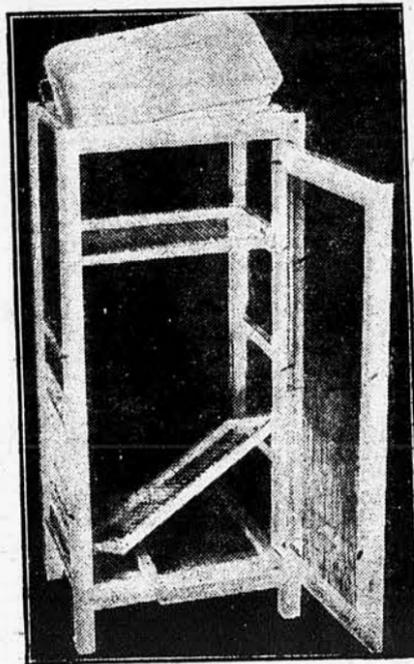
In case of illness, or when it is especially desirable to lower the tempera-

ture, wet sheets hung where the air will strike them, will help tremendously. If one has an electric fan to turn on these sheets, it is a very simple matter to bring down the mercury. If baby is ill the wet sheet may be hung around three sides of the crib and the cool air forced thru it without the direct draft of the fan on the child.

If we keep the children cool, there will be less danger of illness. It will do the little one no harm to splash as long as he pleases in an inch or two of tepid water in a tub. He will be safe and comfortable and very happy—if the day is hot, so he will not chill. Or take off his clothes and let him kick on a quilt on the floor. If the children can be kept comfortable and if proper care is taken of their food, there is no reason for worry about the second summer. Water, lots of it, outside and in, right food, outdoor sleeping at night, protection from the heat during the day, and the summer will prove as healthy and quite as safe as the winter months.

Keep Food Cool Without Ice

Every farmer cannot have ice during the hot weather, but he can have a refrigerator in which to keep perishable articles of food without the use of ice.



Framework of Refrigerator

An iceless refrigerator will keep meats, fruits and vegetables cool and will extend the period for keeping milk and butter. It can also serve as a cooler for drinking water. In homes where large quantities of milk and butter are to be kept, it would be well to have one refrigerator for milk and butter, and another for other foods, as milk and butter readily absorb odors from other foods. It costs very little to build the refrigerator and nothing to operate it.

A wooden frame is made with dimensions 42 by 16 by 14 inches and covered with screen wire, preferably the rustless type. The door is made to fit closely, mounted on brass hinges, and can be fastened with a wooden latch. The bottom is fitted solid, but the top should be covered with screen wire. Adjustable shelves can be made of solid wood or strips, or sheets of galvanized metal, but those made of poultry netting on light wooden frames are probably the most desirable. These shelves rest on side braces placed at desired intervals. A bread baking pan, 15 by 16 inches, is placed on the top and the frame rests in a 17 by 18 inch pan.

All the woodwork, the shelves and the pans should receive two coats of white paint, and one or two coats of white enamel. This makes a very attractive surface and one that can be kept clean easily. The screen wire also may receive the coats of enamel, which will prevent it from rusting.

A cover of cotton flannel, burlap, or

duck is made to fit the frame. It will require about 3 yards of material. This cover is buttoned around the top of the frame and down the side on which the door is not hinged, using buggy hooks and eyes or large-headed tacks and eyelets worked in the material. Arrange the hooks on the front side on the top of the door instead of on the frame and also fasten the cover down the latch side of the door, allowing a wide hem of the material to overlap the place where the door closes. Four double strips, which taper to 8 or 10 inches in width, are sewed to the upper part of the cover. These strips form wicks that dip over into the upper pan.

Having once filled the upper pan with water, the operation of the refrigerator is simple. The lowering of the temperature of the inside of the refrigerator depends upon the evaporation of water. To change water from a liquid to a vapor, or to bring about evaporation, requires heat. As evaporation takes place heat is taken from the inside of the refrigerator, thereby lowering the temperature of the inside and the contents. The greater the rate of evaporation the lower the temperature which can be secured; therefore the refrigerator works best when rapid evaporation takes place. When the refrigerator is placed in a shady place in a strong breeze and the air is warm and dry, evaporation takes place continuously and rapidly and the temperature inside the refrigerator is reduced. Under ideal conditions the temperature has been known to be reduced to 50 degrees. When it is damp, and the air is full of moisture, the refrigerator will not work well, since there is not enough evaporation. More water will find its way to the lower pan, but it will be drawn up into the covering by capillary attraction when the air becomes drier.

The refrigerator should be regularly cleaned and sunned. If the framework, shelves, and pans are white enameled, they can more easily be kept in a sanitary condition. It is well to have two covers, so that a fresh one can be used each week and the soiled one washed and sunned. The dimensions given make a refrigerator of very convenient size for household use and one with efficient evaporating surface, but it is not necessary to follow strictly these dimensions. If a larger capacity is desired, the height of the refrigerator can be increased.

What About Your Community?

How is your community providing recreation? What provision for amusement and recreation do you think an ideal rural community should make in order to render life on the farm more pleasant? Write a letter to the Women's page giving your opinion and telling about any successful entertainments, picnics, or other social gatherings held in your community in the last year. Address your letters to the Editor of the Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be a prize of \$1 for the best letter received by August 16 and 50 cents for the second best letter.

Good Cucumber Pickles

Wash the cucumbers, place them in a stone jar or dishpan, then cover with boiling hot salt water, using 1/2 cup of salt to 1 gallon of water. Let stand 24 hours, then rinse in cold water. Place in a kettle and cover with cider vinegar, using 1 teacup of sugar and 1 teaspoon of mixed spices to each quart of vinegar. Let come to a boil and boil 10 minutes, then seal and store in a dark place.

Mrs. O. D. Hotchkiss.
Shawnee Co., Kansas.

A Night Despatch

"Good night, my dear," I whisper, here,
And know afar the message shall be blown—
That prairie winds shall catch it in their sweep,
And waft it into woodlands, hushed and deep,
Where vines shall tell it in their whispering,
And purple thistle-ennvoys give it wing.

Cornfields shall wave it from light tassel tips,
And meadows breathe it with their flower-lips;
By bloom and breeze the wireless word shall fly,
As here, beneath the lurid battle sky,
I whisper only this: "Good night, my dear,"
And dream that thru dim leagues of dark,
you hear.

McCall's Magazine.

Grub-stake your home from the farm and garden; the railroads must carry food and munitions for soldiers.

For Our Young Readers

At the Seashore in Their Own Back Yard

BY ELSIE B. GRIMM
Riley County

TED AND DOT had never been to the seashore. They lived too far away and it took a great deal of money to go there. But they had a big pile of sand in their own back yard and they spent many happy hours playing in it.

One day when they had finished their chores which their mother had given them to do, they held a council on the wood pile to decide how to spend their play hours.

"Let's play in the sand," said Ted. "All right," agreed Dot, and away they scampered.

"I am going to be a civil engineer and build railroads and bridges," said Ted.

"And I am going to be a farmer and make a beautiful farm," announced Dot.

Ted started his railroad on the north side of the sand where it was heaped in what he called mountains. He collected a wagon load of small flat rocks with which he built his track, running up the mountain sides. He dug tunnels thru the highest points. He was placing a board over a small ditch when Dot came to see how he was progressing.

"What is that?" she asked. "It is a bridge over a big canyon," responded Ted. "When I have finished here on the mountains I will come down on the prairies and build a track past your farm. Then I can haul your produce to town."

Dot hurried back to her farm which she had laid out on the part of the sand that had been leveled from much playing.

"First I must have a place to live," she said. So she built a house, using blocks which the carpenters had left when they made her father's new corn crib. Next she constructed a barn and gathered large white pebbles for horses.

"I must have a shed for my cattle and a pen for my pigs," was her next thought. When these were finished she selected brown pebbles for cows and little black ones for pigs. She put them safely into their corrals; then she turned her attention to her water supply. She dug a deep hole for a well and walled it with rocks, placing an old saucer in front for a trough. But disappointment was hers when she poured water into her reservoir, for despite her best efforts to make it non-leakable, the water went down, down, until it all disappeared in the sand.

"Never mind," she consoled herself. "I will pretend I have water in it. Now I am ready to make my fields. This is my wheat field," as she enclosed a portion with sticks. "And this is my corn field and here I will plant my oats. I must have some alfalfa for my cows, so this slope will be used for that and this hill I will fence tightly for my pasture."

She surveyed her work with pride and called Ted's attention to it.

"Pretty good," was his verdict, "but where is your chicken house? Aren't you going to keep any poultry on your farm?"

"Oh, I forgot," cried Dot. "I'll build it right away."

"Just like a girl," said Ted as he went back to railroad constructing.

When Dot's coop was finished she selected tiny white pebbles for chickens.

"I'll keep White Leghorns and put a fence around their yard—a great high one, so they can't fly away," she declared.

"I suppose I must make a garden back of my house so the woman who lives here will have something to cook." And this she proceeded to do.

"At last I am ready to plant my trees and flowers. I will start with my orchard."

From various trees she selected twigs and set them in rows—apples, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, all the kinds she liked best. It was truly a fine orchard.

"Now comes the nicest part, making my beautiful lawn. I shall have elm, trees, oak trees, maple trees, and cedar trees," she said, breaking off the prettiest twigs she could find. Then she gathered violets, anemones and adonis and placed them in beds, well soaked with water to keep them fresh.

"I know where there is some fine moss you can use for grass. I'll haul it for you on my train," volunteered Ted who by this time had brought his track down from the mountains and past Dot's farm.

In a short time the industrious workers had a big pile of moss at Dot's front gate. She then gave Ted orders to haul some water with which she thoroughly sprinkled her lawn, then placed her carpet of moss on it.

"Oh how pretty, pretty it is!" she cried delightedly and Ted admitted she had done well.

Many days they played thus, always finding something new to do. Dot's crops were harvested and her stock cared for. When they were ready for market Ted took them on his train. Often they had to reconstruct parts of their property for sometimes Ted's track was almost obliterated in places by cats, dogs or chickens and Dot's fences were constantly in need of repair from the same causes. She spent much time recapturing her lost animals and planting fresh trees and flowers in place of those that wilted.

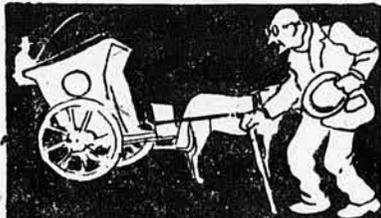
One night while they slept a big rain came and when they next saw their play ground it was a sorry sight. "Shall we build it up again?" asked Dot in despair.

"No, I am tired of that," said Ted. "Let's find a different game."

A Vegetable Puzzle

If you can guess this vegetable puzzle, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of postcards will be awarded the first five boys and girls sending correct answers.

Here is the answer to the geography puzzle in the July 20 issue: 1, Flor-



ence and Lena; 2, Henry; 3, Elizabeth; 4, Rock Island; 5, Mary and May; 6, Elizabeth; 7, Kandy; 8, Bear; 9, Man. Prize winners are Mary Smith, Fredonia, Kan.; Lloyd Taylor, Abilene, Kan.; Lela M. Rosenberger, Sedgwick, Kan.; Donald Herrington, Hoyt, Kan.; Aloysius Diebolt, Iola, Kan.

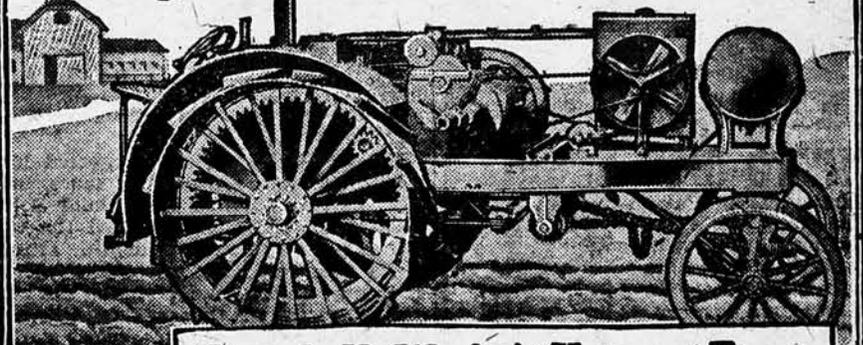
Five states enacted improved legislation to protect sheep raisers from dogs in 1917, and a number of other states are likely to take similar action.



"Just Like a Girl," said Ted

WATERLOO BOY

Original Kerosene Tractor



Speeds Up Work At Harvest Time

You need to do some fast work when your standing crops are ready to cut; and you can rely upon the Waterloo Boy one man, three-plow, cheap fuel tractor to make every minute count.

One man can harvest 25 acres per day with the Waterloo Boy and an 8-foot grain binder, or 10 acres per day with a corn binder—has a threshing record of 16 loads clover in 4½ hours.

Stands Severe Endurance Test

The Waterloo Boy motor has pulled a 25-H. P. load for 312 hours without stopping. A test run of eight months showed average kerosene consumption of less than 1½ gallons per hour.

As efficient in the field as at the belt—pulls three 14" bottoms in heavy soil, with ample reserve power. Light weight, large, wide wheels, with powerful quick-starting motor and easy control enable the Waterloo Boy to do good work "where heavier tractors would not dream of working," writes one owner.

Remember, the Waterloo Boy is made and backed by a responsible manufacturer, and has over four years' proven success to its credit.

Illustrated Catalog sent free, shows why thousands of farmers are buying the Waterloo Boy. Write for it.

Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company
600 W. Third Avenue Waterloo, Iowa

Waterloo Boy at Work

John Schoepf & Sons, Seward, Nebraska, write: "We plowed 42 acres with 60 gallons kerosene in 5 days; we shelled 18 loads corn in 2½ hours; we threshed 16 loads clover and alfalfa in 4½ hours with a No. 6 huller, the largest in this section. We think the Waterloo Boy as powerful and as cheap to operate as any tractor."



Quick Fat— Means Quicker and Bigger Profit

THE amount of profit feeders make this year depends entirely on what feed they use. It is a question of feeding—quick feeding for quick fat.

Conditions this year are far more favorable for profitable feeding than last year. There is every inducement in the world for that extra 100 pounds of fat. Enormous demands for meats, cured and fresh, assure a stabilized market. Again we say—it's a question of feeding and what feed you use.

GOLDEN RULE MOLASSES FEED

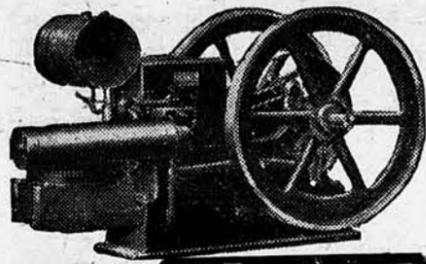
Here's the feed—that something which will do for you what it is doing for hundreds of others—positively increase your profit and enable you to feed two bunches of cattle where you

formerly fed one. Golden Rule is the correct and scientific blending of the very best growing and fattening elements known to Nature, combined with Southern Sugar Cane Molasses.

15% to 20% More Profit: Fed in connection with your home grown feeds, Golden Rule Molasses Feed produces fat in about one-half the time required by other feeds and makes you 15% to 20% more profit out of your home grown feeds. Thus you get full benefit from every pound of concentrated feed and full benefit from the roughage you are able to raise. This is no time to experiment.

Send For Proof— Write for definite proof of all we claim. If we can put you in the way of making more money, you want to know it. Make us prove our case—that Golden Rule Molasses Feed costs less than any other feed you can use, because it quickly returns dollars from the cents of cost to use it. Write or wire—"Send Proof on Golden Rule."

U. S. Stock Food Co. 918-A Live Stock Exchange Kansas City, - Missouri.



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Have More Power—**MONEY BACK**
Do your work easier—**if not satisfied On my New 90 Day Engine Offer**
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NO MONEY DOWN if arranged for. Write for my latest book, (copyrighted) "How to Judge Engines"—tells you all about engines and fuels, and why I can sell a better engine at wholesale factory price. I ship everywhere in the U.S.—guarantee safe delivery—save you \$15 to \$200. I can ship big engines—or small engines—on wire orders. Write me today—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

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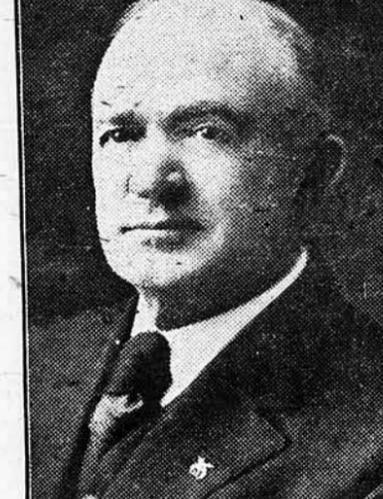
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Don't throw away your empty feed bags. Ship to us—we'll pay highest market prices. Shipping tags sent FREE on request.
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L. J. PETTIJOHN
Republican Candidate
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
For more than 31 years Mr. Pettijohn has been a prominent factor in the development of western Kansas. He is in every way qualified, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the office. He will appreciate the support of Republican voters. Please look for L. J. Pettijohn's name on the primary ballot.
(Political Advertisement)

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Rains Insure Corn Crop. Oats Yield 40 Bushels. Many Threshers at Work. Are Wheat Prices Fair? Tractors Better Than Horses. Swapping Work With Neighbors. Good Kafir Crop in Sight.

THE RAIN which I reported last week was followed by more, and in this neighborhood about 3 inches in all fell. This soaked the top soil at least 12 inches in depth. It has made the corn look more prosperous. It is now silking and tasseling heavily and the soil in the fields still continues dark with moisture. This shows that we are going to raise some corn. If another rain falls in 10 days or two weeks we will raise a lot of it.

In some localities this rain made plenty of water for stock, because in those places from 4 to 6 inches of rain fell. In other regions in the county the combined rainfall of the three days did not equal more than 1 inch. In such places still more moisture would be received gladly altho they are thankful for what they received. One farmer on whose farm 6 inches of rain fell Tuesday, had given up hopes of a supply of stock water and shipped his cattle out on Monday. Now he has an abundance of water and few cattle.

Before the rain we were very, very dry, so dry that wheat threshed right from the shock and shipped to Kansas City tested but 8 per cent moisture there. This fact alone will indicate how much we needed the moisture. It is a common saying that rain comes in Kansas just 15 minutes before it is too late; this time it did not wait until the last 15 minutes; corn is not greatly damaged except in the very early fields and at this writing looks good for more than an average crop. This looks mighty good to us, following as it does one of the best small grain crops ever harvested in this county.

I helped a neighbor thresh this week and his oats made 51 bushels and his wheat 40 bushels to the acre actual grain and no guesswork about it. His wheat took 5 pounds of twine to the acre to tie it up so he knew he had some good wheat but did not think it quite so good as it proved to be. Thinking he was entirely safe he had promised his girls a piano if the wheat made 40 bushels to the acre and when the threshing was on the last lap there was much interest to see what the result would be. The 14-acre field threshed out 562½ bushels or 2½ bushels in the girls' favor.

Despite the fact that 3 inches of rain fell in three days threshing from the shock was not halted long. The grain was very dry at the start and it contains no grass or weeds at all. Under such conditions well shocked wheat wets in but little. Most of the machines of the county began threshing again the second day after the rain and altho the wheat no doubt contains much more moisture than it did before the rain it is still within the 15 per cent limit allowed by the grain grading act. While Eastern Kansas cannot be expected to send much dark hard wheat to market yet most of that now being sold goes in as hard wheat and brings right up to the top price. Local buyers now are paying from \$2.05 to \$2.08 a bushel.

I have received several inquiries regarding the price now fixed on wheat. Most of them ask me if I do not think the wheat grower is discriminated against as compared with the corn and cotton growers. No doubt that is the case; we see today white corn selling in Kansas City for \$2.05 a bushel while wheat brings \$2.24. Every farmer knows that formerly it was considered to be fair wheat should sell for just double the price of corn. When corn sold for 50 cents it was thought that prices were fairly adjusted if wheat brought \$1 a bushel. In the matter of price fixing the surplus corn producing states of Iowa and Illinois have a great advantage over the wheat producing states of Kansas, Minnesota and the Dakotas. But conditions are such, so authorities tell us, that bread must

be provided as cheaply as possible for our allies who cannot make use of the substitutes which we know so well. Consequently we will make no fuss until the war is won; then we will ask to be put on a fair footing again.

While the present fixed price of wheat does an actual injustice to wheat raising localities which have had a low yield and a technical injustice to all wheat raising sections yet in actual practice there has been no injustice done the wheat growers of Coffey county during either of the two crops raised since war was declared. In fact, there are but few farms in this county on which wheat was raised either in 1917 or 1918 in which the gross proceeds of the crop would not pay for the land on which it was raised. This does not mean that the two years combined would do it; it means that the crop of either year would bring enough in most cases to pay for the land on which it grew. We can't get "all het up" over any such injustice as that, can we? But had we raised an average of 10 bushels to the acre or less for the last two years we would have felt the injustice all right. The best equipped and heaviest producing coal mines are permitted to make enormous profits so that the price will allow the poor mines to run but we hear no one making a motion that wheat prices be set high enough so the low producing sections may make a profit.

Encouraged by the heavy yields for the last two years the wheat growers of Coffey county are taking tractors out by the dozen with which to get a still larger acreage plowed early so that a good start can be had with the crop. It is plain to be seen here that the earlier the land can be plowed, the better the next crop of wheat will be. The land also can be plowed deeper with tractors and the man who has mercy on his horse knows that iron and steel have no feelings. The fact that land to be sown to wheat must be plowed right in the hottest time of the year has kept in the past many men from fitting land for wheat. At this writing there is plenty of moisture in the soil and horse-drawn plows pull easily; it follows that a very large acreage during the next week will be plowed by horse power in this county. But when it gets dry again the tractor need not stop. That is where it has the advantage in a region in which much plowing must be done when the soil is dry and the weather hot. Which one will have the advantage in a wet time such as next spring may be, can be told better when that time comes.

We have several jobs on hand on this farm just now. When the men with whom we "change work" thresh, we work at that job. At other times we intend to keep one 4-horse team at work on the gang plow getting the oats ground ready for wheat. The other hand works at tearing down the old granary and crib, preparatory to building a new one. While the old crib was built too cheaply to last yet it is very hard to pull down; it was built in the days of 20-penny spikes and 10-penny nails and they hold much tighter than the 16-penny spikes and the 8-penny nails used today with the thin lumber we have. It does not take so long to wreck a building; it is sorting the old lumber and pulling out the nails that takes the time. For the last day I have worked very steadily pulling nails and I know of no other job to be compared with it for aggravation unless it is herding sheep.

For the first time since 1914 it looks as if we were going to have a crop of kafir. It has grown immensely since the rain; in a field just across the road I can note that the hybrids in the kafir are sending up heads and the kafir itself should follow before long. The acreage of kafir in this county, I think, is less than usual. For that matter, the acreage of corn is much less than usual; to get up on some elevation where one can look over a large scope of country it would appear that the acreage of wheat and oats is larger than that of corn.



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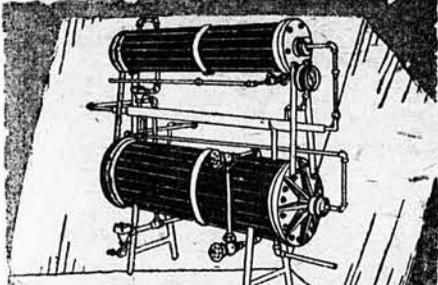
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It doubles the feeding value of your corn crop, enables you to keep 50% more cattle on your farm, and get an increased milk flow during the feeding season.
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Tropic Ice Machine "Works Without Watching"

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Partition Fence

A and B are owners of adjoining farms. A desires to build a partition fence but B will not consent. What must A do in order to make B pay for his share of the fence? **SUBSCRIBER.**

He should complain to the township fence viewers, the township clerk, treasurer and trustee, who after due notice to both A and B make a view of the partition line and direct A and B each to build their respective shares of the fence. In case B refuses, after being so ordered by the fence viewers, to build his share of the fence, A may build it and collect the cost from B. If B refuses to pay the cost of building his share within a month, A can bring suit in any court of competent jurisdiction and recover the cost of the fence and the costs of suit, together with 1 per cent a month until paid.

Soldier's Insurance

In case a soldier should lose his life and his wife should also die intestate without heirs, does the government cancel the payment of the balance of his insurance policy, or does his or her next of kin inherit the same? If either of their parents are alien enemies can they inherit the same? **ANONYMOUS.**

In case the widow of the soldier dies before all of the 240 monthly payments on the policy shall have been made, leaving no children, the remaining payments if she lives in Kansas, would be paid to the parents of her dead husband if they are living. If they are dead, the payments would be made to his surviving brothers and sisters. The law makes no distinction between parents who are alien enemies and those who are not.

Marriage Without Parents' Consent

Are there any states in which a man under 21 can marry without his parents' consent and what are they? **A READER.**

In Connecticut and Delaware there is no minimum age limit for males or females. In Idaho males may marry at 18 without the parents' consent. The same thing is true of Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Rhode Island. In Tennessee a male over 14 may marry without his parents' consent.

Where to Ship Wool

Do you know where the government has ordered the wool crop for Kansas assembled? I saw a newspaper report that they were assembling it in Oklahoma.

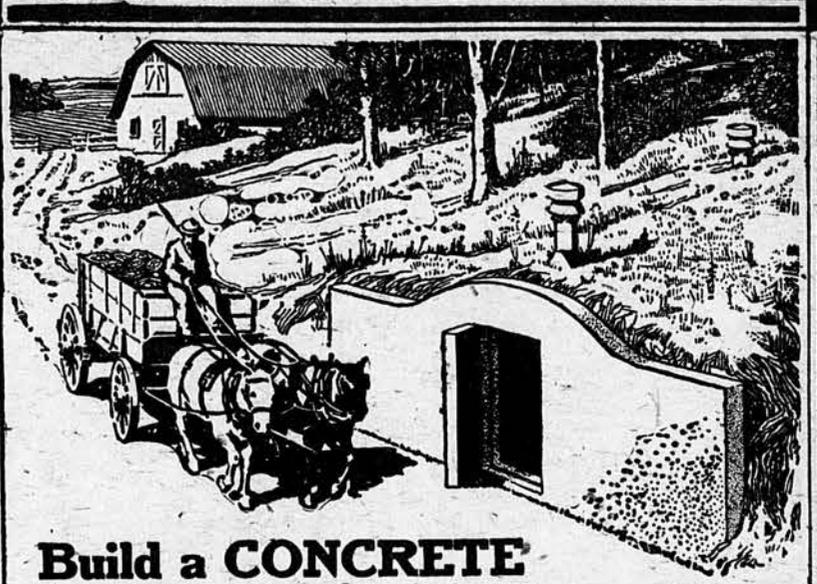
GEO. E. MARTIN.

That is not settled. It is the opinion of the secretary of our state board of agriculture, that Kansas City will be made the distributing point for Kansas wool. The information will be put out by Secretary Mohler as soon as received by him.

Remarkable Tribute He Calls It

From the Ottawa Guardian— "Kansas still has a powerful gang of political high-binders who work for the interests and go gunning for every official who does his duty by the people instead of favoring these interests. These fellows have always 'laid' for Capper and now are doing their best to defeat his nomination for Senator at the primary because it is recognized Capper cannot be handled.

"The desperate efforts of these professional politicians to 'start' something on Governor Capper that will beat him at the primary, are a most remarkable tribute to him as a man and a governor. These fellows are past masters in the art of making people believe white is black and black is white, but no such absolutely futile 'combing' of the air' ever has been seen before in Kansas. Wild 'attacks' are being made on the Governor and wild and brazen charges circulated about him, but for the most part, they have been so ridiculously thin that persons of average intelligence can see they are merely 'dirty politics,' intended to muddy the water."



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Keep apples, potatoes, onions and other vegetables fresh throughout the winter and spring. Store them when gathered. Market them when prices mean a profit.

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LOWEST PRICES IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Western Bins are made of heavy galvanized steel in sections and are easily put up. Lightning, fire, rat and storm proof. Can be mounted on platform, hauled to threshing, and filled through manhole in roof. The 6x2 ft. steel door and porthole can be locked. Door boards and sheave-boards furnished free.

500 Bushel weighs 750 lbs. 1000 Bushel weighs 1200 lbs. Write for lowest prices.

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\$22.00 Sweep Feed Grinder | **\$28.00** Galvanized Steel Wind Mill

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

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PROOF of Avery Tractor success is shown by the way Avery Tractor sales grow in the same community. When one farmer gets an Avery Tractor, his neighbors watch its work closely. It is not long before another Avery arrives and then another, for his neighbors see that Avery Tractors stand up under the work.

Likewise, when an Avery gets into a family, other members of the same family soon become Avery owners. Brothers, cousins, fathers and sons, uncles, and nephews are buying Averages. We have many records of where two, three and four brothers in the same family have bought Avery Tractors. The fact that neighbors, friends and relatives buy Avery Tractors after they have watched carefully the work of the first Avery Tractor in their community or family, is the very best proof that Avery Tractors are a success.

Power for Every Farm Need

You can get an Avery Tractor to exactly fit your size farm. Avery Tractors are built in six sizes—a size for every size farm. With an Avery Motor Cultivator you can also cultivate your row crops with motor power. You can also get a size Avery "Grain-Saving" Separator and Avery Plow for any size Avery Tractor. For any kind of field work, belt work or road work, there is a successful and profitable Avery Motor Power Machine.

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Go to your Avery Dealer and get the size tractor and equipment to meet the needs of your size farm. No matter how small or how large the acreage you cultivate, Avery motor farming machinery will fill your requirements. Or, write for complete catalog, showing the Avery Line in natural colors.

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Eight and Heavy Tractor Plows for all Size Tractors

Avery Motor Cultivator

There's a size Avery Tractor for every size farm

FARM ENGINEERING

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

"There can be no denying," says the Northwestern National Bank Review of Minneapolis, "that there is a great legitimate need on our farms for this labor saver, the tractor. Off-hand one might think that, on account of too heavy purchases of horses for army use, there must have been a great depletion in the stock of these animals on the farms, and a corresponding rise in price, and that this must be a controlling factor in the situation. This, however, is not true. On January 1, 1914, there were in the United States, 20,962,000 horses; on January 1, 1918, this number increased to 21,563,000. In Minnesota, during this four-year period, there was an increase of 97,000 horses; the price averaged \$125 a head in 1914, and \$105 in 1918. In Montana in 1917, the number of horses was increased by 46,000. "There has been, however, an immense rise in the cost of feed, and this is something to be reckoned with. When one considers the estimate that has been made, that it takes the produce from 5 acres to maintain one horse, and that its many workless days are not eatless days, and that the food which might be raised on those 5 acres would be very precious to hungry mankind, one's idea of the value of the tractor, particularly in this time of sharp emergency, is enhanced.

"For the benefit of the friend of horses it may be noted that government investigation shows machines are not likely to displace them to any sweeping extent. More will be displaced in the districts of large farms where the cultivation of small grains predominates, than in the cornbelt.

"The advantages of the tractor for farm work are given in a report of the United States Department of Agriculture as, in the opinion of operators, its ability to do the heavy work and to do it rapidly, thus covering the desired acreage within the proper season; the saving of man labor, and the consequent doing away with some hired help; and the ability to plow to a good depth, especially in hot weather.

"Efficiency in the operation of tractors is a prime necessity. The statement has been ventured that 25 per cent of the farmers of the country own motor cars. However near the truth this may be, we know that the number is very large. The use of a motor car is an excellent preparatory course for the man who purchases a tractor; he becomes familiar with motors, and, with the necessity of care in their maintenance. The transition from one machine to the other should be comparatively easy. Instruction in the tractor's management and care is given by some manufacturing concerns at their plants. Others carry the instruction directly to the farmers.

"A large company conducted this year 500 short-term, itinerant schools in as many different places. One school permanently located in a Western city had an attendance of 8,000 last year, a 10-story building being devoted exclusively to this purpose. Tractor information is handed out in the raw, in a hurry, and no important entrance questions are asked."

The Best Silo

I have decided to build a silo, but after talking with the agents of different kinds, I don't know what kind to build. Which is better, a wooden or a galvanized iron one? Is the cost of a tile or concrete silo much greater than a wooden silo? What keeps the silage best? Does the silage freeze badly in a concrete silo? E. S.

You have given us a subject for a long article. In an early issue we shall cover the silo subject at some length. In the meantime, let us assure you that any silo is a good one, and that whatever kind you build will be a profitable addition to your farm equipment. It is rather inadvisable now to purchase a metal silo for the cost of the material is of course abnormally high. A metal silo is also more adapted to Southern climates than this.

A good wooden silo is entirely satisfactory; it will return enough in increased profits to more than pay for itself. But if you own your farm, and take pride in its equipment, why not

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One on silos and silage crops. The other our catalog showing machines in color and describing the new features. Appleton Mfg. Co. 497 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

put up a silo of permanent materials? Its cost will not be a great deal more than that of a wooden silo, and when you have it built, it is there to stay, with practically no cost for maintenance or repair. Masonry, tile, brick, concrete and metal silos are all good—build the one you can get the cheapest. All these types have advantages and disadvantages, but they are entirely reliable, and will keep the silage excellently.

Don't worry about the silage freezing. It will not freeze a great deal if you handle it properly, and frozen silage is not injured if it be fed as soon as it is thawed; neither is frozen silage injurious as a feed, as the best authorities tell us that the only unusual result from feeding it is a slightly more laxative action upon cattle.

Engine Compression

A fundamental essential in successful internal combustion engine operation, is that there be good compression in the cylinder. The mixture of air and gas must be compressed greatly if it is to produce the maximum power when ignited and burned, and the amount of compression will depend upon what fuel is used. When gasoline is the fuel used, the usual compression is from 60 to 70 pounds a square inch, but kerosene requires a compression of 10 or 15 pounds more than this if good economy is to result.

There are two places where the main losses in compression occur, past the valves and past the piston rings. Both require occasional careful inspection and attention, tho the intervals of inspection will depend to a considerable extent upon the care with which the engine is operated.

The valves and valve seats must always be carefully fitted. To test whether the fit is as good as it should be, turn the engine over with the crank on the compression stroke. If it turns over unusually easy, the compression is escaping by the valve route.

Examine the exhaust valve first. Because it is subjected to extreme heat and because all the hot burnt gases and carbon must be forced out thru this vent, it is rather likely to get out of proper adjustment. However, if the exhaust valve is seating properly, do not fail to examine the intake valve, because something may have gotten on the seat which prevents it from coming down as it should, thus leaving an opening thru which compression may escape. If the trouble is due to improper seating of the valves, it may often be remedied by simply giving the valve a few turns with a screwdriver or wrench to pulverize the foreign material that is preventing a good fit, when it may be removed with a smart tapping, being careful not to injure the seat. If this procedure is not effective, grinding the valves will be necessary. If the valve and valve seats are in good condition, and loss of compression is still evident, then something is at fault with the piston rings, tho it is found by experience that 90 per cent of compression trouble comes from faulty valves.

The rings may be worn badly, in which case new ones should be inserted; or they may be stuck in the grooves as a result of excessive carbonization in the cylinders. The remedy then is to remove them, clean the carbon out, clean the grooves for the rings, and replace the rings. It may be necessary to cut a new oil groove or two around the piston, in rare instances.

If these suggestions do not improve the weak compression, a new piston may be necessary—long continued hard silage will sometimes wear a piston down so it no longer fits the cylinder, and no adjustment is possible that will make it do so.



How Our Selection of Men Aids Your Selection of Oils

THE quality of all things depends, to a great extent, upon the workers and those who instruct and train them. Training and experience increase the product of your fields and produce higher quality grain. So it is with oil refining. Scientific Refining, as originated by us, is founded upon this vital principle. We realized that nature had given us her best crude materials, that in many respects mechanical processes were fully developed and that, therefore, the test of quality depended upon the workmen.

En-ar-co National Motor Oil Made by Graduate Workmen

What the training camp is to great armies, En-ar-co instruction is to the refining of petroleum products. Skilled instructors train each man. Advancement depends upon knowledge. And so each workman seeks to merit his master degree — to become an En-ar-co Graduate.

Thus we select men for responsible tasks. And these are the men who produce petroleum products for better lubrication—greater power. Thus we produce oils that are as nearly perfect as human hands and minds can make.

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Tractors, Automobiles, Aeroplanes, Trucks, Gas Engines and Motor Boats give better service and last longer when lubricated with En-ar-co National Motor Oil. And there's equal satisfaction in White Rose Gasoline and other En-ar-co Products. Try them now. Learn for yourself, what many thousands know, that the best is none too good for your motor.

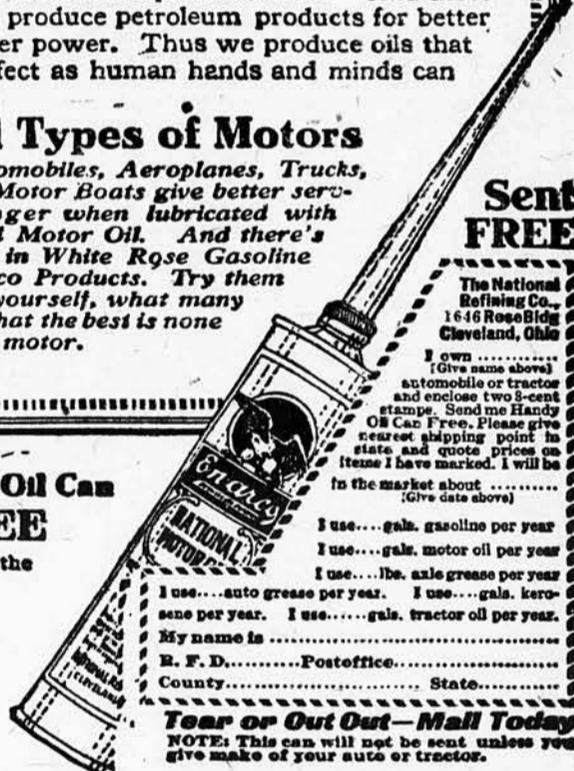


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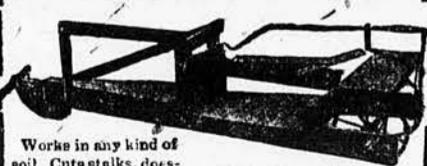
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Works in any kind of soil. Cuts stalks, doesn't pull like other cutters. Absolutely no danger.
Cuts Four to Seven Acres a Day with one man and one horse. Here is what one farmer says: Dear Sirs:—I cut about 25 acres with your Corn Harvester. Corn was large and blown down considerably. The Harvester made the work easier and enabled me to do the work of about three men with corn knives. Yours truly,
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The nomination and election of Charles W. Dingman will be a guarantee that the people of Kansas will have a square deal from the Insurance Department.

In fifteen years the fire insurance trust has caused rates on farm property to increase nearly 100%.

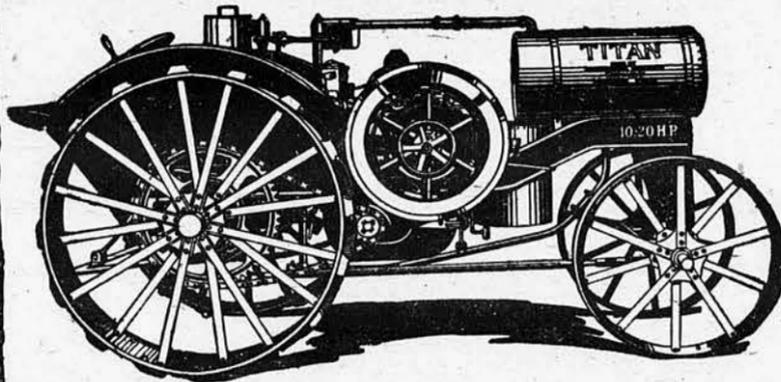
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THERE is one safe way to be sure you are buying a satisfactory tractor. Buy from a concern that has had years of experience with all kinds of tractors and power machines for the farm. A tractor can be considered safe only when it has been tested and tried, on thousand of farms, under every combination of soil and climate conditions, and has given a satisfactory account of itself everywhere.

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We invite investigation and comparisons. See the local dealer who sells our tractors, or write us for complete information about a safe tractor to buy for the work on your farm.

International Harvester Company of America

CHICAGO (Incorporated) U S A

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne

Capper Has Stood by Farmers

John R. Chittenden, member of the legislature from Ellis county says: "Governor Capper always has taken a stand in favor of the farmer on all measures before the legislature. In the last two legislatures of which I was a member I found him supporting everything which was for the benefit of the farmer. I was pleased especially with the assistance he gave me in putting thru the car distribution bill, which has done so much to relieve the car shortage thruout this state and to prevent discrimination against the small shippers. The corporations and big interests have never been able to control Governor Capper. Certainly he is entitled to the support of the farmers of Kansas."

Illinois Farmers Use Tractors

The growing popularity of tractors on corn-belt farms is shown by reports made by more than 600 tractor owners, about 91 per cent report that their investment in a tractor had proved profitable. These data were obtained in the summer and fall of 1917, and in the spring of 1918 on representative Illinois farms by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, in order to determine just what conditions justified the purchase of a tractor in that section. Experienced tractor owners who made reports stated that tractors will prove profitable on most corn-belt farms of 150 acres or more, while in their opinion they should not be expected to do so on farms of much less than 130 acres. The report of the investigators, published in Farmers' Bulletin 963, states that while the figures were obtained in only one state, they are applicable thruout the corn belt and that the prospective tractor purchaser may reasonably count upon equaling the average performances reported in the study.

Nearly three-fourths, 71 per cent, of those who reported owned tractors capable of pulling three plows. Eleven per cent recommended two-plow machines, while 13 per cent advocated the use of four plows. In answer to the question "What do you find to be the principal advantages of a tractor for farm work?" the answers indicated that its ability to do heavy work and do it quickly, thus covering the desired acreage within the proper season, was considered the principal advantage. The saving of man power and the doing away with hired help, enabling a man to farm a larger acreage and thus increase the crops he can raise, was next in importance. The ability to plow to a good depth, in hot weather also was emphasized.

W. R. Smith for State Printer

Six years of experience as a member of the Kansas School Book commission has convinced me not only of the practicability of state publication of school books, but also of its necessity. Corporate power lays hard and heavy hands on the school books used by the children of America. Vast sums of money are extorted annually not to build up the best school books possible, but a strong, impregnable system for selling them. When a parent purchases school books, today for his children he must pay not a third as much for sound pedagogy, interesting material and good illustrations as for high priced propaganda by selling agents. This wrong can be righted only by states taking hold of the matter and publishing the books for the children of the people. Kansas is a pioneer in this work and on her way to a great success, but this is a crucial time in the accomplishment of this reform. It is of vital importance that we have at the head of the state printing plant a man of integrity, ability and experience in this particular line. We have such a man in the present state printer, W. R. Smith, and for that reason I am greatly interested in his re-nomination and re-election. It is no reflection on the general ability or integrity of any other gentlemen who may be aspirant to this position to say that Mr. Smith possesses superior qualifications for this position by reason of his experience. The state can ill afford at this time to lose his services.

Mrs. Cora W. Bullard, Tonganoxie, Kan.

We are heirs of great happenings. Shall we surrender our inheritance?

The New Director

Francis D. Farrell, who will become head of the division of agriculture and director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station September 1, is unusually experienced in practical agriculture. Previously to entering college he spent several years on a cattle ranch in Wyoming; his work for the United States Department of Agriculture has entailed much practical supervision of actual farm operations; he is now associated in a large farming enterprise on Western land. His technical training is of the best. His major work in college was in chemistry and he had for instructors men who were graduates of Harvard and other of foreign universities. He is thoroughly conversant with Western agriculture, and is author of numerous papers on subjects relating to dry-land and irrigation farming.

Mr. Farrell was graduated from the Utah Agricultural college in 1907 with the degree of bachelor of science. From 1907 to 1909, he was employed as farm superintendent in cereal investigations United States Department of Agricul-



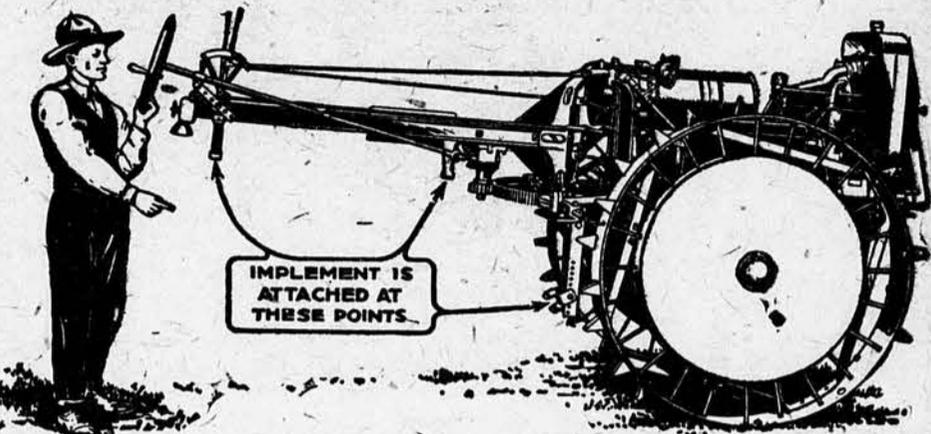
Prof. Francis D. Farrell.

are in the conduct of experiments in cereal production under dry-land conditions. In 1910-1911, he was associate professor of irrigation and drainage at the University of Idaho and director in charge of the branch experiment farms of the Idaho Experiment station. From 1912-1914, Mr. Farrell was agronomist in Western irrigation agriculture investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, in which capacity he assisted in the supervision of seven departmental experiment farms in Texas, California, Nevada, Oregon, Montana, Nebraska, and South Dakota. In this work he gave special attention to crop rotation investigations, to problems of crop utilization in livestock industries, and to the development of accurate methods of conducting field crop experiments. Since July 1, 1914, Mr. Farrell has been chief of the division supervising the work of the department of agriculture in establishing agricultural industries on government irrigated lands in 15 Western states. For the last three years he has been a member of a committee of five which directs the department's investigational work in dry-land and irrigated regions of the Western United States.

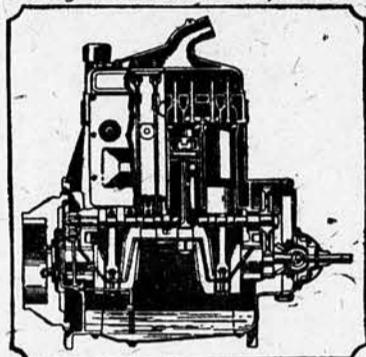
Kansas Map to Readers

We have arranged to furnish readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze with a Big Wall Map of Kansas. This large map gives you the area in square miles, and the population of each county; the name of the county seat of each county; it shows the location of all towns, cities, railroads, automobile roads, river and interurban electric lines, and gives a list of all the principal cities of the United States, with their population. For a short time only we will give one of these big wall maps of Kansas free and postpaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for one-year new or renewal subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. Every citizen of Kansas should have one of these instructive wall maps. Address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.—Advertisement.

No Other Tractor Has So Many Good Mechanical Features—



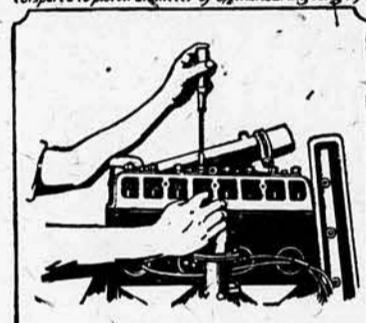
Electric lighting system throws light both ahead of tractor and down on implement.



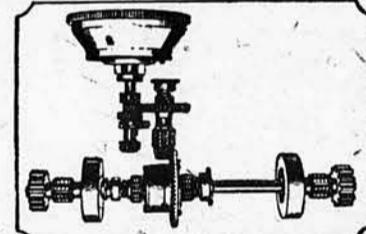
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Diameter of connecting rod bearings 2 1/2 in. compared to piston diameter of 3 1/2 ins. insuring long life.



Valves placed in perfect adjustment by turning down ball and socket joint of rocker arm with screw-driver.



Completely enclosed transmission with steel cut gears, Hyatt bearings, differential lock, and brakes.

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Aside from these distinct advantages which the two-wheel construction gives, the Moline-Universal Tractor, Model D, is still the best tractor on the market. In every detail it has been refined and perfected to the utmost limit of modern engineering knowledge.

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The Moline-Universal is the only tractor regularly equipped with a complete electrical starting, lighting, governing and ignition system. The starter saves many hours of productive work, besides eliminating back-breaking labor. Electric lights enable the tractor to be worked at night during rush seasons.

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The perfected four-cylinder engine is the latest development in overhead-valve construction. With a bore of only 3 1/2 inches a 2 1/2-inch crankshaft is used. The strength and thickness of the crankshaft eliminates all vibration. Oil is forced through hollow crankshaft to all the main and connecting rod bearings under a pressure of 35 pounds to the square inch. The bearings float on a film of oil, so their surfaces never touch.

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For pulling in soft ground, the two drive wheels can be made to revolve as one by means of a differential lock, doubling their pulling power.

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The final drive is completely enclosed in dust tight shields, the edges of which are sealed by heavy grease used to lubricate the gears. Every part of the Moline-Universal tractor is protected against friction and wear.

All working parts are accessible. All the weight is so well balanced on two wheels that the rear end of the tractor can be supported with one hand.

The Moline-Universal Model D will give you longer and better service at less expense than any other tractor. It is built for positive reliability.

Our catalog describes the Moline-Universal in detail. Send for it. Address Department 23.

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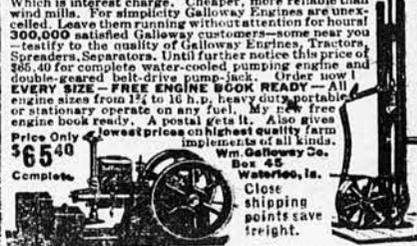
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SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for August 11. Helping Others. Luke 10:25-37. Galatians 6:1-10.

Golden Text. Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ. Gal. 6:2.

When Christ left Galilee for the last time and journeyed east of the Jordan into the land of Peraea, He met a certain lawyer, or scribe, whose occupation was the interpretation of the Mosaic law. In talking with Jesus one of the questions meant to entrap Him was, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" and Jesus before answering this question asked the lawyer what he had found covering this in his interpretations. To this the lawyer repeated a summary of the law, and which was worn about the neck of every loyal Jew as a lucky amulet, "Eternal life is to be won by love, whole hearted love of God, and love of one's neighbor as one's self."

In assenting to this Jesus laid down the first of His seven rules for inheriting eternal life, love thy neighbor as thyself. This meant to help by love. There can be no real helpfulness without love, for love only can clear the vision and strengthen the will or create a cheerful, wise or understanding giver. It leads us to read aright the hearts of others.

But not satisfied, the lawyer sought further to entice Jesus to say something contrary to the Mosaic law. In answer to "Who is my neighbor?" Jesus told the immortal story of the Good Samaritan. From this we easily know that our neighbors are those who need us and wherever we have power to soothe their difficulties.

The road from Jerusalem to Jericho is a steep descent of almost 4,000 feet thru a rough mountain pass and where for almost 20 miles it is lined with robbers hiding in the caves and gorges. Tho the Samaritans had just rejected Him, Jesus chose them as an example of a good neighbor, because it emphasized more strongly the willingness to help a needy person. The second rule proves to be, "Help the needy."

The priest and Levite emphasized the lack of compassion. Just because they were hurrying home from their Temple duties, they did not care to be bothered and so they swept on past without one kindly word. The Samaritan, with whom all Jews had no dealings and whom the wounded man himself would have scorned, was filled with sympathy and forgiveness and thus gave aid to the limit of all his powers. Every human being has a claim upon us but it is only when the spirit of Christ enters in our minds and destroys selfishness that we do ourselves the most good by doing something for others.

Luke the physician took especial note of the medical details of the parable. No helping does much good unless we go to the root of the trouble and try to heal the fundamental disease. This is often sin, but—

He that careth for the sick and wounded Watcheth not alone; There are three in the darkness together. And the third is the Lord.

—Henry Van Dyke

The man's wounds were horrible and the Samaritan before binding them up poured in oil and wine, the ordinary remedies of the day, then lifting the helpless man upon the back of his own beast he trudged along by his side the remainder of the way. Arriving at the inn the greater part of the night was spent in caring for the helpless man.

This Samaritan was filled with love for humanity. All love is sacrifice, it is a giving of self to others. Tired, as he must have been, he had no thought for himself, only for the comfort of the man he had rescued from the roadside.

It is often easy to give time and care to the needy but hard for us to part with our money and here again in this short parable we discover the right line to follow. He did not intend to spoil his good deed by leaving the wounded stranger without means, so paying the landlord for several days he promised to come back and pay any additional expense that might come before his return.

"Go, and do thou likewise." The lawyer was obliged to admit the point of the parable of Jesus, that the true

neighbor was the man who helped. Not the priest nor the Levite but the despised Samaritan. Jesus implied that while we may wish to be helpful in our imaginations, if we never lift a hand we are not accomplishing the deed. We must imitate the Samaritan and be a comforter. Neighbors are not definitions, they are humanity, humanity with its thousand and one perplexities and needs. Somewhere there is one that needs our friendliness.

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man.
And bearing about all the burden he can.
Did you give him a smile? He was down-cast and blue,
And the smile would have helped him to battle it thru.

Elward's Grain Fake

An untrue story, containing an interview with Rodney A. Elward, a Stubbs senatorial supporter of Castleton, Kan., and designed to injure the candidacy of Governor Capper, has recently appeared in print. This interview was designed to make it appear that the governor is in some way responsible for the price Kansas farmers have had to take for their wheat. Elward ignores the fact that Governor Capper has had nothing whatever to do, personally, with the inspection of grain. Elward charges that I am responsible for Kansas wheat being inspected according to Federal rules instead of state rules to the disadvantage, as he contends, of the Kansas grower, and that Governor Capper, who appointed me is, consequently, responsible for my alleged misdeeds. He ignores the fact that, no matter under what rules Kansas wheat might have been inspected by the state inspector, it still would have to be sold under Federal grades, so that the Kansas grower would have gained nothing under state inspection, and state inspection would have amounted to no more than a costly formality. That, in fact, constitutes a complete answer to Elward's tirade, if any answer is needed.

The fact is, the state inspection department practically was forced to adopt the Federal grain grading system to avoid endless confusion, just as every other state inspection department has done. Mr. Elward understands this, for he was present at the hearings relating to the tentative revision of the official grain standards of the United States for wheat, held at Kansas City, Mo., March 18, 1918, and at that conference all these facts were brought out. It was particularly for the benefit of Mr. Elward and one or two others who had been criticizing my administration of the department to Governor Capper that I asked certain questions of the government representative, and received answers showing that a double set of grain inspection rules for Kansas was clearly impossible, even if it was desirable. The testimony proving this is on file, and is public property.

If this is not enough to show the falsity and absurdity of Elward's contention I have correspondence in my office from Julius H. Barnes, appointed by Herbert Hoover to head the Food Administration Grain Corporation, saying that the government's "buying basis for wheat graded under Federal standards only, and has provided no buying basis for any wheat inspected by any other standards." This information is confirmed by the circular issued by D. F. Piazek, Kansas City agent of the government Grain Corporation, in which he said: "All shipments must be settled basis Federal inspection rules." No protests have been made to me from any community except Mr. Elward's. The annual convention of farmers' elevators approved the action and the leaders of the Farmers' Union, the Grange and similar organizations have positively approved it also.

Topeka, Kan. George B. Ross,
State Grain Inspector.

Livestock Associations Listed

A list of 340 national and state livestock and poultry associations with the names of the president and secretary and their addresses has been compiled by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and published as Yearbook September, No. 742. During the last few years numerous requests from many sources have been received by the Bureau for lists of national and state organizations. This publication has been issued to supply such information. It will be sent free on request.

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It goes over the field breaking any surface crusts, mellowing the soil and putting it in good tilth. There is not the slightest danger of injuring the growing plants.

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store the whole field to good growing condition.

The Nebraska Experiment Station found that this treatment gave an average increase of 5.1 bushels per acre over a period of five years.

The Culti-Packer can be used on all growing plants — oats, beets, sugar cane, corn, etc. Wheels quick detachable for straddling rows.

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FOR SALE—A FOUR HOLE SANDWICH sheller with extension feed, in good shape. Run one season. 10 H. P. D. H. C. gas engine, just been rebored. For quick sale. Price \$400. G. A. Sanborn, Lenora, Kan.

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

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HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 3c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

Kansas Leads in Wheat

Reports received by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, show that the winter wheat yield for Kansas will be about 102 million bushels. This will make the average acre yield about 15.1 bushels. The total acreage now is estimated at 6,752,268 acres. Much of the wheat is grading good and testing as high as 61 pounds to the bushel. More than 22 per cent of the wheat is threshed.

Showers fell in many counties of the state during the past week, but there are some localities where more rain is needed to insure the corn crop. Its condition is estimated at 75.6 per cent. The oats crop will approximate 55 million bushels and will average 22.8 bushels an acre. Unfavorable weather has reduced the potato yield very much, but the average will be about 50 bushels to the acre. The total yield will be about 1,817,036 bushels. The 51,000 acres of broomcorn in Kansas shows a condition of 80 per cent. This year's alfalfa acreage is the second largest in the history of the state. Kansas already has harvested 1,933 million tons of alfalfa hay.

Gray County—We have had some local showers the last two weeks. Two inches of rain fell near Cimarron July 25 and nearly 6 inches fell in the western section of the county. Ground is in good plowing condition and farmers are improving their opportunity. Feed crops now are making good growth but suffered much during the hot dry weather. Wheat in a few fields is being threshed. The county will raise about half as much as was sown last fall.—A. E. Alexander, July 27.

Ellsworth County—This has been a week of steady threshing and wheat is coming into the local market every day. Many fields yielded far above expectations, some making as high as 35 bushels of good quality. Ground is in excellent condition for plowing. Many tractors in operation in this locality.—C. R. Blaylock, July 27.

Thomas County—Harvest is nearly over in the western part of the county, and wheat will make up to 25 bushels an acre, but the yield was poor in the eastern half. Corn and feed are doing well, tho a good rain would help. Threshing has begun. Corn \$1.70; wheat \$2.65.—C. C. Cole, July 26.

Johnson County—Threshing was progressing rapidly until last week when frequent showers retarded the work. There is a large acreage yet to thresh. A large amount of grain has not been stacked. Fall plowing is keeping us busy. Pastures are short and dry, and a good rain is needed to relieve the stock water shortage.—L. E. Douglas, July 24.

Lyon County—This is ideal weather for growing crops, but a good shower would do no harm. A shower every week would greatly benefit the corn crop. Farmers are pushing wheat plowing, threshing, and alfalfa harvest, as these three jobs must be taken care of at the same time.—E. R. Griffith, July 26.

Riley County—Corn is nearly all in tassel but the ears do not set on very well. Most of the threshing is done and the wheat yield is about 16 bushels to the acre; oats 25 to 30 bushels. Considerable wheat has been marketed from the machine. Some

plowing is being done but the soil is very dry.—P. O. Hawkinson, July 27.

Anderson County—The rains of last week have retarded threshing but were welcomed by cornfields, which were damaged by the spell of drought. Very little grain has been stacked. An increased acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. A number of traction plows are being purchased by farmers in this county.—G. W. Kiblinger, July 26.

Dickinson County—Corn is suffering from dry weather. Shook threshing is finished. Wheat on the upland averaged about 22 bushels of good quality; oats 25 bushels of poor grade. Our station took in 90 wagon-loads of wheat at \$2.05 in one day recently.—F. M. Larson, July 27.

Sherman County—Small grain harvest is about over and the crop was good. An abundance of rain will delay threshing. Corn, cane, millet and forage crops are doing fine and there will be hay to cut almost anywhere on the high prairie land. Grass was never better.—J. B. Moore, July 27.

Woodson County—The weather is very hot and sultry. We have had some fine showers, but a good rain is badly needed. We are plowing, and some farmers are putting up hay. Corn, looks fair and pastures are not drying up very rapidly.—E. F. Opperman, July 27.

McPherson County—Wheat harvest is nearly complete and plowing for the next crop is in progress. Pastures are beginning to dry up, but stock looks very well. Wheat is being marketed about as rapidly as it is being threshed.—John Ostling, Jr. July 23.

Sheridan County—Harvesting is done and the grain crop was very light. This county did not produce enough wheat to seed it. Corn is doing fairly well but grasshoppers are beginning to make their appearance.—R. E. Patterson, July 25.

Pratt County—Wheat is threshing out much better than expected and the quality is good. Corn and pastures show need of moisture. Stock sells very high at sales. A large acreage of ground is being prepared for fall wheat.—J. L. Phelps, July 26.

Sumner County—Shook threshing will be completed this week and lots of wheat and oats have been stacked. Plowing is going ahead nicely. Corn, kafir and other row crops are encouraging. Wheat \$2.05; corn \$1.50; oats 68c; eggs 25c; butterfat 45c; hens 23c.—E. L. Stocking, July 27.

Ford County—Weather is dry and showers are only local. Wheat is a poor crop and the county will do well if there is enough for seed. With a good rain the corn crop may come out nicely. Farmers are preparing wheat ground for the next crop, but the soil is almost too dry to work. Grasshoppers are becoming dangerous.—John Zurbuchen, July 27.

The Week's Market Report

(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. Quotations are from the Kansas City market.)

Wheat—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.23; No. 3 dark hard, \$2.21; choice, \$2.22; No. 4 dark hard, \$2.19; No. 5, \$2.17; No. 2, \$2.18.
No. 1 yellow hard, \$2.19; No. 2 yellow hard, \$2.17.
No. 1 hard, 2.19@2.22, smutty, \$2.17; No. 2 hard, \$2.15@2.20, smutty, \$2.17; No. 3 hard, \$2.15@2.19; No. 4 hard, \$2.19, smutty, \$2.13; rye mixed, \$2.17@2.18.
No. 1 red, \$2.18, smutty, \$2.17; No. 2 red, \$2.16@2.16 1/2, smutty, \$2.10@2.15; No. 3 red, \$2.15, smutty, \$2.13; No. 4 red, \$2.12.
No. 1 mixed, \$2.16@2.18; No. 2 mixed, \$2.14@2.17; No. 3 mixed, \$2.15.

Corn—No. 1 mixed, sales \$1.59; No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.56@1.59, sales \$1.58; nearby white, \$1.85@1.90; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.52@1.55, sales \$1.55; like sample \$1.60@1.75; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.46@1.49; sample mixed, sales \$1.25; No. 1 white, sales \$1.95; No. 2 white, nominally \$1.93@1.95, sales \$1.85@1.94; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.82@1.85, sales \$1.83@1.84; No. 4 white, nominally \$1.70@1.76, sales \$1.73.
No. 1 yellow, sales \$1.61@1.62; No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.53@1.62, sales \$1.57@1.58; No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.54@1.56; No. 4 yellow, nominally \$1.46@1.50, sales \$1.43; No. 6 yellow, sales \$1.40.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 70@72 1/2c; No. 3 white, nominally 72@72 1/2c; No. 4 white, nominally 71@72c; sample white, sales 70 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 71 1/2c, sales 71c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 70 1/2c@71c; No. 2 red, nominally 72@72 1/2c, sales 72 1/2c; No. 3 red, sales 70 1/2c@71 1/2c; No. 4 red, sales 69 1/2c.
Kafir—No. 2 white, nominally \$3.05@3.08; No. 3, nominally \$3.02@3.05.
Milo—No. 2, nominally \$3.06@3.08; No. 3, nominally \$3.02@3.05.

Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.68@1.72.
Barley—No. 4, nominally 95c@1.10.
Corn Chop—Nominally \$3.10@3.15.
Brain—Nominally, sacked, \$1.42@1.50.
Shorts—Nominally, sacked, \$1.52@1.60.
Mixed Feed—Nominally, sacked, \$1.45@1.56.
Hogs—Bulk, \$18.40@18.65; heavy, \$13.55@18.70; packers and butchers, \$18.50@18.70; light, \$18.30@18.60; pigs, \$17.00@17.50.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$17.50@18.35; dressed beef steers, \$13.50@17.25; western steers, \$12.00@15.75; southern steers, \$7.00@13.75; cows, \$5.50@13.00; heifers, \$3.00@13.00; stockers and feeders, \$7.50@6.65; bulls, \$7.50@16.00; calves, \$8.00@14.00.
Sheep—Lambs, \$15.00@18.50; yearlings, \$11.00@15.50; wethers, \$10.00@13.75; ewes, \$8.00@12.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.00@18.00.

Hay—New alfalfa, choice, \$25.50@28.00; No. 1, \$23.50@25.00; standard, \$21.00@23.00; No. 2, \$18.00@20.00; No. 3, \$14.50@17.50; Prairie, choice, \$23.00@24.00; No. 2, \$21.00@22.50; No. 3, \$18.00@20.50; No. 4, \$11.50@17.50; New midland and lowland prairie, \$12.00@17.50; Timothy, No. 1, \$23.00@24.00; No. 2, \$18.00@22.50; No. 3, \$11.00@17.50; Clover mixed, light, \$22.00@23.50; No. 1, \$18.00@21.50; No. 2, \$11.00@17.50; Clover, No. 1, \$22.00@23.00; No. 2, \$17.00@21.50; Straw, \$8.00. Packing hay, \$6.00@9.00.

The labor required by sheep raising is continuous, it is not heavy and if properly supervised and managed interesting by financial return can well be performed by boys incapable of other kinds of farm work.

No incubator is fool-proof. Don't allow anyone to tinker with the machine during a hatch.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department. T. W. MORSE, Livestock Editor. FIELDMEN. A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.

NOTICE TO LIVESTOCK ADVERTISERS. The War Industries Board has directed publishers to discontinue sending out all free copies, sample copies and exchanges.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES. Jacks and Jennets. Oct. 21—Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo. Nov. 14—L. H. Ernst and L. Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.

Red Polled Cattle. Sept. 5—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. Hereford Cattle. Sept. 3-4—J. O. Southard, Corniskey, Kan.

Holstein Cattle. Sept. 4—S. C. Stoughton & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan. Sept. 18—L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs. Aug. 31—VonForrel Bros., Chester, Neb. Sept. 16—Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs. Sept. 1—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan. Chester White Hogs. Sept. 1—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs. Aug. 6—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb. Aug. 6—Ahrens Bros., Columbus, Neb.

Feb. 8—A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan. Feb. 12—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 13—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER. L. Lauterbach & Son, sold at auction at Mt. Hope, Kan., 14 Percherons, 10 mares and fillies and four stallions for a total of \$5,605.

Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis., is offering 25 heifers and three bulls 15-16th pure and from five to seven weeks old, at \$25 each.

Frank L. Downie, Hutchinson, Kan., is pricing for a quick sale a few large type Poland China-bred sows and gilts.

Hutchinson Fair. The Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 14 to 21, has every indication of being the greatest fair ever held at Hutchinson.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON. Mott Bros., Herington, Kan., are breeders of Duroc Jersey hogs as well as registered Holstein cattle.

Moser's Summer Sale. F. J. Moser's July Duroc Jersey bred gilt sale at Sabetha, Kan., last Friday was a success.

OKLAHOMA

LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla. 160 A. 2 mi. R. R. town. All dry bottom land, all tillable. 80 a. gilt. Good imp. \$40 per acre.

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COLORADO WHEAT, CORN AND ALFALFA FARMS. 135 valley and table improved and unimproved farms of 160 and 320 acres in N. E. Colo., in best western corn and wheat belt. Crop failures unknown. Territory rapidly settling with best class Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa farmers. Average yield for ten years, corn, 35 to 45; wheat, 30 to 45; oats, 50 to 65. Splendid alfalfa and fruit country. Our shallowness to water gives irrigation and draws additional rainfall which guarantees larger yields than any western territory. Write for free booklet, photos, excursion rates and statistics. PLATE RIVER VALLEY LAND CO., Keeline Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance 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.

CHOICE S. E. Kansas farms \$40 to \$75. Write me. Wm. Robbins, Thayer, Kan. 80 A. \$45, 80 1 mi. town \$66, 320, \$85. Finely imp. 450 ranch 2 mi. town \$50. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

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

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

SEVEN QUARTER SECTIONS in body, close to three elevators. School on land. Sell together or separately. Give terms 1-10 cash. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

FOR SALE good 80 acre farm, all in cultivation, good improvements, well located two miles to railroad town. A fine little home. Orville Rogers, Green, Kan.

1,520 A. highly improved, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land 4 mi. Dighton, terms on part. \$16 an acre. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

KAW VALLEY. 40 a. fine land, on graveled road, 6 miles of Topeka, \$10,000. Address Owner, Care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

ONE FIFTH RENT. 500 acres good level wheat land, unimproved for rent. Immediate possession. Write S. W. Nat'l Bank, Dodge City, Kan.

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

320 ACRES, smooth, cultivate all, one set buildings. 2 1/2 miles from R. R. town, 3/4 mile from school and church. \$26,000, terms. J. C. Wise, Baldwin, Kansas

CHASE COUNTY—Fine stock farm 1 mile town. 300 acres alfalfa land, 400 acres finest grazing land, splendid improvements. Price \$60,000. Terms. J. E. Bockok & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE one of the best stock and grain ranches in Wabunsee Co., Kan. 80-160-320 improved farms, prices and terms to suit. Write for descriptions. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.

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

240 ACRES improved farm, 200 acres in cultivation. Priced at \$18,000 if taken at once. Wheat this year will make twenty bushel. The Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

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

BEAUTIFUL 160 ACRE Shawnee Co., Kan., farm, near Topeka, only \$75 twenty years on 1/2 if desired. One wheat crop, may pay for farm; immediate possession. Can fit you out in any size farm desired. J. E. Thompson, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kan., The Farmer Land Man.

160 Acres For \$2600 Near Wellington; creek bottom; good bluffs; 30 past; 25 alfalfa rest wheat, oats, hay; poss.; crops go; \$2600 cash, \$600 year. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

160 Acres in Harper Co. 120 acres cultivated, balance pasture, all smooth tillable, rich, productive loam, good for wheat, oats, corn, and 80 acres first class alfalfa land. Good neighborhood, close to market. Shallow water. Price \$7,500. Terms. Couch Land Company, Anthony, Kan.

IDEAL HOME 640 acres, half mile town, every acre perfect; 520 acres wheat, 120 acres pasture, good house and barn. \$7,000 cash will handle. For full details of this, also list of ranches and smaller farms, at honest to goodness prices, see or write R. C. Buxton, Utica, Kansas. One 3,500 acre ranch, one 2886 acres, one 1880 acres, all well improved, living water.

1680 Acre Ranch \$12.50 PER ACRE—1/4 CASH balance easy terms at 6%. In Seward Co., 6 miles from town. Fine grass, some farm land, no waste land. Possession immediately. No trades. Special plat mailed upon request. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

540 A. Stock and Grain Farm 2 1/2 miles Lawrence Kan. New six-room house, new hog house 22x80, concrete floor, new hay and cattle barn 40x64x20, new garage and chicken house 10x30, concrete floor. Horse barn 40x70, 700 rods new woven wire fence. Permanent water supply by windmill and gas engine. 164 a. for wheat now, 10 alfalfa, 80 wild hay meadow, 40 corn, balance pasture. Buildings on sitely location and main road. Price \$60,000. Hosford Investment & Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

HOME LIKE FARM: good improvements; 130 acres; 10 acres timber; 40 acres grass, remainder cultivation; well watered; good oil well. Priced right for immediate sale. Write for descriptive booklet. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

148 ACRES 2 miles town, with 4 year high school, Franklin county. Every acre fine laying tillable land; 60 acres blue grass; 20 acres timothy and clover. \$5,000 worth of new improvements; fine location. Price \$110 per acre. Will loan \$10,000. Large list of other farms, all sizes. Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kan.

IMPROVED section for rent. 400 acres cultivated, balance pasture. One-third rent, pasture free, 8 room house, stable room for 14 horses, granary room 6,000 bushels. Immediate possession. Write Farmers State Bank, Offerle, Kan.

160 ACRES 4 1/2 miles good Franklin county town, good improvements including cattle and hog sheds. Half mile school. 90 acres cultivation. For quick sale \$9,000. 50 acres, 12 alfalfa, 2 miles Ottawa, nice laying, all tillable. Fair house, extra barn. An ideal place \$7,500. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE an 80 a. corn and wheat farm, 4 1/2 miles west of Tampa, Marion Co., Kan., with good improvements. Barn for 8 horses, a cow shed, chicken house and a small grain bin. 3 room house, two wells with plenty of water. 14 a. pasture and 5 a. alfalfa and rest in cultivation. Price \$7,500. For particulars write to Joe Chvilicek, Marion, Kansas.

MISSOURI

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

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

FARMS and income for sale and exchange. T. P. Thompson, 869 Edmond, St. Joe, Mo.

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

\$3,000 CASH, time \$18,000 buys fine bluegrass and grain Polk Co. farm. Fifty other good ones. W. R. Taylor, Aldrich, Mo.

POLK CO., real bargains, in grain, stock, clover farms with fine flowing springs. W. M. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

BARGAINS: 80 acres, improved, 1 1/2 mile town, fenced. Crops, horse, possession, \$1750. 39 acres, 39 valley, improved, \$500 down. W. Elrod, Norwood, Mo.

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

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

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 mi. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.

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

80 ACRE STOCK FARM One mile west of Cuba, Mo. All in cultivation, 40 acres tame grass. Fine 6 room house and cottage for help. Two barns, fine hog houses and fattening pens. 3 cisterns, well and gasoline engine. Water in all houses, barns and feed lots. 6 Jersey cows; 6 horses; 14 brood sows; 1 boar and 50 shoats. 10,000 bushels corn and much other feed; also implements, \$23,999. Improvements; stock; feed and implements worth the money. If you want the greatest bargain in Missouri write ED. F. CATLIN, St. Louis, Mo. Grain Exchange

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

ARKANSAS NORTH ARKANSAS FARMS: Cost you only a letter to get the particulars. Address O. O. Smith, Olvey, Arkansas.

198 ACRES 7 miles Leslie main road, 70 cultivation, balance timber. 2 sets buildings, water. \$2,100. Terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

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

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

WE HAVE some very good farms for sale or exchange for mdse. and income property and they are good—crops are fine. Will almost pay out first crop. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

recent rains had put crops in excellent condition around Sabetha and all over North-eastern Kansas for that matter it was a fact that almost everywhere else over the territory where Mr. Moser would naturally expect to draw customers was suffering for rain. However Fern Moser never puts his eggs all in one basket and was not staking everything on this summer sale. In fact his boar and gilt sale November 7 is to be the big event and the "Pathfinders" and the "Scissors" and the other good things in this sale will attract buyers from everywhere. The sale was conducted by W. M. Putman and Mr. Crandall and Mr. Clark of Sumnerfield, Kan. There was a good attendance of breeders and all spoke highly of Fern Moser's fine Duroc Jersey herd. Remember his big fall boar sale November 7.—Advertisement.

Ira F. Collins, proprietor of Collins Farms Holsteins at Sabetha, Kan., is advertising a fine string of young bulls of serviceable ages in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. His 1918 bull folder is ready to mail and is free for the asking. Drop him a line for it at once. It gives descriptions and prices and is full of interesting matter about this splendid herd. The dams of these young bulls are of splendid breeding with noted ancestors back of them. Get in touch with Mr. Collins if you need a bull that is right.—Advertisement.

Holstein Dispersion Sale.

The L. F. Cory & Son herd of registered Holstein-Friesians at Belleville, Kan., has been recognized for sometime as one of the strongest herds in breeding, and in individual merit in the west. I think Kansas breeders concede this right along. The son, who takes a very active part in the management of the business is in class one and expects to be called to the army any time and this dispersion is made necessary because of the fact that Mr. Cory cannot assume all the responsibility of caring for a herd of this kind. 60 head will be sold. All pure bred and a number of the cows and heifers have official records made on the farm. A number of daughters by their herd bull, Jewel Paul Butter Boy (94245) whose eight nearest dams have butter records of nearly 26 pounds for seven days. He is a son of Pontiac Jewel Butter Boy, who had 34 A. R. O. daughters and whose dam was the great cow, Pontiac Jewel. His sire was De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, who had 118 A. R. O. daughters. The daughters of this great bull in the sale are bred to their junior herd bull, Dutchland Creamelle Sir Inka 199300. This bull with splendid records back of him is a grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad and a great grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. It is a great opportunity to buy the very best to be had. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is sales manager and in a position to give you full information about the breeding and individual merit of every animal.—Address Mr. Mott at Herington, or L. F. Cory & Son at Belleville. The sale will be advertised in this paper soon.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

Over at Olean, Mo., we saw some as fine Duroc pigs as can be found anywhere. They are owned by J. L. Taylor, proprietor of the Red White and Blue Farm. Mr. Taylor had planned to show some of these good pigs at the Sedalia Fair, but on account of not being able to get mill feed he was forced to abandon the showing. This is indeed very unfortunate for Mr. Taylor and fortunate for the other exhibitors. For had they been shown they would certainly have been in the money. These pigs are champion bred on both sides for several generations back. They not only carry lots of quality but are showing plenty of stretch. If you are thinking of buying Durocs it will pay you to correspond with Mr. Taylor. His prices are reasonable.—Advertisement.

Prairie Dale Farm Holstein Sale.

F. W. Spencer, Dixon, Ill., owner of the Prairie Dale Farm Holsteins, will disperse his entire herd October 3. This is strictly a breeders' sale. Everything in the offering except one foundation cow and the herd bull was born on the farm. Everything is A. R. O. but one heifer. The milk from each individual cow has been weighed daily since 1903. Twelve head in this sale have A. R. O. records from 23 to 30 pounds and only three of them full aged. Thirty of their daughters will be sold and 27 daughters of the 31 pound herd bull; also 29 cows in calf to him will be included. This sale will be a little different from the ordinary. It is strictly a breeders' dispersal sale. It will afford an excellent opportunity to get some first class foundation stock. Write at once to have your name placed on the mailing list for catalog. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Limestone Valley Sale October 21

L. M. Monsees & Sons, proprietors of the famous Limestone Valley Farm at Smithton, Mo., announce a big Jack sale October 21. There will be 35 jacks and 45 jennets in the offering. Among the jacks offered are a lot of yearlings and two year olds by Orphan Boy and Limestone Monarch that are great prospects for herd headers. There will be some extra good jennets by the famous jacks, Limestone Mammoth and Orphan Boy. All the jennets are bred to Limestone Monarch. This will be the last chance to buy the get of Limestone Mammoth and Orphan Boy at the Limestone Valley Farm, as all that are not offered in this sale will be retained on the farm and then laid away in the Limestone Valley Jack and Jennet cemetery. We feel that it is hardly necessary to comment on the superiority of this offering, as every jack breeder knows that Limestone Valley jacks are the best in the world. The Limestone Valley Farm having bred and exhibited more World's Fair prize winners than all other breeders combined. Display ads will appear later, but begin now to make arrangements to attend this great sale.—Advertisement.

Baby Bonds as Premiums

The International Farm congress has decided to pay 50 per cent of the premiums to be won at the International Soil Products exposition, at Kansas City, October 16-26, in War Savings Stamps, and 50 per cent in cash. The only exceptions are premiums won by exhibitors residing outside the United States.

Save man power. Uncle Sam needs it.

Seeding 170 Acres

BY T. W. MORSE

The operator of a big farm who also is an important Percheron horse breeder wrote last spring to the secretary of his record association giving particulars of a worth-while achievement in the rapid seeding of oats. With Secretary Dinsmore's permission the following paragraphs are given from two letters on the subject:

"We have just finished seeding 170 acres of oats in three and one-half days, with one drill and eight registered Percheron-mares. One set of four mares started at daybreak and worked until noon, being replaced by the other four, which stuck to the job until dark. As we always seed down our small grain land to timothy and clover, you will see that we have two year's crops from the one operation from 170 acres. We are thru with that piece of land until harvest time this year and until haying next season. Before the hay is put up next year we hope to have 16 colts out of these eight mares. They are all due shortly and if they live up to past standards, the same operation will be repeated about this time next season.

"We have a 10 1/2 foot Superior drill, which four good-mares will handle nicely at a good stiff walk. We found we were doing an average of approximately 3 acres an hour, or between 45 and 50 acres in a 16 hour day. Where the field was 1/2 mile long we would make the round trip in 20 minutes, seeding about 1 1/4 acres a round.

"The first set of mares would go on at daylight, the second set relieving them at noon and going until dark. Three of the mares weighed more than a ton each; the other five between 1800 pounds and a ton. They are all good walkers, and seemed to handle the big drill with ease. Three of the mares since the report covered in the first paragraph was written have dropped good strong colts.

"We started in to do a whirlwind job on the seeding, and do it good, and accomplish this, to be exact, in 58 hours."

Purebreds cost more; they're worth it.

Living Well on the Old Income

Kansas has made a remarkable record in its first year under the state business manager plan of controlling its state institutions. The state manager has paid all expenses of these twenty-nine big plants and institutions out of the appropriations—a feat never done before in Kansas. And it was done on before-the-war appropriations, in the face of constantly mounting prices and tremendous increases for everything needed, including labor.

The manager system as it came thru the legislature was not in the highest efficient form, as desired by Governor Capper, but was a compromise. Yet it has made good handsomely, besides proving the merit in the principle. And the law now will be bettered.

Kansas' state manager system applies business methods, instead of political methods, to the state institutions. Authority is centered in one man who makes contracts at lowest prices and enforces discipline. Wastefulness in food was stopped by requiring a strict daily accounting, and early purchases of sugar saved the state thousands of dollars.

While many other states have had to increase appropriations at special sessions to meet rising expenses, Kansas institutions have lived well on the old income.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

HORSES.

PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES
After harvest take the most enjoyable little trip of your life. Come see all my show and breeding horses and have a fine visit with me. Drop me a card now. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Ia. Above Kas. City.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

One Herd Boar, few good extra good bred sows and a nice bunch of spring pigs from which I can mate up a few pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. George W. Peterson, Jr., Leonardville, Kan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS
100 March pigs, pairs and trios not related. Extra well belted and most popular breeding. The beginner's opportunity.
GEO. W. ELA, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS
Secretary Kansas Hampshire Association.

Howell's Hampshires

Fall boars and gilts, spring pigs, grand sire, the undefeated Messenger Boy.
F. T. HOWELL, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3819, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.**

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Chester White Hogs Boar pigs to be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks of age. **E. E. SMILEY, Perth, Kansas**

Chester White Private Sale
A few tried sows to have summer litters and a few boars ready for service, for sale. **F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kan.**

Pure Chester White Pigs
From prize-winning strains for sale. **E. M. Reckardt, Oswego, Kan.**

O.I.C.'S O.I.C.'S O.I.C.'S
That large, heavyboned, early maturing type, combining size and QUALITY with prolificness. Just the kind you have been looking for, are bred on "GOLDEN RULE FARM," the place where "QUALITY" reigns. All ages for sale. **F. J. GREINER, Box A, Mena, Ark.**

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS Can fall pigs either sex, not related. **Isaac Helander, Lindsborg, Kansas**

Spring Pigs \$20.00
1 brood sow, 11 bred gilts, \$75 to \$150. Big-boned Spotted Poland, rangy and growthy. From prize winners. **E. Cass, Collyer, Kan.**

Perfection Spotted Poland
The old original, big boned kind. Spring pigs for June delivery. None better. Send for circular and prices before buying elsewhere. **THE ENNIS STOCK AND DAIRY FARM, HORINE, MO.** Just south of St. Louis.

Big Type Poland
350 pound registered boar (prize winner); gilts to farrow in September; spring boars 60 pounds. **Phillip Ackerman, Lincoln, Kan.**

WARREN'S Large Type POLANDS
An outstanding son of Big Timm heads our sow herd, some that cost up to \$1200. Immune spring boars, with fashionable blood, size and quality. Guaranteed to please.
EZRA T. WARREN, CLEARWATER, KAN.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS
Ten husky September boars. Also 75 choice March Pigs. Pairs and trios, not akin. All are pedigreed and priced to sell.
F. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

Townview Poland
Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7798. 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**

McQUILLAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Faulkner and other leading blood. 29 sows and gilts for early fall litters. Spring pigs, cut prices on orders of six or more. Am liable to be called to war, wish to reduce. Write today.
BERNARD McQUILLAN, CLEARWATER, KANSAS

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

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS
A few fall boars ready for hard service. Can spare two tried herd boars. Have the greatest showing of spring boars we have ever raised. Some by the 1,250 pound, a Big Wonder. All immune.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KAN.

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
DUROCS ALL AGES, BOTH SEX, SHIPPED on approval. **John Lusk, Jr., Liberal, Kansas.**

DUROC BRED GILTS CHEAP
10 or 12 gilts out of sows sired by Crimson Model, Crimson Wonder, Illustrator Critic B. and Golden Model 34th, and sired by Reed's Illustrator, Reed's Gano and Crimson's Golden Model and bred to Reed's King the Col. and Reeds Gano. All-immunized.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc-Jersey March Pigs
Out of first prize and champion sows and boars. Pedigree with every pig. Write quick. **W. J. Harrison, Astell, Kan.**

Garrett's Durocs Ten Fall Gilts, bred for August and September farrow. 110 spring pigs ready to ship. **R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska**

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed Immune
September 1917 gilts bred to farrow in September 1918. Plenty of early March boars.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

TWO BIG SALES
Sept. 4, Duroc Boar and Bred Gilt Sale. Boars sired by H & B's Pathfinder. Gilts bred to H & B's Pathfinder. Sept. 9, complete dispersion of Red Polled herd.
W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
DUROC-JERSEYS
Fall gilts, and spring pigs; prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERYTON, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS
Herd boars Constructor and Constructor Jr. 1st prize boar at Kansas State Fair 1917. Bred gilts and immunized spring boars, priced for quick sale. **W. W. TRUMBO, Peabody, Kan.**

Duroc-Jersey Hogs
Weaned pigs, no akin bred gilts or sows with litters.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

OTEY'S DUROCS
Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2nd, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd. 50 spring boars, buy NOW.
W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Shepherd's Durocs
A few bred gilts by King Col. I Am out of Lady Illustrator and bred to the champion, Crimson Gano for fall litters; also a few bred tried sows. Spring pigs both sex all immunized. **G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.**

BLACK'S DUROCS
Herd headed by Red Cross Pathfinder, assisted by Giant Crimson. Herd sows, big, growthy, big backed kind, fashionable breeding. Bred gilts, spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. If you want good Durocs we can please you. **C. H. BLACK, MARION, KAN.**

Long View Farm Durocs
are the large kind that carry lots of high priced meat. Herd is headed by Lenhart's Col., a large, massive hog with lots of quality. 50 of his pigs on hand now, all good ones. Description guaranteed. Prices reasonable.
S. H. LENHART & SONS, HOPE, KANSAS

McComas' Durocs
Big roomy herd sows, daughters and granddaughters of up to date grand champions on both sides, with litters by champion and sons of champions. Buy your want spring boars and gilts, something good, write
W. D. McCOMAS, WICHITA, KANSAS

Herd Boar Material
in a few reserved fall yearlings
Boar Sale, Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale Jan. 23
All public sales at Sabetha. Address,
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs
Chief's Wonder, a giant junior yearling heads our herd. The finest bunch of spring boars to offer I ever raised. Write me your wants or come and see them.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Jones Sells on Approval
March boars out of Orion Cherry King dams, sired by King's Col. 6th. In breeding and as individuals these challenge the best.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Eshelman's Duroc Boars
Of Good Enough Model Second and Colonel breeding. Send your check for \$25 for spring boars weighing 50 lbs. or more, a check for \$30 gets you an extra fine spring boar weighing 75 lbs. or more and immunized. They are going and growing fast. Send your checks for boars of thousand pound ancestry, to
A. L. Eshelman, Grand View Farm, Abilene, Kan.

John's Orion
The greatest son of Joe Orion 2nd. The 1040 pound champion and sire of champions. The greatest Orion Chief boar west of the Mississippi comes to head the herd of
F. E. GWIN & SONS, Morrowville, Kansas
Boar sale in Oct. Bred sow sale in Feb.

Defender—Pathfinder
Spring pigs, in pairs and trios, of the above breeding for immediate delivery, at \$25 each.
W. H. Wheeler & Sons, Garden City, Kan.

Royal Grand Wonder
Is producing the big kind. Sows bred to him sold in my February sale at highest average of any Duroc sale in Kansas. I have for sale some splendid gilts bred to this great boar for September farrow. Also fall boars ready for service. Entire herd immune. Come and see the head of write me.
B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

SHEEP.

I Offer Shropshire Ram Lambs

that are desirable, extremely well woolled and ready for use, \$20 apiece. J. Paul, Lewelling, Arapahoe, Colo.

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

FOR SALE

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

CHOICE EWES

I have 300 fine western ewes, showing Merino breeding. They are yearlings, two years olds and 3 year olds; also 130 fine ewe lambs ready for fall breeding. Lambs are first cross from pure bred Shropshire bucks on western ewes. Very close prices. Can ship over Santa Fe. Correspondence solicited. E. L. JEWETT, Burlington, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Guernsey Cows For Sale

have decided to sell all of my herd consisting of twenty-two head of high bred Guernsey dairy cows, also registered Guernsey bull, two years old. All tubercular tested and a carefully selected herd. Some fresh now and balance will be in September and December. Will sell all or part. Two miles southwest of Lawrence, Kansas. Route 1. Phone 793K3. JOHN V. FRITZEL.

JERSEY CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS \$50. COWS and heifers. PERCY LILL, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

led headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Queen's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

Red Polled Bulls

extra good ones, year old, ready for service. Priced for quick sale. A. E. WHITZEL, STERLING, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

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

Morrison's RED POLLS

Young stock for sale. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL FOR SALE. A. M. PITNEY, BELVUE, KANSAS.

BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARMS HEREFORDS

We are offering 15 choice open heifers, 25 cows with calves at foot, 25 cows to calve this fall; also 8 bulls from 8 to 12 months old, all priced to sell. Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Blue Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. The fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

SHORTHORNS Three young Scotch bulls, herd headers; young bulls suitable for farm or ranch. J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

Nine, nice young Scotch topped bulls, reds, and blacks, ready for service. They are by Sycamore, Mistletoe, Archer and out of cows that carry the blood of such sires as Choice Goods and Orange. They are good and priced right. From 1 1/2 miles from Anson and 7 1/2 from Conway, Kan. W. M. L. MEUSER, MANAGER, ANSON, KAN.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and blacks, in the blood of Victor Orange and Star Goods. No females at present to breed. 15 miles south of Wichita on State Island and Santa Fe. E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

Park Place Shorthorns

By Park E. Salter

Practically all of my life I have been engaged or interested in farming and livestock. For a number of years I have been devoting my time to looking after my farms near Augusta, Kansas. I have always been much interested in livestock, especially cattle, and in recent years particularly in Shorthorns. The reason I emphasize Shorthorns is because they have made the money. You may call it a fad, but it would be no fad or fancy of mine if there were no profits.

Registered Shorthorns have made more money for the capital invested than any other livestock or investments on Park Place Farms. The Shorthorn cows have taken care of all leaks and crop failures and shown a handsome profit each year. Not many years back, I set about to build up a herd of Shorthorns. My desire has been to build up in the shortest time consistent with good business principles one of the best Shorthorn herds in America. How soon this will be accomplished remains to be seen, and very likely will have to be proven in the show ring.

My desire for a good herd of Shorthorns was so strong that it caused me to mingle with Shorthorn breeders to study Shorthorn history and pedigrees with a view of enlarging my knowledge of Shorthorns, tracing out the most noted sires, families and individuals that have added most to Shorthorns, as a breed making them the ideal cattle for the farmer.

I soon learned after visiting the shows and leading herds of both United States and Canada that a breeder's success depended largely on the sire or sires used in his herd. This idea was so firmly fixed in my mind that I was not breeding Shorthorns long until I was looking for a real herd bull. By studying breeding and leading advertising, I got a line on a number of good bulls. One in particular among that number was a price on Fair Acres Sultan from Mr. Kilgour.

The one that attracted my attention most was a son of Avondale out of an Imported Rosewood cow. I had studied pedigrees enough to know that breeding would pass anywhere. It being only a short distance, I decided to go to see him. He was a massive animal with a striking masculine appearance, excellent coat of hair, and of a wonderful disposition for handling, but in very ordinary condition. I was interested and wanted to see his calves. They were from good milking dams, although very common individually, and in that time considering the number were the best bunch of calves I had ever seen in one herd. Now the only sticker was the price, more than \$2,600. The thought with me was, "Was there ever an animal worth it?" Luckily for me I paid the other man's price.

The first calf I produced from this bull was from a Scotch Topped cow and was No. 1 in my catalog of my June sale, 1917, and sold for three times what I paid for the dam. At the beginning I had very few good cows to mate with this bull, and he did not have a chance to show his real worth. Later he has been mated with some of the best cows I have been able to acquire. He is surely demonstrating the intrinsic value of a real sire. Rosewood Dale is eight years old, vigorous, and in the best breeding condition to my knowledge that he has ever been in his life. He is today worth many times the price I paid for him.

After owning one real herd bull and collecting together a great selection of females of the best bloodlines and families coming from some of the best herds of America, I decided that great success could not be achieved in a large herd by depending on one sire. I found that it was not possible for certain females to nick or mate with a sire that was a great success with others.

I decided I needed an additional sire. Also from observation and reading of Shorthorn show records and histories I arrived at the conclusion that all great cattle of records had come from an infusion of imported blood. I decided I wanted an imported bull. I attended the sale at Chicago of Carpenter & Ross going for the purpose of finding a bull. In looking over the sale cattle, I found one that attracted my attention, a dark roan, with a good coat of hair, mellow hide, thin in flesh, and not well grown out, but what I termed a "comer," what I considered a bull with a great outcome and having all the characteristics of a real sire. He was a J. Deane Willis bred bull with every name in his pedigree Amos Cruickshank and J. Deane Willis.

In the auction that day my strongest competitor was A. J. Ryden, with whom I was not yet acquainted. I had to top the sale to get my bull. Luckily, I had the nerve to stay. My opinion of the outcome of Bapton Corporal was not in any way overestimated. As a great herd bull he has even out-classed my first purchase and is developing into a great sire.

A year later at another sale of imported cattle there was a Cazalet bred calf that Prof. Ikler selected as one of the best calves in Britain and it did not take much nerve for me to top the sale in order to get this calf. At this time I had fully realized the true worth of a herd bull and did not hesitate to pay the price. At this time he would look very cheap to the most skeptical and conservative. He is not yet a tried sire, but I would not be surprised if British Emblem proves to be the greatest bull among Park Place Shorthorns.

With these three outstanding sires, and a herd of females that have been carefully selected and being reared under natural conditions and in a location favorable for cheap production, it is my aim to produce some of the best cattle that can be produced, the kind that are best adapted to the condition of the average farmer; and I expect to be able to furnish them to the beginner and the breeder at a price that can afford. I am expecting to produce and have cattle on hand at all times to suit the needs of the purchaser.

Every person interested in good livestock or farming is cordially invited to visit Park Place Farms and inspect the herd. If we can be of any assistance in the livestock business to you, our services are at your command. We want to hear from you, we want to get acquainted with you. If you want to buy Shorthorns, we will extend you any courtesy, terms or guarantee that is consistent with good business methods.

Yours for better livestock. PARK E. SALTER. 615-4th Natl. Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS STATE FAIR HUTCHINSON

SEPT. 14-15-16-17-18-19-20 & 21, 1918

The Great Agricultural and Livestock Event of the Southwest. 17 General Departments. A School of Tractors, Trucks and Farm Machinery. The Farmers' and Business Men's Fair from Start to Finish. 10,000 square feet of Government Exhibits from the Departments of Agriculture, War, Navy, Interior, and Commerce and Food Administration. 7 Great Races Daily. Automobile Racing. 2 Days. Barney Oldfield, Monday, Sept. 16th. Grand Entertainment Day and Night. World at War Grand Pyrotechnic Spectacle 5 Nights. Most Gigantic Night Entertainment ever Devised. Military, Martial and Concert Bands. The whole Fair organized to help win the war—Educational and Inspirational. Send for Program or Information. H. S. THOMPSON, President. A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary.

Public Auction, Monday, Aug. 5, Kansas City, Mo. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

Will open a four weeks' term of Auction School, where both real and imaginary property is sold by the prospective auctioneers from many states. Term will last four weeks. A great opportunity for a man that is auctioneering inclined as so many young auctioneers have gone to war, that it is leaving a great opening for the older men. Our last term we had students up to the age of fifty years from eleven states and Canada. Write for big 1918 free Annual and be with us on August 5th. Take Independence Ave. car at depot direct to our office rooms, 300-301, 818 Walnut St.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Wanted to Trade Registered Ayrshire calves for Red Durham calves of the same grade. Ernst Beck, Lebanon, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

2 Registered Pure Red Holstein Bulls For Sale from A. R. O. dams. Age nine and eleven months. P. W. Enns, Newton, Kan.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

Braeburn Holsteins

Heifers by a bull from this herd will yield 10-30% more than their dams. H. B. Cowles, 808 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE Yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Norwalk, Kan.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 3 bulls, 15-16ths pure, five to seven weeks old, dandy marked and from heavy milkers, at \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. FERNWOOD FARMS, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

Registered Holstein Bulls from 11 months to 1 month of age, for sale. Write for pictures and prices. S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

Registered Holsteins

If you want big producers, males and females all our own breeding, write us. Lila Dairy Farm, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

Thrifty Holstein Calves

either sex, practically pure-breds from high producing dams and registered bulls five to seven weeks old \$27.50 express prepaid. Safe delivery and guaranteed to meet with your approval. Also 50 registered cows and heifers and 100 high grade young cows and two year old heifers. MAGEE DAIRY FARM, CHANUTE, KAN.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

SMITH'S HOLSTEINS

I am offering for sale 10 head yearlings, and 20 head of two year old heifers bred to Prince Ormsberg Homestead De Kol. These are all high grade heifers. J. J. Smith Stock Farm, R.F.D. No. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARMS HOLSTEINS-HOLSTEINS

The Blue Ribbon Stock Farms are offering 40 registered cows and heifers, some with from 25 to 28 pound A. R. O. records. Also 80 grade cows and heifers. A few choice registered bulls. We are short of pasture and will make special prices. Write us your wants. We sell dealers and we can sure sell you direct. LEE BROS. & COOK, WABAUNSEE COUNTY, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS.

June and July Holstein Bargains

60 head of choice two-year-old high grade heifers bred to King Segis bulls to freshen in June and July. 50 springing cows, of good ages. 150 Heifers bred to freshen this fall.

19 registered bulls ranging in ages from six months to two years. Some of these bulls are of King Segis and good enough to head any herd. 25 registered cows and heifers; some of them of A. R. O. breeding. A few high grade heifer calves at \$30 express paid. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Shipments can be made on Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. backing. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas

Dr. F. M. Shirk, of Lost Springs, Kan.

announces a public sale of his entire herd of very high grade Holsteins, consisting of forty cows fresh and soon to freshen, three to five years old, twenty two year old heifers, twenty yearling heifers and twenty heifer calves, two pure bred bulls, two and three years old, every head sells without reserve. Date of Sale, Thursday, August 8th

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to. Albechar Holstein Farm Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ka.

HOLSTEINS

On account of going to war I will sell 12 choice, high grade Holstein cows, all milking, all good colors and in first class condition. If you see this bunch you will want them. Write or call. O. L. HITE, R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Collins Farm Holsteins Sabetha, Kansas

Young bulls for sale. A fine string, sired by Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac. He stands seventh in butter, 40.87 pounds, 7 day average, and world's greatest in average per cent of fat 6.4%. The dams are highly bred from noted ancestors. 1918 bull folder now ready to mail. IRA F. COLLINS

Maplewood Farm Holsteins

Home of Canary Butter Boy King We offer a few choice coming 2-year-old heifers that will freshen this fall and winter. Also choice bulls, some of them ready for service. Bulls by Canary Butter Boy King and a few of the heifers.

Mott Bros., Herington, Kansas

Marketing Wool

BY J. C. MOHLER

Wool growers of Kansas are at sea as to how and where they shall market the wool clip of this year, under the government regulations. This is indicated by the large number of inquiries relating to the subject received by the state board of agriculture. Many of those who have shipped their wool are filing complaints with the board as to grades, weights on which payments have been made, shrinkage claimed, and dockage. Doubtless these complaints in many instances are due largely to lack of understanding of the government regulations and methods of operation under them.

The government, thru the War Industries Board, has taken complete control of the 1918 wool clip, having a prior right to acquire whatever wool the government may need, any remainder to be allotted to civilian purposes under the direction of the War Industries Board. Prices fixed are those as established on July 30, 1917, at Atlantic Seaboard markets.

The wool distributing centers approved by the War Industries Board are: Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, for both fleece and territory wools; Detroit, Louisville, Kentucky, Baltimore, and Wheeling, W. Va., for fleece wool only, and Portland, Oregon, for territory wool only. Approved dealers at Kansas City are:

C. J. Mustion Commission Company, M. Lyon and Company, A. B. Stephens and Company, E. W. Biggs and Company, and Charles P. Shipley.

Wool should be consigned only to approved dealers. When received it will be valued by the Federal Valuation Committee at the distributing center to which it has been shipped.

The grower will receive his money as soon as the wool is valued and billed to the government. The time this takes will depend upon how much grading has to be done and how soon the Federal Valuation Committee can get around to value the wool. The government pays interest on the consigned wool from the day it arrives at the distributing center until the check in payment is mailed. Individual growers consigning carload lots are entitled to receive an advance up to, but not exceeding, 75 per cent of the fair estimated market value of the wool. Growers will pay interest on this advance at the rate of 6 per cent a year from the date the advance is made.

While it seems a long way to go from Kansas, under the government method all complaints should be sent to Lewis Penwell, Chief of Wool Division, War Industries Board, Washington, D. C. Be sure to give full information, including such details as the weight, grade, price paid, and shrinkage wherever this is possible.

All growers and those interested in the handling of wool should write the War Industries Board, at Washington, D. C., for a copy of their pamphlet entitled: "Government Regulations for Handling Wool Clip of 1918." The state board of agriculture has a limited supply of these pamphlets at present, and so long as available they may be had by addressing the state board of agriculture at Topeka.

Big Fairs Start Early

The fall show season will open this year two weeks earlier than usual. Heretofore it has been the custom for Iowa to open the season the latter part of August, the Des Moines fair usually lapping over into September. "This year the initial show on the big state-fair circuit," says the Poland China Journal, "will be made at Sedalia, Mo., the week of August 10 to 17. By an agreement between the fair managements of Missouri and Illinois, the livestock at the Sedalia fair will be released on Friday evening, August 16, for shipment to Springfield, Ill. The livestock show at Springfield will not begin until August 19, altho Illinois will have a two-week fair extending from August 9 to August 26. From Springfield the show herds will ship to Des Moines for the Iowa State Fair the week of August 21 to August 30.

Following the Iowa State Fair the dates will be very much the same as in past years. Nebraska and Minnesota will come the week following Iowa. The Indiana State Fair will be the same week, September 2 to 7. The Kansas Free Fair at Topeka and the

South Dakota State Fair will be held the week of September 9 to 14. The week following will come the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson and the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Ia. Oklahoma and Memphis Tri-State will follow, coming the last week in September. Then there will be three weeks during which the show herds will scatter to the various Southern and other fairs, but they will all be back together at the big show at the Texas State Fair, Dallas, the week of October 21 to 26.

"No definite announcement has yet been made in regard to the American Royal Livestock Show—where or when it will be held. The tentative date selected several months ago is November 16 to 23. The International at Chicago will be held at the usual time, the dates this year being November 30 to December 7."

Fighting Chinch Bugs

BY LEWIS HILLARE

I have seen recently several farmers burning off their fields to get rid of chinch bugs. Some of them were familiar enough with the habits of the bugs to get a good many of them, but I saw some fields burned over when there was very little chance that very many of the insects suffered from it.

The burning must be done before the bugs move into the grass or other fields. Very soon after harvest the

stubble fails to supply food for the bugs, and their natural home being in the grass lands they will move to these at once. As there is seldom enough of this convenient they will be likely to go into the corn, as so many of us have learned to our regret. If we can get a few of them by burning the stubble at once after harvest it is well enough to do so.

One of the most effective ways of checking the chinch bugs is to see that no grass is left either in meadows or in fence corners, or in neglected stubble fields in which they can breed and spend the winter. Many of these pests harbor in grass tufts all winter, or until they can move into the wheat fields. Of course when there is plenty of time and there is no shortage of labor the same result as from burning can be had by plowing under the stubble as soon as the grain is cut.

There have been devised so many ways to stop and capture the bugs as they move from the grain fields to the cornfields that it is scarcely necessary to mention them. The shortage of labor this year makes it imperative that we burn off the stubble as soon as the grain is out of the way in order to destroy the bugs before they start for the cornfields. I have no doubt that some of the methods recommended for trapping and destroying the bugs will rid our fields of millions of these insects, but can we follow these methods when we lack both the time and help

required? Will we not have better results from doing what we can to destroy the bugs in the stubble and grass and then put our regular labor to other purposes, for it takes a great deal of time to plow furrows and make dust baths for the bugs or to run tar lines to interfere with their movements.

New Kansas Road Map

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is just in receipt of the new state road map of Kansas put out by the Kansas Good Roads association. It is 22 by 34 inches, on bond paper and shows all of the 7,000 miles, more or less, that have been designated by the state highway commission as state roads. Also the 750 miles that have been financed for hard surface. It shows where about 2,000 miles more are to be financed soon, dotted lines marking where active work is being done.

The map is put out to show the results of the first year's state wide campaign of education for hard roads that has been conducted by the Kansas Good Roads association, with J. Frank Smith, general manager, at its headquarters in Topeka.

The road map goes with the set of maps and book that the Good Roads association is giving to all new members who remit \$2 for dues. If you expect to travel over strange roads in Kansas you cannot afford to be without these road guides.

"Guaranteed Not to Cause Foot and Mouth Disease or Other Infection"

The United States Government permits us to place this statement on every bottle of Alexander serum because it is a clear serum. It is refined—that is, sterilized by heating. Bloody (unrefined) serum cannot be heated and therefore can never be always safe.

Your veterinarian will confirm these statements. He knows also, that clear (refined) serum requires a smaller dose than bloody serum. Tell him the number and weight of your hogs and he will estimate the cost of using Alexander Clear Serum instead of dangerous and crude bloody serum.

Your order can be filled the day it is received from your veterinarian.

ALEXANDER CLEAR SERUM COMPANY
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If it's a clear (refined) serum, it says so on the bottle. If the label on the bottle does not say so, it is NOT a clear (refined) serum.

Beside being safe, the potency of Alexander Clear Serum is tested by a United States Government Inspector. You can rely on its effectiveness.

