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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



A TALK ABOUT CROPS

KANSAS OUGHT to plant 10 million acres of wheat this fall, and if this is done the farmers will have to do some lively hustling for seed. This is the time to talk about it. Indeed we began to talk some time ago. Doubtless you read what Dean Jardine said in this paper June 30, and doubtless some farmers who had arranged for seed were irritated when told about it. Even in war times such as these you can always depend on someone taking the wrong attitude. And still the only way to create thought and get action is to talk and write and preach and declaim from the house tops. There may be times when you suspect that the talker or the writer doesn't really think, but this only makes up the average. For instance, take for a moment the matter of corn: We reproduced on a small scale, last week, a poster sent out from Washington advising the farmers of America to cultivate their corn. We didn't believe such advice necessary. We printed the poster merely because we wished you to know just what the United States Department of Agriculture does with its money, and what queer ideas some of the bureau heads have about farming.

By CHARLES DILLON

eaten six days in the week and still the person eating it be healthy. This is the time of all others to begin using our own food products.

We must send wheat to France and England."

...we began to talk some time ago. Doubtless you read what Dean Jardine said in this paper June 30, and doubtless some farmers who had arranged for seed were irritated when told about it. Even in war times such as these you can always depend on someone taking the wrong attitude. And still the only way to create thought and get action is to talk and write and preach and declaim from the house tops. There may be times when you suspect that the talker or the writer doesn't really think, but this only makes up the average. For instance, take for a moment the matter of corn: We reproduced on a small scale, last week, a poster sent out from Washington advising the farmers of America to cultivate their corn. We didn't believe such advice necessary. We printed the poster merely because we wished you to know just what the United States Department of Agriculture does with its money, and what queer ideas some of the bureau heads have about farming.

No matter what you may chance to think about the war you can't surpass that for commonsense. President Waters shows just how close he is to the ground, too, when he follows this advice with an intelligent consideration of the seed from which all this wheat must come. "If we are to have a big wheat crop next year," he says, "thousands of farmers who will not get their seed back this season, will need assistance. This is as necessary as the Red Cross fund or the liberty loan. The people of the state should raise a fund which will supply this seed wheat. The money should be given to the Kansas Bankers' association or to the state council of defense for distribution. The donors will run no more chance of losing than by investing in the liberty loan."

The Farmers Mail and Breeze does not criticise the Department of Agriculture. It simply shows its activities as news. We don't even intend to advise farmers to sow wheat. But we do intend to talk about 10 million acres of it for Kansas until we have every farmer in the state looking for more land to sow, and pleading for seed. Someone said, not long ago, that the farmers would plant just what they thought necessary; but farmers are no wiser than merchants or tailors or milliners, and all of these—every kind of business men, indeed—buy stocks for the future on what they read in trade papers. And to the same extent farmers are guided in their crop operations by what they read in their farm journals. They know that the men on the staff, traveling everywhere in the state and keeping informed as to world needs and world conditions generally, are in position to write understandingly of the influences affecting farm products.

Of course you have to run the chance of unfavorable conditions—bugs and storms and drouths, but don't fall into the belief that you are the only man on earth who has to take a risk. Nature takes some pretty rough cracks at the farmers, but they have no monopoly on trouble and grief. The wisdom of Providence falls under suspicion when we think of chinch bugs and Hessian flies and corn ear worms and all the other pests that get between farmers and the light of success, but other men, in other human activities, have their woes no less emphatic and not a whit less discouraging. What you ought to remember is the fact that you and yours and your earthly possessions, be they never so humble, are safe and healthy, and far from the path of world destruction that has wrecked so many millions of homes. O, we Kansans have a lot to be thankful for, and by the same token we ought to be the last people on earth to hold back in our efforts to help others less fortunate.

Therefore, we feel safe in saying that Kansas should have 10 million acres of wheat under the snow next winter. Naturally, there is a reason. We are going to need every bushel of it. There will be no over-production. Don't worry about that. Don't worry about the price you're to get. If you do—why, you might as well quit farming. No one knows right now what wheat will be worth in 1918. If we had information of this kind we should need barrels every summer to pack away our wealth. We have to take our chances—all of us. The Postoffice Department may require publishers to deliver their papers by way of Greenland's icy mountains with a stop-over on India's coral strand, next year. We never know. Neither do you. You have to take your chances.

Let's think and talk and write, and then plant 10 million acres of wheat this fall. You won't have to go the route alone. The whole state will help. Detailed information concerning seed wheat and acreage conditions are being gathered by state officials and members of the state defense council. This information points to the fact that the state will be called upon to subscribe heavily. It is probable the fund will be raised thru subscriptions by bankers and business men. The seed will be provided on a loan basis, expense for seed to be paid from the crop yield in 1918. A similar method was pursued in 1913 when the state provided a comparatively small seed fund. Nothing undertaken in Kansas in a crop relief movement has equaled the seed wheat problem now before the council of defense. Not only is there an enormous shortage of seed wheat, but prices are sky high. Estimates received by Governor Capper indicate that the state defense council may be called upon to provide 2 million bushels of wheat. It is probable the seed will cost not less than \$2.50 a bushel. Plans for the seed wheat fund were under consideration when the council met in Topeka, last Tuesday. At that time it was decided that if the seed fund could be raised thru public subscription, that method would be pursued. Several weeks ago Governor Capper declared that a special session of the legislature would be called next fall only in event of a crop failure in the state. With a good yield from the enormous corn acreage, the state will meet demands for seed without a state appropriation, it is believed.

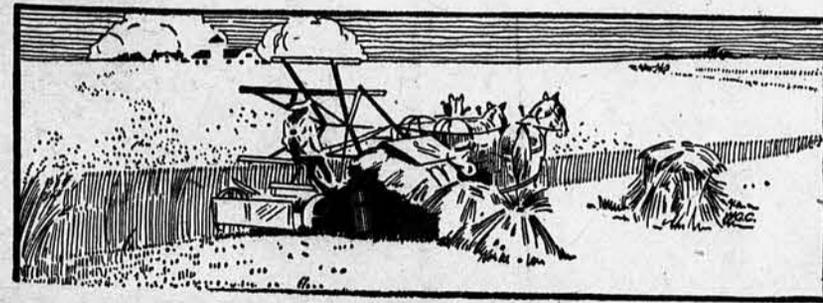
But these things we do know: "We know," says Henry Jackson Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, "that our allies in Europe will need 500 million bushels of wheat. We know that of this amount India and Australia can spare 150 million; Argentine can supply 50 million if she will; Canada can spare 100 million. The remaining 200 million must be made up by the United States. Experts have told us that at present there is in sight only 45 million bushels of wheat which we can spare for export trade this year. Thus we must save enough out of what we ordinarily use for our own tables to make up the deficiency.

The corn acreage is in excess of 9 million acres—the largest in the history of Kansas. A fair corn yield would be expected to give impetus to the seed wheat campaign and insure the needed funds.

"Every pound of bread we supply to our allies may mean one less of our own soldiers buried in France. By keeping English and French soldiers in food we are increasing their efficiency to a great extent. They will be more able to stand the brunt of battle on full stomachs than on empty, and many of them are going hungry today, because of the shortage of foodstuffs in those countries. We must rise to the occasion. Economy in the home is necessary. The good housewife and mother must educate her husband and children to be satisfied with less wheat bread and fewer imported articles of food. She must feed them only home-grown food. Corn bread is wholesome. Oatmeal is healthy. Barley bread can be

"There is no doubt that the state faces a really serious situation in the demand for seed wheat," said Governor Capper. "It

is a most difficult problem and one that must be worked out by the state council of defense. I believe the farmers in Western Kansas must be provided with 2 million bushels of seed wheat in addition to the supply available to men able to provide their own seed. A fund of probably 5 million dollars may be necessary. The state must utilize every available acre and the needed money must be provided to do it wherever such help is needed."

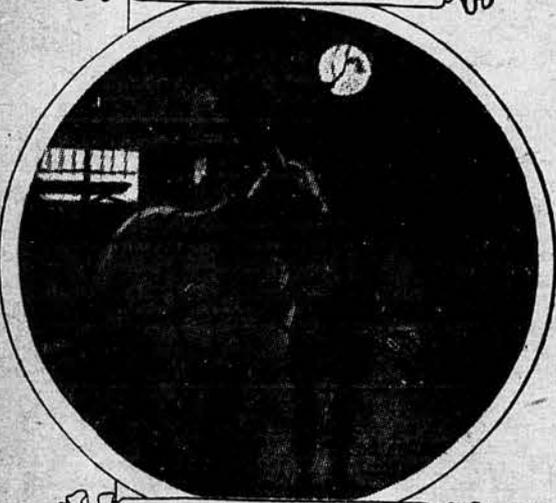




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Farming in War Times



A PROSPEROUS future is in store for breeders of good horses in Kansas. It is certain that the supply of draft animals will not equal the demand for several years. There is a great need for the careful saving and management of breeding mares. The two outstanding requirements in profitable farm mares are that they be breeders and workers. If a good registered stallion is available, purebred mares of the same breed probably will give better returns than grades. It costs but little more to raise a purebred colt than it does to raise a grade, and the returns are much greater. The capital that can be invested in the mares would be an important factor in determining whether purebreds should be used. Any mare that is not at least a high-grade should not be considered. The particular breed that the purebreds or grades should conform to would depend largely on local markets. Some communities are noted for and attract buyers of high-class drafters; others have local dealers who handle many choice harness horses, and still others have a steady outlet for saddle horses; consequently in a locality favored with any such markets it generally is advisable to breed the prevailing type, since by so doing sales are more easily made and the services of high-class stallions are practically assured.

However, some persons have a decided preference for a particular breed or type, and where this is so a greater success often will be made in raising the kind naturally preferred, altho it must be remembered that it is difficult to show a profit when raising something for which there may be little or no demand. It generally is accepted that light horses are best suited to rolling and semimountainous land, while drafters are more adaptable to a level country, such as we have here in Kansas.

The uniformity in the mares kept on a particular farm generally is not given much consideration. There is satisfaction and convenience in having mares similar in type and action so that one can readily fill the place of another at any kind of farm work. Such mares are especially desirable when it is necessary to work three or four abreast. In case four are needed to a wagon, it is a good advertisement to the owner's judgment and ability as a horseman to have them all uniform, in good condition, and hooked up to a nicety. If the mares resemble one another and are bred to the same stallion it often will be possible to sell the young horses as pairs, in which form they nearly always sell at a premium. The market for horses bred in this manner will not be overcrowded very soon, as readily will be attested by anyone who has been confronted with the difficult task of purchasing from farmers mated pairs of a certain type.

Vegetables for Winter Use

There are vegetables which, tho grown in the summer, usually are planted in Kansas for use the following winter. An adequate supply of these produced in the home garden will do much to make the family's winter fare more attractive and more economical. Among garden products of this type may be named cabbage, carrots, parsnips, turnips and rutabagas. There is a special need for all of the late planting possible this year.

Keep the Calves Growing

There is little profit in keeping or feeding animals that have been stunted in the growing period. Dairy calves should be kept in a thrifty condition from birth, for an early check in growth is rarely overcome later. Probably the most prevalent cause of stunting is common scours. This disease can be successfully combated if reasonable precautions are taken. It is brought on by the use of dirty pails, overfeeding, feeding milk that is partly spoiled or sour, or feeding milk at different temperatures. Milk should be fed sweet at about blood temperature. The feed pails should be washed clean and scalded with hot water or steam to kill bacteria. Feed 10 pounds of milk for the first 100 pounds of body weight, 5 pounds for the second 100 pounds, and 2½ pounds for the third 100 pounds.

A Boost for Co-operation

A great interest in co-operation probably will be produced by the abnormal farm conditions this year in Kansas. The rule in this country has been that it takes unusual results to drive men together in the right kind of co-operative effort. There is no question but what a big development in co-operation will result in a great increase in the financial and social returns that can be obtained from agriculture. In speaking of the need for more co-operation at just this time the editor of *The Farmer* in a recent issue said:

Strange to say, people usually are forced into co-operation as a remedy for individual problems. It seems so much easier to work as an individual on the farm, rather than to work with other individuals in a group, so long as we do not have to do so. In all the history of co-operative growth, people have taken up co-operation in connection with the business end of farming only when conditions have been intolerable. This has been true especially in rural America. The American farmer is distinctly an individualist and does not appreciate

how easily and effectively co-operation can be made to serve him, especially in dealing with many business problems about which farmers complain most bitterly.

In this year of trying situations we believe that co-operation should grow and develop more rapidly than at any other time in recent years. At any rate, farmers should give more thought to co-operation at this time than they ever have before, and we shall be surprised if out of that thought the cause of co-operation will not receive new inspiration and stimulating growth.

Farmers are too prone to think of co-operation in large things, rather than in the many simple ventures that they might try out in the community. Yet it is the simple co-operative ventures that have the best chances for success. The best place to start co-operation is right in your own neighborhood, beginning with the most simple venture you can think of. For instance, this season there is likely to be a scarcity of certain kinds of farm machinery. In purchasing a tractor, a silo-filling outfit, a thresher and other types of machinery that can be used on more than one farm, why not purchase this machinery co-operatively? Then, again, there is the very useful organization known as the livestock shipping association. Why not have one in your community? You may need a creamery, a cheese factory, a warehouse, a telephone line, or many of the other community needs that have been secured in other localities thru a co-operative society. This surely is a time when people should and even must work together in securing these things.

The organization of the American people in dealing with the war situation seems likely to have some very beneficial results. One of these results is the creation of a spirit to prevent waste and to deal more efficiently with our daily tasks. As a result of this war situation, city people are likely to arrive at a better understanding of the problems of the country. In the same manner, country people will understand that the city resident is not to be considered in the light of an enemy. Out of it all, a better understanding of our mutual problems will be arrived at. A stimulus to the growth of co-operation in the country is only one of the good results that may come thru looking at our problems from the same viewpoint.

Common Sense With Road Culverts

Much money and effort are wasted in Kansas by the careless placing of road culverts. Excellent materials frequently are thrown away by such careless or ignorant work as to result in their giving but a very small percentage of the service of which they are capable. A road commissioner, whose work is frequently of this character, is about as useful to the public as the hostler who smokes his pipe in the stable while bedding down the stock.

Many of us are familiar with locations where little wooden bridges or box culverts have been installed every year or two as long as we can remember, the work having been so cheaply and hurriedly performed as to make the culvert a victim of the first severe freshet, or, if it escapes this fate, so worn and broken by heavy loads as to soon require replacement. Wooden drainage structures are very temporary at best, in most parts of the country being rotted to a dangerous extent in from five to eight years.

Concrete culverts are often installed with expenditures for cement, reinforcing steel and labor which ought to insure a lasting improvement, but which fail after short periods because they have not been placed upon solid foundations, and the masonry cracks and breaks as a result of the settling fill. Heavy structures of this sort absolutely demand solid and unchanging bases. Where severe winters occur, these foundations should always be well below the frost line.

Corrugated pipe is excellent in many respects; particularly in avoiding damage from settling foundations and from freezing, since it has a certain toughness or resiliency. If made from pure iron, it may be expected to give long service. Often times, however, it is laid so carelessly as to come to the end of its usefulness in what should be only the beginning of its service life. Apparently it will stand abuse better than almost anything else used for road drainage and, on this account, it undoubtedly gets more. Like any other pipe which is to be subjected to heavy external pressure, it should be laid on the smooth and even bottom of the ditch and the fill of good solid material should be well tamped about it. It should have a covering of thoroly compacted road material equal in depth to the diameter of the culvert. Where the material of the road surface is particularly solid and reliable, thinner covering may be sufficient—perhaps even as light as one-half the pipe diameter—but the heavier covering is much more desirable.

Fight Flies With Screens

Of the measures directed against adult flies, screening is most suitable. The unscreened house and the unprotected privy constitute a menace which no family should tolerate. It is of course well recognized that screens do not keep out all flies, but if the screening is done properly 95 per cent of the flies are prevented from entering and the danger is therefore reduced by just that percentage. If the owner is unable to protect the entire house in this manner, the lower floor should be given the preference, principally because flies are most numerous at that level, and it is the place where food is prepared. If not more than one or two rooms are to be screened, the kitchen and dining room should be selected.

In the case of sickness the sick room should by all means be protected, particularly if the disease is in-

fectious, and the dairy should receive similar attention. For persons sleeping out-of-doors where flies abound, screening is not inadvisable. It is also just as necessary that flies should not have access to markets, bakeries, and other places where food products are exposed. Whenever screening is instituted it should serve the double purpose of keeping out mosquitoes as well as flies, and therefore a No. 16 mesh wire should be employed.

Fires on the Farms

In this campaign to increase the food supply of the country and of the world, conservation is quite as important as production. The grain and meat and other foodstuffs now here must be preserved from wasteful destruction while additional supplies are being produced. Fires destroy millions of bushels of grain and thousands of cattle every year, and it is the duty of the patriotic citizen to reduce this preventable and criminal waste by every means in his power.

An important responsibility rests upon the farmer in this matter. The Council of National Defense, working thru the state councils and the fire marshals, and with the invaluable co-operation of the inspectors of the stock and mutual fire insurance companies, is making an inspection of all the grain elevators, flour mills, packing plants and food warehouses of the country, with a view to reducing the hazards of fire. In this the co-operation of the owners is expected, and is being given, as a patriotic duty in this time of national crisis. But this force of inspectors cannot go out of the cities and towns, and yet there is an enormous amount of foodstuffs on the farms which it is equally important to protect against the hazards of fire. This work is up to the farmer himself, and in doing it he is not only protecting his own property and family, but is doing his bit in the vitally important work of conserving the food supplies of the world.

The great majority of the fires are due to carelessness, and under existing conditions carelessness is a crime. The ordinary common-sense precautions are all that is necessary. Be careful about smoking, matches and lights, remember the hazards of gasoline, keep a barrel of water or a box of sand ready for emergencies, have your barns rodded properly against lightning, clean up the rubbish in which a fire is likely to start, and you will be doing your share as a patriotic citizen in a time of national need.

To Harvest Better Hay

Hay is a very necessary and valuable crop. Every farmer must grow some hay for feeding livestock on his own farm. The crop is needed in rotation with grains to maintain the tilth and fertility of the soil, and there is a large market for hay for feeding horses in the cities and towns and for other uses.

Of the crops produced in the United States, hay ranks third in acreage and third in value. It is exceeded only by the two great cereal crops, corn and wheat. According to the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, the hay acreage in 1915 was 50,872,000 acres, which produced 85,225,000 tons of hay, valued at \$912,320,000. The average yield was 1.63 tons an acre, and the average value \$10.70 a ton.

Notwithstanding its magnitude, the hay crop proper includes less than one-fourth of the total acreage devoted to grass, hay and forage.

In 1915 there were, in the United States, 21,408,776 acres devoted to other forage crops and 160,057,000 acres of improved pasture lands.

The value of hay both for market and for feeding depends largely on its quality. Of the hundreds of thousands of tons of hay sold in the great markets of this country, only a small percentage is of prime quality.

That the American farmers do not make hay of high average quality is shown by the results of a recent investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture from which it was estimated that the grades of hay sold on the market ranked as follows:

Choice	10 per cent.
No. 1	20 to 30 per cent.
No. 2, No. 3 and No Grade	60 to 70 per cent.

The difference in the selling price between the higher and lower grades of hay varies from \$2 to \$8 a ton, which means that the farmer selling a poor grade of hay may lose from \$1.40 to \$7 an acre on every acre of hay he produces, or 10 to 50 per cent of the amount which he might receive for hay of prime quality.

The best hay goes to market and the poorest is fed on the farm, but the farmer who feeds poor hay to his livestock does not escape the loss. Such animals not only require more feed but do not thrive so well on poor hay. Also it has been shown by actual tests that hay which was cured improperly, so the leaves were badly shattered, decreased 30 to 40 per cent in feeding value.

Ordinary sun-curing and dew-bleaching, thru loss of leaves and decrease of palatability, easily may reduce the feeding value of hay 10 to 25 per cent, while hay which has been weathered badly and washed with rains not only loses its palatability but may actually lose a large percentage of its protein and other food elements. Making hay of poor quality, therefore, results in loss to the farmer whether he markets his hay or feeds it.

It is evident also that there is a great opportunity to increase the value of our hay crop simply by making hay of better quality. No crop which the farmer grows requires more careful attention to its harvesting and storing, and no crop is more easily or severely damaged by neglect or improper management. Improper curing by which the leaves are shattered and lost, bleaching by dew and leaching by rains, not only make hay unsalable but greatly reduce its feeding value.

Rockford, Ill.

A. M. TEN EYCK.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Red Cross

"In soliciting for the Red Cross," writes the Rev. W. H. Ayling of Virgil, Kan., "some questions are put up to me. It has been stated that there are high salaried officers to be paid out of this fund. I have been asked also why the government did not support the Red Cross out of the general war fund instead of making a direct appeal to the people for a free will offering."

I do not know what salaries are paid by the Red Cross organization and neither do I apprehend that the objectors to giving anything know anything about it. My understanding is that no high salaries are paid, but whether there are or not one thing is certain, and that is that the Red Cross has done a great work for humanity and will continue to do it. There are a few persons like those the Rev. Mr. Ayling mentions in almost every community. They will not give to the Red Cross for the reasons mentioned and they will not give to anything else of a charitable nature for other reasons which they are always able to give. Their souls are shriveled by the fires of greed until they are mere charred and lifeless cracklings, and not souls at all. They have never experienced the joy of giving. Their sordid, mean and pusillanimous natures generally are indicated by their faces.

Now as to the second question: Why does not the government take over the Red Cross work? There are at least two reasons: The Red Cross organization is an international society which, so far as the ministrations of mercy are concerned, knows no national lines. The true Red Cross nurse from the United States would care just as tenderly for a wounded, suffering German as for a suffering American. So well has this principle been established that Red Cross workers wearing the badge of their society have been permitted usually to go between the lines of the contending armies to rescue the perishing. It is one of the counts against Germany that the Red Cross has not always been respected either on sea or land. Now, if the Red Cross were a governmental affair its usefulness would be bounded by national lines. It would become simply a part of the military machine, like the general hospital service.

Secondly, the work of the Red Cross is not confined to military matters. Wherever there is human suffering, there are found the angels of the Red Cross ministering to the afflicted, and comforting the widows, the fatherless, and the helpless orphans.

It is well that there is some great idea to appeal to the generosity of mankind. It is good for us to be called on to go down into our pockets once in a while and make some sacrifice to help our fellow men. Even if all the work that is being done by the Red Cross could be done thru the government, which I doubt, still I should be in favor of having the Red Cross society financed by private generosity.

I would rather my generosity should be imposed upon a hundred times than to cultivate the spirit of snarling cynicism which regards every organized effort to relieve the woes of the suffering as simply organized graft. I haven't a doubt that the kindly hearted are imposed on many a time. I have no doubt that many selfish and unprincipled persons take advantage of so-called charitable organizations to further their own selfish interests, but I have the comforting belief that there are literally millions of people in the world who are giving the best there is in them with unselfish devotion to the relief of distress and the betterment of poor, frail humanity.

The Story of Alfalfa

My friend, Jake Mohler, sends me his report containing the interesting story of the rise and progress of alfalfa in Kansas. Up to 26 years ago so little attention was paid to alfalfa that no secretary of the state board of agriculture has thought it worth while to mention it in his report. It is a rather curious coincidence that it was Jake Mohler's father, then secretary of the state board of agriculture, who compiled the first statistics of this wonderful plant in Kansas. At that time, 1891, there were only 34,384 acres of alfalfa in the state; now there are 1,359,498. Then Kansas was scarcely reckoned among the alfalfa growing states; now in acreage and quantity of alfalfa produced it leads all the states in the American union.

Mrs. Allerton once wrote a poem on Kansas corn which was a classic and is one of the very few bits

of Kansas poetry which lives in literature. There is a chance for some bard to sing a song to alfalfa which shall be immortal. To look on an alfalfa field when it is ready for the harvest is an inspiration. The scent of its bloom is sweet as the breath of the honeysuckle, less sensuous and powerful but more pleasing than the languorous wind that blows over islands of spices or groves thick with orange blossoms.

It is one of the few crops which yields wealth to the farmer and yet enriches the earth from which it grew. It comes nearer than almost any other crop grown providing nutriment for man and beast. If old Noah had filled the mows of the Ark with alfalfa he would have needed little other provender; it would have been relished alike by the dingbat and the horned owl, the elephant and the kangaroo.

I have seen busily and cheerfully feeding in the same field horses, cows, calves, mules, hogs, turkeys, geese and chickens. From the leaves has been brewed a nutritious tea while the stalks and leaves have been ground into a nourishing meal. The story goes that a Kansas man, who was so thin that he could not cast a shadow, decided to try eating alfalfa meal and drinking alfalfa tea. At the end of a year he had gained two hundred pounds and whinnied like a colt every time he passed an alfalfa field.

Naturally a crop with the excellent qualities of alfalfa attracts enemies. It is scarcely fair to say that they are all enemies. The grasshopper eats the alfalfa not because it is an enemy but because it likes it as well as the cow, the chickens or the hog. The same thing is true of gophers, prairie dogs, cut worms, army worms and web worms. I note from one of the reports sent to Mr. Mohler that the farmer makes the somewhat astounding and possibly alarming statement that he has had army worms twice in 16 months, which shows that a man should be careful about how he eats alfalfa.

Great is alfalfa. It has raised many a farmer in Kansas from poverty to affluence. It had caused land which would not have sold for \$10 an acre a few years ago, to command \$200 an acre and when the sale was made at that price the seller wanted to go back on his bargain. An income of \$75 in a single season from an acre of alfalfa has not been uncommon, and the owner of an alfalfa farm generally needs only to name his price and purchasers will overheat their automobiles in getting to his place to take up his offer.

The Outlook

It seems to me, judging from the letters I receive, that there is rather an oversupply of prophets these days. Most of them are not putting out a new and independent line of prophecy. They declare, however, that they are able to interpret the prophecies put forth by the Hebrew seers several thousand years ago. They say they have figured out just what the Hebrew prophets meant and what is going to happen to the world. I observe, however, that there is some lack of unanimity among these interpreters. According to some of them the world is going to smash now in just a little while. According to others the time of trouble is approaching an end and we are about to start on an era of righteousness and general happiness such as the world has never seen.

Personally, I do not pretend to say which of the interpreters is right. My private opinion is that none of them knows anything about what is going to take place; but as between the two I prefer to trail along with the optimistic interpreters of prophecy. It may be that the world is going to smash but I do not believe it. Neither do I believe that the present war is going to last two or three years. I believe that the war will end within a year. I know that this opinion does not agree with the expressed opinion of a number of persons who ought to be in position to know better about what is going on than I am, but I have observed that supposedly wise persons often are mistaken. I do not think the war will end because Germany will have no more men left to fight, because there will still be millions of men in Germany able to bear arms one year from now. But it must be remembered that the German people have been fed upon a few theories. One is that all the surrounding nations were jealous of Germany and wanted to crush her and her people. That was necessary in order to make the German people willing to bear the burden of militarism. Secondly, the German people have been made to believe

that the German army is invincible. That was necessary in order to give the soldiers courage and willingness to fight cheerfully. Third, they have been taught, as part of the German military theory, that the successful army is the attacking army.

The German army is no longer an attacking army. It is acting on the defensive and being forced slowly to retreat. This is certain to destroy to a certain extent the morale of any army and more especially of an army which has been made to believe that victory lies in attack. The fact that the German army did not win in attack must have convinced the German soldiers by this time that their army is not invincible.

Then the German leaders shifted their ground. They told the German people, and made them believe it, that the war would be won and won speedily by submarines. They promised too much. They said that unrestricted submarine warfare would starve England out in six weeks. It has been going on now for five months and while the submarines have done a vast amount of damage there is no evidence of a weakening of British military power nor that the English people are on the verge of starvation. Now the leaders are promising the people of Germany peace and victory in September. The allied armies will be stronger in September than they are now and the German leaders will be forced to make some other promise to the German people. Even as docile and well trained a people as the Germans finally will lose confidence in leaders who lie to them and fail to make good any of their promises.

Germany is not yet short of men, but she is short of some things that are as necessary to the carrying on of war, and she will not be able to get those things. With the coming of winter the feeling of gloom and uncertainty in Germany is bound to increase, and the demand for peace to grow stronger. Whenever the German people come to believe that they cannot win they will begin to insist that the best peace terms possible be made. It is on this sort of reasoning that I base my belief that the war will end within a year.

Now, as to what will come about after the war I do not pretend to know, but I believe that there will be great economic and social readjustments which will for a time disturb business and may even cause a good deal of uncertainty and distress, but in the end the condition of the masses of the people will be vastly better than it ever has been.

I think monarchical forms of government will cease and that democracy will spread over the earth.

I think the spirit of co-operation will increase greatly, and many industries now privately controlled will be publicly owned and operated.

I believe there will be a general disarmament by international agreement and that people of the earth will come to look on war as unthinkable among civilized peoples.

I believe that instead of devoting so much time to curing diseases and relieving misery and poverty, organized society will give a far deeper and more intelligent study to the causes which produce disease, misery and crime, and the great effort will be to wipe out those causes, so that in time there will be no more poverty or disease or crime in the world.

I believe our financial system is wrong and that it will be radically changed. I believe that the time will come when students of finance will acknowledge that our present metallic money base it not only unfair but foolish and vastly detrimental to progress.

I believe that our transportation system will be radically changed, and the present vast transportation corporations will be done away with.

I believe that there will be built a magnificent system of paved highways over which, with great tractors and trailers, the producers will transport their own products to market without the intervention of railroad companies and such railroads as are needed will be owned and operated by the government.

I believe that by the equalizing of transportation charges and the increased facilities for private transportation, the building of great cities will cease and that small and prosperous cities will take the place of the overcrowded and unhealthful centers of population.

I believe there will be vast community farms with beautiful modern cities in the center where the people who till the farms and conduct the necessary associated industries will dwell in peace, comfort and luxury.

I believe that the coming age will be the age of

electricity and man's domination of the air. Smoke will be an anachronism and soot a disagreeable memory. All buildings will be heated and lighted by the mysterious fluid. The forces of the rivers and the winds will be harnessed as will be the tremendous energy of the sun. Vast air ships, far above the dust and heat of earth, will carry their loads of passengers above the plains and valleys and over the rugged mountain tops at a speed far exceeding that of the swiftest express train of the present day. There will come about gradually a universal language, and national boundary lines will be largely if not entirely obliterated. The worn out lands of the earth will be refertilized and bring forth with a teeming abundance never before known. Present sordid mercenary standards of success will give way to higher, more ethical standards and the man will be counted a failure who died without doing anything to make the world a better place in which to live.

Tariffs and trade rivalries will be relegated as provocative of disputes, enmities and possible wars, and in their place will come healthy generous rivalry to make all the world a place of peace and comfort and happiness.

Now, I have said these are the things I hope for and believe will come, but I may be sadly disappointed. It may be that the world is headed for destruction; that all that is good in our civilization is about to be destroyed and that men forgetting all the teachings and obligations of humanity will become as savage as the beasts of the jungle. It may be that art and sculptor and all the inventions of modern times will be lost and that the teachings of the Nazarene will be discarded and forgotten. But if there be such dire calamities in the womb of the future I cannot help it and you cannot help it, and you are therefore foolish to worry about it.

I had just finished writing the foregoing when I received the following letter from my old time friend Judge Bradley of Attica. You will observe that the Judge was in a somewhat agitated frame of mind, which by the way, is unusual for him. He says:

The writer is a reader of world history. I am wrestling with some unsolved problems of life. While I am not afraid of ghosts I am fearful that something is going to happen in the European war soon that you and I have not thought of yet. While I am trying to prepare myself not to be surprised at anything I may see on turning the corner of life, I do not care to rush up to the precipice and jump off the stage of human action without knowing where I am at. Sometimes, when I am alone, I contemplate the possibility that there is a time coming, and not far distant, when this old civilization will be blown up with dynamite, gasoline, submarine and sky marine and we shall have to abandon the earth for a more congenial place of abode.

I would rather stay in Kansas than to migrate suddenly to some other sphere and start a second growth in life, for we have made Kansas to suit our notion. If let alone every home in Kansas will soon develop into a heaven on earth and our children will forget all about the trouble their ancestors had in the old world with a debilitated old fellow called the devil.

Tom, you look the situation squarely in the face and tell us what is going to happen to our old world civilization. Is the light in the harbor of human safety going out? Have kings and emperors ruled the world long enough? How many governments will there be in Europe when peace is established?

Will the world be born again at the end of this world war? One hundred and forty nations today occupy the earth. If all fight to the finish of exhaustion will not there be a survival only of the fittest?

What will become of the European war debt if the belligerent governments are destroyed? Where will the war end in Europe or America, on the earth, in the sky or under the waters of the ocean and the seas?

Will the new earth civilization be democratic or socialistic, standing for the dollar or for the brotherhood of man? The people are the greatest asset of any nation. They should know what is happening to them. Will the present Congress be re-elected? Will the armies on the firing line end this world war or will it be ended by international revolution like that of Russia? Is our education wrong that we have to fight for our right with our might? How far ahead is the world today of Joseph who bought up all the corn for the government to sell to the people during the seven lean years in order to beat speculators and save the people from starving? Well, Tom, look the field over and give us the straight of it. The people want to know.

Now if I were able to answer all those questions or half of them correctly I should really feel that I was too smart to fool my time away on this old earth any longer. However, the Judge can read my guess which precedes this which may be a thousand miles from right.

Wants Torrens Law

Our methods of recording title to land, real estate, are too complicated, expensive and senseless to endure any longer than until the next Kansas legislature can give us relief. We are in favor of declaring war on the land pirates. In a senate document submitted by Senator Martin of Virginia, December 18, 1916, entitled "Uniform Land Regulation Act," adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and also by the American Bar association we find the following definitions and explanations of the Torrens system of land registration: "The design of the system is to vest the title holder with a certificate behind which outsiders need not look, as toward them it is forever binding and conclusive."

This act is beneficial in settling titles to real estate, and to facilitate its transfer without the expense of making a new investigation and abstract of title. It has operated most beneficially and satisfactorily in the several countries and states that have adopted it. It has not been favored by some who believe that the act will deprive them of fees for the investigation and making abstract of titles, but it was passed at the demand of the farmers and owners of real estate to save that expense. Its adoption was a matter of public policy committed solely to the legislative department of the government, and with which the courts have nothing to do. But if further develops that there is nothing in the act which can

be construed as intending to cut off claimants of adverse titles from a full examination and decision of their claims. On the contrary the act was intended to give, once for all, the fullest examination into all controversies over the title to the land set out in the petition, because thereafter the order of the court in such cause will be conclusive. In short it is not for the purpose of registering bad or fatally defective titles, or by the judgment of the court giving the plaintiff a title which he does not have, but to establish by a judgment of the court a fact once for all that the plaintiff actually has title, so that thereafter the records need not be examined. Personally or individually we have no fight against the opposition to this statute; on the contrary we have many friends, personal friends who may array themselves against an organization of farmers and also real estate men who have found by experience that with the question of title once established beyond all doubt or question, their work is facilitated—except where a part of their interests are in the abstracting. We, personally have no grouch, but only common cause. Here in Kansas are at least 100,000 farmers permitting a handful of selfish men to enter our legislative halls and hoodwink, stuff and bulldoze the men whom we have elected—not to represent a special class but all the common people. Witness the battle with a dozen men, guns loaded with putty, drawn on a soap bubble. When the smoke clears away the "Torrens Law" is gone because it had no friends present. This is a fact, brother farmer. You and I were sleeping the sleep of the ignorant, the sleep of the unorganized farmer.

Now, gentlemen farmers, I move we call Harley Hatch to the chair and proceed to resolve and start a propaganda with an upper cut to it that will be felt by all opposition. When the tickets are in order, when candidates for representatives and state senators are to be named we should look to our interests. We must have our forces mobilized in solid phalanx to be able to elect as well as to nominate. If we make no mistake in nominations, the rest will be easy. Politics will cut no ice. It ought to be squelched anyway. We will ask Mr. Candidate "Will you vote (if elected) for a better system of land titles?" or better, "Will you vote for the Torrens System of Land Registration?" We never got anywhere with our influence in electing United States Senators until we put the question to Mr. Candidate flat-footed. We should like to hear from our Kansas farmers briefly thru the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Johnson, Kan. FINLEY YINGEN.

Cheap Heat

Frank E. Harvey of White Hall, Illinois, an inventor of a number of useful articles, writes me giving a suggestion for getting cheap and perpetual heat, which is at least novel and interesting whether it is practicable or not. This is his suggestion:

Sink two shafts, say 20 or 30 feet apart, to a depth of 7,000 feet. Open a passage connecting them at the bottom. Cap one shaft with a valve and convey the heat thru pipes to houses and buildings in your city as gas is piped. After your installation is completed you will have a heating plant that will last forever with only a slight cost of looking after the pipes.

The pipes should be covered with asbestos. The temperature of the earth at a depth of 3,000 feet is 100 degrees Fahrenheit and increases one degree for every 16 feet of depth thereafter. Therefore at a depth of 7,000 feet we would have a temperature of 166 degrees. (Evidently Mr. Harvey has made an error in his figures. If the temperature increases at the rate of one degree for each 16 feet, in 4,000 feet, the difference between 3,000 and 7,000 feet, there would be an increase in temperature of 250 degrees, making the temperature at 7,000 feet 350 degrees Fahrenheit—Ed.) Allowing a wastage of one-half of the heat during the passage to the houses there still would be sufficient warmth. This would be cheap and clean as there would be no need for furnaces, and the intake shaft could be equipped with a filter if the board of health demanded it. Of course you understand that the heated air at the bottom would rise with a swift current and the air from the other shaft would descend to take its place, supplying a constant current. It may be objected that a shaft could not be sunk to that depth on account of the heat making it impossible for men to work. In the reheating furnaces of iron works men work in a temperature of 120 degrees and in Bessemer pits the thermometer indicated a temperature of 140. Puddlers' hands are subject to 212 degrees, while in glass works workmen are subject to temperatures exceeding 212 degrees. This is in the case of "pot setting." Adjacent to the mouth of the shaft a cooling plant could be erected and by means of fans cool air could be supplied to all customers thru the same pipes which would conduct the hot air in winter.

There may be something in Mr. Harvey's idea but it is evident that he must revise his figures concerning the temperature of the earth at 3,000 feet and 7,000 feet. As no one, so far as I know, has ever been down 7,000 feet and no thermometer has ever, to my knowledge, been let down that far, I do not think there is any way of telling what the temperature is at that depth. However it is evident that Mr. Harvey has not made his calculations very carefully. Assuming however that such a scheme can be worked out just think of the possibilities. Not only could all buildings be heated at trifling expense but tropical orchards and gardens could be created at moderate cost in any climate.

Armenia and the War

J. F. Rambo of McDonald, Kan., who propounded several questions which were published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze two weeks ago, writes again with some interesting theories about Armenia. Mr. Rambo says:

Armenia covers about the same territory as did Eden, the first name it bore, meaning "blessed or delightful." When Adam and Eve committed sin and disobeyed the command given them the name was changed to Havilah which means "to suffer, to bring forth." After Cain killed his brother Abel, it was called Ararat, which means "the curse of trembling." That was the curse put on all the land by God and it has never been removed. In the formation of autocracy, which began about the fourth century after Christ, the bishops of Rome, Antioch, Constantinople, Jerusalem and Cyrene began to quarrel among themselves concerning who should be the boss. Several centuries of bloodshed and murder followed till the bishop of Rome who had the largest army forced his religious notions on the people. But about that time Ma-

homet came on the scene and another absurd religion had to be contended with. The Eastern and Western churches divided into Roman and Russian or Greek Catholics while the Mohammedans warred with both. The Armenians belonged to the Russian or Greek Catholic church and opposed the Turks. When the present war broke out the German government sought an alliance with the Turks so as to uphold the German autocracy.

Mr. Rambo seems to believe that the pope of Rome has entered into some sort of a league with Germany in this war. What makes such a theory seem entirely unreasonable to me is the fact that the worst sufferers from German atrocities have been the devoted Catholics of Belgium. Not only have the common people of Belgium who are nearly all Catholics suffered almost unbelievable cruelties and oppression, but the priests have not been spared. Not only that but the cathedrals and churches seem to have been the especial objects of German animosity. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that the pope would stand quietly for such actions on the part of an ally. The talk of this being a church war seems decidedly unreasonable to me.

Out With Grafters

From an address by Governor Capper in a patriotic meeting, July 1, at Ottawa, Kan.

Rightly or wrongly, one or two recent appointments at Washington in connection with the expenditures of the country's huge war funds, have aroused widespread public distrust. I feel it myself, and I meet it everywhere. Later events may or may not justify the public's suspicions. But it is admittedly a bad policy to appoint to positions of great trust men like Baruch, the stock exchange manipulator, where we should have men of the highest standing and most sterling character and reputation.

Every great public emergency offers unusual opportunities for the grafter. The people know we have never had wars that we have not had swarms of grafters. Men of this kind are willing to enrich themselves at the expense of their country, if not at the expense of their country's blood.

We may take it for granted that sooner or later, if it has not already happened, the enormous sums contributed to this war by the people will excite the criminal cupidity of such men. This probability should and does make the people extremely watchful and suspicious. But the government can turn this situation into a great source of strength if it will.

I am hoping when any misdoing or thieving is discovered, that the government will let the people know the facts fully and promptly. I am hoping the government will be absolutely square and aboveboard with the people, no matter who or what department of the government the truth and the whole truth, may "hurt." Such a frank and open course will have a wonderful effect in strengthening the government in the confidence and esteem of the people. The whole Nation will react to it. The President will find that the country will be wonderfully more responsive to all calls for team work, or for assistance of any kind, if only the government will keep faith with the people.

For the rest, I hope an early example will be made of the first grafter caught. The punishment should be prompt and severe. I can imagine no more despicable a crime than to cheat as well as betray your country in time of war. The fate of the first man caught doing it in this war should strike terror into the cowardly hearts of all who are like him, and the next offender should get as much of the same kind, if not more of it.

A few examples would have tremendous effect. Every big and little grafter would fear, and with reason, that the watchful eye of the government was upon him also, that it would be his turn next to undergo punishment and be held up to public scorn and contempt by pitiless publicity in the press of the Nation.

Nothing would go further toward reassuring the public. It would know it had an honest government. It would know that no one at Washington was trying to cover up the misdeeds of any treacherous and unworthy servant, nor trying to hide or excuse mistakes or errors of judgment.

In my estimation no greater mistake could be made in conducting this war than for the government to show less than the utmost frankness toward the public, as well as the utmost vigilance over all expenditures. To conduct a form of censorship that would suppress publicity of any kind of wrong doing or blundering, in my opinion would be the worst course. No government, especially no American government, need fear to be absolutely square with the people. If the people believe the government is right at heart they will back it to the limit. Let it treat them squarely and they will treat it handsomely.

We shall know before long, I think, which of these two courses Washington will pursue in this war. I hope Washington will follow the Kansas custom. That it will learn to take its medicine when it needs it, and that it will kick out promptly every rascal, and scorch him with its contempt and its scorn.

Pay Loans to the Lenders

Why Add 2 Per Cent in Renewing Your Mortgage?

BY HARLEY HATCH

A FRIEND writes from Western Nebraska that farmers have to pay 7 per cent interest on all farm loans. This is not all; if it were all there could not be so much complaint for 7 per cent is not an especially high rate for a new country where crops are a bit uncertain. In addition to the 7 per cent the borrowers have to pay a commission of 2 per cent making their interest "7 and 2" as he expresses it or 9 per cent a year. It is in such parts that the new Farm Loan Bank should do business. In fact, some business has been done by the new bank in Western Nebraska, but the main trouble seems to be that the landowners want larger loans than the bank officials are willing to grant.

This matter of extra interest to pay commissions recalls our experience with that way of doing business some 20 years ago. When we bought this farm we assumed a mortgage bearing 8 per cent interest. Soon we procured the money to pay off part of the loan and sent it in as the mortgage contained a clause stating that \$100 of the principal or any multiple of that sum could be paid at any interest payment date, thus stopping that part of the interest. On the next interest payment day we found that while the payment stopped 8 per cent of the interest it did not stop 2 per cent which was in the form of a commission note and which we had to pay until the mortgage expired.

What the money lenders used to do to the poor borrowers in the "airly days" certainly was a plenty. For one thing, they used to keep back the interest, thus making the borrower pay it in advance. I suppose this practice still obtains in places in the West altho not in the older settled parts. It is not a new practice discovered at the time our West was settled; on the contrary it was an abuse more than 1,900 years ago. For instance, Horace, the Roman poet, who wrote about the beginning of the Christian era says in his satires, "Fufidius, wealthy in lands, wealthy in money put out at interest, is afraid of having the character of a spendthrift. This fellow deducts 5 per cent interest from the principal at the time of lending and the more desperate in his circumstances anyone is, the more severely he pinches him." The old Roman's portrait would have been no bad one for certain of the money lenders of our homestead days.

If any of my readers are tied up with this "7 and 2" business I advise them, when the mortgage is about due, to get the address of the real owner of the money and write to him asking for a renewal at the first rate. The address of the real owner of the mortgage will be found on file with the register of deeds at the county seat. We were paying a rate of "6 and 2" for a time after coming to Kansas. When our mortgage note became due we went to the register of deeds, found the address of the real owner, wrote to him and found that he was glad to renew for straight 6 per cent. This cut out the local loan agent and saved us 2 per cent a year on \$2,000 for almost four years.

The farm mortgage owner does not have all the pleasure on his side, however. The laws of Kansas are very favorable to the one giving the mortgage and often he can and does hold a farm for two crop seasons after the mortgage is due, paying in the meantime neither mortgage, interest or taxes. For this reason it is always advisable in selling land to get at least two years rent down as first payment. I know of several cases where a farm was bought on a very small first payment, say from \$100 to \$300. After that the purchaser never paid another cent. He held the farm by promises for a year or so after the mortgage was due and then the law gave him two more crops after foreclosure. The mortgage owner had to pay the taxes for all this time, remember, and never received a cent from his land except the small first payment. Usually it will be found that in all matters of business there are two sides and that the "poor debtor" is not always the one who is cheated.

With the longest day of the year came much warmer weather and now, as the days grow shorter, the heat gives us a promise of what we may expect for the next 60 days. Having in mind the old saying, "When the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen" I asked our Grange poet what he could do for the other extreme and he handed me in this: "When the days begin to shorten the heat begins to hotten." This shows how the prospect of heat affects some persons.

A friend at Peabody whose potatoes are running to vines asks how it would do to clip the tops to make the potatoes set. I can't say; I never saw it done after the potatoes had grown much top. I have seen it done, however, by Jack Frost in the early part of the season and results never were good. The trimming the potatoes get from the bugs never seems to help them, either.

The hogs are running in a pasture sown to oats and rape. The oats have grown well and have about put the rape out of business. Up to this date, June 25, the hogs have not kept the oats from heading on more than 25 per cent of the pasture; the rest looks as if it would make 25 bushels of oats to the acre. We are going to leave these oats for the hogs and expect them to get their grain feed there until new corn comes—if it ever does. It might be more profitable to shut the hogs away from the oats and harvest and thresh them but I doubt whether the profit would pay for the extra trouble.

The first new prairie hay of the season was shipped from Gridley during the week ended June 23. This was the earliest I can recall for new prairie hay to move. The high price paid in Kansas City for prairie hay no doubt caused the owner to sacrifice considerable quantity in order to get the price. I don't know just how much weight one would lose by cutting prairie hay so early; it probably would depend on how much rain falls during the remainder of June. If little or none falls the loss in weight may not be much. As for quality, such early cut hay will look well and horses will be eager for it, but I doubt whether it carries much nutriment.

New Standards for Wheat

The Office of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, has issued to the grain trade the following notice regarding the new standards for wheat:

Your attention is called to the fact that the official grain standards of the United States for hard Red winter wheat, soft Red winter wheat, common White wheat, and White Club wheat become effective July 1, 1917, and the standards for all other wheat August 1, 1917.

On and after these dates, respectively, the grading of all wheat which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade and shipped in interstate or foreign commerce must be according to these standards.

That the grain trade should have an intimate knowledge of the new standards for wheat is of the utmost importance. This is especially true with respect to the classification of wheat under the new standards. The new classification involves many changes from all classifications heretofore in use; for example, the trade should know that "soft Red wheat" after July 1 will be soft Red winter wheat, which contains garlic or wild onion bulbs, or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions. This is but one of the several important changes which will be found under the new standards. It points out to the trade the urgent need of a thorough knowledge of the new standards.

It is the opinion of this office that the official grain standards of the United States for wheat will not become effective for any of the purposes of section 4 of the act until July 1 for certain classes, and August 1 for the remaining classes of wheat, as set forth in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 22. Therefore, it is believed that no person is required either to have his wheat inspected or to transact business according to those standards prior to the respective effective dates; and that if prior to the effective date, any person sees fit to purchase wheat according to standards other than the official grain standards of the United States, his contract may, if it so provide, be fulfilled by shipment after the effective date without compliance with the provisions of section 4 of the act.

The strong flavor and odor of all the members of the onion family are due to the presence of allyl sulphid, an oil-like organic compound of sulfur. The flavo-organic yielding material is very volatile and is broken down by heat to some extent. Consequently, the cooked vegetable has a milder flavor than the raw.

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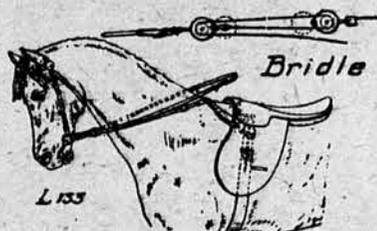
SMOOGY LITTLE THING ON THE GRASS!

Better Ways to Do Things

Recent Inventions of Interest to Farmers

BY C. J. LYNDE

IT IS SAID that a horse which "pulls on the bit" may be restrained by the use of this invention. The inventor has employed the well known device of pulleys, using two on each side of the horse's neck. The larger cut represents



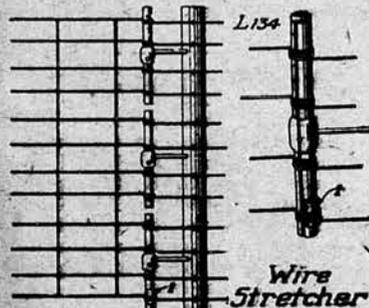
Bridle

L133

this bridle in use on a saddle-horse, and shows its method of attachment to the saddle by a strap passing over the withers and fastened to each side. The smaller cut shows how the rein passes around the pulleys. This arrangement multiplies by three the force applied to the rein by the hand.

A New Sort of Wire Stretcher

This device consists of two semi-cylindrical sections held together by bolts, and



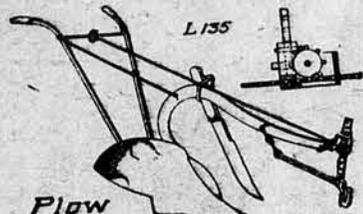
L134

Wire Stretcher

in proper position to each other by plates on the ends of each section. In operation a half cylinder is placed on each side of several wires and the bolts screwed up. A handle at right angles to the cylinder is inserted in one of the two holes in the middle, and the cylinder is turned. Another handle is inserted in the other hole and allowed to hold against an adjacent post. In case of one wire being slacker than the others, an extra curved plate (1) is placed on the cylinder to take up more wire in rotating. The edges of the two half cylinders are rounded to prevent cutting the wire.

Adjustable Draft for a Plow

The advantage of a plow with an adjustable draft appliance, easily adjusted by the operator from his position be-



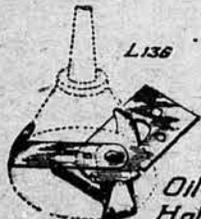
Plow

L135

tween the handles easily is seen. The larger cut shows the general plan of the arrangement. The smaller cut shows the end of the controlling bar with a sprocket wheel, which raises or lowers the draft-bar, by turning the wheeled handle on the opposite end of the rod between the handles.

The Oil Can is Held Securely

Many readers will be glad to get a device that will hold an oil can securely, but allow it to be removed easily. It



L136

Oil-can Holder

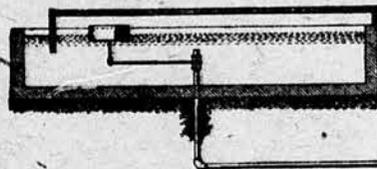
consists of a main plate having a large lug, pressed up to form a support to the can, and two smaller lugs, pressed down to form stops to a pivoted arm. This arm is attached by a spring to another arm, which is held firm by

bending down a small portion thru a hole in the main plate. Two screw holes are placed in the end of the main arm for attaching it to the machine.

Trough That Does Not Freeze

The idea of this invention is to provide an automatically fed trough that will be protected against freezing. The cut shows a trough especially adapted for hogs. It is sunk almost entirely in the ground and is fed by a pipe from below. This pipe is controlled by a float valve.

The trough has a cover, slightly raised above the water level and shorter than the trough. The space between the end of the cover and the wall of the trough

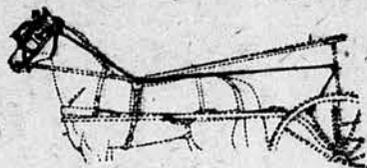


Watering Trough L142

provides enough room for the animals. The water constantly coming thru the buried pipe and the air space beneath the cover prevent freezing. The device is said to have proved successful in a temperature of 20 degrees below zero.

Blinders for a Runaway Horse

The blinders on this device are so hinged and controlled by a checking device as to make it possible for the driver to control the horse, if it starts to run, by depriving it of its straight ahead vision, or to stop it in the same way, in the absence of the driver, by arrang-



Checking Device for Runaways

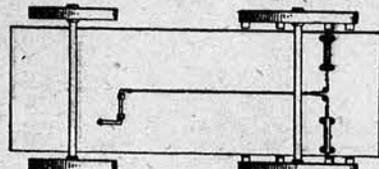
L140

ing the checking device so it will be pulled by the turn of the wheel.

A Lock for Wagon Wheels

The following cut shows the bottom of a milk or delivery wagon provided with a contrivance which makes it impossible to move the wagon during the absence of the driver.

Attached to one end of the driver's seat and passing thru the bottom of the wagon is a rod pivoted to a cranked shaft, hung in bearings. This shaft is connected by cables to bolts sliding in housings between the rear wheels. These bolts are forced outward by springs, and when released fit into stops attached



Wagon Lock L141

to the wheels and lock the wagon. The driver's weight on the seat draws the bolts back and releases the wheels.

A Coop for a Few Hens

To one accustomed to the care of chickens, the accompanying cut will be most suggestive.

The cut away portion of the side of the coop proper shows the direction of the roosts, while the trap nest is contained in the small extension at the back of the covered portion. Dry food is supplied in the box at the back. Wet food

(Continued on Page 13.)

The Bottom Is the Heart of the Plow

The right kind of plow bottom lays the foundation for the right kind of seed bed. Crop yield is increased. The plow lasts longer and pulls lighter—a saving in actual cost, power, trouble.

John Deere Tractor Plows

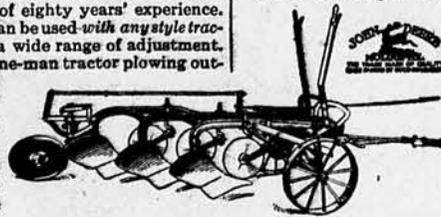
Have the Famous John Deere Plow Bottoms

The bottom on every John Deere plow is correctly designed—John Deere plow success is largely due to bottom construction. It is the result of eighty years' experience. These plows can be used with any style tractor. Hitch has a wide range of adjustment. They make one-man tractor plowing out-fits. A pull of the rope by the man on the tractor lowers or raises the bottoms high and level, and the tractor does the

work. The bottoms do not gather trash in turning or when plow is being transported. John Deere Light Tractor Plows can be

backed up—they have a stiff hitch. Equipped with John Deere Quick Detachable Shares—save eight to thirty minutes changing each share.

Write for free booklet.



Thoroughly Disc Before and After Plowing

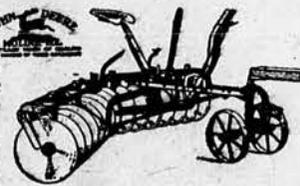
After the grain has been cut from your fields and before the hot August and September sun has cracked the ground, allowing the subsoil moisture to escape, use the

John Deere Model B Disc Harrow

Noted for Thorough Disking

It produces a fine dirt surface mulch that stops evaporation of moisture and catches and holds rainfall. Mixes stubble, trash and weeds thoroughly into the soil. Checks weed growth. Pulverizes surface thoroughly—ground is kept mellow—plowing is made easier.

Using the Model B after plowing completes a seed bed that is thoroughly



pulverized through and through—no trash bunches—no clods—no air spaces—seed bed fits the subsoil perfectly. The Model B is exceptionally flexible—that is why it disks so thoroughly. The spring pressure third lever assures uniform penetration regardless of dead furrows or ridges. Write now for free booklet on this profitable disc harrow.

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John Deere-Dain Motor Press

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This press puts out neat, well-pressed bales unusually rapidly because the gears are mounted off center—a patented feature found only on John Deere-Dain Hay Presses. Eccentric gears give the plunger and self-feed arms more power on the pressure stroke just when more power is desired, and a quicker return on the idle stroke when speed is more valuable than power.

of the way with practically no effort on the part of the engine. This results in more uniform and continuous application of the power than can be obtained with any of the ordinary types of presses. You get more bales per hour at less expense under these conditions.



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Plan to Come to the Fair

Show Your Poultry at Topeka This Fall

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

WOULDN'T it be fun to take your purebred chickens and come to the big fair at Topeka this fall? You wouldn't bring all your chickens, of course, but just the ones that had behaved themselves best thru the summer and caught the most bugs and worms and taken the best care of their feathers and grown the most. There is going to be a special junior department at the Kansas Free Fair this year and boys and girls from all over Kansas will exhibit their poultry so you'll have to bring your very best birds to win a prize. Girls who exhibit poultry must enter a pen of two pullets and a cockerel. Fair

peka in the fall, and just watch them hustle.

The group picture today shows the Greenwood county girls. Ethelyn Etherington, the leader, is on the right in the back row and Anna Greenwood is standing beside her. Violet Downing is seated in front of Anna and Ina Grover is in front of Ethelyn. The picture was taken at the party Anna gave a few weeks ago. The mothers were invited as well as the girls. Mrs. Etherington and Ethelyn had to go on the train to Madison and Anna and her sister met them at the station. After they reached the Greenwood home, there was a little program of music and songs and a discussion of the best methods of feeding and caring for poultry, and then there was a delicious dinner. The girls played after dinner and the mothers visited and everybody had a lovely time.



Mabel Weaver of Atchison County.

The other picture is Mabel Weaver of Atchison county with her purebred contest flock. Mabel says the hens and chicks are Rhode Island Reds. One of the hens makes a good mother but the other is wild. Can you guess which is which? Mabel has lost only one of her contest chicks. It followed her brother into the house one day as he was carrying a heavy sack of feed and the door slammed and killed it. Wasn't that too bad?

week is from September 10 to September 15 and all birds must be in place by 9 o'clock Monday morning, September 10. Entries in the poultry classes close Saturday, September 8, at 6 p. m. There will be a first prize of \$3, a second prize of \$2 and a third prize of \$1 in the following breeds: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds—Single or Rose Comb, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns—Single or Rose Comb, and Brown Leghorns—Single or Rose Comb. Then there will be a championship prize of \$5 awarded, the competition to be limited to first prize winners. If you cannot bring your poultry yourself you can send it to the fair by express and it will be taken care of for you.

A Capper Picnic July 14

The ninth annual picnic and birthday party given by Governor Capper for his boy and girl friends will be held Saturday, July 14, at Garfield park in Topeka. Every boy and girl in Kansas is cordially invited to attend and a good time is assured for all of the guests. Everything from the swimming in Soldier creek to ice cream from the refreshment stands will be free to the children. The only requirement will be a ticket, which can be obtained at The Daily Capital office Wednesday, Thursday and Friday previous or on the day of the picnic. Marshall's band will supply music for the occasion.

There are two reasons why Capper Poultry Club girls should try to plan to exhibit a trio at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka and both of them are mighty good ones. One is that prizes won at Topeka will be a fine way to help win the special county prize in the club. Entering your birds even if you can't

The children may bring their fathers and mothers, if they desire. The attention of Governor Capper and his assistants will be turned entirely to the little folks on this day, however. It is the governor's birthday anniversary and he will endeavor to show his friends, the "kiddies," the time of their lives. Many children remember other occasions of this kind, and they will be anxious to attend another birthday party with the governor as host.

Every possible precaution will be taken to prevent any harm befalling the little guests. Delbert West will have charge of the arrangements. Several women will be on hand to look after the girls and Mr. West will have assistance in taking care of the boys.



Here's the Greenwood Group.

Money in Writing

Charles, Dillon, the managing editor of a group of farm papers, whose circulation is extremely widespread, is thoroly trained in the work of newspaper editing and general writing.

He has put out a little book called Dillon's Desk Book which is intended for those who write for publication either in the form of manuscript or advertisements. There are many little slips, many words improperly used, many sentences wrongly constructed, yet they pass muster every day. These are explained and illustrated carefully in this little booklet. There is also a page of expressions to avoid, a department of illustrations showing the desirable and the undesirable in livestock photography, an analysis and explanation of the laws of copyright and also the laws of libel.

bring home a blue or red ribbon with them will be as good a way as you could wish to show county and club pep.

The other reason is that you can command a better price for your eggs and cockerels next year if you can say that your birds were prize winners at the Kansas Free Fair. Breeders of poultry and of livestock who make the most money from their business always exhibit their stock at fairs and shows. Talk it over with your partner, mother, and with father, too, and then go tell your contest chicks that the ones who are the best this summer can go to To-

All of these are subjects we frequently want to discuss and if we know just where to find them and know they are in such shape that they can be quickly explained it is worth much in time and effort. The price of the desk book mailed is 50 cents. You can get one from Mr. Dillon at Topeka.—Holstein-Friesian World, Waterloo, Ia.

A man has been known to be too selfish even to take out a life insurance policy.

John Has Ideas About Silage

Thoro Packing Drives Out the Air and Prevents Decay

BY FRANK M. CHASE

JOHN, I WISH you would look at this corn and see if it's anywhere near ready for the silo. You have had more experience in this silo-filling business than I have."

John Wexford was returning from the creamery when his neighbor, Tom Mason, who had just put up a silo, hailed him. Wexford stopped his light truck and stepped over the fence.

"It's too early to put this corn in the silo, Tom," he said, examining a number of ears. "It is green and juicy. It would heat badly and lose a good deal of its food value. We used to think that corn ought to be put in the silo while it still was in the dough stage, but we've found out better."

"The first year I had my silo I was the first man in the ring to fill. The corn was just about like yours now—not quite ready to dent—but it was too green. The silage soured a good deal. The county agent told me that I could have helped the silage a lot by running dry oat straw thru the cutter with the corn. This year I knew that my job was to come first again, so I planted my silage corn as early as I could, and I guess it will be about right by another week. I like to have it well dented, and prefer it a little too hard than too soft. A good way to tell when the corn is ready for the silo is by the lower leaves of the stalk. When the majority of them are dry it is time to fill the silo."

Mix Water With the Corn.

"I'm afraid that my corn will be a little too hard then, John. As I am a new man in the silo-filling ring I'll be the last to fill this fall."

"Don't worry about that. Your corn may be a little too dry, but if it is you easily can remedy that by turning the hose into the blower. Of course, if frost comes before your silo is filled the corn should be put in as soon as possible afterward. But whether there has been frost or not, if the cut corn does not feel moist to the hand water should be added."

"Another point I want to ask you about, John, is in regard to how fine the silage should be cut. There seems to be much difference in opinion on this matter."

"In the seven years that I have had a silo I have had the corn cut in lengths all the way from 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inches, and my best silage has been with the short cuts, either a half or three-quarters of an inch long. It takes more power and a little more time to cut the silage fine, but it pays. The fine cut silage packs down tighter, for this reason keeping better. Another point in favor of cutting the silage finely is that the cattle and horses eat it up cleaner than when the pieces are an inch or more in length. This will be a bigger item than ever this year, for if you are anything like most farmers you won't have any feed to waste this winter."

"What about packing the silage? Doesn't it settle down enough from its own weight?"

Pack the Silage Well.

"Not enough to keep the silage, Tom. It has to be packed down tightly enough to force all the air out, as wherever there is an air pocket the silage will start to decay. The first time I filled my silo I was short of help and put only one man in it to keep the silage spread out. He worked hard, but that was before our outfit had a distributor and it was nearly all he could do to keep the cut feed level. As he had practically no time for tamping, the silage was not closely packed, with the result that nearly half of it spoiled. Since having that experience I have kept two good men in the silo all the time while filling, even if the cutter had to wait occasionally for more corn from the field. The last three years we have had a distributor attached to the blower. This helps greatly, tho I still use two men in the silo."

"What's a distributor? How does it work?"

"It is much like a series of long, bottomless pails fastened end to end, which is attached to the end of the blower and hangs down into the silo. The silage falls down thru it just as it

comes from the blower, so by moving this about over the silo a man can distribute the silage without much heavy work and without having all the ears fall on one side of the silo and the leaves on another. As the silo fills up the sections of the distributor can be taken off and let down outside. For a while before we got the distributing attachment we used a number of gunny sacks, having their bottoms removed, which were sewed together end to end. This contrivance served its purpose quite as well, but was not so handy as the patented distributor we have now."

"Most farmers depend on the men in the silo to do the packing with their feet, but I give each of them a cement tamper also. Maybe this is because I am a crank on the packing part of silo-filling, but I am convinced that it pays to do this work well. At any rate the county agent told me last spring that my silage was as good as he had seen anywhere. I also caution the men in the silo to do more tamping next to the walls than anywhere else. The reason the silage next to the walls molds more often than in the center is because the air stands a better chance of reaching it, so I take special pains to have it packed tightly. The silage next to the walls also is kept about 2 feet higher than that in the center, as the central part naturally gets the most packing from the falling silage and the passing back and forth of the men."

"John, if contact with the air spoils the silage, I should think it would spoil at the top. What do you do to prevent that?"

The Silo May be Sealed.

"If left without any covering the top layer of silage will spoil of course, but only to a depth of a few inches. Many farmers never try to save this, preferring to lose that much silage to taking any special pains to seal the silo."

"By the time the silage has settled a day or so after the silo is first filled it will be empty to a depth of several feet. If you want to put all that you possibly can into your silo it may again be filled up before sealing. In any event the surface of the silage should be leveled off and thoro packed before it is left or the sealing process is begun. Probably the commonest way to seal a silo is to run up a covering a few inches deep of stalks from which the ears have been picked. You save a little corn this way. Straw or hay will do in a pinch, but are not so good as the cut cornstalks, which pack more tightly."

"After the layer of stalks is on the top, the silage should be soaked thoro with water. From 20 to 30 barrels is none too much to put on, tho I know it is a hard job to get it to the top of the silo unless one has a water system with plenty of pressure. Before the water is put on oats sometimes are sown on the stalks. The heat from the fermentations in the silage germinates the oats, and their roots form a thick mat thru which the air does not penetrate. But sealing the silo never troubles me at all. You see, I'm one of these year-round silage feeders, and my silo is no more than filled when I begin to empty it. Of course for a week or so the stuff is no more than cut corn, but feeding it beats letting it waste or taking the trouble to cover it up."

To Make Strong Contender

Governor Capper has announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate next year. Governor Capper has given the state a businesslike administration and judging by his large majority in the last election he should make a strong contender in the race. Other candidates mentioned for this position are Charles F. Scott of Iola; W. R. Stubbs of Lawrence, and J. L. Bristow of Salina.—Minneapolis Messenger.

Sweet clover is being cultivated in virtually every state in the Union. At present the largest acreage is found in the western north central states and in the mountain states.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

HOT WEATHER

the season when a

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

saves most over any other separator or skimming system



IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE for any dairy farmer without a separator or using an inferior machine to put off the purchase of a New De Laval Cream Separator in the summer months especially with butter-fat at the present unusually high price.

Great as are the advantages of the New De Laval over all other separators, as well as over any gravity setting system, at every season of the year, they are even greater during the mid-summer season than at any other time.

This is because hot weather conditions occasion greatest butter-fat losses with gravity setting and render it most difficult to maintain quality of product with any gravity system or unsanitary separator, while, moreover, the quantity of milk is usually greatest, and any loss in either quantity or quality of product means more.

Then there is the great saving in time and labor with the simple, easy running, easily cleaned, large capacity New De Laval machines over all other methods or separators, which naturally counts for more at this time of the year.

Hence the great mistake of putting off the purchase of a New De Laval Cream Separator in summer, whether you already have a poor machine or none at all, and every dairy farmer should keep in mind not only that a De Laval will pay for itself in a few months but may, if desired, be bought on such liberal terms as to actually save its own cost while being paid for.

Every claim thus made is subject to easy demonstration, and every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove these claims to you, in your own dairy, without cost or obligation on your part.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for new catalog or any desired information.

Every New De Laval is equipped with a Bell Speed-Indicator

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165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago
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Special Farm Lighting Battery
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Let's Keep the Kitchen Cool

A Homemade Fireless Cooker Saves Work

BY R. S. WHEELER

AS A time and trouble saver the fireless cooker stands well up in the list; and it is so simple in construction that almost any woman can make one, using cheese boxes for the outer case. Get two large, smooth boxes of the same size. Remove the top and bottom pieces from one of the boxes, leaving two hoops. Place the wide hoop on top of the other box, and fasten them together by covering the crack between them with the narrow hoop. Put the small hoop on the outside and fasten on both edges with small nails clinched on the inside. This makes the case for the cooker. Use a can of tin or sheet-iron for an inside lining, making it of such size that there will be a space of 2 or 3 inches between it and the outside of box. A lard can will often do nicely.

The best material with which to pack the cooker is asbestos or mineral wool; but dry sawdust, cotton or excelsior will make a good job. If possible get enough heavy asbestos paper to cover the outside of the can on sides and bottom. Wet this paper and spread it on; it will dry smooth, and stick.

Put 2 or 3 inches of the asbestos or sawdust in the bottom of the box and pack hard. Set the can in the center and fill the space around it, packing the filling in hard so there will be no air spaces left. The top of the can should come even with the top of the box. If possible cover the space between can and edge of box with a thin board to keep the packing in place. If the necessary tools are not at hand for cutting such a ring of wood, cut several layers of heavy cardboard and stick them together with shellac, fit them in closely and shellac the top well. There should be a metal cover for the can.

Pad the top of the cheese box cover 2 inches deep, cover the padding with oil cloth and fasten in tight. Paint will improve the appearance of the box. The cooker is then ready for use.

Use a Soapstone for Meats.

Bring to a boil the food which is to be cooked, and set the cooking vessel in the can. For vegetables no extra heat will be needed; for meats and other things that require long cooking heat a flat piece of iron or a soapstone an inch thick. When the meat has boiled 10 or 15 minutes put the hot iron in the bottom of the can, set the meat on top of it and cover tightly. The meat will keep hot for hours and finish cooking without further attention.

A large cooker with two or more compartments may be made the same way by using a packing case for the outside box. Cover the inside of the box with paper, fasten the partitions between the compartments in place and pack the material around them. Make round pads to fit each hole and a large pad to go over the whole box and soft enough to squeeze down tight when the cover is down. The compartments may be of different sizes if desired. Two hooks made of bent wire to remove the cooking vessels are very handy.

A single-compartment cooker will pay for the trouble of making it many times over in cooking oatmeal alone. Bring the oatmeal to a boil the night before, set it in a large vessel of boiling water and set in the cooker. The next morning it will be thoroughly cooked and piping hot. Aside from the work, the cost of this cooker is almost nothing.

Cottage Cheese Recipes

Cottage cheese is richer in protein than most meats and is very much cheaper. Every pound contains more than 3 ounces of protein, the chief material for body building. It is also a valuable source of energy, tho not so high as foods with more fat.

Cottage cheese alone is an appetizing and nutritious dish. It may also be served with sweet or sour cream, and some persons add a little sugar, or chives, or chopped onion, or caraway seed. The Weekly News Letter gives the following recipes illustrating ways in which cottage cheese may be served:

Cottage Cheese Salad.

Mix thoroly 1 pound of cheese, 1½ tablespoons of cream, 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley, and salt to taste. Fill

a rectangular tin mold with cold water to chill and wet the surface; then line the bottom with waxed paper and pack in three layers, putting two or three parallel strips of pimento between the layers. Cover with waxed paper and set in a cool place until ready to serve; then run a knife around the sides and invert the mold. Cut in slices and serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing and wafers. Minced olives may be used instead of parsley, and chopped nuts also may be added.

Boston Roast.

Mash a 1-pound can of kidney or navy beans or put them thru a meat grinder. Add ½ pound of cottage cheese and enough bread crumbs to make the mixture sufficiently stiff to be formed into a roll. Bake in a moderate oven, basting occasionally with butter, or other fat, and water. Serve with tomato sauce. The dish may be flavored with chopped onions, cooked in butter, or other fat, and a very little water until tender.

Cottage Cheese and Nut Roast.

Cook 2 tablespoons of chopped onion in 1 tablespoon of butter and a little water until tender. Mix 1 cup of cottage cheese, 1 cup of chopped English walnuts, 1 cup of bread crumbs, the juice of half a lemon and salt and pepper, and moisten with the water in which the onion was cooked. Pour into a shallow baking dish and brown in the oven.

Latest Styles for Gardening

Mother and the girls have taken to overalls for gardening or other outdoor work this year. The garments are both sensible and modest. It is probable that this change of attire may be blamed on the war, along with almost everything else, as women workers in munitions factories in England found they could do their work more easily and safely in



overalls than in flapping skirts. The illustration shows one of several styles which have met with popular approval.

Cook Corn with Cheese

Corn and cheese make a delicious combination dish which may be served in place of macaroni. A recipe has been worked out by specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. The corn may be ground at home in a strong coffee mill or a small grist mill. Soak 1 cup of coarsely ground corn over night in enough water to cover. Then put the corn on to cook in boiling, salted water and boil until it is tender. Drain the corn, or samp as it is called, and fill a deep baking dish with alternate layers of samp and sauce. Sprinkle bread crumbs over the top layer of sauce, dot with bits of butter and bake in a medium oven until the crumbs are brown.

For the sauce, mix together 2 tablespoons of flour, 1 teaspoon of salt, ¼ teaspoon of mustard or paprika or other seasonings and add enough milk to make a smooth paste. Add the remainder of 1 cup of skim-milk and cook in a double

boiler, stirring constantly until it thickens. Then stir in 1 cup of grated cheese and cook until it melts. Hominy may be used instead of ground corn.

For the New Gingham Dress

One piece dresses with big collars and pockets are the popular style for gingham, linens, percales and many other



8396

wash fabrics. The model here illustrated is excellent for misses and small women. The pattern, 8396, is cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

To keep lice away from the sitting hens, dust the nest and the hen with sulfur. It will not hurt the eggs in the least, but no lice will stay near.

The Danger Zone for Many Is Coffee Drinking

Some people find it wise to quit coffee when their nerves begin to "act up."

The easy way nowadays is to switch to

Instant Postum

Nothing in pleasure is missed by the change, and greater comfort follows as the nerves rebuild.

Postum is economical to both health and purse.

"There's a Reason"

In the Days of Real Sport

If You Think Girls and Boys on the Farm Do Not Have Good Times just Read These Letters

I AM TAKING care of my garden, practicing music and helping my mother this spring. I am going to be in a bread, canned fruit, jelly, and cake contest this fall. I never had much luck fishing so I do not try often. My brother and our hired man caught 37½ pounds of fish in one week. My father owns a seven-passenger touring car and I am planning to learn to drive it this summer.
Ruth Sayre.
Cedar Point, Kan.

Hiking with the Boy Scouts.

(First Prize)

A crowd of us Boy Scouts went camping last year and had heaps of fun. We went to a small town 5 miles from



Catching a Mess for Dinner.

the river in a motor car and walked the remainder of the way. As we walked along we sang songs and cracked jokes and soon reached the river.

We immediately began to make camp and put things in order. We had supper about 6 o'clock, then built up the camp fire and told stories. We heard many strange noises that night. I shall never forget my first night in the woods.

It would take me too long to tell everything we did in those 10 days so I shall just tell about one of our hikes. We started out one day, traveling in Boy Scout formation, to try to find the highest hill in the Flints. Other boys had tried and failed and we vowed we would win or never come back. We marched on over the hill, thru valley, across stream, and over brook, until the sun was in the middle of the sky. We took about 20 minutes for dinner and then went on. It was 3 o'clock and then 4 and still no high hill. About 5 o'clock we came to a hill that was almost impassable but we finally got to the top and looked over at the next hill. It was lower, so we had found our hill at last! We traveled as far toward camp as we could before dark and then let the boys in camp know we were safe by an Indian smoke and unrolled our blankets and went to sleep. We awoke the next morning early but there was nothing to eat and we were miles from camp so we began marching immediately and reached camp about 1 o'clock. We had nothing but beans, bread and hominy but we were so hungry it tasted like food fit for a king.

Each day at camp was filled with exciting pleasures and the last day came only too soon. Some of the boys who had been to the mountains and climbed to the top of Pike's Peak said that was not to be compared with this trip of ours.
Floyd Focht.
Emporia, Kan.

A Contented Young Farmer.

I am 10 years old and this is my first letter to a paper. I like to go after the cows in the spring and pick

flowers. I also like to make garden and watch the plants grow. I help mamma in the spring with the little chickens and calves. I like to see them play and kick up their heels. I enjoy watching the birds build their nests and listening to their beautiful songs.
Gerald Nelson Weaver.
Elmdale, Kan.

Elmdale, Kan.

From a Camp Fire Girl.

(Second Prize)

A few of us Camp Fire girls decided to go camping one summer so we loaded all our things in a motor car and started out, taking the mother, of one of the girls with us for a chaperon. We selected a green spot by the river under an oak tree, put up our tents and then began to fish. We caught three fish by 6 o'clock when it was time to get supper. We had fish, fried eggs, bread, butter and cake. After supper we built a fire, put on our camp fire dresses and sat around and told stories.

We didn't get up the next morning until 7 o'clock and three of us got breakfast. It was the day before May Day so we gathered violets and other flowers and three of the girls went to town for flowers while the rest of us made baskets. We each had 10 baskets ready by evening and as there were 10 of us that made 100 baskets. We went to town in the motor car and hung the baskets. We kept our prettiest basket for an old couple who didn't have any children and went there last because we were sure they would catch us. All of us hid except one girl. She ran up to the house to hang the basket but before she got it hung the old man yelled at her and told us all to come in and have some ice cream and cake.

We camped for a week and the last day we caught a lot of fish and invited the Boy Scouts out to our camp for the day. We had fish, potatoes, cheese, pickles, sandwiches, fruit salad, and cake for dinner and after dinner we gave a small program in our camp fire costumes. Then the boys helped us pack up our things and we went back to our homes. That was the best vacation I ever had.
Hattie Peterson.
Asherville, Kan.

Asherville, Kan.

Camping in the Mountains.

(Third Prize.)

I have fished several times in Kansas but the best fishing trip I ever took was in Colorado. Our family and the family of a neighbor drove in a covered wagon to the mountains. We took a tent, beds and provisions.

We camped in a canyon the first night and cooked our supper on the ground. After supper we went up the canyon a short distance and looked up the side of the mountain. We saw large rocks and fir trees, and a little lamb was eating grass on the side of the mountain. It looked as if it would fall but it didn't. A river ran down the canyon and there was a large bridge across.

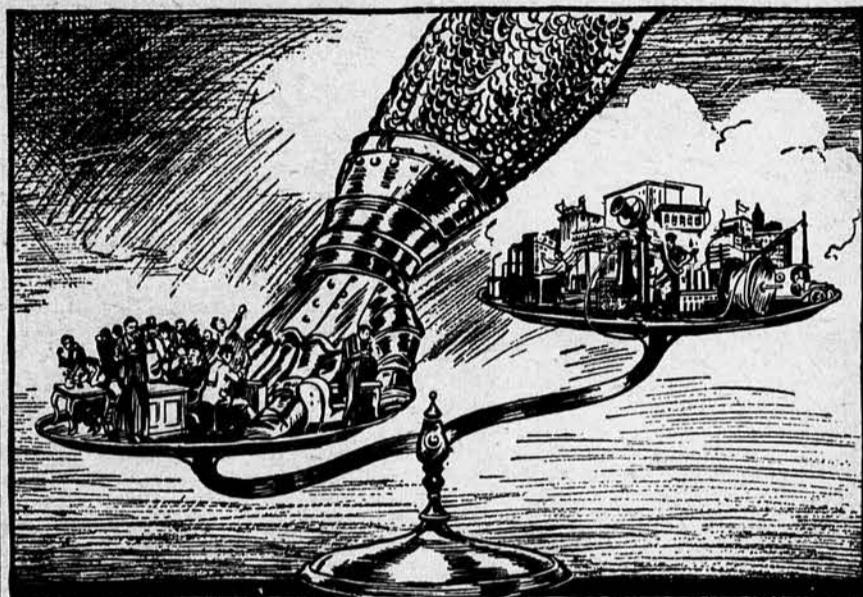
We went farther up the mountain the next day and saw little ponies and burros. The roads were on the side of the mountain and we could look down and see trees and things below. We came to a good camping place and stayed there several days. We went fishing and caught all the trout we could eat. I shall never forget that camping trip.
Ruth Wright.
Edmond, Kan.

Edmond, Kan.

Ever Make a Stick Cabin?

Hiking is one of my chief delights. I have made several little huts. I took my axe and went down to the timber to try my luck at making stick cabins one time. I got four sticks with forks at one end and drove them into the ground to form the corners of the cabin. Then I found four long straight sticks and put two of them thru the forks to form the sides and placed two crosswise for the ends. Then I put sticks around the sides, leaving a hole large enough so I could get into it, and banked large leaves about the sides and on top. The cabin was about 3½ feet long, 1½ feet wide, and 2 feet high. I left it that night expecting to come down the next day and have some fun but when I went I found that the horses had broken it down.
James Poston.
Horton, Kan.

Horton, Kan.



The Weight of War

The heavy hand of war has disturbed the balance between supply and demand the world over. Our problem of serving the public has all at once assumed a new and weightier aspect.

Extraordinary demands on telephone service by the Government have been made and are being met. Equipment must be provided for the great training camps, the coast-defense stations must be linked together by means of communication, and the facilities perfected to put the Government in touch with the entire country at a moment's notice.

In planning for additions to the plant of the Bell System for 1917, one hundred and thirty millions of dollars were apportioned. This

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But the cost of raw materials has doubled in a year. Adequate supplies of copper, lead, wire, steel and other essentials of new equipment are becoming harder to get at any price, for the demands of war must be met.

Under the pressure of business incident to the war, the telephone-using public must co-operate in order that our new plans to meet the extraordinary growth in telephone stations and traffic may be made adequate.

The elimination of unnecessary telephone calls is a patriotic duty just as is the elimination of all waste at such a time. Your Government must have a "clear talk track."



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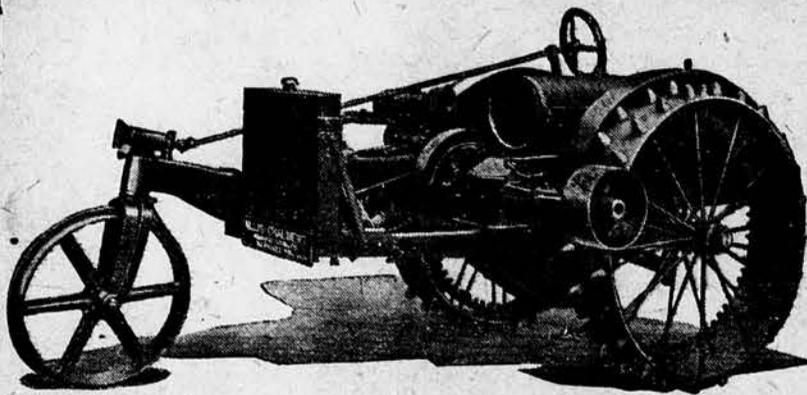
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Send us two 6-months' subscriptions to Capper's Weekly at 25 cents each, and these three dolls, one big one and two smaller ones, will be sent by return mail. Capper's Weekly, Doll Dept. 6, Topeka, Kan.

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This sturdy tractor will fit right into the work on your farm. It is designed to fit the power needs of farms right in this section of the country.

In four years of successful work the fundamental design of the Allis-Chalmers Tractor has not been changed. It is the only tractor with a one-piece steel heat-treated frame—the only tractor frame with no rivets to work

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The Allis-Chalmers is more than a tractor—it is a compact portable power plant, always ready for any kind of belt work. Long bearings of large diameter keep the belt pulley always in perfect alignment.

And back of it all stand the Allis-Chalmers name and reputation—the Allis-Chalmers years of supremacy in designing and constructing machinery of all kinds. Ask your banker. The purchaser of this tractor is assured of the same service that the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. gives all its customers on every product it manufactures.

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Tear out this advertisement, write your name and address on the margin and mail to us for complete illustrated description and specifications of this successful machine, with particulars of its record of years of hard work in the field.

OWN YOUR OWN!

—and Thresh When You Please



Never was grain so precious. Uncle Sam needs every pound. Labor is scarce and high priced. How and when are you going to thresh? The gang rig may be weeks or months getting to you. The price may slump or rain may spoil the grain in the shock in the meantime. It's going to cost like sin to pay threshers this year anyhow. Why wait? Why take chances? Why be the victim of a tardy, costly, troublesome thresher gang anyway? There's a little machine to fit YOUR farm—sold at a price YOU can afford. Own your own Thresher and thresh when you please.

SOUTHWEST UNIVERSAL GRAIN THRESHER

A rugged, businesslike little wonder; all metal; built on a new principle that simplifies threshing process 50%—hence the small, simple size. It will thresh any grain you grow from wheat and oats to alfalfa, kafir, millet, beans, peanuts, etc. A 6 to 8 H.P. Engine is the power needed. Three to six men a full crew. Simple and easy to adjust and operate; no intricate parts to give trouble. Big success everywhere under all conditions. Gets the grain out cleaner and cleans it with less cracking than any machine you ever saw.

Cuts Your Threshing Cost Half—Low Priced

A lot of the big rigs will be out of the running this season because of labor shortage. They'll be charging 18 to 22c a bushel for wheat. You can thresh wheat with this machine for a half or a third that cost. The machine will make you money among your neighbors and you'll have it R-E-A-D-Y as a moment's notice for ALL the crops you grow. Write today; for new folder and name of nearest dealer to you.

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

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Larger than runway; jaws pull rodent in; catches large or small gopher and holds it. Farmers say it's worth dozen other makes. Big sales. Price 50c. If not at your dealer's will send it to you postpaid; 2 for 95c; 6 for \$2.70; 12 for \$5.10. Money back if you are not satisfied. Free circulars.

E. J. Chubbuck Co., Dept. K., San Francisco, Cal.

Hay Crops are Yielding Well

The first cutting of alfalfa may make a good crop, and the second cutting is ready in some parts of the state. Prairie hay is ready to cut in the hay section of Southeast Kansas. Corn is doing well.

Graham County—Corn growing rapidly but ground needs moisture. Very little small grain. Stock doing well on good pastures. —C. L. Kobler, June 30.

Elk County—First crop prairie hay ready to cut. Corn looks fine. Alfalfa crop ready for second cutting. Good prospects for kafir. Farmers laying by first crop of corn. —Mrs. S. L. Huston, June 30.

Woodson County—Corn very backward but clean and has good color. Wheat being harvested and good quality. Oats to be harvested soon and will be a 150 per cent average. —E. F. Opperman, June 30.

Osborne County—Hot and dry. Oat cutting in progress. Wheat cut short. Corn standing hot weather better than other crops. Stock doing well on good pasture. Barley will make some grain. —W. F. Arnold, June 30.

Nemaha County—Corn growing nicely since a good rain June 28. Wheat will be ready to harvest by July 10. Oats and potatoes promise good crops. First cutting of alfalfa saved in good condition. —C. W. Ridgeway, June 29.

Coffey County—Corn and kafir fields in fine condition. Wheat and oats being harvested and crops better than usual. Prairie hay will make a good crop and some new hay being shipped out. Second alfalfa crop light. —A. T. Stewart, June 30.

Marion County—Half an inch of rain June 27 was the first in three weeks. Corn not large enough for second cultivation. Oats ripening and will be a fair crop if weather continues favorable. Stock doing well. Lots of flies. —A. W. Hegner, June 28.

Pratt County—Harvest progressing nicely. A great deal of corn will be plowed during harvest. Feed that was not destroyed by storms is growing nicely. Second cutting of alfalfa is light. Stock doing well on pasture. —J. L. Phelps, June 30.

Ellsworth County—Poor prospects for an oat crop and some farmers are mowing their fields and putting up the feed. Corn is holding its own and with rain will make a good crop. The potato crop also needs a good rain. —C. R. Blaylock, June 26.

Anderson County—Ideal weather to clean corn. Potatoes and gardens suffering for rain. But other crops doing nicely. Wheat and oats better than last year. Harvest will begin about July 2. Second crop of alfalfa being put up. —G. W. Kibinger, June 29.

Dickinson County—A light rain today was the first in several weeks. Harvest is in progress and wheat fine. Oats will be light crop due to drought. Corn small but well cultivated and free from weeds. Second alfalfa crop being cut. —F. M. Lorson, July 1.

Allen County—Rain badly needed. Wheat and rye cut and wheat crop lighter than expected. Flax ripening and corn very small. Potatoes a good crop but there is no market for them. Some cattle going to market, but hogs scarce. —Geo. O. Johnson, June 29.

Republic County—Rain badly needed for stock water and pasture. Hot winds have damaged oats and potatoes considerably. Corn clean and shows good color but very small. Oats harvest will come the week of July 2. Butterfat 37c; hogs \$14.50. —E. L. Shepard, June 30.

Greenwood County—Drouth was broken by a good rain June 29. Cooler weather will greatly improve corn and prairie hay prospects. Oats, rye, potatoes and wheat look good. Pastures good and stock doing well. Some grass cattle going to market. —John H. Fox, June 30.

Washington County—A good rain June 27 helped corn and vegetables but more is needed for potatoes. Oat harvest will begin in a short time. Alfalfa ready for another cutting. Farmers busy cultivating corn. Fruit scarce. Plenty of wild gooseberries. —Mrs. Birdsley, June 30.

Reno County—A good rain would be welcomed. Harvest will continue until about July 4. Wheat is a thin stand and has large heads. Corn ready to cultivate, but sun too hot for field work and weeds will damage corn considerably. Potatoes small. Hogs very scarce. —D. Englehart, June 29.

Johnson County—Fine corn weather, but rain is needed. Corn is being well tended and has splendid color. Wheat harvest begun, and nothing preventing hundreds of acres will be cut next week. Oats ripening. Considerable clover has been put up in good condition. —L. E. Douglas, June 30.

Morris County—Dry weather is telling on potatoes and gardens. Wheat and oats would have filled better with one more good shower. Harvest will begin July 2. Corn growing fine and has good color. Second alfalfa crop ready to cut, but will be light. Butterfat 35c; eggs 26c. —J. R. Henry, June 30.

Montgomery County—Wheat and oat harvest nearly finished. Threshing began this week. Average yield was 10 to 30 bushels. Corn in fine condition and some is 6 feet tall. No chinch bugs this year. Gardens drying up. Stock doing well. Wheat \$2; hens 15c; eggs 28c; butter 35c. —Mrs. J. W. Eikenberry, June 30.

Stafford County—A nice shower June 27 greatly benefited the growing crops and put ground in fine working condition. Wheat ripening rapidly and harvest soon will be here. Corn growing slowly but doing better since weather conditions became more favorable. Second crop of alfalfa soon ready to cut. —S. E. Veatch, June 30.

Sherman County—The thermometer stays near 100 and a hard wind from the Southwest is burning grain badly. Many farmers are mowing their grain crop for feed. In the Southwest part of the county barley will average 25 bushels and spring wheat 5 bushels, so there will be plenty to reseed the county. Grass dry and hay will be a small crop. Corn, cane and millet will be good crops with rain soon. —Jas. B. Moore, June 30.

Sumner County—Most of the wheat and oat harvesting was finished here June 30. A great many farmers are stacking and others threshing out the shock. Wheat is excellent quality and yielding better than expected. A bad hail in the north and central sections of the county last week destroyed thousands of dollars worth of wheat and oats. Wheat \$2; oats 80c; corn \$1.70; eggs 22c; butter 30c; butterfat 35c. —E. L. Stocking, June 30.

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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for July 15. Hezekiah, the faithful king. 2 Chron. 30. Golden Text. He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that seek after him Heb. 11:6.

The horrible reign of Ahaz ended. In marked contrast it was followed by that of his son, Hezekiah. Altho brought up in a most corrupt court and living with such a depraved father, Hezekiah, thru the training of his mother, was able to resist both these evil influences. There is a quaint old Jewish saying that as God could not be everywhere, he made mothers. Hezekiah was fortunate in having a sincere, religious mother. It is queer how Ahaz ever came to marry Abijah, the stately, devout daughter of the faithful old prophet Zechariah, of king Uzziah's reign. While she seems to have had no influence in her husband's court, she had the opportunity to train their son in the old traditions and customs of the Israelites.

For 10 years Isaiah helped with the training of this young prince, keeping ever before him the high ideals of the Jewish race. With the honorable motives of this wonderful prophet and Hezekiah's own steadfast enthusiasm it was natural for him to see the effects of his father's disobedience to God. Thus before the beginning of his reign, Hezekiah, with the help of his wife, Hephzibah, the delightful, had decided on a religious reformation. The ascension to the throne of Judah came when he was 5 years old. Backed by the sympathy and faith of his mother and the loyal support of Isaiah he began his duties with a faithful service to God in destroying the idol worship of his kingdom.

As spring approached and the time for the usual feast of the Passover drew near, he decided to re-establish this long neglected custom. To do this the temple, which had been closed by his father, must be opened and cleaned before the feast day.

The priests and Levites were summoned to meet him opposite the closed temple porch. Here in a frank way he talked to them and told them that he wanted his nation to make a new covenant with their God, whom they had so long forgotten. For this purpose the altar fires must be lighted, but before this could be done they must purify themselves for the wonderful task of cleaning the temple.

The ritual of the temple worship was conducted by three orders, consisting of the high priest, the priests and the Levites. Each had their duty, which could only be performed by that special order. But with the closing of the temple, by Ahaz, these men had grown away gradually from the sacredness of their profession. To be able now to carry out the desires of Hezekiah the orders had to be reorganized. This meant consecration for the priests and a dedication of the Levites according to the old custom.

When these necessary services with their rites of purification were finished, the dust and wreckage of the temple was cleared away and the litter was taken down into the valley and burned in the pit beneath the image of the idol Molocho, which had been destroyed.

Now the Northern kingdom, or Israel, had fallen several years before the beginning of Hezekiah's reign. Many of its people were captive in Babylon. However, there was scattered thruout its territory quite a number of neglected persons belonging to the different tribes. As the feast was to hold over, Hezekiah wished it to be a national affair and in great haste a message, with an invitation to this effect, was sent to all the Hebrews. Some, as they received it, laughed and mocked, but there were others who received it gladly and hurried up to Jerusalem, delighted that the old order of worship was established in every detail.

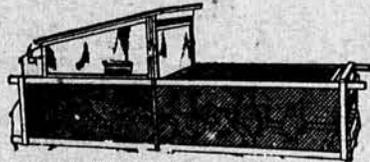
For two centuries the Jewish nation had been divided into the two kingdoms of Israel and Judah, but after this anniversary feast, of the nation's birth and exodus from Egypt, during Hezekiah's reign, Israel never revived. His aim of a united kingdom, like the days of David and Solomon, was realized. Both kingdoms were welded together and Judah, out of which was to come the promised Messiah, became the sole nation. But Jerusalem, its capital, is still

waiting for the return of the Jews who will be faithful to their true leader, Jesus, the Son of God, descended from Judah's king David.

Better Ways to Do Things

(Continued from Page 7.)

is put in the trough at the opposite end. The sides of the covered portion are removable, as is the front, and the trap



Portable Chicken-Coop L134

nest has a hinged cover. The roof is double with an air space between.

Automatic Oiler for a Wagon

The plunger, here, which restrains the flow of oil, passes thru an opening in a metal guard attached to the end of the bolster. This plunger has a washer larger than the opening in the guard, but smaller than the oil tubing. The



Automatic Wagon Oiler L137

spiral spring ordinarily will keep the plunger protruded, but occasional jolts of the wagon will jar it back and allow a sufficient amount of oil to pass thru.

Device to Hold a Grain Sack

Any farmer will understand the accompanying cut without much explanation. The three braced legs have holes in the top into which fit prongs running out from an iron hoop. The top of the

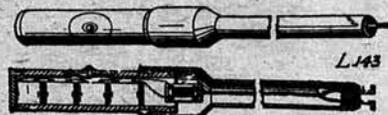


Bag Holder L139

bag is placed over this hoop, and the outside hoop is placed over it. By screwing up the nut on the bolt of the outside band the bag is held firmly in place.

This is a Shocking Tool

Dry batteries make the use of electricity possible in many novel appliances. The following cut shows an animal prod which it is said will not injure the flesh or hide. The first cut shows the prod as it looks when completed. The larger end is the handle which contains

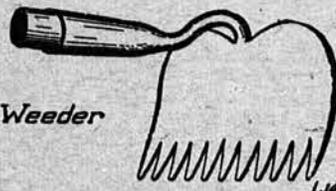


Electric Animal-Prod L143

the batteries, coil, wires and button, as shown in the second cut. The small end has two metal terminals a short distance apart. In use, the terminals are placed against the horse and the button is pressed. The horse then receives an electric shock which is much more effective than an ordinary prod.

Notched Weeder for the Garden

The blade of this hoe is cut into V-shaped notches, very sharp at the edges, but with the ends of the teeth dulled. It will be observed, too, that the blade



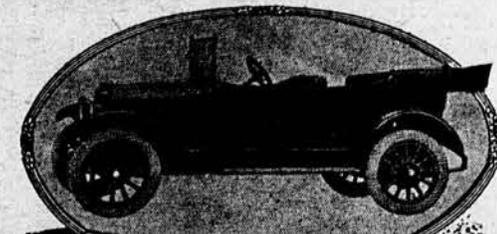
Weeder L144

is somewhat curved. The sharp edges cut weeds, which are grasped and held in the notches. The convex curving of the blade gives additional purchase, and enables the user to do his work with a minimum amount of stooping.

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During the past two years I have made a number of men and women, happy with automobiles. Now, it is your turn to get one Free. You can get an Automobile by my plan without its costing you a penny—your spare time is all I ask. My plan offers you an opportunity to get FREE what years of saving might not bring you. If you want an Automobile—send me your name right away—and you will receive, without any obligation on your part; full information concerning my great Free Automobile Plan.

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Charlie Engstrom, Union Co., S. D. Automobile.
Philip McMahon, Davison Co., S. D. Automobile.
Donald Getzman, Edmunds Co., S. D. Automobile.
Raymond Dickman, Woodbury Co., Ia. Automobile.
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Mrs. Coljena Miller, Mesa Co., Colo. \$500.00 Cash.
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Harry Johnson, Phelps Co., Neb. Piano.
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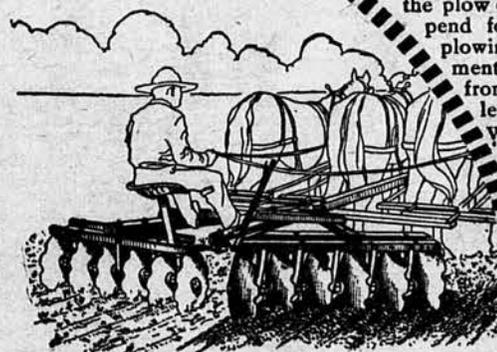
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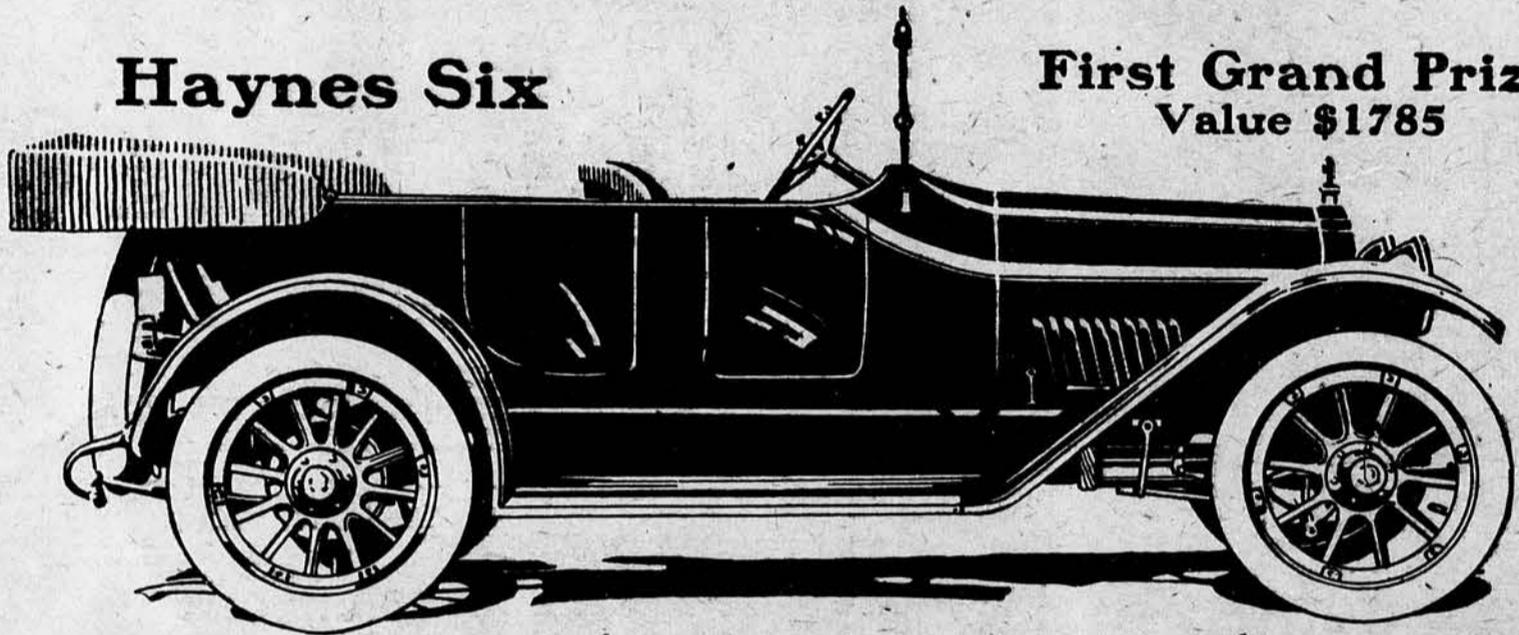
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All anyone has to do if they want a car is to get out and get busy and the car will come. Thanking you again for your fairness in the contest, I am

A. W. ZEIGLER, Webster Co., Ia.

When I entered this contest, a great many people thought that I was crazy. Some said that I was foolish to waste my time in that way. Now they sing another tune. Wishing you much success, I remain

O. A. WILBOURN, Columbia Co., Ark.

I am sending you a photograph of my car that I won in your recent Auto Club. It is a dandy. I wish to thank you once more for your kindness with which you conducted the whole thing.

J. J. JANSEN.

I feel that I have been liberally rewarded for the work I have done. I wish you great success in future contests.

A. W. COKER, Balley Co., Tex.

I am today sending you a photo of myself and the car I won on the 27th of January. I feel very proud of it and am having lots of pleasure driving it.

W. M. FRITCHER, Burleson Co., Tex.

Enclosed you will find a picture of the Studebaker auto which I recently won in one of your auto contests. Words fail me when I endeavor to express my gratitude to you for this splendid machine. I shall always have a good word for you.

MRS. P. HARPER, Reno Co., Kan.

I wish to again thank you for the prize and also to thank you for your exceptionally kind treatment of me and your evident desire to please me in the matter of the car and the trouble that you took to see that I received it in good shape.

H. R. MAXWELL, Brown Co., Kan.

I am sending a picture today of my new Model Car that I won in your club with myself seated at the wheel. I want to thank you again for the fair and honest way in which you carry on your contest.

BESSIE A. WILSON, Lincoln Co., Neb.

I received the Bulck "4" all O. K. It sure is some car. Have been riding in it some today. Your contest sure furnishes a great chance for someone to be made happy, and can further say it is a fair deal.

LODI BONSER, Edwards Co., Kan.

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Kansas as Mobilized

Kansas probably is the only state in the Union to send a complete survey of its resources to Herbert Hoover, national food director. Governor Capper has sent Hoover a wonderfully complete statement of the state's productive powers that the Federal government may know just what to expect of Kansas. He began gathering this information by counties weeks ago. It includes a list of all the flour mills, creameries, wholesale grocers, commission houses, packing houses, canneries, elevators, and every manufacturing concern in the state. In this summary only a few details are given:

Horses.	
Horses, 6 mos. old and under 1 yr.	102,447
Horses, 1 yr. old and under 2.....	90,894
Horses, 2 yrs. old and under 3.....	86,351
Horses, 3 yrs. old and over—work horses.....	709,428
Stallions.....	6,795
Cattle.	
Cattle, 6 mos. old and under 1 yr.	682,935
Cattle, 1 yr. old and under 2.....	591,654
Steers, 2 yrs. old and under 3.....	173,704
Steers, 3 yrs. old and over, rough fed.....	44,805
Steers, 3 yrs. old and over, half fed.....	18,628
Steers, 3 yrs. old and over, full fed.....	9,003
Cows and heifers, 2 yrs. old and over, not kept for milk.....	600,935
Cows, 2 yrs. old and over, kept for milk.....	535,300
Bulls, 1 yr. old and over.....	49,964
Mules and Jacks.	
Mules, 6 mos. old and under 1 yr.	38,275
Mules, 1 yr. old and under 2.....	47,450
Mules, 2 yrs. old and under 3.....	42,265
Work mules.....	131,576
Jacks.....	4,698
Other Livestock.	
Sheep, 6 mos. old and over.....	173,541
Hogs, 6 mos. old and over.....	668,862
Wagons.....	193,763
Grain, Fodder, Etc.	
Wheat, bushels.....	7,358,369
Oats, bushels.....	5,055,271
Corn, bushels.....	14,192,879
Potatoes, bushels.....	154,773
Seeds, bushels.....	593,084
Hay, tons.....	393,876
Acreage Growing Crops.	
Number acres growing wheat (approximately).....	4,000,000
Number acres growing corn (approximately).....	9,000,000
Number acres growing oats (approximately).....	1,800,000
Number acres growing potatoes (approximately).....	70,000
Engines, Motors, Etc.	
Engines and boilers (including gas engines).....	14,715
Threshing machines.....	6,628
Electric and water motors.....	2,834
Automobiles.....	139,795
Motorcycles.....	7,856
Lead, Oil, Coal, Cement.	
Salt, number barrels produced annually (approx).....	3,200,000
Cement, number barrels produced annually (approx).....	4,400,000
Lead and zinc, tons produced annually (approx).....	400,000
Oil, barrels crude oil produced annually (approx).....	7,650,000
Coal, tons produced annually (approximately).....	7,350,000

Millions from the Children

Four hundred thousand boys and girls in Kansas ranging in ages from 8 to 18, are mobilized into the greatest children's industrial army ever organized in America. The combined efforts of these boys and girls will add to the food production of the state in value a sum approximating 2 million dollars. This extra service in farm and garden industry is due primarily to an appeal to the children of Kansas by Governor Capper to join in the state's great movement for a record production of grains and vegetables for the world's food supply and for sustaining our soldiers in the war for liberty and humanity.

Governor Capper's appeal to the boys and girls in the schools to do their share in the great Kansas food drive, and to be real soldiers in the army of industry, quickened into action the child life of the state. It was an inspiring document because it was in harmony with the work of our public schools to connect in a vital and practical way the lessons in the books with the great underlying principles of nature's forces, and to fix in the child's mind the importance of the great fundamental industry of the world.

In more than 10,000 school rooms in Kansas, the governor's appeal to the boys and girls to aid in this year's food production, was read by the teacher. It brought forth interesting debate between teacher and pupils as to the various vegetable and grain crops to be planted, cultivated and harvested, before they should come back to their books. Market reports were sought for a line on the present prices of food supply that can be most profitably grown on Kansas farms and in gardens. Boys in thousands of schools began figuring out how many bushels of corn and other field crops they could grow on a given number of acres. The girls thought of the back yards at home, the vacant lots and the waste places about the farm, where they

could plant, cultivate and harvest potatoes, beans, tomatoes, onions and other vegetables.

And so, Governor Capper's appeal to the boys and girls in the schools of the state to be useful and helpful in the months of their vacation in rendering not only a great service to their country in producing food for a hungry world beyond the seas, but in adding dollars to their savings, put 400,000 pencils to paper. It would be a wonderful story if we could have in total the mathematical calculations of these boys and girls as to the value of the foodstuffs each hopes to grow and harvest.

The addition of 2 million dollars worth of food products to Kansas' normal record by the quickened spirit of industry and useful service on the part of her children, is an achievement in keeping with the pure and undefiled child life of that superlative state. And the people of Kansas will not soon forget the fine service and patriotic appeal of Governor Capper which called to the fields, the gardens and uncultivated places an army of 400,000 boys and girls.

To say that \$5 would cover the value of products grown and harvested by each pupil between the ages named, is probably too low an estimate. For many thousand boys spurred by an ambition to excel, will, in corn and other field crops, produce values up into the hundreds of dollars. Therefore, if the average is \$5 a pupil, the addition of 2 million dollars to the world's food supply from Kansas will be an achievement of nation-wide interest and commendation. And this honor will be shared jointly by the teachers, the boys and girls, and Governor Capper.—From the Russell Record.

Send for Premium Book

The premium book for 1917 has just been issued by the Kansas Free Fair. If you want one—and every farmer in Kansas certainly does—all you have to do is let Phil Eastman, the secretary, know about it. Mr. Eastman is mailing copies of the book to many persons but he is likely to miss some one. If you are interested in Topeka's big fair and wish to enter something for display send your name to Phil Eastman, secretary, the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka. You'll get the book.

One department in the Free Fair at Topeka will be devoted this year to home made products. Home dried fruits, home dried vegetables, home cured herbs, home made dyes, home cured meats, home preserved meats, and home made soaps will be exhibited in this department. Generous prizes are offered in all these classes. Arthur Capper supplies the prizes amounting to \$50 in the home cured meat class. Home cured meats that may be entered for prizes are: ham, bacon, salt pork, smoked sausage and dried beef.

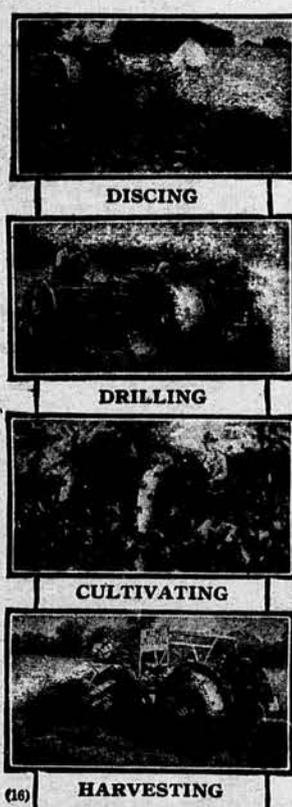
The maintenance of soil fertility and the proper feeding of dairy cows demand a system of crop rotation, and should include one or more legumes, such as clover, alfalfa or cowpeas.

THE ORIGINAL
2-WHEEL TRACTOR
That Does All Farm Work WITHOUT HORSES

WHEN you begin to consider the purchase of a tractor, whether for a farm of 80 acres or more, there are a number of questions you will need to ask yourself before you buy. Here are some of them:

—Will it CULTIVATE as well as plow? Will it do ALL my farm work without horses? Will it work on plowed ground without packing the soil? Will it do the work quicker, easier, and save on hired help? Is it really a ONE-MAN tractor? Will it handle as easily as a team of horses, rather than be too heavy, clumsy and inconvenient? Do I ride on the tool where I can see the work I am doing, or will I have to have someone run the tractor while I am operating the farm implement?

Here is the tractor that answers these and all other farm power problems of the average farm most practically and profitably. A tractor that is heavy enough to do all farm work that horses will do, yet light enough to be handy and work on plowed ground without packing your soil.



ORIGINAL
MOLINE
UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

This is the original Two-Wheel Farm Tractor. It pulls two 14-in. plows; will disc, harrow, plant, CULTIVATE all hill and row crops, pull mower, binder, manure spreader, fill your silo—and do all belt work on the average farm. In fact, it will do anything you can do with horses; do it quicker, easier, and with less hired help. It weighs only 2800 lbs., but all its weight being on its two wheels—all its weight is traction weight. The tool you hitch it to forms the rear wheels and you do not have to pull around a ton of needless weight. It will back up with tools attached easier than a team will back. You can turn around in a small space; get close to the rows and the fences.

Write for Catalog Folder and read how farmers everywhere are solving the power and hired help problems on their farms.

MOLINE PLOW CO. Dept. 23
Moline, Illinois
The Moline Line includes: Corn Planters, Cotton Planters, Cultivators, Corn Binders, Grain Ladders, Grain Drills, Harrows, Hay Loaders, Hay Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Mowers, Manure Spreaders, Plows, (Chilled and Steel), Seales, Seeders, Stalk Cutters, Farm Trucks, Vehicles, Wagons.
Also STEPHENS SIX Automobiles



BE SURE TO VISIT OUR SPECIAL DISPLAY AT THE FREMONT, NEB., TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION, AUGUST 6TH TO 10TH.

500 Shot Repeating Daisy Air Rifle **FREE!**

Join Our Rifle Club and Get a Rifle Free

For a limited time only—this genuine Daisy Air Rifle Free. Shoots 500 times without reloading. A strong and accurate shooter for boys. A constant source of amusement. Teaches accuracy of eye, and trains steadiness of nerves. Boys, if you want one of these Daisy Rifles send us your name and address, and we will send you full and complete instructions how to join the club and how to get the rifle free and prepaid. A post card will do.

CAPPER RIFLE CLUB, Dept. A.R.-24, Topeka, Kansas

OLD PEYTON GRAVELY MADE THE FIRST PLUG OF TOBACCO THAT EVER WAS MADE

NO MAN EVER MADE AS GOOD



GRAVELY'S CELEBRATED Chewing Plug

BEFORE THE INVENTION OF OUR PATENT AIR-PROOF POUCH GRAVELY PLUG TOBACCO MADE STRICTLY FOR ITS CHEWING QUALITY WOULD NOT KEEP FRESH IN THIS SECTION. NOW THE PATENT POUCH KEEPS IT FRESH AND CLEAN AND GOOD. A LITTLE CHEW OF GRAVELY IS ENOUGH AND LASTS LONGER THAN A BIG CHEW OF ORDINARY PLUG.

P.B. Gravely Tobacco Co. DANVILLE, VA. ESTABLISHED 1861

TAKE IT FROM BILLY POSTER, HIS BILLBOARDS ARE SPREADING THE GOOD NEWS



Grain Trade Waits on Congress

(Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

The new wheat crop year has begun with trade conditions such as never before existed. Almost no forward sales have been made by either millers or elevator men and there is no bidding of any consequence for wheat to arrive. The lack of any new trading for future delivery makes hedging operations impossible and puts all the risks of changing prices on the millers and grain merchants instead of on the speculators, as in former years. The situation compels the grain merchants and millers to become speculators, if they are to do any business except of a mere hand-to-mouth character. The effect of this is to make everyone require a wider margin of gross profit to do business, and this is at the expense of the farmer.

President Griffin of the Chicago Board of Trade has given out a statement that the plans at Washington, under the direction of Herbert Hoover, were for complete government control of the districts and of the wheat crop, both for export and for domestic use. This necessarily means that there will be no trading in futures and that the government will fix prices at which wheat shall sell and be in a position to guarantee the price. Presumably plans are ready to put in operation as soon as Congress passes and the President signs the food control bill.

In the meantime wheat handling and the flour business must continue on a strictly hand-to-mouth basis and no plans or contracts for any future supplies can be made safely.

There is no open opposition to the government plans, because grain dealers everywhere deem a patriotic duty to support the administration in the present war crisis, but there are many misgivings among experienced men as to how the plan will work out, and as to the ultimate consequences. One thing is quite plain: the wheat raisers are going to get less for the first wheat sold from this year's crop than they would have received in an open market.

If trade were unhampered, large quantities of wheat would now be under contract for shipment to mills and for export in the next few months, and those who had sold this wheat would now be in active competition to get the new crop as fast as it was offered.

Carlot prices of wheat Saturday were about 10 to 20 cents lower than a week ago. Trade was slow and limited to purchases for immediate use. The few cars of new wheat that arrived from Oklahoma brought about old wheat prices, but there was little disposition to bid for wheat to arrive. Country grain buyers are paying \$2 to \$2.15 for wheat in Oklahoma. Probably about these prices will be paid for the first offerings of new Kansas wheat.

Weather was generally favorable for the rapid growth of the corn crop last week. There were good rains in nearly all the corn area, except portions of Missouri and in Western and Southern Kansas. Present prospects are for the largest corn crop the country ever raised, tho, of course, adverse weather in the next few weeks can radically change the situation.

The favorable crop prospects depressed corn futures moderately, tho there is a persistent confidence in high prices among some traders and recoveries followed. Closing prices Saturday were 1 to 2 cents lower than a week ago for December corn and showed fractional net gains for September delivery.

Carlot prices show about 2 cents net advance for the week. A high record was made in Chicago, \$1.76 for No. 2 yellow corn.

Saturday's grain quotations were: Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.42 to \$2.58; No. 3, \$2.35 to \$2.53; No. 4, \$2 to \$2.40; No. 2 soft, \$2.15 to \$2.25; No. 3, \$2.10 to \$2.20; No. 4, \$2 to \$2.15. Mixed, No. 3, \$2.25. Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.70 to \$1.77 1/2; No. 3, \$1.69 to \$1.70; No. 4, \$1.68 to \$1.69. No. 2 white, \$1.71 to \$1.71 1/2; No. 3, \$1.70 1/2 to \$1.71. No. 2 yellow, \$1.71 to \$1.71 1/2. Oats: No. 2 white, 73c to 73 1/2c; No. 4, 71c to 72c. No. 2 mixed, 69c to 71c; No. 3, 68c to 70c. No. 2 red, 69c to 71c.

Large supplies from the Southwest depressed cattle prices last week. The decline was irregular and varied according to the degree of grass sap and weight the offering showed. Dry lot steers, tho scarce, sold 10 to 15 cents lower, owing to the large supply of other cattle. From this class down to the common killers the loss increased and in some cases as much as \$1 was taken off. The extreme range in prices, \$6.50 to \$13.35, shows the wide variation in quality.

Some cattle from the "blue stem belt" in Kansas sold at \$9.50 to \$11.50, compared with \$10.25 to \$12.25 for the same class the preceding week. Oklahoma and Texas supplied light weight cattle from both above and below the line that sold at \$6.50 to \$7.50. Prices for butcher cattle were down 15 to 50 cents. Medium cows and heifers declined the most. Prime heifers, yearlings and mixed yearlings remained scarce. Veal calves were higher early in the week, but lost the advance later.

Most of the stockers and feeders sold last week at \$7 to \$9 and were quoted off 25 to 50 cents.

Prices of good hogs declined 15 to 25 cents last week and common mixed, medium and light weight grades were off 50 to 75 cents. There was much irregularity in the market. Common hogs sold at big discounts. Packers say most of the light weight hogs coming now show big shrinkage in killing, owing to grass. This is the season of the year when hogs averaging 170 to 220 pounds usually sell at a premium over heavier weights, but in the last few days heavy corn fat hogs sold at a premium of 15 to 20 cents.

Larger receipts set lamb prices down \$1 to \$1.35 last week, and sheep declined 50 to 75 cents, while goats sold 25 to 35 cents higher. Had sheep been selling at normal prices such a decline would have demoralized the market, but most of the lambs cleared above \$17, and ewes above \$9.25. Few wethers were offered. Goats brought \$7.75 to \$9.10.

There is considerable agitation to stop the slaughter of breeding sheep, and according to a Chicago dispatch packers have offered to cull out the ewe lambs and sell them

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. IT GIVES RESULTS.

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

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks, 5 wks. old (Young strain). Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Eggs 15—\$1.00, 100—\$5.00. Chicks 10c each. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from poultry show winners. \$3.50 per 100. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kansas.

ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels. Bargain if sold before September 1. Mrs. Ray Price, Baldwin, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN BABIES. PURE YESTERLAD, quick-maturing, heavy laying strain, 10c each. Choice cockerels also. Fluhart Hatchery, Hutchinson, Kansas.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON PULLETS. March to April hatched. Lawrence Ricklefs, Troy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

BARRED ROCKS, 73 PREMIUMS. BREEDERS for sale. Eggs half price. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS. EGGS. \$2.50 per 50, \$5.00-100. Our birds have quality. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

BRADLEY THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Heavy winter laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15—\$1.25; 30—\$2.00; 50—\$3.00; 100—\$5.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Box 195.

POULTRY WANTED.

MORE MONEY FOR YOUR EGGS AND poultry when shipped direct: Coops and cases loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE. FINE PERCHERON STALLION. G. G. Sociofolsky, Tampa, Kansas.

FOR SALE. THREE REGISTERED YEARLING Galloway bulls. B. F. Young, Richland, Kansas.

FOR SALE; POLAND AND DUCROC SPRING boars and gilts. Cholera immune. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1 HOLSTEIN bull. A grandson of Sir Walker Segis, who is half brother to sires of world's champions. Wm. T. Mann, Quinter, Kan.

CHOICE HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS, Guernseys and Shorthorn calves. A few select ones at \$15.00 to \$35.00 each, expressed at little cost. Write Ed. Howey Co., South St. Paul, Minn.

LITTLE VALLEY HERD REGISTERED Red Polled cattle. Large boned heavy milking strain. A few choice cows and helpers for sale. Also registered Shropshire early spring ram lambs and a few yearlings. First class breeding stock. R. E. Weeks, Phillipsburg, Kan.

CREAM WANTED.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

FARMS WANTED.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS WANTED FOR sale and exchange. Chester A. Nofftz, 637 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

LANDS.

COLORADO FARM, STOCKED AND equipped, for Central Kansas farm. Albert Hagen, Ordway, Colo.

back for breeding purposes. It is thought that Western breeding flocks will be increased at the expense of this fall's supply of feeding lambs.

Idana Had a Picnic

The Idana picnic June 21 was one of the strong summer meetings of the year. It has been running as an annual event for a decade. It began as a farewell to Dr. Henry when he was leaving the community to give his life to work in Egypt. He is still there representing the United Presbyterian church. The community took up the picnic and upon its platform many of the leading public men of the state have spoken. It has always been a clean event to which families can be taken without fear of objectionable influences. No arrest has ever been made upon its grounds. This year 5,000 persons attended. The Odd Fellows lodges' association joined forces with the community, and held their round up at the same time. Grand Master William Willis of Wichita spoke in the afternoon. Mrs. Matie Toothaker Kimball delivered the evening address upon "Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow." Both brought strong messages.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

KAFIR SEED. BLACK HULLED. CAN furnish car lots. Samples submitted. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.

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

SEED CORN. 1916 SELECTED GOLDEN Beauty Boone County Strawberry red. Samples submitted. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.

FREED SORGO. THE QUICKEST MATURING sorghum grown. With moisture will mature grain after wheat harvest. Tribune Station reports: Sown for hay Aug. 20, it yielded 2 1/2 tons per acre of forage of good quality. Price \$3 per bu. J. K. Freed, Scott City, Kan.

PET STOCK.

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

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPPIES. HANDSOME, useful, \$7. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kansas.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS. GREAT RAT. watch, pet, stay home little dog. Price list 5c. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FOR SALE.

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

40-80 AVERY TRACTOR AND PLOW RIG. Shidler Brothers, Lake City, Kan.

12-25 AVERY TRACTOR AND 4-14 IN. gang plow, \$700. J. L. Cropper, Keytesville, Mo.

FOR SALE—1916 BULL TRACTOR, USED but little, \$550. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

WANTED TO BUY A 2ND HAND ENSILAGE cutter. John Haldeman, R. F. D. No. 3, Hope, Kan.

WANT GAS TRACTOR—WANT TO TRADE for large gas tractor and plows. W. H. Drinkern, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW ALLWORK TRACTOR and three bottom selflift plow. T. B. Hubbard, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—12-25 AVERY tractor and plows in good shape. A. J. Kohfeld, Hillsboro, Kansas.

FOR SALE—NEW 1916 BIG BULL TRACTOR equipped with 1917 coal-oil burner, \$750.00. Goodin Motor Company, Wichita, Kansas.

WANT TO TRADE A GOOD NEW AUTO for an equity in an improved Western Kansas farm. Address C. S. E., Burdett, Kansas.

OAKLAND LIGHT SIX FOR SALE OR trade. Nineteen Sixteen Model. Run less than two thousand miles. F. M. Miller, Osage City, Kansas.

FOR SALE. GOOD GARAGE AND BLACKSMITH business, stock of hardware and buildings, central Kansas, close to oil wells. Garage, care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—MILKING MACHINE. TWO cow unit. Automatic vacuum and natural air pressure type. In first class condition. Address G. H. Daugherty, 33 S. Stone Ave., La Grange, Illinois.

MONEY MAKER. AN UP-TO-DATE 6-ton ice plant for sale in a good town of 1100 people doing good business. Have other business the reason for selling. Can't look after both. Go see it. It's a money maker. Call on or address Quenemo Ice Co., Quenemo, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PLACES in Manhattan. Large ten room stone house, stone barn, stone wood house, 38 city lots with fine shade trees. Just across the street from college campus. With this place goes the business of the Manhattan Nursery which is very profitable. A fine opportunity to educate your children and make money. No big amount of cash needed. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

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

PATENTS.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET. "ALL About Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 734a-8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WEALTH IN INVENTIONS. PATENT your ideas. Send for our Free Book and advice how to succeed. Sues & Co., Attys., 532 7th St., Washington, D. C.

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.

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Four books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBTAIN a Patent, list of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 525 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

LIVESTOCK FIRMS.

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.

SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN. IN each county of Okla. and Kan. For particulars address Cooper & Rogers, Winfield, Kan., Box 369.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Greatest product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 203 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

FARMERS, 18 OR OVER, WANTED. (MEN —Women.) U. S. government jobs. \$90 month. Hundreds vacancies. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAS BUCH MORMON, ZWEI, THALER postpaid. Elias Peaton, Hudson, Kan.

HORSE OWNERS—MY FATTENING RECEIPT mailed for 75c. Sound flesh guaranteed. No horse too old. G. Bickle, Tulsa, Okla.

WALNUT LOGS WANTED—STANDING timber preferred. Good prices paid. State distance to R. R. R. F. Cook, 838 Willow, Ottawa, Kan.

GAS TRACTOR ENGINEER. EXPERIENCED, wants position; threshing or plowing; give particulars first letter. W. J. Tribble, Navina, Okla.

FORD CARS ELECTRIC LIGHT DOUBLED with Everbright Steadifier delivered anywhere \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dealers ask price. Beebe and Company, Omaha, Neb.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 25 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

Would Give a Good Account

Arthur Capper, present governor of Kansas, has written a letter stating that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. If chosen to that high office Capper would give a good account in faithful and effective service for his state and the nation.—Yates Center Journal.

What Hunger Rioters Did

Feeling the pinch of hunger, the people of Lisbon, capital of Portugal, started a riot Sunday which did not end until 22 persons had been killed and 2 million dollars' worth of damage done. Martial law has been declared to keep the rest of the country in bounds. A short harvest this year will mean starvation for nearly every country in Europe.

Raise such stock as the market demands. When the purchaser seeks the producer the best prices are obtained.

The cow is a producer and the better she is fed the larger her yield of milk and butter.

Mr. Roche, former county attorney, and F. L. Williams presented the Red Cross and its work, and were rewarded for their earnest advocacy by united determination of this vast assembly to support it. Grand Master Willis in a separate conference with Odd Fellows and Rebekahs urged that there be not one of them lacking in Red Cross support. Frank Wall and Vera Walker sang, and Hildreth Halbert recited. The Wakefield boys and girls, under the direction of the Misses Southwick as trainer and pianist, gave Swedish Folk-dances; the Morganville band played several concerts during the day; and the Rebekahs put on a fine drill to close the evening program. Alfred Docking presided and made opening address. The women of the Presbyterian church of Idana provided supper in cafeteria style, and other refreshment stands were also ample to care for all. There were amusements for everybody. Old settlers and their families who had not seen one another for years visited all day.

Every wide-awake orchard owner should begin making preparations for the first summer spray.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Percheron Horses.

Nov. 9—Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 16—Neb. Holstein Breeders, So. Omaha. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.
Nov. 27—Honnell & Rigdon, Everest, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

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

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb.
Nov. 9—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 16—S. W. Mo. S. H. Breeders' Assn., (E. H. Thomas, Mgr.) Aurora, Mo.
Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Aug. 21—Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.
Oct. 11—J. J. Wille, Platte City, Mo.
Nov. 5—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

July 25—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 1—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
Oct. 8—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 12—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nachigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 29—Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Oct. 30—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan.
Oct. 31—A. L. Hshelman, Abilene, Kan.

Nov. 6—Fred Hobelman, Deshler, Neb.
Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.
Nov. 9—Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb.
Jan. 22—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb.
Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, (night sale), Overton, Neb.

Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb.
Jan. 31—F. H. Preston, Burchard, Neb.

Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.
Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 5—R. Wilde & Sons, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.

Feb. 8—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 12—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 21—Gilliam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.
Feb. 22—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 5—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. —E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.
Oct. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Oct. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 19—J. S. Barnard, Nelson, Neb.
Oct. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 24—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb.
Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.
Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Nov. 6—J. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan.
Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.
Jan. 28—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.

Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 6—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 7—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9—John Naimen, Alexandria, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

March 2—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan., breeds big type Poland Chinas and is a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He changes his advertisement this week and offers six reserved fall boars that will be yearlings in September. They are by Hercules 2nd and Grandview Wonder. Both half-ton herd boars. Hercules 2nd was sired by Hercules and his dam was the great sow, Lady Shirley by Colossus. Write today about these boars. They are good and will be priced right. They are herd boar material and out of big mature sows.—Advertisement.

V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan., owns a big ranch of several hundred acres located in both Mitchell and Lincoln counties. He is an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle and about half of the breeding cows are polled and eligible to registry in the Polled Durham book. His herd bull is Sultan's Model, by Baron Sultan, by White Hall Sultan. He is a big ton bull, five years old and a splendid breeder. Mr. Plymat will start his advertisement again soon and will offer for sale some young bulls from 12 to 15 months old and might price some females. He will also have for sale a nice

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE
Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are reliable and bargains offered are worthy of consideration

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

HAVE A FINE FARM LIST. Write me. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

100 A. NICE FARM, well imp., Wilson Co., Kan. \$45 a. Landrith, Buffalo, Kansas.

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

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

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

160 A. NICE, smooth wheat land 7.0. Shallow water alfalfa land \$25 to \$50. Good ranch with alfalfa \$25. Irrigated land \$50 to \$100. Tell me your wants. Have some places an trade. Chas. D. Gorham, Garden City, Kan.

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more. E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

LANE COUNTY wheat land for sale on good terms at from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Will pay for itself in one year under favorable conditions. Write for free list and descriptive booklet. V. E. West, Real Estate Dealer, Dighton, Kansas.

GOOD SINGLE QUARTER NEAR HUGOTON Fine quarter wheat land, 11 miles south of Hugoton, Kan. Near school. 60 acres in cult., rented for one-third, delivered. Price \$2,500. Carry \$600. Five years at 6% if desired. E. J. Thayer, Liberal, Kansas.

1200 ACRES choice blue grass, corn, wheat, clover land, 3 sets of improvements, ideal location, rich land. Priced to sell. Oil on four sides. No lease. Act quickly. Write for free description of this or any size farm you may want. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 50 acres cult., 10 acres meadow, bal. good pasture, native grass; plenty water, 4 room house; small out buildings. 4 miles railroad, 1 mile school. \$30 acre. Inc. \$2800.00. Four years, 6 per cent. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kansas.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feretita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Cartledge,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,
1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

string of young bulls from six to eight months old. However, most of them are Shorthorns with one nice youngster that is polled.—Advertisement.

Wm. Wales of Osborne, Kan., is the veteran Shorthorn breeder of North Central Kansas. His acquaintance is not confined to that section of Kansas, however, but extends to wherever good Shorthorns are to be had. He is loved and respected because of his fairness and the general interest he takes in the herds over the country. The style of the firm is Wm. Wales & Young. Spencer Young is his son-in-law and interested with him in the herd. They will ex-

IRRIGATED RANCH 700 a. 250 in alfalfa. \$50 per a. Wheat lands \$6 to \$10. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

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

160 Acres for \$7800
Near Wellington; fine valley land; good bldgs.; 60 wheat, 35 past., bal. spring crop; poss. Worth \$9600; only \$7800; terms. Snap. E. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Gove County Farm
320 acres 1 1/2 miles from Shields, ten acres bottom land, 180 acres cultivation, good water at 10 ft., grove large trees, four room house, stable, seven horses, near school and church. Price \$3,600. H. L. McFall, Pratt, Kansas.

FOR SALE
160 acres, well improved, near town, church and school; good land; no stone; price \$45 per acre; \$1,000 cash will handle it, balance long time. Address Lock Box 367, Iola, Kansas.

Scott County Bargain
160 acres fine smooth wheat land, 4 1/2 miles from railroad station, close to school. Price for right now, \$12.50 an acre, 1/4 cash. Send for our map and folder. The King Realty Company, Scott City, Kan.

170 Acres in Franklin County
Kansas, 10 miles of Ottawa, 1/2 mile of another good town. All good land; 15 acres good timber; well improved. Price \$67.50 per acre. Good terms. Cassida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

Buy Land Now
There is no better place to invest money under the present conditions. We have what you are looking for. Ask for list. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

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

MISSOURI

16,000 A. Ozark farm lands or any part; write owner. Eucker, Rolla, Mo.

200, 160, 80 AND 40 A. improved bargains. \$20 to \$75. J. H. Tatum, Miller, Mo.

120 ACRES, 60 cult. improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

160, WELL IMPROVED, 75 cult., \$20 a. List furnished. Wm. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

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

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

BARGAINS in improved and unimproved farm lands in Southern Missouri. Corn Land Co., Springfield, Mo.

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

MISSOURI COMBINATION FARM

400 acres, 3/4 mile station, good new improvements, fertile silt loam soil, thoroughly tilled where needed, high state cultivation. Price \$25 per acre below actual value. Terms 5%. We offer other bargains. PARISH INVESTMENT COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri.

COLORADO

HAVE REAL BARGAINS in Eastern Colo. farms and ranches. Write your wants at once. Western Land Co., Two Buttes, Colo.

HAVE 320 acre ranch for \$15 per acre that will yield more net profit each year than purchase price. Write now, if you want a snap; also have an irrigated farm at a bargain. Write I. L. Rosenbaum, Orchard, Colo.

WISCONSIN

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

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, See Lines.

1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

ARKANSAS

WRITE for list. Stock, dairy and fruit farms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

FARMS of many kinds from \$100 up for sale. Arkansas Investment Company, Leslie, Ark.

100,000 acres, farm and ranch lands cheap. Free map. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

79 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult. \$2200.00. Moss & Hurlock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

160 A. RICH BOTTOM land, 15 a. cleared. \$10 a. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

5,000 A. RICH bottom land in tracts to suit. Well located, don't overflow. \$15 to \$25. Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

132 ACRES, improved. 100 cult., bal. timber and pasture. \$3,000. Good terms. Yell Co. Land Co., Danville, Ark.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy land in Benton Co., Ark. 80 acres modern, \$2400. Peck & Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

160 A. 4 ml. R. R. town, 45 in cult., good imp. 130 cultivatable, good terms, \$1250, orchard, fine water. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

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

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

OKLAHOMA

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

160 A. within about 6 M. good producing oil well. No leases. \$4.50 per a. Act quick. Southern Realty Company, McAlester, Okla.

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

A FEW dollars invested might make thousands. Write today for ground floor proposition. Ryan & Givens, Land Dealers, Holdenville, Okla.

OKLAHOMA RANCHES and farm land fine for alfalfa, wheat, barley, cotton, broom corn, kafir corn, and corn. Write Robert L. Knie, Cordell, Okla.

FARM LANDS

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

\$20,000 merchandise and \$15,000 building. Want land, 120 acres, equity \$6600, want Western land. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kan.

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

IMPROVED 142 acre farm. East Emporia, near town, good oil prospects, good soil. Price \$12,000. Inc. \$5,500. Want city property. W. M. Garrison, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE or trade for cheaper land closer to me, 129 acres in Jackson Co. This is a good farm, in cultivation and improved. Good deal. Write H. H. Romine, Foraker, Okla.

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

GOOD HALF SECTION five miles east Ellis, Kan., highly improved, price \$75 per acre, mortgage, ten thousand, five years. Half section, five miles east of Wakeeney, two hundred acres in cultivation, no improvements, price \$35 per acre, mortgage fifty-five hundred, five years. Trade either equity for western land or residence. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kansas.

IN WOODSON COUNTY. 317 a. 6 ml. Yates Center. 160 a. meadow. 60 a. past. Balance cult. Smooth. No rock. Fair imp. Fine farm. Price \$75 per a. Inc. \$10,000. Can reduce. Want small farm, W. land, income or mdse. Quick deal. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kan.

RANCH WANTED

Want to trade 375 a. highly improved farm in Jefferson Co., Kan., several quarters in Western Kan., 30 a. in Montgomery Co., fine suburban residence in Beloit and lots of first class income, all clear, to trade for first class ranch. Will consider anything from \$10,000 to \$100,000. W. H. Drinkern, Beloit, Kan.

hibit at leading Kansas fairs this fall. Their advertisement will appear later on in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan., is Kansas' veteran Duroc Jersey breeder. His breeding establishment at the farm which is located driving distance from both Osborne and Downs is the home of the best in breeding and individual merit. For 12 years he has advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze without missing a single issue. He ships stock to several different states every year and last year most of his surplus went to former customers. Look up his advertisement.—Advertisement.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins. Lee Brothers & Cook of Harveyville, Kan., are regular advertisers in the Holstein section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They have about 300 head of cattle on the farm at this time. All of these cattle are for sale. The offering includes cows in milk, heavy springing cows and heifers, open heifers, service bulls and baby calves. They will sell either registered or high grade animals at prices in keeping with the quality of the cattle offered. Lee Brothers & Cook have been in the livestock business practically all their lives and the firm has an enviable record for clean business methods. Look up the advertisement and if interested in the offering write them, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Bleam Buys Herd Bull. W. F. Bleam & Sons, Bloomington, Kan., (Osborne Co.) are extensive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle. They own lots of land with abundant pastures and water and silos and grow their cattle with their future usefulness always in mind. They are not pampered but are well cared for and looked after. Oren, by Clara's Choice, by Choice Of All, by Choice Goods, is a nice 2-year-old bull recently purchased and placed in service in the herd. He is a beautiful red calf secured from a prominent Missouri breeder. He is a youngster of real quality and is a great addition to this prominent herd. Secret Sultan, the White Hall Sultan bred bull in service in the herd is getting a nice string of calves and Master Butterfly 5th, by Searchlight is a great breeder that will be for sale after September 1. They have about 75 registered breeding cows in their pastures. Their advertisements will start later on in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Early last spring W. M. Putman & Son of Tecumseh, Neb., old time Duroc breeders and showmen, found themselves well supplied with fall boars and gilts, sired by their great breeding boar, King's Col. Because of the well deserved popularity of this great 1,000 pound boar the demand was strong for his get and several boars were sold early in Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa, at prices ranging from \$200 to \$500. But the moment the July 25 sale was decided upon it was decided to hold everything in the way of boars and gilts for this sale in order that a high class and offering of strictly King's Col. blood might be offered. King's Col., the great son of Col. Gano, is a giant in size and stands today second to no boar East or West as a sire of big, smooth, uniform stuff. Few boars of his age, if any, have as many sons heading leading herds and every sale held within the past 18 months was topped by his get where any of it was sold. Ten of the best fall gilts he ever sired go in as an attraction. They sell open. The fall gilts and tried sows bred to King's Col. are the kind that have made Putman Durocs popular in the Middle West. Write for catalog of this great sale and mention this paper. Make your selections and either attend or send bids to Jesse Johnson, in care of W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Col. C. E. Bean of Garnett, Kan., has a card advertisement in the Holstein section of this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze which should interest any of our readers wanting high class, high grade Holsteins. Col. Bean is offering nothing but good, honest cattle. He is a livestock specialist and knows what it takes to be a profitable dairy animal. Look up the advertisement and write him for prices and particulars.—Advertisement.

Horse teeth should be examined every two years for such irregularities as sharp points and edges, elongated molars, decayed condition and abscesses.

The acid of cream unduly sour destroys more or less of the butterfat and if kept too long or too cold a bitter condition is the result.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

MAMMOTH BLACK JACK Five years old, with white points. For sale or trade. What have you? DAN MAKINSTER, Oak Hill, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Lale Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan. Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

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

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. Also our new Wagon Horse is coming fine. We are now registering in Volume 2 from 10 states. Extra good 1,300 to 1,400 pound mares mated with registered Percheron can be registered regardless of ancestors. W. B. Carpenter PRES MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, 616 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

MULEFOOT HOGS.

Knox Knoll Mule Foots The most hardy, healthy, quick-maturing hog. The best points of all breeds combined in one. Catalog free. A few Shorthorn bulls. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS Best of Breeding. Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Cured and papers unlisted. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS. CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

FEHNER'S CHESTER WHITES Annual Fall Sale, August 21 35 tried sows and gilts bred for fall litters. 15 fall yearling boars. All humane. Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Missouri

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. A few good fall pigs at bargain prices. J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

"PREPAREDNESS"

Get ready for your 1917 pig crop. Large, heavy-boned, early-maturing type of O.I.C. Rich in champion and grand champion blood lines. All ages (either sex) for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Greiner, Box B, Billings, Mo

Good Yearling Boar for sale. March and April pigs in any numbers to suit. Farmers prices and shipped C. O. D. F. C. COOKIN, RUSSELL, RUSSELL COUNTY, KANSAS

Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs of size and quality. Bred gilts; bred to Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Spring pigs. Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Fashionable Stock Place Big Type Poland Chinas Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. O. JOHNSON, AULNE, KANSAS.

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS for sale. Boars large enough for service. Can furnish pairs or trios not related. Address your letters to A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KANSAS

Old Original Spotted Polands For Sale: 5 tried sows to farrow in August, bred to big mature boars; 10 last October Boars and 100 March pigs both sexes. Farmers Prices. Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., (Riley Co.)

Townview Polands Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7738, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young hogs not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

COURTLAND HERD POLAND CHINAS Toppie fall boars. Gilts bred to farrow in August. My entire crop of February and March pigs for sale. Ready to ship at once. Pedigree free. Everything immune. W. A. MCINTOSH & SONS, COURTLAND, KAN.

Fairview Poland Chinas Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley are the sires of the 85 top March pigs we offer. Prices reasonable. P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kansas

Grant Uhlman Pigs Take First Place Three fall males, herd headers; also gilts, immune and bred for August and September farrow. All sired by Grant Uhlman whose pigs won 7 first and 5 second prizes at Topeka and Hutchinson, also junior champion sow at National Swine Show, Omaha. H. T. HAYMAN, FORMOSA, KAN.

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS

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

Sept. Boars Six good ones, by Hercules 2nd and Grandview Wonder. Both half ton boars. Write quick for bargains in boars. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

Colossus Bred Gilts Big Type Poland Chinas The tops of last fall's crop, sired by Gritter's Surprise and Baron Again. They are out of big sows that are in the 800 pound class. These gilts are as good as I ever raised and would be very hard to duplicate. They are bred to Orange Jumbo for Aug. and Sept. farrow. All have been vaccinated by the double process. A special catalog giving descriptions, dates of breeding, breeding and prices mailed upon application to A. J. Swingle Leonardville, Kan., (Riley Co.)

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Pigs Ready to Ship 110 to pick from. Pairs and trios not related. Golden Model, Critic, and Cal. Gano blood. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed immune, weaned March pigs. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Annual Sales at Sabetha, Kan. Boar and Gilt Sale—Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale—Feb. 7 All tops reserved for these sales.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS Herd boars Constructor 187651 and Golden Model 146176. Write your wants. Stock double immune. Address: W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY Herd headed by Reed's Gano. First prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts, from champions Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Bred Sows—Bred Gilts A few choice sows and gilts bred to Illustrator 2nd, Jr., for Sept. farrow. Spring boars sired by Crimson Wonder and Agan Jr., G. M. Crimson Wonder, Illustrator 2nd, Jr., and Critic D. Everything immunized. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM DUROC-JERSEYS Booking orders for spring pigs, sired by A Critic, out of T. A. Walla sows. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval Pigs, either sex, February and March farrow. Pairs, trios and herds, not related. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE BOAR PIGS by Carmo's Lad \$25 ROY CRAWFORD, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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

HAMPSHIRE—Quality—Breeding Bred gilts and spring pigs either sex. Herd headed by son of the \$500 Paulsen's Model. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of G. A. Tippleton 1877, Fat Malay 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. SLA, Valley Falls, Kan.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. WALTER SHAW, R. 1, WICHITA, KANSAS Phone 3912, Derby, Kansas

HORSES.

1200-1400 POUND HORSES will do more work for food consumed in the run of a year than any other sized horse, is the verdict of hundreds of farmers throughout the Corn Belt. Artillery horses have much heavy work to perform, but they use no draft horses, but are paying \$250 for 1200 to 1400 pound Wagon Horse type. We are now registering extra good 1200 and 1400 pound mares regardless of ancestors and when mated with registered Percheron stallions, colts is eligible to register. Application blanks upon request. Wagon Horse Association, W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 618 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Two Pure Bred Guernsey Bulls Six and eight months old. Well bred and the first check for One hundred dollars takes one of them. J. H. LOWER, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Smoky Hill Galloways The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reasonable prices. If in the market for Galloway bulls come and look them over. Smoky Hill Ranch E. J. Guilbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

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

Registered Herefords Ten big, thick fleshed cows, young cows. A few well bred, well grown young bulls. All priced to sell. Fred O. Peterson Rural Route No. 5 Lawrence, Kansas

Percherons—Belgians—Shires Ten stallions ready for heavy stand, also yearlings and twos. Young fillies, also mares with colts by side and bred again. All registered. 100 individuals of first rank for sale. FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. Just above Kansas City.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.

Stunkel's Shorthorns Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd Headed By Cumberland Diamond A few good young bulls, some extra quality, 12 to 30 months old. Seven three year old cows bred and showing heavy, also a few heifers all strong in the blood of Star Goods or Victor Orangs. Priced for quick sale E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas

Shorthorn Bull Special Shorthorn bulls, 12 to 14 months old. Reds and roans. Straight Scotch and Scotch Topped. Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe shipping points. C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Park Place Shorthorns Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 3705. PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

BED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULL PUREBRED two years old for sale. Write W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. E. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

MORRISON'S RED POLLS Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron stallions weighing 1300 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Hatteren & Gumbrell, Ottawa, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard Polled Durham Bulls 8 1/2 tan at the head of the herd. G. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale 100 Registered Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1609. J. C. Sanbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship. Berkshire Hogs SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE 170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding. Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Cattle Excellent Breeding. Percy Lill, Mount Hope, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE SALE I will sell registered Jersey cows, heifers and bull calves. Watch for date of sale in this space. Catalog sent on request as soon as published. S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Holsteins for Sale No culls, no seconds; registered cows, heifers and bulls. Nice lot of grade cows and heifers. C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20, crated for shipment. **BURR OAK FARM, Watwauga, Wis.**

W. R. GATES, FORT ATKINSON, WIS. I buy Holstein cattle, registered or grade on commission. Conduct and manage sales anywhere. Address as above.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan. Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.

OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins Two bulls, seven and five months old. Both calves with A. R. O. backing. Member H. F. Asso. of Kansas. **GEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.), Nortonville, Kansas**

For Sale: Registered Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers, also bull calves from A. R. O. cows. This is very choice stock. **Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.**

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

Registered and High Grade Holsteins Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants. **CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

Braeburn Holsteins I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf. **H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

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

Holsteins Registered and high grade cows and heifers, the milky strain. Service bulls. Car loads or less. High grade heifer calves \$18.00 each, crated. Write me, I have what you want. **RAY C. JUDD, St. Charles, Illinois.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan. Reg. Holsteins. The producing kind. A few bulls and heifers for sale this fall. Members H. F. Asso. of Kansas.

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers, 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 8 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. **FERWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

Holstein-Friesian Cattle We have for sale a large assortment of Holstein dairy cows and heifers on hand, also a few pure bred bulls. **Eger & Flory, Lawrence, Kansas**

Why Tredico Parathenea De Cola Should Please Because of A. R. O. dam whose record also indicates persistency. He has growth that will distinguish him anywhere. His sire's dam made 812 lbs. butter. His sire is getting good individuals. His sire's sire's nine daughters average as hardy Sr. 2 yr. olds, 399.2 lbs. of fat. His sire has two A. R. O. daughters of three-fourths the same blood that are fine ones. **GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS**

Maplewood Farm HOLSTEINS

We have for sale a fine lot of registered Holstein heifers, coming two-years old, due to freshen this fall, several excellent pure bred cows fresh now; seven bulls ready for service, sixty head of grade heifers, some springers, twenty head of grade cows fresh or heavy springers. Our Motto, "Not how many, but how good."

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. **O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.**

HOLSTEIN COWS and HEIFERS 60 Days Sale on 300 Head of Holsteins consisting of 75 head of fully developed high grade cows, 75 head of two and three year old springing heifers, 50 head of yearling heifers. 100 head of registered cows and heifers headed by our \$5,000 bull, Johanna King Segis. Herd tuberculin tested and everything sold subject to a 60 day retest. **Oak Grove Stock Farm, Neal Hauslet, Prop., Oxford, Wis.**

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm. **M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.** **MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY** Choice registered heifers, sired by a 40 pound bull and bred to 40 pound bull, due to freshen this fall. A few choice A. R. O. bulls old enough for service, for sale. We are selling these cattle strictly on their merits and invite correspondence and inspection. For full particulars and prices, address, **HEALEY & ANDERSON, HOPE, (Dickinson County), KAN.**

M. E. Peck, Sr. **M. E. Peck, Jr.** **Oakwood Stock Farm** Office in the Central office building, Salina. Farm 3 1/2 miles north of town. **300—High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers—300** 100 yearling and short two-year-old heifers. 75 two-year-old heifers due to freshen this summer and fall. 50 cows giving milk now that are every one a credit to the breed. A few of them registered and all are high grade. **Special Short Time Offer** 25 heifer calves sired by registered bulls and out of our best cows at bargain prices. **Registered Bulls** of serviceable ages and with A. R. O. backing. Write for full descriptions and prices. Special prices on car loads. Address **M. E. PECK & SON, SALINA, KANSAS**

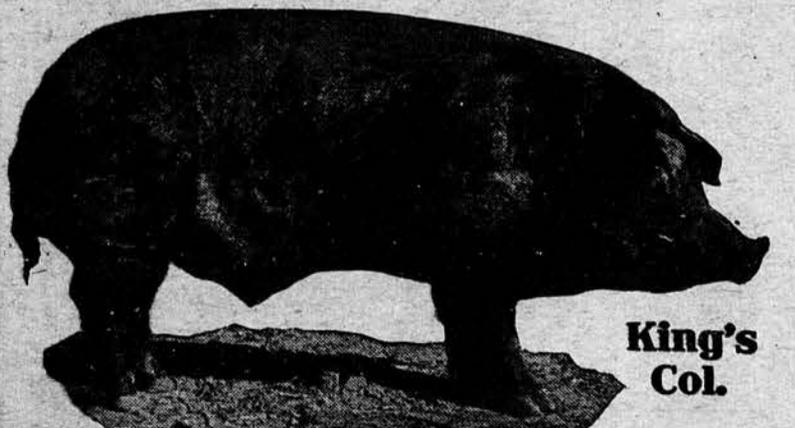
We Guarantee Them To Be As Represented. **Eshelman's Holsteins** Abilene, Kansas. Would you like to have some nice producing cows next winter to help compete with the high cost of living? If so buy them now, as springing heifers and save money. We have a carload of nice large springing heifers nicely marked and good individuals, that will sell for considerable less money now than they will this fall, also some bred heifers, heavy springing cows, and fresh cows. We can furnish an official record of production on all cows or heifers in milk. We believe all producing animals should be bought or sold on their record of production. We can supply you with A. R. O. bulls that will be a credit to any herd in the state. We also can furnish you with well marked, high grade Holstein calves either sex, priced according to age. The delivering facilities here are ideal as shipment can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe. Address all communications to A. L. Eshelman, or see C. L. Eshelman at River Lawn Farm, one mile south of Court House. **A. L. Eshelman, ABILENE, KANSAS**

Collins Farm Holsteins **SABETHA, KANSAS** One of the great Holstein herds headed by Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac 157331, whose dam and sires dam average 7 days milk 508.8 pounds, per cent fat 6.15, butter 39.02 pounds. Three nearest dams milk 464.77 pounds, fat 6.37, butter 36.86 pounds. Seven nearest dams, butter 31.20 pounds; 11 nearest dams, butter 30.79 pounds. July descriptive price list of bull calves now ready to mail. The calves offered are sired by Sylvia Pietertje Madge DeKol Prince, butter 31.15 pounds; Spring Farm King Pontiac 14th, butter 35 pounds. Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, butter 39.02 pounds. **THIS AD WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.**

Clyde Girod, At the Farm. **F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.** **Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.** Breeders of Purebred Holsteins We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A. R. O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records. **IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING** of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us. **GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas**

In 1867 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabauwsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas. **300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls** Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325 We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented. Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming. **60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60** 60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days. **LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabauwsee Co., Kan.**

Putman's King's Duroc-Jersey Sale Tecumseh, Nebr., Wed., July 25th **45 Head** Every one sired by or bred to the 1000 pound King's Col. **7 FALL BOARS** sired by KING'S COL. **10 Fall gilts**, sold open, sired by KING'S COL. **12 fall gilts** bred to KING'S COL. **13 great tried sows** bred to KING'S COL. **6 spring boars** sired by KING'S COL. The records show that KING'S COL. is not only one of the largest boars of the breed but as a sire he is second to no boar living. His get is winning at the best shows and stock sired by him have topped every sale where sold. Many of the best herds in the eastern and middle west have his sons in service. His sons and daughters combine great size with quality and all of them are of one type. We have made twenty public sales but have never been able to present an offering equal to this. The young stuff of show quality will be in condition to go on and be ready for the fall fairs. Write at once for catalog and mention Nebraska Farm Journal. Auctioneer—Col. N. G. Krashel. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson. Parties unable to attend send bids to fieldman in our care at Tecumseh, Neb.



King's Col.

W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

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