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The

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# FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



## Keep the Breeding Animals

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

**M**ANY GOOD breeding animals are being sold from Kansas farms. This has come about as a result of the high prices that are being paid for all kinds of livestock. Kansas farmers have never seen anything like the present abnormal conditions, and a great many men, alarmed at the outlook for the future, have preferred to "cash in" on the high market, and have sold valuable breeding animals that ought never to have left the country.

Much damage will be done to the livestock business of Kansas unless this tendency to sell the better breeding animals is stopped. This is an excellent time to sell the culls and the older animals, but a mighty poor time to get rid of the good breeders. If you have to sell breeding animals of proved merit, at least give some of the neighbors a chance to bid on them before you let them go into the general market. If the good animals are kept on the farms where they belong this period will go down in the agricultural history of Kansas as one of great benefit to the livestock production business. If this isn't done it will go down as a time in which much damage occurred.

Indications point to high prices for meat animals for a long time to come. The demand for meat products is greater right now than the supply, and this probably will be the case for many months or even years. The reckless sale of breeding animals will make it impossible for producers to take full advantage of this time of prosperity. This good outlook is being well recognized by the larger producers; most of the indiscriminate sale of breeding animals in the last four weeks has been by the smaller producers. Many entire farm herds and flocks have been sent to slaughter, and others have been reduced much lower than the conditions warrant. This indicates a gloomy future for the farm herds if it is continued for many months.

### CONSIDER THE FUTURE DEMAND.

"A farmer should study the matter very carefully before selling a breeding animal of proved merit," said W. A. Cochel recently. "In times of high prices it is a good idea to cull out the undesirable animals, but go slowly when you consider the sale of the good breeders. Plan to meet the future demand."

Another need with the livestock situation in Kansas today is a careful consideration of the feeding problems. The high prices for feed demand more care in feeding than ever—a better standard of efficiency is required. Waste in saving and storing feeds must be reduced, and then the rations must be made up with a careful study of the animal needs, instead of in the hit and miss way common on so many farms today. One of the big places where a saving can be made in Kansas is with the corn and kafir fodder. The ideal plan is to save most of this material as silage—this puts it into a form that is valuable, and it also is in a condition so it can be kept without loss. The larger part of the stalks that are not used for silage should be cut and shocked. Pasturing is a wasteful way in which to harvest corn stalks, and this year with the high prices it is a method that should be used but very little. The matter of combining the feeds after they are produced is as important as producing them. No farmer can hope to get the most profitable results in production unless he understands the fundamentals of feeding. Any person who desires can obtain this from a study of such good



books as Henry and Morrison's Feeds and Feeding, or from bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. One of the interesting things that usually can be noticed on the farm of a man who takes up a study of feeding is an increase in the acreage of protein supplying crops like alfalfa. Logical methods of feeding and good systems of crop rotation go hand in hand. Fundamentals in livestock production and feeding apply today just the same as they always have. Among the more important of these is the axiom that the keeping of good breeding

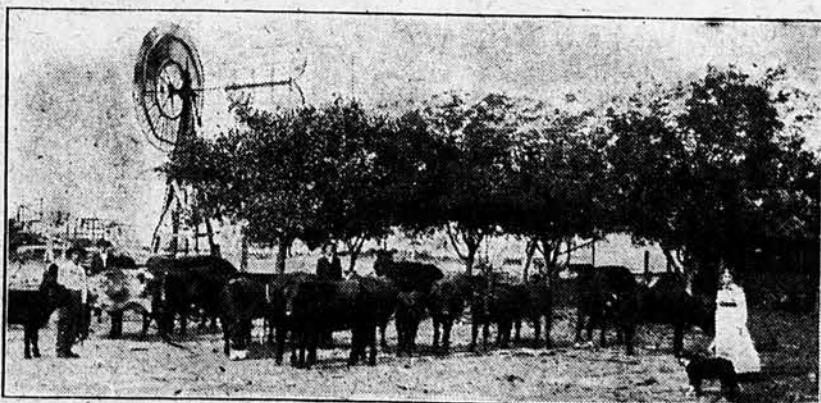
animals which are fed properly will return a larger profit if continued over a series of years than can be obtained in any other way from general farming. You must keep animals that are capable of making the best use of the feed they receive, and the proportion of efficient animals is so low that the selling of any of the breeding stock is a real loss.

### FOR A QUICKER MATURITY.

One of the very obvious results of the increase in the prices of both animals and feeds is to force the breeding and feeding for quicker maturity. This is especially true with cattle; we are hearing a great deal more about baby beef than ever. Livestock markets during recent years have experienced a constantly growing demand for well-fattened beef animals weighing from 900 to 1,200 pounds. This has been due to the increasing demand by beef consumers for light-weight, high-grade cuts. Such a demand must necessarily be supplied by well-finished animals from 14 to 20 months old, carrying a large percentage of the blood of one of the early-maturing beef breeds, usually that of the Hereford, Aberdeen Angus or Shorthorn. The preparation for market of this class of beefes requires more skill than is necessary in the production of animals marketed at more mature ages, since the growth in the latter is made largely on the cheaper roughages of the farm. With the growing scarcity of feeder cattle and the advance in value of farm lands, the baby beef industry is of increasing importance and is receiving the attention of farmers in all the livestock sections of Kansas. The necessity of proper breeding and good feeding is even more obvious with horses. This takes much care. "Careful study is required in raising horses that bring the top prices," said H. H. Reese, a horse specialist with the United States Department of Agriculture, recently. "Good breeding is essential in the production of marketable horses which will bring top prices, but good breeding must be supplemented by proper feeding and management if the finished product is to be satisfactory. Figures collected at the Chicago stock yards show that flesh on high-class draft horses is worth about 25 cents a pound. It is worth equally as much on high-class horses of the lighter types. Certainly, then, it is more

profitable to give the colts the good feed produced on the farm than to sell such feed and attempt to keep the colts and mares on the unsalable trash. Poor feed in scant quantity makes ewe necks, waspy waists, cat hams, starey coats—in short, an unsalable horse.

"Horses always are needed to do farm work as well as for other purposes, and generally they can be raised from farm mares more cheaply than they can be purchased, while the surplus, if of proper breeding and liberally fed on suitable, balanced rations, will find a ready sale at good prices because the animals are needed."







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M. and B. July 21.

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# Farming in War Times

**A** FAIR price must be assured farmers for their wheat if the maximum acreage is to be planted in the fall. Governor Capper is much concerned about this; he explained the situation last Saturday in a letter to President Wilson. He shows that the cost of production has been very high with the crop of 1917, and that the yields in many sections have been poor. Here is the letter:

President Woodrow Wilson,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir: Frequent rumors that Congress is to fix a price of \$1.50 a bushel for wheat are creating much serious uncertainty among the farmers of the winter wheat belt. This is particularly unfortunate at this time when a special effort is being made to assure a greatly increased acreage in 1918 for which the land must be prepared immediately. A fine start has been made, with great promise of a record-breaking acreage and the probability of an immense crop at next harvest. But to obtain it our wheat farmers sorely need financial encouragement and the certainty and support of a good price. They received merely nominal prices for their 1916 crop and they have lost more than half of this year's crop through drought. Incalculable harm is being done and lamentable discouragement created by the rumors from Washington. Because of these rumors the state council of defense and the fieldmen of the farm journals are deeply concerned over the situation.

Great losses and excessive costs have been features of the disappointing wheat crop of 1917, just harvested. If Kansas farmers are to sow the immense acreage of wheat desired for 1918, there must be the certainty of a fair price to them. They have not the means. They cannot plunge and take chances. A large proportion of our tenant farmers are unable of themselves to get the funds now needed for seed wheat and equipment. These men face worse than an unfavorable outlook unless a good price is possible and certain now and next year. In the judgment of the state council of defense this price should be at least \$2 a bushel at the primary markets. The council is endeavoring to collect 2 million dollars to help these farmers buy seed wheat for the next sowing, but the farmers cannot assume the hazard of debt nor the loss of their labor for a doubtful return. There must be some certainty about it. They will hesitate to increase their acreage if they are to receive only \$1.50 a bushel for next year's crop.

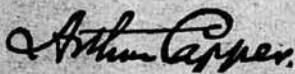
Grain farming is not remunerative. In many wheat-raising communities Kansas farmers are almost ready to abandon the crop. The yield for the state this year will be the smallest since 1899. Almost 6 million acres failed in an acreage of less than 9 millions. Much of the wheat left standing was so poor it scarcely paid to run the harvesting machinery over it.

These poor results were accompanied by a huge increase in the prices of materials and labor. The cost of harvesting machinery, of binding twine, the charges of threshmen, the cost of fuel, and the cost of the food required by the harvesters, all have advanced. Never have costs been so great and never in recent years have yields been so poor. All these items combine to make it necessary that prices be obtained that will offset these meager returns—if we are to sow a maximum acreage this fall on the land that must now be prepared. For many of our wheat farmers the forthcoming sowing will be a final effort to overcome the disappointments of several years.

I do not believe it is practicable to base the price of wheat in America upon the price in Europe, because of the widely differing conditions. The wages paid to laborers for planting, harvesting and threshing wheat in America are much higher than are paid for similar service in Europe.

I am hoping that if the price of wheat is to be fixed, that it may not be fixed at less than \$2 a bushel. This will give the state council of defense and other workers the needed talking point in urging the planting of 10 million acres for 1918.

Respectfully,



Governor.

## Help the Sweet Corn

It pays to combat the Corn Ear worm, in the opinion of J. W. McCulloch, assistant entomologist in the Kansas Experiment station. Guaranteed worm free roasting ears usually sell for 5 cents a dozen more on the market than other corn. "The Corn Ear worm has long been recognized as one of the most difficult of the staple crop pests to control," said Mr. McCulloch, "but the amount of injury can be reduced greatly by a thorough dusting of the silks with powdered arsenate of lead.

"The eggs of the Corn Ear worm are laid on the silks. When the eggs hatch the larvae work down into the ear and feed on the silks and kernels. The average number of ears of corn injured by this pest in Kansas during the six years preceding 1915 ranged from 85 to 95 per cent. In 1915 at the experiment

station the damage was reduced to 63 per cent by dusting the silks with powdered arsenate of lead, and on ears that were injured the damage was so slight as to be almost negligible. In almost every case only one or two grains were injured on each ear, and the usual molds and fungi which accompany Corn Ear worm work were not present. The normal grain damage is 3 to 5 per cent on field corn and 10 per cent on sweet corn where the silks are not dusted, while it is only 1 or 2 per cent where they are dusted.

"Silks should be kept dusted from the time they appear until dry. The preparation consists of 3 parts of powdered arsenate of lead and 1 part sulfur. Lime or flour may be substituted for the sulfur. Five or six applications should be made. A good method of application is to apply with a cheese cloth bag or by means of a perforated can.

"Wormy corn is not very salable. Roasting ears that are guaranteed worm free sell for 5 cents a dozen more than other corn products. With an average yield this would mean a net profit of \$12 an acre for treated fields.

"The cost of dusting is prohibitive where corn is raised for grain or forage, but is profitable where grown for roasting ears, show purposes, or seed."

## To Protect the Wheat

Many Kansas farmers are planning to hold their wheat this year. This can be done with but little loss on most farms if an effort is made to fight the insects that affect stored grain. This grain should be fumigated with carbon disulphid. Full directions for this work are found in Farmers Bulletin No. 799, Carbon Disulphid as an Insecticide, which was issued a few days ago. This publication can be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## The War and the Motors

It has been estimated by government experts that there are now in this country 1,400,000 owners of passenger automobiles that cost at the time of original purchase \$500 or less each; 780,000 owners who paid between \$500 and \$1,000 for their cars; 1,219,000 in the \$1,000 to \$2,000 class; and 231,000 having cars of which the list price was between \$2,000 and \$3,000. There are also in use, of course, many thousands of cars that cost originally more than \$3,000. These figures measure the cumulative quantitative demand for passenger automobiles during the last several years; one for approximately every 27 persons.

The standardization of materials, methods and mounting dimensions of parts, which has been the greatest factor in the large-volume production of American cars, with simultaneous decreased cost and improved quality, has convinced many European designers and manufacturers that they should take a leaf from the book of wisdom of our automobile engineers, who are now, incidentally, working together in the same organization, the Society of Automotive Engineers, with the aeronautic, automarine and tractor engineers. Large production of moderate-priced cars in England and France has been contemplated for some time. A low-priced model was brought out by an Italian firm even during the war. Russia has shown ambition to enter the automobile manufacturing world. The production of cars of the "pleasure" type naturally has been reduced in those countries that are now at war.

Many manufacturers of high priced vehicles will be called upon to supply large numbers of airplane engines. The class of workmanship required for the successful production of these engines, is considerably in advance of even that of the best passenger car practice. It is fortunate that the productive capacity that most nearly approaches the required quality thus becomes automatically available as a result of the effect of war on the demand for automobiles.

## Keep Pigs Growing All Summer

Keep the spring pigs growing all thru the summer. It is the pig's business during this time to develop a good frame, to grow bone, muscle and vital organs, and to lay on fat. Plenty of pasture, some grain, exercise, and good sanitary quarters are all necessary if the spring pig is to be thrifty and profitable.

Give the spring pigs plenty of good pasturage. They should be kept on pasture as long as possible and gain the benefit of its cheap nutrients, especially mineral and protein, and its tonic and digestive qualities. But pigs on pasturage alone, even alfalfa, need some grain supplement. The amount of grain or other concentrated feed used would depend on how much pasturage is available, on the cost factor of grain or other feeds, on the age and condition of the pigs, and the time at which the farmer expects to market them. To be ready for the early fall markets, spring pigs must be fed a heavier grain ration than pigs intended for the winter market.

Less protein supplement is needed when pigs are run on leguminous pastures. Under most farm conditions the pigs will gain well on a 1 to 2 per cent grain ration. The self-feeding method gives cheap and rapid gains. If the grain ration is limited, the

hand-feeding method is better. By feeding once a day in the early evening, pigs take a greater advantage of the pastures and graze hungrily during the cool of the morning or afternoon. Plenty of fresh, clean drinking water always should be available. Pigs on pasture usually get enough exercise. They should have a clean, dry, well-ventilated shelter to guard against exposure to storms, and to supply shade. A concrete wallow will add to the pigs' comfort, and a layer of oil on the water will keep down lice. Clean bedding also helps to keep away lice, as will an oiled sack on a rubbing post, or sprinkling the pigs with crude oil every two weeks.

To supply mineral matter and a tonic, the following mineral mixture is good. It always should be accessible. Dissolve the copperas in hot water and sprinkle over the mixture.

Copperas, 2 pounds; slaked lime, 4 pounds; wood ashes, 1 bushel; sulfur, 4 pounds; salt, 8 pounds; fine charcoal, 1 bushel.

## For a Longer School Term

BY GEORGE STRATTON

A country boy or girl should have at least seven months' schooling, and nine months would be better. Some fathers say, "I need him here to help me," or the mothers will say, "I need her at home to help me with the work." Did you ever think that some day you might need their help even more than now?

The law requires that a boy needs to go to school only a few months out of the school season; and as it is many boys are taken out of school about the first of March, at the very first sign of spring. If you would hire a man to do the work of a man, instead of robbing your boy of his rights, it would mean more for him and for you, too. Let your boy go to school and learn all that the teacher can teach him. That is why we have schools. We need them or we would not have them. You keep the boy out of school but if there were no school you would be the first to complain.

You never know what a boy will be unless a chance is given him, and there are many that never get a chance. We have had great men who were reared on the farm and never had much schooling, it is true; but might they not have been even greater men if they had been educated?

Do you wish your boy to be ignorant or do you want him to be a real man of the world?

No. The men of yesterday did not have the best of education, true enough, but the people as a whole have grown smarter and it takes a smart man to be great now. The world is calling for bright boys and men and women should see that they do their level best to help the world along.

If your boy is going to stay on the farm, so much the better. There is no better place for him. The people in the cities have to rely on the farmers to get food. The more education a farmer has the better farmer he will be. The farmers are doing better on the farms every year and the schools are the main cause of it. That is something about which very few persons think.

No doubt you say it was a lucky year for a certain farmer in your vicinity who got more from his farm than the others did from theirs. He knew what kinds of crops do the best in different places; when to plant the different crops and what kind of a crop will keep the ground fertile, instead of wearing it out. Now tell me how he does these things when others cannot? Does he just do it time after time thru luck? No. He is educated in that line of work, that is how he does it.

We have men on the school boards in the farm districts. These men are the farmers around the country who take an interest in trying to help teach their own children and yours, and you can help them.

How many times have you gone to the entertainments that the teacher has arranged? The school board has given her orders and she does the best she can. She gives entertainments to get the children interested in the school work. Now, how is she going to get them interested unless you, their parents, take an interest in them and their work?

Send the children to school even if they don't wish to go; you will never regret it, for they will gladly repay you. If you don't send them they will say they never had a chance, and that you ought to have made them go. Now these are not merely the thoughts of a person, who, living in town has never gone to a country school. I have, myself, had the experience by going to a country school.

## To Determine the Age

The ability to determine the age of an animal is an important factor in sheep production, according to A. M. Paterson, assistant in animal husbandry at the agricultural college. "Determination of the age of a sheep is a simple process," said Mr. Paterson. "The eruption of the middle pair of incisors occurs at 11 to 14 months of age. The first pair of intermediate incisors appears one year later followed by the second pair of intermediates after another year. The corner incisors erupt at the age of 4 years. The animal is then said to have a full mouth and is known as an aged sheep."



DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols  
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch  
Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Has Bill Vacated?

As this is written there is a rumor that Emperor William has abdicated in favor of his son, Joachim. Joachim is the sixth of the emperor's children. He is 27 years old. Why the other boys were passed over I do not know. Neither do I understand how transferring the crown from Emperor Bill to Joachim would help matters any.

If this rumor is based on fact, which I doubt, it probably means that William sees the finish of the Hohenzollern dynasty and has concluded to pass the buck to the boy while the passing is still reasonably good. If that is the situation it is, of course, no favor he is handing to the boy. As an act of generosity it is on a par with that of the Jew who was among the passengers held up in a stage coach robbery. His companion also was a Hebrew. He first rapidly and accurately sized up the situation and just before holding up his hands passed a \$10 bill to his friend with the remark: "Key, here vas those \$10 vat I owe you."

As I have said I do not place much credence in this story. I do not believe for a moment that William will give up his job unless compelled to do so, and if he should be compelled, it will mean that autocratic rule in Germany will be at an end. The German people will not overthrow William just for the purpose of putting one of his boys on the throne.

There is, however, accumulating evidence of unrest and internal trouble in both Germany and Austria. The unexpected come-back of Russia undoubtedly has upset the calculations of the central powers. If the Russian drive continues Austria almost certainly will be compelled to quit. Of course that would be followed speedily by the retirement of Bulgaria and Turkey, and Germany would be left alone, ringed about with enemies absolutely certain of ultimate victory. But militarism still is dominant in Germany. The German people have created a Frankenstein which is now destroying them. Von Hindenburg is a more powerful man than the emperor. The civil authorities have to dance to the music of the war lords. A military dictator is probable in Germany.

Before there can be permanent peace in Europe and the world, militarism must be destroyed and there must be general disarmament; this applies to armies and navies. Along with the armies and navies must go, as a matter of course, the concerns which make the guns and ammunition to supply these armies.

Returning to the original question, "Has Bill Vacated?" I can only say that I hope if he hasn't he will do it soon. I should be delighted to learn that he is just plain Bill Hohenzollern, without any decorations, frills or power.

Conscript the Wealth

The preservation of this government means more to the rich man than it means to the poor man. If the government does its duty, which it scarcely ever does, it protects the life of the poor man. It guards him and his from harm and enables him to go about his humble business in peace and safety. It does all that for the rich man and in addition guards his vast property interests. To this I have no objection. I expect the government to protect the small property interests I have and if they were much larger I should still expect the government to protect them. The point I desire to make is that my obligation to the government increases in proportion to the amount of my property. The government claims the right, in return for the protection afforded the individual citizen to conscript him into the military service. In other words to say that his life is forfeit when required by the government. If that claim is well founded as to the right of the government over the person of the citizen how much more is it true as to the right of the government to conscript any part or all of his property?

No bonded debt should be incurred by the government. With its power of taxation it should collect from the wealth of the country whatever amount may be necessary to pay the expenses of the government whatever those expenses might be. If for war purposes it is necessary to collect 5 billion dollars of the wealth of the country this year, 5 billion dollars ought to be levied in taxes and those taxes should be vastly greater proportionately in the case of rich men than in the case of poor men, or

men of moderate means. It has been said that if the tax were made very high it would be evaded by these rich men. Well, most of them have taken some pains to advertise their patriotism and if they did undertake to evade the payment of their taxes they would be worse traitors than the men who undertake to avoid the draft, and should be punished with much greater severity. If they did not come across the government should seize their business promptly and operate it for the public. As I have said before, the government should issue its notes in payment of its obligations, and as these notes would be receivable for all kinds of obligations as well as for payment of taxes, they would pass current until in the course of business they found their way back into the United States treasury in payment of taxes, and there would be destroyed, new notes being issued by the government in payment of its constantly recurring obligations. In this way the volume of currency would expand and contract in proportion to the needs of the people, and at the close of the war no interest bearing obligations would be left as a burden on succeeding generations.

But the course of Congress, especially of the Senate, indicates that wealth will be dealt with tenderly. It will be the slacker as usual. There will be no deprivation in the homes of the rich. The poor and moderately well-to-do will be the ones called on to economize.

Doesn't Commend Joseph

Writing from Canon City, Colorado, W. D. Harry takes a swipe at Joseph, who having received a hunch concerning future weather conditions in Egypt, put Pharaoh wise to the situation and advised him to store corn. It is true, as Mr. Harry suggests, that the effect of Joseph's shrewd advice was finally to reduce the people of Egypt to a state of bondage. When the lean years came, as Joseph had foreseen and planned, all the available corn was in the elevators of Pharaoh and the people simply had to come across or starve. They first turned over all their property and finally sold themselves for something to eat.

I admit freely that Joseph's plan was not altruistic. It had little to commend it except that if Joseph had not made the provision he did by storing the surplus corn in the fat years, all the people of Egypt would have starved. Whether it was better to starve than to become slaves is, perhaps, a debatable question, but as the hoi polloi in Egypt were never much better than slaves perhaps the change didn't affect them very much.

Of course Pharaoh had no right to the corn. He got it by a system of onerous taxation and then soaked the Egyptians again when he resold to them what he had robbed them of in the beginning. Still it must be said that the principle upon which business is still conducted, largely, has not improved a great deal in the matter of humanity or fairness since the days when Joe was running things in Egypt.

A Lister Drill

For the last 30 years I have been observing conditions in Kansas, especially Western Kansas. During that time I have seen a number of wheat crop failures which were attributed to extreme dry weather, which in my opinion, were not failures for that reason at all. I am thoroly convinced that there has never been a year since I landed in Kansas when there was not sufficient moisture to have developed a wheat crop if that moisture could have been utilized. There have been many unfavorable falls, during which so little rain fell that the wheat sown barely germinated before winter set in and sometimes did not even germinate. Then followed a winter of little moisture either of snow or rain. What snow fell was blown off the level fields by the cold, high winds and along with it was blown all the loose earth which covered the tender little wheat plants. The result was that the tender sprouts were left without protection, and died. It had occurred to me that the condition might be remedied by a lister drill, that is a drill fitted with listers which would plant the wheat in furrows on exactly the same principle the corn lister plants corn. It was my thought that the ground should be prepared by being

plowed immediately after the summer crop was harvested and then just before sowing should be harrowed for the purpose of killing the weeds. Then put in the wheat with the lister drill. The rows would necessarily be farther apart than ordinary drill rows, say from 10 to 12 inches apart. The furrows made by the battery of listers would be perhaps 3 inches deep while the ridges would be perhaps 5 inches high. In the winter, even in a dry winter, there is almost always some snow. This snow, instead of being blown off the field and deposited in drifts, would lodge in the lister furrows and stay there until melted. While unmelted it would protect the tender young plants and when melted would irrigate the roots and start a vigorous growth in the spring. The loose dirt would not be blown off the wheat roots but would also lodge in the furrows and help protect the wheat plants.

It seems, however, that I was not so original or smart as I supposed. I find that somebody at our agricultural experiment station has not only had the same idea, but has already begun to put it into practice. I am pleased to hear that so far as the experiment has gone it seems to prove everything I have hoped for it.

What I do not understand is, why our experiment station at Hays where this experiment has been tried out, has not given publicity to the matter. I understand that even this year, when wheat in Western Kansas generally is a failure, the wheat on the state farm at Hays, planted in this manner, has produced a fine crop, while the wheat planted in the ordinary way has been a failure there as in other parts of Western Kansas. It is my candid conviction that barring the possibility of the crop being destroyed by insects, the chinch bug, Hessian fly or green bug for instance, an abundant wheat crop can be raised in Western Kansas every year. That will mean that Western Kansas land, instead of selling for from \$10 to \$40 an acre, will sell for from \$75 to \$150 an acre and that part of the state will be the most productive and profitable agricultural region in the state.

After It Is Over

Just now a majority of the people of the United States are standing loyally by the government, because they are convinced that is the proper thing to do in the circumstances. They are quietly permitting the registering and drafting of their young men because they believe that the war in Europe must be brought to a speedy and victorious conclusion, and that the surest way to bring about that greatly desired end is to mobilize just as speedily as possible our resources in men, guns, ships, airplanes and every other means that will help to bring an allied victory.

Now there is an element in this country and it is a large and powerful element, made up of people who, whatever they may say in public, believe in militarism and want to fasten it on this country. After the war, this element intends to continue universal compulsory military service in this country. They intend to build up a powerful army and the biggest navy in the world. Unless the people who hate war and militarism, but who because of patriotism and necessity, have consented to the building up of a great military establishment temporarily, fight unitedly for our old ideals, we shall have militarism in this country.

Fix the Price

If we are to have regulated food prices, and to that I think the majority of the people are agreed, why talk about maximum and minimum prices? Why for instance, say that the minimum price for wheat shall be \$1.50 or \$2.00 a bushel? Why not put the speculator out of business at once, and say that the price of certain grades of wheat shall be so much to the producer, and that price plus the cost of transportation, necessary storage charges and sufficient to cover shrinkage and cost of handling, shall be the selling price?

For illustration, say the price of No. 2 wheat to the producer is fixed at \$1.75 a bushel; suppose that the cost of getting this wheat to market is 6 cents a bushel; suppose the shrinkage amounts to 3 cents a bushel, and the cost of handling, with reasonable profit amounts to 3 cents a bushel, then



the price to the miller would be \$1.87 a bushel. I am not professing that these figures are accurate; they are given only for purposes of illustration. Then would follow, of course, the fixing of an arbitrary price for the milled products of the wheat, flour, shorts and bran. Following that, naturally would be the fixing of an arbitrary price for bread. Such a system would cut out the speculator entirely. It would enable the farmer to know just what price he would get for his wheat if it is of a certain grade and the miller to know just what he will have to pay for wheat and what he will get for his flour. It would enable the housekeeper to figure on just what the flour and bread bill will be for the coming year. Simply to fix a minimum price for wheat would not protect the farmer, the miller or the ultimate consumer. It would leave the same opportunity for speculation that now exists, and probably would result in soaking the ultimate consumer even worse than he is soaked now.

**Government Ownership**

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

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

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

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

**The Burbank Wheat**

It is said that Burbank has developed a new variety of wheat that will make any of the old varieties look like a crop failure even in a good wheat year. The new Burbank wheat is to yield anywhere from 60 to 100 bushels to the acre in an ordinary year, and the berry is to contain more nutriment than the best varieties of wheat now grown. It is always well not to count chickens before they are hatched, and even after the hatching it is best to allow a liberal discount for losses from pip, mites, roup, rats and hawks. But if practical experiments prove that Burbank has done what he is said to believe he has done in the way of breeding a super-wheat, then he ought to be ranked as one of the greatest beneficiaries of the human family. He has already accomplished things which entitle him to high rank in history, but if this wheat story is correct his last production is worth more than all his previous products combined. This would not only multiply the wheat production of the world by three but it would give to the inhabitants a more nutritious bread than they ever had. It is too early, however, to make any definite predictions.

It may be that Mr. Burbank has been able to show wonderful results under certain conditions of climate and soil which will not be achieved under different conditions. However, all the thinking and well-informed people of the world will watch with interest the results of Mr. Burbank's experiments.

**Conscripting Land Values**

J. L. Caldwell of Amarillo, Tex., sends me a copy of the resolutions adopted recently by the Farmers' Institute of Potter county, Texas which in my opinion are worth serious consideration. Here they are:

Whereas, to meet the exigencies of the war, the discovery of the most scientific methods, in all departments, are being eagerly sought. Conscription of soldiers has been adopted, and wisely made selective so as to meet the divers needs in which labor, the active factor in production, is required. But as to how land, the passive, prime and essential factor, is best to be brought into use, for supplies and revenues, is yet to be determined, and

Whereas, reliable authorities estimate that in this Panhandle of Texas less than 2 1/2 per cent of the lands are in cultivation, and in very little productive use, but instead are being held for prospective values, which greatly obstruct settlement and the production of war supplies and the raising of war revenues.

Resolved, that the Farmers' Institute of Potter county, Texas, recommend that all rental values of

vacant lands and such others as are not put to their best use, be, as are the soldiers, conscripted into service of the government while in this unprecedented emergency. And that we recommend as to methods, for the easiest, cheapest and fairest, as has been demonstrated in many localities, the annual taxation of every parcel up to its full rental value, and the exemption from taxation of all improvements and personal property belonging to the user. That such would be without a particle of hurt or sacrifice to the country or to any individual, while producing immensely more supplies and revenue, and leave everything in as good fix as in the beginning—and make needless most bonding burdens."

Says President Wilson: "The supreme need is abundant food stuffs." Taxing to the whole rental value gives all the land wanted; draws all farmers wanted; and produces all wanted.

As emergency-help he says the government will assist in harvest, ship machinery, fertilizers, crops; etc. Nothing then on earth but the earth is needed. And Texas has enough tied up of that for war supplies—and for the whole of America, in war or peace. Furthermore, "the justice of land-tax rests not upon any human hypothesis but on a law of nature." It is a revelation that should inspire to the most harmonious work for prompt, quick achievement. Reasonably the lands of the United States belong to the United States, free for all, else no free United States, but a United Plutocracy—and as such, little worth defense. What greater anomaly in nature than a free government with its lands alienated? Truly, our only redemption is in getting—and it's now "the trumpet sound thruout all the world"—"Back to the Land!" "Go in and Possess!" "It shall be a jubilee unto you!" Nothing more urgent in this great, unprecedented war-emergency, than to rally to the call of the Free-landers! Fall in! And with a meaning stand for the country!!

**Bernhardi's Book**

Writing from Agra, Kan., W. C. Dubois says:

I have read and studied your editorial, "The Precepts of Bernhardi." It is the most condemning piece and brings out the aims of the German government the most plainly of anything I have read. If it could be proved that this book was written two years before the war it surely would open the eyes of many Germans in this locality. The reason such pieces do not have the effect they should have is because of lack of proof. Can it be proved that this really was written and published two years before the war? If so I think this would do lots of good around here, and in other places where there are people of German descent.

Bernhardi's preface to his book, "Germany and the Next War," which was of course written after the body of the book itself, is dated October, 1911, nearly three years before the outbreak of the war. I do not know just where you could get the book in the original. Several of his books have been translated into English and can be found in the Topeka Free Library, and I presume in other public libraries generally. Another of his books is a treatise on cavalry which is considered an authority, I think, among military men in all the armies.—Any well read German knows that Bernhardi's book was published more than two years before the war began. Before the war began some effort was made by members of the German government to create the impression abroad that Bernhardi did not represent the sentiment of the German government or the German people. It is astonishing, however, how closely the German campaigns have followed the plans outlined by Bernhardi, showing that those plans must have been discussed and determined upon long before the war began.

**Did the German Say It?**

About two months ago a paper published at Grand Rapids, Mich., called The Michigan Tradesman, contained an article of which I here undertake to give you an idea as well as I can, from memory:

At Manila, in the Spanish-American war, a German rear admiral declared to our Admiral Dewey that in 15 years Germany would conquer France, England and Russia, and annex Belgium and Holland, and within a year or two thereafter cross the sea to America and collect an indemnity of 2 or 3 billions.

The article said, also, that The Tradesman has in the library in its office a series of volumes containing reports of military officers to the kaiser made under his instructions and orders, giving ideas and plans of how to subjugate this country—reports made years ago.

The Tradesman, it seems to me, is a periodical of character. It is published for commercial travelers and wholesalers. Can you, perhaps thru the facilities of The Daily Capital, cause an investigation to be made of the authenticity of the statements of the article? It seems to me it is very important, if the facts are as stated, that the country know it. Quotations, striking ones, might be made from the reports mentioned.

I should like to know the result of your inquiry thru Capper's Weekly. M. L. PHARES.

I do not know how much truth there is in the statement quoted. I do not think that it is found in Dewey's memoirs, but I have understood that the authority for it was Mrs. Dewey. As I have been informed, she told a friend that such a conversation did take place between the German admiral and her husband. Personally, I have my doubts concerning its authenticity.

**Wants Practical Advice**

In reading the Passing Comment of January 27 I see that you are in favor of high school farms. Now, it may seem to you that an undertaking of that kind by the state would be all right, but if you were farming and knew what it takes to carry on a farm in some parts of Kansas you would look at the matter from a different point of view. The cost of buying the land would be the minor part of the expense. If all the branches you refer to would be carried on it would take considerable experienced help to handle them. Of course, during the time of the high school the pupils, I suppose, would be expected to do some of the work, but the school closes when most of the work on the farm begins. Then these farms would have to

be taken care of by hired help or the crops would go to waste. I do not believe that the legislators will be in any very big hurry to appropriate money to buy these farms. The state can carry on these experiments at a less expense if they will get farmers to experiment with different kinds of grain suitable for their locality and climatic conditions, and then pay these men for their actual losses. During the summer of 1912 I did some extension work for the experiment station. C. C. Cunningham was at the head of that department at that time. I experimented with two kinds of milo, two kinds of kafir and three kinds of corn. Of milo I had the Dwarf and Standard. I had one acre of each. I lost one-third of Dwarf by the chinch bug. The Standard made a good crop. Of the kafir I had the White hulled white and the Black hulled white. Both made a good crop but the White hulled white grew rather tall and quit. Considerable of it blew down so that I could not get it with a corn binder. As far as the milo and kafir were concerned I consider that I came out about even compared with the kafir of my own raising which was the Black hulled white. As far as the corn was concerned I was out 45 bushels of corn on the three acres. We had a good corn year in 1912 and the corn of home grown seed made 40 bushels to the acre. While the corn I had received from Manhattan made 25 bushels an acre and a poor quality at that. Corn at the time was selling at 45 cents a bushel so you see I was out \$20.25, and I quit. Well, in 1913 all summer crops failed so it would have been useless to experiment. Now if the state had paid me for my loss I would perhaps have kept on with the extension work. It seems that a person farming in Kansas is considered as not much of a farmer for it is supposed the only home production he has is his dogs, and yet it takes considerable nerve at times to put up with adversities. In 1913 our feed crops failed and anyone who had stock around him had to reduce his herd. The result was that Lincoln county had fewer cattle during the winter from 1913 to 1914 than the record showed the years before that. So the speakers at the farmers' institute were instructed to encourage farmers to keep cattle. This was a blunder and turned men against the experiment station. There were a good many men here who not only had no grass in their pastures but their water supply gave out. They were unable to keep cattle on salt and wind so they had to dispose of them. It was a common thing to see cattle eat dry fodder and straw in July and August. I know of men who hauled water 5 miles rather than sell their cattle. I think if men cling to their stock under the worst kind of disadvantages hoping for rain to come they don't need any encouragement to keep cattle. If some of these men who are farming in their mind and on paper would investigate matters before they deal out their advice then there would be more harmony among people. H. F. RIEKENBERG. Sylvan Grove, Kan.

**It Is Up to Us**

Governor Capper to the Citizens of Valley Falls at a Recent Patriotic Meeting.

You know I am not a warlike man. I stood out against war as long as there was a possibility of avoiding it. I was not for the conscription system, but our representatives adopted it as the national policy for this war, and I consider that matter as settled during the time of this emergency. Now we are at war I am for unity of action, for exerting the full and undivided strength of the Nation. The stronger and more aggressive the policy at Washington, the sooner we shall have peace.

A united front and no faltering, is the quickest way for us to end the war. It will do more to save lives and lighten war burdens than any other, or all other courses. To do anything else will be at the cost of bloody sacrifices.

The thing for us to do now is to strengthen the arm of the government in every possible way. We should work and pray for united action. Everyone must make this his war.

I am not alone in the opinion that the two most powerful weapons in our hands are food and wealth. In these resources our position is impregnable. I believe America alone could stand a siege against the whole world. But such a war would last for generations and bring ruin and desolation to every home in the land.

Our resources are sufficient for our needs at this hour, but the demand of the ally nations for food is so urgent, that every resource we have must be strained to meet it, for by meeting it promptly and generously we shall do most to end the war and shall save American lives that otherwise must be lost in the trenches.

We must be ready, not only for every contingency of this war, but we must be aggressively ready, more than ready, for whatever happens or transpires.

At this moment with sons and fathers leaving for the camps, and other sons and fathers soon to follow, our natural human feelings have the upper hand, but it is my earnest conviction at this stage of the great world struggle, that anything short of mobilizing the full war strength of the Nation, is the most perilous course for them as well as for us on whom the duty now falls to support them promptly and adequately in camp and field. Let us trust in God's goodness and mercy. Let us face the future courageously—and work, work, work.

We must back up those boys whose lives now are pledged to our defense, back them up at every turn of the road. We have everything to gain by strong, vigorous action. Nothing else is to be thought of. It is for us left at home fully to realize that the duration of the war depends on OUR efforts. Let us go to work with a will to win it as quickly and as bloodlessly as possible.



# A Good Chance for the Corn

## Yields of Small Grain Crops are High at Gridley

BY HARLEY HATCH

A GOOD RAIN visited us during the week which ended July 9, which made the corn grow faster than in any week so far this season. Almost an inch fell, and it was more than welcome after 38 days without rain. It came during oats harvest but as it fell at night it delayed us but little more than an hour. Since then teams have been running full time in the cornfields and the corn is going to be laid away clean.

One of the best harvests this county ever saw is over. The grain was all good, wheat, oats and rye, and it was secured in ideal harvest weather. Threshing has begun but I have heard of no authentic yields yet except one in the adjoining county of Lyon in which an 80-acre field of wheat made a little more than 40 bushels to the acre. The crop of wheat in both Coffey and Lyon counties is in most instances great enough this year to pay for the land on which it was grown, counting the price at \$2 a bushel, and it certainly will be as high as that.

There is some diversity of opinion as to whether it is best to cut oats when the plants are a little green or to wait until they are ripe and the straw a golden color. Personally I prefer to wait until the grain is ripe before cutting because I think there is less shrink. In the East where the straw is scarcely second in value to the grain it is a good plan to cut when the straw is a little green as in that climate the grain will fill from the straw even after it is cut. But in our drier, hotter climate the straw dries at once on being cut and filling stops almost at once, especially on such a day as June 30. If the oats are affected by rust it is a good plan to cut as soon as possible but if no rust is present the straw will stand up under both hard wind and rain.

There are several fields in this county which were sown with northern grown oats and the results this year seem to be good, altho I think that when threshing time comes the yield will not be so high as the straw now seems to indicate. These oats were shipped in last spring for feed and as seed was scarce and very high in price, some farmers used the feed for seed. I don't know what variety was planted but the plants seem to be ripening nearer to the time of the Texas Red than northern oats usually do. In former years oats from northern seed ripened from a week to 10 days later than our native varieties and the yield was never so good altho the straw before harvest usually indicated a larger yield from the northern than from the native oats.

In 1905 we sowed some northern oats beside our main field of Texas Red and at harvest time the northern variety stood 6 inches higher than the Texas variety and to look at gave promise of a better yield. The northern oats was not cut until a week after the Texas variety was in the shock, and at threshing time the Texas oats beat the others by 10 bushels to the acre. This year, however, farmers who have northern oats seem to think the fields will yield better than those grown from native seed. The threshing machine will soon tell what the result will be.

Cultivating over a field during the dry weather of the last week which was plowed at different times gives one a chance to see which plowing holds moisture best. Part of this field lies on low ground and the soil there is naturally moist, much too moist in a year like that of 1915 and the spring of 1916. As this moist ground usually is very wet in early spring we plowed it last winter knowing that land so plowed could be worked early. The rest of the field was plowed this spring; it is land much higher and naturally much drier. Yet the high, dry land plowed this spring now contains much more moisture than the lower soil plowed last winter altho none of it is yet very dry even after a period of 35 days in which no rain has fallen.

It has always seemed to me that winter plowing in this soil not only resulted in a quicker "dry out" the next summer

but also that the soil itself lost more fertility than that plowed in the spring. The winter plowed soil seems to become more ashy and to be lighter in color especially if the winter plowing is followed up year after year. I know winter plowing stands wet weather better than spring plowing and will produce better in a year like that of 1915 but such years come so seldom that we feel like taking few chances on this soil with winter plowing.

A diamond disk phonograph has been giving us the finest of music of late, music so good that even the original can scarcely be much better. We have had a phonograph of some kind for the last 15 years beginning with the little squeaky fellow which could be carried in the palm of your hand and which used the soft wax records. Before that the music on the average farm was of a peculiar character consisting in most cases of an organ of ancient vintage, or lacking that perhaps some member of the family played the "French harp" or possibly an accordion. Some of the music produced by these combinations was of a fearful and wonderful character. The phonograph of today puts us in touch with the best the world of music can produce and we feel grateful for the marvelous instrument of today, whatever we may have thought of the machine of 10 years ago.

Speaking of the peculiar music produced some 25 years ago in many farm homes brings to mind the kind we used to help make evenings during corn husking while working for a neighbor. We had a "French harp" in the key of "D," while the family possessed an ancient organ which had been brought from "York state" years before, and repeated moves had not improved a tone which originally could not have been much to brag about. The girl who played "chords" could handle but one key and that was "A" so you may imagine what music was made by the harmonica in one key and the organ in another. But no one was critical then and all seemed to enjoy the cool evenings around the fire listening to what could scarcely be described as a concord of sweet sounds. The drug stores used to keep a showcase full of harmonicas in those days to sell to the boys but one seldom sees that instrument today.

Our Scotch friend at Cottonwood Falls sent me this week two copies of the "Stirling, Scotland, Observer" dated in May which give one a close hand view of conditions there. Some of the items pertaining to the farms are of much interest and I will give some of them here so we can contrast conditions in Scotland with those in Kansas. Here is one from what we would call the Want ad column: "Woman wanted to attend stock and make herself useful about farm; must be able to milk; wages 18s a week and furnished room." The 18 shillings would be equal to about \$4.50 of our money. Here is what the paper has to say regarding our entry into the war: "America's whole-hearted entry into the war is one of the most cheering factors. It may be six months before she can do much by raising new armies, or building new merchant fleets, but we know there is at Washington both the will and capacity to make a decisive effort against the common enemy."

Under the head "Beer as liquid bread" the Scotch paper takes the following shot at the brewers: "If it comes to bread tickets the brewers will find themselves on the horns of a dilemma. They have all along contended that beer is 'liquid bread' and that no better use could be made of grain and sugar than turning them into this medium for supplying the people's food. If that is the truth, the beer drinker would get more than his fair allowance of bread, and if it is not so, then little can be said to justify the conversion of 430,000 tons of foodstuffs into beer." As for prices, bread was quoted at 1 shilling or virtually 25 cents for the standard 4-pound loaf, which is cheaper than bread can be bought here in Kansas, but this price is made possible by the government buying wheat and selling it for less than

cost so poor people may live on their usual wages. Oatmeal is quoted at from 100 to 105 shillings a 280-pound bag. This would mean about \$26 for that amount or 9 cents a pound. This oatmeal is produced at home and the price is not cheapened by government purchase as is the case with flour. It indicates that the Scottish people can live as cheaply as we live here in Kansas.

## To Encourage Wheat Planting

A fund of 2 million dollars will be raised to help pay for seed wheat in Kansas. The money will be secured by the Kansas council of defense, and it will be divided into two divisions, one a direct cash loan fund and the other a crop share loan fund. The funds are to be collected by the state bank commissioner and by him deposited with the state treasurer as custodian. The state auditor is to audit all accounts against the fund. In the cash loan, the crop is to be the security, and interest to be paid at the average rate. In the case of the share-crop loan, one-fifth of the crop is to be given in full satisfaction of the loan and interest.

A committee was appointed to supervise the lending of the money to local committees in the counties in which the seed area is expected to be expanded and to supervise the purchase of seed wheat for other countries which are short of seed wheat this year. The committee members are:

Peter W. Goebel, president American Bankers' association, president; L. H. Wulfekuhler, former president of State Bankers' association, chairman; Governor Capper; Walter Wilson, state bank commissioner; Thomas B. Kennedy, Junction City, president of the State National Bankers' association; Thomas J. Sweeney, Lawrence, president of the State Bankers' association; Henry Lassen, Wichita; M. McAuliffe, president Kansas Farmers' Union, Salina, and H. J. Waters, president of the state council of defense.

Arrangements have been made with the Kansas Millers' association for the services of its secretary, T. V. Topping, of Wichita, to establish headquarters in Topeka and to act as distributing agent for farmers who wish to purchase seed wheat. Mr. Topping will be in the office of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the defense council.

Arrangements are also made for a detailed survey of the countries which are likely to increase their wheat acreage, to determine exactly the amount of seed wheat needed and the amount necessary to finance the increased undertaking. Sub-committees will raise the funds necessary for the carrying out of this project.

## A Hog Survey in Kansas

The Kansas state board of agriculture is conducting an exhaustive investigation of the hog industry of Kansas, and as a part of that investigation it is mailing out thousands of blanks to hog raisers thruout the Sunflower state, also to packers and livestock commission firms in all the great markets of the Middle West. Information and data will be drawn from every available source, and will be carefully analyzed, compiled and published in the form of a report, probably of several hundred pages, suitably illustrated.

It is the purpose in this investigation to cover the subject from every angle, and to secure complete and thorough information on every phase. It is hoped that much new and previously unappreciated information will be brought to light, and that the report will be of such value as to have a powerful and far-reaching effect for the good of the industry.

As a reward for filling out the blanks hog raisers will be supplied, free, with a copy of the report. It is to the interest of every Kansas hog man who does not receive a blank for filling out to write for one to J. C. Mohler, secretary of agriculture, Topeka, in order that he may be assured of a copy of the report when complete. Kansas hog men are urged to get behind this investigation, and to help in every way to make it a success, for their mutual benefit and profit.

When shearing the sheep mark the ewes that for any reason it is considered best to dispose of later on.

The most common defects in flavor in butter come from cream standing too long before churning.



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# With the Brown County Club

## My, It Was a Good Dinner Mrs. Miller Gave Us Boys

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

"I'M ALMOST ashamed to have you see me," wrote John Miller, "for altho I'm only 16, I'm almost 6 feet tall and weigh 160 pounds. You may think I'm over age but I'm not." John is a "whopper" for a 16-year old boy. When I saw him waiting for me in Netawaka I'd hardly have believed it was one of our boys if it hadn't been for the button that he wore. But John climbed into the car and we went hurrying along to the farm.

"I'm going to drive thru to St. Joseph," I'd told John in a letter. "Meet me at

feed and care for a sow and pigs. Really I believe I was the fellow who learned the most in that hour's "hog talk." Brown county has 36 pigs in the contest. Little John Moser tops the list with nine thrifty Reds. Reg. Moore has only four pigs but every one is a topnotcher and will be kept in the contest until the last day to put on weight. Reg's pigs are Duross, too, while Willis and Glenn have Polands and John's entry is an O.I.C.

"Let's go out and see John's pigs," one of the boys suggested. We took a look and they sure are "some pigs." Eight thrifty white fellows that should make John \$150 clear. Was John proud of 'em? Well I wonder if you are proud of yours. We lined up while Reg's sister took a picture, then we went back to the shade to visit again. It wasn't long until Mrs. Miller came and told us that "dinner is ready now." Did she have to urge us to go in?

My, but that was "some dinner!" Chicken and vegetables with strawberries and cake and pie. Oh boys! No wonder that I had indigestion for a week. And the strange part was that some was left for the women folks; we just couldn't eat it all. After dinner we visited some more while my 8-year old boy Wilfred played with Reg. and Little John. We had a look at the contest chicks owned by Elsie Miller who is county leader for the Capper Poultry Club. Elsie's Silver Wyandottes are quality goods. Soon it came time to say "good-bye" and when we parted it seemed as if we'd been friends for years.

Reg. Moore is the youngest county leader in the state; he's only 10, but a hustler for Brown county and the club. John Moser is 11, John Miller 16, Willis is 15 and Glenn in 13. Brown county boys assure me they will be in the race "until the last pig is weighed." Some day I hope to visit them again.

Theodore Burge of Linn county was one of the boys who cleared more than



Left to Right: Theodore Burge, Albert Knight, Jesse Wortman.

Netawaka and I'll take dinner at your home." And then I wrote a card to each of the other boys telling them I'd visit John Miller and I'd be mighty glad if they could be there too. But Brown county boys live miles apart and I feared that few would go. That proved I didn't know Brown county boys or their dads.

When we drove up to the Miller home after a 6 mile run another car was waiting. And under a tree was Reg. Moore, the county leader, with Glenn Patton, John Moser and Willis Martindale. That made every member present and we were so excited and so busy shaking hands that we almost forgot to thank Reg's father for making the fine meeting possible. Mr. Moore had driven more than 50 miles that morning gathering up the boys. With Mrs. Moore and Reg's brother and sister it made quite a crowd even for the Buick six. "We were glad to do it for our boys and for you too, Mr. Case," Mr. Moore explained. "We knew they would enjoy having a visit with you." And you may be sure I enjoyed having a visit with them.

We "talked hog" awhile and the boys told me about their pigs while I made feeding suggestions that I thought might be helpful. It didn't take long tho to discover that those boys know how to

### Monkeying With Dynamite

The paramount issue of the war is the food supply. Hoover informs the country that the Allies will need 900 million bushels of grain for food and fodder and that most of it must come from America. Meanwhile the brewers and distillers are going right along wasting enough grain to feed 7 million men a year. Why make so much fuss about sending a division or two of fighting men to Europe while we dally with the main thing at home? It's like playing with dynamite.

\$100 last year. Ted is a real booster for the club and was among the peppery group of boys who came to the fair. Of course I decided that Theodore would be a good county leader and I've not been

disappointed. Not many meetings have been held for all the boys are very busy but they are corresponding and doing good work. Theodore, and Funston Hullett whose picture has been shown, have Polands, all the other boys have O. I. C. sows. Ted is 16, Funston is 15, while Albert Knight is 15, Jesse Wortman 17, and William Wilson 16. Jesse, by the way, is president of the Chester White and O. I. C. club. We'll hope to show you Linn county again with all members present. The boys have a fine lot of pigs but I have no report on the total number living now.

It won't be long until fair time, fellows. Can't hardly wait, can you, until the big doings come off? It's going to be a pep meeting from start to finish with surprises all the way along. Remember the dates: September 11-12-13.

### Good Prices for the Wheat

No effort will be made by the government to fix a price to the producers for wheat. This probably would affect the acreage sown. Senator Charles Curtis asked Herbert C. Hoover for a statement along this line a few days ago, and Mr. Hoover said:

"It is not the intention of the food administration to fix the price for wheat, nor is it expected that it will have any such powers. If the food bill passes Congress, however, we certainly will not stand for speculative buying."

The farmers will be protected, it was further asserted by Mr. Hoover, against centralized buying by the allies.

### Plant the Late Gardens

Late summer gardens may be made to supply the table with fresh vegetables, says Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Turnips and rutabagas should be sown in July after a rain. The ground should be free from weeds. Three to 4 pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient. These plants require no cultivation and supply a source of winter food. They do especially well when planted on ground which has been prepared carefully after digging potatoes. An application of well rotted manure on this ground will give good returns. String beans do well if the weather is not excessively hot. They should not be planted later than August 15.

System is necessary in all things and in nothing more than in butter making.



Here's the Way We Lined Up for Brown County. Left to Right: John Miller, Glenn Patton, Willis Martindale, John Case, Reg Moore, John Moser.

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ENSILAGE CUTTER  
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Runs on 1-5 less horse power than any other blower cutter. "I have used my Papec Cutter two seasons, filling our own and five or six neighboring silos." It works well and does not require much power.—so writes Mrs. L. Stahl, Clemo, Pa. Sizes for 3 H. P. engine and up—capacity 2 to 30 tons per hour. All fully guaranteed.  
Our 1917 catalog explains how you can save from \$75 to \$150 yearly. Write for it today—free.

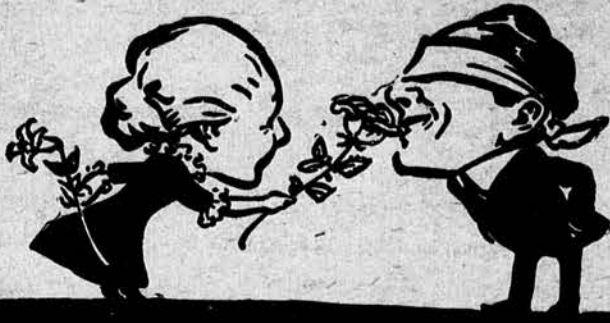
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Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco

is the rose of tobaccos. Its rich, ripe Burley leaves, grown in the Blue Grass region of Old Kentucky, are so carefully aged and blended that its pure fragrance is as individual, as appealing as the rose. There is no fragrance like it—"Your Nose Knows."



Try This Test: Rub a little Tuxedo briskly in the palm of your hand to bring out its full aroma. Then smell it deep —its delicious, pure fragrance will convince you. Try this test with any other tobacco and we will let Tuxedo stand or fall on your judgment—

"Your Nose Knows"

The American Shag



Kansas Leads With Wheat

This State Has Produced 132 Million Bushels More Than Any Competitor in the Last 16 Years

WHEAT growing has been a leading business in Kansas almost from the beginning of farming. Not only has the state been a leader in production; it also has done a great deal to put the business on a better basis. Especially has the state been in the lead in the growing of hard winter wheat; the quality of the grain is not exceeded by that grown elsewhere.

A good start was made in wheat growing as soon as the Civil war was over, and time was available for the development of the rich wheat lands which have made this state so famous. In the following years the production increased slowly, as J. C. Mohler, secretary of agriculture, showed in a recent issue of the Southwestern Grain and Flour Journal, until in 1884 the production was 48,050,431 bushels.

For 10 years previous to the 1884 production a hard, red winter wheat had been grown in increasing quantities in several of the central counties of Kansas, and the few more progressive millers who were most intimately acquainted with its characteristics and qualities were persuaded of its adaptability to Kansas conditions and convinced of its superiority. This was the hard Russian or "Turkey" wheat brought in the early '70s by the Mennonites, thrifty and industrious German immigrants, from the Molotschua or Milk River colonies of Southern Russia. After leaving Germany and settling in their Russian homes they at first raised the soft spring wheats, but in the year 1860, or thereabouts, the hard winter wheat that was raised altogether in the Crimean was introduced into the Milk River colonies, and in a few years this Crimean wheat was grown there exclusively.

Thirty Bushels of Seed.

From this came the Kansas seed. The Mennonites brought with them 30 bushels. This was the beginning. Owing to its wonderful adaptability, and to seed brought with subsequent colonists, they soon found themselves supplied with all that was necessary. For years following the introduction of this Russian wheat, it was disparaged by American millers and grain buyers, who said that its flinty character made it so difficult to grind as to materially lessen its market value. The farmers, nevertheless, persevered in sowing it and the production steadily increased, altho they were compelled to accept in the markets from 10 to 15 cents a bushel below what buyers and millers were willing to pay for the softer and much better-known varieties yielding considerably fewer bushels an acre. They persistently urged that it was more profitable to raise a wheat that would reliably yield them, one year with another, from 18 to 40 bushels an acre, even tho selling for but 70 cents a bushel, than to raise a crop selling for 80 or 85 cents a bushel and yielding perhaps only 12 to 15 bushels.

The result has been that Kansas is virtually the only portion of America producing this wheat in considerable quantities. In a quarter of a century Kansas has come to occupy the foremost rank as a wheat state in displacing the soft sorts in nine-tenths of her fields. The increasing production of the hard wheat compelled millers to devise ways and means for more successfully and economically converting it into flour, and there were brought into use devices for softening the grain, by steaming and moistening, before grinding. These are now in general use and are considered indispensable wherever hard wheats are flowered.

This required a general remodeling of such mills as were already built, and the construction of the later mills on plans in some respects entirely different from the old. Now, out of all this, result the Kansas hard wheat flours, which have become famous in the world's most exacting markets as superior to all others, wherever made, in America, and conceded equal to the flours made in Hungary from wheats grown in that country and in Bohemia. This is true, either for use alone, or for blending with and giving quality to other pretentious makes represented as peculiarly choice because made from extra-fancy grades of spring wheat grown elsewhere.

This so-called "Turkey" wheat is one of the bearded varieties, and aside from its superior flouring and bread qualities, it is especially esteemed by Kansas growers because of its hardy productiveness, ready demand, and profitableness. It not only regularly yields better than the other varieties grown previously in Kansas, but is less likely to winter kill. Besides being hardier, it does not smut readily, grows a stiff straw, and hence the better withstands the winds. Another recommendation is that it does not require so much moisture to mature the crop as was the case with the soft wheats that used to make up the bulk of the Kansas production.

Superior Flour.

It is universally conceded that hard wheats make superior flour for bread, and of the hard varieties this Russian wheat stands at the head. One important contribution to this is its unfailingly storing in its berry of the maximum of the elements of nutrition, owing to its habits of slowly maturing, requiring 20 to 30 days' more time than the spring wheats of northern latitudes, which comparatively undergo a forced growth and are often injured by frost. The yields of the Kansas hard wheat cannot be reproduced elsewhere in quality. The grain is protected in the head by a heavy beard and chaff, and the sun's rays do not thicken the bran nor readily discolor the berry. In fact, it excels in color of product, and in adaptability, and is esteemed for making either a bread or pastry flour. It is generally acknowledged by the domestic, as well as the export trade, that its flour leads in quality and is gaining in favor from year to year, and in time will generally command a premium over all others, as it does in some parts of England and the Continent already. It yields as much flour a bushel as any other wheat, and produces a dry, granular flour relatively free from moisture that bakers prefer, owing to its ability to absorb large quantities of water and yield a greater weight of bread. Further, there is a longer period for preparation of the ground and sowing, thus enabling growers to sow when conditions are most propitious, assuring more normal annual areas, the prerequisite of an average aggregate output upon which the trade may reasonably depend with regularity.

In the fall of 1914 Kansas sowed more than 9 million acres to winter wheat. This acreage is larger than the total area of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware combined. In the past 16 years, 1900 to 1915 inclusive, Kansas has raised, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, the stupendous total of 1,338,585,187 bushels of wheat of the most excellent quality. This aggregate is 132 million bushels in excess of the total production in the

(Continued on Page 16.)



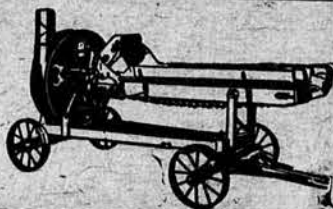
Harvesting Wheat Early in the Season in Saline County Before the Headers Were Started; There is Some Hessian Fly Injury.

Men Wanted. AUTOMOBILE and TRACTOR Experts Earn \$75.00 to \$300.00 A Month. Big demand for trained men in private business and U. S. Army Service.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press. Saves 20% Baling Cost. MEANS ONE MAN LESS. Both belt and power presses. Send for Catalog.

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WRITE FOR LATEST CATALOG. It's a book every silo owner should have. Explains the different principles of building silo fillers, and describes the Blizzard in detail. Contains full particulars regarding the new double feed Blizzard. Gives wonderful capacity, with minimum work of feeding. THE JOS. DICK MFG. CO., Box 227 Canton, Ohio.



# Marion Had a Good Meeting Reduce the Cost of Handling Grain

Marguerite Wells, the County Leader, Tells the Story

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

MARION county has a mighty fine set of girls to represent the Capper Poultry club. The county leader is Marguerite Wells and I want you all to read the letter she wrote telling of their county meeting. She says: "We held our first meeting Wednesday, June 20, with four of the members present. Emma Harnish, who lives with a married sister, came over with her brother-in-law in his car. As they did not arrive in the forenoon, we decided Emma must be coming on the train so we were at the station when they reached out place. Elsa Stiller was at the station with me and when Emma did not get off the train we felt pretty blue and walked up the street thinking our meeting would be a failure. While we were waiting for our fathers on a corner we noticed my little sister, whom I had left at home a little while before, waving at us from a motor car in the street. Emma and Mr. Massel, her brother, had brought her along to point us out to them.

"Mr. Massel took Elsa and her twin sister, Elfrieda—I guess I didn't mention that she has a twin sister, too—and Mignon, my twin, and Emma and me out to see Geneva Hiler's chicks. We met



Daisy Weltmer of Brown County.

her and her mother on their way to our house. Geneva got in with us and we went back to see her chickens, and by the time we were back at my house, we were all pretty well acquainted. Geneva brought her camera and we took some pictures but we are afraid they will not be very good.

### Club Colors and a Yell.

"We rested awhile and then had our meeting while Mrs. Hiler, Mrs. Massel and Miss Maude Stiller and mamma talked about their canning club work. We adopted the name, 'The Marion County Capper Girls' Poultry Club' and voted to send Mr. Capper our thanks for giving us an opportunity to work in a club of this kind. We promised one another to try the best we know how to put our county among the winners. We know this can be done only by working together so we adopted the slogan, 'Help Win Success,' made up from the initials of the names of our club members to inspire us in our work. As only two colors—red and white—are represented in our contest poultry, it seemed appropriate to choose these for our club colors. Mamma gave us some pretty ribbon badges to wear. This is our yell:

Rip Rah Reel! Rip Rah Reel!  
We will win!  
Just you see!  
Rip Rah Reel! Rip Rah Reel!  
Who will win?  
Marion County. Rah Rah Rah!

"We wanted to have monthly meetings while the weather is good, but some of our parents seem to feel that is too often, so we will try to meet every other month and will write to each other often. Margaret Hensley lives so far away and the railroad connections are so bad she may not get to come many times. Elsa has a brother who lives on the same mail route with Margaret, and plans to see Margaret when she visits him. I'm going to send her a badge and some pictures if they are good.

"Our contest chicks are getting along real well. One of my contest chicks fell in the water tank the very next day after they were entered. Papa found it as it was going down and if it had not been in the contest, my little sister would have had another subject for a chick funeral. We thought we would try to

save it so while mamma dried it with a woolen cloth and rubbed the water out of it, I made a fire and we put it in the oven and warmed it up. It gave no signs of life for half an hour and mamma was saying, 'I guess papa found it too late, Marguerite,' when I noticed its eyes moving under the lids. We left it awhile longer and in a few hours it was dry and eating its supper with the others. You can imagine how glad I was."

Wasn't that an interesting letter? I had hoped to have the picture of the Marion county girls to show you this time, but you will have to wait. The picture today is Daisy Weltmer of Brown county who is vice president of the Plymouth Rock breed club. Her ducks are so interested in the Capper Poultry Club they insisted on getting into the picture along with her chicks. Bessie Sell, county leader of Wilson county, reports that she has heard one of her purebred contest cockerels crowing already. Can any of you beat that?

### Fewer Eggs are in Cold Storage.

Cold storage eggs will sell at not less than 50 cents a dozen next fall or winter. Sixty to 75 cents will be paid for the same article in many markets.

Western and Central Western eggs went into cold storage this spring at from 27 to 30 cents. At this writing, June 7, here in Leavenworth, Kansas, eggs for cold storage are bringing 33 cents.

The United States Government under date of May 8 reported returns from 350 cold storage houses showed that on May 1, 1917, only 1,739,692 cases of eggs were in storage as compared with 2,327,174 cases May 1, 1916, showing a decrease of 25.2 per cent.

In 1915 eggs that went into cold storage during April and May brought only 17 to 21 cents a dozen. Thus it will be seen that the commission buyers and cold storage men have paid close to 100 per cent more for the future "pickled eggs" than was paid two years ago.

Do not worry about what the price of eggs or poultry will be. Do not worry about the cost of poultry feeds. Supply and demand will take care of these things in a natural way.

Russell F. Palmer.

### Poultry Show for Kansas City

Kansas City will have a great national poultry exposition in Convention Hall November 26 to December 2.

The show will rank equally with the one in Madison Square Garden, New York, and not only will it have the recognition of the United States Department of Agriculture but will include the Government poultry exhibit covering 2,500 square feet of floor space in charge of two Government poultry experts. In addition to this the exposition has received the support of the chamber of commerce of Kansas City and the agricultural department of Missouri.

Congressman Borland and Senator Reed in Washington made the arrangements for the Government exhibit. This will be the first time the Government exhibit ever has been shown in the West.

Ample capital is being raised to finance a successful exposition. Substantial prizes will be offered covering every department and the poultry world will be assured of impartial awardings by famous judges.

The exposition will not be a private enterprise but will be conducted as an annual exhibition for the encouragement of poultry growers. It is expected to bring the exhibits of nationally known poultry owners to Kansas City and draw attendance rivalling in numbers any other show ever staged in Convention Hall.

The work of assembling the exhibits has been undertaken by a group of prominent poultry raisers who are incorporating now under the name of the "Greater Poultry Exhibition of Kansas City" of which the following will be officers and directors:

Mrs. Geo. H. Johnston, President; Grover Ferris, first vice president; C. H. Lane, second vice president; Charles Grunske, secretary, C. M. Walbridge, Geo. D. Kenyon, Edward McMurty, Thos. W. Southard and J. C. Kern.

Unload your grain with an elevator. Eliminate handling grain with a scoop, one of the hardest back-breaking jobs on the farm. During harvest season, time is most valuable. Save from twenty to thirty minutes every load. Make it easier to get hired help and often at less cost. Help to keep the boys contented. Make farm work more pleasant. Let your horses or engine do this work for you with a

## John Deere Bridge-Trussed Sagless Portable Elevator

Handles all small grains and ear corn. Dumps a load in four or five minutes.

Bridge-trussed. It cannot sag. Each section is bridge-trussed. Channel steel braces run from the center of each section at the bottom to the top at both ends. Where the sections are fastened together, they overlap—not merely butted together. This insures rigidity and strength.

Built for years of service. Made of steel. Cannot decay or warp out of shape.

Roller bearings in both head and boot sections. Roller bearings lessen friction, draft and wear. Runs quiet. Shafts always run true. Bearings are self-aligning. They cannot get out of line, cause undue wear and heavy draft.

Derrick on truck automatically lifts and lowers as the elevator is raised and lowered. Derrick always ready for service. No time lost making settings. Reach on truck telescopes, adapting it to any length outfit.

In writing, state type of elevator in which you are interested.

Wagon dump is equipped with automatic stop. Raising and lowering controlled from rear of wagon. Operator can stop raising device and lower wagon if grain is flowing too fast or for any other cause. Elevator



is equipped with screen section to separate the shelled corn from ear corn as it is elevated. Screen is replaced with solid bottom for small grains.

Raising receiving hopper folds up out of the way when not in use or when load is driven up. Wagon can be dumped from either side of hopper.

Big elevator book free. Tells about the complete line of John Deere elevators, both Portable and Stationary; wood and steel. Tells how to save money on new corn crib or granary. Contains blue-print plans covering different types of cribs.

## A Bigger Yield From the Same Field

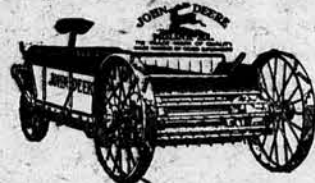
Manure well shredded and spread evenly gets the best results. It goes farther. Plant roots get all of its plant food. On any field that you have been manuring by hand you get approximately a 25 per cent increase in crops by using

### The John Deere Spreader

The Spreader With the Beater On the Axle

Ask any farmer who uses a John Deere Spreader. How much would that mean to you in these years of high crop prices? And you'll find there is a saving of 50 per cent in time and labor.

Beater on the Axle is found only on John Deere Spreaders. Does away with chains, clutches and half the castings otherwise necessary. Means better spreading, fewer repairs.



Revolving Rake which feeds manure to beater evenly, and Half Bearing Apron Drive, securing frictionless apron travel with no racing, are other exclusive features.

Spreader only high—easy to load. Big drive wheels—light draft. Easy to operate—only two levers—a boy can run it. Write for free booklet on the John Deere Spreader.

## Big Book Free



### Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them

America must produce more food. Labor-saving implements will play an important part in increased crop production.

This book tells all about a full line of labor-saving farming implements. Tells how to adjust and operate many of them. A practical farm implement encyclopedia. Worth dollars. Illustrates and describes the following machines: Walking and Riding Plows, Tractor Plows, Disc Plows, Disc Harrows, Spring Tooth and Spike Tooth Harrows, Corn and Cotton Planters and Drills, Listers, Alfalfa and Beet Tools, Grain Drills and Seeders, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Lister Cultivators, Mowers, Side Rakes, Loaders, Sweep Rakes and Stackers, Hay Presses, Grain and Corn Binders, Corn Cutters, Stalk Cutters, Kaffir Headers, Manure Spreaders, Portable and Inside Cup Elevators, Corn Shellers, Wagons, Farm Trucks and Buggies. This big book will be sent FREE if you state the implements in which you are interested and ask for Package X-120.

## Uniformity in Implement Manufacture

means much to you. You want to feel safe that every implement you buy is up to standard. Getting implements whose quality and workmanship is up to standard is a matter for your serious consideration.

Specialization—different factories for different classes of tools, each directed by specialists pre-eminent in their particular line—control of all the processes in the manufacture of implements from the leading raw material used to the finished product; and rigid adherence to exact duplication of trial implements whose qualities have been fully tested in actual field work, all combine to make John Deere implements uniform in quality and design.

JOHN DEERE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS



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**—Also Let Us Prove to You Why Thousands of Farmers Everywhere Refuse to Use Anything But National Refining Company Products**

**LET us help you prove the great advantages of using En-ar-co National Motor Oil—the supreme auto and tractor lubricant.**

During 36 years this company has made only highest grade petroleum products, and thousands of the best business-men Farmers everywhere use only our National brands.

To introduce these to you we ask the opportunity of sending you one of these Handy Long-Spout Oil Cans FREE, with complete facts, literature, etc., about the tremendous success of—

**En-ar-co National Motor Oil**, a perfect product. It is the last word in quality, the recognized highest grade Motor Oil, and is your best insurance against repair bills caused by faulty lubrication.

**White Rose Gasoline**. Always uniform. Every drop is continuous power. Pure, dry, carbon-free.

**En-ar-co Tractor Oil**. Especially made for modern tractors. Proper body to lubricate most efficiently—saves cash in machinery depreciation.

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**What Shall I Do, Doctor?**

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

**She Who Hesitates.**

I have heard that a woman could not give birth to a child after the age of 30 years. From your professional point of view, would it be advisable for a woman of 36 years to marry, and if such should be her fortune, try to rear a family?

I suppose you mean that a woman past 30 cannot begin bearing children in safety to herself. This idea used to prevail widely. Nowadays, since the old maid age has been pushed back out of sight and women marry whenever they please, we doctors have a great many opportunities to prove the idea fallacious. It is true that younger women may have a little the advantage in the matter, but the difference is not great. I attended a woman of 44 with her first baby. She got along famously. You will readily see the moral: Get a competent physician.

**Actinomyces.**

A man in our neighborhood contracted actinomyces from a cow. The cow was affected with "lumpy jaw," but the disease affected the tongue of the man, causing the tongue to swell until the mouth opened about 1 1/2 inches and the tongue protruded about an inch. Also a severe headache and pain in all joints and a loss of about 1 pound or more a day. Local doctors did not know what the disease was.

I am informed by the state board of health that two cases of actinomyces were reported in the state last year and that the yearly average does not exceed four. Perhaps the relative infrequency is because the disease is not bacterial but parasitic in origin, and meets with a great deal of resistance in the healthy human being. It can be transmitted from animals to man, or from man to man. It is supposed to find more ready entrance where there is a decayed tooth or a wound of some nature in the skin or mucous membrane. Once the disease has started it may travel all thru the body, but in most cases it remains limited to the head and neck. The disease has a decided constitutional effect and demands both local and constitutional treatment. X-rays have been used of late years with good results. It is a disease that is slow to make a complete cure, and the victim of it needs great courage and patience. Any part of the body may serve to convey the infection, especially an open wound. Workers with cattle that have "lumpy jaw" should be very careful about scrubbing and disinfecting.

**Wean the Baby.**

I have been nursing our baby, who will soon be 8 months old, but since I became pregnant, the milk does not seem to agree with him. Would you advise weaning him?

Altho it is well for a mother to nurse her baby for a full year if possible, the coming of pregnancy destroys that possibility. For your own sake, for the sake of the baby, and the newcomer you must wean your child at once. At 8 months you may feed him a little oatmeal, cracked wheat, cornmeal, or other such cereal, but the bulk of his diet must be cow's milk. At his age you may as well teach him to take it from a cup if he is a strong, healthy child. You will do yourself a service by registering as an expectant mother with the Division of Child Hygiene, State Board of Health, Topeka, and getting its pamphlets.

**As to Birthmarks.**

I read in one of your papers some time ago about birthmarks not being caused by the things that have long been supposed to cause them. What does cause them? I have a large red mark on one side of my face. I do not care to know so much on my own account as that of the parents of a little girl in the neighborhood who think she was marked on the foot by the mother's coming into the room and seeing me unexpectedly for the first time. I hope that it is a mistaken idea. My birthmark is supposed to be caused by my mother's fright at a prairie fire in the early days of Kansas. Please write me as soon as possible about it as the whole neighborhood is agog with it, and I hate to go anywhere for fear I shall be blamed for all the marks in the country, and I hate it so if I really should be, for I know what a misfortune a mark is as I have had one 29 years.

Birthmarks are not in any degree due to maternal impressions, and if your neighbors are endeavoring to fasten upon you the stigma of causing birthmarks in newly born children, they are not only unfair, but cruel. The real cause of such marks is some fault in fetal development. If anyone is to blame it is the child's parents. My personal ob-

ervation has allowed me to confirm the observation that parents who have one child marked often have the same misfortune with later children. Tell your neighbors to get the nonsense out of their heads. If you have a local paper, ask the editor to print this correspondence.

M. I. B.: The effect of mineral oil was investigated by the Council of Pharmacy in 1914. The council reported that it is not absorbed from the alimentary tract and so far as known, exerts no deleterious influence. Since there remains a possibility of some inhibiting influence on digestion, it should not be taken with, or soon after meals.

**Sunday School Lesson Helps**

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for July 29. God's gracious invitation. Isa. 55.

Golden Text. Seek ye Jehovah while he may be found; call ye upon him while he is near. Isa. 55:6.

One of the most marvelous impressions one gets on studying the Bible is, that no matter how dark the present may seem to be, in the future we are facing the golden age of the perfected kingdom of God.

In the chapters just previous to our lesson, Isaiah had prophesied about the coming of the Messiah and how he would make atonement for the sins of the world. Turning from these promises he gave to the people God's gracious invitation to help in the making ready the kingdom for His Son. From a vision Isaiah describes the condition of the kingdom of Judah at the return after the exile at Babylon; which came true 142 years after his death.

During this exile, Babylon, as the center of the world's trade at that time, added a new characteristic to the Hebrew people in forming those mercantile habits which have in later days almost taken the place of religion in their characters. They labored with great energy to amass riches and honor, but these things did not quench the thirst of their souls. That is why Isaiah wanted them to accept God's invitation before it was withdrawn.

It is rather queer how the best things in the world cannot be bought. There is love and sunshine, forgiveness and joy, peace and contentment, health and character, fresh air and pure water. These are all God's gifts to every one who thirsts and accepts His welcome invitation. Money has its uses. It may bring wealth and power and pleasure, but it never satisfies the hunger of the soul.

"Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." In countries like Palestine, where for months no moisture falls, and want of water frequently is experienced an abundant supply of water would be especially attractive. That is why in the literature of both the Old and the New Testament Christ is so often spoken of as the "Living Water."

The acceptance of this invitation was based on their willingness to seek their God. And today in the Christian religion many people fail to grasp eternal life for the same reason. They are quite willing that Christ should be on their side but they are not willing to go to Him for salvation and help. And it is only as we desire and seek, that we find.

The fruits of Christianity today mark the splendid fulfillment of the verse, "Behold thou shalt call a nation that thou knowest not." Whether Isaiah meant the Hebrew nation or the coming Messiah as representing that nation we cannot know, but in either case the reference refers to the nations then unknown, who thru the Hebrews were to learn of the one true God.

The time and opportunity had come for the Hebrews to seek their God, for the exile was over. Cyrus had offered to let them go home. Home to the Hebrews, meant duty, righteousness and God, and no matter how prosperous they might become in their exiles and wanderings they were never allowed to find these good things of life in a strange country.

Back of all the power of the universe lie the plans and promises of God. While we can see only a narrow sphere, we are assured of their certain success.

Isaiah looked down the centuries and saw his people exiled, the return and then the coming of the Messiah. How true his visions were we have ample proof, and we cannot doubt that while God's ways are sometimes very mysterious they are also very sure.

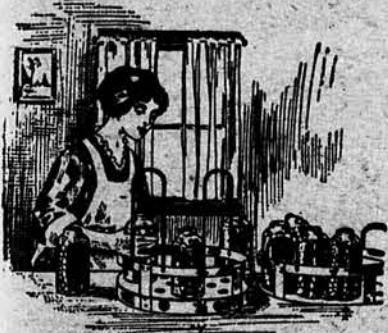


# What Canner Shall I Buy?

## Farm Women are Asking Which is the Best Style of Canning-Outfit for Fruits and Vegetables

The editor of the Women's pages will be glad to answer questions on canners or canning.

**M**ORE women are buying canners this year than ever before. Many others are thinking of buying but wish to have more definite information as to kinds before they invest. Modern canning is done by the cold pack method which means that the fruits or vegetables are



Filling the Racks of a 16-Quart Hot Water Canner.

packed in the jars uncooked and boiled or steamed a certain length of time, then sealed. It is safer than the old way as it is more likely to kill all the bacteria which may be on the vegetables already and offers no chance for more bacteria to enter as the cooked product is transferred from kettle to jars.

The containers in which these jars are placed to boil are of four general types: The homemade wash boiler or lard can hot water canner, which holds no steam; the commercial hot water canner which, being made of heavier material, better welded and having a tighter fitting lid, retains part of the steam; the steam pressure canner in which the jars are processed by steam heat within the container; the steam cooker which cooks by steam heat at a lower temperature than the steam pressure cookers.

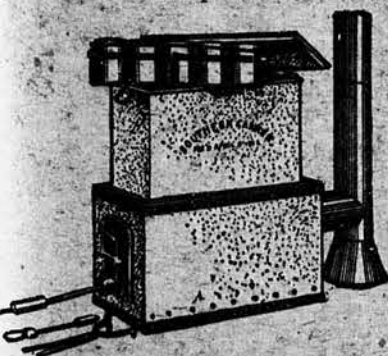
All types of commercial canners are good. Your choice should depend on



Immersing the Lower Rack of the 16-Quart Cooker.

tirely on the intended use. If you plan to can hard vegetables or meats exclusively, the steam pressure canner will process in about one-third the time that the hot water canner takes. On the other hand if you have only fruit, which takes but 15 to 30 minutes to process, the hot water is preferred by many because there is no danger of over-cooking. For both kinds of canning, either will do. Many prefer the steam pressure because of the time saved in processing, while others choose the hot water canner because the retort is larger and more jars may be processed at one time.

A steam cooker takes longer to process than does the steam pressure canner but



A Hot Water Cooker with Outdoor Furnace.

it may be used for cooking meats and vegetables for the table. It will cook anything which ordinarily is boiled or steamed, but naturally does not bake.

The cost of the canners depends on the size and types. The homemade wash-boiler cost is low; the results also are low. When the housewife's time, labor and strength expended are considered the homemade canner is more expensive than the higher priced but more efficient commercial canner. But if one cannot afford the first expense of any other canner, make one by all means, for even the homemade canner is far superior to the old open kettle canning.

The washboiler canner holds about 8 quarts and costs but a few dollars to make. The hot water canner ranges from \$3 to \$15 in price and holds from 4 to 24 quart jars. Good steam pressure canners can be bought for \$15 to \$20 and have a capacity of 10 to 12 quarts.

For the convenience of the woman who wishes to can outdoors, most of the canner manufacturers market a canner with furnace body attached. These canners are higher in price than the container which sits directly on the kitchen range or gas burner. Many women who have



A Steam Pressure Cooker of Standard Size. Only the containers build brick or stone furnaces outdoors and do their canning there.

### Mites are Busy Again

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

Most of our hens seem possessed with a desire to hatch out a brood of chicks, now that the hatching season is practically ended. The slatted crate used to rid them of such desires is filled and still there are more candidates. We have a notion to try the suggestion given us the other day. It was said that a cheap dollar watch with its loud tick placed under a hen would make her desert her nest on the run.

Just at present we doubt that our hens would sit long if given a chance. For the first time since we came here, our chicken house is infested with mites. A liberal use of kerosene does not seem to have had much effect on them. Now, we have the spray wagon in front of the chicken house and tomorrow we hope to give the house, boxes and all, a thoró coating of lime-sulfur. If they survive that offensive odor, we shall doubt that they breathe thru the pores of the body.

In Oklahoma it was no uncommon task to be obliged to fight mites from April to November. The best treatment we tried there was a smudge of sulfur in the closed house. Of course we had to see that no chickens were in the house. We usually placed all coops inside so they were treated at the same time. We found our smudge would burn best if the pan containing trash was set upon bricks or something similar. An abundance of trash under the sulfur helped to keep a bed of coals.

We shall not grow weary seeding the cherries this year. The late trees seem to have quite a crop but ours are early. For some reason or other, there were few cherries formed. An old orchardist prophesied that the continued rain would prevent pollination and the result seems to prove his theory. Two quart jars have held all the cherries canned. In the absence

of cherries, we are especially glad to see the early apple trees heavily loaded.

There are many tirades printed about the growing dependence of farmers on meat packers and the creameries and the like. It may seem like laziness to ship cream and buy butter. For us, however, it has been a pleasing way of hiring help. It does not seem much waste either when one can sell butterfat at 43 cents a pound and buy the best of butter for 35 cents a pound.

Lately, however, we have had too little cream to ship and so we have been forced to make butter. As we make more than we use, we have tried to pack some for use in the near future. When one can chill the butter sufficiently to remove all buttermilk there is no reason why it should not remain sweet under brine. We have aimed to follow the example of a sister-in-law who lives on a Wisconsin dairy farm. In the winter, when the cheese factories are closed, she makes and packs more than 200 pounds of butter. She works all buttermilk out of the butter, forms the butter into small rolls of about 2 pounds each, wraps every roll carefully in clean cheese cloth and immerses the rolls in brine. This brine is made of loaf sugar and salt and water. The success of the work is shown in the fact that the last roll is as good as the first.

We spent the first week in June in Republic county. It is always difficult for a farm woman to leave home but especially hard when little chicks and garden need attention. We were fortunate in having the children's grandmother to leave with the younger ones. It has been four years since we really made a visit of more than two days' duration. We came home so much improved in mind and body that we hope to leave again in less than a year. We are likely to get tangled in the threads of our work and stay home when our work and ourselves, too, would be improved by some relaxation.

Wherever we went there seemed to be an intense interest in gardening. We did not find many, however, who had the zeal for canning or preserving the garden surplus that is general in this locality.

### Try This on Chiggers

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### Plaids are Popular

Plaid gingham with trimmings of plain color make up beautifully for the dress here illustrated. The waist closes at the front under the bib section which is cut in an unusually graceful shape.



8362

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# Why Not Join the Workers?

Help Your Country and Yourself by Becoming a Member of the Junior Poultry Association

THE BOYS in the Junior Poultry association are doing their part for their country by raising more poultry and livestock, says Richard C. Wilson, president of that organization. The association was organized by this 11-year-old boy in the fall of 1913 when he called a meeting of all the boy poultry raisers of Olathe, Kan. The boys were very enthusiastic and they exhibited 49 birds at their first show in February, 1914. The entry fee was 1 cent a bird, and



Richard Wilson.

cash prizes and ribbons were awarded for the best entries. Sixty birds were entered in the second show, January, 1916. This time the entry fees were 3 cents a bird and 10 cents a pen. A hardware dealer gave a special prize for the best bird exhibited besides the regular 25-cent prize. A Partridge Rock cockerel owned by a 5-year-old boy won both prizes. The last show was in December, 1916, and there were more than 50 entries. The boys issued a 12-page catalog for this show. A pair of Japanese silky bantams attracted much attention and a new breed of White Leghorn bantams were also very popular. The originator of the White Leghorn bantams says he produced them from large White Leghorns by a system of feeding. A Buff Orpington hen 9 years old has been exhibited at all three of the shows and it won first prize twice and second once.

The following officers were elected at the last meeting of the Junior Poultry association: Richard Wilson, Olathe, Kan., president; Frederick Ott, Olathe, Kan., vice president; Reuben Newton, Olathe, Kan., secretary and treasurer. All the junior poultry raisers in the United States and Canada are invited to become members of the Junior Poultry association and to exhibit their birds at the show this year. The membership dues are 10 cents a year.

Here is the remainder of Richard Wilson's letter: "I have sold all the stock I had to sell and also a good many settings of eggs. I have about 100 young chicks that are growing like weeds and expect to get some mighty fine cockerels out of this bunch. I have purchased a pair of pigeons and am going to raise a few squabs along with my White Plymouth Rocks."

### When Will the War End?

Here is an interesting little problem to try on your married friends. Ask them the year of their birth, the year of their marriage, their age, and the number of years married. Add them all together, divided by two, and you get the year in which the war will end. For example:

Born.....	1850
Married.....	1872
Age.....	67
Years married.....	45
Added together you get.....	3834
And divided by two you get.....	1917

As the answer is always 1917, you get a result which pleases everybody.

There is just one snag about this problem. It only works if the birthday and marriage anniversary have already passed for this year. If they are still to come you must reckon the age next birthday, and the number of years the person has been married when the next anniversary comes.

### The Star Spangled Banner

Did you ever hear the story of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner?" It was the result of an incident during the attack on Baltimore by the British in the War of 1812-14. Francis Scott Key had been sent by President Madison to urge the release of his friend, Doctor Beanes, who had been captured during a raid by Admiral Cockburn's men. The good doctor was to be hung at the yard-arm in the morning, but on proofs presented by Key of his innocence of any crime, Vice-Admiral Cockburn announced that he would be released after the

destruction of Fort McHenry, guarding the harbor at Baltimore.

Thus it came about that Francis Scott Key was an eye-witness of the conflict from the deck of the "Minden." All day long shot and shell rained on the little fort and its brave defenders. Exasperated at the unexpected resistance, the British determined to close in upon the fortifications and reduce them under cover of darkness.

In small boats they attempted to steal past the fortifications with several hundred picked men and attack the garrison in the rear, but, being discovered, a terrific and galling fire was opened upon them causing terrible destruction. About midnight there was a lull, during which the British admiral learned the land attack had failed and that General Ross had been killed. Then the fleet in desperation moved nearer and redoubled its fire, and the little fort bravely answered back gun for gun.

So the long, dreadful night passed away, and in the morning—in the long-coming morning—"by the dawn's early light" the eager eyes of the Americans strained toward the Fort to see if "the Flag was still there." It was there! It was there! Thank God, it was still there! At the same time the British fleet withdrew and Baltimore was saved.

With an inspiration born of the moment, Francis Scott Key scribbled on the back of an old letter which he carried in his pocket the first draft of the song which was destined to become the national anthem and endear his name for all time to his fellow countrymen of his own and all succeeding generations.

The same flag which floated over Fort McHenry now hangs in the National Museum in Washington. It measures about 26 by 36 feet. Time has somewhat marred the beauty of the banner, but no American can look at the flag that gave birth to the national anthem of this country without a thrill.

### Do You Like Riddles?

Guess these riddles and win a prize. A package of postcards for the first five correct answers received. Address the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

- 1—What is the best material for kites?
- 2—Why doesn't Sweden have to send abroad for cattle?
- 3—Why is the world like a slate?
- 4—What did Ruth do to offend Boaz?
- 5—When is a horse like a house?
- 6—Why is a dog biting his tail like a good manager?
- 7—Why is the nose in the middle of the face?
- 8—When is a fowl's neck like a bell?

The missing words in the puzzle in the June 23 issue are: Valley, prairie, hills, plains, mountains, canyon, slope, bluff, butte, coast, cape and island. Prize winners are: Crystal Wagner, Jefferson, Kan.; Louise P. Vanderpool, Plymouth, Cal.; Floyd Firebaugh, St. John, Kan.; Junior Gordon, Waterville, Kan.; and Beulah Stover, Coats, Kan.

### Tige is a Queer Dog

Our dog's name is Tige. He is a brown and white bull dog. His tail is short. Tige came up to our window and looked in one evening about three years ago and as he was just a pup we kept him. He was a mean dog at first. One time when we were all away he opened one of the doors some way and got in the house, and opened the cupboard. There was a cherry pie and other things in the cupboard that most dogs do not like but he ate everything. He will even eat watermelon. Mamma whipped him hard several times and we have no trouble with him now.

Tige likes children and will sit on our laps if we let him. He likes to ride in the car and wagon. He is a good skunk and badger dog and likes cats, too. If the other dogs bother the cats there is something doing right away. The cats like to play with Tige and when they run their claws in his back he barks a little but does not hurt them. He is a wise dog, too, because when he sees us coming with his harness he runs for he knows what that means.

Dealia Hudson.

Smith Center, Kan.



Summer in Camp

Smellin' old coffee a-cookin'
And biscuits a-bakin', and fish
Fryin' as crisp as old bacon—
What more could a vagabond wish—

Sunburned and onery and happy,
Negliges all the way thru—
Not only your shirt and your trousers,
But your cares and your worriments, too—

Dogged tired, and sunburned, but happy,
And trudging thru wood and thru glen,
That smell of the fried fish a-cookin'
And the coffee a-bollin' again—

Sailors' Trousers are Useful

Did you ever wonder why sailors wear
baggy trousers? According to the former
captain of the Cunarder Lusitania, who
is an authority on nautical customs,

What An Oklahoma Boy Did

Think of growing 100 bushels of corn
on 1 acre! That's what Earl Ross of
Oklahoma accomplished last year.

The land was plowed about 8 inches
deep in the early spring, and then the
disk harrow and the smoothing harrow
were run over the plot three times before
the crop was planted.

Canaries and the War

The engineers in the trenches have a
strange assistant in the canary. This
little bird is usually to be found in a
small wooden cage with several others

When a mine is exploded invisible gas
sometimes is given off and, as it has
no odor, the soldiers are often killed
by it without knowing it is upon them.

A Good Chicken Catcher

Our dog Tip is 2 years old. He is a
Scotch Collie. Tip is black with a
yellowish nose and breast and feet—with
a white tip on his tail.

Tip is very fond of us children. When
he hears us getting up in the morning
he will come to the window and bark
and whine and wait at the door for us

When the chickens get into the yard
we tell Tip to run them out and he runs
after them and chases them all out without
hurting them a bit.

I read the children's page every week
and enjoy it very much.
Milton, Kan. Anita Barnes.



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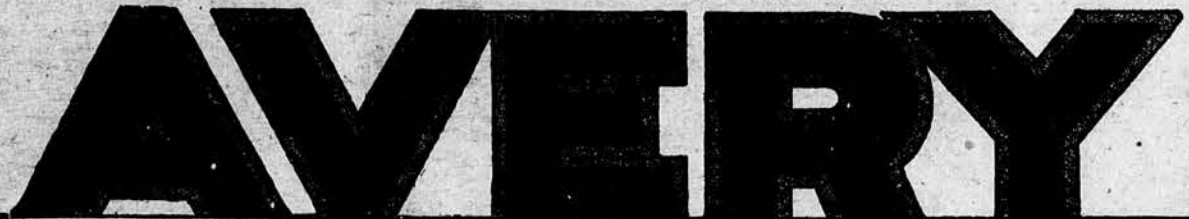
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### Wheat Stacking in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE

Wheat stacking has been the chief occupation on this farm for some time. We had expected to thresh out of the shock but there were so many other jobs and so few machines to do the work that we thought it best to get the grain into the stack as quickly as possible. If we have some wet weather, as everyone is hoping we will have, it will be much safer than in the shock. The stacking of bundle grain is almost a lost art here. We were unable to get an experienced stacker, so we had to tackle the job ourselves. While the result of our labor is not very good to look at we feel that the grain will be reasonably safe no matter what the rainfall is.

Methods in threshing change. When threshing out of the shock was first introduced the man who owned the machine supplied the crew and boarded the hands as well. This crew represented quite a cash outlay, and the board bill even at that time was worth considering, but the price for threshing was very reasonable. A farmer got his wheat delivered into his wagon at the machine for 10 cents a bushel and oats for half that, and sometimes if the job was an extra good one or the threshermen needed work it was done for less. The local custom now is for the farmer to supply the crew and fuel and pay 6 cents a bushel to get his wheat put into the wagon and 4 cents for the oats. When the board bill of the crew and threshermen is added the expense greatly exceeds that of the former method. By stacking a farmer not only gets his grain in a safer condition but also is able to thresh with much less high priced hired help.

We cannot remember the time when the young rabbits were so numerous. On an average we kill about 20 every day in stacking. The nests this year seem to be under the shocks and contain from five to eight of the little fellows. Of course to some persons it would seem almost a crime to slaughter such an innocent appearing little creature as a young rabbit, but those of us who have had the experience know that a hungry young rabbit is not so innocent as it appears.

It is to be hoped that a good soaking rain will fall soon. The soil is extremely dry and stock water in the pastures is getting so scarce that many stockmen have been obliged to ship out their stuff either to other pastures where there is water or else to market. Where high priced stuff was bought last fall and wintered on expensive feeds the shipping of it now before any great gain in flesh is almost sure to mean quite a loss financially.

Such weather is extremely trying on alfalfa. No rain has fallen since the second crop was cut and while on the rich bottom lands the third crop has made an attempt to start the prospect on the uplands and valley lands is not so bright. There the plants have been unable to make even a showing, and the stubble remains as brown as in the winter. Of course alfalfa roots penetrate deeply into the soil but as to whether there is enough moisture available to hold life in the plants until rain falls is a problem that can be answered only by subsequent observation.

### Capper Sentiment Widespread

Governor Capper is the second avowed candidate in the race for Senator Thompson's seat. J. L. Bristow announced himself several months ago. It has also been almost certain that Charles F. Scott will be a candidate, with a possibility of W. R. Stubbs, D. R. Anthony and Philip P. Campbell entering the race. The straw vote taken over the state recently by the Topeka Capital will show Capper the overwhelming favorite among the Republican candidates for Senator. The Capital selected Liberty township, in Jackson county, as a normal country precinct in the First district in which to make a poll. The nearly unanimous vote for Governor Capper in Liberty township has a portentous meaning. It proves that his tremendous popularity, as shown by his majority last fall, has not abated. The poll in a precinct in Atchison shows a similar result. He is still the political idol of the people of Kansas.—Holton Recorder.

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Kansas Wheat is Testing High

Threshing is well started in many parts of Kansas, and some sections are reporting excellent yields with high tests. Pastures are needing rain in some places, but stock is doing well. Good corn is being laid by in many counties, but the lack of moisture is becoming serious in the Central and Southwestern parts of the state, altho local showers have helped some. In some counties the continued dry weather is hindering early plowing for wheat.

Elk County—Good rains. Wheat yielding 15 to 20 bushels; oats 40 to 50. Corn is late. Kafir looking well. Second cutting of alfalfa is all up; \$16 a ton. Praline hay very short. Cattle in fine condition. Grass plentiful yet.—C. C. Jones, July 13.

Haskell County—Had a 2-inch rain July 3. Row crops are looking fine, except that weeds are unusually bad this year. Just a few fields of wheat are being cut. Stock is doing well. Butterfat 34c; eggs 24c.—Chas. W. Durnell, July 14.

Roos County—Farmers are busy cutting what little wheat was left. It will make an average of 3 bushels. The ground is too dry to work. Feed and corn are at a standstill. Wheat \$2.20; oats 85c; corn \$2; butterfat 34c; eggs 24c.—C. O. Thomas, July 15.

Linn County—Local showers this week did a little good. Pastures are drying up. Wheat is good, and oats average from 40 to 85 bushels. Hay crop is fair, about all up. Corn is standing the drouth exceptionally well. Kafir looks well.—A. M. Markley, July 14.

Washington County—Farmers are laying by their corn, and the fields are very generally clean. The big acreage of oats which is being cut will make a fair yield. Second crop of alfalfa is fair. Gardens and corn needing rain badly.—Mrs. H. A. Birdsley, July 13.

Decatur County—The east portion of the county has had some good rains during the last two weeks. Corn nearly all laid by and is doing fine. Harvest will begin in earnest next week, but will be of short duration. No outside help needed this year.—G. A. Jern, July 14.

Rawlins County—We have had no rain within the last six weeks, and is needed badly for corn, altho it would not benefit the wheat very much. Some wheat is quite green yet, but most of it is ready for the header. Wheat will test light.—J. S. Skiant, July 14.

Doniphan County—Corn is all laid by and looking well. Wheat harvest has begun, but the crop is very poor. Oats about ready

averaging about 20 bushels. Wheat \$2.26; oats 85c; corn \$1.60; butterfat 38c; eggs 20c.—E. L. Stooking, July 15.

Edwards County—A few heavy showers in the last three weeks have helped the corn and kafir, but this part of the state needs a good, hard rain. Corn is looking pretty well and is being well worked. Potatoes were badly hurt by hot winds and drouth. Pastures are getting pratty dry, but stock still looks well.—G. A. King, July 14.

Neosho County—Wheat and oats are harvested and some threshed. A good yield is reported. Flax cutting is progressing. No rain here for five weeks and corn is suffering, with sometimes a hot wind. Potatoes damaged one-third by drouth. Only one-half of a hay crop so far. Pasture is dried up and farmers somewhat discouraged.—A. Anderson, July 14.

Leavenworth County—Harvest is over and threshing begun. Quality is fine and the yield good. A number of fields are making 25 to 30 bushels, and some even more. Oats yielding well and of excellent quality. Corn has a good color and most fields are clean. We have been having a good rain every week. Farm prospects are good.—Geo. S. Marshall, July 15.

Kansas Leads With Wheat

(Continued from Page 8.)

same time of her closest competitor. In this period Kansas has ranked first eight times, the years and productions as shown below:

Table with 2 columns: Years (1900-1914) and Bushels (82,488,655 to 177,200,000)

Of the remaining eight years, Kansas was second seven times.

In 1914, Kansas raised the record wheat crop of America. The six leading states and their productions that year, according to the report of the United States Department of Agriculture, follows:

Table with 2 columns: State (Kansas, North Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Illinois, Missouri) and Bushels (177,200,000 to 43,333,000)

To gain some conception of how the Kansas wheat crop of 1914 bulks, it may be pointed out that the crop was nearly one-fifth of the total wheat production of the United States, 19 million bushels in excess of the output of Canada, 27 million bushels more than the combined yields of the two states ranking next highest, and 23 per cent greater than any other state has produced in a single season. Kansas is the principal surplus producing state.

Jealous of the state's reputation in wheat, it is not to be allowed in jeopardy. Excellent work is being done by the Kansas Experiment stations to improve both quality and yields. Breeding and selection of seed is maintaining the standard and enhancing it. Thus, the much prized qualities of the grain are retained in their pristine strength, assuring an uninterrupted continuation of a supremacy peculiarly belonging to Kansas and her breadstuff output.

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to cut and looking fine. Potatoes a normal crop. Light rains have kept crops in good condition. Pastures poor generally.—C. Culp, Jr., July 14.

Barton County—Favorable weather for harvesting, no rain to interfere. Some wheat will turn out well. Oats almost a failure. Weather dry and hot. Spring crop prospects are poorest in years. Pastures short and turning brown. Feed crops looking poor.—J. A. Johnson, July 14.

Wilson County—Wheat, oats and flax are good crop. Small acreage of wheat; acreage of oats 20 per cent larger than usual. Big acreage of other grain crops, and they are in good condition, altho needing rain. Meadows short. Grass and water are getting low in many places, but stock is doing well.—S. Canty, July 12.

Chautauqua County—We had a nice rain July 13, after going almost four weeks without any. The corn crop has suffered badly, altho the late corn may make a fair crop. Wheat and oats are making good yields. Threshing is well started. Hay crop will be light; the price is starting at \$14 a ton.—H. B. Fairley, July 14.

Wichita County—Very little barley is being cut. No wheat was harvested here. Corn, milo and kafir are doing well. Fair supply of moisture. Gardens are growing nicely. Stock is in good condition on grass, local rains having made good pasture in many sections of this county. Potatoes \$3.80.—Edwin White, July 14.

Sumner County—A light rain July 15 helped to prolong the life of the corn, altho some of it is done for. All wheat that has not been threshed is in the stack. Plowing for wheat will be delayed because of the very dry weather. Most of the wheat is averaging 17 to 18 bushels, altho some fields are making as low as 12 and some as high as 25 to 30. It is testing 60 to 64. Oats is

Advertisement for Sandwich Farm Elevator. Includes 'Farm Help Wanted' sign, 'Take Down The Sign', and 'The Hired Hand' of 18,000 Farmers.

Advertisement for Cutaway Tractor Disk Harrow. Includes 'The Tractor Disk That Stands Up!' and 'The Cutaway Harrow Co.' details.

Large advertisement for Coleman Tractor Profits. Includes 'Get In On Coleman Tractor Profits', 'We are to Issue Additional Preferred Stock and Sell Limited Amount to Farmers', and '7% Guaranteed Dividends and Safety Plus Participation in Earnings Up to 12%'.



## EDITORIAL IDEALS THAT RULE

**S**ERVICE is the basis on which the Farmers Mail and Breeze is built. This paper was founded with the idea of being of the greatest possible help to the readers. Its editors have never lost sight of this principle. This explains why it goes into a far larger number of farm homes in Kansas than any other farm paper—in some communities every family reads it every week. The Farmers Mail and Breeze has been able to hold these readers on its lists year after year because it gives constructive help in solving the agricultural, economic and social problems with which they have to deal.

Every member of the family is considered in making up the issues. The best interests of the farm people of Kansas determine the matter used. Farm news—not advice—of actual agricultural progress is presented; and it is fundamentally sound for the greatest effort is made to eliminate the freakish in farm news. Tom McNeal writes two pages every week telling, as only Tom can tell, of the events of the world of special interest to Kansas people. Ample space is given to women and children. Questions are answered on farming, health, law, veterinary science and matters of a general nature. Stories are printed every week telling of the progress of the Capper pig, poultry and corn clubs. Up-to-the-minute information is given from farmers of the crop situation. The weekly market review tells of the important changes. Valuable general information is printed and feature articles are used every week.

The editors desire to be of even greater service to the farmers of Kansas. Haven't you a suggestion as to how we can still further increase our usefulness to the readers?

This is your paper—the farm journal that has the interests of Kansas farmers at heart. It is a public service institution for the farmers of the state—a great and growing institution with much larger potential possibilities. May we help you with some of your special problems? Can't you tell us of even more ways in which we can aid the agriculture of Kansas and its people? We hope you will accept our invitation to write us a good, chummy letter tonight. Let's all work together for the progress and service of all.

**THE EDITORS**  
The Farmers Mail and Breeze  
Topeka, Kansas

## 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.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs 15-18.00. 100-45.00. Chicks 10c each. A. Pittney, Belvue, Kansas.

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

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

THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels now ready. \$1 apiece this month only. Howard Elkins, Wakefield, Kansas.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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 15-18.25; 80-32.00; 50-33.00; 100-45.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Box 195.

### POULTRY WANTED.

ALWAYS QUICK RETURNS FOR EGGS and poultry. Coops and cages loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

### LIVESTOCK.

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS and spring pigs. Charlie Mills, Plainville, Kansas.

FOR SALE—THREE ANGORA NANNY Goats and Pea Fowl hen. Jas. R. Wolfe, Lewis, Kan.

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

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

120 HEAD OF HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, priced for quick sale. H. F. McNutt, Oxford, Wisconsin.

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.

### CREAM WANTED.

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

### SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

HOME-GROWN ALFALFA SEED. RE-cleaned. Not grown under irrigation. F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.

ALFALFA SEED \$8.00 PER BUSHEL. Good purity and germination but dark color. Better grades for more money. Write for free samples and prices. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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

### DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES. E. C. WAGNER, Holton, Kan.

PEDIGREED BEAGLES PUPPIES FOR sale. Hawley Dawson, Onida, Kan.

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

WHITE ESQUIMO SPITZ. MALE PUPPIES \$5.00. Jerry Brack, Havensville, Kansas, Star Route.

FOR SALE—HALF STAG, HALF GREY Hound pups. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carl Clawson, Kilgus, Kan.

### FARMS WANTED.

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

WANTED TO BUY 80 TO 160 ACRE IM-proved farm, eastern half of Kansas. No inflated values considered. Give full description, price and terms in first letter. J. M. Brubaker, Ramona, Okla.

### LANDS.

1040 ACRES 3 1/4 MILES COUNTY SEAT to trade for northern farm. Price \$20. Write F. S. Horton, Hope, Ark.

### LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

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

### LIVESTOCK FIRMS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM-petent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on order. Market information free. Ryan Rob-ertson Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

### FOR SALE.

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

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

PURE BRED NEW ZEALAND RED RAB-bits \$3.00 per pair. Dr. Long, Lewis, Kan.

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

SALE OR TRADE. 15-30 FLOUR CITY Tractor and plow. Homer Harvey, Gren-ola, Kan.

NEW HONEY CROP FOR SALE. SEND for price list. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FOR SALE—NEW 12-INCH ROCK ISLAND Gang Plow, also female Arkdale pups. Write Jay Mentzer, LeRoy, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. ONE 30 HORSE steam plow engine. Rumely make and 36-60 Separator. Garscott. Address Box 345, Oakley, Kan.

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

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND HAND tractor plow cheap. 2 or 3 bottom, 14 inch. State make, condition and price in first let-ter. E. W. Tomlinson, Americus, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—GARAGE BLDG. AND FIX-ures, located on National Highway. Town of 2,000 inhabitants. Good location and good paying proposition. Ill health reason for selling. Information write Dr. E. G. L. Har-bour, Baldwin, 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., 522 7th St., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL-ity 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 OB-tain 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 as-sist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 925 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

### SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRIT-ing for newspapers, magazines. Exp. un-nec. details free. Press Syndicate, 921 St. Louis, Mo.

### MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Great-est 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 edu-cation sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 61, Rochester, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—12 HORSE OR LARGER EN-gine. Bert Smith, Culver, Kansas.

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

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

ONE DOZEN FANGY CALLING CARDS 20c. Write Clifford Powers, Penman, Box 314, Oklahoma City, Okla.

WANTED—PLACE ON FARM OR RANCH by month or shares, by married man. Box 183, Natoma, Kan.

HORSE OWNERS—MY FATTENING RE-ceipt mailed for 75c. Sound flesh guar-anteed. 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, 833 Willow, Ottawa, Kan.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE. Send for complete price list and sugar offer. You will save dollars. Rosenblum, 805 N. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

EXPERIENCED FARMER WISHES TO rent good, completely equipped farm in Kansas. Understand live stock. Can furnish references. Address F., care Mail and Breeze.

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 depart-ments 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.



Corn Market Reaches \$1.95

(Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to 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.)

Carlots of corn reached sensational prices last week, \$1.85 in Kansas City and in Chicago up 12 to 13 cents.

Obviously there is no element of speculation in these carlot prices, because there are no speculative contracts to fill except such as may be closed at prices far below these quotations. They reflect urgent demand for corn for immediate use, together with a growing scarcity of available supplies.

Receipts at the three principal markets last week were less than half those of a year ago, and demand for corn in commercial channels is much more urgent than last July. There is virtually no corn in elevators at market centers anywhere, except such as already is sold to consumers. Additional restrictions were imposed on speculative trade in corn last week by the action of the Kansas City and Chicago boards of trade whereby \$1.28 was fixed as the maximum price at which trades in corn for December and later deliveries may be made. Dealing in July and September corn already is restricted to closing old contracts.

The July government crop report, showing an increase of 15 million acres in the area sown and a condition which, if maintained until harvest, would make a high record crop of 700 million bushels more than last year, had no effect whatever in stopping the upward movement of prices. The reason, apparently, is that the crop is late and on a large area moisture is deficient, so that many persons believe a big crop will not be raised.

Some impairment of crop conditions already has occurred in Oklahoma and Kansas, and extensive areas elsewhere must have good rains soon, or frequent showers, to prevent impairment of the crop. Taking the crop as a whole, however, the prospect still is for a record yield if the weather is favorable.

The trade in wheat continues a hand-to-mouth affair. Receipts are small and milling demand for immediate needs takes the daily offerings. Carlot prices advanced 3 to 10 cents for hard and 12 to 14 cents for soft wheat last week. There was no wild scramble to get the offerings, the Kansas City arrivals were less than a third of those of a year ago and a ninth of those of three years ago. At other markets arrivals were small in proportion.

Congressional delay in passing the food control bill leaves everybody in an uncertain state of mind as to what course to pursue. Meantime farmers are selling slowly and millers are buying only for immediate needs.

The government crop report for July indicated a crop of 678 million bushels, only 48 million bushels more than normal home needs, when 200 million bushels or more could be sold readily, at high prices, to the allies in Europe. Economy of home consumption may add a good many million bushels to the surplus, but, on the other hand, the crop in the biggest spring wheat state, North Dakota, is not faring well, and probably will be a good deal less than the government estimate.

Saturday's grain quotations were: Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.40 to \$2.45; No. 3, \$2.38 to \$2.43; No. 4, \$2.15 to \$2.42. No. 2 soft, \$2.26 to \$2.29; No. 3, \$2.18 to \$2.26; No. 4, \$2.15 to \$2.21. No. 2 mixed, \$2.37 to \$2.38.

Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.89 to \$1.90; No. 3, \$1.88 1/2 to \$1.89; No. 4, \$1.88 to \$1.88 1/2. No. 1 white, \$1.94 to \$1.95; No. 2, \$1.93 to \$1.95; No. 3, \$1.93 to \$1.94. No. 2 yellow, \$1.91 to \$1.91 1/2; No. 3, \$1.90 to \$1.91.

Oats: No. 2 white, 75 1/2 to 76c; No. 3, 74 1/2 to 75c; No. 4, 73c to 74c. No. 2 mixed, 73c to 74c; No. 3, 72c to 73c. No. 2 red, 73c to 74c.

The cattle market last week showed normal mid-summer supplies with prices higher. At the same time quality of the range cattle improved, and less pressure from dry weather was evident. Prices advanced 15 to 40 cents at Kansas City. The cheaper grades, which were the most plentiful, showed the most advance. The choice to prime grades, which were relatively scarce, gained the least in price.

Greenwood, Chase, Butler and Ellsworth counties sent in the bulk of the Kansas cattle. They sold for \$7 to \$12.25, with a few fed steers at \$13.25. The Oklahoma and Texas supply came from both sides of the quarantine line, and sold at \$6.75 to \$12.25. The last named price was paid on the quarantine side.

Prices for butcher cattle advanced about the same as for steers. Common cows were more plentiful and there was a decided shortage in prime handy weight heifers and mixed grades. Some prime 700-pound steers and heifers mixed sold up to \$13. Veal calves in some cases were 25 cents lower than the preceding week.

Demand for good stockers and feeders broadened and prices rose 25 to 35 cents. The common grades sold slowly.

Hog prices declined 30 to 40 cents in the first two days last week and later rallied, closing about 20 cents net lower on the good hogs and nearly steady on the plainer grades. Receipts were about normal for this season of the year, the nearly 100,000 larger than the preceding week, when a holiday interfered with the movement. Tho a good many light weight hogs are coming, fewer pigs than usual are offered and the health of offerings is said to be good.

Sheep prices were about steady all week at the low quotations of the last few months. Receipts were larger than the preceding week, the short of a year ago. The quality of the offerings shows about a normal midsummer range, the killers are taking more than the usual per cent of the supply. Sheep are scarce and only a few bunches of feeding lambs were offered. Fat lambs are quoted at \$14.50 to \$15.50, ewes \$8.25 to \$9, feeding lambs \$11 to \$13 and breeding ewes \$11 to \$12.

Sow lettuce and radish seed in well-drug, rich soil, and in positions shielded from hottest sun. Crispness is thus insured in hot weather.

Place a pan of water in the yard where the birds can drink and bathe.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.

THIS AD WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN. 320 acres, 100 a. creek bottom land, 25 a. in alfalfa, good house and barn, well fenced. Nearly all good land. A special bargain for the balance of July at \$20 an acre. Send for our map and folder. The King Realty Co., 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 \$37.50 per acre. Good terms. Casilda & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

Lane County

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

Buy Land Now

There is no better place to invest money under the present conditions. Ask for list. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

Farm for Rent

Fairly good quarter, near Topeka. 5 room house, good barn, silo. 30 acres native pasture, 25 acres prairie meadow, 20 acres alfalfa, 15 acres timothy and clover, balance corn land. Well adapted to dairying and hog raising. Want man who is interested in dairying to work place on shares. Long time lease, to the right man, beginning March 1, 1918. Address: Owner, care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

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

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

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means. Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feriteta 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. Carlidge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

80 ACRES, MARSHALL COUNTY. 9 miles S. W. of Waterville, Kan. 60 a. cult., bal. grass. Good water and soil; fair imp. Price \$75 an acre. Inc. \$2800. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

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.

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. Bocoock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Manhattan, Kansas

Six room modern house 75x150, corner; six blocks from College; paved street; sale direct, no commission. If sold this month, \$3,800. Address: Dr. E. F. Kubin, McPherson, Kansas.

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. R. 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 for seven horses, near school and church. Price \$3,600. H. L. McFall, Pratt, Kansas.

MISSOURI

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

16,000 A. Ozark farm lands or any part; write owner. Buckner, 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.

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.

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.

Blue Grass Ranch 700 Acres

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

COLORADO

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

ONE SECTION left of land in Elbert county. Wheat and bean land \$1.00 per acre down. Send for literature. H. P. Vories, Pueblo, Colorado.

IN KIOWA VALLEY

Three miles from Strasburg, fine smooth quarter at \$25 per acre; terms. Surrounding land selling at \$40. Also 160 acres four miles from Strasburg. Fine grove of trees. A snap at \$25. 1/2 cash, balance easy. Above only 32 miles from Denver. J. T. Fredericksen Investment Co., 210 Ideal Building, Denver, Colorado.

OKLAHOMA

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

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

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

IF YOU WOULD buy a farm for less than value of crops raised this year, write us. Corn, oats and wheat almost perfect crop this year. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

MONTANA

640 AND 320 acre Montana homesteads. Circular free. Bureau 112, Boulder, Montana.

NEW YORK

103 ACRES, wire fenced, 8 acres timber; two-story 10 room house, basement barn concrete floors; water to house and barn; ice house, hen house, granary. Included 28 Holstein cows, 2 teams horses, 2 colts, thresher, engine, ensilage cutter, 4 wagons, reaper, mower, rake, sulky plow, other plows, harrows, sleds, harness, all small tools, hay and grain on farm time of sale. All for \$8,500; \$5,000 cash, bal. 5% interest. Hall's Farm Agency, New Faltz, New York.

ARKANSAS

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

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

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, \$3400. Peck & Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

160 A. 4 mi. 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 mi. R. R. Price \$1000. Easy terms. J. M. Dovel, Mountainburg, Ark.

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

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

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.

WYOMING

SOUTHEAST WYOMING grain, alfalfa and dairy farms, \$15 to \$40. No hot winds nor alkali. W. F. Whitehead, Hillsdale, Wyo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

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

FOR TRADE. A ten room modern house for small farm. Write Box 513, Caney, Kansas.

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 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.

WANT MERCHANDISE for good 160 acre farm 12 miles of Topeka; good improvements; nearly all tillable; 60 in corn, balance meadow. Rented for cash. Possession can be given next spring. Price \$75. Mortgage \$5,000. Address owner, Box 222, Garden City, Kansas.

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.

Fine Wheat Land

320 a., 6 mi. R. R. town Logan Co., Kan. \$20 per a. Might take small E. farm or rentals as part pay. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kan.

For Exchange

Six apartment brick flat, 4 rooms, bath and sleeping porch with each apartment. Fine property, extra fine and best of location, will stand closest inspection. Lot 66x150, with 7 room house, modern, in rear of flat. Income \$2,540. Owner wants to exchange for first class farm. Price of flat \$26,500.00, incurrence \$10,000.00. H. CLAY BOWSHER, 4050 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

For Exchange

Good farm lands, fairly well improved, for clear city property, or clear hotel property. Can use any clear city property, worth anywhere from \$2500 to \$15,000. This is your chance to convert city property into good farm lands. Want a complete description of what you have for exchange. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.



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

Big Mid-Summer Sale Special prices on all ages, pigs, boars, bred gilts, tried sows. Strong in grand champion blood lines. "Callaway Bob," son of Callaway Ed, Missouri grand champion heads herd. Write or special prices, circular and photos. F. J. BREMER, Billings, Mo.

FEHNER'S CHESTER WHITES Annual Fall Sale, August 21 and 22 35 tried sows for fall litters. 15 fall yearling boars. All immune. 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

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

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS. Bancroft's Dueroes 45 March pigs, either sex, guaranteed immune. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

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

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 75 choice spring pigs all immune and ready to ship. They are sired by Golden Model 38th and Constructor, by Ohio Col. We guarantee satisfaction. Write today. W. W. Trumbo, Peabody, Kan.

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

Outstanding Herd Boars by Pathfinder, King's Col., Educator, King the Col., Fancy Victor, Highland Chief, Companion, Pal's Giant and Educator, out of sows by Unsell's Defender, Premier Gano, Proud Advance, Golden Model. McNULTY & JOHNS, STRASBURG, MO.

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, Illustrators, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model breeding. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

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

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

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

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated Colored Enameled Flag Pins with safety catch which we send free to all who send us 15 cents in stamps for a 3 months subscription to our big Monthly Story Paper and Family Magazine. THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. F 14, Topeka, Kansas

"Ropp's Commercial Calculator" Free A Book of Great Value to Every Farmer

The greatest time and labor saver ever offered the American farmer. Also a great money-saver and money-maker. Shows you how to accurately and instantly figure out any problem that may come up—how to figure estimates, wages, taxes and interest on any sum of money, any number of days, at any rate—tells bushels and pounds in loads of grain; correct amount at any price; weight and prices of livestock; contents of cribs, wagons, bins, etc. It is a "lightning calculator" always ready when you want it. Bound in red cloth covers, 128 pages, pocket size. One copy of this famous book free to all who send us two 3-months subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze at 25 cents each. Show this copy of your paper to your friends. They will gladly give you their subscription order. Address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. RC-26, Topeka, Kan.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department. FIELDMEN.

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

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. 13—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloc, Martell, Neb. Nov. 6—Fred Hobeiman, 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. Willis, 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. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb. Oct. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb. Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb. Oct. 21—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 25—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.

Oct. 29—Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan. Oct. 30—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan. Oct. 31—A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kan. Nov. 6—Fred Hobeiman, Deshler, Neb. Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.

Nov. 9—Ira 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. 26—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb. Jan. 30—J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb. Jan. 31—F. H. Preston, Burhard, Neb. Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb. Feb. 2—H. E. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb. Feb. 5—R. W. Wilde & Sons, Gano, Neb. Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan. Feb. 8—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan. Feb. 12—H. D. Geiken, 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—Gillam & Brown, Waverly, Neb. Feb. 22—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan. Hampshire Swine. Oct. 12—Kansas Asso., Geo. W. Ela, Sec'y. Sale at Valley Falls. 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. 30—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan. Oct. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Mley, 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. Gloc, Martell, Neb. Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb. Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. Nov. 2—J. M. Coleman, Denison, Kan. Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan. Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo. Nov. 14—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan. 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.

Feb. 9—J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb. Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan. March 2—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma BY A. B. HUNTER. Bert E. Hodson of Ashland, Kan., has a card announcement in the Poland China section of this paper that should interest any of our readers who want strictly first class Poland Chinas. Mr. Hodson has been spending a lot of good money for good hogs. He has bought the best sows offered in some of the best sales held the past season and he is now offering the pigs from these sows. The offering includes pigs by Big Hadley Jr., Caldwell's Big Bob, King Price Wonder, Big Bob Wonder and Fessey's A Wonder. All his pigs are immune and guaranteed. If interested write Mr. Hodson, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement. Reed & Sons' Dueroes. John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan., have the nicest bunch of spring pigs they have

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

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

Townview Polands Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonder Giant 7736. I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

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

Big Type Spotted Polands Boars ready for service. Bred gilts and spring pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios unrelated. They have not only size but quality and from large litters. Thos. Weddle, Route 2, Wichita, Kansas

Grant Uhlan Pigs Take First Place Three fall males, herd headers; also gilts, immunized and bred for August and September farrow. All sired by Giant Uhlan, whose pigs won 1st and 2nd prizes at Topeka and Hutchinson, also junior champion sow at National Swine Show, Omaha. H. V. HAYMAN, FURNACE, KAN.

Poland China Boar Special 25 choice spring boar pigs sired by Big Hadley, Jr., Caldwell's Big Bob, King Price Wonder, Smooth Columbus, Big Bob Wonder and Fessey's A Wonder. These pigs are immunized and guaranteed. For prices write Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan.

Old Original Spotted Polands Spring pigs in pairs and trios, not related. All immune. Pedigrees with everything and I guarantee to please you. Reasonable prices. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

Mastodon Poland Chinas The big kind, 1000 to 1100 pound boars, 700 to 900 pound sows. Everything cholera immune and guaranteed to please or your money back. One big herd boar for sale. Also choice spring boars, all registered. Bargain prices. Write for catalog. S. E. WAIT, BLUE MOUND, KANSAS

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.

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

HAMPSHIRE—Quality—Breeding Bred gilts and spring pigs either sex. Herd headed by son of the \$600 Paulsen's Model. F. B. Wempe, Frankfurt, Kan.

NALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 1877, Fat Malay 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS Phone 3910, Derby, Kansas

BERKSHIRE HOGS. BIG ENGLISH TYPE Full blood Berkshire pig—either sex—\$25.00 to \$35.00 each. R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

HORSES. 1200-1400 POUND HORSES Will do more work for feed 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 stallion, colts eligible to register. Application blanks upon request. Wagon Horse Association, W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 312 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

Percheron—Belgian—Shire Stallions and Mares Two, three, four and five year stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal to herd sires that weigh 2300 and 2400 lbs. each on the scales. For a remarkably high-class stallion or the choicest and heaviest class of young brood mares it will pay you to come here, where you also have the advantage of large selection. As a producer of the best specimens with size, substance and soundness, this herd has no superior in the world. Lovers of good horses enjoy a day at my farm.

Fred Chandler Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above. Rule Bros., E. 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, 612 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

MULEFOOT HOGS. Knox Knoll Mulefoots Just weaned. A sturdy, blocky bunch of pigs with lots of length and depth. Boars and gilts to suit. Price and catalog on request. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.

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.

RED POLLED CATTLE. RED POLLED BULL PURE BRED 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. R. 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 1200 lbs. each Poland China hogs. Heifers & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE. DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard Polled Durham Bulls for sale. Forest Standard Polled Durham Bulls for sale. Forest Standard Polled Durham Bulls for sale. C. M. HOWARD, HANNONS, KANSAS

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale 100 Registered Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Neb., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

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

Stunkel's Shorthorns Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd Headed by Cumberland Diamond A few good young bulls, some extra quality, 12 to 20 months old. Seven three year old cows bred and showing heavy, also a few heifers, all strong in the blood of Star Goods or Victor Orange. Priced for quick sale. E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas

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.



**HEREFORD CATTLE.**

**Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords**  
Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 14 months old, weighing 300 pounds. Also extra good Percheron stud colts. **MORAN S. GIBSON, EMMETT, KAN.**

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.**

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

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
Headed by Louis of View-point 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. **Paroy 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**

**For Sale—18 Head**

choice, young, registered Jersey cows. Fresh and coming fresh. Priced for quick sale.  
**N. L. DUCHESNE, GREAT BEND, KAN.**

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**

**Ayrshires and Jerseys**

We are going to sell everything on our place. The property consists of about

- 65 head Purebred Registered Ayrshires.
- 75 head Purebred and Grade Jerseys.
- 6 head Purebred Percheron Mares and a Stallion.
- 12 head Farm Horses.

Complete dairy equipment with four-unit Sharples Milker. Complete farm machinery equipment practically new. Write for particulars.

**The Loveland Farms Co. Omaha, Neb.**  
209 W. O. W. Bldg.

**GUERNSEY CATTLE.**

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

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

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

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

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

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

**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

**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.**

**Why Tredico Parathena 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. TREDICE, KINGMAN, KANSAS**

**Holsteins for Sale**

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

**60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale**

Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, and King Walker. Most of the heifers are out of A.R.O. dams and the majority of our cows have A.R.O. records. They are priced right. Also a few young bulls out of A.R.O. dams.  
**Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.**

ever raised. They can spare a few bred sows and gilts. Here is a chance to get a sow or gilt bred to one of their good herd boars. Read's Guno is a boar of great scale, big, high-arched back, deep side and with plenty of bone. He was a prize winner at three state fairs. They are also ready to take orders on spring pigs, either sex. Write your wants, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Duroc Sows and Gilts.**  
**G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.,** is offering four tried sows, three bred to Illustrator 2d Jr., and one to King Col. I Am, and six splendid gilts bred for last of September litters. Included is a daughter of a first prize state fair winner, Crimson Wonder Again Jr. They are all safe in pig to Illustrator 2d Jr., by Illustrator 2d and out of Golden Rose, a Golden Model dam. Among these sows and gilts are a number that are eligible to produce prize winners and belong in good herds. Write Mr. Shepherd describing your wants. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.**

**BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.**  
**Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan.,** are well known breeders of Duroc Jerseys. They may go out to the fairs this fall with a string of show porkers that should be in the money right along. They have a nice lot of spring pigs and their annual bred sow sale in February should be a stronger offering than ever. They will also have a nice lot of boars for sale this fall.—Advertisement.

**Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.,** and **Carl F. Smith, also of Cleburne,** are breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas. Both are advertisers in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and both are reliable men to patronize. They have stock for sale at all times. Write them any time about anything you happen to need in their line. Both have boars and gilts for sale and both will have pigs for sale at weaning time after about September 1. Look up their advertisements in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Fine Lot of Boars.**  
**F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan.,** are extensive breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey hogs. F. E. Gwin and two sons who are graduates of the Kansas Agricultural college operate one farm and another son who breeds the good ones lives on a farm nearby. They will top the two herds for their boar and gilt sale October 25. I visited both farms last Tuesday and found an unusually fine lot of spring boars and gilts that will go in this sale. There will not be a better bred or more desirable lot of young boars and gilts in a sale this fall if nothing happens to them before that time. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Higginbotham Brothers' Holsteins.**  
**Higginbotham Brothers of Rossville, Kan.,** change their card ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and offer 60 head of registered Holstein cows and heifers. Most of these cows have A. R. O. records and the heifers are out of A. R. O. dams. There are granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Korndyke, Pontiac Artis and King Walker. They also offer a few young bulls out of A. R. O. cows. The offering is right and priced worth the money. The firm is reliable and worthy of patronage from any of our readers. If interested write, or better go and see this offering. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

**Nebraska and Iowa.**

**BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.**  
**Farley & Harney, Duroc Jersey breeders,** of Aurora, Neb., ask us to claim January 28 as the date for their bred sow sale. They also mention the fact that they will have exhibits at Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs; also at the National Swine Show to be held at Omaha. They invite readers of this paper to inspect their herds at these fairs.—Advertisement.


**S. E. Kan. and Missouri**

**BY C. H. HAY.**  
**McNulty & Johns of Strasburg, Mo.,** have one of the leading herds of Durocs of that section. For the past two years they have been buying outstanding sows of the best breeds in the corn belt. The 14 sows farrowed an average of 12 1/2 pigs a litter this spring, and five of these were gilts. They are by such boars as King of Cols., Golden Model I Am, Perfection Wonder, Johns' Combination, Proud Advance, Unsell's Defender, Premier Gano, and Educator. The spring pigs are by Pathfinder, King of Cols., King Col., Educator, Fancy Victor, Companion, Crimson Wonder Jr., and Highland Jr. From these 14 litters they have selected the outstanding boars and gilts. The boars will be sold at private sale, but the majority of the gilts will be reserved for a bred sow sale in February. Any of our readers can secure a good herd prospect from this lot that will please the most critical. Write them at your first opportunity and please mention having seen this ad in this paper.—Advertisement.

**TESTIMONIAL.**

**Farmers Mail and Breeze,**  
**Topeka, Kansas.**  
Gentlemen: My Hampshire pig ad in the April 28th issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze did the business. I have had eight answers already and have not enough pigs to go around. Please discontinue the ad as I am sold out.  
Yours very truly,  
**W. C. PARSONS,**  
Breeder of Hampshire Hogs.  
Parsons, May 2, 1917.

**Farmers Mail and Breeze,**  
**Topeka, Kansas.**  
Gentlemen: I have had good results from my advertising; have sold all I had in the cattle line to spare and had a fair hog trade. Wishing you a good year, I remain  
Yours very truly,  
**A. M. MARKLEY,**  
Breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.  
Mound City, Kan, Feb. 10, 1917.



**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

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**  
**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**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**  
**High Grade Holstein Calves** 12 heifers, 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. **FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

**Braeburn Holsteins**  
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.**

**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.**

**TORREY'S HOLSTEINS** Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also buy. Wire, phone or write.  
**O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.**

**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. 70 extra choice heavy springing, high grade heifers that will freshen in July and August.  
A few choice A. R. O. bulls old enough to service, for sale. 50 good high grade heifers that will freshen in September and October.  
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.**

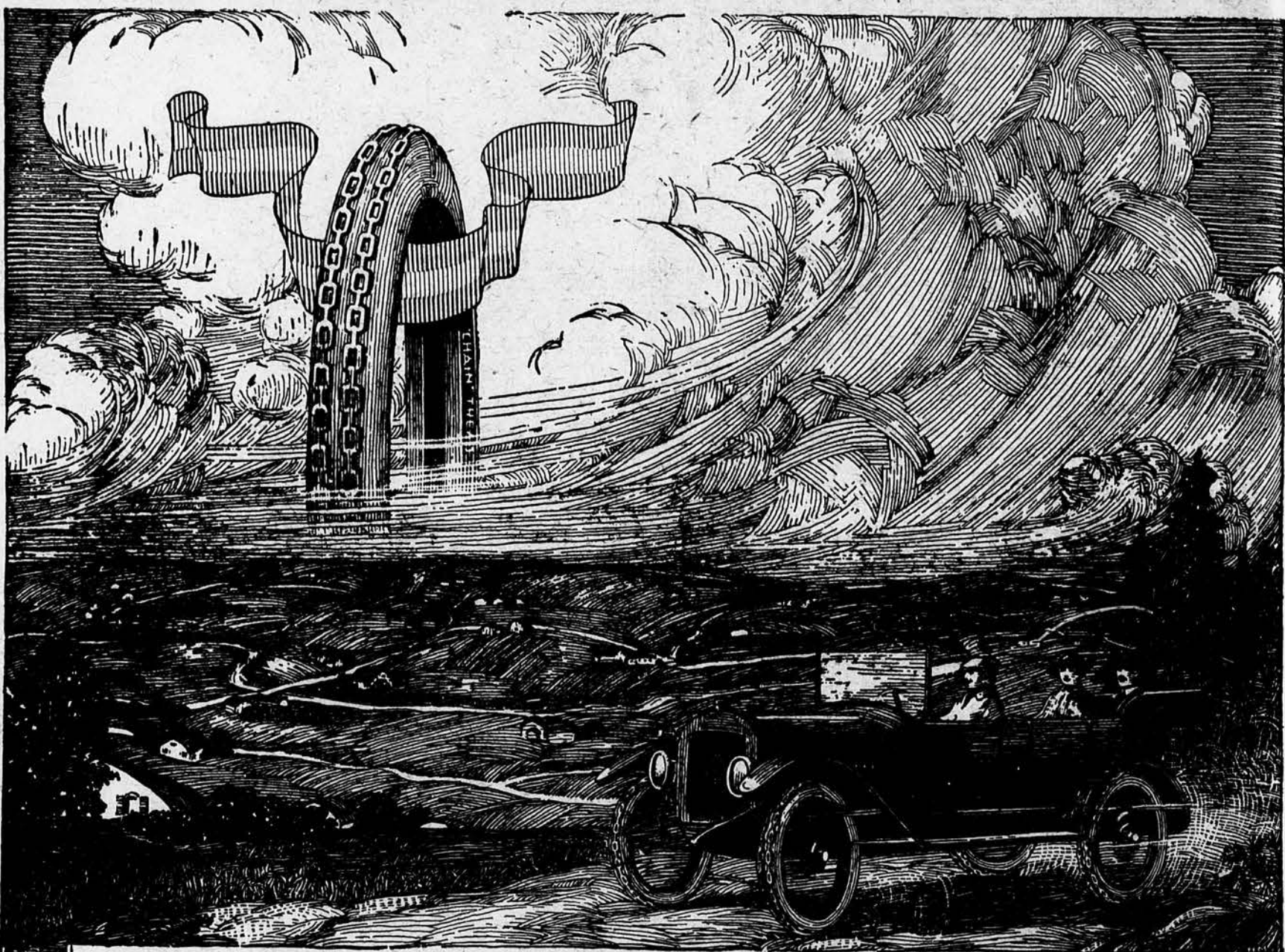
**We Guarantee Them To Be As Represented.**  
**Eshelman's Holsteins** Abilene, Kansas.  
Would you like to have some nice producing cows next winter to help compete with the high cost of living? If so buy them now, as springing heifers and save money.  
We have a carload of nice large springing heifers 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**

**Premier Kansas Herd of Holsteins**  
**World's Record Blood**  
Many A. R. O. Cows  
We offer for sale this week this bull from an ADVANCED REGISTERED dam of good ancestry and sired by Maplecrest Pontiac Korndyke. He is a splendid individual priced at \$300.00, but worth more money.  
Address  
**W. W. FINNEY**  
Emporia, Kansas  
Clapp Pontiac Korndyke No. 116418  
—Born April 27, 1913

**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 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabunsee 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, Wabunsee Co., Kan.**





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