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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

More Sweetening for the Home

BY A. A. JEFFREY

EVERYBODY is interested in finding more sweetening for the home and the task of increasing the supply is not as difficult as many imagine. Fortunately there is abundant evidence that sorghum sirup making is not a lost art. Many farmers are making good molasses and plenty of it. There is no mystery about the production of sorghum sirup and you can make it just as well as anyone else.

Without previous experience Will Terry in the New Point neighborhood bought a second-hand outfit two years ago, planted about 4 acres of cane and made 600 gallons of sirup that yielded so much profit to the maker and so much satisfaction to the buyer that he planted 10 acres of cane in the spring of 1917 and during that second sirup making season produced 1,681 gallons that sold on the farm and without containers at the uniform price of \$1 a gallon. This season he expects again to double his output and just one of his 1917 customers has promised to buy every gallon he can spare.

Similarly Alva Fritchman living between Fillmore and Savannah, the inexperienced, invested several hundred dollars in a modern sorghum sirup plant four years ago and began at once to make more molasses and better molasses than his patrons had been able to get in years. Last season his annual output had increased to 3,500 gallons and found immediate sale at 90 cents to \$1.25 a gallon. It sweetened the daily bread of sugar-saving patriots in seven states and brought insistent re-orders for three times as much molasses as Fritchman possibly can make this year.

Less than 4 acres of cane was planted on Terry's own farm the first season. It was of the Silver Tip variety, called Silver Drip in some localities, and made 123 gallons of sirup to the acre. A small patch of Red Top also was raised that year and proved the value of that variety for the late planting. Besides the cane from these plantings the neighbors brought in enough to bring the season's output of the new plant up to 600 gallons. In his beginning year Terry met no unusual difficulty and had the satisfaction of learning that the old timers had not kept unrevealed any of the essentials of good sirup making.

URGES CLEANLINESS

Briefly told, Terry's methods sound not half so hard as the rules laid down in the books. First he is careful in having the cane thoroly stripped a day or two before crushing. This gives the sunshine a chance to harden and dry the "boot" or "sleeve," the remnants of the blades and such impurities or residue of rank sap that may have remained on the cane after stripping and that would dissolve readily in the sap if crushed while fresh.

Cleanliness in getting the cane from field to mill is a hobby with Will Terry. He has rigged up a car or truck to receive the cane when it is brought in wagons from the field. This truck is then pushed up to the mill and the cane is not thrown upon the ground at all. This provides not only for the cleanliness of the sap but also for the convenience of the person that feeds the mill.

By straining and settling the fresh sap and by rapid and persistent skimming in the evaporator Terry has been successful in making excellent sirup without resorting to the processes of filtration, reheating or liming as practiced in some sirup plants.

In his second season's operations Terry had 9 acres of Silver Tip and 1 acre of Red Top. The Terry advocates early planting and practices it whenever possible his 1917 crop was all from replanting as late as June 1. He began stripping and cutting the Silver Tip September 3, the Red Top October 4 and finished making October 6. Even at that he was obliged to begin long before the cane was thoroly ripe. Of the 10 acres in cane only 6 acres was ripe enough when cut to yield marketable seed. The 6 acres yielded 74 bushels of seed which sold at \$2.50 a bushel. The 10 acres of cane yielded 1,071 gallons of sorghum which sold at \$1 a gallon. For the neighbors Terry made 610 gallons of sirup at 50 cents a gallon.

These operations occupied 40 working days. Six men, including the boss himself, were kept extremely busy; one stripping, one cutting, one burning, one tending mill and two at the evaporator. To keep the

furnace going required 40 loads of wood that had been cut in winter, hauled 2 miles and "buzzed-up" into 2-foot lengths. A day's run usually exceeded 40 gallons, sometimes 50. In

those days between threshing and corn husking while some of his neighbors turned time and gasoline to joy riding Will Terry used his in making a barrel a day of "Made-in-Missouri" country sorghum which was converted readily into the coin of the realm.

He shipped five barrels of molasses out to Colorado and now the spokesman of that molasses-hungry colony of former Missourians in the bean and beet state declares he can handle Terry's entire output in 1918. Preparing for this growing demand Terry is rebuilding and enlarging his sirup plant and will make larger plantings of cane this spring. Instead of wood—now hard to get—he will burn kerosene. An order has been given for a specially constructed burner which will heat the evaporator quickly and evenly. The fuel will enter the screened shed from one side, the fresh filtered sap from the other—both thru fly-proof pipes—while Terry and his right hand man give their entire time to the work. Is it any wonder Holt county sirup eaters smile?

The same sort of satisfaction is manifest in the Andrew county neighborhood where Alva Fritchman set up his sirup plant four years ago. With him as in Terry's case sirup making is only a sideline in connection with general farming but it has grown to such an extent that the 3,500 gallons made last year did not nearly supply all who called for it. Molasses was sold in large quantity to residents of his own state and county and was shipped to customers in Kansas, Illinois, Wyoming, South Dakota, Washington, Colorado, Ohio and California.

THE FRITCHMAN PLANT

The mill used in the Fritchman plant is a 3-roller mill equipped at the factory to run by gasoline engine. It is operated by a 6-horse engine and both are mounted on permanent bases under a shed which is separated by a solid partition from the structure that houses the furnace, evaporator and cooling tanks. Beside the engine also there is a pump that may be thrown into action by the shifting of a belt and that supplies water in abundance from a nearby well. This is a great aid in cooling the sirup and in washing the pans at the end of the day's work. An elevator carries the crushed cane away from the mill and into a conveyance that carries it at once beyond the vicinity of the plant and into the barnlots where the hogs and cattle make good use of it.

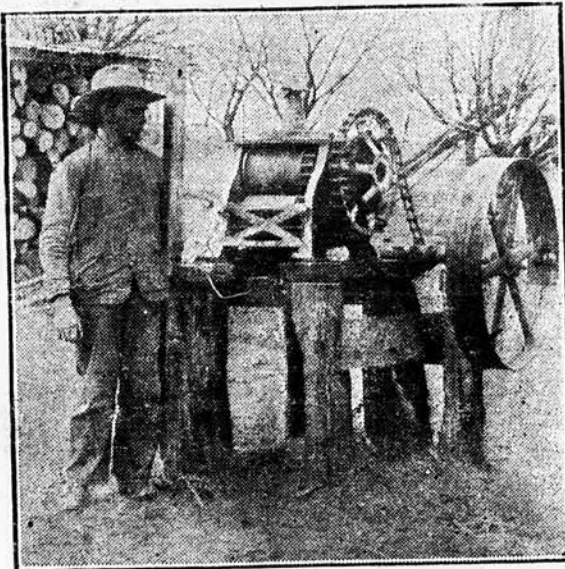
The furnace in the Fritchman plant is 3½ by 22 feet extending beyond the wall of the building so that the smoke stack is entirely outside of the sirup house. The fresh, filtered sap is run directly into a pan 10 feet long and 4½ feet wide, immediately above the hottest

part of the fire. The middle part of this pan has a cover which intensifies the heat and hurries the violent boiling of the raw sap. In the rapid boiling the scum comes up very quickly and completely and is driven by the motion of the boiling sap itself into the outer part of the pan or scum pockets which extend over the edge of the furnace. From these the scum is drawn off by hand-skimming and is discharged thru a waste pipe that leads beyond the building.

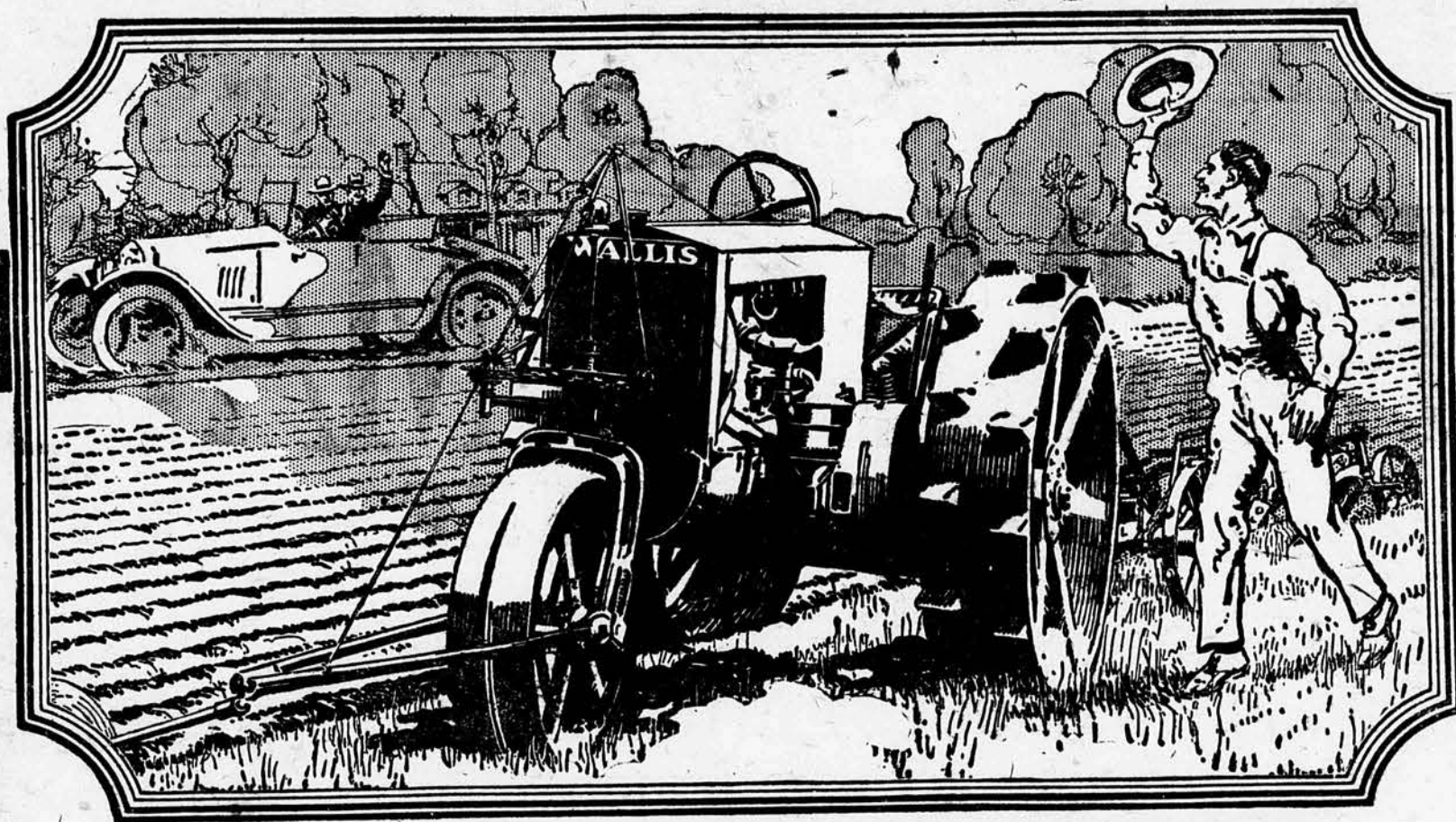
Thru a pipe leading from the center of boiling activity in this first pan the clearest and densest semi-sirup is drawn off into the second pan or evaporator which is 12 feet long and 3½ feet wide and divided by partitions over which the operator forces the boiling sirup by the use of a wooden paddle or gate as it approaches the finished density. Here also the remaining impurities are removed by additional hand-skimming.

This outfit is called a self-skimming evaporator. Tho it costs more than the usual evaporator it has given extremely satisfactory results for Mr. Fritchman and has been a factor, he thinks, in enabling him to produce sirup of uniformly high quality.

Both wood and coal are used in firing the Fritchman furnace. Only a little coal, however, is added—just enough to keep the fire especially brisk and hot under the first pan where the violent boiling of the sap is essential to thoro self-skimming. The wood used is mostly soft wood—the tops and knots and varieties of wood not needed for domestic use.



Will Terry and His "Made-over" Cane Mill.



WALLIS

Great Power in a Light Weight Tractor

In the early days of tractor building great weight was considered unavoidable in securing strength. The result was that for every pound of power delivered at the draw bar many pounds were wasted propelling needless weight. This waste of power, as all experts now agree, has cost farmers thousands of dollars.

The Wallis, years ahead of its time, is the first tractor to offer farmers a successful combination of great power, durability and light weight. Its economy is being proved by the service it is giving on farms in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, France and Italy.

Simplified Design

In the Wallis needless weight is eliminated and durability secured by simplified, advanced type design and high quality materials.

The "U" frame, for example, is made of heavy plate steel rolled into "U" shape. This is the strongest, yet the lightest, construction known to mechanics.

The wheel of the Wallis tractor is one third lighter than the average tractor wheel, and at the same time is

many times as durable. This is due to scientific design taking the place of cumbersome weight.

The Wallis weighs only 3545 pounds. Compared with other tractors designed to do the same work, this advanced type tractor saves from 1000 to 5000 pounds of needless dead weight, with actual gain in strength and durability.

What This Means to a Farmer

The Wallis is guaranteed to deliver 2000 pounds constant pull at the draw bar. This is a greater percentage of power at the draw bar than is secured in any other tractor of equal specifications.

The number of plows a tractor will pull, of course, depends upon soil conditions. It has been found that about 600 pounds pull is required by a 14-inch bottom when plowing 8 inches deep under average old soil conditions. Under such conditions the Wallis will pull three 14-inch bottoms, and have power to spare.

Economy can only be rightly measured by the work done during the life of the tractor. Therefore, due to the unusual combination of great power, light weight, and durability, and the

high percentage of power delivered at the draw bar, the Wallis is the most economical tractor. It stands up under the work and does not waste power dragging several tons of useless weight around the field.

The Wallis will pay you the biggest dividends, because with reasonable care it will do the greatest amount of work and last the longest. This is being proved on farms everywhere.

Investigate

The importance of your farm work and the investment involved in a tractor should urge you to investigate closely. Years from now others will undoubtedly follow the lead of the Wallis. Right now, however, farmers are reaping a big reward from this advanced tractor, due to the efficiency and economy secured through its unusual combination of power and light weight.

Our new tractor book describes and pictures this advanced Wallis tractor in detail. No man interested in tractors should miss reading it. A copy will be sent to you free of cost upon receipt of your request.



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More Wheat is Needed

From information gathered by the Kansas board of agriculture, and obtained in two mass meetings of farmers, merchants and bankers, one at Dodge City, on June 7 and Colby June 8, it is clearly evident that not to exceed 50 per cent of a normal acreage of winter wheat will be sowed next fall in the important wheat-raising country of Western Kansas. Realizing the world-wide need for wheat at this time and during the war, and the adaptability of this region for producing it, the board of agriculture, at its meeting Thursday of last week, decided to send a committee to Washington to urge congress to pass a law as a war measure extending such assistance as may be necessary to obtain a maximum acreage of wheat for 1919. The board is asking the co-operation of all the other prominent wheat-producing states, as Oklahoma, Nebraska, Minnesota and North and South Dakota, thru their boards of agriculture and councils of defense, as it is understood similar conditions exist thruout those important wheat-growing states.

This movement is not at all with a view to aiding the farmers, who are abundantly able to care for themselves but as a necessary step in order that the resources of the wheat-growing country may be employed fully in producing the wheat that is needed so badly and which will be in great demand next year.

With Federal assistance there is a possibility of increasing the acreage in Western Kansas alone 1,325,000 acres, which with an average yield next year of 14 bushels, would produce more than 18 million bushels of wheat or enough to provide the bread ration of our army of 2 million soldiers for nine months.

War conditions demand that the crops planted in Kansas shall be larger than ever attempted. Failure in next season's food supply means not merely financial loss at home, but a weakening of our first-line defenses and those of our allies.

The board's committee, composed of President O. O. Wolf, E. E. Frizell, and Secretary J. C. Mohler, has gone to Washington to urge the matter upon Congress.

Will Work at Night

About 100 city men of McPherson, Kansas, who cannot leave their work in town to spend full days in the country have agreed to help out all they can during the evenings while wheat harvesting is in progress. They are known as the "three-hour-an-evening club." The business houses of McPherson ordinarily close at 6 o'clock, but they have voted to close at 5:30 during the harvest. Immediately after the close of business, the men will have their suppers, then go to the farms for three hours of work commencing at 6:30. Fifty cents an hour is the wages which the city men will receive.

To carry out this plan, which was conceived by Peter Aurell, secretary of the McPherson commercial club, the workers have been organized into squads of four men apiece. Every squad has a captain, who owns a motor car with which to carry the squad to the farm. The captain's duties will also be to keep an account of the time every man in his squad works and to see that his men get the proper settlement with the farmers employing them. During the afternoons of wheat harvest the farmers near McPherson who desire this labor will telephone the commercial club the number of acres of wheat to be shocked. The secretary then will direct the captains to take to the respective farms enough men to shock the wheat the evening of the day it is cut. Four men will be detailed for every 10 acres to be shocked in an evening.

Wool Prices Fixed

The basic price of all raw wool in the country has been fixed as equal to that which prevailed on July 30, 1917. Should the merchants and growers object to that price and refuse to sell wool for war purposes their supplies will be commandeered.

If fair prices cannot be obtained farmers should file complaint with the state authorities. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, desires to hear from all farmers who cannot get fair prices for their wool.

News for the Folks at Home

Capper Pig Club Reporters Tell About Good Times

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Assistant Manager

HOW MANY club members like to see their names in the paper? Hands up! Sure, I thought all of you would. Well, right there is where the boys in the club this year are getting ahead of last year's club. Many counties have made careful plans to have a report of every meeting sent to the editors of their local newspapers. In some counties this work is handled by the club secretary, in others by the county leader, while in others a special newspaper correspondent has been chosen.

We already have a nice collection of newspaper clippings telling about meetings of Capper Pig clubs this year. Let's have more such clippings, for it's one of the best ways to convince the contest manager that a county is wide-awake. If you haven't already done so, arrange for one of the boys in your county to send to the local newspapers a report of the next meeting. In this report tell the place and date of the meeting, how many boys and their names and addresses, what you did at the meeting, and what plans you have made for the year's work. Everybody will be interested in reading such news, and let me tell you that there will be no trouble getting a full membership next year in a county which has had good write-ups of its county meetings this summer.

And don't forget that when you get publicity for your club, you're advertising those fine purebred pigs you are going to have for sale next fall. Many boys already have buyers ready to take their pigs as soon as they are ready to let them go. Let's build up a reputation for Capper Pig Club breeding stock that will make it sell in a hurry.

More Good County Meetings

There have been some mighty live county meetings reported since the last club story was written. Several new counties have lined up for business, and have found what good fun there always is when pig club boys get together. John Dirks, county leader for Butler, sends in a very interesting account of their first meeting. Four Butler county hustlers met with Marvin Baker for a business meeting and a good time. After electing Marvin president and Willmer Sutton treasurer, they took a motor car trip to see the oil wells, and were treated to ice cream on their return. In the evening they visited a picture show. Pretty good time for four boys, wasn't it? And John shows his pep by sending good reports of the meetings to the Latham and Douglass papers.

Tell the girls the boys can cook, too. Johnson County Leader Merlyn Andrew baked a coconut cake as the prize for the best record made during the month preceding their last meeting. Leonard White was the lucky boy, then they passed the cake and strawberries. Leonard distinguished himself by giving a 4-minute speech which I wish I had space to print. Nine club members were present, and, with the poultry club girls, planned to give an entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross. Those Johnson county boys are always thinking up something new, so watch out for them when the returns come in.

Barber county has had its first successful meeting. There are only four boys in the club, but they've got pep enough for 10. Marshall Brown was chosen president, and Russell Waggoner secretary. Leader Floyd Herman says, "We started a club treasury

by giving a dime apiece, and advanced Jim Halling, club reporter, 10 cents to buy stamps and send a report of the meeting to the editors of our county papers."

You can't hold down a club when the mothers are willing to work in the field in order to let the boys attend monthly meetings. The Cloud county team met with Ted Tilson recently, and Mrs. Tilson cut alfalfa so that Ted could entertain the boys. Eight members were present and all report a fine time. After a picnic dinner in the woods, the boys drove to town for a gallon of ice cream. Cloud reports 60 pigs, with two sows to farrow. Phillips has had another meeting, also. Of course, the boys enjoyed themselves. The feature of the meeting was taking a picture of the club members who were present watching Karl Lehmkuhl feed his pet pig, "Capper," from a bottle. I hope to show you this unusual picture.

Here's a Businesslike Program

Three counties which report their first meetings are Kiowa, McPherson and Ottawa. Despite a rainy day, four Kiowa hustlers met with County Leader Warren Mills. The McPherson boys met with the poultry club girls, and Don Holcomb, county leader, reports a good time. Don and the poultry club girls met Mr. Capper when he was at Lindsborg recently. Eight Ottawa county boys met at Minneapolis for a business session. In telling about it, Leader Henry Ward says, "I asked Mervin Spencer's mother to act as chairman as I did not know much about parliamentary law. She consented, so we will know how to conduct our next business meeting. We elected Joe Miller president, Harold Monasmith secretary, and Mervin Spencer treasurer. We decided to have a business meeting the first Saturday in each month, and a social meeting every third Saturday." That's a businesslike proceeding, isn't it? The Ottawa county boys were a little late getting started, but I'm looking for them to finish close to the top. Everett Kelsey expresses the opinion of his club when he says, "It sure don't take a bunch of boys long to get acquainted. We didn't play high society and wait to be introduced."

Five Wilson county boys were together for a good meeting at the home of Randal Wolever. After a fine dinner and a motor car ride, they ate all the ice cream they could hold, and then watched the eclipse of the sun.

When a group of boys are working together earnestly to make their county win, a feeling of real comradeship comes to them and proves that club work is something more than producing pork and winning prizes. At the memorial services held for Franklin Brun, who gave his life for his country in France, the members of the Atchison county club gave Mrs. Brun a pot of beautiful, full-blooming geraniums, with a card expressing their love and sympathy. Mrs. Brun wants every boy and girl in the clubs to know that she appreciates their gift more than she can tell them.

Members of the club of 1916 and 1917 who are only breed club members this year, are showing that they can help their county clubs work for the pep trophy. No breed club members will be accepted after July 1, so I hope any boys who were unable to keep up the contest work another year but have not

yet joined the breed club, will do so promptly. Spencer Gard, a last year's member, tells us he enjoyed a meeting with the Allen county team recently. Edward Slade, Henry Chigbrow, Clarence German, and other boys who belonged to the club in 1917 are meeting with their counties.

Many club members have assured us they like to read the contest reports written by boys in last year's club, so I think it is a good idea to print the interesting story of Spencer Gard of Allen county. Allen had one or two dead members last year, but the three reports sent in showed up well. Harry Dunlap had a Poland sow and eight pigs. With these he produced 845 pounds of pork, with a net profit of \$200. Lyle Lewis, with a Chester White sow and six pigs, produced 972 pounds of pork, but had the unusually small profit record of \$17.65. Spencer Gard had a Duroc sow and six pigs, with which he produced 1,574 pounds of pork and showed a profit of \$143. I'll let Spencer tell about his work:

"When I became a member of Governor Arthur Capper's pig club last winter, and told Dad I was going to do my part in stocking Kansas with more and better swine, he gave me the following admonition: Hogs—expense, experience, exit. You know Dad is a lawyer and knows all about farming, but I thought I would just take a shot at the job anyway, and in figuring my accounts, I find that he was all wrong in his theory. He, too, knows it now.

"I entered my sow, weighing 390 pounds, on December 24, 1916, and she farrowed on Christmas day. There were 11 pigs, but two of them came dead and due to the bitter cold weather, two more died. Another disappeared in a very mysterious manner shortly after, leaving six strong healthy pigs, three of them tailless, however. I gave the sow and pigs plenty of dry bedding and banked up their house on the north, west and east sides with corn fodder, to keep out the cold.

"I began to feed the sow from 1 to 1½ pounds of bran a day in warm water, dividing it into three feeds. I had just a little ear corn on hand, which, by feeding about 8 pounds a day, lasted until January 8, when I began feeding shelled corn in a little larger quantities. When the pigs were about 3 weeks old I began to feed a little shorts and increased the amount of bran and as the pigs grew and began to eat a little. The sow was also given a little alfalfa hay after February 1, until put on pasture. Beginning on February 17, we had a surplus of milk for a month and did a little separating, giving the skim milk to the pigs. They had 330 pounds in this time.

The Oil Fixed the Lice

"On the first day of April I took the sow and her pigs, which weighed about 50 pounds apiece, to our alfalfa pasture where there was plenty of running water, so they needed very little attention. Some oil wells were drilled up the creek from the pasture late in the summer, and a little of the oil ran down into the hog lot. My fine looking red pigs and sow soon became as black as Polands. However, there were no lice on them for a while.

"When the pasture became short about August 10, I began to feed green corn fodder which had no corn on it and was to be figured at pasture rates. On August 25, I started to feed yellow corn on the stalk using in all about 400 pounds of grain until they were removed from the pasture on September 10.

"The pigs weighed 125 pounds apiece when removed from the alfalfa. I put them in a wooden-floored fattening pen, which was high and dry and small enough so they could not run around much. The sow was due to farrow in a few days, so I weighed her and removed her from the contest, her weight being 405 pounds. The pigs were fattened entirely on corn and water, with no shorts, tankage or table slops. It took a little more corn, perhaps, but we had that on hand and did not have the other feeds, and prices were unreasonably high. The hogs ate on an average of 125 pounds of corn a day until sold on November 12, at market prices. The six weighed 260 pounds apiece, making a total of 1,560, plus the 14 pounds gain on the sow, totaling 1,574 pounds of pork produced. At \$16 a hundred they brought me \$251.84. My profit was \$143.08."

Cash for Labor Saving Devices

One way of relieving the labor shortage, no doubt, will be found in the use of labor saving machines of various kinds. Nearly every reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, if he will take the time to do so, can think of some simple device that he has used to shorten and lighten the hours of labor on the farm or in the home.

If you have an idea that has proved helpful and valuable to you, send it to us and you will be rewarded for your trouble. We will give \$1 apiece for every good device that we accept and publish. Send pencil drawings and brief descriptions of all devices submitted. Address Device Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Poultry.....G. D. McCluskey

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ADVERTISING RATE

60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000

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ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Profiteering on Patriotism

One of our leading dry goods merchants of Topeka recently informed a customer that service flags are patented and that a royalty must be paid on every one sold.

This will be news to many readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and I believe that when the information really soaks in, it will cause an increased warmth under their neck bands. What there is about a service flag that entitled anybody to a patent and a royalty, I cannot imagine. I cannot understand why the government should permit anybody to profiteer on patriotism in this way. I presume that the royalty is small and that it does not add materially to the cost of the flag, but the principle of the thing is what riles me. These flags will be bought by the million and the hog who got the patent will reap a rich harvest and reap it with the permission and protection of the government.

They Are Making Good

Every cablegram that comes from the great battle front in France these days causes a thrill of pride in the heart of every loyal American. Men who until a few months ago never had any military experience, many of them, perhaps, never had fired a gun, have demonstrated that they are the equal of any fighting men the world ever has seen. They have gone to the front with songs on their lips, and have laughed in the face of death. With the steadiness of seasoned veterans they have passed thru the flaming hell of battle, and in every case where it was man to man and breast to breast they were more than matches for the savage Huns. The accuracy of their fire; the coolness and resourcefulness displayed under the most trying and dangerous conditions, have called for unbounded admiration from the soldiers and civilians of both England and France.

Of course we felt sure the American soldiers would make good, but their magnificent courage warms the cockles of our hearts and makes us more confident concerning democracy. Because the people of this land loved peace and trusted to the promises of other nations, the impression grew abroad that we were a nation of mollycoddles who preferred ignominious peace to the most justifiable war. It was this false impression which induced the murderbund at Berlin to decide on a course which this nation could not endure and retain its self respect or the confidence of its own people.

"They are a nation of shopkeepers and money lovers," sneered the militarists of Germany. "We are safe in sinking their ships for while they will protest and send notes, they will not fight."

This is not the first time, by the way, that there has been a mistaken judgment about the peace-loving non-aggressive people of this nation. The fireeaters of the South, who were responsible for dragging the people of that section into war in 1861, said the same thing. "The Yankees of the North are a race of shopkeepers and money grabbers," said these fireeaters. "They will not fight. One Southern man can whip a dozen of them." The time came when the fireeater saw these despised shopkeepers stand with the stubborn bravery of Wellington's legions and charge with the reckless daring of the old Guard of Napoleon.

The lord of Potsdam and his military advisers might have learned a lesson from the story of '61 to '65 but they did not. They could not believe that a people who had not been trained to war would dare to stand before the goose stepping divisions of von Hindenburg.

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." It was national madness that made the Hohenzollern dynasty drive the American republic into war, and as a result of this fatal madness that dynasty shall be destroyed.

But with a heart throbbing with pride in their courage and achievements there is also a feeling of profound sorrow. Every day now sees a lengthening death roll of American boys who have fallen on the field of honor. Where, a few weeks ago, it took only an inch of space to give the names of the dead and wounded it now takes a half column or more, and soon it will lengthen to a column and then to two columns or more. The very fact that these boys are such gallant chaps

and that they look death in the eyes unafraid makes their loss the more deplorable. They would seem to have so much to live for, and were capable of doing so much for themselves, their families and their country that their untimely death seems an irreparable calamity.

But after all, is it? Man born of woman is at best of few days and full of trouble. His days at best are but as an handbreadth and for most of men, life seems to be only a struggle for existence. All their energies are consumed in getting enough to eat and wear, and a place to sleep. The average man lives 60, 70, possibly 80 years and at the end, wearied with the toils and trials of his journey, he wonders, as the twilight falls about him, if it was worth while. The gallant boy who gives up his life fighting for world freedom has at least not lived in vain. In the few short years of his life he has accomplished more than most men do in 80 years. His life has been worth while. And yet it wrings one's heart to think that these boys must die over there in the full bloom of their glorious, golden youth, for we need them at home.

This, as I hope and believe, is to be a new world when this war is over, a world with loftier ideals than most of us ever thought of before, and we shall need the men who have gone to France to help build the new temple of human liberty. On the bloodsoaked fields of France they have learned the lesson of unselfish heroism. We wish they might live to put the lessons they have learned into force. Shakespeare said "The evil men do lives after them: the good is oft interred with their bones." That was half true and half slander. The evil men do does live after them, all too frequently but also the good that men do lives after them more often than the evil. The bodies of these fine young men who die on the battlefields of France will be brought home and buried in the quiet grave yards near where they were born and where they played in childhood. Men and women will read the epitaph "Here lies..... He died in France fighting for human liberty."

And as the reader pauses to scan the inscription on the headstone he will forget that perhaps the boy was a careless, sometimes wayward youth, full of faults as all men are, and remember only that he died like a hero, and that his life was worth while.

A Few Words About Hell

A few weeks ago I was rash enough to make the statement that probably no intelligent preacher now believes in the literal hell formerly as believed and taught by orthodox theologians. Since then I have received a number of letters taking issue with me on that statement. It seems that there are still a number of readers of this moral and agricultural guide who earnestly and rather vehemently believe in the old fashioned, literal hell of everlasting physical and mental torture. Not only that, but judging from their letters they take considerable satisfaction in the belief that a large part of the human race will suffer these extreme and unending tortures. Now to my mind the belief in an everlasting hell of extreme torture where a large per cent of the human race will be placed on account of unbelief, is utterly incompatible with a belief in a region of perfect happiness where the comparatively few but fortunate saints shall spend the endless cycles of eternity.

The orthodox dogma is to the effect that unbelief is punished with eternal damnation. It is admitted that there are unbelievers who really are very likable folks. I have known personally very religious people who had relatives for whom they entertained a most profound love but who to the grief of these religious people, persisted in being skeptical concerning the orthodox faith even down to the time of their death. According to the orthodox theory these unbelievers are cast into everlasting torment while the religious relatives are translated to the realms of perfect bliss. But I cannot imagine any one enjoying perfect bliss while knowing that some one he or she loved is suffering the tortures of the damned without hope of respite. I cannot imagine, for example, a mother calmly enjoying herself in heaven knowing that the boy she watched over when he was a baby, for whom she went down into the valley of shadow

and death, so to speak, is suffering the tortures of the damned. It is my honest judgment that if given her choice that mother would forsake the joys of heaven and go to hell to be with her boy.

However if any reader of this paper gets satisfaction out of the belief that there is a literal everlasting hell of fire and brimstone into which a large part of the human race is plunged at death, I am not disposed to argue the question with him. I must admit that he knows as much about the future state as I do, and possibly he knows more; so if he is satisfied with his beliefs I have no disposition to disturb them. I am rather sorry in fact that I mentioned the matter of hell at all. The approach of hot weather I presume suggested the topic.

The Nonpartisan League

A Minnesota subscriber asks my opinion about the Nonpartisan League. The truth is that I do not know enough about the Nonpartisan League to arrive at a conclusion concerning it. I have read some of its literature. I have read the St. Paul resolutions and Townsley's speech. I have talked with several gentlemen who are interested in organizing the league. I have not discovered anything disloyal in the literature or in the conversation of these gentlemen. I have read charges made against the league by its bitter opponents and defenses made by its ardent partisans. Neither in my opinion are entirely fair in their statements. This is not to be expected.

In order to arrive at a definite conclusion concerning this organization I should like to know much more about its inside workings. I should like to have the opportunity to study the men who are really controlling it. I desire to know what is being done with the money collected from members. I have had no opportunity to make such an investigation.

Of one thing, however, I feel entirely confident. If, as its enemies assert, the Nonpartisan League is a disloyal organization, if, as charged, it is really in sympathy with the I. W. W., then it will fail. No organization can succeed very long in this country, which is disloyal or which favors the destructive ideas of the I. W. W. So I refuse to worry about the Nonpartisan League. It either is going to live and grow, because it deserves to live and grow or it is going to die because it deserves to die.

A War Prediction

In these times a war prediction may seem foolish. Nevertheless, every individual is guessing, either in public or in private, concerning the outcome. Possibly his guess is rather the result of a wish that it may be so than a conclusion based on reasoning from certain facts. I have made several guesses. Sometimes they have been wide of the mark but that is no reason for denying myself the pleasure of guessing again. My present guess is that the great German drive on the West front in France and Flanders will fail. The present drive may be succeeded by another and still others after that, but some time this summer or fall it will end in overwhelming failure.

When it does, there will be a sudden breaking down of German morale, and an explosion in Germany. At present, the German morale is good in spite of tremendous losses, because the German people believe that they are winning the war. They are being told that the French army is whipped and that there are no reserves left to come to its relief. They are being told that there are only a few American troops in France and that they are in no condition to fight. They are told that the war will end this summer in a complete German victory. So long as they believe these things there is no hope for serious trouble in Germany or any material decline in the German morale. But the more a people are stimulated by lies the greater will be the reaction when they finally learn the truth. When this great drive fails as it will, that fact cannot be kept from the German people and the storm of reaction will shake the German throne to its base.

Rumors that the German fleet is about to come out and give battle to the combined British and American fleets continue. It seems incredible to

me that the German fleet will take the risk, but if it does the greater will be the crash in Germany. If it does, I feel confident that the fighting in this war will be over this year and that Germany will be suing for peace on any terms the allies may be willing to grant. The German war lords are throwing all their resources into the present effort. Like a desperate gambler they are risking everything on this play. So long as they can stave off disaster the war will continue. So long as they can keep the fake prize of victory before the eyes of their deluded followers they will be able to feed their divisions into the maw of death, but no longer.

What is the Object?

A few days ago a mercy ship sailed from New York harbor carrying a crew of sailors and male nurses. The ship had neither arms nor convoy and no effort was made to conceal the time of its sailing or destination. On the contrary, they gave the Germans every opportunity to learn the time and place from which it sailed. The object was said to be to test the good faith of the German nation; to see whether it will deliberately sink an unarmed Red Cross ship, sailing with no means of escape or defense. But what is the use?

Suppose that Germany refrains from sinking this particular ship, will that have proved it does respect the Red Cross? Will that atone for the deliberate bombing of Red Cross hospitals and the murder of doctors, nurses and wounded and helpless soldiers? It is entirely probable that Germany will let this ship pass thru unharmed. If so it will do it for the purpose of creating sympathy that is not deserved.

If the Red Cross ship is permitted to go thru unharmed Germany will make capital out of that fact and declare that the stories about sinking hospital ships are lies. If on the other hand the German submarines should with their usual barbarism sink this mercy ship, it will be a useless sacrifice. It will of course prove the German frightfulness, but of that the world already has more than enough proof.

A Nation's Suicide

The estimate of the National Reserve board made up from the most reliable figures obtainable is that more than a month ago the bonded debt of Germany and Austria had reached the enormous total of 39 billion dollars, and that in addition these governments had issued more than 8 billions of paper money, back of which is a gold reserve of less than 700 million dollars, or less than 8 cents to the dollar. The bonded indebtedness is piling up probably at the rate of fully a billion dollars a month so that now it must exceed 40 billion dollars. If the war were to end now these two nations would have outstanding obligations amounting to about 50 per cent of their entire estimated wealth prior to the war. Since then their assets have decreased so that now their obligations must be equal to one-half of their entire national wealth. If the war continues for another year their obligations probably will exceed 60 billion dollars and their capacity to pay will be reduced correspondingly.

The only thing that could save Germany and Austria from national bankruptcy would be a complete victory which would enable them to collect huge indemnities from their enemies. Such a victory for the Central powers is unthinkable. In no possible event could Germany hope for more than a compromise peace which would leave it where it was before the war, or an arrangement with the allies by which Germany might in return for concessions on the West front, be given free hand in Russia and Rumania. In that event Germany would undertake to recoup itself by developing the resources of Russia to the advantage of Germany. That sort of a compromise might have been possible a year ago, but I do not believe it is possible now. In plunging the world into this horrible strife Germany has committed national suicide. I believe the fate of the Hohenzollern government is certain no matter whether it is decisively beaten on the battlefields or not.

Why He Left the Socialists

Recently I had a call from Mr. Nichols, of Anderson county. For many years Mr. Nichols has been a leader of the Socialist party in that county. When they needed a man to lead a forlorn hope they called on him and he was ready to make the sacrifice. I do not know how many times he has been a candidate for representative, never with a hope of election, but because he honestly and earnestly believed in the principles of socialism as he understood them.

The war came. Mr. Nichols still believed in the Socialist party and decided that of all men the Socialist should have the most reason for hating the militarism and autocracy of Germany. When at last our own country was drawn into the war, Mr. Nichols was filled with patriotism and determination to support the government to the extent of his ability. He has four stalwart sons. One is already in the army and two more probably soon will be called to the service of their country.

When Mr. Nichols read that the leaders of his party had met at St. Louis and passed resolutions declaring that this is the most unjustifiable

war ever known in which we are engaged he felt that such a declaration was little better than treason and that as an honest and patriotic American citizen he could no longer affiliate with such a party. "I was born in a foreign land," says Mr. Nichols, "but in every fiber of my being I am an American and a lover of my adopted country. My boys are American born and I have advised them to support loyally their government, if need be defend it with their lives. I shall not affiliate with a party which directly or indirectly favors Germany. Another thing which has soured me with socialism to a certain extent is the utter failure which the socialists have made in their attempt to govern Russia. If socialists cannot do a better job of governing than that, then we do not want a socialist government. I still believe in the fundamental principles of socialism and can see they are being put into operation right now. After the war is over one of the two old parties will have to solve the economic and social questions and I think they will have to solve them along the lines of socialism, but the Socialist party I have affiliated with for all these years has committed suicide deliberately. I have no wish to be tied to a corpse, especially to the corpse of a suicide. I wish my socialist friends to know that I am done with the Socialist party and just why I am done with it."

Praise for Section Men

The high priced trainmen have their organizations and they have done fairly well in the way of getting what they considered was due them. The building trades have their organizations and the scale of wages they have been able to obtain a few years ago would have seemed fabulous. But so far, I have seen that nothing in the way of doing justice to the humble trackman has been attempted.

As a matter of fact the laborers who care for the railroad tracks of this country have a great responsibility. A broken rail might mean a wrecked train and the loss of hundreds of human lives or the destruction of property worth thousands of dollars. A washed out culvert may do almost irreparable damage. The men who guard the railroad tracks are, almost without exception, faithful to their trust. They work for ridiculously small wages and usually without complaint, or if they do complain their complaints do not seem to get any results. The section boss not only must be a man of judgment but he must be an honest, industrious, faithful man who is willing to get his men out in all kinds of weather and endure all kinds of exposure. He becomes responsible for the condition of the track for several miles and is really one of the important employees of the road. For such service he has been receiving the pitiful wage of \$2 a day and the men who work under him have received from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day. Possibly, these wages have been raised a little, recently, but they are still far below what they should be. A good section foreman ought to receive at least \$3 a day and his helpers, even if they are Mexicans, should receive at least \$2 a day. No man today can support a family as any family ought to be supported on \$2 a day. I think the reason why the section men have never gotten justice is because they never have been organized in a way to make an effective demand.

The Sinn Fein

I write you these lines to ask you to give the Sinn Feiners a fair deal and I know you will.

I have read your writings for 30 years and you give all sides a fair show. Now while I wish to see the kaiser whipped to a frazzle please stop and consider the way the English have used the Irish. In the oath the King has to take when he is crowned, he swears to do all he can against the Catholic church. King George did not wish to take this oath, as he said in case of war he would have to call on its members. I think they have a just cause to be against England. I hope you will not throw this in the waste basket.

Clay Center, Kan.

R. C. BRUCKS.

Yes, every man ought to have a fair deal. The question is what is a fair deal.

Every man in the United States is either for Germany or against it. If he is against Germany he must be not only for the United States in this war but he must be for the allies of the United States. Whatever causes of complaint there may have been in the past against the British government, at present that government is our ally and its soldiers are fighting bravely against the greatest enemy of human progress and human liberty the world has ever known.

The Sinn Fein society is doing what it can to hinder the British government in this war and when it does that it is doing what it can to hinder our government. That organization is helping our enemies and the sooner it is suppressed the better it will be for the cause of human liberty.

I am profoundly sorry that any Irishman should permit his grudge against England to place him on the side of Germany. The line is drawn sharply. You are either for us or against us. If Mr. Brucks is loyal to the Sinn Fein he cannot be loyal to his own government in this war. I wish to give every man and every organization a fair deal, but I have mighty little patience with this talk about being against the kaiser and at the same time wishing to fight England.

Furthermore, so far as I can learn, the Catholic church in this country does not stand for this

Sinn Fein society. The Catholics of this country have shown as much loyalty as the members of any other church and loyal, sensible Catholics understand perfectly well that there is no consistency in talking loyalty to the allied cause, which is our cause, and at the same time encouraging an uprising in Ireland. There are tens of thousands of Catholic boys in France. There will be other tens of thousands there before the war ends, fighting and dying side by side with Protestant boys and English boys and they know that the Sinn Fein is making their job harder and more dangerous. They know that this trouble in Ireland is playing into the hands of Germany and they are dead against it.

The fact is that this talk about English oppression of Catholics is moonshine. There was a time when the Catholic in England and Ireland was persecuted, but for generations there has been religious freedom in the British Isles. Possibly Mr. Brucks is right about the oath the King has to take when he is crowned, but if so it is a dead letter. Whatever may be the language of the coronation oath, the fact is that the King does not use his power to oppress Catholics. He would not dare to do so if he desired, and there is no reason to believe he has any such desire.

One Law for Everybody Profiteers Included

(Copy of a recent letter sent Herbert Hoover by Governor Capper.)

My dear Mr. Hoover—I am enclosing with this letter a statement I have just received from the Farmers' Union Co-operative Business Association of Sumner county, because in its plain-spoken way it says what the West thinks about price-fixing on the one side, and extortionate profiteering on all other sides. Please do not mistake the tone of this statement. The government has no more steadfast and loyal supporters anywhere than the Kansas members of the Farmers' Union, and the men who have signed it:

We, the undersigned, compose a local body of the Farmers' Union Co-operative Business Association, who are responding to all conservation requests of our government. In return we demand and expect its protection.

Standing out conspicuously before us, is the price-fixing policy, which has aroused so much dissatisfaction among our wheat producers. We feel that the hand of authority has dealt unjustly with the farmer in this area, in that it sets a price on our chief commodity without due consideration of the extortionate prices of everything that it takes to produce it.

Now we want to be loyal to the ounce, we would divide our last bushel willingly, but we do object seriously to the enormous profiteering in the substitutes we are compelled to buy, thus diminishing the purchasing power of our two-dollar wheat.

We stand unanimously for regulation in these abnormal times, but regulation that regulates, one law for all. The same authority in which is invested the power to place a maximum on our wheat, surely holds the power to regulate all other commodities in the same proportion.

What we need is something to stimulate and protect our wheat producers. We fear that if decisive action is not immediately taken on this economic problem now confronting the laboring class, to which the majority belong, the effect will be disastrous to the prosecution of war activities and cause our people national regret. Everywhere production is the crying need, and equitable prices the demand of the hour, and to be unmindful of these is to be false to our citizens and to our soldiers.

(Signed)
FARMERS' UNION CO-OPERATIVE BUSINESS ASSOCIATION.

These rugged, hard-working men are not to be blamed for resenting their situation as helpless victims of a greed which finds its most terrible indictment in New York. I am informed that 21 per cent of the children in New York schools are now under-nourished compared with 5 per cent before the war.

But profiteering is by no means confined to food, the evil is nation-wide. The people generally appreciate the danger, and feel the outrage of this situation as strongly as these men do, and the demand for "one law for all" is a characteristic expression of this feeling. They look to the government to finish what it has begun by putting a stop to this great evil thru regulating all vital commodities.

The President himself says, "There is such profiteering now and the information in regard to it is available and indisputable."

It is not an idle boast that these union farmers would divide their last bushel. Nearly every Kansas farmer has scraped his bins this spring and given up every pound of grain he had been reserving for seed, that the needs of our allies might be met. They are doing their utmost to win the war. Under the most discouraging condition in 50 years, the farmers of Kansas have raised and are soon to harvest probably the third largest wheat crop in the history of the state.

I am passing this "brief" on to you, as I have others, not as a criticism of what you have or have not been able to do with your herculean task but to send it where it will receive sincere and earnest consideration and will help you to bring about action correcting these abuses.

Arthur Capper.
Governor.

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Good Hay Crop Assured.
Kafir Stand Excellent.
Best Peas for Canning.
Alfalfa for Vacant Lots.
Bluestem Grass.
Horses Need Fly Nets.**

THE weather bureau said that the week which ended June 8 was to be "generally fair" and that no storms were in sight. Following that prediction every day of the week threatened rain and on the morning of June 6 we had a fall of nearly 1 inch which was just the amount we desired. If we can have such favorable weeks thru the season we stand ready to forgive any errors the weather bureau may make. The top soil at this writing contains just the right amount of moisture altho the subsoil has not yet been filled. A rain which would do that is not wanted at this time; it is too near wheat harvest to welcome a big rain.

All crops show the effects of the favorable growing weather. Wheat seems likely to yield a very heavy crop; whether or not it will yield as much as the crop of 1917 is open to debate. One good farmer of this neighborhood says that not long ago he raised a crop which made 35 bushels to the acre and that his wheat this year on the same ground looks fully as good. The threshing machine will determine the question of yield. If looks count for anything Coffey has raised this year one of the best wheat crops in her history. A wet harvest now seems the only thing to fear and another good farmer says that a wet harvest means a big corn crop; a real optimist like this is an asset to any community.

All farmers have noted during the last two weeks the rapid progress made by all crops toward maturity. This is the effect of favorable weather, of course. Oats which were sending up but few heads before our good rain 10 days ago, yesterday showed all the crop out in full head with the top kernels going into the dough stage and the bottom ones into the milk. Potatoes of which the county has the largest acreage ever raised, are virtually made. A potato patch is usually a weedy affair but this year all I have seen are clean and very thrifty. What may happen later if heavy rains come cannot be foretold but at present the potato fields of Coffey county are good to look at; weeds may come later but they are not showing now.

With the first week in June showing plenty of moisture a fair prairie hay crop seems assured, no matter what may come later. If we have an average rainfall during June, the crop will be larger than normal. Late in starting, prairie grass has made even more rapid progress than cultivated crops and I have seen many meadows where a fair swath of hay could be cut the first week in June. This means an early haying season but with wheat, rye and oats harvest, corn cultivation and the second crop of alfalfa to put up I am inclined to think the prairie hay crop will have to wait until August before being put into the bale. When meadows are good pastures are also good, of course, and cattle have been gaining more than usual considering the date.

I had a steady job on a cultivator this week until the rain came, going over the kafir and crossing the corn. We did not get a very good job checking this year and it requires much dodging by the operator to keep from plowing up some of the corn. But we manage to get thru it all right altho one has no time to watch the road for passing traffic. The kafir shows a "just right" stand, something we have not had for several years. I note many fields on which there is altogether too much kafir to suit me but as we try to raise kafir for the grain and not for the fodder what may be enough for us might not suit others. But really I think that 1 bushel of good kafir seed is plenty for 20 acres altho many use that much in planting 10.

The rain, which stopped cultivating, did not throw us out of a job. Just as

soon as the storm passed in the morning all sallied out to pick peas to can. Two days before a picking of the American Wonder peas had been made which filled 15 cans. This was after we had made heavy inroads upon them for a week to supply the table. Our consumption of peas during the first week after being ready for use was something at which to wonder. Next came the Alaskas of which 16 quarts were picked, shelled and canned in one morning. Another picking fully as large awaits us in two days and after that come in turn Premium Gem and Everbearer. Everything that goes into cans on this farm is put up by the cold-pack process; after one has once tasted the results of that process it is good-bye to the cans which come from grocery stores or to anything packed in the old way.

American Wonder peas are, perhaps, the best we have of the early varieties for canning. They ripen about one week earlier than Alaska and because of their large pods and large peas inside of those pods they fill a large space very quickly. Probably they are not quite so sure as the Alaskas which are very hardy and prolific but with rather small pods and peas. But the pods usually are stuffed full of peas and a 12-quart pail full of Alaskas will shell out considerably more peas than the same pail full of American Wonder. The later varieties of peas of which there are many all have their good points but in an average year with moisture just a little scarce in June we find the early varieties most sure. On this farm during the past week we also canned 30 cans of strawberries and about one dozen cans of cherries.

A firm of business men at the county seat who bought some property two years ago found part of their possessions to consist of 2 acres in a corner which had grown up to weeds fully 7 feet high. These weeds were hacked down and the land plowed and sown to alfalfa that fall. A good stand was secured and last week when I was down by that corner I saw an excellent crop of alfalfa lying in the swath. I was told that they had sold the first crop of hay on that 2-acre patch for \$15 and that was for the hay alone, the purchaser having to mow it and take it off. On that kind of land at least three more crops can be cut this year which should be worth equally as much as the first. I think that beats letting the odd corner grow up in weeds, don't you?

Since writing of the scarcity of pasture and its high cost several weeks ago I have received a number of letters offering pasture in many parts of the West at very much lower prices than prevail here. The lowest price quoted was \$4 for the season. Here as high as \$14 has been paid and a neighbor is asking and getting \$14 a head for the pasturing of mules and colts. Of course these pasture offers I received came too late to be of any use this year. If a farmer here has not obtained pasture by May 1, he sells his stock. Then, too, the stock seeking pasture here is usually in small lots and it would scarcely pay to bunch them up and ship a long distance to pasture, and ship them back again in the fall. It would pay to ship cattle some distance to find cheaper pasture only when they are not to be kept on the farm but are to be sold as soon as they make the required weight. It would be very difficult also, to find a pasture section which has grass of equal quality to that afforded by the bluestem grass of this part of Kansas. I do not think any grass which grows on sandy soil as good for pasture as that which grows on limestone soil.

Yesterday we had to put the fly nets on the horses. I always hate to do this and am always glad when they can be taken off in the fall. For years I have noted that we have to drag out the nets about the time we begin to cultivate corn the second time. This year the flies are just a little later than usual.

About the Brown Leghorns

BY G. D. MCLASKEY
Poultry Editor

I have an inquiry from a subscriber who is wanting some information about Brown Leghorns, and since this breed is popular in Kansas I believe the information asked for will be of interest to a good many Kansas poultry raisers. Following is the inquiry received:

"I would like to have some information on Rose Comb Brown Leghorn chickens. I have exhibited at several shows and have had chickens scored, but would like light on selecting and scoring myself in preparing my flock for next year."

Every person who is endeavoring to breed poultry to standard requirements should have a copy of the Standard of Perfection, which is the only law in existence governing poultry judges in placing awards. This book contains detailed descriptions of both shape and color, all of which a breeder must know in order to select his birds properly for exhibition. The book is copyrighted by the publishers, the American Poultry association, and we are not permitted to reproduce the descriptions.

There is one thing in connection with the breeding of Brown Leghorns, either the Rose Comb or Single Comb varieties, that is not covered in the Standard of Perfection and that is the kind of birds that the breeder must mate together in order to produce standard colored males and also the kind of birds that must be used in order to produce standard colored females. This is what is known as the double mating system, which has been carried to such an extreme by the breeders of Single Comb Brown Leghorns that the American Brown Leghorn club is now advocating two standards, one for the cockerel-bred birds which are being referred to as Dark Brown Leghorns, and the other for the pullet-bred birds which are designated as Light Brown Leghorns. These matings have nothing whatever to do with controlling the sex of the offspring. A cockerel-bred bird, either male or female, means a bird used in the breeding pen to produce standard males. A pullet-bred bird, either male or female, is one used in the breeding pen to produce standard pullets. However, we also find birds of these two breeding lines exhibited in special classes for breeding birds at many of the poultry shows, which, owing to the demands of breeders, have granted these special classifications.

A standard male should be used to head a cockerel mating. Very dark, coarsely-marked females should be used in this pen. The breast color of these females should be the same color as the back feathers. This is a mating of Dark Brown Leghorns.

Standard females, in color a light soft brown with salmon colored breasts, should be used in the pullet mating. The male in this pen should be practically free from red in the plumage. Hackle and saddle feathers should be light orange or lemon with faint dark striping instead of the red hackle and saddle feathers with distinct black striping carried by the standard male. The breast feathers of the male in the pullet-mated pen may be slightly mottled with brown. This is a mating of Light Brown Leghorns.

An exhibition pen should contain a standard male and four standard females. It would be the height of folly to use an exhibition pen for breeding. However, if the breeders who are advocating two separate standards for Brown Leghorns succeed in getting the two standards adopted by the American Poultry association, then there will not be any exhibition pens as I have mentioned. The next revision of the Standard of Perfection will not take place until 1923, and until that time, at least, exhibition pens, or pens composed of standard birds, will under the requirements of our present standard continue to be shown. The fact remains, however, that the requirements of the Standard are such that in order to produce Brown Leghorns carrying standard color the double mating system must be used.

In the ideal bird there is absolutely no difference in shape and color between the Rose Comb and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. The only difference is in the style of the comb.

Since the single comb variety is far more popular than the rose comb, and greater care has been exercised in breeding them, the former approaches more closely to the ideal than does the rose comb variety.

The breeders of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns have not gone to the extreme in mating in order to produce standard colored birds as have the breeders of the single comb variety, therefore we do not see many strictly standard colored Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.

The farmer who does not mate special pens but simply has one general flock should keep only one of the two breeding lines that I have described. His birds should all be either pullet-bred (light) or cockerel-bred (dark). It is just as easy to keep one breeding line pure as it is to keep only White Leghorns instead of having part of them white and part of them some other color. By adhering strictly to one breeding line of Brown Leghorns for a farm flock the flock will run uniform in color.

It is impossible for me to explain satisfactorily in writing just how to score a fowl. This can best be done by demonstration. Scoring is not nearly so popular as it formerly was, as breeders long ago learned that the high scoring birds did not always make the best breeders. Formerly breeders would place their highest scoring birds in the breeding pen regardless of anything else. They know better now.

There is only one time in the life of a bird when it is in the best condition to be scored, and that is when it just reaches maturity and is as nearly perfectly developed in every section as it is possible for the bird to be. Give the bird an honest score then, and let that score stand as the official score of the bird as long as it lives. That's my opinion.

To me it is a joke to score a bird that has, we will say, a frosted comb, a blind eye, broken feathers in wings and tail, soiled plumage, scaly legs, and is 2 pounds under weight. This, of course, is an extreme case but often I have been called upon to score just such specimens. I have yet to learn what good ever resulted from having such birds scored. There is, however, some reason for scoring a bird when it is in the right condition to be scored. There is considerable satisfaction for the judge in scoring a good bird, but deliver me from scoring a scrub or one that is not ripe for the job.

Fortune in Wasted Wheat

Much wheat is wasted in Kansas and other states every year through careless handling. A great deal of grain is lost in shattering by not cutting wheat until it is over-ripe. Some is also lost by skipping around the edges, at the corners, and in other places. Much wheat is often lost by careless shocking and stacking.

Another heavy source of loss comes thru careless methods of threshing and milling. Last year a farmer in Pawnee county, Kansas, asked one of his neighbors to let him follow the threshing machine so that he might clean up and collect the grain where the thresher had stood. This permission was given and for three weeks he followed the threshing machine. He had only one team and a fanning mill with nobody to help him and many to laugh at him. One evening his friend came around to find out the results. "Well, my friend," said the farmer, "I averaged exactly \$27.77 a day for myself and team. I sold that wheat which would have been wasted for \$500." This shows that the waste from threshing alone in the state must be enormous.

Taking into account losses from every source, the estimate of a bushel to the acre is conservative. According to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, there are 6,302,224 acres of wheat in Kansas this year. This means that if improved methods of harvesting, threshing and handling wheat are not followed this year there will be a loss to the state of 6,302,224 bushels of wheat. At \$2.20 a bushel this loss will amount to \$13,864,892.80 and it should be saved if possible. Farmers can add this much to the wealth of the state by insisting on more careful methods in harvesting, threshing, and handling wheat.

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Here's Another Way To Help

Capper Poultry Club Girls Do Red Cross Work

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

BETTER keep an eye on those Clark county girls. They're showing the kind of club spirit everyone likes to see. Patriotic programs, picnics, talking poultry and studying rules are all excellent forms of club meetings but Clark county girls have developed still another plan that is very commendable. You remember I told you of their decision to work for the Red Cross and the Belgian refugees.

"We met at Gail Leslie's home," Naomi Perry wrote, "and we surely had a fine time as the pig club boys came, too. While we were waiting for the boys to arrive, we made 200 gun wipes, an undershirt and a pair of booties."

Wasn't that fine! Capper Poultry club girls are continually finding new ways of serving Uncle Sam. After the boys arrived the Clark county clubs had a short program, which follows: Report by pig club secretary, Bernard Manewal; report by poultry club secretary, Naomi Perry; song, "America"; reading, Eva Romine; music, Eula Leslie; reading, Gail Leslie; music, Naomi Perry; reading, Kathryn Vandever; song, "Don't Bite the Hand That's Feeding You."

In counties having a membership of three or more girls, attendance at meetings is compulsory during June, July and August, those failing to attend being penalized five points for the first meeting missed and 10 points for the second meeting missed. Missing the third meeting will bar members from competition for the pep prizes. Of course, if the club member can provide a legitimate excuse signed by her parents, proving that it was impossible for her to attend, these penalties will not be assessed.

Girls Use Record Books

In accordance with the club rules many meetings are being held now and I shall have to tell you about each of them briefly, emphasizing the points which stand out as different. Sixty-five persons, including poultry club girls, pig club boys, their parents and other members of the families attended the big pep gathering in Johnson county at the home of J. S. Steed. Beth Beckey of Leavenworth county was a special guest of the Johnson county girls who enjoyed having her fully as much as Beth enjoyed being there. Ollie Osborn, county leader, describes the meeting as a "grand success." The business session is always an important factor of all events of the Johnson county club; therefore after a short program the poultry club girls withdrew into another room for their business meeting. New report blanks which these girls have had printed for use in their club, and report books for record keeping which have been agreed upon as a result of Ollie's original plan, were distributed.

"McPherson county is becoming truly 'peppy,' too," Lillian Holcomb writes. Not only have the boys and girls held a good business meeting recently but several of them went to Lindsborg where they had the pleasure of meeting Governor Capper. "McPherson county clubs will meet in joint session at the home of Floyd Keener. They have elected the following officers: president, Don Holcomb; vice-president, Floyd Keener; secretary, Esther Hagstrand; reporter, Mabel Peterson.

Douglas county, adjoining Johnson county, has a group of girls who are showing a lot of club spirit also. They held an all-day meeting at the home of Margaret Schopper. Pig club boys were present, too. Taking pictures was one of the important events of the meeting.

A Day of Merrymaking

Then here comes Crawford county with a fine report of a picnic held in Lincoln Park, Pittsburg. "To say we had a good time would be expressing it too mildly," Letha Emery wrote. "We certainly had a grand time! Lincoln Park is just lovely. Everything is beautiful in it at this time of the year. And there is so much there for amusement—teeter-totters,

shoot-the-chutes, little swings and sand piles for the wee little ones, an ice cream parlor, pop stand, seats of all kinds and a long table. All the girls, but two, and their mothers attended the meeting and some of the pig club boys and their folks. Altogether there were 40 persons present."

Following dinner, which was spread on the long table, there was a short program and the rest of the day was spent in merrymaking. In the picture of the Crawford county girls which appears in this issue are the following: Reading from left to right, front row, Marion Gregg, Leah Miller, Helen Hosford, Leafy Burroughs; back row, Clara Armstrong, Anna Painter, Letha Emery, Genevieve Walker.

But club meetings and good times and profits from pigs and chickens are



Crawford County Girls.

not all that the Capper Pig and Poultry clubs mean to the boys and girls. In time of sorrow as well as in time of merrymaking they prove that they are not slackers. "I don't believe that Governor Capper himself realized the great work he was doing for the boys and girls when he organized these clubs," Mrs. May Banks of Atchison county wrote. She was thinking of the memorial service held for Frank Brun, Lillian's and John's brother who was a soldier in the thirty-fifth division of the United States army and who died in France. Pots of lovely geraniums were sent to the church service in Muscotah by the members of the two clubs in Atchison county and were afterwards presented to Mrs. Brun. Deeply touched in receiving the beautiful tokens of sympathy, Mrs. Brun asked that I express her appreciation to the girls of the county club. She, too, values the friendships which have been made by the members of her family thru the Capper clubs.

Extracts From Letters

I have 60 purebred Rose Comb Rhode Island Red chickens hatched. Mamma has nearly 250 chicks, so you see I have quite a few to take care of.—Ruth C. Wheeler, Hartford, Coffey county.

My chickens are fine. I have about 75 or 80. The oldest ones surely look big and nice. And if I didn't belong to the club I would not have a single chicken of my own. You do not realize how much I appreciate the club.—Mabel Peterson, Lindsborg, McPherson county.

My hens laid 119 eggs in 30 days. I have 56 little chickens. My hens lay from three to four eggs a day.—Mabel Shaw, Olathe, Johnson county.

My chickens are doing just fine. The farm flock lays the best, tho. We have over 300 chicks, hatched from the farm flock's eggs. Don't you think that is doing fine? I just love my chickens and wouldn't take anything for them.—Velma Billhimer, Jetmore, Hodgeman county.

I will spend my vacation till fall week with my chickens. Then off to Topeka for me!—Ollie Osborn, De Soto, Johnson county.

I am glad that school is out now because I can take better care of my chickens. I took a picture of my hen house and will send it to you.—Dorothy Gibson, Chanute, Neosho county.

I give feed to my chickens three times a day. I keep water out for them all the time. They also get many bugs.—Sylvia Leonard, Cullison, Pratt county.

My little chickens are growing fast and they are very pretty. I now have 55.—Gertie Deay, Vinland, Douglas county.

Ruth has about 150 chickens; some are big enough for fries, but she says no fries. —Mrs. May Banks, Horton, Atchison county.

I gave a sitting of my contest pen eggs to the Red Cross sale. They brought \$3.75.—Thelma Deay, Eudora, Douglas county.

Some of my chickens are all feathered out. I have about 105 now. They are surely pretty.—Gail Gardner, Fredonia, Wilson county.

I had a pleasant surprise when I went to Glasco with my parents and brother. I met Esther Teasley and her mother. She is used to go to school with Esther. She is a member of the Capper Poultry club in Cloud county.—Helen Goff, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.

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Farm Engineering

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

THE cost of binder twine is not a big item of farm expense, but for some reason it seems large when it comes time to buy it. Even when we could get it for 6 or 8 cents a pound we were careful not to buy any more than we could use.

Recently an agreement as to maximum prices charged to dealers was made with the twine manufacturers. If we know these prices we can tell whether the dealer is making us a fair retail price—only be just to the dealer; he isn't responsible for the high prices, and usually he tries to treat his customers fairly. These are the dealers' prices by the pound for standard and sisal:

Feet to pound	Price in cents
500	23
550	24%
600	26
650	27%
650 (pure Manila)	29

The Food Administration limits the dealer's commission to 1½ cents a pound, and then the freight must be added, so that most of the twine used will cost from 25 to 30 cents a pound. At this rate it certainly will pay to keep mice out of it and to be careful not to lose any in tangling.

Best Water Pipe

We have a spring about 500 feet from the house and 100 feet higher in altitude from which we desire to pipe water to the house and barn. What size pipe should we use and at the price of galvanized pipe will it pay to use it or buy black pipe?

D. C. McC.

We assume that our correspondent is installing a hydraulic ram. Since there is a considerable length of pipe, it is advisable to use a rather large pipe, about 1¼ inches in diameter, for the discharge pipe, for the increase in resistance due to the friction in small sizes of pipe is appreciable. If black pipe is laid deep enough, corrosion will be slow, due to the absence of air deep soil. For this reason, it may be practicable to use galvanized pipe at the terminals where it is exposed, and black pipe for buried portions.

Fire Prevention

One of the best bulletins that has come from our national press is Farmers' Bulletin 904 entitled "Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting on the Farm," by H. R. Tolley and A. P. Yerkes. The writers of the bulletin emphasize the lack of fire prevention apparatus on the farm, as compared to the development of fire protection, prevention, and fighting, almost to a science in cities. Certainly the value of farm buildings and equipment somewhere in the neighborhood of 7½ billion dollars—is great enough to make them worthy of protection.

A few quotations from the bulletin are pertinent:

"Practically every fire, except those of incendiary origin, is preventable—some carelessness or neglect is usually responsible.

"Most farmers carry fire insurance on their buildings and contents sufficient partly to repay them for any losses that may occur but this insurance is paid from premiums which are nothing more than a tax collected from the policyholders for this purpose. The loss occasioned by a serious fire is such that very few people can afford to be without fire insurance, but attention to the prevention of fire would result in reducing the number of fires, and therefore the rate of premiums necessary to cover the fire losses."

"The common causes of fire are known to everyone, and there is no one who does not know how to put out a fire if the means are at hand."

"All matches are dangerous."

"Kerosene is responsible for many destructive fires."

"Gasoline is the most dangerous petroleum product in common use."

"Outdoor fires are responsible for the destruction of many buildings, fences, forests, fields or grain."

"Stoves, stovepipes, and chimneys, if improperly installed or carelessly

used, always constitute a fire menace."

"From a fire protection point of view it is unfortunate that nearly all farm buildings are covered by shingle roofs."

"Many destructive fires have been caused by the spontaneous ignition of hay, especially clover and alfalfa, both in mows and in stacks."

"The easiest way to fight fire is to prevent it."

"A pail of water is the oldest, simplest, and also the cheapest fire extinguisher."

"Sand is a very good extinguisher of burning oil in case of a small fire or in a shallow container."

These extracts indicate the character and importance of the subjects discussed, and we suggest that you write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of this bulletin.

Windmill Towers

Which is better, a steel or a wooden windmill tower? How can you make the wood tower last longer?

As far as desirability goes, one is probably as good as the other. The wooden tower probably has a little greater elasticity, but it has a greater surface exposed to the wind than the steel tower. One can be erected just as easily as the other, and in appearance there isn't much difference. It is in the price where the big difference comes—the present price of steel when galvanized, as it must be, makes the steel tower a very expensive article.

With reasonable care, a wooden tower ought to last 25 years or more. Of course it is necessary to keep it painted, and when the tower is erected, some sort of a wood preservative such as creosote or a 5 per cent solution of sulphate of copper in water, should be applied to the ends of boards and posts. Decay of wood is due to a fungus growth, and the preservatives mentioned are destructive to such growths.

Electric Stoves for Cooking

We should like information in regard to the use of an electric stove for cooking on the farm. We can get a 220-volt current at 3½ cents kilowatt. The agents for stoves say that from \$2 to \$3 a month would be all the expense of cooking on a stove at this rate for a family of four or five persons. Is there any danger of running a 220-volt current in a dwelling house?

Some excellent information on this subject is presented in Bulletin No. 9, issued recently by the Engineering Experiment station of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and we can do no better than give some quotations from this bulletin to answer our correspondent's questions.

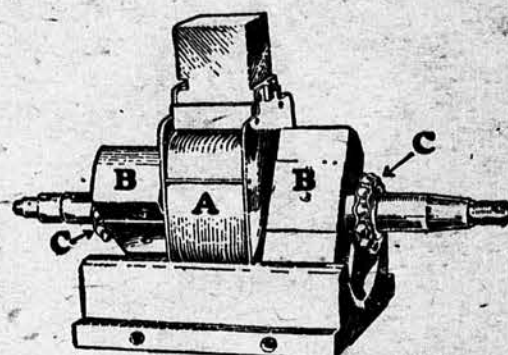
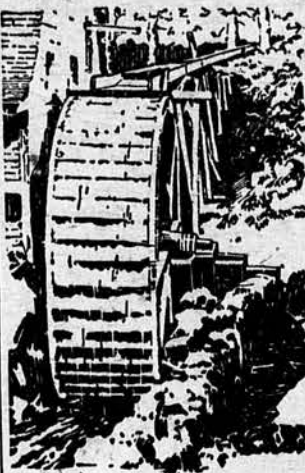
Obviously, the cost of cooking by electricity will depend upon the rate. Three cents a kilowatt hour may be taken as an average. Experience shows that a family of two use 60 to 90 kilowatt hours—\$2.40 to \$2.70 a month—while a family of four or five will use an average of 100 kilowatt hours—\$3 a month. As a rule the consumption is lower during the summer months, except during the canning season, than in winter.

From an experiment with an average week's menu schedule for two, the following table was derived showing comparative costs of cooking a week:

Fuel	Rate	Cost a week
Electricity, 3c a K. W. H.		\$0.62
Artificial Gas, \$1 for 1,000 cu. ft.32
Coal, \$8 a ton29
Kerosene, 11 cents a gallon22

From this table it appears that cooking by electricity is considerably more expensive than by other fuels. There are, however, many indirect savings resulting from electric cooking which go a long way to offset the higher cost. For instance, one may use the electric iron and toasters on the cooking rate, thus saving from 30 to 50 cents in the monthly lighting bill. There is a small decrease of shrinkage with roasts, which is of some value. Experience shows that owing to the absence of smoke and gaseous fumes, the kitchen walls need not be refinished so often. Then there is much labor saved, since no fuel or ashes need be handled. To this may be added the labor saved by the absence of black-bottomed pots and kettles. Matches are not required. And lastly, should some value be placed on the satisfaction of doing good cooking in the most modern way, the difference in cost will soon be forgotten.

As to the danger from a 220-volt current, it should not be much greater than with an ordinary current, for precautions can be taken in the way of more heavily insulated wire and of better insulation all around so that even if there is a greater potential difference there will be no better opportunity for breakdowns.



As Simple as a Water Wheel

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Chickens Again

I have a pro-German neighbor living across the road, about 200 feet from my premises. His chickens cross to my land and destroy the crop on about 1½ acres every year. Is there a law to keep them off?

R. M.

The chickens are trespassers. You have the right to shut them up when they come on your premises, or kill them or you can sue your neighbor for the damages done by his predatory fowls. If he is pro-German that sort of aggravates the offense.

Public Highway

1. Has any man a right to list up the public road along his premises?
2. Is there a penalty for plowing up the public roads?

1. No.
2. Any one plowing up the public highway, except under the direction of the township trustee or board of highway commissioners, for the purpose of improving and maintaining the road, is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$3 and not more than \$10.

Voting for President

Does a voter have a right to vote for President of the United States? If he moves from one state to another 30 days or less than six months prior to a presidential election does he lose his vote?

F. C. D.

Strictly speaking no one in the United States votes for President. We vote for electors who, theoretically, have a right to elect whom they please for President. For example, the Electoral College had a legal right to elect Hughes President instead of Wilson. As a matter of fact, however, the electors would not dare to vote contrary to the wishes of the voters who elected them; so that we do in effect vote for President.

2. Yes.

Is It Fair?

A is a young man in the draft, living at home. B also is in the draft and has rented ground for several years and farmed for himself. After the draft law was passed A's father deeded him a small farm. The local board put A in class 4 and B in class 2. Was this treating the boys on equal terms? If this farm was deeded to A for the purpose of keeping him out of the army would the transaction be lawful?

Without knowing all the circum-



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TRY IT FOR EVERY GOOD REASON

stances and evidence submitted to the local draft board I cannot say whether B was given a fair deal or not, or whether A was classified properly. The mere fact that A's father may have had it in mind to save his son from military service when he deeded him the land would not invalidate the transfer.

Maps and Holidays

1. Where can I get a geological map of Kansas as to oil and gas, and what will it cost?
2. What are the national holidays recognized by the U. S. government?

J. W. S.

1. Write to the University of Kansas, Department of Geology. I do not know the cost of the maps.
2. There are no national holidays.

Citizens of the United States

1. Are all persons born in the United States of alien parents citizens of the United States?
2. If such person should leave this country to live in another country is he under the protection of the United States?

RAYMOND PORTER.

1. Yes.
2. If he is living only temporarily in the foreign country he can claim a certain degree of protection from the United States. For example, he could not be impressed into the military service of the foreign country. He would, however, be subject to the general laws of that country, and if he violated those laws would have to suffer the penalty.

Interned Prisoners

Some persons say the government is paying the interned alien enemy prisoners \$30 a month for what time they are kept or detained. Is that true?

My information from our state war department is that this statement is not true. The prisoners of war are allowed the same rations as our soldiers and the government guarantees that they shall receive the same pay during internment that they would receive if in active service for their own government but does not pay this. When the prisoners are exchanged, or when the war is over, the several governments will pay their soldiers who have been captured by the enemy the same amount that would have been paid had they not been captured.


Let's Stack the Grain

The wheat stack is the cheapest and by some farmers is considered the best of all emergency elevators. One great advantage in stacking wheat is in getting the grain off the ground so that plowing either for the next wheat crop or, perhaps, for some forage crop such as cowpeas or soybeans may be started. Farmers are agreed that the early plowed ground always makes the best wheat. It is a crop that requires a firm and compact seed bed. When wheat is seeded in loose ground it is likely to freeze out, especially in prairie regions. Early plowing and a thorough turning under of all stubble and early volunteer wheat are also important in the fight which farmers often must wage against the Hessian fly. It is not enough that wheat be seeded late; the ground must be turned under early. Fortunately, this year the danger from the Hessian fly will be small.

Sometimes it is almost impossible to get a thresher when needed, and if heavy rains should come and continue, wheat when left in shocks is sure to be damaged. No one ever can tell in advance what the weather will be, and the only safe plan will be to stack the grain. Another good reason for stacking is that it will enable the farmer to time his threshing to suit his convenience. Perhaps, only the farmer and the farmer's wife can appreciate fully just what this means. First, it simplifies the labor problem. Threshing from the stack saves the labor of eight or nine men. This year on account of so many men having to go into the army it will be difficult to hire all the help needed and farmers will have to swap work with each other.

Another advantage of stacking is that the weather in the fall usually is more pleasant when stack threshing is in order than in the summer season. Wheat when threshed from well-built stacks is always of better quality than that threshed from shocks. It grades higher and has better color and weight. Usually, it is a good plan not to delay stacking longer than a week or ten days after the grain has been put into shocks.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.



DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer

Don't let your hens and chicks be pestered to death. Remember, lousy hens soon quit laying—and lice actually kill millions of chicks. You can rid fowls and chicks of lice by using Instant Louse Killer. Dr. Hess authorizes every one of his 28,000 dealers in the United States and Canada to sell it on a money-back guarantee. Sprinkle on roosts, in coops, sift in the feathers, put it in the dust bath. It kills lice on animals as well. Stroke the hair the wrong way and sift in the Louse Killer. Excellent to use right now for killing bugs and worms on roses and vines.

1 lb. 25c 2½ lbs. 50c (except in Canada)

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Complete Slightly Used Threshing Outfit

For Sale, For \$1750

consisting of a 40-80 Tigerpull gas tractor and a 34-56 Buffalo Pitts Steel frame separator all in good condition and ready for work. Has run about 50 days. Strictly a bargain—come and see or write.

Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.

Money from Dairying

Churning Temperatures

The desirable temperature at which to churn is that which makes the butter granules firm without being hard. This usually is obtained under normal conditions when the churning occupies 30 or 40 minutes. The churning temperature necessary depends upon the season of the year and certain other factors, but it usually is from 52 to 60 degrees F. in the summer and from 58 to 66 degrees F. in the winter. If the cream is churned at 62 degrees F. in winter, and the butter comes in 35 minutes, with the granules firm, it will be noticed, as summer approaches and the cows are turned out to pasture, that the cream churns more quickly and the butter is softer. This is an indication that a lower churning temperature should be used, and thus from season to season the churning temperature is regulated so that the butter granules may have the proper firmness.

When the temperature is either too low or too high, undesirable results are obtained. A low temperature prolongs the churning period unnecessarily, and may even make it impossible to churn butter. It causes the granules, especially when the cream is thin, to form in tiny pellets, like fine shot, many of which run out with the buttermilk. The working of the butter and the incorporation of the salt are accomplished only with great difficulty, and the body of the butter is likely to be brittle and tallowy. Adding hot water to cream to warm it, and using wash water more than 3 degrees warmer than the butter in order to soften it, are bad practices, since they injure the quality of the butter. If the proper churning temperature is used, the butter granules will be of the proper firmness.

Cow Testing Associations

No one doubts the value of a cow testing association, but all realize that its powers are limited. It cannot compel a dairyman to dispose of his poor cows if he is determined to keep them. It cannot make him feed according to production nor practice economy in the management of his dairy herd. It cannot require him to dispose of his scrub bull and buy a better one. It never yet has demanded the planting of legumes and the building of silos. It never will compel, but it always will encourage economical improvement of the herd, of the farm and of the business.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Excellent Holstein Record

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is especially proud of the many excellent records made by Holstein cows during the last 12 months. One of the latest to be reported is that of Tietje Queen De Kol 2d 228996. This purebred Holstein cow produced

in a seven day official test 639.3 pounds of milk that yielded 43.29 pounds of butter. She produced as much butter in one week as the average cow yields in 14 weeks. Tietje freshened at the age of 4 years, 10 months, and 28 days. She is the thirtysecond purebred Holstein to enter the famous list of Holstein cows that have produced more than 40 pounds of butter in a week.

Her sire is Sir Pontiac Korndyke 6th 60229; her dam is Tietje Queen De Kol 05772. This is the second daughter of Tietje Queen De Kol to make better than 42 pounds of butter in a week, and the dam herself has a 42 pound record, which makes this an exceptional family. Tietje Queen De Kol 2d was bred by W. L. Keyes of Deerfield, New York. She is now owned by A. C. Howe of New Hartford, New York.

Drying-off the Dairy Cow

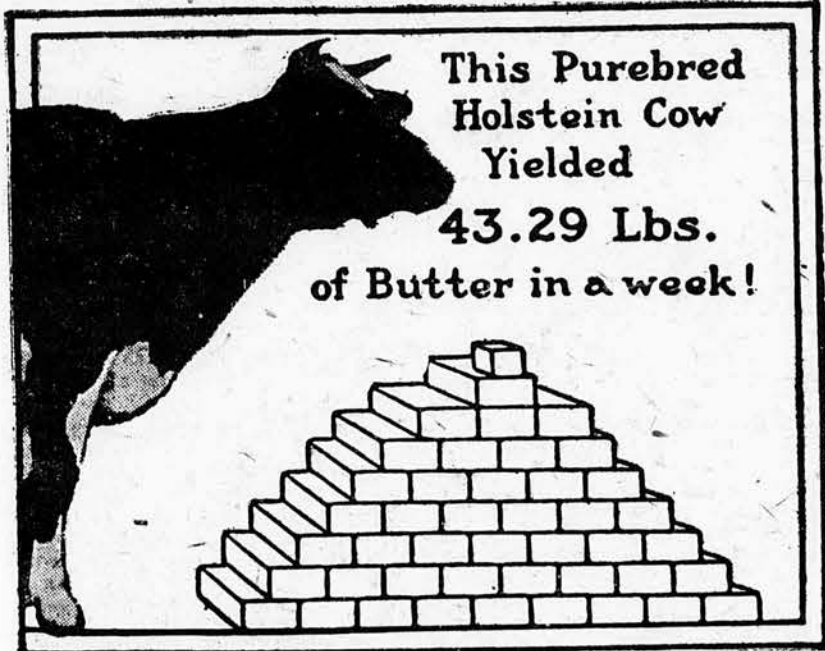
Milking less frequently and supplying less feed are essentials in reducing the milk flow. Reducing the feed is not sufficient, as this is likely to cause the cow to draw upon the surplus energy in her body for the production of a normal amount of milk. As the feed is reduced, therefore, the milkings should also be less frequent.

When the cows are giving a large amount of milk the drying-off process may be begun by leaving part of the milk in the udder at the regular milking period. After a few days one of the daily milkings may be omitted entirely. As the milk flow decreases, the milking may be done once in two days and then once in three days until the amount has been reduced to 3 or 4 pounds daily, when the cow need not be milked further. It is important that the drying-off process take place gradually in order to prevent injury to the udder.

Cleaning Metal Dairy Utensils

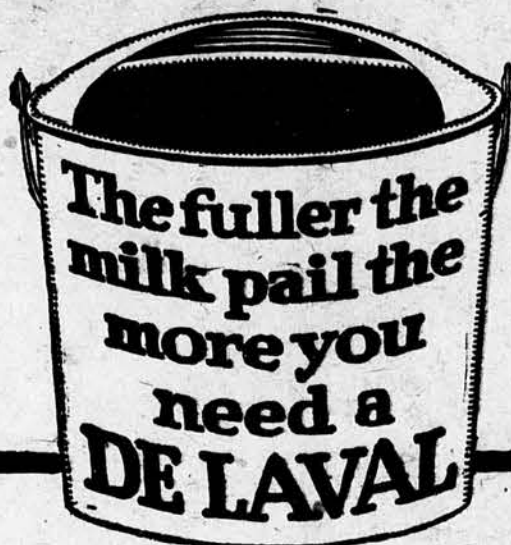
Metal dairy utensils should first be rinsed with cold water to remove the milk. Hot water should not be used in this operation as it cooks the milk onto the sides of the vessels, the cooked material being very hard to remove. After being rinsed the vessels should be washed with a good brush in moderately hot water containing cleaning powder.

If a steam sterilizer is not available sterilization of the utensils may be accomplished by the use of boiling water or by inverting them over a steam jet. Vessels should not be dried with a cloth after sterilization, as this will result in recontaminating them. Wiping will not be found necessary when scalding water or steam is used, since the heated vessels will be thoroughly dried by their own heat. After washing and scalding, they may be placed on a rack or shelf, on the outside of the dairy house in a position where they will not be subjected to dust. Keep the utensils in the sun.



This Purebred
Holstein Cow
Yielded
43.29 Lbs.
of Butter in a week!

Tietje Queen De Kol 2d 228996



Your need of a
DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATOR
is greater right now
than ever before

These are the days of the full milk pail.

But if you are trying to get along without any cream separator, or with an inferior or half-worn-out machine, the more milk you get the more cream you lose.

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With butter-fat at present prices, and our country begging us to stop waste, "cream slacker" methods of skimming milk must go.

Get a De Laval right away and put all the cream in the cream can.

There is no other cream separator that can compare with the De Laval in clean skimming, capacity, ease of operation, freedom from repairs and durability.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

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29 E. Madison St., Chicago

50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

You Take Pride

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If they don't give you absolute satisfaction, get your money back or a new pair free.

Boys' Overalls Like Men's. If your dealer is out of your size, write

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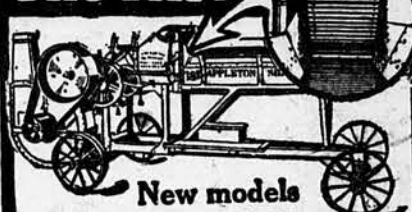
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ONE YEAR
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\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Junior No. 24. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog-folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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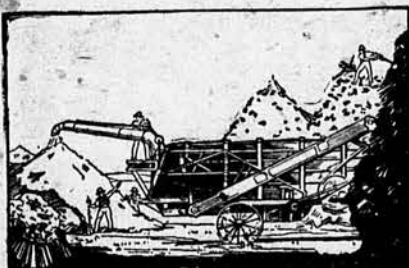


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Here's the best value in a silo filler ever offered you. We say this from 47 years farm machinery manufacturing. We know that the new Appleton, with its important new features, will prove the biggest labor-saving, time-saving and money-saving machine you ever bought. Built on the same quality basis as all the Appletons—the same tremendously strong, everlasting frame and trouble-proof construction; big capacity and light running qualities that make the Appleton always *outdo* and *outlast* other silo fillers. Sizes for 6 h. p. and up. Don't wait until you are ready to order. Write today for

Two Free Books
One on silos and silage crops. The other our catalog showing machines in color and describing the new features.
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Don't Own or Use a Slacker Machine

NOW when the nation wants every bushel of grain that you can produce, you cannot afford to lose any of it. Do your bit by saving every bushel—make more money for yourself and produce more for the boys in the trenches. "Hoover-ize" your grain crop with a

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Loss in the stack is not tolerated by the makers of this machine. It beats out the grain. Other threshers wait for the grain to drop out. That's why the Red River Special saves more grain.

Look for the thresherman in your community who owns a Red River Special. Or write us and get prices on the Red River Special "Junior"—the small thresher. Write for circular.

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Builders Exclusively of Red River Special
Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders,
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Stop Grain Waste

Railroad conditions may force you to hold much of your grain for months.

Outwit the Rats

Mice, birds, vermin and thieves. Save insurance costs and loss from rain, snow and mold by using

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Built as staunchly as a Battleship from heavy 20 gauge galvanized sheet steel, double braced—made to last a lifetime. Save their cost many times over. Protect the Nation's Food and make money for you.

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A simple practical model The busy house worker will readily appreciate the good features of this design. The front closing makes adjustment easy. The sleeve may be in either of the two lengths portrayed. The dress is a one-piece model, with the fulness confined under the belt. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The skirt measures about 2½ yards at the foot.

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Dress Dept. 32, Topeka, Kansas

With the Home Makers

Let Drying Take the Place of Canning to Save Fruits and Vegetables, when Cans Run Short

D RYING preserves food with no loss of flavor and reduces the bulk. When soaked and cooked, dried food serves the same purpose as the fresh or canned products.

There are a number of methods of drying, from the old sun drying to the modern drier made to be placed on the kitchen stove or out in the yard. The old-fashioned sun drier, consisting of a wooden tray or a metal tray covered with mosquito netting, is used more than other types but this method is slower than some of the others. Another type of drier is now on the market and has been made especially to work on top of the kitchen stove. It is constructed largely of metal and fitted with tiers of movable trays which can be shifted to insure uniform drying of products.

A simple drier for the cookstove can be made at home by making four trays of small strips of wood and wire screen and fastening them together, leaving 3 inches space between each. This can be suspended over the cookstove for drying products while the stove is not in use and swung aside while meals are being prepared.

In all types of driers some of the products are not dried whole, or even in quarters. They are finely sliced or shredded. Such things as greens and spinach, of course, can be dried without any preparation other than washing. A vegetable slicer like that in the illustration is not expensive and it saves much time in preparing the vegetables and fruits for drying.

String Beans—All varieties of string beans can be dried. Wash and string the beans carefully. The very young and tender string beans can be dried whole. Those that are full-grown should be cut in quarter-inch to inch lengths with a vegetable slicer or a sharp knife. It is better to cut the beans than to snap them. They are then put in a bag of cheesecloth or in a wire basket and blanched in boiling water for 6 to 10 minutes, depending upon the maturity of the beans. Add ½ teaspoon of soda to each gallon of boiling water to help set the green color in the beans. Remove the surface moisture by placing between two towels or by exposing to the sun and air for a short time. Young string beans will dry in 2 hours; more mature ones in 3 hours. Begin drying at a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit and raise the temperature gradually to 145 degrees. Wax beans are dried in the same manner as the green string beans.

Lima Beans—These should be shelled from the pod and dried. If gathered before maturity when young and tender, wash and blanch from 5 to 10 minutes. The length of time for blanching depends upon the size and maturity of the beans. Remove the surface moisture and dry from 3 to 3½ hours at the same temperature as string beans.

Peas—When drying the very young and tender sugar peas, use the pod also. Wash and cut in quarter-inch pieces, blanch in boiling water 6 minutes, remove the surface moisture, and dry the same length of time and at the same temperature as string beans. It is not necessary to use soda when blanching peas. The garden pea, which has a nonedible pod, is shelled and blanched from 3 to 5 minutes. Remove the surface moisture, spread in single layers on the trays and dry from 3 to 3½ hours.

Beets—Boil the whole beets with skins on until a little more than three-fourths done. Dip in cold water, peel and slice in one-eighth or quarter-inch slices. Dry 2½ to 3 hours at 110 to 150 degrees.

Sweet Corn—Only very young and

tender corn should be used for drying, and it should be prepared at once after gathering. Boil or steam on the cob 8 to 10 minutes to set the milk. To improve the flavor, a teaspoon of salt to a gallon of water may be used. Drain well and cut the corn from the cob, using a very sharp and flexible knife. Cut the grains fine, only half-way down to the cob, and scrape out the remainder of the grain, being careful not to scrape off any of the chaff next to the cob.



Running Products thru the Slicer.

Dry from 3 to 4 hours at 110 to 145 degrees. When field corn is used, good plump roasting-ear stage is the proper degree of ripeness. A pound of dried corn to a dozen ears is the average yield. The finished product should be of good color.

Corn may be dried in the sun. Dry it in the oven 10 to 15 minutes, and finish drying in the sun. Sun drying, of course, is not satisfactory in moist weather and the dried product will be darker in color and not so attractive in appearance.

Berries—Pick the leaves and stems from the fruits and spread on trays. Handle carefully and do not bruise. Spread in a thin layer on the tray and dry slowly. Raise the temperature gradually from 110 to 125 degrees in about 2 hours. Do not raise the temperature higher than 130 degrees until a considerable portion of the moisture has evaporated, as otherwise expansion will occur and juice will be lost by dripping. Finish drying the berries at 140 degrees for 2 to 3 hours. It is necessary to dry berries from 4 to 5 hours.

Cherries—Wash, remove the surface moisture and spread the cherries, unseeded, in a thin layer on trays. If the cherries are seeded there will be a loss of juice. Dry from 2 to 4 hours at 110 to 150 degrees. Raise the temperature gradually.

All dried products require conditioning to prevent mold. Conditioning the moisture may be accomplished by pouring from one box to another once or twice a day for three or four days.

If the product is stored in a pasteboard box, all openings should have paper pasted over them. If placed in paper sacks, the best scheme known is to twist the open end of the sack, bend the twisted neck over at the sack, wind a string tightly around it and tie it. The seal is complete when the wound string is heavily coated with melted paraffine. The sack has the advantage over the box in being easily obtained and handy.

We Must Eat Less Beef

American housewives are asked to limit the amount of beef served to their families to 1¼ pounds a week for each person, until September 15. The supply of beef is very low and we must cut down the amount used at home in order that the supply for the soldiers and sailors who are fighting for us may not be exhausted.

Besides pork, chicken, and fish, dishes made with eggs, beans, cheese and nuts are good substitutes for beef. Serve the following warm weather dishes instead of beef:

Cracker Omelet—Scald 1 cup of milk with two tablespoons of butter, pour over 3½ broken soda crackers, and let soak until tender. Beat 2 eggs, add another cup of milk and ½ teaspoon of salt, and mix with the other ingredients. Place the mixture in a baking dish, surround the dish with warm water and bake in a moderate oven until set. Serve at once.

Rice Pyramids with Cheese Sauce—Pick over and wash thoroughly 1 cup of rice. Add 3 cups of hot milk and cook 30 minutes in a double boiler or until

the rice is tender. Mold and serve with cheese sauce made as follows: Melt 4 tablespoons of butter or fat and add 4 tablespoons of flour. To this add 2 cups of milk and 1 teaspoon of salt. Cook in a double boiler until it thickens. Add ¾ cup of grated cheese.

Boston Roast—Mash or put thru the meat grinder 1 pound of kidney beans or the equivalent of cooked beans. Add ½ pound of grated cheese, sufficient bread crumbs to make the mixture stiff enough to form into a roll, and salt. Bake in a moderate oven, basting occasionally with butter and water. If desired this dish may be flavored with onions, chopped and cooked in butter and water. Serve with tomato sauce made as follows: Melt 2 tablespoons of butter and add to 1½ tablespoons of cornstarch. To this add 1 cup of tomato juice, ¼ teaspoon of salt and 1 tablespoon of sugar. Cook over direct heat until the mixture thickens, then cook in a double boiler for 10 minutes. Serve hot.

Magic

The little house is brown and down at heel,
The casements crumble, and the porches sag;
Complaining hinges hold a crooked gate
And from the chimney sullen smoke wreaths lag;
But, as I pass, within a window hung
I see a service flag with triple stars—
And all at once the walls grow tall and fair,
And not an ugly line their beauty mars;
Carved, stately pillars welcome at the door,
A beckoning finger from each chimney starts,
And, in a moment changed, the little house
Becomes a palace filled with royal hearts.
—Good Housekeeping.

Twenty Dollars for the Red Cross

Our auxiliary raised \$20 for the Red Cross recently. Each of the members donated pies and we sold hamburger sandwiches, coffee and pie at a public sale. The day was cold but we had \$20 to our credit by night, anyway.

Mrs. Joe Weaver.

Aurora, Kan.

No More "Blue" Mondays

I do all my own laundry work and do not dread washing and ironing days at all. I put all the articles of clothing that my babies soil each day to one side. Then while I wash my breakfast dishes each morning I put a saucepan of soapsuds on the stove and throw in all the soiled clothes, letting them scald thoroughly. It takes only a few minutes to rinse them thoroughly and hang them on the line.

On Monday there is only the regular washing for my husband and myself, and my children play in the sandbox



At 10 O'clock in the Morning.

in the cellar while I put the clothes thru a water-power motor washing machine. I buy my soap from the laundry in a 5-gallon milk can. It is economical and highly cleansing, having in it a harmless bleach such as all laundries use.

I do the ironing in the kitchen, and choose this time to do any cooking that requires watching, altho my fireless cooker does away with most of the tedious cooking. My babies are 2 and 3 years old and on ironing day they get out their own little ironing boards and "help mother" with the towels and flat clothes that require little or no attention.

Marjorie Conklin Kumler.
Montgomery Co., Ohio.

Does Your Jelly Jell?

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

We have several cans of cherry, strawberry and gooseberry juice, labeled and stored away for jelly, pudding sauces and ices. Most of these juices are sweetened to sirup consistency. When apples are a little under-ripe we shall be able to make jell of such as we choose to use in that way.

It is said that the finest grade of wines is made by using the juice that comes from the first-pressure of the grapes. The part nearest the skin of the grape is probably the sweetest. Much the same is true in the grades of jell. The juice that drips thru a jelly bag makes a clearer and better jell than that which is pressed thru. If one wishes to use all the fruit, she would better make jell of the juice that drains thru the jelly bag and butter from that which must be pressed thru.

Those who care much for jell will find much more satisfaction in making it if they get a few of the tools usually used. A bird cage hook screwed into the casing over the worktable makes an excellent holder for a jelly bag. A sack of flannel or double cheesecloth made U-shaped, with a wide mouth makes a good strainer. The wide mouth helps in pouring the hot fruit into the bag. Two strong paper clips are good helps in holding the sack but a tied string may be used instead and fastened to the hook of the bird cage hanger.

If one is making a considerable quantity of jelly she will find it an advantage to heat the sugar in the oven. It should not be scorched. Best results in jell making are usually attained when only a little is made at a time. A flat-bottomed kettle that allows a comparatively large surface for evaporation is best.

In mixing juices for the sake of securing jelly from cherry, strawberry and such as do not jell by themselves, we like to use a juice that will not materially change color or flavor. In some localities, the juice of currants is used to mix with other fruit juices. Probably no fruit juice contains a larger percentage of pectin than currant juice. Its flavor is so strong, however, that it should be used sparingly. Mixed with raspberry or sweet crabs, it is sometimes a help. For gooseberry or rhubarb jells—such as we wish to retain a greenish cast—we use the juice of the wild crab apple to supply the pectin. For strawberry and cherry jells, we use the juice of un-ripe Jonathan apples—boiled skins, seed and all.

The general rule is a cup of sugar to a cup of juice, but in most cases, a little less sugar is better. We find, especially in using our sirups, that we must lessen the sugar in proportion to the sweetness of the juice. No great fault is found here if we make a heavy fruit sirup instead of a firm jell. By experience, tho, we have learned that we can judge when the sirup has been cooked long enough. When two heavy drops hang from the spoon and fall as whole, round drops instead of a stream, the jell is done. Others pour a spoon of sirup in a saucer and draw the tip of the spoon thru it. If the spoon leaves a clear track, the sirup is said to be cooked enough.

Some jelly makers are in too much of a hurry when placing the paraffine cover on the glasses of jell. The jell should be set and cold before the melted paraffine is added. We do not like to have the paraffine very hot, either, as this tends to melt the jell and causes a layer that is really a mixture of jelly and paraffine.

One of the latest economies of which we have heard is the use of the skim-mings from the sirup boiling for jell making. It is said that such make an excellent sweetening and flavoring for rice, tapioca, custards and corn-scratch puddings.

Flies in greater numbers and earlier in the season than ever before, have arrived. Rain and warm weather probably account for the early visitation. We read the other day of a fly trap made from a barrel. That size trap may be needed around a barn. Prevention, by sprinkling with weak formaldehyde solutions or other fly repellants, might lessen the need for so large a trap. We have found no bait for traps superior to sweetened potato water poured over bran and the whole

set bubbling by a piece of dissolved yeast cake. This set in a trap at some distance from the door is a big help in keeping the screen free from flies.

When paper flour sacks are handy they may be cut in strips almost to the edge, wound around an old broom handle and tacked securely. Such a brush makes an excellent shooer and will reach the high corners better than any cloth however vigorously swung. Lacking flour sacks of tough paper, one may substitute old window shades. It may be only a notion, but we have always thought the racket made by the paper had some effect in scaring the flies.

Simple Dresses are Stylish

The collar and revers of ladies' dress 8816 are cut in one and the ends are carried down under the belt. Gingham or linen are good materials for this dress with white pique or linen for the collar and vest. Sizes 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies sleeveless coat 8811 is cut in one piece. It may be made of silk, linen or cotton goods of a dainty color.



Sizes 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' and misses' four-gored skirt 8831 is gathered at the sides to the slightly raised waistline and the clusters of tucks at the front and back and give the effect of panels. Sizes 16 and 18 years, and 26, 28, 30, and 32 inches waist measure.

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

Steam Cookers Save Labor

The best labor saver I have is a steam cooker. It is made of heavy tin with a copper bottom and has three compartments. The cooking is done by boiling water in the lower part which forces the steam all thru the cooker. There is a whistle on it which blows when the water boils down too low, so there is no danger of it getting dry.

I can cook at one time a dinner composed of meat, vegetables and fruit for six persons in this cooker. I can all my fruit and vegetables in it by putting the food in sterilized glass jars and cooking from 1 to 3 hours with the lids and rubbers adjusted but not sealed tight. I tighten the lids after the boiling and let the jars remain in the cooker to cool. No food is burned when a steam cooker is used and there are no kettles or pans to scrape clean. The cooker is a great help on wash days, as the dinner cooks on the back of the stove while I am washing and when noon comes it is ready to take up.

Mrs. Lizzie Webster.

Gove Co., Kan.

Your Child's Teeth

One of the greatest sources of danger to children is the fact that so many mothers do not realize the serious and far-reaching effect of

neglected teeth and do not understand how to prevent the need of expensive dental work. The quality of every child's teeth is partly determined before he is born, when the embryonic teeth are growing. This is one of the many urgent reasons why the mother's diet and general hygiene should be watched. After the baby is born his food becomes a matter of prime importance in making his teeth strong. These matters are treated in two pamphlets, "Prenatal Care" and "Infant Care," which will be sent free of charge upon request to the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

As the child grows out of babyhood, not only the diet but the care of the milk teeth is important. It has been proved that the child's first teeth can be so preserved that he arrives at the age of second dentition without a decayed tooth, and the permanent set comes thru in perfect condition. Like everything else in the child's care, this depends more upon the patient and intelligent care given each day by the mother in the home, than upon outside help. Let us all, American mothers, resolve that our children shall not come to their school life nor later to their adult life in anything less than the most perfect condition it is possible for us to secure.

Pack Without Wrinkles

Packing a suit case or trunk is quite an art. If plenty of soft tissue paper is used between all folds, skirts and other garments may be folded as many times as one wishes without coming out full of creases at the end of the journey. Coats can be folded to fit any space if plenty of paper is used. Stuff stockings in shoes and wrap each shoe separately in paper. Stuff the fronts and sleeves of waists with paper to keep them from being crumpled and pressed too flat. Insert small pieces of paper in ribbon bows. Clothes packed with paper may be pressed down so they take up no more room than if packed in the ordinary way. Put the heavier articles in the bottom of the suitcase or trunk. Many of the lighter articles can be packed in the tray.

Canning a Little at a Time

I can in small quantities all thru the garden season. Often one hasn't enough vegetables to fill a number of cans at a time so when preparing the vegetables for dinner, I fix an extra quart and fill a jar for the cold-pack method. I place a clean cloth in the bottom of the teakettle, set the jar on it, turn a saucepan over the neck of the jar which protrudes a little and keep the kettle boiling the required time. I have canned peas with perfect success in this manner.

I always put 2 quarts of green beans in the kettle with those I cook for dinner, placing the glass jars down in



WAR RAGES in FRANCE

They cannot fight & raise food at the same time. WE MUST FEED THEM. Denying ourselves only a little means Life to them.

United States Food Administration

the beans, and arranging them around the jars so they will not touch the bottom or topple over. I keep the pot boiling and covered closely, and when the dinner dish is done I have 2 quarts of beans to put on the shelf for winter. It is not necessary for the beans to come clear up to the neck of the jars. Half way is sufficient if the kettle is covered closely and the water is kept boiling.

Ethel D. Felts.

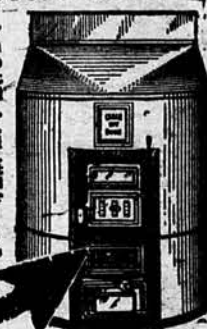
SAVE 1/3 ON FUEL with this Pipeless Furnace

It kept thousands of homes warm last winter. Exclusive features of construction make it the only furnace which fully incorporates the correct principles of pipeless heating. Heats entire house from one register, providing constant circulation of warm, moist air through every room. Better health, solid comfort, safety and economy will be yours with the

MUELLER PIPELESS FURNACE

Quickly installed in any home, old or new, with or without cellar. No waste heat, does not heat cellar and spoil fruits or vegetables. Burns hard or soft coal, coke or wood. Sold under binding guarantee. Write for free booklet "Heating Your Home" and name of nearest Mueller dealer.

L. J. Mueller Furnace Co. Makers of Heating Systems of All Kinds Since 1887. 207 West Street Milwaukee, Wis.



Make Your Bike a Motorcycle

The Shaw Attachment Fits Any Bicycle

Makes your old bike a dependable, easy-running, light weight power machine. Compact. Easy to attach. No special tools or knowledge necessary. Battery or magnet. Thousands in use in U. S. and foreign countries. Wonderful hill climber. Choice of 44 other styles, colors and sizes in the famous "Shaw" line of bicycles. FREE BOOK—Write for prices, terms, etc., also about Shaw bicycles. A completely equipped power bike at a big saving.



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Rider Agents Wanted

Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new "Ranger" motor-bike, completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. Choice of 44 other styles, colors and sizes in the famous "Ranger" line of bicycles. DELIVERED FREE on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL. Send for big free catalog and particulars of our Factory-direct-to-Rider marvelous offers and terms. Lamps, Horns, Wheels, Tires, Sundries, and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices. SEND NO MONEY but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog. Write Today.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. W17 CHICAGO

Fashion Book FREE!

For a limited time we will send our big fashion book illustrating and describing 200 latest styles for ladies and children to all who send us six cents in postage stamps to pay cost of mailing. Address, The Household Pattern Dept. 7, Topeka, Kansas.

Capper Poultry Club

Founded by Arthur Capper of Topeka, Kansas in 1917 Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary

Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks for Sale

Write to the secretary of the breed club representing the breed of chickens in which you are interested and she will send you the names of the girls of the Capper Poultry Club having eggs and baby chicks for sale.

Plymouth Rocks (Barred, White, Buff), Marie Riggs, Secretary, Banner, Kan. Rhode Islands (Rose Comb Reds, Single Comb Reds, Rose Comb Whites), Grace Young, Secretary, R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan. Wyandottes (White, Silver, Buff), Marie Hiatt, Secretary, R. 1, Colony, Kan. Orpingtons (Buff, White), Lilla Bradley, Secretary, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan. Leghorns (Single Comb White, Single Comb Brown, Single Comb Buff, Rose Comb Brown), Rose Taton, Secretary, Satauta, Kan. Langshans (White, Black), Thelma Martin, Secretary, R. 1, Weida, Kan. Buttercups, Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan. Anconas (Mottled), Estella Chaffee, Hamlin, Kan. Light Brahmas, Agnes Wells, Meade, Ka. All eggs and chicks offered for sale are purebreds from the contest pens.

Capper Poultry Club

Bertha G. Schmidt, Sec'y Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Summer Work Clothes

should be roomy, strong and washable. That's why



FITZ

OVERALLS

suit men exactly. They are tailored of genuine blue indigo denim in 34 sizes. Most economical because they wear longest. Guaranteed to satisfy. Ask your dealer. Any size not in stock supplied in 24 hours by BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT Kansas City, Mo.

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or slip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or sent by express prepaid for \$1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEE SUPPLIES

Big money for you in keeping bees this year. Full line of everything needed. Write for new 1918 catalog and full information about different size outfits and supplies. CLEMENS BEE SUPPLY CO., 127 Grand Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Insects Are Dangerous to Health—Put Flies, Roaches etc., Out of Business.



HOFSTRA Kills Them

Guaranteed to kill flies, ants, roaches, mosquitoes, bed bugs, mites, fleas and many garden bugs. No muss or dirt. Just a fine powder that gets sure results. Thousands of farmers are using Hofstra in home and garden. Money back if it fails.

HARMLESS TO HUMANS

Hofstra is NOT A POISON. Odorless and tasteless. Can't stain or discolor. Special formula that has them all guessing.

FREE If your dealer hasn't HOFSTRA yet, send 25 cents and dealer's name, for 25c package and 10c loaded gun, **FREE**. Postage paid.

Hofstra Manufacturing Co.
303 Nogales, Tulsa, Okla.

Enclosed find 25 cents for HOFSTRA and Loaded Me 11 Gun **FREE**. My name is

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FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE PERMANENT BINDER FREE

We have had requests from so many subscribers for suggestions on how to bind the Farmers Mail and Breeze in book form that we have had manufactured a Mail and Breeze Binder which we feel sure will meet every need.

The binder carries the name of the paper on the outside front cover. It has a stout cloth back and heavy tag board sides. The papers can be put into the binder from week to week and thus kept clean and in perfect condition and you can always find any issue the moment it is wanted.

OUR FREE OFFER. We will send one Mail and Breeze Binder with full instructions for binding the papers, free and postpaid with a yearly subscription to Mail and Breeze at the regular subscription price of \$1.00.

FREE BINDER COUPON

Farmers Mail and Breeze,
Topeka, Kansas.

I enclose \$1.00 to pay for a one year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. You are to send me as a premium free and postpaid one binder as per your offer.

My Name

Postoffice

R. F. D. Box State

Young Kansans at Work

Eventful Days at Our School

BY YOUTHFUL READERS

DURING the third Liberty Loan drive we gave an entertainment, as almost all schools did, and we also held a pie supper that night. From the sale of our pies we received about \$15.

We then organized a Junior Red Cross auxiliary and with the money made from the sale of our pies, we purchased supplies, such as yarn.

We are now knitting squares for afghans for the Belgian refugees. We hope by the latter part of summer to be knitting socks, sweaters and wristlets for our boys "over there."

Mary Elizabeth Stokes.

Wichita, Kan.

The Forest Fire Raged

(First Prize)

How many Kansas children have ever seen their school threatened by forest fire? Very few, I imagine, because forests are uncommon in Kansas. But it wasn't a Kansas school that I went to last year. It was a school in a small Arkansas town in the heart of the Ozarks.



Ready for the School Picnic.

It was about the middle of an October afternoon—a hazy, sultry afternoon, for the woods all around were raging with fires. We were really trying to study, but studying was difficult, for the sultry weather had affected us. The air began to grow warmer. Then clouds of smoke poured in at the open windows.

Our teacher went into the hall and tapped a bell, which was a signal for us to rise. He then started the victrola and we marched out. Gasps of surprise and fear were heard as we saw smoldering and crackling in the timberland what we feared most—fire!

It was within a block of the schoolhouse. We joined the throng of workers carrying water from neighboring houses. The fire was almost out by the time the fire engine arrived.

School was dismissed early and we went home to tell our parents of the eventful afternoon.

Chapman, Kan. Mary C. Pate.

But You Can't Mend Watermelons

(Second Prize)

About a week after school had commenced our teachers decided to give us a picnic. A pasture with a large pond 2 miles from the schoolhouse, was chosen for the picnic grounds.

We assembled at the schoolhouse. Some of us piled into a small motor car, along with three watermelons, while the others rode in a larger car.

In a short time we reached the pasture and leaving the automobiles by the roadside we headed for the pond. At the very start we met with an accident. In crossing a barb wire fence, one of our melons was dropped and broken into bits. As there were still two melons left we didn't mind this much.

When we reached the landing we found that there was only one serviceable boat so that boat rides had to be made on the installment plan; while half of us played games, the other half went boating. One party made such a prolonged stay away from land that the rest of us becoming impatient determined to "get even with them."

We hurried down to where the watermelons had been left and to our surprise and anger we found that the boating party had taken the largest melon with them. Taking the other

melon all 11 of us got into the large car and started off for a ride.

After going about a mile we decided to turn around. In doing this the automobile rolled into a ditch on the side of the road and in attempting to get out we broke the rear axle. It was a chagrined and downhearted party that walked back to the pond, carrying the watermelon. When almost there, to add to our bad luck, the person who was carrying the watermelon dropped it, breaking it into pieces.

Our misadventure broke up the picnic and 11 of us went home with the knowledge that the broken axles can be fixed, broken watermelons cannot. Falun, Kan. Hollis Hedberg.

Each Helped in Some Way

(Third Prize)

On the first day of the third Liberty Bond drive we had a patriotic program in our school. Mr. Weatherwax talked to us and sang "When the Boys Come Home." A college student played a piano selection. A Red Cross representative illustrated what can be made out of scraps of cloth or yarn. She showed how a very pretty cap can be made from scraps of different kinds of yarn; out of father's old shirts clothes can be made for the babies in Belgium.

Our school is a member of the Red Cross society. Any child can join thru the school. We raised money for both the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross. Everyone did something, even the small children. The boys helped as well as the girls.

Our teacher worked out a fine plan for the boys. They could work at the Y. M. C. A. or elsewhere in the evening, if they did not have to stay in, and buy yarn with the money. The girls knitted the yarn into garments. Many of the girls stayed at night to help the teacher make quilts. The boys made the quilting frame.

We gave to the Red Cross the first month a large quilt and a small one, a helmet, sweater, stockings and many wristlets and gun wipes. After we had finished our quilts the pupils of all the rooms wanted to see them. We were very proud of our first month's work.

Isabel, Kan.

HIDDEN PROVERB

BY WALTER WELLMAN



See if you can discover the proverb hidden in the words on the sign. In each of the words is a smaller word. For example, in the word, demands, is the word, man. Packages of postcards will be mailed to each of the first five boys and girls sending correct answers. Address the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The answer to the puzzle in June 8 issue is: 1, petunia; 2, lilacs; 3, hyacinth; 4, heliotrope. The prize winners are Henry Collett, Lincolnville, Kan.; Paul Schaich, Talmage, Kan.; Mildred Young, Cimarron, Kan.; Wyatt Wendel Cooper, Buhler, Kan.; Marjorie Rice, Hutchinson, Kan.

W. S. S. are stamps issued by the United States government to defray the costs of war, to induce saving, discourage waste, and develop habits of thrift thruout the country.

Air is Cheap
Use Plenty of It

Air pressure not only affects the duration of your tires, it also has a very direct bearing on how many miles per gallon your gasoline will give you.

Measure your air pressure with a

Schrader UNIVERSAL
Tire Pressure Gauge

and save not only your tires but your gas.

When your tires are under-inflated it takes more gasoline to drag them along the road—sometimes as much as 25% more.

A. SCHRADER'S SONS, Inc.
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African Game Trails

By Theodore Roosevelt

An account of the African wanderings of an American hunter-naturalist, by Theodore Roosevelt. A big book of 584 pages, cloth bound, with more than 200 illustrations from photographs by Kermit Roosevelt and other members of the expedition. While our present supply lasts we will send one of these books, postpaid, with a yearly subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.75.

Address The Farmers Mail and Breeze Dept. T. R., Topeka, Kansas

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Good For 10 Days Only

Special Club No. 1

Farmers Mail and Breeze	\$1.00
Capper's Weekly	.50
The Household	.25
Total Value	\$1.75
Our Special Price	1.25
You Save 50c.	

Club No. 2

Farmers Mail and Breeze	\$1.00
People's Popular Monthly	.50
The Household	.25
Total Value	\$1.75
Our Special Price	1.30
You Save 45c.	

Club No. 3

Farmers Mail and Breeze	\$1.00
McCall's Magazine	.75
The Household	.25
Total Value	\$2.00
Our Special Price	1.35
You Save 65c.	

Club No. 4

Farmers Mail and Breeze	\$1.00
People's Home Journal	.75
The Household	.25
Total Value	\$2.00
Our Special Price	1.35
You Save 65c.	

Club No. 5

Farmers Mail and Breeze	\$1.00
Capper's Weekly	.50
Modern Priscilla	1.25
Total Value	\$2.75
Our Special Price	1.75
You Save \$1.00.	

Club No. 6

Farmers Mail and Breeze	\$1.00
Home Life	.35
Woman's World	.50
The Household	.25
Total Value	\$2.10
Our Special Price	1.40
You Save 70c.	

SPECIAL 10-DAY ORDER BLANK

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kans.

Enclosed find \$... for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No. for the term of one year.

Name

Postoffice

R. F. D. Box State

War Savings Day

BECAUSE of the pressing need of men, materials, fuel and transportation facilities for the successful prosecution of the war, the government has appealed to the people of the United States voluntarily to curtail their customary expenditures by denying themselves luxuries and unnecessary comforts, to the end that labor and materials may be released for war work. The civilian population who remain at home and follow the ordinary pursuits of life, must be willing to make sacrifices to support the brave men who have so willingly left their homes and offered their lives in the cause of right and freedom.

The President of the United States has designated June 28 as the day upon which we are to give a new token of our loyalty to the nation by pledging ourselves to the purchase of War Savings Stamps thruout this year.

Kansas is expected to pledge on that day purchases of stamps to the maturity value of \$7 million dollars. Knowing the earnest zeal with which the people of this state have entered upon the task before them, I have every confidence that we will not fall behind our sister states, but will subscribe more than our quota. To bring the matter more forcibly to public attention I, Arthur Capper, governor, do hereby proclaim Friday, June 28, as War Savings Day for the state of Kansas, upon which day all persons shall give their pledges for War Savings Stamps at such times and places and in such manner as may be appointed by P. W. Goebel, War Savings Director for this state, acting under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Kansas. Done at Topeka, the capital, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1918.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

No Fireworks This Fourth

"Boys and girls will have to do without fireworks on the Fourth of July this year," says the Pathfinder, "because Uncle Sam has bought up all the fireworks factories in the United States and is employing them in the production of signal lights. These signal lights form an important feature in the fighting on the Western front. Many rockets of various hues are used in all the night attacks to signal to the officers directing barrage fire. Quantities of fireworks are also used in detecting nocturnal patrol and scouting the enemy."

titles of fireworks are also used in detecting nocturnal patrol and scouting the enemy."

Peach Crop Fails

The peach crop in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and most of the middle Western states, according to the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates is almost a total failure. The peach crop in the Southern states including Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma is estimated at 11,645 cars which shows an increase of 51 per cent over the crop of 1917.

The Texas crop will be 1,960 cars and its Elbertas will begin moving about July 1 in carload lots. Arkansas will have the lightest crop it has had for many years. Its production will be about 300 cars or 9 per cent of the normal. Oklahoma will have about 350 cars or 30 per cent of the normal crop.

The number of cars of commercial peaches east of the Rocky Mountains is estimated at 21,525 as compared with 27,730 for last year, or a decrease of 6,205. The crop west of the Rocky Mountains will run 7,106 cars this year as compared with 10,900 cars in 1917. This insures good prices if farmers are accorded fair treatment.

Old Men May Fight

There is still a chance for men over the draft age who desire to fight to enter the army. The War Department has raised the age limit for volunteers for infantry service from 45 to 50 years. In England a similar provision has been made. British subjects between 18 and 50 will be accepted now instead of 18 to 40 as formerly.

TREMENDOUS VALUE FOR 15C

The Pathfinder, Leading Weekly Magazine of Nation's Capital, Makes Remarkably Attractive Offer.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—People in every section of the country are hurrying to take advantage of the Pathfinder's wonderful offer to send that splendid illustrated review of the whole world thirteen weeks for 15 cents. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this, but he says it pays to invest in new friends, and that he will keep the offer open until the Pathfinder passes the quarter million circulation mark, which will be in a few weeks. Fifteen cents mailed at once with your application to Pathfinder, 211 Douglas St., Washington, D. C., will keep the whole family informed, entertained, helped and inspired for the next three months.—Advertisement.

Thousands of persons die every year from over-eating—don't dig your grave with your teeth.

The U-boats are wasting some of our food; don't be a U-boat.

Tax the Profiteers

Tax profiteers? We should say so! For instance—just to quote a few out of many:

The N. Y. Lorillard Tobacco concern reports for 1917 an excess far greater than that of the previous year.

The report of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting company shows clear profit of more than 1½ million for 1917, as against 1 million dollars in 1916 and \$348,657 in 1915.

Standard Oil, despite the taxes levied by the government, reports gross earnings considerably higher than in 1916.

American Cotton Oil profits promise the largest on record, according to their recent report.

The annual report of the Westinghouse company shows the largest gross earnings in the history of the concern.

There is no limit to it. A billion or more a month is going into the coffers of big business on account of the war and only a small per cent of it is coming back to help win the war.

The home folks are shelling out to big business. What's left they are putting into Uncle Sam's war chest to back up the boys at the front. They are making no money out of the war. Thousands of these boys have given up jobs paying two to three times as much as their soldier pay, other thousands have given up promising careers and splendid prospects. Many will give all these things and their lives before we win the day.

A higher tax on profits—above profits, a higher tax on unearned incomes, a heavy tax on luxuries is now to be levied by Washington as on war profits on big business, and none too soon. When all the world is sacrificing it is criminal to make big profits out of that great human tide of compassion, suffering, death, self-denial and hardship. Every blood-stained dollar is accursed.

Ann Arbor

"THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG, ANN ARBOR MACHINE CO., 110 Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich.



WE BOTH LOSE MONEY
IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES

TO T. J. BROWN 126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 18c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$5.00 to \$6.50 (as to size) No. 2, \$4.00 to \$5.50
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

Write for Book Today



FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.

W. S. YOUNG GARAGE LARNED, KANSAS

Tractors and plows for sale at big bargains. 1916 Sandusky, just overhauled, in A-1 condition. Some 1915-16 Big Bulls, both new and used. All used tractors taken in on trades and in good condition. Some new two and three bottom Case plows. Also new three bottom Janesville. A few two bottom Case, used, all 14 in. One new four bottom Grand Detour, 14 in.

\$20.00 Sweep Feed Grider. \$26.00 Salvaged Steel Wind Mill.

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

CURRIE WIND MILL CO., 616 E. Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

Auto-Fedan Hay Press

Saves 20% Baling Cost



Send Us Your Orders and Specifications of Hay Engine on same or separate frame.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1614 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

24 Beauty Culture Lessons Free

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

Ground Limestone

For Agricultural Purposes

Write for price and FREE sample.

DOLESE BROS. COMPANY, 12 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois Plant Eldorado, Kansas

Eight War Songs Free!

Here are eight popular hits with both words and music bound in pamphlet form. The names of the songs are:

"Buddy" Is Another Name for Soldier.
"When Uncle Sam's Ten Million Fight the Foe."
"My Son Your Country Needs You."
"When Band from Dixie-Land Plays La Marseillaise."
"The Sammy Lock Kiss."
"Every Little Girl."
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by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing: add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper, and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing Advertising Dep't., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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Wheat Exceeds Estimates

Good harvest conditions are reported in every county of Kansas. The weather has been very favorable and farmers expect to harvest the wheat crop without any serious loss. Kansas City grain dealers now are estimating the wheat yield for Kansas at 115 million bushels and some think it may reach 125 million bushels. The shortage of labor has not been as great as expected. Business men everywhere volunteered to assist in harvesting the wheat whenever their services were needed. High school boys from the larger cities of the state also have helped to harvest the grain in many counties. Twilight harvester crews to help in the wheat fields in the afternoons have been organized in several counties and everything possible is being done to harvest all the grain that has been grown. Much better methods in threshing also will be employed this year.

The general condition of the oats is excellent and a good yield is expected. Corn and potatoes are being injured some by the dry weather and hot winds. These crops and pastures need rain. The war gardens also must have rain soon to insure good yields.

Harvey County—Weather is hot and dry. Wheat and oats are ripening fast. Corn ground is ready for cultivation. Potato bugs are thick. Butter 40c; eggs 28c; hens 18 to 20c.—H. W. Prouty, June 14.

Woodson County—Weather is very warm. Corn shows up well but needs rain. Harvest will begin about June 17. Corn is clean and a good color. Files are becoming troublesome.—E. F. Opperman, June 14.

Meade County—We have had 5 inches of rain in three weeks, and spring crops are making good progress. Weeds are bothering some. Corn, barley and oats are making good growth. Pastures are good, but there

is not enough stock to use it. Less cattle are here now than for years. Second alfalfa crop soon will be ready to cut. It looks now as if we will have enough wheat to seed the county.—W. A. Harvey, June 14.

Wilson County—We are harvesting the largest wheat acreage ever sown. Prospects for corn and spring crops are excellent. Second alfalfa crop is being cut. Pastures are good. Help is scarce.—S. Canty.

Kingman County—Wheat harvest is well under way. Some early oats have been cut. Late crop of oats will not be cut until after wheat harvest. Second crop of alfalfa soon will be ready. Pastures are good.—H. H. Rodman, June 15.

Sherman County—Crop prospects were never better. Hot weather without rain is firing the grain badly. Barley that is headed will make 30 bushels an acre. Early grain is safe, but late grain is suffering.—J. B. Moore, June 15.

Montgomery County—We have been harvesting for a week. Weather is dry and very warm. Some wells are going dry. Oats are ripening fast on account of dry weather. Corn is well cultivated. Some sweet corn is tasseling.—Mrs. J. W. Eikenberry, June 15.

Chautauque County—Wheat and oats are in excellent condition and will make a good yield. Wheat harvest is progressing rapidly. Corn does not show up well on account of the dry weather. Cattle are being sold. Butter 35c; eggs 30c; kafir \$2.—H. B. Fairley, June 14.

Osage County—Corn is a good stand. Oats are short but well-filled. There is no disease among stock. The apple and peach orchards that have grown old, or died are not being replaced. Strawberries made a good yield. We need rain badly.—H. L. Ferris, June 15.

Pratt County—Wheat harvest begins next week. Corn is good. Pastures are growing well. The cherry crop is good. Stock of all kinds in excellent condition. Just at present potato bugs are a pest. Not many harvest hands are reported.—J. L. Phelps, June 16.

Morris County—Our 100 degree weather has ripened the wheat quickly. Harvest will begin next week in the western part of the county, with a yield that will average 20 bushels or better. Oats rather short but a fair crop. Corn and kafir are small but both are growing well. Second cultivation is now in progress. First crop of alfalfa was light.—J. R. Henry, June 15.

Saline County—Weather has been very warm but there has been plenty of moisture. Corn had to be replanted on many farms on account of worms and poor seed. Wheat is excellent and we will harvest it in about

two weeks. Alfalfa crop was large and the second crop is making excellent growth. We are confronted with a shortage of help, but everyone is doing his best.—Edwin F. Holt, June 12.

Johnson County—Cultivating corn and making hay keeps us busy these days. Corn is growing rapidly, is a good color and looks thrifty. Wheat is at ripening stage and next week will be ready to harvest. Oats are coming on nicely. Plenty of young colts.—L. E. Douglas, June 14.

Reward for Saving Grain

In recognition of pledges by patriotic threshermen to assist in preventing waste of grain during harvest and threshing operations, the U. S. Food Administration now is issuing membership certificates to those enrolled in this important measure of conservation. Under this plan every thresherman will have an opportunity to take his place with other patriotic men who have put their business on an efficient war basis and thus are supporting the efforts of the Government and the boys at the front to win the war speedily.

To get one of these certificates which is printed attractively in two colors and is suitable for posting on a threshing machine or for framing a thresherman signs this pledge:

In order to be of service to my country in this time of need, particularly in its effort to avoid unnecessary waste of grain during harvest operations, I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself and such of my help as can be influenced insofar as my circumstances permit, to operate my threshing machine, so as to reduce the waste of grain and will go to my county grain threshing committee for assistance in the difficulties I may experience, before permitting unnecessary waste to occur.

Cards containing this pledge are being sent now to all threshermen whose names and addresses are known by the Food Administration. It is believed, however, that the list is far from com-

plete. Consequently, any threshing machine operator who has not received a blank grain thresherman's pledge card is asked to apply immediately for one to the Federal Food Administrator of his state either direct or through his county food administrator. As soon as the signed pledge is received, the certificate of membership in the Federal Food Administration is issued. An invitation is extended all threshermen to enroll in this important work to help save the grain that patriotic farmers have produced and which is now such a vital part in the world's food situation.

Sweet Potato Weevil

The sweet potato industry of Texas and other Southern states is being endangered seriously by a small insect known as the sweet potato weevil or root borer. Last year it caused a 3 million dollar loss in Texas alone. Unless farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri take proper precautions this pest soon will work its way into these states.

This insect is a small snout beetle about 1/4 of an inch long that may breed either in the sweet potato root or deposit its eggs in the stem of the plant. Every female lays from 10 to 30 eggs which hatch within 6 to 10 days into tiny white grubs. These gradually tunnel their way down the stem until they reach the sweet potato itself. This the insect tunnels repeatedly until it is made unfit for use.

When the sweet potato weevil is present all vines should be burned immediately upon harvesting, because the weevils are likely to breed and develop in them. All weeds in the sweet potato field also should be burned, because they may tide over the weevils until the next crop of potatoes is planted. All potatoes infested with weevils must be thoroughly cooked if fed to stock in order to avoid their spread by such sources.

The sweet potato weevil rarely flies and rarely crawls for more than a few feet. It depends wholly on man and lower animals to carry it from one place to another. By planting the sweet potato patch in a different place every year, and by selecting weevil-free potatoes for producing slips this pest may be overcome entirely. At first the weevils feed upon the foliage of the plants and at such times they may be destroyed by spraying with arsenate of lead. In making this spray use 3 pounds of lead arsenate to 50 gallons of water.

Help for Scotch Veterans

An appeal has been issued to every Scotsman in Kansas by Robert Fullerton, secretary of the Harry Lauder fund, for money to help put wounded and maimed soldiers on a sound financial basis after the war. When Harry Lauder was in Topeka recently, he outlined the plan under which he is collecting a 5 million dollar fund to be used in giving soldiers a start in life when they come back from the trenches, hopelessly crippled. The idea is to provide enough capital to give a soldier a start in some kind of business or trade, for, according to the famous comedian, it would be a shame for any soldier in this war to have to stand on a street corner and sell shoestrings.

The fund is to be known as the Capt. John Lauder fund, in honor of the comedian's son, who was killed in action. It is in memory of him and the millions of other men like him, that Mr. Lauder is raising the fund, and he asks every true Scot to give as much as possible. Checks should be made payable to Robert Fullerton, secretary of the Harry Lauder Million Pound Fund.

SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks for 10 Cents

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

IHC Machines Best Substitutes For Scarce Hired Help

THE American farmer produces more per man than any other farmer in the world. Using labor-saving machines, he produces record crops with less hired help than is required under any other system. Therefore, in the present crisis, with help so scarce, every farmer should use the most efficient farm machines he can get, the only kind that can be depended upon to make the necessary increase in production.

The International Harvester Company of America markets the full line of high-grade machines listed in this advertisement for disk and harrowing seed beds; planting and cultivating crops of all kinds; cutting, making and storing hay; cutting, binding and threshing small grains; harvesting, husking and shelling corn; shredding corn fodder, filling silos, fertilizing fields; skimming cream; and grinding feed. It sells efficient farm power machines, engines and tractors operating on the cheapest fuels a farmer can buy. It provides wagons and motor trucks for all kinds of farm hauling.

Many of these machines have been used by American farmers for close to seventy-five years. They have helped to establish the standing of the American farmer. They are better today, more efficient and more economical than ever before. In many cases, one or another of these machines will solve the hired help and farm power problems on individual farms.

International machines are sold through ninety branch houses and over thirty thousand local dealers. Any customer can place an order, or command the services of this organization, by a telephone call to the dealer, or a visit to the nearest town.

It is important this year that all orders for machines be placed as early as possible, preferably months in advance. See the local dealer, or write us about the machines you are going to need this year, and do it now.

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Farm Trucks
Manure Spreaders
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Grain Drills
Fertilizer and Lime Sowers
Feed Grinders
Stone Burr Mills
Threshers
Stalk Cutters
Knife Grinders
Binder Twine

WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

State Board of Health

I often wonder how many persons know that Kansas has a state board of health and that it desires to serve you. I think most people have a hazy idea that there is such an organization and that if a terribly bad odor came from the starch factory or the packing house the state board of health ought to do something about it. But few indeed are those who think of it as an organized means of preserving the health of the individuals who constitute the state, in other words, a life preserver for you.

Let me tell you a few of the things your state board of health will do for you. If you are in a growing town it will encourage you to put in water and sewage plants and will send to you advisory and consulting engineers who will tell you how to go about it. It does not care to be asked to make water tests for every well in the state, but it will arrange proper tests for any community water supply and under special circumstances will arrange thru your county health officer to test the purity of your own individual supply.

If you fear tuberculosis your state board of health, working thru your county health officer, will examine your sputum free of charge. It will also gladly send you literature to tell you both how to avoid and to cure this dread disease. The helpful distribution of literature is not confined to patients with tuberculosis but applies also to the subjects of typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, and most of the dangerous diseases. Most state boards of health, indeed, issue a monthly health bulletin, and send it free of charge to any applicant, solely in the interest of preserving the public health.

I desire to call particular attention to the department of the Kansas board known as the bureau of child hygiene. This is in charge of a woman physician, who keeps a register of expectant mothers and sends to them from month to month such information as seems fitting and also answers their letters personally. Following the birth of the baby she sends a monthly circular of instructions that will help to carry the little one thru the first year.

The state board of health, especially the Kansas brand, is a great institution of helpfulness.

Abdominal Supporter

S. S.:

In the last months of pregnancy a great deal of comfort may be obtained by wearing an abdominal supporter. The abdominal portion is from 8 to 10 inches wide, made of stout material such as ducking; on each side is a piece of elastic. The girdle for the back need be only 2 or 3 inches wide and fastened behind like a corset. Such a supporter can be bought for two or three dollars, or made for 50 cents. It affords great relief by helping to shift the strain from the abdominal muscles to the back.

Stomach Trouble

F. A. C.:

Gas on the stomach may be caused by many different things, some of them serious, and some not. A few that anyone can correct are:

- Eating too much.
- Eating without proper mastication.
- Eating too much of sugars and sweets.
- Not having regular bowel habit.
- Not drinking sufficient water between meals.

It is understood that you may drink water with meals but do not let it take the place of salivary fluids.

Liver Trouble

My husband is 45 years of age. He always has been well and strong until the past year. He never took medicine, doesn't use tobacco in any form, or use liquor. Last year he had grippe, and many complications arose. He was bloated; his heart action became bad, he had jaundice, sore lungs, and high fever. But he got out of bed at the end of two weeks, and seemed convalescent but he was not strong. About the middle of the summer, he had all his teeth extracted, as pyorrhea was very evident. After the teeth were out, he noticed the weakness more, although he didn't give up work, at any time. He had temporary teeth made in about six weeks, and they were fairly satisfactory, but he didn't gain in strength. By September, he had lost 18 pounds from usual weight. I had the same doctor examine him

who treated him through his illness. He thought his liver was slightly enlarged, and that he had gall trouble. He went to a second doctor who strongly advised an operation for removal of gall duct. Another doctor said the liver was enlarged and gall slightly obstructed, but thought no operation was necessary. He treated him, and he gained rapidly, ate as heartily as he ever did, gained 20 pounds in weight, and seemed to get a good color. But now he is running down again, was off his appetite for a week, but is eating well at present, is tired, complexion is yellow, not bad, but not like it should be. He never had a very clear skin. He is very constipated all the time and has to take laxatives. He had an osteopath physician examine him. This doctor said the liver was too small, and that the gall was not acting freely. Now please tell me what you think best in this case.

MRS. J. F. O.

I am always suspicious of these diagnoses of "liver trouble." Experienced doctors learn to have a good deal of confidence in the liver and when it seems to be at fault they are inclined to suspect that some other organ is "laying down on the job." The only one of your doctors who meets my approval is the one under whom he gained 20 pounds. My advice is that your husband get a first class diagnosis if he has to travel 1,000 miles to get it. The right doctor will not be

content with blaming the liver. He will examine the blood-pressure, the heart action, the kidneys, and a number of other things. And in doing so he will probably decide that your husband's "liver trouble" is strictly a secondary matter.

Flat Feet

I am a young man of 22 and have a lot of trouble with my feet on account of being flatfooted. I have been told by our home doctor that I should not wear artificial arch supporters but should take exercises. Please tell me what exercise to take. L. C.

The following extract from the Medical World is excellent advice on this subject.

Major Isaac W. Brewer, M. R. C., in the December number of Health News, New York State, gives the following exercises for the treatment of flat feet. These corrective exercises are used in cases of flat feet at the army post, Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

The feet and legs should be free; shoes and stockings should be removed; under-drawers and breeches loosened so as in no way to restrict or limit muscular action of the legs.

The toe exercises are the first ones taken up. The men stand on a raised platform—a 2-inch plank is sufficient—they are then directed to flex the toes to the extreme point of flexion with a hard pull of the flexor muscles of the sole of the foot at the

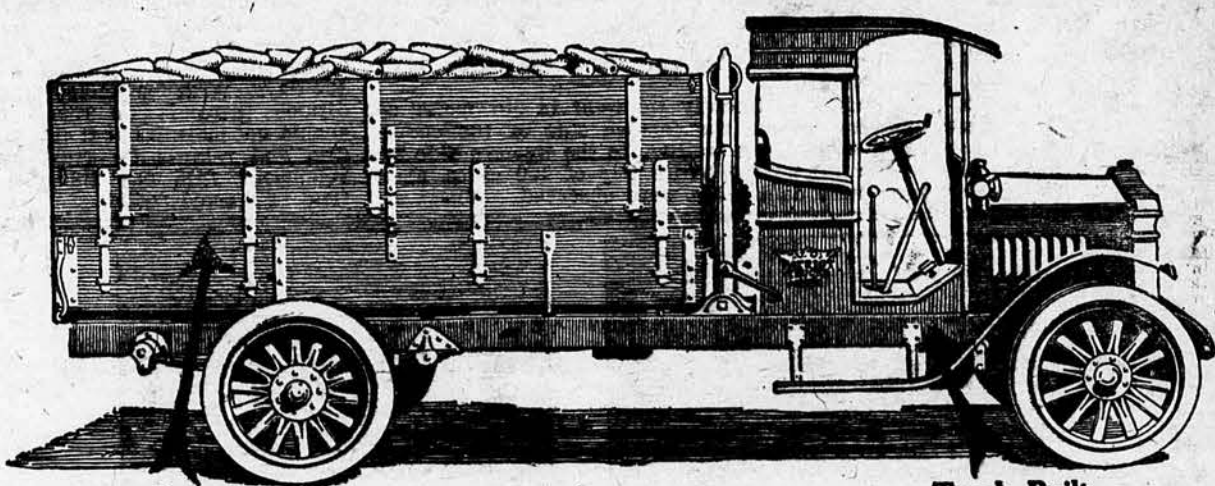
extreme point of flexion. This is followed by extension without effort. This exercise is repeated continuously from 5 to 10 minutes, the shorter period at the beginning, gradually lengthening the time of this particular exercise until the full time is possible without fatigue. The second exercise is a continuation of this flexion of the toes on the sole of the foot, plus inversion of the foot to the extreme, bringing into action the tibialis anticus muscle. At the extreme point of inversion a strong, hard pull is made, then the foot is allowed to resume its usual position without any muscular effort.

At the beginning 15 or 20 minutes is sufficient for the entire routine of exercise. Later, after the muscles become stronger, a full half hour may be devoted to this without marked fatigue. This plan as outlined should be carried out every morning under the supervision of a man trained along this line. The patients should be instructed to repeat this performance every night on retiring, devoting one-half the time consumed in the morning.

Many of the cases with marked eversion of the foot walk with the toes turned out. The men are instructed to walk with the toes turned in at all exercises and at all other times during the day.

A Worried Husband

I wish to answer a letter of "A Worried Husband" in April 27 issue. Not knowing his address I take this way in finding him. If he will write to Mr. H. W. R. R. 3, Box 79, Eudora, Kansas, he will receive an answer to his letter that may be of some benefit to him. Will you please try to get this letter to him?

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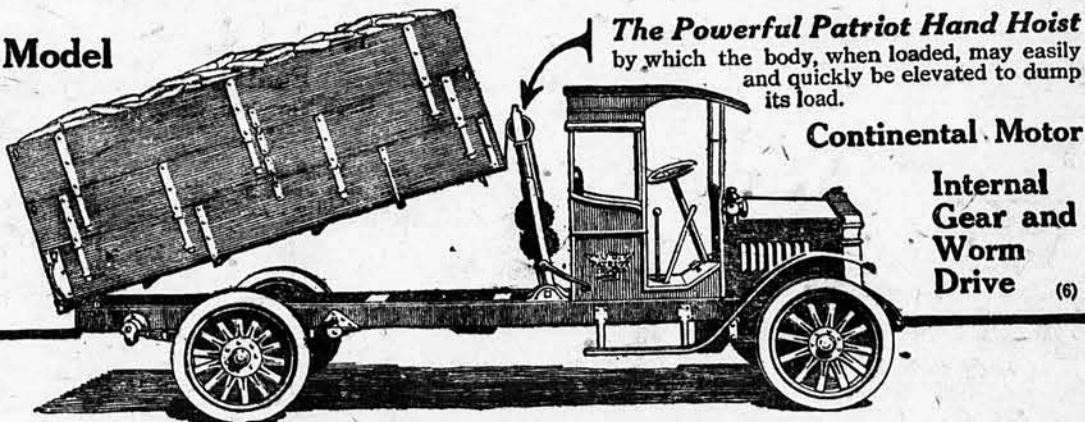
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by which the body, when loaded, may easily
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Continental Motor

Internal
Gear and
Worm
Drive (6)

Shock the Wheat Carefully

BY W. H. COLE

Harvest is here in real earnest. It has been many years since we have seen the wheat ripen to such a rich golden yellow as it has done this season and to all appearances the conditions have been ideal for maturing the crop. There have been no damaging rains and winds to lodge the grain and as the straw is of good length and straight, conditions for harvesting the crop are almost ideal. The berry is plump and well developed and the heads seem exceptionally long which will insure a good yield. A large number of the heads carry three grains to the mesh tho the per cent so doing does not average with the last year's crop. If conditions remain favorable thru the remainder of the harvest and thru shock threshing season this portion of the state will contribute some excellent wheat for the use of our own fighting men as well as for our allies.

We have planned, all along, to stack our wheat but when the time approaches we fear we shall have to give up that idea on account of the scarcity of help. It has long been our notion that grain threshed from the stack was of a little better quality and of a brighter, clearer color than when threshed from the shock. But when we cannot get help to stack our grain we are forced to shock it well and wait for the thrasher. For this reason we shall be very careful this year with

our shocking. The hungry world needs the wheat and we need the money that it will bring and so we are making a special effort to save all of it. The shocks this year are being built large and, with the three cap sheaves, contain on an average about 25 sheaves. Grain shocked well will keep without damage thru considerable bad weather and while we are not expecting the bad weather we are making shocks to withstand it should such weather come. Well placed cap sheaves greatly protect a shock but it requires time and effort to place them properly. Most farmers put on two cap sheaves on a shock. Some contend that they should be laid north and south while others are equally positive that they should be placed east and west. If they are placed in position by one who understands the work the direction in which the butts and heads are placed are matters of but little importance for they will stay in position even thru a severe windstorm. The breaking and placing of cap sheaves on a shock require time and patience as well as some skill but it is time well spent for not only is the grain shielded from the bleaching influence of showers and sun but it is also protected from damage from a hail storm should one come while the grain is in the shock.

Recently we went in our motor car from the eastern side of the county, where we live, to the western side and on the entire trip of 120 miles, excellent crops were observed. Wheat and

oats we found thrifty and well developed but the corn, in many fields, was rather small. The color was excellent and with a very few exceptions the weeds were well killed out. Kafir, in most fields, showed a good stand and seemed to be growing well. Cane seemed to be the one exception. On the entire journey we saw only about five or six fields that showed a good stand. Many cane fields were being replanted either to kafir or corn. On our farm an excellent stand of kafir was obtained but after planting the cane twice we have given it up as a useless task and have planted the field to corn. Both the cane and the kafir seed were saved in the head and were hand threshed and both possessed strong germinative qualities but the little white ants feasted too much on the cane seed after it was planted for it to grow well. About 20 rows that were planted just before a good rain show an excellent stand. The moisture may have prevented the ants from getting down to the seed. Our 15 acres that were planted after the rain failed to show a stand and were replanted with the same results. Sometimes as many as 20 of the little ants could be counted in the shell of a cane seed. The field was planted to an early corn known as Commercial White, which matures in 100 days. With favorable weather conditions there is no reason why it should not mature but if the summer is dry, and retards its growth and development, fall may find us with a field of frosted fodder.

There is a great deal of damage from potato bugs this spring. During the eight seasons that we have lived on this farm we never have been troubled with these pests or at least not enough to cause us worry. Our potato patch has always been near the house and we always supposed that the chickens kept the bugs off. However the patch is as near the house this year as usual and the bugs are damaging the vines greatly. Recently, however, the vines were sprayed with a strong solution of Paris green. The directions advised putting in 1 teaspoonful of the powder to 1 gallon of water but we thought that if a little was good, more was better and doubled the proportion. The spraying was done about two weeks ago and it rid the vines of every bug. Several showers have fallen since that time and we find that the bugs are getting on the vines again. The showers probably have washed off the mixture and so the vines will have to be doped again. With a hand spray the job is a short one but results are certain and satisfactory.

Farmers Buy Threshing Outfits

Attempts at profiteering made by some of the threshermen of McPherson county, Kansas, are being answered effectively by the farmers of several communities thru the joint purchase of threshing outfits. The farmers of McPherson county have purchased at least six, and probably more, outfits in this way, and it is predicted locally that a number of threshing machine owners of the county will not have their usual amount of custom work to do this summer.

Some of the threshermen set their prices for threshing this year at 15 cents a bushel, whereas they threshed for 8 cents a year ago. The farmers objected strongly to this radical raise in the price, saying that they were to receive no more to the bushel for the wheat produced this year than for the crop of 1917, and that they could not afford to pay the added 7 cents a bushel. Other threshermen tried to start bidding on the threshing jobs, knowing that very many farmers were especially eager to have their wheat threshed early in the season this summer. Still others would not state their prices at all. The result has been that very much of the McPherson county wheat will be threshed with machines owned by the men who grew the grain.

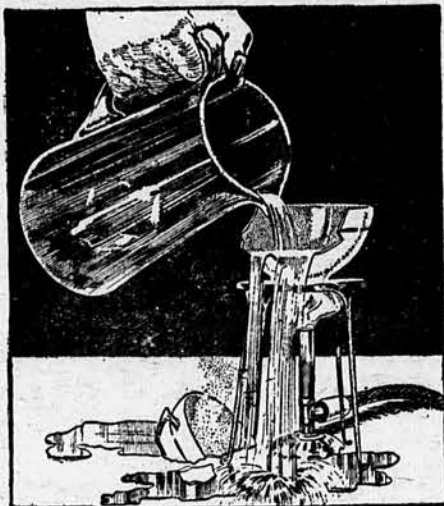
Tractors Increase Profits

The growing popularity of tractors is shown in reports made by more than 600 tractor owners to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. About 90 per cent of the farmers in the corn belt report that their investment in a tractor has proved very profitable. They found the tractor able to do heavy work and do it quickly. Another advantage they mention is the saving of man power and reducing the expense for hired help. The tractor also enables a man to farm a larger acreage and thus increase the crops he can raise.

Through its use deeper and better plowing is made possible. This enables the soil to receive and store up a greater amount of moisture which insures larger yields for all crops. Horses must eat whether employed or unemployed in farm work and consequently are a continual source of expense. Tractors consume fuel only while at work and are not an item of expense when not in use. The possible loss of horses thru disease is ever present, while nothing short of a cyclone will put a tractor out of service. In very hot weather only a limited amount of work can be done by horses, but the amount that can be done by the tractor is unaffected. Another advantage is that in seasons when the work must be rushed the tractor can be kept going night and day. Taking everything into consideration there is no doubt that tractors are more economical on most farms than horses.

On farms of 180 acres or more tractors will prove extremely profitable if we accept the reports sent out by farmers who have bought them. Even on farms of 130 acres the use of tractors was economical and profitable. The constantly increasing shortage of labor no doubt will cause many farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and other Western states to buy tractors this year.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.



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Inferior insulators, like cheap porcelain-ware cups, break under sudden changes of temperature



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Insulators of inferior material cannot withstand modern engine conditions

OUT of 100 discarded spark plugs, taken at random, careful examination by experts showed that 92 were rendered useless by breakage of the insulators.

Both laboratory and road tests have proved this insulator breakage is due almost entirely to inferior material.

Inferior insulators cannot withstand the severity of modern engine conditions. In spark plug service they are subjected to intense heat—2000° to 3000° F.; rapid changes of temperature; high speeds; and hammer-like blows of compression. It is only natural that they should crack and break down.

Last year 42,000,000 plugs were thrown away, largely due to breakage of inferior insulating material.

The development of Vitristone

After eight years of experiments in the Red Head potteries, spark plug experts perfected an insulating material that would not crack under



Chalky, inferior insulators break down under heat. Rugged, crystalline Vitristone withstands the severest conditions

the heat and vibration of the engine—the greatest advance made in spark plug construction in the past ten years.

Vitristone—the new insulator—is an artificial stone. Its rugged, crystalline structure is unaffected by rapid changes from extreme heat to extreme cold. It withstands the most intense vibration.

Built for years of service

Rigid tests insure gas-tightness and insulator efficiency in all Red Head plugs. If a Red Head misses, clean it, and nine times out of ten it will fire 100% right. It is easy to clean. Don't wait till your spark plugs crack and miss fire. Put a full set of Red Head plugs in your engine today. There is a Red Head plug for every requirement.

Your dealer has Red Head plugs in stock or can get them for you. If he does not, write to us for the name of the nearest dealer who can supply you.

Emil Grossman Mfg Corp'n

Bush Terminal, Bldg. 20

Brooklyn, N. Y.

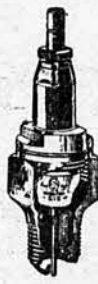


Red Head Vitristone Standard 3/8"-18—an all-purpose, trouble-proof plug. \$1.00

Red Head Vitristone Special for Fords



Long body construction assures accessibility. 75c



Red Head Truck and Tractor plug. Mica protected by Vitristone cap. \$1.50

Red Head Spark Plug
Vitristone Insulator

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will be glad to run free notices of farmers who wish to buy farm machinery, or who have machinery for sale or trade. There is a machinery shortage and it is essential that the best possible use should be made of the equipment available.

For sale: One John Deere hay press and a six horsepower engine used one season. O. G. Stevenson, Garden City, Kan.

For sale: One large Bull tractor and two 14-inch bottom self-lift Case plows in good condition: Tractor burns either coal or gasoline. William Littlefield, Emmett, Kan.

For sale: One threshing outfit, consisting of one Nichols & Shepherd 20 horsepower engine, one Red River Special 36-inch separator with all necessary belts except drive belt. Everything is in good condition. Price \$400 in cash or trade. Mrs. N. Z. Z. rill, Beloit, Kan.

For sale: One good three-bottom 14-inch John Deere engine plow in good working order. M. H. Donnel, Kingsdown, Kan.

For sale: A complete threshing outfit. N. D. Patterson, Bucklin, Kan.

For sale: One Mogul tractor and a three bottom Oliver plow in good condition. J. E. Hahn, R. 3., Alton, Kan.

For sale: One Avery separator, 36 by 60, with all attachments, and one A. D. Baker engine 20 horsepower, tender, water tank, shack and bunk house. Cash or terms, or will trade. O. B. Clark, R. 1, Oakley, Kan.

For sale: One Wallis cub tractor with four bottom Rock Island plow and Emerson 10-foot double disk harrow with seeding attachment. Terms will be given. B. D. Smith, Beeler, Kan.

For sale: One complete threshing rig, 30 by 60, Hart-Parr oil engine, Aultman & Taylor separator; John Deere six bottom plow, and Titan oil tractor. Outfit is almost new. Homer Thayer, Fairview, Kan.

For sale: One 1916 Big Bull tractor with oil burner, and 14-inch Case gang plow. Frank Mikesell, Republic, Kan.

For sale: One 26 horsepower Advance engine; one 16 horsepower Huber engine, two Rumely separators, 36 by 60, and 32 by 52 respectively. All are in good condition. Clyde Bowles, Jewell, Kan.

War Beef Specials

To determine and demonstrate the best and most economical method of feeding cattle, the International Live Stock Exposition at the suggestion of the U. S. Food Administration has established the following classes of feeding contests to be known as "War Beef Specials."

Cattle to be eligible for entry must have been fed no grain nor other concentrated feeds between May 1, 1918, and the time application is made for entry, but after that time the owner may feed the cattle such feeds including grain as in his judgment will bring the greatest results within the given feeding period, that is from the date that application is made for entry to the opening day of the International Live Stock Exposition on November 30, 1918.

The following rules will govern this contest:

Application for entry must be made between August 1 and August 15. Cattle must be owned by the exhibitor at the time application is made. Such cattle must have been fed no grain or other concentrated feeds between May 1, and the time that application is made for their entry to the contest. They may, however, have been run in stalk fields. As many as 18 cattle may be fitted, but only 15 of this number can be shown as one carload.

All cattle must be weighed after 12 hours' stand in dry lot off feed and water, on day application is made, and a record must be kept of the weight of these animals. Those to be judged will be weighed again under similar conditions at 10:00 A. M. Saturday, November 30, 1918. Sworn statement by the owner and two other reputable persons that cattle had not been fed grain or other concentrated feeds between May 1, and the time application for entry is made, also covering the weight of animals on date of application must be sent to the General Superintendent of the International Live Stock Exposition with the application.

A record of the kind, weight, and cost of feeds consumed during the feeding period

must be kept by the owner who will deliver this information, together with the weight of the animals at time of entry, to the Superintendent of the Carload Cattle Division, on the opening day of the International Live Stock Exposition.

In judging these classes the scoring will be made on the following basis:

Quality and finish, 50 per cent; gain, 25 per cent; and economy of gain, 25 per cent.

In estimating economy of gain the cost of feed at the point of feeding should be considered, using as a basis the neighborhood cost of corn plus the freight to Chicago.

Prizes Offered

The following prizes are offered for these classes: Carload of 15 head, 1 year and under 2 years, first prize, \$250; second, \$100; third, \$50. Carload of 15 head, 2 years and under 3 years, first prize, \$250; second, \$100; third, \$50. For the champion carload of these classes there will be given the Hoover and Cotton sterling silver bowl.

Pick up the plow where it stands in the furrow—patriotism is the practical doing of the next job.

Tractor Show at Salina

An announcement was made a few days ago that tractor manufacturers of the country had decided to have a national tractor demonstration, July 29 at Salina. The program and general arrangements will be given out within two weeks. "No other exhibition touching agriculture could be half so interesting to the country just at this time," said one of the national committee. "Farmers have accepted the tractor as a practicable power unit of supreme importance. The war, and the great demands made upon agriculture as a result, have given extraordinary emphasis to this machine. Farmers know that with tractors they can get their work done when it ought to be done, and moreover that this work can be much more thoroughly done than with the old horse power."

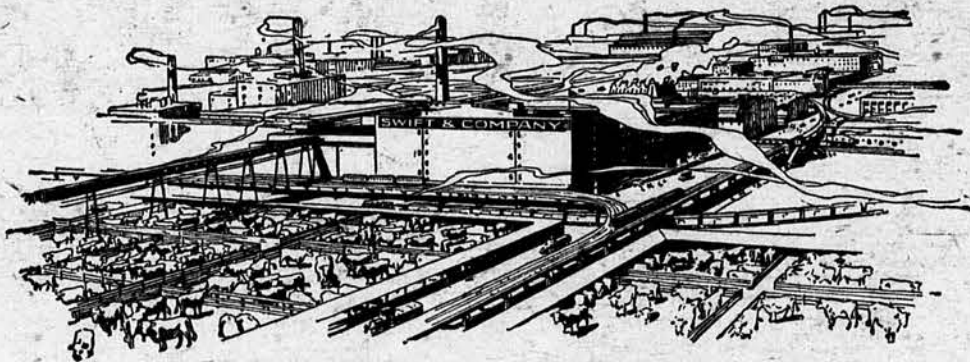
"Tractor demonstrations are not contests. They present an opportunity for the makers to show the farmers just what certain machines can do. The work is done under ordinary con-

ditions, when the demonstration is properly conducted, so that farmers may see every operation as such operations would have to be gone thru with on their own places. There are no prizes, and no awards of any kind. Every farmer in Kansas, and indeed every farmer in the Middle West ought to be there."

"The point of chief interest, perhaps, is found in the fact that the demonstration is to be at Salina which is in the exact center of the winter wheat belt, so that wheat farmers may have a chance to see how important tractors really are to their business."

Automobile Blue Books

Owners of motor cars can obtain now copies of the automobile blue books for 1918 which are now ready for distribution. They contain diagrams of more than 415,000 miles of highways in the United States. They also contain many charts and maps that will be valuable to motor tourists.



A business that is as big as its job

KEEPING a nation of over 100 million people regularly supplied with meat and meat products is a big and complex job.

And a still bigger job when to it is added the needs of the American soldier here and in Europe and of the Allies as well.

It is a job of converting the live stock of the West into meat and meat products and distributing them in perfect condition over long distances to the consuming centers—the North, South, East, West and abroad.

A job of supplying with *unfailing regularity* products that in the main are perishable, in the exact qualities and quantities needed, to the smallest out-of-the-way village as well as to complex and congested metropolitan centers.

Only organizations like that of Swift & Company, with its highly-

specialized methods of meat-dressing, its hundreds of branch-distributing houses, and its thousands of refrigerator cars, could have handled such a job efficiently and at a minimum of expense in the present war emergency.

Today American meat and meat products are the recognized standard of the world.

And the economy with which these products are produced is indicated by the fact that today the meat of a steer, dressed, is sold for less than the cost of the steer on the hoof! The proceeds of by-products, made out of what once was waste, have made this possible.

The size of the job has dictated the size of America's packing industry. And America's packing industry has proved itself to be equal to its job.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

A nation-wide organization with more than 20,000 stockholders



FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

Words.	One time.	Four times.	Words.	One time.	Four times.
10.....	.60	\$2.40	26.....	1.62	\$6.48
11.....	.66	2.64	27.....	1.68	6.72
12.....	.72	2.88	28.....	1.74	6.96
13.....	.78	3.12	29.....	1.80	7.20
14.....	.84	3.36	30.....	1.86	7.44
15.....	.90	3.60	31.....	1.92	7.68
16.....	.96	3.84	32.....	1.98	7.92
17.....	1.02	4.08	33.....	2.04	8.16
18.....	1.08	4.32	34.....	2.10	8.40
19.....	1.14	4.56	35.....	2.16	8.64
20.....	1.20	4.80	36.....	2.22	8.88
21.....	1.26	5.04	37.....	2.28	9.12
22.....	1.32	5.28	38.....	2.34	9.36
23.....	1.38	5.52	39.....	2.40	9.60
24.....	1.44	5.76	40.....	2.46	9.84
25.....	1.50	6.00			

POULTRY.

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.

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

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKS, SPRING COCKS, and hens. Mammoth size for sale. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS: JULY DELIVERY. PREPAID. Guaranteed alive. Barred Rocks; Buff Rocks, Reds; 12½c. White Leghorns, 11½c. Youngs Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—GREAT QUALITY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Barron's English laying strain. Write for my circular and reasonable prices. Sharp's Hatcheries, Box 211, Kansas City, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 7 CENTS EACH, over 100, 6 cents. Baby chicks, 20 cents. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens. Mrs. W. A. Andrew, R. 2, No. 59, Olathe, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorns. Blue ribbon winners. Eggs, \$6.50 per 100, \$3.50 for 50, \$2 for 15. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

BUY YOUR S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels now from our extra heavy year around layers mated to Tom Barron 284 egg strain. March hatch \$1.25 and \$1.50. Standard Remedy Co., Paola, Kan.

PIGEONS.

TAME PIGEONS, PAIRED. ALLEN McGrath, Waverly, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. RED EGGS FROM GOOD COLORED, good winter layers, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. M. S. Corr, Cedar Knoll Poultry Farm, Soldier, Kan.

SEVEN GRAND PENS ROSE COMB REDS headed by roosters costing \$15.00 to \$50.00. 15 eggs \$3; 30 eggs \$5; 50 eggs \$8. Special utility eggs \$7.50 per 100. Baby chicks. Catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

LIVESTOCK.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS \$50. COWS and heifers. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

DUROCS ALL AGES, BOTH SEX, SHIPPED on approval. John Lusk, Jr., Liberal, Kan.

YEARLING JERSEY BULL FROM LARGE producing dam. D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kan.

FOR SALE, FOUR RED REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls, 14 months. John Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

WILL BOOK ORDERS FOR O. I. C. PIGS for May and June delivery. Either sex. Write for prices. Dell Steward, Russell, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD WEANED DUROC PIGS either sex \$15 if taken soon. Pedigree furnished with each. William Pizell, Johnson, Kan.

FOR SALE—SIX REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows, four male calves, milk route and milk machinery. John A. Wentzell, Wellington, Kan.

MARRIAGE MULLEYS, BULLS, FOR SALE. Also Poll Durhams, Shorthorns and pedigree Red Polls. Jno. Marriage, R. 1, Mulleyle, Kansas City, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPS, NATURAL HEELERS. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS, EXPERT RATTERS. Also puppies for sale. Price list 50. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SUDAN, CHOICE RECLEANED, 16c L.B. J. L. Cannard, Oswego, Kan.

CANE SEED—ORANGE AND BLACK Amber. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES, \$5.25 CRATE. Sent to you parcel post paid. Albert Brecheisen, Baldwin, Kan.

FETERITA SEED, STRONG GERMINATION, re-cleaned and sacked, \$5.50 per hundred. E. A. Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

SEED CORN—BOON COUNTY WHITE, Reid's Yellow Dent. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—BOTH 1916 AND 1917 seed, all re-cleaned. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

OUR FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS BEAR a reputation. Write us your wants. Watson Bros., Wholesale Seed Merchants, Milan, Mo.

KAFIR SEED—BLACK HULL, MILO Maize, Feterita. Ask for samples and prices. Can furnish car lots. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

COV. PEAS—WHIPPOORWILL, FANCY grade, also Clays, \$3 per bushel, sacked, track St. Joseph. Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

BLACK AMBER AND RED ORANGE CANE seed. High germination test. Well matured, \$3 per bu. in 2 bu. lots. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

OKLA. DWARF BROOM CORN THOROUGHLY matured, hand cleaned. Sent on approval in 50 or 100 lbs.; 8c lb. Dudley Boston, Texhoma, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 99% pure, good germination, \$8.50 per bushel. Order early. Freight is slow. George Bowman, Logan, Kan.

POTATO SLIPS—NANCY HALL AND Yams. Large size. Prompt shipment. Free from disease. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$2 per thousand f. o. b. Longview. Turner & Cochran, Longview, Tex.

WHIPPOORWILL PEAS, \$2.10; MIXED peas, \$1.85; white Black Eye, \$1.75 per bushel of 60 pounds. Dwt. Mexican Java corn, \$4 per bushel. F. O. E. & Co., Ft. Smith, Fort Smith Seed Co., Fort Smith, Ark.

ORANGE CANE SEED, \$2.75; BLACK Amber, \$2.50; African millet cane, \$3.50; feterita, \$2; milo, \$2; chick food, \$3.50 ext. Guaranteed on your money back. We ship from three warehouses, the one nearest you. J. G. Meier, Russell, Kan.

NANCY HALL, TRIUMPH, SOUTHERN Queen, Porto Rico, Yellow Yam, Punch Yam, Yellow Jersey and Cuba Yam potato plants, 100, 45c; 500, \$1.85; 1,000, \$3.50, post paid. Tomato plants same price. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS, RECLEANED Orange, Black Amber, 5½c; red top Sumac cane seed, 7c; white or red kamr, 5½c; feterita, 6c; Dorso, 8 cents per pound. Express paid to any point in Kansas or Oklahoma. Seams less bags 60c, jute bags 35c. The L. C. Adam Mfg. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR SALE, TOM WATSON WATERMELON seed at \$1.50 per pound. Saved from selected 100 lb. melons like those which took grand champion Blue Ribbon at Wichita Exposition and Wheat Show last fall. Please remit postage with order. S. H. Shaver, Wichita, Kan., Route 7, Box 92.

LANDS.

TO TRADE FOR RANCH—GOOD 220 ACRES farm in Elk county, Kan. Box 77, Argonia, Kan.

SOME CHOICE RANCHES AND WELL IMPROVED farms. Write T. W. Paschall, Holly, Colo.

HOMESTEADS 320 A. WILL MAIL YOU county, township, range. Send \$1. Write today. Busch Bros., Higgins, Colo.

FOR SALE SMALL AND LARGE RIVER bottom farms 3 to 6 miles from Emporia, Kan. Also ranches in Chase county, Kan. Write or see me for terms and prices. H. F. Hoel, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FARM BY YOUNG married man, one who knows how to farm. In corn belt preferred. Will feed stock on per cent. Reference given. R. L. Lively, Nemo, Okla.

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

SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address E. T. Carlidge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—22 HORSE ADVANCE ENGINE rebuilt, almost new, less half price. Diebolt, Natoma, Kan.

OIL BURNING BIG BULL TRACTOR. Good condition. Price \$400. Alf. Blackmur, Peabody, Kan.

FOR SALE—HOT AIR HEATING PLANT, 10 room capacity. Like new. P. S. Mitchell, Iola, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 HORSE STEAM TRACTOR \$450. Several gas tractors \$250 up. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

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

FOR SALE.

IF YOU HAVE A GOOD DEERING OR McCormack 12-ft. header you would care to sell, let me hear from you. C. E. Piepmeyer, Akron, Colo.

WELL DRILL FOR SALE. ARMSTRONG, combined cable and jetting rig with 8-16 new Avery tractor. Price \$1500. E. U. Howe, Hanston, Kan.

FOR SALE—BIG THRESHING OUTFIT. Advance engine, Case separator. Run 60 days. Good as new. Price \$2,500. R. G. Rycroft, Greenfield, Okla.

FOR SALE—TWO HEADERS, 32 INCH steel Case separator, 1 set of 8 bottom self lift plows, all good as new. Will sell cheap for cash or bankable note. E. H. Pennington, Montezuma, Kan.

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

SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, (HERE-fords preferred) or horses, slightly used Big Bull tractor, arranged with double manifold, uses either gasoline or kerosene. With tractor, Case two bottom 14 inch plow. J. H. Goetz, Hillsboro, Kan.

35-70 HORSE POWER REEVES STEAM tractor, Canadian type boiler. This machine is in excellent shape having just been thoroughly overhauled and can be seen at Newton, Kansas. An excellent machine for threshing, grading roads and rock crushing. Price \$2,500, f. o. b., Newton, Kansas. Address J. B. Sutherland & Co., 818 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

PATENTS.

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

WANTED, NEW IDEAS—WRITE FOR List of Patent Buyers and Inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Our four books free. Patents advertised free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

STOP HERE—SELL THE EISEN REGULATOR for Ford headlights; going like wildfire everywhere; gives splendid driving light at low speed, keeps bulbs from burning out, operates automatically; wanted for every Ford; big profits quick. Listen, Siler, Okla., sells 12 daily, profit \$20; McFarland, Neb., made \$3420 in 17 weeks; no experience necessary; we show you how; not sold in stores; sales guaranteed; no capital necessary; write today for special offer. Address Eisen Instrument Co., 796 Valentine Bldg., Toledo, O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RUN SEPARATOR THROUGH threshing. Experienced. Address Mr. Lester Herren, 1606 N. Adam St., Peoria, Ill.

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

LET US DEVELOP YOUR FILMS! OUR price only 25c for developing a 6 exposure roll film and making six prints up to postal size. Postals, 40c. Mailed back, prepaid. Cash must accompany order. Do not send postage stamps. Moon's Art Studio, Box T, Preston, Minn.

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

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

The Missouri State Fair

The Missouri State Fair will be held at Sedalia, August 10-17, 1918, and it will be one of the big events this year in that state. During the period of the war all agricultural fairs must be regarded as important activities for several reasons. A good fair encourages a larger production, improves the quality of all farm products, and leads to better methods of production. This year the Missouri State Fair will have on display the best exhibits of livestock, grains, fruits, vegetables ever shown in the state. There will also be an excellent exhibit of the newest improvements in agricultural machinery that will be of interest to thousands of farmers. The dates for this fair were origi-

nally set for September, but now have been changed to August. This will make the Missouri State Fair the first one to open in its circuit. The Missouri Ruralist, one of the well-known Capper farm papers will have headquarters for visitors at this fair where farmers will find plain home comforts and a hearty welcome.

Tuberculin Testing of Herds

More attention should be given to the tuberculin testing of herds. Many dairymen often are induced to purchase dairy cattle without knowing whether the herds from which the cattle come have been tuberculin tested. State officers in Kansas are co-operating fully with Federal authorities in doing everything possible to prevent diseased cattle from being brought into the state. Dr. J. T. Eagle who has offices at the Live Stock Exchange in Kansas City is urging all those interested in improving the purebred dairy and beef breeds and maintaining herds of such cattle free from tuberculosis to co-operate with breeders of healthy purebred cattle by assisting them to eradicate tuberculosis from their herds and maintain them free from disease.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has published printed forms of the agreement for the tuberculin testing of herds of purebred cattle which will be sent free on request.

The Mark for Herefords

A mark for Hereford sale averages, which probably will stand for some time, was set in the sale of E. H. Taylor Jr., of Kentucky, June 7. The mark was \$186,850 for 62 head; an average of approximately \$3,014 a head. The seven young bulls averaged almost \$2,379, and the 55 females \$3,094.50. The top price for females was \$13,850, paid for the imported cow, Clive Iris 3d, with a bull calf at side. This cow was champion at the Royal Livestock show in England and has won many championships in this country. Her calf was sired by Mr. Taylor's greatest bull, Woodford, and she was in calf again to the same sire. The top price for bulls was \$6,000, paid for Howard Dare, one of the bulls Mr. Taylor got from W. A. Dallmeyer of Missouri when he and Mr. Hazlett of Kansas bought the Dallmeyer herd last winter. Howard Dare had been used in Mr. Taylor's herd and also in the herd of E. H. Swinney of Missouri.

Be Careful Whom You Pay

Do not pay your subscription for the Farmers Mail and Breeze or Capper's Weekly to anyone whose name does not appear in the following list:

Allen, J. E. Butler;	Lincoln, E. Butler;
Anderson, J. F. Baker;	Logan, _____;
Anderson, W. F. Sanders;	Lyon, W. F. Rockwood;
Aichison, _____;	McPherson, D. R. Hawley;
Barber, A. Ellingsworth;	Marion, J. W. Coverdill;
Barber, E. Batt;	Marshall, M. J. Glickerson;
Barber, W. A. Freeman;	Meade, _____;
Barton, R. E. Jones;	Mitchell, George Bolts;
Bourbon, W. F. Witten-	Montgomery, G. L. Mur-
broker, _____;	phy, _____;
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Chautauque, G. L. Murphy;	Neosho, A. K. Sell;
Cherokee, G. L. Murphy;	Ness, J. F. Dicus;
Cheyenne, _____;	Norton, _____;
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Clay, _____;	Ny Osage, M. D. Duffey;
Cloud, L. N. St Cyr;	Osborne, _____;
Coffey, J. F. Baker;	Ottawa, J. E. Glash;
Coffey, W. F. Sanders;	Pawnee, C. L. Orr;
Comanche, J. F. Dicus;	Phillips, _____;
Cowley, Thomas Tunstall;	Pottawatomie, _____;
Crawford, A. A. Cooper;	Pratt, A. Ellingsworth;
Dacatur, _____;	Pratt, E. Batt;
Dickinson, J. E. Glash;	Pratt, W. A. Freeman;
Doniphan, W. W. Thomp-	Rawlins, _____;
son, _____;	Reno, J. K. Hebron;
Douglas, W. G. Fish;	Republic, E. V. Nelson;
Edwards, Charles L. Orr;	Rice, J. K. Harron;
Eik, E. E. Barrett;	Riley, B. F. Sweet;
Ellis, _____;	Rooks, _____;
Ellsworth, C. H. Bailey;	Rush, R. E. Jones;
Finney, _____;	Russell, _____;
Ford, Charles L. Orr;	Salline, C. H. Bailey;
Franklin, W. G. Fish;	Scott, _____;
Gentry, B. F. Sweet;	Sedgewick, A. Ellingsworth;
Gove, _____;	Sedgewick, E. Batt;
Graham, _____;	Sedgewick, W. A. Freeman;
Grant, _____;	Seward, _____;
Gray, _____;	Shawnee, H. O. Golding;
Greeley, _____;	Sheridan, _____;
Greenwood, H. E. Barrett;	Sherman, _____;
Hamilton, _____;	Smith, _____;
Harper, A. Ellingsworth;	Stafford, _____;
Harper, E. Batt;	Stanton, _____;
Harper, W. A. Freeman;	Stevens, _____;
Harvey, D. R. Hawley;	Sumner, A. Ellingsworth;
Haskell, _____;	Sumner, E. Batt;
Hodgeman, J. F. Dicus;	Sumner, W. A. Freeman;
Jackson, E. V. Goodwin;	Thomas, _____;
Jefferson, E. V. Goodwin;	Trego, _____;
Jewell, George Bolts;	Wabunsee, G. B. Amos;
Johnson, E. W. Petty;	Wallace, _____;
Kearny, _____;	Washington, E. V. Nelson;
Kingman, A. Ellingsworth;	Wichita, _____;
Kingman, E. Batt;	Wilson, A. K. Sell;
Kingman, W. A. Freeman;	Woodson, J. F. Baker;
Kiowa, Charles L. Orr;	Woodson, W. F. Sanders;
Labette, G. L. Murphy;	Wyandotte, E. W. Petty;
Lane, _____;	
Leavenworth, E. W. Petty;	

Measure your wheat savings by the Golden Rule.

U-boats and wastefulness are twin enemies.

As usual Kansas in the lead—Producing more wheat per acre in many cases than it takes to buy the land on which it was produced. 160 acres 2 miles town; ½ native prairie hay, bal. good farm land in cult. Good 7 room house, good barn 24x36, well built. \$8,000. Fine improved section 2 mi. out \$55 per acre. **W. H. LATHROM, WAVERLY, KANSAS.**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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

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

A. A. Hendrickson, Columbus, Kan.
C. E. Walters, Skedee, Okla.
A. W. Cies, Chillicothe, Mo.
W. B. Carpenter, Kansas City, Mo.
Livestock and real estate auctioneers;
also instructors in
MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
Largest in world—818 Walnut St., K. C., Mo.

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, Charlton, Ia. Above Kas. City.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Percherons and Herefords

Two stallions, one coming 3, one coming 2; also one yearling of my own breeding; are good ones. Can show sire and dam.
Also have a number of good bulls from 10 to 12 mo. old; can spare a few heifers bred to my herd bull, Domineer, a son of Domio.

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. BOAR PIGS FOR SALE, H. M. Schoepflin, Quenemo, Kan.

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

CHESTER WHITES for sale. All ages. Would exchange boar pig. **C. C. COGSWELL, KINGMAN, KAN.**

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.**

Big Smooth O. I. C. Boar Pigs
Ready to ship. **H. W. Haynes, Grantville, Kansas**

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

Kansas Herd Chester Whites
12 September boars and 25 gilts same age. Very choice and as good as you ever saw. Most of them by Don Wildwood and gilts bred to the champion Don Keokuk. Don't delay if you want them. **ARTHUR MOSSE, R. D. 5, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.**

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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

MOSER'S BIG TYPE DUROCS
A few extra good fall boars for sale.
Bred gilt sale in July.
F. J. MOSER, COFF, KANSAS

LONGVIEW STOCK FARM

Special offer on Duroc Jersey pigs, either sex and vaccinated. Papers with each pig. Popular blood lines.
S. H. LENHART & SONS, HOPE, KANSAS. R. D. 2

Excellent Tried Sows and Choice Gilts
Bred for fall farrow. These are either bred to or sired by King's Colonel I Am or Crimison Gano. These tried sows are real brood sows. All priced to sell.
G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

Duroc-Jersey Hogs

FROM WORKMAN
Weaned pigs, no akin
—bred gilts or sows
with litters.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Albin's Big Type Durocs

Herd headers, Golden Model and Defender breeding. Boars and gilts of March farrow, best of breeding \$25 each. Two outstanding yearling boars at \$100 each.
WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS

Durocs of Size and Quality

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Special prices on boars and bred gilts, from Crimison Wonder, Golden Model, Illustration and Defender breeding.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Trumbo's Durocs

Herd Boars, Constructor and Constructor Jr. 234259, first prize boar at Kansas State Fair 1917. Immuned boars ready for service \$35 to \$60 each. Write today.
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, 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.

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. 5 complete dispersion of Red Polled herd.
W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri; 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
T. W. Morse, special assignments, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Percheron Horses.

July 25—L. Lauterbach & Son, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 14—L. H. Ernst and L. Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.

Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.

Red Polled Cattle.

Sept. 5—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 23—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.

Oct. 24—Miller & Son, Chester, Neb.

Oct. 29—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 29—Hill & King, Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 30—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Oct. 30—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Oct. 31—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Oct. 31—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.

Nov. 12—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.

Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Jan. 30—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

July 26—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.

Aug. 6—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Aug. 6—Ahrens Bros., Columbus, Neb.

Aug. 7—Ed M. Kern, Stanton, Neb.

Sept. 4—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Oct. 17—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb.

Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 19—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 23—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Nov. 8—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.

Nov. 15—R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.

Jan. 20—Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night sale.)

Feb. 6—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.

Feb. 7—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

Feb. 11—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.

Feb. 18—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Nov. 7—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Feb. 1—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

G. M. Shepherd, of Lyons, Kan., is offering some choice Duroc Jersey sows and gilts bred for fall farrow. They are either sired by or bred to King's Colonel I Am or Crimison Gano. King's Colonel I Am is probably the largest and heaviest boned boar sired by King's Colonel. The dams of the gilts offered by Mr. Shepherd are of Illustration 2nd and Golden Model breeding. All stock immune and priced to sell. Write at once for prices and particulars and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Smiley's Chester Whites.

E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan., has the kind of Chester White hogs that win. He has at present 40 spring pigs that he will sell. They are worth more than the prices asked. They are out of such sows as Queen Quality and Mildred, both litter mates to the great sow Tip Top, grand champion sow at Hutchinson, Topeka, Oklahoma City and Muskogee, last year. Most of these pigs are by his great boar, White Lily Chief, sire of the boar that was grand champion at Hutchinson and Topeka, 1917. He also sired the Jr. Champion boar at Hutchinson the same year. If you want a real Chester White boar, here is your chance. They will not last long. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Mott Bros., Herlington, Kan., are well known breeders of registered Holsteins and Duroc Jerseys. In their advertisement in the Holstein section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze they offer 20 registered two year old heifers, bred to freshen this fall and winter. They are the Maplewood Farm kind and are sold simply because they are short on pasture. They will have a few choice March boars for sale and the gilts are reserved for their bred sow sale Feb. 21. Look up their advertisement in the Holstein section and write them about these registered heifers at once.—Advertisement.

D. O. Bancroft, of Osborne, Kan., is changing his advertising copy in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Bancroft is a regular advertiser in this paper and has been for the last dozen years. In a recent letter Mr. Bancroft says he sold 36 gilts and 4 boars in May. He has a nice lot of March boars for sale at this time. These pigs have just been immuned. He is also offering September, 1917, gilts, bred to farrow in September, 1918. Note his advertisement in this issue and if in the market for either bred gilts or March boars write Mr. Bancroft at once.—Advertisement.

The Lenhart Durocs.

S. H. Lenhart & Sons, Hope, Kan., Dickinson county, are advertisers in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and expect to be regular advertisers as they breed Holstein cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs on their farm near Hope. Old timers will remember S. H. Lenhart, who bred Poland Chinas and good ones too, on a farm near where he is now located. For a number of years he was out of the breeding business and engaged in other business but several years ago he commenced building, with the assistance of his sons, Cyrus and Samuel, twin brothers, who take a great interest in both Holsteins and

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Fall gilts, and spring pigs; prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

CHOICE IMMUNED DUROC BOARS

Sired by Taylor's Model Chief 126455, winner at American Royal and Missouri State fairs. Also gilts bred to Great Wonder and Pathfinder boars. **W. R. Houston, Americus, Kan.**

Duroc-Jersey Gilts

September gilts, sired by Bert's Critic and out of mature sows. Bred or open. Bred to Orion Model. Good growthy gilts, priced reasonably. **O. H. Doerschlag, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.**

Choice Duroc Gilts

Sired by Graduate Col. Jr., bred to a coking good son of King the Col., the greatest Duroc boar that ever lived. Priced right to move them at once. All immune.

MIKE SEIWALD,

Eudora, Douglas County, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEY HERD BOARS

For sale, the mature boar ORION COL. Can't use him longer in herd. Also 8 selected fall boars, sired by him, and 50 spring pigs, boars and gilts. Reasonable prices. Inspection invited.

R. C. BEACHLER, MAHASKA, KANSAS

Blue Ribbon Durocs

No boar sale this fall but 25 reserved spring boars that are choice at \$25 each while they last.

Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

(Wabaunsee County)

Otey's Durocs

Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2d, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd. Fifteen gilts bred for summer and fall litters for sale. Write or come and see them.

W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

Gwinnell Durocs

Herd boars—Grand Wonder 6th, Gano's Masterpiece II, Orion Illustration II.

400 SPRING PIGS—400

For Sale—Sows bred for August and September farrow. Boar sale in October. Bred sow sale in February.

F. E. GWIN & SONS, Morrowville, 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 herd or write me.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

BOARS

Three nice, cherry red, Duroc Jersey boars of March farrow, weaned and ready to ship. They are sired by a Golden Model boar and out of a Col. sow; second dam by Tat A Walla. Grand champion breeding all the way through. First check for \$25 gets choice.

O. L. HITE, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

Bargains in Baby Pigs

Splendid, big boned, big type Duroc Jersey pigs, of thousand pound ancestry, weaned and ready for immediate delivery. Twenty dollars apiece, papers furnished with every pig. Order at once and get the early ones.

A. L. ESHELMAN, Abilene, Kansas

Grand View Farm

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**

Wooddell's Durocs

Eight cherry red fall boars for sale. I want to move these out at once, therefore you may expect an attractive price. Yours for better Durocs.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

For Sale Four pure bred Spotted Poland China Boars. Nine months old. **SIMEON LINNELL, ALMENA, KANSAS**

Large Type Polands

Baby pigs, sows, bred or open. Priced for quick sale. Fashionable blood lines. **Howard R. Ames, Byars, Okla.**

Spotted Poland Boars

Have a few extra quality boars for sale. Budweiser stock. Fine condition. Write **A. J. Blake, Oak Hill, Kan.**

WEANED PIGS

Thrifty, growthy and descended from A Wonder; Big Hadley and Perfect Tecumseh, \$15 each.
E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS.

Old Original Spotted Polands

40 February and March boars and five September and October boars. All immunized and eligible to record in both associations. **ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Three sows bred to farrow in September. Fall gilts bred to farrow in September. Bargains at \$65. Also fall and spring boars.

CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Ten husky September boars. Also 75 choice March Pigs. Pairs and trios, not akia. All are pedigreed and priced to sell.

P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

Perfection Spotted Polands

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.

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77326, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. **Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas**

Blough's Big Polands

10 great boars (September). Weight about 240 lbs. each, by Our Big Knox and out of famous Blough sows. Prices will suit.

Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.

WISWELL'S POLANDS

15 fall gilts by the noted Chief Model. Will sell them open or bred to a good yearling boar, by the Grand Champion Caldwell's Big Bob, or Long Timm by Frazier's Timm. 75 spring pigs by Chief Model and Long Timm. The best we ever raised. Don't believe you can find better ones. Our prices are reasonable and we guarantee our breeding and prices. Just South of Olathe.

A. L. WISWELL, OCHEL TREE, KAN.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

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

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

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.

BAZANT'S FAMOUS SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The big bone, Big litter mortgage lifters of your fathers. The proven profitable hog for the farmer.

Special 30 days private sale

250 March pigs for sale just weaned, vaccinated and ready to ship. Pairs and trios not related.

Pigs shipped on approval to responsible parties.

40 two and three-year-old sows in my herd weighing from 600 to 700 will challenge any like number in any herd for size and quality.

R. J. BAZANT, NARKA, KAN. Sunnyside Farm Republic County

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

Hampshires on Approval

Choice 200 pound Sept. boars and gilts. Breeding the gilts now. Send the money after you get your hogs. Farmers prices.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE PIGS
200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 2, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

PRIME HEREFORDS
Headed by the 2,500 pound Anxiety-March-On bull. Enoch 3rd. Herd bull for sale, account of heifers nearing breeding age; also young bulls and females.
F. S. JACKSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Blue Ribbon Herefords

10 bulls, 10 months old at \$150 each, for quick sales. Popular breeding and choice individuals.

Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.
(Wabaunsee County)

For Sale

18 head richly bred 3 and 4 year old Hereford cows; calving now. A few very desirable young bulls. Must sell; have no pasture.

Fred O. Peterson
R. F. D. No. 5, Lawrence, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN BULLS Very close prices on serviceable Shorthorn bulls for a limited time.
FRANK H. YEAGER, BAZAAR, KANSAS

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

Elmwood Shorthorns

2 bulls for sale, one a 2 year old and a good sire, and one 10 mo. old. Come or write. R. E. Heiley, Wilsey, Kansas

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and roans 8 to 24 months old, out of cows strong in the blood of Victor Orange and Star Goods. No females at present to spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

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

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

12 bulls from 11 to 22 months old. Got by True Cumberland, a splendid Grandson of Cumberland's Last. Priced right for quick sales.
ASHCRAFT BROS., ATCHISON, KAN. Rural Route 2 Phone 1916-F4

Shorthorn Bulls

20 choice young bulls
10 to 20 months old.

Sired by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th.
All in good condition and priced to sell.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS,
BLOOMINGTON, Osborne County, KANSAS

Duroc Jerseys. At present they have no Holsteins for sale but offer Duroc Jersey pigs, either sex that they will vaccinate with the double treatment this week and ship as soon as they are safe. Pedigrees will be furnished with each pig. Farmers' prices will take them if you act at once.—Advertisement.

Eight Duroc Jersey Boars.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., offers eight splendid Duroc Jersey Boars for immediate sale, at attractive prices. These eight boars are the actual tops of the lot he has been offering for sale and have been priced higher than the others and as a result they are still on Mr. Anderson's farm where they are growing and thriving. But he wants to sell them and says he is ready to make prices that will move them. He has recently purchased a new boar, a fall yearling of the great Sensation breeding. This is popular breeding and we will have more to say about this young fellow later on. He is also advertising fall gilts bred to Royal Grand Wonder, the great sire that was the main factor in making his bred sow sale last February a big success.—Advertisement.

Blue Ribbon Duroc Boars.

It is real economy to buy your boar early. In June and July he can often be purchased for about half what he can be secured for in October and November. Besides the express is not as much and another important reason is that he will usually receive better care in your hands than he will running with a large number in a big herd. Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan., Wabaunsee county, offer 25 boars, the top of their crop of Blue Ribbon Duroc Jersey boars at \$25 as long as they last, which is very much cheaper than you can secure a good boar in October. Such boars as they offer will be selling for from \$40 to \$60 at least in October. Papers will be furnished promptly with each pig and he will be shipped in a light crate and you will be pleased with him. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Blue Ribbon Herefords.

Blue Ribbon Herefords took a step forward when Lee Bros. & Cook of Harveyville, Kan., purchased 600 acres near that place for their Blue Ribbon herd of Herefords. This farm is well adapted for their business and in the future will be the home of their great herd of Herefords. It is their intention to keep about 100 breeding cows and their herd bull, Don Perfection, is one of the best bred bulls of the breed. This is conceded by Hereford breeders familiar with up to date pedigrees. In addition to this he is a splendid individual. He weighs in breeding form 2200 pounds and is four years old. He is bred exactly as the famous Wadford owned by Col. Taylor, of Kentucky. In this issue they offer 10 young bulls that are 10 months old, at \$150 each, for quick sales. Write for further information.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Scudder Bros. of Doniphan, Neb., are among the largest Hampshire hog breeders of the country. They have about 200 spring pigs sired by their herd boars Lookout Boy, a son of Lookout Lad, grand champion at International 1916, American winner of first at Nebraska State Fair and first and grand champion of Kansas and Oklahoma 1917. Others by Scudder's Prince and Tiptons Lad, by General Tipton. This firm won more state fair ribbons last year than any firm in the west. See their exhibits at leading state fairs this season. Announcement of what they have for sale will appear later in this paper.—Advertisement.

Garrett Bros. for Durocs.

It has now been seven or eight years since R. T. and W. J. Garrett, the Duroc Jersey specialists, began advertising in this paper. They have never missed an issue since they began advertising. They have not held a public sale during that time and have found easy and ready sale for all the pigs they could raise that were good enough to send out for breeding purposes. They always have something for sale. Just now they offer some choice gilts of last fall farrow and bred for August and September farrow. They also have 110 spring pigs that are ready to ship. These pigs were nearly all sired by Gano's Golden Model, a son of the state fair winner, Reed's Golden Model. One litter is by True Pathfinder, a son of Pathfinder. The Garretts sell just the tops for breeding purposes. If in the market for good Durocs, at live and let live prices, write the Garretts and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

TESTIMONIALS.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen:—You will please cancel my ad for the place as it is sold and I got 400 inquiries from your paper. It sure gets results. — Wm. Littlefield, Real Estate Dealer, March 18, 1918, Belvue, Kan.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen:—Please discontinue our advertising for this season. We only have 2 fine Shorthorns and 2 Polled Durhams of any size left for sale. Practically out. Send balance of bill.—Respectfully, J. C. Banbury & Sons, Breeders of Polled Durham and Shorthorn Cattle, Pratt, Kan., May 21, 1918.

For Sale

30 head yearling Shropshire ewes. Price \$18. Also 2 year old Percheron mare and yearling stud from imported stock. Priced to sell.
Ernest Shoobotham, Fairbury, Neb.



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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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.

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas.
1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins 3 bred heifers and a registered bull \$325

On account of several of our men going to the harvest fields we will make very special prices on 30 heavy milking cows. These cows are good individuals and giving a nice flow of milk. Our prices for next 20 days will be considerably less than such cows are worth. Come at once if you want these bargains.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas

Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

Maplewood Farm Holstein Special

We have decided to sell 20 of our purebred registered heifers. Two years old or coming two. The kind that you always find at Maplewood Farm. They are bred to freshen in the fall and winter. We are short of pasture and will sell them at reasonable prices. Come to see them at once.

MOTT BROS., HERINGTON, KANSAS

The Best Bargain You Will Ever Get

8 registered Holstein cows all young, some have official records, and 2 heifers, priced to sell quickly.
C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

For Sale or Trade

One registered Holstein bull, 4 years old.
P. YOUNGERS, WILLOWDALE, KANSAS

A PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL

Will Make You Money
Let us show you—booklets free.
THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA, Box 292, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Red Polled Bull Hoxey 23437. Priced for quick sale.
O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock.

C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

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

RED POLLED BULLS

Two grandsons of Banker, year old, ready for service. Priced for quick sale. A. E. WHITZEL, Sterling, Kan.

Morrison's RED POLLS

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY BULL high grade, ready for service and priced to sell.
O. L. HITE, ROUTE 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls.

PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

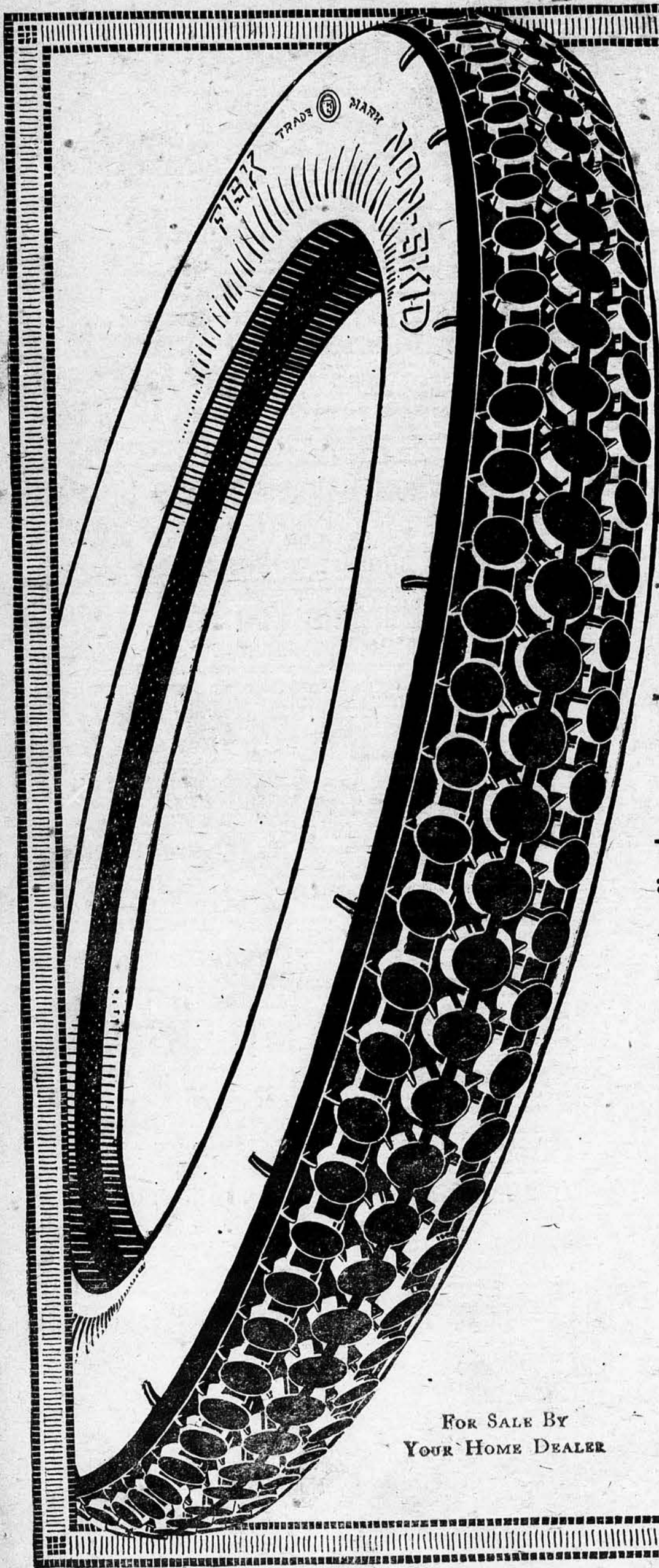
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