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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Tractors, and More Food

By F. B. Nichols

POWER FARMING is aiding greatly in the food drive this year in Kansas. A big use of tractors is being made. Much of the plowing of the large acreage that will be sown to wheat in the fall is being done by engines. While the progress is being held down some on account of the troubles which manufacturers are having in making deliveries, this is being met in part by running tractors a greater number of hours than in past seasons. Tractor farming is on a more efficient basis in Kansas this season than in any past year.

Tractors and their efficient operation are becoming understood better every day. The development with power farming is taking much the same route as that taken by motor cars. The ability of machines is being studied, and a more efficient progress is the result. Take for example in the matter of loading a tractor; much loss, with high repair bills, has been caused on some farms by trying to pull too many plows. As a well known tractor specialist has said, "It does not pay to overload a tractor any more than it does to overload a horse." Three plows behind a 2-plow tractor will cover only a little more ground, as a rule, than will the two plows, because the tractor usually will travel a little slower, partly because the motor is overloaded and does not maintain its proper speed, and partly because the drive wheels will slip more with a load heavier than the machine was designed to pull; as a consequence delays on account of small holes or slight grades will be more common, as also will mechanical difficulties. These remarks apply particularly to the 2 and 3-plow tractors; the 3-plow group contains some machines which were not designed to pull 3 plows, but which have been included because the owners are using them with that number. The 2-plow group contains some of the same make and these engines are doing nearly as much work. This group also includes several outfits which travel considerably faster than the average. Buyers should study a tractor's capacity.

PLENTY OF POWER IS NECESSARY

To avoid overloading, greater care is needed in Kansas to get tractors that are large enough to meet the conditions. We need more of an effort to "fit the tractor to the farm." Study the results that have been obtained under conditions similar to yours. "Every effort should be made to get the right tractor for your conditions," said A. P. Yerkes, a tractor specialist with the United States Department of Agriculture, recently. "In deciding as to the size of outfit to purchase, careful consideration should be given to the various jobs for which the tractor will be used, and care exercised to obtain one with ample power for the heaviest work which will be required of it. This may be either field or belt work; probably it will be the latter. Quite frequently the work of a tractor in driving a grain separator or silage cutter requires more power than the plowing, and in such cases the tractor bought should be powerful enough to handle the belt work properly.

"On the other hand, if the belt work which will be required of the tractor will not demand a great deal of power, while there may be a considerable amount of plowing which it will be desired to complete within a limited season, the tractor should be capable of pulling enough plows to enable the work to be performed

The National Tractor Demonstration Will be Held August 6 to 10 at Fremont, Neb.

within the time available. Then, too, there are cases where only a small amount of belt work is required and most of the field work will be done with horses, the tractor being needed merely to make extra power available in rush seasons, or to relieve the horses during hot spells. In such cases the small 2-plow outfits frequently have proved most satisfactory. Such an outfit has the additional advantage of not necessitating a large investment, and on this account is frequently recommended by experienced men as a good size to buy at first, in order to gain experience in the use and care of tractors."

If it is desired to use the tractor for custom work on neighboring farms or for road work, the power requirements for such work should be ascertained and care exercised to choose an outfit with sufficient power to handle the

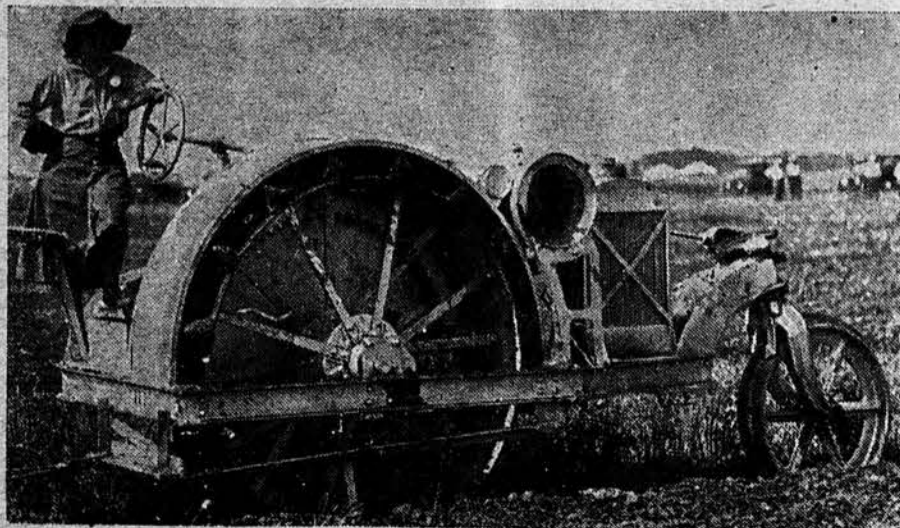
work satisfactorily. As a general rule it is better to err thru buying an outfit with too much power rather than too little, but this should not be interpreted as recommending the purchase of the largest sizes. It refers rather to the too common practice of getting a 2-plow outfit to do work which should be done by a 4-plow machine. It is necessary that the proper size of tractor be procured to obtain the fullest degree of satisfaction. A tractor which is not powerful enough for the work required of it will, of course, prove more or less unsatisfactory, and to exchange it for a larger one entails an expense which would be unnecessary if the right size were obtained in the first place. On the other hand, an outfit which is much too large may be too clumsy or expensive in operation to make it economical for a great deal of work for which one of the proper size could be used with satisfaction and economy. Use the tractor best adapted to your needs.

STUDY THE TRACTOR VERY CAREFULLY

After one has obtained a tractor that is well adapted to his conditions, the next thing is to learn to run it properly. We need to have more respect in Kansas for the need of skill in running tractors. It is an excellent idea to spend at least a few days with an expert in operating the make of tractor you have even if you know a good deal about machinery and engines. Usually this help can be obtained from a representative of the company that sold you the tractor; in many communities farmers already have become specialists in handling the make you buy. If you start right with the machine adapted to your special condition and then run it properly you will have gone a good long way in obtaining success in power farming.

I believe there will be a big progress made with tractor farming this year in Kansas. Engines will help greatly in solving the abnormal agricultural problems with which we have to deal. I believe that the developments that are now under way will make tractors much more adapted to the smaller farms.

The urgency of the present food situation assures us that the tractor problem on small farms in Kansas will be solved quickly; that developments in tractor farming will be so rapid as to astound the world; that types of tractors will soon be in use which will not only prove profitable on small farms, but almost indispensable even to small renters. Power farming is winning on merit in Kansas; it is making better systems of crop production possible on the fields in this state.



TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Several Questions.

1. Were the disfranchised negroes subject to registration?
2. How much did J. P. Morgan lend the allies?
3. How much was the U. S. loan to the allies?
4. Did the U. S. lend money to Germany while neutral?
5. Did the United States excuse Indians from registration? If not why did it not force them to register?
6. Which party is in the majority in the Senate?
7. Is the Senate standing between the people and their rights?
8. If it is left for corporations to raise war tax is it not possible for them to raise the price of their commodities and make the public pay after all?
9. Did Mr. Capper have anything to do with the Kansas penitentiary selling its twine to a corporation?

MRS. J. L. C.

1. Yes.
2. I do not know.
3. Up to this time the aggregate of loans to the allies by the United States is about 750 million dollars.
4. Certainly not, and neither did it lend money to the allies.
5. The Indians were not excused from registration and I have not been informed that the government intends to let them off if they did not register.
6. The Democratic party has a majority in the senate.
7. That is a matter of opinion.
8. I have no doubt the corporations will raise the price of their commodities sufficient to cover their taxes if they can. However, I do not understand just what you mean by saying "if it is left to the corporations to raise war taxes." It has not been left to the corporations to raise the war taxes.
9. Twine has been sold, as I understand, to corporations organized among the farmers themselves, such for instance as the Farmers' Union. No prison twine has been sold to outside corporations dealing in twine. The farmers have the opportunity to buy individually direct from the penitentiary at from 3 1/2 to 4 cents a pound cheaper than they could buy from the twine trust. Governor Capper has no desire to shirk any responsibility for the manner in which prison twine has been sold during his administration.

Negroes and Registration.

Why were the negroes required to clip off the left hand corner of their registration blanks?

I notice that you said that the negroes were disfranchised in most of the Southern states. Does not that make them the same as aliens and should they be subject to draft?

C. C. B.

1. I presume the requirement that the corner of the registration blank be clipped off in the case of negroes was merely to facilitate separating these registration cards from the cards of whites.

2. While the negroes are deprived of the right to vote in most of the Southern states, the laws are cunningly devised so as to seem to meet the constitutional requirement that no one shall be disfranchised on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The negro is not an alien because that would imply that he came from some other country, whereas the percentage of negroes who have not been born in the United States is almost infinitesimally small. Negroes should not be excused from registration or draft, but they should have their rights as American citizens. It may be said to their honor that they have not claimed exemption on account of being deprived of their rights of citizenship. The negroes of this country have always been loyal. If called upon to fight in this war they will prove that they are good soldiers, as they have in every other war. It is to be hoped that when the war is over in consideration of their services our government may be shamed into giving the colored citizens justice.

What Recourse Has B?

A agreed to do a piece of work for B for which he was to receive his pay partly in money and partly a horse valued at \$50. The work was never completed and so far as it was done the job was ruined. However B paid all the money he had agreed to pay but refused to deliver the horse till it was arbitrated or the court ordered it. The matter ran along for a year during which time B tried three times to settle but A was stubborn and would not do so. B sold out and left the county and two and a half years afterward A had B arrested, charged with trying to defraud him. B was dragged back to the county where the original transaction took place. The charge was dismissed but the court permitted an amended charge to be filed. Then the case

was dismissed because the warrant had been issued more than two years before. B wanted to go on with the trial and clear himself but the opportunity was denied him. A has no property. Can B have recourse against the county attorney who brought the case? B was dragged away from his home and business and his reputation injured by his arrest on a false charge.

SUBSCRIBER.

This seems to be a case in which there is an injury without adequate remedy. The county attorney probably should not have brought the action but I do not think he can be held in damages for bringing it. A civil action could be brought against A for false imprisonment but that would only be throwing good money after bad. Better forget it.

Road Overseers.

1. May a road overseer demand pay for ordering men out and hauling road implements to the different places?
2. May a person be taxed for a rented telephone on a farmer line? In order to get on this line two persons had to build one and one-half miles of line at a cost of \$10 for the two telephones. We were assessed \$10 each for the two telephones. This company pays the tax on all other telephones on the line.

C. K.

1. He would be entitled to his per diem.
2. The farmer telephone line is, I presume, a purely mutual concern, and would have the right to make such regulations as they might see fit in regard to assessments, provided such assessments are equitable. If the private lines were built at the expense of the persons to whose places it was built, I do not understand how the company could assess them for an expense that had already been paid. If the company paid the expense of building the line for the benefit of these two persons it was proper to assess them the amount of that expense.

Rights on the Public Highway.

We live on a public road and our chickens are always on or crossing it. Automobile drivers by careless driving have killed four hens and a rooster belonging to us. Is there not some way to prevent this? Should we not put up a sign warning drivers to slow down when passing our house? The majority of them go by as if the road was a public race track.

ANXIOUS.

The law makes a speed in excess of 25 miles an hour presumptive evidence that the driver is going at an unreasonable speed and is therefore subject to fine for violating the law. If the drivers who pass your house are going more than 25 miles an hour (which they probably are) and you can prove it (which maybe you can and more probably you can't) you can have them arrested and fined. It might have a good effect to put up such a sign or signs as you suggest, altho it is more than likely the speeders would pay no attention to them.

As for your chickens, I fear that you will not be able to collect damages for the killing of them. They have no more right to the road than the automobiles.

Registration Privileges.

Why was it that in some localities at the recent registration those registering were permitted to claim exemption while in this locality we were not permitted to answer the question at all? We of military age do not know what to do. We don't know how soon we are to be called and as a consequence cannot plan ahead on anything. I believe this coming fall will find Kansas with the smallest wheat acreage in years due to the uncertainty of the farmers.

Waverfield, Kan. W. S. E.
If those registering were denied the privilege of claiming exemption, it must have been due to a misunderstanding of the law by the members of the registration board. Undoubtedly the young men had the right to state their claims for exemption. However, in case they are called they will still have that right.

Worthless Seed.

A farmer bought what was supposed to be alfalfa seed from a seed dealer, but when it came up and made some growth it was found to be Sweet clover. How can a farmer receive justice in a deal like that? Herington, Kan. READER.

The farmer has a clear right to collect damages from the seed dealer. Whether he can collect depends of course on the financial responsibility of the dealer who sold the seed. If the dealer knew the seed was worthless when he sold it, he could be prosecuted criminally for obtaining money under false pretenses, but he probably did not know that or at any rate it would be very difficult to prove that he did.

When is the Girl of Age?

If a girl attained the age of 16 years before the new law went into effect June 1, is she of age, or must she wait until she is 21 before attaining her majority?

L. E. M.

She attained her majority when she reached 16.

Grange Notes

THE EVE GASCHÉ

Two letters have come to me protesting against the Grange taking up any work outside the ritualistic and business ventures of the order. From time to time persons have voiced the same beliefs about the legitimate work of the Grange. In looking for some of the early history of the order for another purpose, I came across so many bits of counsel to the Granges of those early days that are just as applicable today as they were when given that I am going to send a summary of a number of them for the study of our present day Granges. Because Alva Agee put the same thoughts in the most concise form, I am going to quote the main part of his letter to the National Stockman on this subject:

In every county community there should be some organization to which everyone naturally would turn for leadership in matters affecting the local public interest. A farmers' club may render this service, and in some instances it does so, but I have in mind now the local Granges because they are by far the most numerous, and their leadership in national organization gives them prestige. Moreover, my own membership in the Grange gives me the right to speak. The subordinate Grange has a broad field of action. It is its duty to support the national and state organizations in their efforts to improve general conditions and get a greater degree of justice for country people. That duty stands out in everyone's mind prominently. There is a big field of usefulness right at home, and I wish that all subordinate Granges realized that fact as do some of them. Our churches divide country people on denominational lines, and any one church must fail to provide the kind of leadership that a country community needs. The need of community action grows greater every year, and no subordinate Grange should rest satisfied until it fills the gap that is not to be occupied by any other organization. All of the people of a locality need some effective means for conference and action. If the subordinate Grange is the one available organization for this purpose it should make the widest possible usefulness for itself by taking up every improvement of local interest that needs support or amendment. If it took its duty to the neighborhood seriously it certainly soon would attract every public-spirited person and it would finally bring all good people into harmonious action.

There are localities in this country that are getting rich simply because the people have learned to produce that which is best adapted to local conditions. They specialize in certain breeds of livestock or they supply in large amounts certain crops for market. There are localities which increase the home value of all farming lands by making life attractive to those who want good schools for children, good country roads, a public library, absence of liquor, and other desirable conditions. If all the people who are worth while in a locality chose to work together, they could add actual cash value to their farms and attractiveness to life.

The subordinate Grange is the natural avenue for this kind of work, which is going to increase as we learn what a development of community interest can do for a local people. A subordinate Grange, outlining a broad policy of this sort and moving conservatively, should become the natural avenue thru which all needed betterments would be obtained.

The one obstacle is our inability to subordinate our will to that of the majority. Too many of us like to argue. The important thing for the good of the Grange in the community is to get some one thing going in the right direction, and the effective means to that end is to have full discussion of the matter for a few weeks in the Grange, and then appoint a small committee of level-headed members and let them act in the light of the discussion which has been had. Make them the representatives of the Grange in this one matter and support them thru thick and thin. Nothing succeeds like success. If the committee is loyally supported regardless of minor mistakes, there will be an accomplishment that will strengthen the Grange for other work that the community needs. Every local Grange should be the center of influence in all matters that concern the people, and it should be busy all the time doing things. The need of most localities for such leadership and inspiration is so great that no member of a Grange should be content until his organization fills the place adequately.

The Grange that does only the work of the ritual and the business of the members is missing the chief object of the order. These Granges should remember that the founders had had some experience already with members who wanted to bind the Grange to the narrow policy of ritualistic work and business. They commissioned J. W. A. Wright to prepare the broad Grange platform known to the world as the Grange Declaration of Purposes. Careful study of that document will show any fair-minded person that if a local Grange lives up to its platform of principles that it must do many things for its community that will give its people reason to rejoice that there is a Grange in their midst. A good Grange is entitled to write after the name of its location, "A Servant of This Community."

Ernest McClure sent a report received from Star Valley Grange No. 1681 of Allen county.

That Grange prints a yearly program and counts much on the lecture hour. They report about 60 members, with good attendance, sometimes from 30 to

40. They serve refreshments at least once a month, and hold semi-monthly meetings. At the last Pomona meeting Star Valley Grange filled the lecture hour with songs and recitations. They carry some Grange insurance, and last year bought more than \$1,500 worth of supplies.

The writer asks for suggestions about the weak spots in their work, a very unusual request.

An unsigned letter in an envelope so badly torn that the postmark was destroyed, reported that their Grange was taking on new life since they had taken up conservation of foodstuffs and resources to help our country thru the war. That their average attendance was nearing 40 per cent, where it had only been about 15 per cent before they engaged in this work. The exceptions were when they had big dinners. Then it was not difficult to get out 80 per cent of their membership.

I was asked to tell how to induce better attendance at the meetings thru the summer. In five of the Grange papers that question has been discussed recently. One of the briefest and best is by the secretary of Glenwood Grange in Washington, in the June number of the Agricultural Grange News. He says:

The one thing lacking in our Grange is the same trouble that injures many Granges: so many of our members have only one object in view, and that is the benefit they get from the Grange fire insurance. Many will take the degrees, get their Grange fire insurance, but after that you seldom see them in Grange meetings. Some of them come once a year to pay their dues; others catch the secretary on the street, or at the store and hand him the money to pay their dues, and then are not seen in the Grange, and never help with any of the Grange work.

The officials elected, and a few members who take an interest in the welfare of the Grange are the ones that hold the Grange for those who never attend. I have been secretary of our Grange for three years, and have written out receipts for dues to members I have never met inside the Grange hall.

Now, sisters and brothers, just think for a moment of what the Grange would amount to if those who attend regularly should decide to do just what you are doing. How long would we have a Grange? Where would your fire protection be? It is not right for any of you to think that you have no time to attend the Grange meetings. The other fellow's time is worth just as much as yours is. It is not right to shirk your duty, and let the other fellow do your work. Remember your obligation, and give your fellow members a square deal.

A. M. Bunge, state lecturer, visited the Manhattan Grange, June 6, and from there went into Morris county and visited three Granges, returning homeward Sunday. He writes:

"I find most of the Granges that I have visited in fair working order, some just moving along fine, and occasionally a Grange that is almost dormant. I find various reasons for the dormant condition, mainly on account of some misunderstanding or poor management of their buying operations. Sometimes little differences in opinion on how to manage the meetings and arrange the programs causes two factions to get started in an organization, and sometimes will break up an organization very quickly. Sometimes it is a shame and disgrace to a community.

"I wish to speak of this as a warning to all of us, for it is so hard to build up rundown and ruined structures, and the same with organizations of any kind.

"I think some of our organizers may have failed to instruct the Granges at the time of organization as to the object of the order. I am inclined to think that we are looking for the dollars so strongly that we lose out too much on the social and educational benefits. Let us try to see the better and higher ideals in our order."

Helps in Power Farming

Oil and grease on a tractor are cheaper than repairs plus time lost in obtaining them and getting started again.

Looking over all parts of the machine regularly is just as important as the regular feeding and watering of horses.

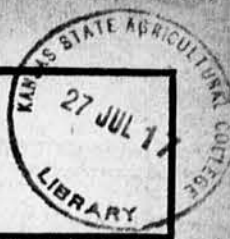
The wrong kind of lubricating oil wastes power and fouls every working part. Get instructions from the builders as to the kind and quantity of oil.

Sharp plows call for less power from the engine to do good work, hence less cost to operate and longer life for the tractor. Lengthening of hitches between engine and plow will often eliminate a large part of side draft, which is another way of reducing the cost of the work.

A good headlight will greatly increase the usefulness of the engine.

When you plan your spring jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades and pickles make a few extra dainties for gifts thruout the year.

Farming in War Times



STEADY PROGRESS has been obtained by the tractor business in Kansas in the last year. A greater use is being made of tractors this season than ever; many machines are being run 14 to 16 hours a day, and some are being kept in motion all night. There is an excellent interest in tractors; it is probable that there will be a large attendance at the National Tractor Demonstration August 6 to 10 at Fremont, Neb.

This growth made by power farming has been very pleasing. Most of us who have watched the wonderful progress in the farm tractor industry already foresee a day not very far distant when practically every farm of 80 acres or more will have its tractor. Five years ago, yes, even three, the boldest optimist would not have dared foretell such a radical change in the American method of farming. Today, however, all eyes are turned tractor-ward. There is hardly a progressive farmer anywhere in this country that is not reading about tractors, studying tractors, watching tractors—all with the ultimate object of fitting the right tractor to his own farm. If you have not begun to inquire into the fitness of tractors for your farm you will be surprised to find how the inventive genius for which America is famous has conquered the obstacles which you have thought stood in the way of your owning and using a tractor. And if you have not investigated the advantages of farming with power you will be surprised at the benefits it will bring you.

So with all the advantages to be gained the problem is no longer "shall I buy a tractor?" but rather "which one?" Talk it over with the boys. Get mother's opinion, too. Send for different catalogs. Watch the machines work. If possible get a trial right on your own farm. And above all, be careful to fit the tractor to your farm. Get one that will work for you on the most jobs—one that will be reasonable in cost of operation—one that is moderate in first cost—in short, the one that offers the biggest value in ability to work, economy of operation and convenience in handling. Buy such a tractor and treat it with the same consideration you would any other good piece of machinery and you will soon be a power farming enthusiast.

Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait—not in listless idleness—but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavors, always willing, and fulfilling and accomplishing his task, that, when the occasion comes, he may be equal to it.—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Save the Straw

Right now is the time to think of straw and manure. Kansas has a lot of straw stacks which certainly ought to be saved and it has tons and tons of manure every year which any careful farmer knows ought to go to the land.

"Nearly \$3 worth of plant food goes up in smoke every time a ton of straw is burned," says R. I. Throckmorton, associate professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Many Kansas farmers are overlooking the chief by-product of the farm. The soils in Kansas are becoming deficient rapidly in organic matter, and straw is a means of increasing that content. Wheat fields produce quantities of available straw."

The best way to use straw is to bed stock with it. By this method, the moisture content of the manure is absorbed by the straw. What straw cannot be used in this manner can be applied as a surface dressing to soil in the late fall or winter months. Straw should be scattered with uniform thickness at the rate of one ton to the acre. The surface dressing acts as a soil mulch and thus prevents loss of water during rains. It also aids in holding the snow and in preventing winterkilling.

War and the Tractors

Mechanical traction has been utilized to a very large extent in the great war. It is a fact that the war could not be conducted in anything like the manner it is being conducted without the use of tractors, not to speak of motor trucks, motor boats and railroads.

It has been appreciated for a long time that mechanical power can be employed in many ways for the transportation of troops, supplies, munitions of war and guns. Many tractors are now in use on this basis, and the United States Government will undoubtedly have many thousands in such service within a short time. The haulage of field guns by European armies has been largely by mechanical power, and a great deal of development work has been done by the Ordnance Department of our army. In fact, we have in this country the first completely motorized field artillery battery, this having been developed and used experimentally and for work at Fort Sill, Okla. The Ordnance Department is doing a great deal of advanced work at this time. Some of the best trained officers in the army are devoting their entire attention to the subject.

There are many logical reasons in favor of the substitution of motor-driven apparatus for horses in the marshalling of field guns. Horses of the type required are becoming more and more scarce and costly. It has been established that certain types of ground, difficult to negotiate, can be covered by the use of tractors when this would be impossible with horses. The tractor, as a whole, is in

one sense more vulnerable to gun fire than a field artillery team of eight horses; on the other hand, the tractor can work longer and be repaired within a shorter time than is required generally for a horse to recover from any ailment. Sentimental reasons, of course, are in favor of the horse being emancipated from the frequently extremely heavy work of gun haulage. It seems likely that the greater development of tractors of the military type will redound to the benefit of the commercial users of tractors.

The use of tractors in the European War was based very largely upon the commercial development of American engineering products, and since the war American engineers have forged ahead and will undoubtedly bring about increasingly gratifying results at an early date. A great deal of tractor development, as an immediate result of military activities, is at hand and in sight. The most spectacular feature of this development is the military work, but the production of crops in greatly increased quantities is a consideration second to none in the national welfare.

C. F. CLARKSON.
Society of Automobile Engineers.

Early Plowing and More Wheat

Early plowed wheat land usually will give a return of \$4 to \$25 more an acre than September plowed land. Field tests in Eastern Kansas covering a period of years show from 4½ to 13 bushels more wheat on early than on September plowed land. At 90 cents for wheat that means at least \$4 an acre to pay for the added difficulty of plowing early and at \$2 it may mean as much as \$25 an acre. In view of this increase it is a good business policy to plow as much wheat land as possible in July.

R. R. Hudelson of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture summarizes the advantages of early plowing as follows: Early plowing for wheat puts the soil in condition to absorb every shower, buries the Hessian fly before it has time to get out of the stubble, makes a firm, moist seedbed and keeps the weeds down so that moisture and available plant food can accumulate in sufficient quantities to give the wheat a quick, vigorous start. If weeds are allowed to grow they use moisture and plant food as fast as they become available and it takes considerable time for weeds to decay enough to give the plant food up to the soil again.

With the previous crop to harvest and thresh, July does not present much time for plowing, but in some cases it is possible to stack the wheat quickly and get the shocks out of the way. The increasing use of tractors for plowing will enable some farmers to plow whenever they think it should be done. Disking will prolong the plowing season by breaking up the hard surface soil and saving what moisture falls. Sometimes it is possible to follow the binder with a disk and make the later plowing easier as well as to secure some of the advantages of early plowing, such as killing weeds and saving moisture.

Whether plowed early or late the soil should be worked down as soon as possible. The practice of dragging or harrowing land within a half day or day after it is plowed saves labor and gives better results. Weeds should be kept down after plowing since they use much water and plant food. This usually is not difficult during the dry weather of late summer.

Learn About the Engine

A high proportion of the tractor operators of Kansas are running their outfits properly, with but a small depreciation. The success they have had is a pleasure to see. Not all men have been so fortunate, however, all of which indicates that it is a good idea for one to get some careful training from a good operator before he starts to run the outfit alone. Usually he can get this from a representative of the company, or from a neighbor. The Kansas State Agricultural college has an excellent tractor school, and is glad to help at any time with the special problems that develop.

If a man gets this help at the start he usually will greatly reduce his repair bills. While any man of ordinary ability can operate and care for a gas tractor very satisfactorily after a little study and experience, it is decidedly unwise for him to undertake to gain the necessary experience by experimenting with his own machine. In most cases he can obtain the experience more cheaply elsewhere. Experience in running stationary engines or automobiles, while of some value, is not enough; the mere starting of the motor, changing of gears, and stopping are simple matters, and any farmer can learn quickly to do these, but the important thing is the ability to detect trouble the minute it begins to develop, and to be able to remedy it promptly instead of allowing it to run along until an expensive delay results.

A great many owners report that it is extremely difficult to get hired help capable of operating a tractor satisfactorily. Where a tractor is to be operated by hired help it is very important for the owner to understand the proper care of the outfit to see that it is not abused.

The fact that a tractor does demand a certain amount of knowledge on the part of the operator can scarcely be considered a disadvantage, inasmuch as the necessary training can be obtained easily and at a very nominal expense. It is to be regretted

that so many men will ignore the opportunities for equipping themselves for the proper operation of a tractor before attempting to run one.

That it pays to spend a few days in gaining experience under a competent instructor is attested by a great many tractor users. That it is unwise to attempt to run a tractor without such preparation has also been demonstrated many times. One farmer writes:

I had no experience with the tractor when I started and I would have made \$500 more during the season if I had had the same experience when I started in the spring as I had in the fall when I quit.

Many others could truthfully make similar statements.

With the increasing use of tractors, as well as of automobiles and stationary engines, farmers are rapidly becoming familiar with the care and operation of gas engines. At the same time tractors are being improved and simplified, so that difficulties in operation are growing less every year. One generation of well-trained and competent operators will disseminate information so that future generations will acquire knowledge on the subject as unconsciously, yet as thoroly, as the average farmer's son acquires his knowledge of horses.

Get the Right Tractor

The wise farmer will not buy a tractor because it is light or heavy, because it has two, three or four wheels, nor because it has any other mechanical feature which the salesman or advertisement claims makes it "better than the best." He will buy a tractor to meet exactly the requirements of his farm, and one that will come within his means to buy and operate.

There are now on the market tractors to "fit" the small farm as well as the large; tractors which are economical enough to buy and operate so that even the 80-acre renter may find them a profitable investment.

Such a tractor must be of a light, simple design for the sake of economy in first cost. It must do a large part of the farm work which horses now do so you can eliminate at least some of your cost of maintaining horses and thus lower costs.

The economies and the profit possibilities of a tractor which "fits" your farm are boundless, and it behooves every farmer to post himself on the different makes of tractors by writing for and carefully reading the printed matter which tractor manufacturers will send gladly upon request.

Guard Against Grain Fires

Many hundred bushels of grain are lost every year thru carelessness with fire around threshing outfits. Failure to guard against sparks from the engine; carelessness on the part of smokers in throwing down cigar and cigarette stubs and matches; neglect of the separator machinery, allowing bearings to run dry and become heated or throw off friction sparks—all of these causes and other minor ones put together take a heavy toll of grain and threshing machinery every year.

This year grain is too valuable to the owner and to the world at large to be trifled with. Every farmer and every thresher should exercise the utmost care to prevent fires.

Let's Consider the Subsoil

A farm paper editor once coined this expressive phrase, "Farm the farm under your farm." Thousands of farmers who had been unmoved by long and learned articles on "Deep Tilling" were stirred to action by this homely and forceful expression. Have you ever stopped to think that the repeated turning back and forth of the top soil on your farm has left just below the usual plowing level a deposit of richness that needs only to be brought up where it can nourish your plant roots to greatly increase your crop yield?

In reality then there is a "farm under your farm"—a farm richer than the one you have been working. But the problem is how are you going to get down to it. Plow deeper by means of a farm tractor—that is the answer. If you have not had an opportunity to judge for yourself of the increase in yield that follows this deeper tractor plowing, you will be astonished at the facts.

Two wheat fields, side by side, as near alike as two peas in a pod and differing only in the depth plowed, showed a difference in yield of nearly 10 bushels an acre. This is not the experience of one farm, but of thousands wherever the tractor has gone with its greater power and consequent ability to plow deeper and better. So aside from all the other advantages a good tractor will bring to you—such as enabling you to get your crops in on time and to harvest them when they are ready, the cutting down of hired help and the big saving in your own labor, the doing away with so many chores and the saving it makes in farming costs, you should not overlook the fact that with the tractor will come bigger, better crop yields.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

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

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Airship Development

Congress has passed the vast appropriation bill under the terms of which, within the next few months, the United States will expend 640 million dollars in building airships for use above the battle fields of Europe, and the training of thousands of aviators to man the planes after they are built. The first appropriation is supposed to be sufficient to build and equip 22,000 planes. If the war is not ended by the time these are ready for action and the men ready to fly them, then other thousands will be built, as many in fact as may be necessary to give the allies complete dominion of the air, and end the war.

This brings to mind the wonderfully rapid development of the airplane. In October, 1902, not quite 15 years ago, the Wright Brothers were trying out their first gliding machine along the sands of the North Carolina shore. In that month they made their longest glide, about 600 feet, by means of a double plane. They believed that if they could only get power without too much weight they could make a machine that would propel itself thru the air. They built their first motor airplane in 1903 and managed to keep it in the air just a second under one minute. That was their best record up to that time. By October, 1905, they had developed their airplane until they were able to make a flight of 24 miles in 38 minutes. This was heralded over the country as a wonderful feat, and it was, because it showed the possibilities of the heavier-than-air machine. About this time the French began to get interested in the navigation of the air, and in 1907 Farman, the French aviator, flew half a mile near Paris.

The airplane began to develop rapidly in 1908, but as late as September, in that year, the record flight in an airplane was 2½ seconds less than an hour of continuous flight. In 1910, only seven years ago, the first attempt was made to carry merchandise in an airplane. At that time one of the Wrights, carrying 70 pounds of silk, flew from Dayton to Columbus, Ohio.

It was not until the breaking out of the European war, however, that the possibilities of the airplane became apparent. For some time after the war began it was supposed that the only value of the airplane would be as a scout. It was not supposed that it would develop into a really formidable fighting machine. Since then airplanes have been built which will carry 20 men and an armament of one or more 3-inch guns. Without a doubt, if the war continues for another year, there will be hundreds, perhaps thousands of these great flying machines which will be capable of flying perhaps 100 miles an hour, carrying several guns of moderate caliber and large quantities of explosives. It is perfectly clear that the side which can gain complete mastery of the air with these formidable fighting machines will have the other side at its mercy. And there is no question as to which side will have the mastery.

Defining Our Aims

Writing from Lincoln, Nebraska, Jesse Johnson asks if I am not in favor of the United States stating its aims in this war. I certainly am. I should like to have the privilege of stating them myself. I do not know what the administration at Washington will declare to be the aims of this nation, but I am entirely clear as to what it ought to say.

It should say, to begin with, that we have not entered the war for the purpose of pulling chestnuts out of the fire for anybody else. It is not our purpose to help any other nation acquire territory. We are not particularly interested in what alignments are made in Europe after the war, provided such alignments are not dangerous to the peace of the world.

The first essential to a world peace that will be lasting is universal disarmament. That will mean not only the disbanding of the armies of Germany and the overthrow of its military system, but it will also mean the disbanding of the British navy and of all other navies down to the point where there will be no more armed ships than may be necessary for scouting and preventing the violating of revenue laws. There must be some sort of guarantee that this will be brought about.

It is idle to talk about the spread of democracy if the world is to continue an armed camp. If all the

great nations are to continue the system of vast military preparations this great war will have been fought largely in vain. If this condition of virtually universal disarmament can be brought about, I should not be in favor of trying to dictate to the people of any country in Europe what kind of government they shall have. Take off the fear of militarism and I am satisfied that the people of every nation will make for themselves a democratic form of government. Possibly thru habit some of them may permit certain forms of royalty to exist, but if so they will shear it of nearly all its power.

It would please me wonderfully to see our government come out with a declaration of its purposes embodying the things I have mentioned. I know that there is a large and politically powerful element in this country, made up of men who will try after the war is over to fasten on us permanently a compulsory military system. It will in all probability be necessary to make a political issue of this and for the opponents of such a system to vote solidly against any candidate for the presidency or for either house of Congress who favors such a policy. If the Washington administration will come out now with a declaration of purposes such as I have indicated, it will be a body blow to the militarists of whom I speak. It would add tremendously to the enthusiasm of a vast number of people who feel that it was necessary that the United States get into this war, but who also fear that as a result of the war militarism may be fastened upon us.

Light Corn Crop

I had hoped that this would be one of the years when Western Kansas would produce a great corn crop. The Western Kansas farmers generally planted corn on land in which the wheat had been winter killed, and I had hoped that this would be one of the lucky corn years. I am somewhat disappointed. At that it looks as if Kansas will have what may be termed a fair corn crop. Up and down the great Kaw valley and in the eastern half of the state generally, the corn prospect is excellent as this is written. True the crop is not made yet. Continued dry weather from now on would mean that even in this limited area the crop will be light. But however the matter turns out the Kansas farmers have done their best. They have worked hard. They planted more than a million acres more corn than ever were planted in one year before this in Kansas. If the season was unfavorable that was not their fault. In the words of the inscription on the board that marked the last resting place of the cowboy, they "done their damndest."

Called to the Colors

By this time the young men of the United States between the ages of 21 and 31 who have been called by the first draft know it. They may be disappointed, but at least the suspense is over or will be as soon as they have taken their examinations and have been accepted or rejected.

These young men are not going to war blithely and carelessly. They labor under no misapprehension about the seriousness of war. They have been reading for three years about the horrors of the European conflict and they know that at best war is a dreadful thing and that no war has been more dreadful in a good many ways than this. Still, for the most part they are going without complaint as men go to do dangerous and disagreeable jobs which they feel must be done. It is reasonably sure that none of these young men selected by the lottery of draft will get to Europe before next spring or summer, and I have an abiding faith that by that time the war will be ended, or nearly so.

And what horrible waste of life and treasure it has been! The story is told that some adviser of the kaiser told him that it would cost a million German lives to get to Paris and he is said to have replied, "Very well; we can spare them." It must be remembered that the kaiser had the absolute power to declare war. True the war lords and the junker element urged the present course in Germany. It was part of their plan as well as the plan of the kaiser, but the kaiser had the final say as to whether there should be war or peace and therefore upon him must rest the responsibility.

And what an awful responsibility it is! If there

is any bar of Divine judgment before which men are called after life is over to be judged concerning their deeds done on earth, what a horrible indictment will have to be answered by the war lord of Germany! What an array of witnesses against him! First, will pass in almost endless review, the spirits of four million young men slain in battle because of his decision and his ambition for world dominion. Following perhaps the shades of a million men, women and children, non-combatants, innocent of wrong, murdered by his policy of ruthless cruelty. Following them, perhaps, the spirits of the women and children sent to death in the cold waters of the Atlantic by his submarines and with them marching in the ward, accusing procession, the women and children killed by German bombs dropped from the sky in violation of every rule of humanity and warfare followed by civilized nations for more than a hundred years. And what will this man whose vaulting ambition looked to a world dominating empire, have to say to the indictment against him? Only that he preferred to destroy the world rather than forego his ambition.

Whether there is a place of future torment where the souls of wicked men are to be sent to suffer tortures as punishment for the sins they committed here on earth, I do not know. If there is, then I am confident that for millions of unnumbered years the soul of William II of Germany will suffer the extremest penalties of the damned. But let not the other rulers of earth and the men who have been placed in positions where they have very largely controlled the affairs, political, social and economic of their respective states and nations, try to excuse themselves from all blame.

Germany is the fruitage of seeds of evil such as have been sown all over the world. There the conditions were more favorable for producing the damnable harvest than elsewhere. There the doctrine that might makes right was taught more openly than in almost any other country and more generally accepted, but the same utterly selfish, heartless doctrine has been taught and practiced in every nation on the face of the globe. For this reason the kaiser and his government, planning and preparing methodically and efficiently for more than 40 years to crush opposition and dominate the world by force, have been able to justify themselves in the eyes of their own people, by pointing out the sins of their neighbors and persuade the masses of the German citizens that the selfish commercial interests of the rest of the world were preparing to crush them and therefore they must fight to preserve their national existence; more than that, they were made to believe that their country had actually been invaded. Germany is the principal offender, but other nations cannot entirely escape condemnation.

Defends Traveling Men

I read with interest an attack on the "traveling man" by one of your contributors who considers him an economic waste. Your farmer contributor is criticizing the selling organizations of the world's mightiest industries. Isn't the farmer the victim of the market sharks? Does he not take what they are willing to offer? Does he ever set a fair price on his products, or does he go out and sell many times below cost?

Isn't his, the farming industry, the largest single industry in the world, and is there in any other industry a more wretched selling system than in the farming industry?

Would he consider a selling organization that would correct these evils an economic waste? Would he consider a man whose labor found a way of converting his rotting products into money an economic waste?

When people hunger for food products and food products rot in the ground, would he consider a man who got these two together, the hungerer and the food, an economic waste.

If commercial travelers were removed from the road and products were left to rot in the mills, as they are on the farms, would an economic waste be removed or created?

Isn't the farmer's most urgent need at present a matter of selling and distribution? Does any industry demonstrate more clearly the value of the commercial traveler than the waste in the farming industry?

If the farmer's son went out into the world and found the needed markets at the proper time for the

farmer's products, arranged to market them at the most advantageous time, borrowed money on them at the bank to sell on the peak of the market instead of the slump, then the farmer would get the dollars that now go to the man who corners food supplies. No, the drummer is not an economic waste, but the farmer's selling method is the worst there is, and it grows worse.

Aug. F. Berning.

Sf. Louis, Mo.

The necessity for some sort of effective organization that will facilitate the exchange between the producer and consumer is evident enough. The only question is whether this might not be accomplished more effectively, and at less expense than under our present system.

Rural High Schools

I have just read Mr. Ramsay's article entitled "Rural Leadership," and am more strengthened in the belief that the township high school, when properly developed and adapted to rural conditions and needs, will assist greatly in building up rural leadership and general betterment.

The greater percentage of crime originates in the cities, the greatest amount of misery and suffering is endured by people in the crowded cities. This may be well known to the young man in the country, yet he goes to the city. Why? Because the city appeals to his gregarious nature, his love of company and excitement, of the beautiful and of the entertaining, and, at the very age when these things appeal to him and when habits are forming, we send him there to attend school.

Now, why not bring the school to the child and keep him at home? Our township high school is the means of getting an education at home, and this school should be vocational and adapted to locality.

This is one step, but there is another, and in a short time the township high school may be made to develop that. Our country homes must be made more beautiful, more attractive, with more ornamental surroundings. Trees, shrubs and flowers about the house, where now too often the ground is covered with old farm machinery and rubbish. Make the farm home more like the city home. Think of the boys and the girls, as well as of the hogs and the hens, and arrange for their comfort and enjoyment even if there is not so much ready money in them as in the stock. Educate the children at home; make home and its surroundings attractive and fewer boys and girls will go to the cities.

Bluff City, Kan.

James Glover.

Wants a Theocracy

B. C. McClelland of Milo, Kansas, writes me giving his plan of settlement of the world war. In short he proposes to establish a world wide theocracy with the Bible, the Old and New Testaments, as the constitution and bylaws, with no legislative department, just judges, such as LL. D.'s or D. D.'s. Each nation is to elect one judge, not more than 5 or 10 per cent of the judges to belong to any one church; all secret conferences to be prohibited and with the right of all the people of all nations to appeal to the court. Closing his letter Mr. McClelland says, "I am now past 70, and so far as I know this 'World Theocracy' idea is my own. For 12 years I have been a justice of the peace, yet have settled every case out of court as a peacemaker."

I have been wondering as I read Mr. McClelland's letter how he would arrange it in countries where there are, perhaps, a hundred different denominations and only one judge to be elected to his theocratic high court from that country, to have all the denominations represented. And what about the perhaps misguided but honest sinners who do not belong to any denomination? Would he deprive them of representation entirely? Of all forms of government I think a theocracy would be the most objectionable. Fortunately, however, there is scarcely a remote chance that such a government ever will be established.

She is Hopeful Also

I am glad you wrote "The Outlook." I fear militarism. I fear it and loathe it. I believe more people hate war than ever hated it before. The large and even excessive contributions to the Red Cross I accept as proof that war weighs heavily on the modern conscience. Yet there is a dread fascination in things military. Some of us must keep harping on the ideals of peace, "Lest we forget." It is not fashionable; it is scarcely safe to say, but there are so many things to be done to make America the beloved land we sing about that I think it not yet the time to say we need new fields to conquer or that we are ready to accept guardianship even of any nation large or small, if such development calls for a large standing army. The pioneers are beginning to see their way to modern homes: Herds that were of every color and type even 15 years ago are now uniform. They are all black, Aberdeen Angus or Galloway, or they are all Hereford or other established type, and despite the settling up of the range and worse conditions at market, every year the country is improving steadily and whether the community farm ever materializes or not, the lands will still care for many more people. The nation is not ready to break of its own weight and possibly will not ever be as its resources are so varied and vast. As Judge Bradley says, we are developing a state of grand homes and legitimate industries, and somehow war seems to throw the machinery out of gear. I am told that the community farm is the borderland of Socialism, Utopian and impracticable, but I am not able to see why it cannot be put into operation. Possibly I am in that same happy borderland where dreams of success and happiness for all people are manufactured, but for one I should like to see it tried.

I went to an isolated little mountain town in Arkansas a few years ago to look after a friend whose mind had given way after a long illness.

I found him in a big, clean, cool room which he shared with a murderer, a horsethief, a bootlegger, and a deputy sheriff. The sheriff was not in town and the deputy sheriff gave the keys to me and the trusty, the bootlegger. We cooked and talked and laughed and cried and got acquainted. It was a blistering day in July. I went out and bought fruit on the street from wagons, and how the men enjoyed it! There was one chair and they all insisted on my occupying it, altho during the four days my friend had been there they had given it to him. They had also given him all the eggs that were allowed them and they had eaten inferior things because they thought his physical condition demanded the delicacies. They were all guilty men, as I came to believe, altho all were as yet unconvicted. I shall never forget the mountaineer who was said to have murdered a man; how he walked in and out of the connecting rooms; how solicitously he helped care for my friend; I came away with new ideas as to disease, poverty and crime. I saw a vision of their eradication thru the wiping out of causes and became temporarily saddened but really more optimistic in the belief that such a day will arrive on the earth.

CAROL REED BREAKEY.

That was an interesting experience and yet it is paralleled in every penitentiary in the land. In cases of great danger the most hardened criminals have displayed the most exalted and unselfish heroism in saving the lives of their fellow convicts and the property of the state. We have a great deal to learn yet in the treatment of criminals, and the suppression of crime. In the make up of all men there are the contending forces of good and evil. The good citizen is the one in whom the forces of good predominate and overcome the tendencies to evil. The bad man is the one in whom the forces of evil predominate over the forces of good. Very often this is the result of early environment and education; the lack of proper restraint, the lack of teaching that person to understand the difference between right and wrong. Organized society is largely to blame for crime and criminals.

The Men We Need

Last week's Comments in the Farmers Mail and Breeze were so humane and so to the point that I can no longer idly sit and listen, but I rise to second the motion made by Finley Yingen of Johnson county, in the closing of his excellent article. Whether it be Harley Hatch or some other good man, it is immaterial, but it is time the farmers of Kansas awoke to the fact that their interests must be guarded in our legislative halls both state and national. A few of us have foolishly flattered ourselves by saying that we are independent voters, which is true in a measure. But let us think for a moment: Whom do we vote for, and how much had we to do with selecting the men leading the ticket? As a general rule the selection is made up of lawyers and bankers and high collared demagogues who have always trotted in political harness and who care very little indeed for the real needs of the common people, the men and women who are the real bone and sinew of Kansas and who by the sweat of their brows have made Kansas the great state it is today. Yes, we flatter ourselves in thinking that we are independent voters and that we vote for any one of this class we desire. But right here is the point. We should not wish to vote for any one of this class at all. We should go into the fields and select men of intelligence and honesty who we know will stand for a square deal to all the legitimate interests of the state and the nation. We have such men, plenty of them, men who can be trusted. They need not all be selected from the fields for we have good and true men who honestly follow other vocations. It makes me weary when I hear men say that every man has his price. When you hear a man say this, you can depend on it that he would have his price, and it would not be very extravagant either. No! We have many good men in this glorious old state who would never sell their honor for any sum ever so secretly. I know a man mighty closely connected with the Farmers Mail and Breeze whom all the money between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans could not tempt from fairness and unwavering honor. Such are the men we want and such are the men we can have if we will wake up and go about it. What we need to do is to emulate the spirit of North Dakota with a non-partisan movement that will place such men in the law making departments of our state and nation in the next general election. We want plain, honest men and a few plain, honest laws and laws so plainly and simply written that "a wayfaring man, tho a fool, need not err therein."

Brother farmer, are you "in"? If you are, remember it takes honest, hard work to accomplish these results and such a movement would also need some money. But there are many fair and just laws we need in the state of Kansas that would be many times worth the time and expenditure it would take to accomplish these results. Are you in on the deal? If so, stand up and "holler" for it.

Almena, Kan.

A. K. MILLS.

They are Not Patriots

I look upon this war with Germany as a real testing time. Some men with whom we are fairly well acquainted, and who seem to hold sane views on a great many questions, undoubtedly are out of balance mentally when it comes to the real issues of the present war. For example, I hear a number of men say: "This is not my war," or "I didn't bring it about and I'll have nothing to do with it." Just today I asked a man—and by the way, he is one of our county officials—to attend the Red Cross meeting to be held Saturday at 2 p. m. To my utter astonishment he replied: "I did not bring this war on, and I have absolutely no sympathy with the American Red Cross."

I say this is a real testing time. If people of this stamp were to be found in any considerable numbers over our country they would hinder greatly the cause of the larger liberty for which this present war is being waged. It seems to me that the kind of individuals who say that this is not our quarrel are really taking sides against their country. Some of these are not foreigners who talk this way, but American born. They have enjoyed the protection of the flag all their lives and their fathers before them.

We have men right here in Greeley county who say, "This is a war between labor and capital." The rich are exploiting the poor in this war and the government is to blame for it all.

As for myself I do not think that this is a time to bring indictments against the government. I do not think it is a time to criticize and find fault. It is a time to stand up for American ideals. It is a time to let those who have antipathy against our government know we are heart and soul with our

country in this struggle for world democracy. I am sure a true American cannot stand supinely by and hear men say: "I have absolutely no sympathy with the government in this present conflict." It is a testing time.

Tribune, Kan.

Q. W. BRAKEBILL.

It cannot be expected, I presume, that all the people of the country will take the larger, and I think, the correct view of this war, and its meaning to the world and human liberty which Mr. Brakebill takes. In no war has the government had the cordial support of all its citizens, no matter how just the cause, for which the nation was fighting.

There are also many persons who are so intensely selfish and hidebound that they will not contribute to any charitable object, no matter what it may be. Fortunately the number of that kind is relatively small.

Still it is good to hear an American citizen sound a note of real patriotism as Mr. Brakebill has done.

Suspects Some Salesmen

I have read your answer to J. F. Rambo. You make it clear, and it ought to satisfy anyone asking why we are at war with Germany? It should but will not silence men that ask questions for other reasons. I am not writing to comment on your answer to Mr. Rambo, but to tell you that I believe that there is another evil abroad in the land. I have reason to think that there are men going about in the guise of traveling salesmen, tho in reality German propagandists, trying to spread discontent thru this country, at the same time posing as loyal citizens of the United States.

A few days ago I was in a town in the East-Central part of the state. As I walked along I came upon a small group of men sitting in the shade. Talking to them was a man that I took to be a traveling man. He was talking about the war. Said he, "I think we ought to have stayed out of this war, and let them fight it out among themselves. I am a loyal American but I would rather bury my son than see him go over to France." Further he said that the money now being subscribed for the Red Cross is a huge graft. I stood it no longer but told the man he had no business to make that kind of talk for it gives comfort to the enemy and is treason in spirit. I am thinking there is more of this abroad in the land than we know.

Independence, Kan.

A. H. SUTTON.

Possibly Mr. Sutton is right, but it is more likely that the traveling salesman was a loud-mouthed blatherskite who has no connection with the German government. Nevertheless a man of that kind ought to be taught to keep his mouth shut.

A Square Deal for the Farmer

From an Address by Governor Capper at the Grange Picnic, July 21, at Cadmus, Kan.

We are in front of a mighty big job in Kansas—the biggest job undertaken by any state since time began. It depends upon us more than upon any other state to keep a hungry world from starving during the next two years. This is the prime object of the food bill that has just passed the Senate. In my opinion we shall need every ounce of man-power we've got in Kansas and the use of every tillable acre for at least a year after the war ends.

A great deal of thought has been spent on safeguarding the consumer from the greediest band of cut-throats that ever cursed a nation. Of course we must protect our wage-earners. But what is vastly more important just now, we must first insure raising the stuff. The big thing this food bill must do quickly and without fail is to stimulate production in every possible way.

For weeks and months I have been doing my utmost to present this side of the case to the President and Congress. I have talked it everywhere. I have made the facts known in all my papers. To all comers I have said that the world's savior in this emergency is the producer; the producer is the foremost man the food bill must consider. He must be guaranteed against loss.

England guarantees a price of \$1.80 a bushel for wheat. Canada's lowest price is \$1.87 a bushel. This means our guarantee should not be a cent under \$2. Under our high costs of production this allows the producer only a small profit. Wheat may easily sell for more next year. This merely guarantees it shall not sell for less. And this is all any patriotic Kansas farmer asks. With this assurance I know Kansas will put in a world-record crop this fall that will raise an imperishable monument to the memory of the farmers of Kansas in every book of history to be written after this war.

But Washington's duty doesn't end here. It must guard us from extortionate prices for farming implements, for binder twine, for all necessities of the farming business. This has been provided for in the Kenyon amendment to the food bill. I consider this amendment almost as vital as the \$2 a bushel guarantee. We must not cripple the only man who can save us from a world disaster. We must not make it impossible for him to buy the farming implements he needs.

If we can't have a little patriotism higher up, by all means let Washington draft it in the food bill. If it can draft lives it can draft property and it can limit fat dividends.

88 Bu. Oats Per Acre

Mr. A. Taylor writes: "I had 315 acres in oats that averaged 88 bushels an acre, 30 acres in wheat that averaged 50 bushels an acre, 20 acres in barley that averaged 50 bushels an acre." This is only one of thousands of good reports from Western Canada. Yet nowhere can you buy good farm land at such low cost as along the Canadian Northern Ry.

BEST FARM LANDS at \$15 to \$20 per acre

Here you can buy specially selected, centrally located lands close to the railway, that will produce crops that can only be equaled on farms costing \$150 to \$200 the acre in a more densely settled community. This includes the best grain land, land also adapted to dairy and mixed farming. Here the man with limited cash can become the owner of one of these fertile farms through the liberal installment payment plan.

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If they do not give you absolute satisfaction, take them back and get your money or a new pair free.
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LAKIN-McKEY
Fl. Scott, Kansas.

Corn Needs More Moisture

Grass Fat Steers are Being Sent to Market

BY HARLEY HATCH

HERE IT IS the exact middle of July and up to this noon we have received less than 1 inch of rain since May 30. Despite this long dry period corn looks well. It has a good color and while it curls a little during the heat of the day it comes out in nice shape toward evening and in the mornings it looks well. But little has yet tasseled and the tassels will come slow so long as it remains dry. Of course, the sooner a rain comes the more corn we will raise but it will be some time yet before the corn is damaged badly unless hot winds blow.

A good many grass fat cattle have been sold from this part of the county during the last two weeks. There is still a fair amount of grass in most pastures but it is getting dry, which means that while stock are putting on weight the milk flow is getting less. The stock which was sold would no doubt have gained considerable in weight on the grass on hand but the owners figured that dry weather might cause a run of stock which would bring down the price and that it was best to make sure of what they already had in sight.

The work on this farm for the last week consisted in cutting 2 acres of oats in the hog pasture on Monday morning, and after that we kept at the corn until we had it plowed over the fourth time. This leaves the corn clean except for a few "careless" weeds in the row in a field which was manured. The soil in the cornfields is loose and mellow but it is somewhat dry.

Corn is not of quite so robust a growth as it sometimes is here but the color is good. It may be if the drouth continues that this smaller growth with less leaves than common will be a good thing. I have always noticed that such corn stands dry weather better than the thrifty, thick corn which flourishes early but which gets hit by a later drouth. There are no Chinch bugs present and the corn should be well rooted; it had to go down for moisture during June for none fell here during that month. Our corn is rather a thin stand and altogether it seems that it should stand dry weather much better than it did last year when 11 inches of rain fell in June and none thereafter until late in the fall.

We tried to steal a few oats from the hogs by cutting 2 acres in the lower end of the pasture. We had run a fence across the pasture which held the old sows until the oats was cut. That night they found a place where they could crawl under the fence and after that there was no stopping them. We had to haul the oats out in order to save them. We fed them all the oats they could eat at the yard but that didn't suit; they evidently wanted the fun of tearing down the shocks.

Our corn is just about gone and for some time we are going to try to keep the hogs on oats and shorts slop. So far they seem to be doing well but it is not an ideal ration for hogs. The horses have had oats alone for grain for a year and they are in good flesh and spirits. Up to within a month ago we had been feeding the hens corn once a day and oats once with a handful of bran a day. For the last 30 days they have been getting oats for the sole grain feed with the bran as usual. So far there has been no falling off in eggs and at the present market price, 25 cents a dozen, the hens are paying a good profit. We have in the last month culled out and sold 50 old hens and can see no difference in the egg supply by reason of their being gone, which shows that we did not sell many of the young laying hens.

Formerly we selected the old hens for selling in the evening after they had gone to roost but this year we have made the selection in the day time. They are hungry for corn and by feeding some we can pick up any of them we wish. We think we can tell the old hens better by daylight than we can in the night. In selecting the old hens we go by the general appearance. The weight, too, tells us something when we pick them up but not all the old hens are the heaviest. We have the Plymouth Rock and think that as the hens get old they grow lighter in

color, and the last 20 old hens we sold were selected because they showed a lighter shade than the others. There was no falling off in the egg supply the next day after the 20 were sold which seems to indicate that we picked the old non-laying fowls.

I have been informed that the members of the organization of threshers in this county have agreed to charge 5 cents a bushel this year for threshing oats and 8 cents for wheat. This is quite an advance in price and I don't know whether it can be made to stick or not especially as I am told that some threshers are charging the old rates. I don't like to pay more than such work is worth but I have noted for many years that a thresher seldom got rich at the business. In fact, I have always thought that threshing was like the jitney business; by the time the jitney driver has his car paid for out of his receipts it is worn out and he must buy another or quit business. It is about the same with threshing; by the time the owner gets his machine paid for it is worn out and he has very little ready cash to show up on the profit side of his sheet.

We have not threshed yet and I have not been near a threshing machine this summer, but they are running full blast in every neighborhood. All farmers say that the grain is yielding well and that the quality and weight are of the best. Oats are said to be yielding from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre with many upland fields making 50 bushels or more. The weight is around 36 pounds to the bushel, which indicates that we are to have some good horse feed here during the next year. It is very fortunate that the acreage of oats in this part of Kansas this year was the largest ever known.

Few fields of wheat are yielding as low as 20 bushels to the acre here and they are on the thinnest upland. If we had known what a good year for wheat this was to have been in Eastern Kansas the whole cultivated area would have been largely sown in wheat and we would not now be worrying about rain for the corn. But we didn't know and if we go by this season and sow largely of wheat this fall we may guess wrong. Farming is pretty much all guesswork anyway and the best guesser gets ahead the fastest.

We intend to insure our oats just as soon as they are in the stack. We have paid insurance on grain many times in the last 30 years and have yet to collect a cent from the insurance companies, but this is one of the cases where we are best satisfied to pay and not be obliged to collect anything in return. We shall not insure the stacks against wind for wind seldom causes much of a loss. Our main fear is that lightning may strike the stacks and burn them. It seldom happens here but such losses come often enough to make us feel safer if we know that some insurance company is carrying the risk. In the 35 years we have been farming we have paid out hundreds of dollars in insurance premiums and have never had a loss yet we don't consider that money thrown away. On the contrary, we think it money well spent and hope in the future to keep on paying and never collecting anything for losses.

Does it pay better to stack grain than to thresh from the shock? I think that question might be answered one way in some seasons and another way at other times. On the whole we prefer to stack because I think the grain goes into the bin in better condition if it has been stacked up four to six weeks before being threshed. It takes an army of help to thresh out of the shock and if anything happens to the machine which causes it to shut down for any length of time there is a lot of help doing nothing. The same thing happens when the machine is threshing a stacked job, of course, but in a much less degree. The grain is handled less in threshing from the shock, which is a big point for that method of threshing, but to balance it there is the danger of loss from the weather when the shocks are allowed to stand long in the field. It has been known to rain in Kansas in July.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Air Strainers on Tractors

What advantage is there in having an air strainer on a tractor?
A. A.
Marion Co.

Recent tests have shown that the so-called "carbon" in gas engines is not entirely carbon, but is in part broken down oil, some soot, and a large percentage of dust and dirt. The carbon dust from the unburned fuel and broken down oil causes the black appearance of the stuff that accumulates. The broken down oil is a sticky, tarry compound that will catch and hold the carbon dust, and any other fine dust that may be present. If an engine is working in dust, as in plowing dry ground, there is no reason to suppose that the air is freed from the dust as it is drawn into the engine. Some of it is bound to come in contact with the oiled surface of the cylinder walls and adhere to the oil.

Another portion will come in contact with any excess of oil on the piston, valves or walls of the combustion chamber. The dust which sticks to the cylinder walls makes an excellent grinding compound for the wearing of the piston and cylinder wall. The dust sticking to the oily parts of the combustion chamber or top of the piston is not scraped off by the action of the engine, and it continues to build thicker and thicker layers, until enough material has accumulated to cause pre-ignition and other troubles. The use of an air cleaner prevents this dust from entering the engine with the air, and a reliable air cleaner is an essential part of a tractor.

K. S. A. C. W. H. Sanders.

The State Fair at Hutchinson

The prize list for the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 15 to 22, 1917, is out. A. L. Sponsler of Hutchinson is secretary, and requests for prize lists should be addressed to him.

All buildings will be open and ready to receive exhibits Thursday, September 13. Entries must be made not later than Friday. Perishable products may be placed up until Monday noon. Entries may be made by letter to the secretary, if you wish. You should give department, number, name of owner or producer, and send the entrance fees with your letter.

They are planning a big fair for Hutchinson this year, and the persons who attend it will not be disappointed. Attractive prizes are offered in all classes, and indications are that competition will be keen.

With common stock the animal possessing the largest amount of vitality usually will mark the offspring.

Whole Wheat

and Malted Barley

skillfully blended and processed make

Grape-Nuts

a most delicious food in flavor as well as a great body, brain and nerve builder.

"There's a Reason"



Club Folks Go Picnicking

And We Traveled "In High" on the Good Time Road

By John F. Case, Contest Manager

IF ANY Kansas farm folks can exhibit more pep, patriotism and hospitality than those who live in Cloud and Clay counties I'd like to get acquainted with them. I've traveled in a number of states and been entertained in many farm homes but I never met finer folks than those who live in the counties named. And they aren't content with showing one a good time during the day, they want to keep it up all night long.

County leaders of more than 50 county clubs have invited me to visit them this year. Mary Williams, too, has had many invitations from her county leaders. We went to Cloud and Clay counties first because not only the club members but every member of the family was showing genuine interest in the club work, and from the minute we landed in Clay county until we started back to Shawnee we traveled 60 miles an hour on the good-time road. The Cloud county boys have 38 pigs entered in competition for the \$50 county prize. That is enough to put pep into any county club, but with a leader like Loren Townsden they wouldn't need it.

It was 6 p. m., July 12, when we reached Clyde. We went to the home of Monroe Simpson only to discover that Monroe's father, who helped to plan the picnic, was in the hospital at Concordia. Mr. Simpson had been operated upon for appendicitis two days before, but he wouldn't consent to postponing the big doings. Ten minutes after we reached the Simpson home I was out looking at Monroe's pigs. He has eight fine Polands. Mr. Simpson has been feeding a sow with an equal number of pigs and keeping record in competition with Monroe. Monroe's pigs, tho, are much better than his dad's. Mr. Simpson couldn't explain it. Both had the same feed, but Monroe almost lives with his while dad has to get out and hustle for the family. Monroe is 11 years old.

At 9 o'clock Loren Townsden and Erwin, his elder brother, drove in from Concordia with the big Buick "6." How we burned up that 18 miles of road! "We can't wait until morning to look at the pigs," Loren told me. "I want to show them to you now." So we took a flashlight and formed a procession with all the family and Miss Williams and the contest manager in line. Loren's pigs are Polands and they are "some pigs." Father Townsden hasn't anything on the place nearly so good. Loren's girls have formed the foundation for a new herd.

It was 2 o'clock Friday morning when Mr. Townsden suggested that we postpone the visit until later in the day, but at 6 o'clock we were all up and traveling fast on the good-time road again.

It was a real old-fashioned picnic that we had in the Townsden grove that afternoon. Every Capper Pig Club boy and every Capper Poultry Club girl was there. And my, what a lot of good things to eat! Chicken, cake and ice cream. Oh, boys, that was some dinner! We just lacked a couple of making a half hundred at the picnic. All the club members had relatives on hand. They certainly were a fine lot of folks. Early that morning Esther Teasley had told Miss Williams tearfully over the phone that she just couldn't come. Dad was too busy to bring her and they lived 27 miles away. Before dinner was over, tho, Esther came. A good neighbor had brought her. Wasn't that a fine evidence of neighborliness? And there was plenty left at the dinner table for Esther. I noticed, tho, that whenever a plate of fried chicken passed up along the pig club row nothing but the plate went back.

It isn't only the club members in the Cloud county who are interested in the club work; mother and father and every big and little brother and sister are pulling hard for the success of their home team. At the Townsden home we had grandfather and grandmother Townsden who homesteaded the place more than 50 years ago, and they seemed to enjoy the picnic just as much as the youngest picnicker, a little poultry club sister, who kept calling for more ice cream.

The Cloud county picnic pictures were a failure. It was a lucky snapshot that enables us to show you Miss Williams's girls. There were seven motor cars lined up in the grove and the boys drove 32



Here's the Happy Clay County Crowd. A Poor Picture but One That Proves They Were "There With the Goods."

miles to attend the good-time meeting. The girls did even better, for it was 136 miles they covered. Did they think the long drives paid?

After the big dinner we played games and visited, and then we took the Townsden car and had a look at the pigs I hadn't seen. Glenn Campbell is the "big pig" in the county. He has 10 pigs. Clarence Paulsen had eight and he has sold seven of them. Every Cloud county member is coming to the free fair in Topeka and they will have some pigs there, too.

Miss Williams did not get to visit the poultry club girls' homes, but all of them told her that their chicks were doing fine and that they found record keeping lots of fun. And their mothers are real partners.

The Cloud county members are Effie Merritt, R. 4, Concordia; Leona Peltier, R. 1, Concordia; Bessie Slater, R. 1, Delphos; Esther Teasley, R. 2, Glasco; Ellen Zimmer, R. 1, Ames. Leona is a live wire. The girls expect to meet as often as possible and the boys will have good-time meetings every month. The Cloud county pig club boys are Monroe Simpson, Clyde; Clarence Paulsen, R. 5, Concordia; Glen E. Decker, Concordia; Loren Townsden, R. 4, Concordia; Glenn Campbell, Concordia.

We visited some more Friday night and Saturday morning S. T. Townsden took us to Clay Center. Mrs. Townsden, Loren and Anita went along and when we reached Clay Center we never stopped traveling "in high" on the good-time road.

Elmer Jones of Clay Center was our representative in 1916. As secretary of the Duroc Breed club Elmer did a lot to make the contest work successful, and he cleared more than \$100 profit. W. W. Jones, Elmer's father, gave us the prize pig for the Duroc club this year and it was because of my promise to Elmer to visit their home that the Clay and Cloud county picnics were planned. The Jones family arranged to move to Kansas City this spring and Elmer dropped out of the contest. He was much disappointed. Later they found that on account of Mr. Jones's poor health they would have to stay on the farm. When a vacancy occurred Elmer got back into line again.

This is the way Mrs. Jones told about how Elmer received my letter. "Elmer had been moping around for a long while," said Mrs. Jones, "worrying because he'd had to drop out of the pig club work. He felt even worse when

we found we were not going to move at all and he could have carried it on. One day we heard a terrible commotion. Everyone rushed out to the front gate and here came Elmer waving a letter and shouting at the top of his voice. When he calmed down enough to tell us what was the matter he told us he was back in the club again. Some of the rest of us were just as pleased as Elmer."

Every member of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs was on hand in Clay county, too, and most of the home folks were there. We had dinner at the Jones home and then all of us "pigs" took a swim. Elmer stood treat. Clay Center has about the finest swimming pool I have ever found. I enjoyed myself as much as any of the boys. Dan Vasey said, "Mr. Case, you sure do look funny in a bathing suit." The big doings at Clay Center was held at Huntress Park. More than 50 of us club neighbors gathered, played games, "talked pig and poultry" and had a genuine good-time visit. At 6 o'clock we had just as many good things to eat as were offered in Cloud county. In fact, I believe there was more left on the table when the feast was over. The contest manager had spent a day in Cloud county, you see. It was 9 o'clock before the picnickers adjourned, "too full for utterance," and mighty glad they had been on hand.

Clay county boys have 35 pigs entered. No county leader in the state is showing more pep than is Dan Vasey. The last thing I remember about Dan was that he was making the rounds of his club members holding up one finger and saying, "Remember, August 3." That meant that they were to meet at Dan's home that day. And I believe that Mr. and Mrs. Vasey and Mr. and Mrs. Townsden are just as proud of the positions their boys hold as the boys are. It is something to be proud of when one can be county leader of a group of boys like those. Every Clay county member is coming to the Topeka fair, too, and they are going to bring some pigs along. Elmer Jones has an entry that is a "crackerjack." I only saw Wallace Woerner's pigs in addition to Elmer's, but W. W. Jones told me Henry Chigbrow's Spotted Polands were exceptionally fine. Clay county expects to set a hot pace in competition for both special prizes.

Miss Williams visited the home of Mary Kidby and says that her contest chicks are fine. Clara Long, the youngest member in the Clay county club

won a county championship in spelling last spring. That was some honor for an 11-year-old girl. Clara is proud of her contest chicks, and told Miss Williams that she was going to send Frank and Bessie and Mary Ann to the big free fair. If the contest chicks are as fine as the fried chicken in Cloud and Clay counties, the other girls will have to go some to win prizes over them. These are the Clay county poultry club members: Agnes Griffith, R. 6, Clay Center; Inis Van Scoyoc, R. 1, Oakhill; Mary E. Kidby, Clay Center; Clara Long, Idana; Margarette Lucile Todd, R. 1, Manchester.

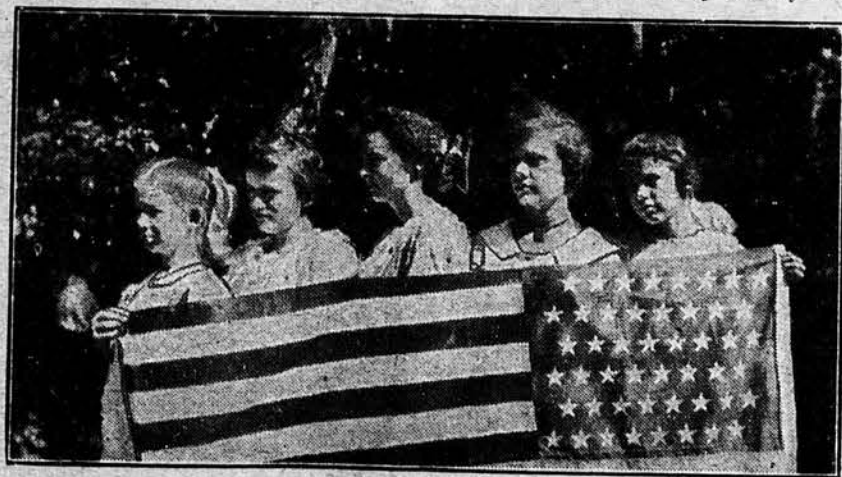
The pig club boys in Clay county are: Henry Chigbrow, R. 1, Morganville; Dustin Avery, R. 2, Wakefield; Wallace Woerner, R. 8, Clay Center; Dan Vasey, Oak Hill; Elmer Jones, Clay Center.

One must go out and visit among the folks who belong to our clubs to realize just how much the work really means. While every boy and girl in the club will show a fine profit when the contest ends and all of them have an excellent opportunity to win prizes, this is the smallest part of the benefits received. The biggest thing about the whole affair is the genuine spirit of friendship that has been aroused. Not only the boys and girls but every member of the families who gathered at these picnics always will remember the good time they had and will keep on being good neighbors altho they live many miles apart. The Clay county boys covered 100 miles to get to Clay Center and the girls had 24 miles more to go. Not all of them had motor cars, either. One family drove 22 miles in a buggy to pay the visit. And in both counties when the picnic broke up fathers and mothers of our club members were shaking hands and assuring each other that they would get together again. Big and important as producing pork and poultry is, it isn't half so important as establishing neighborliness. And our folks have discovered that neighborliness doesn't need to be a home affair. It can spread out and take in a whole county, another county, or a state. I know that the Townsdens enjoyed every minute of the visit with their Clay county friends, and I know that Miss Williams and I never shall forget the friendships made on this visit.

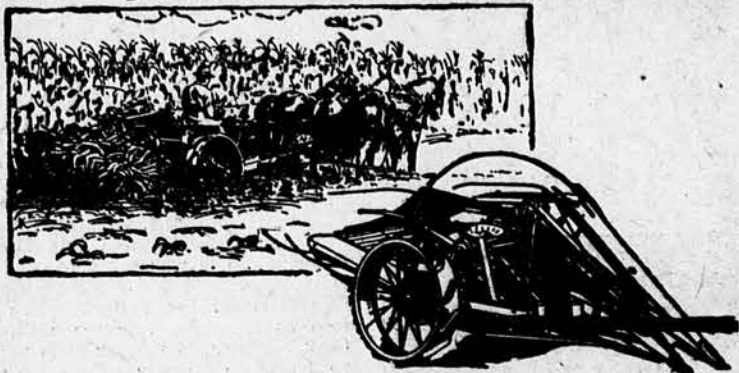
Our club work, too, isn't a one boy or one girl affair. Every member of the family feels a personal interest in the contest animals or fowls. The loyal cooperation and assistance our boys and girls are receiving is what is giving them a keen desire to make a good record for their county. "I know that the stimulus of the club work has meant a great deal to my boy," W. W. Jones told me, "and I wish sincerely that Vern could be in the club, too. Whether Elmer ever wins a prize or not he has been well paid for his efforts. If it hadn't been for the county organization we never should have discovered what fine folks the Vasey's and Shigbrow's and Avery's and Woerner's are. Of course, we knew about these families and they knew about us, but now we are all one big family working for a common end." And this is what Dan Vasey said to me: "Mr. Jones has attended all of our meetings except one. He is a real boy himself, and my dad is just as enthusiastic as Mr. Jones is." I have quite convincing evidence that the Cloud county dads are enthusiastic partners of their sons, too. S. T. Townsden drove 160 miles showing the Capper club visitors a good time. The poultry club folks have not had time to get so well organized but the way they are starting out shows that the boys will have to look out for their laurels unless they want to be passed in the pep race. Miss Williams's county leaders have every girl interested in the club work and determined to make a good showing for her county. This spirit of county pride is a mighty fine thing.

In visiting the homes of the club members I discovered this—most of the boys had a bank book. Most of these boys are not more than 12 years old. Not many farmer boys of 12 have bank accounts. This shows what the club work is doing in a business way. The records are being kept carefully, and on every farm the contest pigs were far better than those in the farm herd. Most of

(Continued on Page 18.)



Cloud County Capper Girls are Behind the Flag Doing Their Part. Right to Left: Leona Peltier, Ellen Zimmer, Effie Merritt, Bessie Slater, Esther Teasley.



More Corn Money With Less Work

FROM every corn field two crops can be harvested—one of grain and one of hay. The usual practice is to harvest the grain and waste the hay. The value of the wasted hay (stover) is estimated at \$320,000,000 yearly, an average of \$260 a year for every corn growing farmer.

This is something for farmers to think about and to act upon now. Eighty tons of good palatable roughage on almost every 40-acre field of corn is too much to waste this year with hay prices where they are. Harvest your corn with a Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee or Osborne corn binder and make two savings—one, the \$260 which is now going to waste, the other, a big saving of time, labor and money in the harvesting of the crop.

Cutting five to seven acres a day, with a tractor or horses doing the hard work, and saving the expense and the trouble of getting corn harvest help, the corn binder is certainly worth having.

Write for catalogues and get in your order now for a Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee or Osborne corn binder, so that you can pocket your share of the corn crop saving that will surely be made this year.

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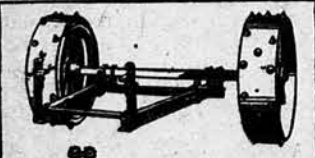
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PULLFORD COMPANY, Box 30-C, Telephone No. 54, Walton Holgate, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

But Not Farm Boys.

A farmer friend writes to me that he has a boy who is positively bound to enlist. Having heard that I am going to war as captain of the Washburn college ambulance unit, he would like to know if his boy may enroll in my company tho not a Washburn student. Furthermore, he asks, "How about your column of advice in the Farmers Mail and Breeze? We shall miss it." A number of friends have been good enough to express the same sentiments, so I am glad of the editor's permission to write a few words about it.

In the first place, I haven't gone—yet. Many slips are possible between an appointment by college authorities and a commission by the War Department. In the second place I value the column as much as you do and intend to hang on to it as long as the editor will permit. I might even scratch off a few notes as to the best diet for yearlings, between engagements, somewhere in France.

Now as to the ambulance company: We don't expect to enlist trained farm workers. Sacred as is the work of rescuing the wounded, it ranks below that of producing the food supply. So as a general thing a young man who is a good hand on a farm is barred by the nature of his qualifications.

But this paper is read by many not actively engaged in farming, who may well have a personal interest in information about a Red Cross ambulance company.

In times of war the ambulance companies of the American Red Cross are taken over by the War Department and the terms of enlistment are very similar to those of any other department of active service. The pay and allowances are also the same. The commissioned officers of an ambulance company are a captain and four lieutenants all of whom must be physicians. The total strength of the company has been raised recently from 91 to 124 men. The particular work of the Red-Cross ambulance companies is to see that wounded men are promptly and properly transported from the field hospitals to the base hospitals where they can have thoro care. The work is done by motor ambulances as far as possible but the worker must be prepared to use any means available and even to get the wounded man to safety by his unaided strength and ingenuity, at a pinch. It is impossible to give any idea of the scope of the work in a brief article.

As to the request of my correspondent to enroll his son: This company may be over-subscribed by Washburn students, but I do not expect it. I think we shall be glad to take men from the other schools and it is barely possible that we may have to fill up with some who are graduates of the great common school of Hard Knocks. But all will be decent, clean men who are enlisting because they feel the call of their country. With due respect to the other departments of service, there is none that calls for quite so much patriotism, loyalty and sacrifice as the Red Cross. It has no military glory to offer. There is no chance for a commission excepting to graduates in medicine. The danger is as great as in any division, for duty may call the worker into dangerous positions at any time. There is none of the gratification of hitting back. Yet I say that no service makes a stronger appeal to the best that is in a man, none inspires greater bravery, and from none is the soldier more likely to return to his home with the assured consciousness that he has done real service for his God, his country and his fellowman.

Yes, if there are men between the ages of 18 and 45 who feel that they can qualify on these points, I believe there will be some chinks to be filled in the Washburn ambulance company, and I shall be glad to hear from them.

Thumb-sucking.

Our little boy, 2 1/2 years old, has the thumb-sucking habit. Please tell me how to break it.

Thumb-sucking is one of the easiest habits of babyhood to acquire and one of the most difficult to break. It is not a trifling matter. It introduces bacteria and other filth into the mouth; it promotes deformities of jaws, teeth and thumbs; it favors mouth breathing

and adenoids, and it is akin to the impulses that lead, later, to vicious personal habits. On the same order is the sucking of "comforters," and so forth. Don't fear to teach babies at an early age that the mouth is reserved for proper food. A little punishment to the erring hands is often very beneficial. Many devices are practiced to break the habit. The best way is to fasten the arm in a pasteboard sleeve that permits free movement except at the elbows. A child who cannot crook his elbow can't suck his thumb. A week or two of treatment will be long enough.

Neuritis.

Please tell us something about neuritis. If there is a disease which can produce more pain, I'd like to know what it is. I am informed that it seldom kills, but at times it would seem more desirable if it did.

Neuritis, fortunately, is not very common but the real thing is all the writer says about it. It is an inflammation of the nerve trunk itself, so the nerve and all the muscles that it supplies must be given complete rest in the acute stage. Very often this entails putting the affected part, if an arm or leg, in a sling. Rest is the chief treatment. Sometimes it is helped by galvanic electricity. It should be remembered that there is a form known as "alcoholic neuritis." To cure this, total abstinence is a first essential.

It's Warm Weather.

I am troubled with excessive perspiration of the armpits. So I bought a bottle of Odo-Ro-No, which is highly advertised to stop excessive perspiration—used two applications, when a friend told me that it was very dangerous and at times caused cancer. Will you please tell me whether it is harmful? Also what will stop perspiration in armpits, and yet not be injurious?

I know nothing about Oodorono. It may be harmful, tho I doubt that it would cause cancer. Perspiration in the armpits is natural and should not be stopped. If excessive, there are two or three things to do: Wipe away the perspiration, without washing, and powder well; apply a solution of formaldehyde from 1 to 6 per cent in strength, depending upon possible irritation of skin; apply 1 part quinine to 100 parts alcohol. In very severe cases treatment by exposure to X-Ray often is helpful.

Tubercular.

Is an extension the only treatment for a tubercular hip? How long is the average time taken for this? Should it be followed by putting limb in a cast? What, in your opinion, is the value of the Friedman Serum for such a case?

Extension is the regular treatment for tuberculosis of the hip joint. It is not the only treatment. Under some circumstances, operation is indicated, and occasionally there seems good reason to omit the extension and allow a stiff, solid union known as ankylosis to occur. But extension is the regular treatment. The length of time is governed wholly by the inflammation. After the extension is removed, it is customary to use a plaster cast for a time. I do not think the serum has any value.

Don't Use Alky.

I am asked as a medical writer to give publicity to the following resolutions in regard to alcohol. I need scarcely say that I approve them heartily. It is a fine sign of the times when a cosmopolitan body like the American Medical association will pass such resolutions unanimously.

Whereas we believe that the use of alcohol is detrimental to the human economy, and whereas its use in therapeutics as a tonic or stimulant or for food has no scientific value, therefore

Be it resolved, that the American Medical association is opposed to the use of alcohol as a beverage, and

Be it further resolved, that the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be further discouraged.

Our baby not quite a year old, has always perspired very freely around her face and neck, and in the edge of her hair. Would it be safe to have her sleep in the open air? She has always slept by herself, in a room with one or two windows open, even during coldest weather, yet when taken up, her hair and pillow are all wet. When she nurses, beads of perspiration stand out over her nose and forehead. Should this condition exist? She seems well.

MRS. J. M. N.
Head sweating is a very common symptom in babies that are apparently in good health. It does not form an obstacle to sleeping in the open air, but is rather an argument in favor of it. Do not allow her head to be buried in a large soft pillow. Babies need no pillows, and a firm pad is much better for her than one that is soft and clinging.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

To Do Your Work on Time

Tractors Grow in Popularity in Kansas

BY A. M. TENEYCK

SUCCESS in farming in Kansas depends mostly on doing things at the right time. Very few farmers make the mistake of being ahead of the season with their work; a great majority frequently are behind time in carrying on their farming operations. Whether this is caused by neglect or bad management or by circumstances which the farmer with his present equipment and conditions cannot control, the result is often low yields or costly livestock losses which not only greatly reduce farm profits and the production of needed foodstuffs, but also decrease the pleasures and comforts of country life.

The losses which may result from doing simple kinds of work on the farm out of season are perhaps not fully realized by many farmers. The writer can recite a specific instance of his observation, when, by plowing a field one week too late after the ground had become dry and cloddy, the labor and cost of preparing the seedbed were more than doubled and the seedbed was not so good as it would have been had the plowing been done a few days earlier. Many a stand of alfalfa or clover has failed simply because of unfavorable seedbed conditions, caused by wrong or untimely preparation of the land. Individual instances of losses resulting from untimely operations on the farm could be multiplied. Every farmer can give experiences of this kind.

Several years ago I carried on an experiment at the Kansas Experiment station in cultivating corn at the "wrong time" and the "right time." The "right time" means soon after the rain before the soil forms a hard crust and while the weeds are small and tender. The "wrong time" means a few days later when the ground has become dry and hard and the weeds larger. Each plot received an equal number of cultivations during the season with the same cultivator, the time of cultivation being the only difference in treatment. As a result of three years' trial, the "right time" cultivation yielded on the average 6 bushels more corn an acre than the "wrong time" cultivation.

More Equipment.

Failure to generally do the necessary farm work at the right time is often, no doubt, the fault of the individual farmer who may have a natural habit of procrastination. Frequently, however, the fault is due to the farm practice or system of farming—the lack of efficient help and the use of unsuitable farm machinery and farm-power equipment. The weather commonly is blamed for poor crops, and bad weather is a great hindrance to timely farming, but we cannot change the weather; we must arrange our plans and provide equipment so we can do the necessary farm work quickly and at about the right time despite the weather.

Horse power and man power are two most important factors in the operation of every farm. Of these two, horsepower is the most easily influenced. We propose to reduce untimely farm work and increase farm production and farm profits by using more and cheaper farm power in the form of suitable farm tractors which will take the place of part of the work horses. This will reduce the feeding and stabling expenses, and at the same time will increase the horsepower required to carry on the farming operations in a better way and at the right time.

A horse is a low efficiency motor. He delivers only from 2 to 7 per cent of the energy contained in the feed he eats, and he will pull only about one-tenth his weight at an average speed of 1.5 to 2 miles an hour.

The efficiency of the tractor is double that of the horse. A gas engine will

deliver 15 to 18 per cent of the energy contained in the fuel burned, and the draft power of a tractor is equal to from one-third to two-fifths its own weight. The cost of tractor horsepower at the drawbar is only about one-third as much as animal horsepower in fuel. If we add interest, repairs, labor and depreciation—assuming 100 tractor days' work a year—the total cost averages 5 to 6 cents a horsepower, against 15 cents an hour, the present cost of animal horsepower. Again the tractor will deliver nearly twice the horsepower at the belt as at the drawbar, but animal horsepower does not increase when used for belt work. Relatively small units of horse labor must be used at a low rate which requires expensive man labor. The efficiency of horses usually is lowest at the time the greatest force is required, as in early spring and at the harvest season. Horses are liable to injury and disease, besides their natural depreciation due to age, which often results in severe losses to the farmer.

A tractor is a one-man outfit and it may take the place of several team units, each of which requires a driver. It requires care only when it is at work. The time required to properly care for a tractor is very little compared with horse requirements.

Tractors are always ready for a hard pull. Leave the engine in the field at night and it will be there in the morning ready to start under full load with a few minutes' preparation. In the rush season, it will work without rest 24 hours a day. The hottest days in summer do not reduce its efficiency. It requires no feed when not at work, and the fuel and oil which it uses when at work are not products of the soil. The tractor's first cost is less than the first cost of work horses. A 9-16 kerosene tractor now costs \$100 a draw-bar horsepower. The man labor saved by tractor farming is a large item in the cost of producing crops, computed at not less than 50 per cent on many farms.

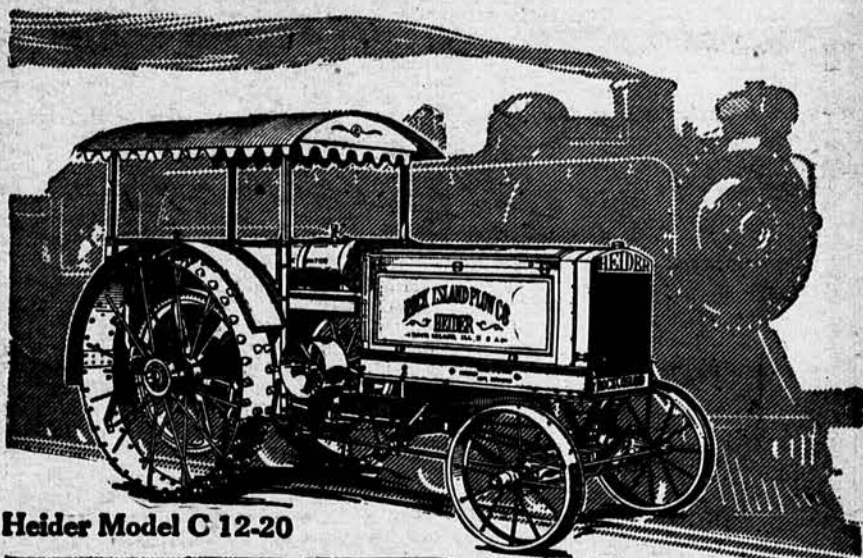
Good horses will always be in demand. The tractor does not entirely supplant the horse. When every farmer owns a tractor we will still have room for good horses. If the tractor puts the inferior, unfit horses out of business, it will be to the farmers' advantage. We need fewer poor horses and more good farm tractors on our farms to do the farm work better and at the right time. Every farmer who is not now using a farm tractor should investigate this subject carefully, and it is our honest opinion that, after careful investigation, you will decide to buy a suitable farm tractor and sell your unnecessary horses. Keep only the necessary good work horses or mules and a few well-bred mares which may help pay for their feed with the colts they produce.

More Light

Two counties have been added to the list of Kansas counties having farm bureaus and county agricultural agents. Ambrose D. Folker, Shawnee county, and Roy M. Phillips, Anderson county, have just started their work. Twenty county agricultural agents and three district agents are at work in the state now. Three other counties have farm bureau organizations but agents have not been appointed.

Before It Is Too Late

If you have a tender message
Or a loving word to say,
Do not wait till you forget it,
But whisper it today.
The tender word unspoken,
The letter never sent,
The long-forgotten messages,
The wealth of love unspent—
For these some hearts are breaking.
For these some loved ones wait;
So show them that you care for them
Before it is too late. —F. H. Sweet.



Heider Model C 12-20

Starts the Load Like the Steady Pull of a Locomotive

IT is impossible to jerk the load behind a Heider Tractor. The power takes hold with the steady, irresistible grip of fibre against iron. You start the heaviest load gently whether it's behind the draw bar or on the belt. No chance to strip gears—no terrific strains on machinery. You get the full power of the heavy duty four cylinder engine but melted to a steady flexible flow through the friction drive. This is just one reason why the

Heider

Made and Sold by Rock Island Plow Co.

has made a remarkable record for low upkeep cost. It's the thoroughbred of tractors. It's special friction drive has proved to be one of the greatest successes in the tractor industry. "There's no other like the Heider" says an owner. "She's as good as she looks and then some." Standard four wheel construction—four cylinder heavy duty Waukesha Motor. Transmission in dust tight case running in oil. Easy control—one lever to start, stop, or reverse. Burns either kerosene or gasoline. Heider construction is backed by its own experience of 9 successful years and 62 years of building Rock Island Farm Implements with their unbeatable reputation in all parts of the world. Write for catalog.

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

For the Best Plowing Results You Need Rock Island Tractor Plows

Also manufacturers of the famous line of Rock Island Farm Implements, including Discs, Plows, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Manure Spreaders, Litter Carriers, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Write for our catalog.



Heider Model D-9-16 sold with or without two Rock Island No. 9 Plows attached

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FARM WAGONS
High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free. Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

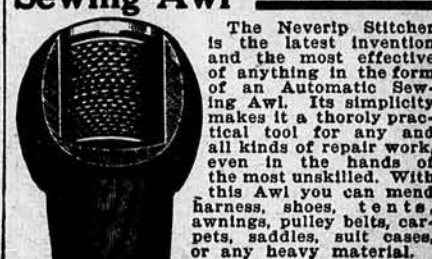
Make Work Easier

by wearing stout, comfortable clothes. Millions of men have lightened labor and expense by wearing



MURKHAM-MUNGER-ROOT Kansas City, Mo.

Neverip FREE Sewing Awl



The Neverip Stitcher is the latest invention and the most effective of anything in the form of an Automatic Sewing Awl. Its simplicity makes it a thoroughly practical tool for any and all kinds of repair work, even in the hands of the most unskilled. With this Awl you can mend harness, shoes, tents, awnings, pulley belts, carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any heavy material.

No Practical Man Can Afford To Be Without This Tool

With a Neverip Stitcher you can save several dollars each season making your own repairs, besides it is a great convenience to be able to make the repair on the spot. Each Awl comes ready to use with a reel of waxed thread, curved and straight needles.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send this Neverip Awl, premium No. 49, to all who send us only two 6-months subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze at 50 cents each, \$1.00 in all. Show this copy of our paper to your friends; they will gladly give you their subscription when they see a copy.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. NR, Topeka, Kan.



There are Many Good Tractors Adapted to the Different Conditions Encountered in Kansas; Power Farming is Winning on Merit in This State.



Even She Had Corns

Until a Little While Ago She Thought Them Unavoidable

If you have corns don't blame yourself too much. Many an old person has had them fifty years.

Yet they have done what you do—pared them and used old-time, useless treatments.

But what folly it is when nowadays about half the world keeps free.

Just try one corn.

Apply a Blue-jay plaster in a jiffy. Then forget it. It will never pain again.

In two days take the plaster off. The corn will disappear. Only one corn in ten needs another application.

The cost is five cents per corn. The trouble is a moment. The results are sure.

You will laugh at the old ways when you try Blue-jay. You will wonder why people ever let corns hurt. Please start tonight. You have suffered long enough.

BAUER & BLACK
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Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

Blue-jay

Stops Pain—Ends Corns
Sold by all druggists
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Wants to Send You This

14-K Solid Gold Self-Filling Fountain Pen

PREMIUM NO. 53

This pen is made by the Good-year Pen Co., one of the old, reliable pen factories. The pen is 14k solid gold and tipped with iridium, the hardest metal known. The barrel, cap and feed are made of the highest grade of Para rubber, hand turned, highly vulcanized. It is a self-filler and has the patent non-leakable safety cap. Full printed instructions as to the filling and proper care of the pen, also printed guarantee for three years, is furnished with each pen. This pen is doubly guaranteed. The factory guarantees them. We know them. We guarantee them. You know us. The point and other parts of this pen are full standard size. The illustration is about one-half the size of the pen.

If a lady's pen or a gentleman's pen for the lower vest pocket or trouser pocket is preferred it will be furnished on request.

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send this 14-K Solid Gold, Self-Filling Fountain Pen, Premium No. 53, to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a yearly subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze and 50c additional, \$1.50 in all. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Farmers Mail and Breeze
Dept. M, Topeka, Kansas

Women are Doing War Work

Your Club Can Help the Council of National Defense

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

WOMEN all thru American history have played a noble part in defending the nation in times of peril but never until the present crisis has an attempt been made to organize all the women of the country into one great body for carrying on their part of the war. This body is known as the Woman's committee of the Council of National Defense and it plans to take in every organized group of women in the United States. The central committee was appointed by the Council of National Defense April 21, 1917. It is composed of the following women, all of whom are of nation-wide prominence: Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman; Mrs. Phillip N. Moore of St. Louis; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles of California; Miss Maude Wetmore of Rhode Island; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York; Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Illinois; Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Boston; Mrs. Joseph E. Lamar of Georgia; Miss Ida M. Tarbell of New York and Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago. Permanent headquarters for the committee have been provided at the Playhouse Club and Theater, just opposite the British embassy in Washington, D. C.

The committee decided to work with existing organizations, bringing them together in friendly and efficient co-operation for patriotic service. The first step was to appoint a temporary chairman for every one of the 48 states and for the District of Columbia, who was instructed to call together the presidents or representatives of all women's organizations of statewide scope and state branches of women's national organizations in her state and individuals to represent unorganized women.

The state chairman of the Woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, Kansas division, is Mrs. David W. Mulvane of Topeka. The first vice chairman is Mrs. W. E. Ringle of Pittsburg and the second vice chairman is Mrs. C. H. Brooks of Wichita. Other officers are: Secretary, Mrs. C. W. Smith of Topeka; treasurer, Mrs. E. G. Wickwire of Larned; auditor, Mrs. W. J. Bailey of Atchison; and honorary chairman, Mrs. W. S. Johnston of Topeka. Mrs. Mulvane has appointed a temporary chairman in all the 105 counties of Kansas and sent her instructions for organization. Representatives from all clubs, fraternal or religious orders as well as unorganized women are to take part in the county organization. The permanent officers will form the executive committee for the county. This committee will select a precinct captain for every voting precinct in the county who will appoint as many lieutenants as she needs.

Registration for service is one of the first matters the Woman's committee will take up. Every woman will be asked to sign a card telling the work she considers herself most capable of doing and whether she can serve best at home or is free to go where she may be needed more. Another matter of equal importance is helping Mr. Hoover in his work of food conservation by signing pledge cards which the Woman's committee will distribute. Cards already have been signed by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and the wives of the cabinet members.

Other work which belongs especially to the Woman's committee is the maintenance of existing social agencies such as day nurseries, public health nursing, and many charities which might be neglected in the stress of abnormal war conditions. They must see that laws protecting women workers are not repealed or let go unenforced when the cry is heard on all sides to speed up industries, and they must prevent the recurrence of the evils of child labor. School terms must not be shortened on account of the war as education is even more vitally necessary now than ever before. The families of soldiers and sailors must be cared for. The Woman's committee also can do important service in helping provide wholesome recreation for the soldiers in their hours off duty and in keeping the moral atmosphere of the training camps wholesome and safe.

The Woman's committee wishes it clearly understood that all organizations of women are desired in this work and that none will lose its identity. The committee has no intentions of hamper-

ing or destroying the good work any group of women is doing. Instead, it seeks to stimulate and enlarge the work. Farm women's clubs are as welcome in this great patriotic service as are any city organizations. If you do not know the name of your county chairman, write to Mrs. Mulvane and she will tell



you. One woman working alone has little power. By joining herself with all the women of the nation she becomes a mighty force for righteousness.

The Kansas Mothers' Book

If you can't have a doctor living in the house while your children are small, the next best thing is a good book on baby care. "The Kansas Mothers' Book" has been issued by the division of child hygiene of the Kansas state board of health for the especial benefit of mothers in the state who cannot see a doctor every time they are confronted with a new problem in baby's development. Dr. Lydia A. DeVilbiss, director of the department, is a specialist of wide reputation and the mother who follows her directions faithfully may feel satisfied her child is being reared according to the best and newest scientific principles. The book is written in a plain and simple way which makes it easy to understand. The pleasing cover and attractive illustrations scattered thru its pages make it a book any mother would be glad to own. It may be obtained free of charge by writing to the division of child hygiene at Topeka. The edition is limited so it is best to write at once if you desire the book.

Cucumbers Made a Poor Crop

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Usually we have succeeded very well with cucumbers by planting them early in our upland garden and gathering our crop before the midsummer drouth. This year the present heat and dry weather is cutting the crop very short. We shall have to try for some late ones.

Such as these early ones are, we hope to make the best of them. For one use we shall try Mr. Hall's mixed pickle recipe. He told us how he "came by" this recipe. When spending a vacation in the North, one of the finest mixed pickles, packed by some factory, was served at a dinner. They all remarked how well seasoned the mixture seemed to be. Mr. Hall obtained a bottle of the pickle and set to work to discover its ingredients and the proportions. After considerable experimenting, he found the following directions would produce the pickle. There are six items in the finding list: cucumbers, green tomatoes, cauliflower, white onions, green beans, round beets. The cucumbers, tomatoes and cauliflower should be soaked separately for 5 or 6 hours in salt water. The onions, beans and beets should be cooked until tender. Fill jars loosely with the six ingredients. To each quart of vinegar use 1 big cup of sugar. Add

mixed spices—cinnamon, cloves, allspice and peppers. One can use 6 to 10 cloves to a quart and the other spices in proportion. Fill the jars with the cold vinegar, place them in warm water, bring to the boiling point, screw the lids on tightly and set away.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a special bulletin on canning. It is Farmers' Bulletin No. 839, "Home Canning by the One Period, Cold-Pack Method." This bulletin not only describes fully how to can common garden vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers, sweet peppers, pumpkin, squash, sweet corn, field corn, beans, peas, root vegetables and combinations of vegetables, but it also adds directions for soft fruits and berries, hard fruits and camp rations such as meats and soups. The bulletin gives every step in the process of canning from the equipment and preparation of raw material to the storing of the canned products.

It is a significant fact that a big mail order house in its last grocery list advises its patrons to can their own tomatoes and gives directions for canning them. When the firm that usually has tried to sell canned tomatoes suggests that we can our own, we should see clearly that there is little hope we can get them from mail order houses or other stores. The book says that canning factories already have disposed of this season's pack at exceedingly high prices.

Grain threshing has started here. It will probably last for some time. Some have planted enough beans almost to make it an object to stack the grain they would otherwise thresh from the shock and have beans for the threshers. We, who have to cook for the usual crew of threshers are glad to have the early apples that have been ready for use for a week or more. Several bowls of good fresh apple sauce, with the sugar well cooked in, are a valuable help in "rounding out rations."

We have found in serving dinners for threshers that they often welcome a change from chicken. A big roast of beef with good brown gravy always is appreciated. It is much less work for a busy woman to prepare and, considering the price of spring chickens, it is no more expensive. The meat is more easily sliced for supper than chicken.

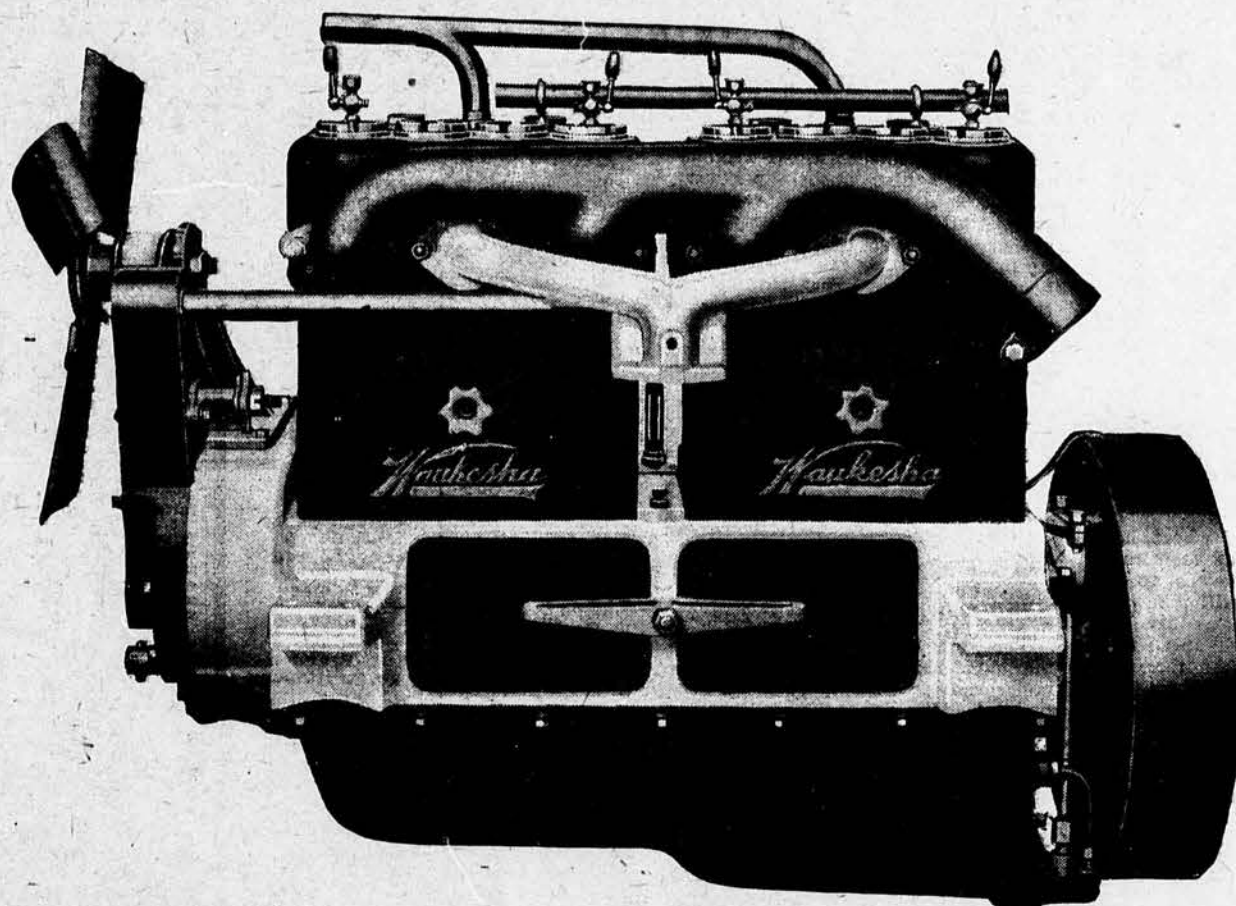
Look Pretty at Home

House dresses never have been more attractive than now. A distinctive touch is given the one shown here by the large patch pockets and the straps ex-



8359

tending from pockets to belt. The pattern, No. 8359, is cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.



Observe Carefully the

Waukesha
TRADE MARK REG.

Motored Tractors

At the National Power Farming Demonstration.
(Fremont, Nebraska, August 6th to 10th)

You'll Find Abundant Evidence to Convince You That You Should
"Demand a Waukesha Motor in the Tractor You Buy."

WAUKESHA MOTOR CO.
Waukesha, Wisconsin

World's Largest Builders of Tractor and Truck Motors Exclusively

SEED WHEAT FOR ONE-FIFTH THE CROP

THE SITUATION

The Government at Washington has called upon Kansas to produce next year more than an ordinary wheat crop.

Careful investigations conducted from the office of J. C. Mohler, Secretary of Agriculture, and by Dean W. M. Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and by others, have shown the Kansas Council of Defense that under normal conditions Kansas farmers would respond to this appeal by planting a large acreage, sufficient to raise a crop of the proportions asked for by the Government.

The high price of seed wheat, however, has caused Kansas farmers to be a little conservative as to the number of acres they will plant.

The farmers of Kansas are generally well to do and will spend more this year for seed wheat than any other two states have ever expended in a single year. But the planting of 10 millions of acres, which the government asks for, will mean an outlay of cash this fall of between 15 and 20 millions of dollars. It is only natural that farmers under these circumstances will not plant a large acreage, unless unusual encouragement is given.

THE REMEDY

The State Council of Defense, assisted by other prominent men of the State, have devised a plan to meet the emergency. In brief it has asked the people of Kansas to finance the furnishing of seed for a big wheat acreage this fall. The proposition is thoroughly outlined in a prospectus which has been prepared and is now ready for mailing.

The plan is a sane business proposition, an investment in Kansas prosperity with the assurance of returns that Kansas has always given.

Every one who is interested in having Kansas produce a large wheat crop next year is asked to invest in a fund which will be used to furnish seed wheat to farmers on a state-wide basis, returnable to each investor in one-fifth of next year's crop.

Not a New Scheme

This idea is not a new one. It has been tried in Kansas several times in former years and invariably returned a good dividend to the investors and has been satisfactory to the farmers.

In previous instances, however, it has usually been more or less of a local affair, only a small area being covered by the plan. This year's scheme involves securing the money on a state-wide basis and every cent invested will be guaranteed by all the acreage planted under the plan.

The men who have aided in forming the plan have had experience in this or similar movements, which gives assurance that in every detail the proposition will be carried out thoroughly.

Records Show Its Safety

The average wheat yield in the last ten years, not of the state but in the counties to which most of the seed

wheat will be furnished, has averaged better than nine bushels per acre, which would indicate that every investor will get back nearly two bushels from every bushel his money furnished. Suppose the seed wheat is bought at \$2.50 and that two bushels (his share) is sold at no expense to him and the money delivered to him,

Come into the All-Kansas wheat movement with us and help raise the greatest wheat crop ever produced by any state.

will not bring less than \$1.75 a bushel. This would mean a return of the money and a fair rate of interest.

The price of \$1.75 a bushel is the minimum that the Government has under consideration in its food control bill. It is very likely that the Government will agree upon a price of \$2.00 and it is also exceedingly likely that the wheat crop will average more than nine bushels per acre next year. In fact, good yields have invariably followed poor ones, as in 1914 when the state averaged 20 bushels per acre after the small yield in 1913. The reason for this is because much land lies fallow and rejuvenates in fertility. It is the opinion of the best agricultural authorities of the State that indications now point to a good wheat year in Kansas next year. Should a crop like that of 1914 be raised and sold at \$2.00 per bushel, the investment would return a dividend of more than 200 per cent.

Get into Partnership with other Kansans.

Patriotic—But Sane Business

On nearly all occasions of this kind funds are asked for without any offer of tangible reward, but in this instance every contributor can expect his money back in a short time with a good dividend. Many of the framers of the proposition are investing in it wholly as a sane and conservative business proposition.

The farmers who accept seed wheat on this basis are in no sense placing themselves in a position where it will be construed that they are accepting charity. They are merely entering into partnership with other people who are interested in seeing a big wheat crop for Kansas next year by putting in their land, labor and teams against the other man's money.

Kansas has always solved her problems heretofore when her people have fully realized them, and the indications already are that she will get back of the present crisis and clean up the situation by the use of this plan with her customary promptness.

Cut This Out and Send It Now!

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE, Topeka, Kansas.

Send me the prospectus showing how to invest in the All-Kansas wheat movement.

Check Here So We Can Classify You

I am interested and want to know more.
I am ready to invest \$.....

I am a farmer and would like to secure seed wheat under this plan.
I will help organize a local committee for this movement.

Name.....

Address.....

Behind the Movement Are—

The people who constitute the Kansas State Council of Defense and others who have assisted in drawing up this plan, are as follows:

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Arthur Capper
Topeka | H. J. Waters
Manhattan | P. W. Goebel
Kansas City | J. C. Mohler
Topeka | T. D. Hammatt
Topeka | Mrs. D. W. Mullaney
Topeka | Mrs. H. O. Garvey
Topeka | E. D. Bigelow
Kansas City | Guy H. Hall
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Manhattan | A. J. Johnson
Wichita | B. Needham
Lane | Mrs. Noble Prentiss
Topeka | Mrs. Theodore Saxon
Topeka | W. R. Stubbs
Lawrence | Edwin Taylor
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White, Emporia | M. McAuliffe
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Kansas City | Edw. C. Johnson
Manhattan | Frank Strong
Lawrence |

Prompt Action Necessary

Here is a chance for patriotism and a showing of the Kansas spirit. Prompt action is needed. There is an abundance of good seed wheat in Kansas this year, but arrangements must be made immediately to secure it. Dean Jardine of the Agricultural College, with twenty men, has canvassed all the counties in which a good wheat crop was raised this year and located more than enough bushels of good seed wheat to plant next year's crop. Threshing has begun, however, and the movement of the crop to market has begun. This requires that the funds to purchase the wheat be secured immediately.

Invest and Help Organize

This call goes out not for requests only, but to call attention to the necessity of organizing in every town and county in the State, and the need for doing this at once. There is no question but that Kansas people will respond to this good investment and patriotic movement—when they fully understand it. But there is little time. For this reason we are asking the leading men of every town to lay aside their work for a day or two and form a local organization.

Kansas State Council of Defense

Co-operating in the Campaign for National Defense
Governor Arthur Capper
H. J. Waters, President, Manhattan
J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Topeka

Alfalfa Silage at Manhattan

A bulletin on Alfalfa Silage has just been issued by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. This is No. 217, and it may be obtained free on application to W. M. Jardine, the director of the station. It contains the results of the investigations at the station on this subject, which have been carried on for several years. In the summary of the bulletin the authors, O. E. Reed and J. B. Fitch, say:

1. Alfalfa will make a fairly good quality of silage, and it will be eaten readily by cattle if fed within a few months after being silaged.
2. Observations during the experiment indicate that when it is possible to make alfalfa into first-class hay it should not be put into the silo. During a rainy season it is almost impossible to get the hay up without some damage, and under such conditions silage may be justified.
3. The addition of carbohydrate material, such as cornmeal, blackstrap molasses, sweet-sorghum stover and green rye, to alfalfa when put into the silo resulted in preserving it for a longer time than when the alfalfa was silaged alone.
4. Of the supplements used in these experiments blackstrap molasses proved to be the best, corn chop was next in order, followed by sweet-sorghum stover and green rye.
5. The mixture of alfalfa and blackstrap molasses was the most palatable one used. Inasmuch as the addition of the molasses to alfalfa did not increase the bulk, it was possible to preserve large quantities of alfalfa within a comparatively small space.
6. There is as much acid produced in alfalfa silage as in kafir or cane silage. This would indicate that the acid content of silage is not always an index to the quality of the silage. Most of the acid developed in alfalfa silage was produced within the first two weeks.
7. Altho the silage made from rye alone was not palatable in this experiment, it will make a fair quality of silage when preserved in large silos. The best time to cut rye for silage is when the grain is in the late milk and early dough stages.

Better Results With Crops

An excellent book on growing crops, Productive Plant Husbandry, has just been issued by the J. B. Lippincott company of Philadelphia. This was written by Kary C. Davis, a former Kansas man and a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college. It consists of 462 pages and 312 illustrations, and the price is \$1.75. The beginning is made by giving the principles of plant growth and breeding. In this section there is a discussion of seeds and propagation. There are five chapters on the general subjects of Soils and Their Uses; Water and Soils; Conservation and Improvement of Soils; Drainage and Irrigation; and Crop Rotations. Fifteen chapters devoted to the specific crops:

Grasses, Leguminous crops, Corn, Small Grains, Potatoes, Sugar Beets and Other Roots, Vegetables, Cotton, Minor Fibre Crops, Sugar Cane, Fruits, Large and Small; Forest Products, and Tobacco.

The concluding chapters are upon Weeds, Economic Insects, Plant Diseases, Methods of Controlling Insects and Plant Diseases, the Business of Farming and the Rural Community.

Don'ts For Tractor Operators

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

Self-Reliance

In battles or business, whatever the game, in law or in love it is ever the same. In the struggle for power or the scramble for pelf, let this be your motto, "Rely on yourself." For whether the prize be a ribbon or throne, the victor is he that can go it alone.
—John G. Saxe.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

A Little Rain that Helped

BY W. H. COLE.

Taken as a class the farmers are "dyed in the wool" optimists. For six weeks preceding July 14 there had been no rain here. Corn was suffering for moisture as were all other rowed crops, and the predictions were frequently heard that the corn was an absolute wreck. The 3/4 inch rain which came July 14 silenced the talk along that line, and now along with the farmers whistling may be heard the talk of harvesting a fair corn crop provided other timely rains follow. The kafir, while no doubt somewhat dwarfed in growth, probably will produce a full yield with favorable conditions during the remainder of the growing season.

A great amount of moisture will have to fall before the wheat and oat stubble can be plowed for wheat. While a small shower will freshen up the growing crops to a considerable extent the ground has been dry so long that a thoro soaking is needed. Should dry weather continue the man with a tractor and disk plows will be the only one able to prepare for wheat by plowing.

Should conditions be favorable a large acreage of wheat will be put out here this fall. Farmers believe there will be a lot of hungry people to feed next year, or possibly longer, and that the demand will insure attractive prices. Then, too, every year such as this has been, up to date, rather has a tendency to convince one that wheat is about the surest crop to grow in this latitude anyway.

Since the recent shower our time has been spent in going thru the corn with the cultivator. In ordinary seasons it would have been too large to cultivate at this time but the cold, damp spring followed up by the dry weather had a tendency to dwarf the plants greatly. There is scarcely a stalk in the entire field that is higher than the average man's head. It is nearly all in tassels, and on nearly every stalk there is a shoot despite the dry weather. The field has been well tended all season and is quite clean of weeds and grass. Our object in going thru it now is to keep the soil loose and mellow so that it may be put to wheat after the corn is cut up.

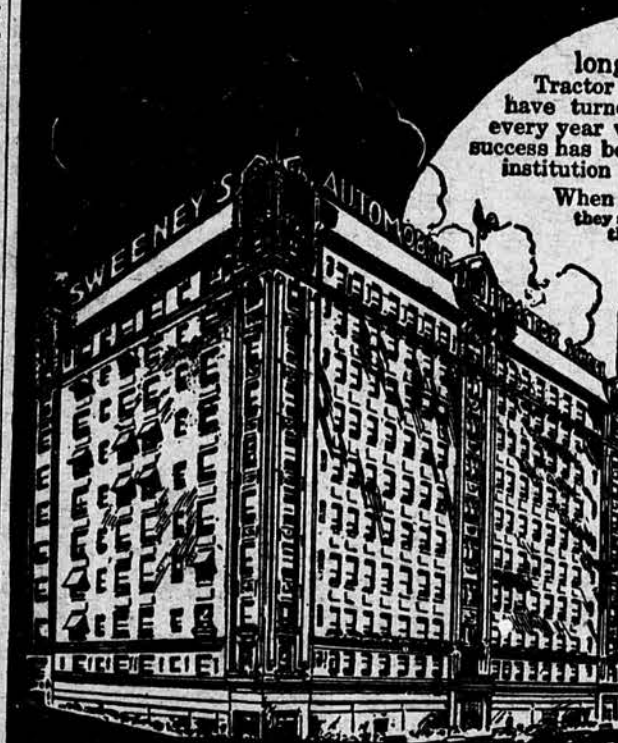
There is going to be an abundance of oats this fall. Seed was very expensive last spring so nearly every farmer put out a good acreage. The spring was favorable for getting them in in first class condition and good rains germinated them well. All thru the season they looked thrifty, and now the threshing machines are proving that they are yielding well. It would not be surprising if the oat acreage of the entire county would average 40 or more bushels to the acre, which is considerably above the yearly average.

The papers contain articles now concerning the so-called wheat clubs that propose to lend seed wheat to farmers who are unable to buy it. In reading the majority of these articles one learns that the lenders propose to exact one-fifth of the yield in bushels. So if a farmer borrows 20 bushels of seed from them and seeds 20 acres which makes a yield of 20 bushels to the acre those who lend the seed will get back 80 bushels. Then supposing that the man who borrowed the seed is a renter and is giving one-third grain rent. This will take another 133 bushels, and out of the remainder will come the cost of plowing and fitting the ground for seeding, the board bill for himself and teams and the expense of harvesting and threshing it. These operations all cost money and we cannot see any velvet in it for the man who does the work nor much philanthropy in the persons who lend the seed under such terms. It would seem to an observer that a better plan would be to let out the seed at a fixed price and charge a reasonable rate of interest. Then the man who raised 10 bushels to the acre and the man who by better farming raised 20 would pay the same rate of interest. By this method the farmer who raised the better crop would not be forced to pay a premium on his more scientific farming by giving more bushels in return for the seed than the 10 bushel man.

A pig well started after weaning is in pretty good form for making a valuable porker.

With the farmer the richer the soil the greater his resources and the more secure his investment.

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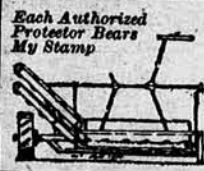
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1547 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
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How We Made Our Cheese

The Soft Varieties are Most Easily Prepared

BY W. J. GREEN

SEVERAL kinds of soft cheese which are very wholesome and palatable may be made easily at home. Where a cream separator is used, the skimmilk can be utilized in this manner. There are three kinds of soft cheese that are popular, cottage, American Neufchatel, and cream cheese.

Cottage cheese is the easiest to make and is perhaps the best known of the three. It can be made either with or without rennet extract. That made from the use of rennet extract is the better flavored and finer grained. Rennet extract may be purchased at any drug store.

The skimmilk of the night's milking is kept at a temperature of 65 degrees until morning when it is raised to 75 degrees and the rennet added. One teaspoonful to 100 pounds of milk is about the right proportion. The rennet extract should be mixed in a cup of water before adding to the milk to insure an even distribution.

The milk should then be allowed to stand for 24 hours at a temperature of about 70 or 75 degrees. At the end of that time a firm curd will have been formed. The curd is placed in a cloth bag or a strainer and allowed to drain. After most of the water is gone, the curd is broken up and granulated by rubbing between the hands. Salt is then added at the rate of 1 1/2 ounces to 10 pounds of cheese. Cottage cheese will be much improved if a small quantity of cream is added. One hundred pounds of milk will make about 15 pounds of this cheese.

The rennet may be omitted and the same method used with fairly good results.

American Neufchatel cheese is made similarly to cottage cheese, except that instead of skimmilk, whole milk is used. The night's milk is kept at a temperature of 70 degrees. In the morning 1 teaspoonful of rennet extract diluted in a cup of water is added to every 100 pounds of milk. The milk is then held at about 70 degrees until curded, when the curd should be drained in a cloth bag. Light pressure may be applied to hasten the draining. After the curd is fairly dry, salt is added at the rate of 1 ounce to every 5 pounds of cheese. The cheese is then kneaded until the salt is distributed thoroly and the cheese is of fine texture. One hundred pounds of milk will make from 18 to 20 pounds of American Neufchatel cheese.

Cream cheese is made from milk to which cream has been added until the mixture tests about 10 per cent. The method of making it is almost the same as that of American Neufchatel cheese. The only difference is the temperature at which it is made. Cream cheese is kept at 75 degrees while being curded. It is considered by many as being richer and better tasting than either of the other soft cheeses.

One More 40-Pound Holstein

Sensation follows sensation where milk and butter records are concerned, and anything that a cow is credited with in official test must be bordering on the sensational, in order to attract more than passing notice.

Glen Alex Queen De Kol 275362, is the

youngest cow of any breed to make more than 40 pounds of butter in a seven-day official test. Her record of 42.36 pounds surpasses the former champion in that class by 10.76 pounds. She is the first 40-pound daughter of a 40-pound cow, her dam being the former 9-year-old champion, Tietje Queen De Kol whose record of 42.28 pounds was made last December at the same farm.

Glen Alex Queen De Kol is the twenty-first 40-pound Holstein cow. At 2 years and 14 days she made 23.19 pounds of butter from 369 pounds of milk. Her next freshening was at 2 years, 11 months and 20 days and was followed by the production of 42.36 pounds of butter from 603.8 pounds of milk in 7 days. She is a daughter of Sir Pontiac Korndyke 0th 66229 and her dam has another daughter, a full sister to the new champion, with a 31-pound record made as a 3-year-old.

During the test Glen Alex Queen De Kol ate about 22 pounds a day of the following grain ration: 50 pounds distillers' grain; 50 pounds bran; 30 pounds ground oats; 30 pounds gluten; 20 pounds oil meal; 4 pounds of salt; and 2 pounds of charcoal. A small quantity of cottonseed meal was fed in addition, daily, and for roughage this young world's champion had 70 pounds of beets, 25 pounds of dried pulp and a reasonable quantity of alfalfa and mixed hay. No silage was used.

Glen Alex Queen De Kol, whose test was conducted by representatives from the New York State Experiment station, Cornell University, Ithaca, was developed in a small herd in New York state by a family of Holstein experts, who since last November have succeeded in making five splendid records, the average of the five being 34.47 pounds butter each in 7 days.

Skimmilk Makes Good Growth.

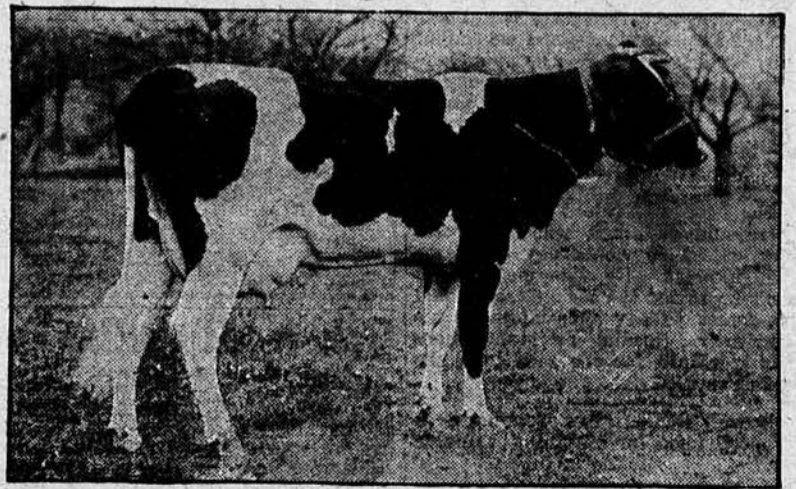
The farmer who keeps skimmilk in the ration of the growing calf or pig, or the milk products manufacturer who makes available skimmilk or buttermilk in a clean, wholesome way for human consumption will, in the first case, repay himself by producing better animals and in the second case help ward off the dangers of under nutrition among the children of our cities. I have known growing children made strong by the abundant use of milk and eggs in the diet, and with it comes a greater resistance to disease.
E. B. Hart.

Will Honor the State

All true Kansans naturally wish and hope for the very best in the interest of our great state and nation, and also in the interest and welfare of humanity. In this respect Arthur Capper, as governor, has proved himself strictly in accord with Kansas "plans and specifications." A native Kansan, imbued with the Kansas spirit and the principles of true democracy in governmental affairs, he will honor his state in the halls of congress the same as he has done as its chief executive.—Burlingame Enterprise.

Work soap under your finger nails when you have some very dirty work to be done.

Hogs are the only domestic animals raised for food alone.



Glen Alex Queen De Kol 275362, the Twenty-first Holstein Cow to Produce More Than 40 Pounds of Butter in a Seven-Day Test.



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FARM ANSWERS

Better Results With Horses.
How can a community improve its work horses?
Doniphan Co. I. G. C.

There are 12 main points to consider. These are:

1. Patronize only good purebred sires. A high percentage of the sires standing for public service in Kansas are grades and scrubs whose average offspring is not worth as much at maturity as the cost of production. There are enough purebred sires in Kansas to serve all the available mares of breeding age if the energy of the stallions is conserved and the mares are given the right care.

2. Conserve the energy of every stallion by giving him every day exercise equivalent to a 10-mile walk. Don't allow the stallion to serve a mare more than once when presented to be bred. Don't allow stallions of different ages more services than is herewith indicated: 2-year olds, not more than one service every five days; 3-year olds, not more than one service every three days; 4-year olds, not more than one service daily; 5-year olds and older, not more than two services daily. The artificial method of breeding may be used when the stallion owner has the necessary equipment and knowledge to insure success in its use.

3. Don't mix types. Breed the mares showing a predominance of draft blood to purebred draft stallions and those showing a predominance of light horse blood to purebred light stallions.

4. Avoid all excitement, haste, and getting the mare hot at breeding time. These conditions prevent conception and result in a loss of time to stallion and mare owners, as well as a waste of the energy of the stallion.

5. Take better care of the brood mare. Under present conditions in Kansas only two mares out of every five that are bred raise colts. This tremendous loss is due almost entirely to poor management. Mare owners must use every possible precaution to protect the foal mare from extremely hard work. She should not be asked to back heavy loads, and neither should she be subjected to the strain of starting heavy loads.

6. The mare that is to be bred should be fed and managed in such a manner as to keep her increasing in flesh and condition during the breeding season. No other factor is so largely responsible for the failure of such a large percentage of mares to raise colts as the common practice of allowing the mare to lose in flesh and vitality during the breeding season as a result of overwork and underfeeding.

7. All undersized, ill-shaped and unsound mares should be bred to jacks, because of the fact that mule colts from mares of this kind will be worth considerably more than horse colts and will be ready to use a year sooner.

8. Give the colt a chance to live by providing clean and sanitary quarters in which the mare may foal and thus avoid losses due to navel ill, and as soon as the colt is born, paint the navel cord with tincture of iodine. Continue to paint the navel cord with tincture of iodine every 3 or 4 hours for two or three days.

9. If the horses or colts have disposition, keep them warm and dry. Feed liberally, especially with bran mash. If the colts scour, give 2 ounces of castor oil to which 5 drops of oil of peppermint has been added, and make sure that the colt is not getting too much milk, that the intervals between nursings are not too long, and that the mare does not get too hot.

10. Feed well the stallion, brood mares, work horse, and colt, for it is only by good feeding that the greatest efficiency and profits are secured.

11. Read carefully the license issued by the Kansas livestock registry board for the stallion you may wish to patronize.

12. If the stallion you may wish to patronize has not been licensed for the current year, notify the Kansas livestock registry board, Manhattan, DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL.

K. S. A. C.

To Move the Bees.

I have a swarm of bees in an old hive, and the hive is about to rot down. How can the swarm be moved to a new hive?
Neosho Co. A. E.

Bees may be transferred successfully from a box hive or any old hive to a hive with movable frames, and there are several methods which may be followed. First, you may watch the old hive until the swarm issues and have the swarm and place it in the position of the old hive. Remove the old hive so its entrance will be at right angles to its former position and allow it to remain here for 21 days. At the expiration of this time all of the brood will have emerged and the old hive may be broken up and the wax melted down and saved.

Another method used is to turn the hive bottom up and place a new hive on top of it. If the new hive is larger or smaller than the old box hive, the opening should be closed up by tacking on strips of board. Then puff a considerable amount of smoke into the entrance of the hive, after which the sides of the hive should be pounded vigorously with some sticks. After this pounding has been kept up for a few minutes, place a queen excluder between the old hive and the new one and examine the frames in

the new hive to determine whether the queen has gone above. If she is found there the queen excluder may be allowed to remain between the two hives and at the end of 21 days the new hive should be placed in the position of the old one and the old hive broken up and the wax rendered. However, if the queen is not found above, the queen excluder should be removed and the process repeated until she does go above.

Moths will not bother a good, strong colony of Italian bees. Where moths are found in hives it usually is an indication of weakness due to some cause other than the moths.
K. S. A. C. J. H. MERRILL.

Save the Apple Pomace.

What value has apple pomace for feeding?
Reno Co. A. C. B.

This material is well worth saving. The Vermont Experiment station has found that cows prefer apple pomace silage to hay or corn fodder, and that it has a value, pound for pound, quite similar to that of corn silage. The daily allowance of pomace silage was from 24 to 35 pounds, about as much as a cow would eat, in addition to a supply of 8 pounds of grain and 10 to 12 pounds of hay a day. When fed apple pomace, the cows are reported to have consumed somewhat more dry feed than the cows which were fed corn silage, but it also is reported that they made a corresponding increase in milk flow. No bad results from feeding the apple pomace as silage are mentioned.

Storing Your Potatoes

The storage of potatoes of the main crop can be accomplished most satisfactorily thruout much of the United States in the dugout pit or potato cellar in some of its various forms, says a farmers' bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, "Potato Storage and Storage Houses." In general, the bulletin says, no attempt is made to store potatoes of the early crop, since usually they are sold for immediate consumption.

While the dugout storage house is in most general use, concrete or masonry houses with frame superstructures are, perhaps, most satisfactory in cold climates. In some sections, especially in the South where drainage is poor, insulated frame structures built entirely above ground must be depended upon.

The primary purposes of storage, it is pointed out, are to protect the tubers from extremes of heat and cold and from light. Account also must be taken of conditions of humidity and ventilation and of the size of the storage pile. The temperature should be the highest at which potatoes can be maintained firm and ungerminated, and which will at the same time hold fungous diseases in check. Experiments of the department with artificially refrigerated storage indicate that 36 degrees F. is low enough for all practical purposes and that in the earlier portion of the storage season a temperature of 40 degrees F. is just as satisfactory as a lower one except where powdery dry rot infection occurs.

All natural light should be excluded from potato storage houses because when the tubers are exposed to even modified light, they are soon injured for food purposes. A practical rule in regard to humidity, the bulletin says, is to maintain sufficient moisture in the air to prevent the wilting of the tubers and at the same time to keep the humidity content low enough to prevent the deposit of moisture on the surface of the tubers.

If potatoes are piled in too large piles they may become over-heated and deteriorate. Six feet is a good maximum depth to which to pile tubers in bins, and the area covered by each pile also should be limited. A good plan is to insert ventilated division walls at intervals thru the pile or bin. These may be made by nailing relatively narrow boards on both sides of 2 by 4 uprights, 1 inch spaces being left between the boards. General ventilation for the whole storage house usually is accomplished thru ventilating shafts in the roof.

The dugout pit or potato storage cellar probably is more widely used than any other type of storage space. Fitted with water-tight roof it is especially popular in the central part of the United States. In the arid and semi-arid sections a type with sod or dirt roof is in most general use. As a rule, the excavation for the cheaper structures of the dugout pit or cellar type when erected on level or nearly level land does not exceed 3 feet. The soil removed from such an excavation, particularly if the dugout is of any considerable size, is ample for banking the side and end walls and also for the roof. The cost of construction may be greatly modified, according to the character of the location.

Your tractor is only as good as your engine!

If you do not take the proper care of your engine you are inviting speedy depreciation to the extent of a goodly share of the profits on the season's crop.

Conversely the investment of a few dollars a season in a good lubricating oil, and the systematic use of that lubricant, will turn tractor depreciation into dividends.

The best lubricant for gas engine tractors, where kerosene is used as fuel, is

Stanolind Gas Engine Tractor Oil

It is an oil of great durability and maintains the correct viscosity under extreme heat conditions.

It lubricates thoroughly even the remotest reciprocating surfaces, reducing friction to a minimum.

It adds power and life to the motor.

It minimizes scored cylinders and burned-out bearings, and will keep your tractor in service.

It is equally efficient for stationary gas engines as well as for lubricating the bearings of all types of harvester machinery, and heavy gearings of tractors.

The best cylinder lubricant for Tractors where gasoline is used as fuel, is

Standard Gas Engine Oil

This oil also is an ideal lubricant for external bearings and may be used as a complete lubricant in the operating of your engine.

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Capper's Weekly
Our brave soldier and sailor boys are going to the front. Loyal, patriotic citizens must cheer and encourage them by displaying the colors in their homes and shops. Displaying the Red, White and Blue spells Patriotism and Love for America. The flag we offer you is 3x5 feet, sewed stripes, guaranteed fast colors. We were very fortunate in getting this supply of sewed stripes flags because flags of all kinds have been so much in demand that we have heretofore been unable to purchase them at any price.
OUR SPECIAL OFFER—For a short time only we will send one of these big, sewed stripes flags free and postpaid for four yearly subscriptions to Capper's Weekly at 50 cents each, \$2.00 in all. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.
Capper's Weekly, Dept. FM-2, Topeka, Kan.

Repairs for Farm Tractors

BY A. P. YERKES

Any figures on the expense of keeping a tractor in repair are of necessity very general. The amount of repairs required depends upon a great many factors, such as the nature of the work, the care the outfit receives, both when used and when idle. Most tractors are kept in repair by the manufacturers during the first year's service excepting for such items as are caused by some fault of the operator. It is not until the second year, therefore, that the owner bears the full expense.

Of 99 tractor owners in Illinois who had used their outfits one season or less 52 reported that they had spent nothing for repairs. The others had had repair bills varying from a few cents to a hundred dollars or more. Very few machines go thru their second season without repair charges, the amount depending somewhat, of course, upon the size and cost of the machine. The figures thus far obtained on the cost of repairs would seem to indicate that the repairs on the 2-plow outfits are slightly higher in proportion to first cost than those for the 3 and 4 plow machines. It would appear also that the average repairs borne by tractor owners the first year will amount to approximately 1 1/2 per cent of the first cost of the tractor, while for the second year they are about double this figure.

Figures on the repairs required by any machine during the first two years of its life, however, are of little value, as with most farm machines the repairs are comparatively low during the first two years, but maintain a fairly constant percentage thereafter.

The average percentage of the first cost of farm machinery in general which is expended annually for repairs is slightly over 4 per cent, and it is improbable that the annual repairs required by a tractor during its life would fall below this figure. This would mean a total expenditure for repairs, during the eight years reported by operators as the tractor's life equal to 32 per cent of its first cost.

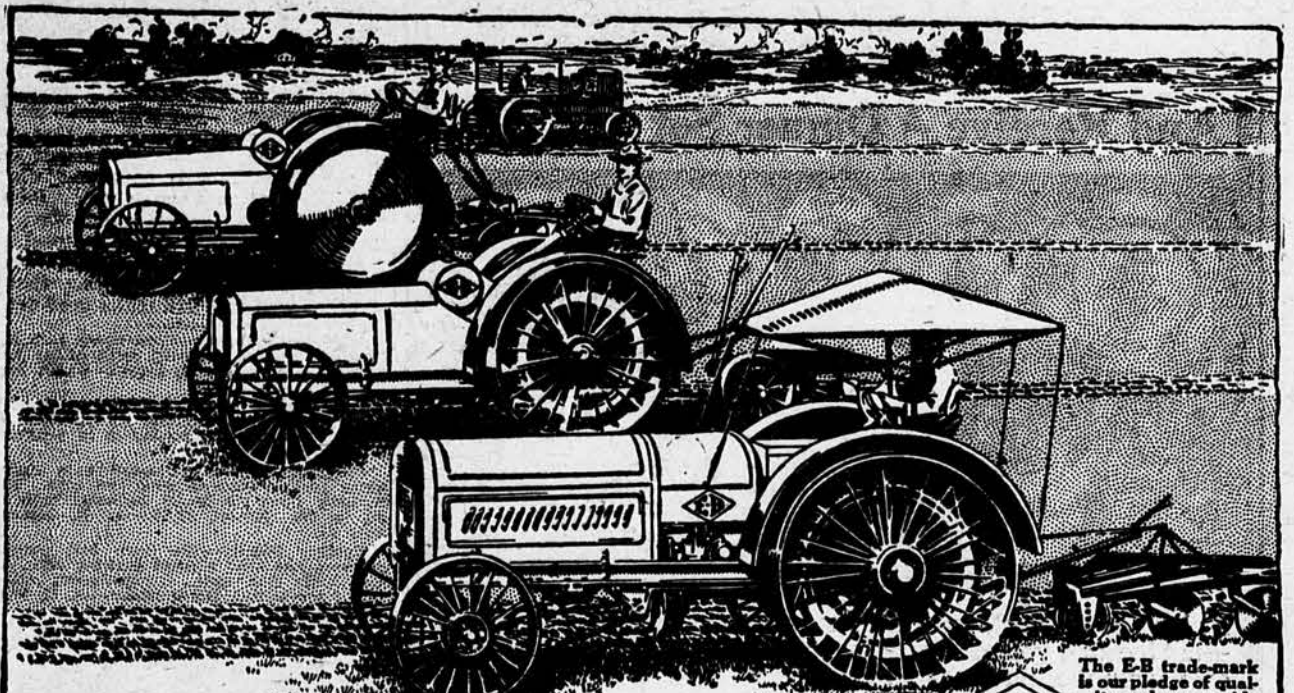
A Book on Rural Life

"An Introduction to Rural Sociology," by Paul L. Vogt, professor of rural economies in the Ohio State University, has just been issued by D. Appleton & Co., New York, for \$2. Agriculture, once the only opening for persons unsuited to other occupations, has, within recent years become the work of specialists. The successful farmer manages his farm with strict regard to the scientific principles involved. The farmer's wife recognizes the same principles with regard to the management of the home. With this great advance in the status of the farmer it follows that every related occupation and social influence must naturally be affected. Professor Vogt's book presents those principles of social theory essential to the study of rural social problems, and includes a careful presentation of the influence of physical environment upon rural welfare. Social problems in the rural community are considered in their relation to the farmer's income; the land question; the rural church; the rural school, means of communication. The influence of the urban social life and viewpoint is also taken into consideration in order to present those problems in rural life which are correlated with similar conditions in urban communities. The present volume is good to read and will hold the interest of any person concerned with rural life.

Ruth Law at Peoria

The International Soil-Products Exposition, to be held in connection with the annual Peoria District Fair and Implementation Show this year, beginning September 18 and closing the night of September 29 will not be all educational, altho there will be more to learn there than anyone could absorb in six months. Along with the various phases of farming that will be featured, there will be a lot of fun, too.

Everyone has heard of the famous aviator, Ruth Law. Her name is as well known as Lincoln Beachey or De Lloyd Thompson. She is the plucky and clever young woman who made the flight from St. Louis to Chicago, scattering Liberty Bond literature wherever she flew, and did so much to get the first war loan over-subscribed. Miss Law will be at Peoria during the coming event in September and fly her own machine five days. This is an event that everyone will want to see.



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Where Experience Outshines Experiment



E-B Tractors will be shown at the National Tractor Demonstration at Fremont, Neb., in August.

It will do you good to see this demonstration. If you are thinking of buying a tractor you will learn many things of value to you—if you are in doubt about the tractor best suited for your needs, the demonstration should answer your problem.

Demonstrations always prove the worth of E-B Tractors. Like seasoned troops they show the result of experience. They are built by engineers who have been making standard four cylinder tractors for ten years. And back of this tractor building experience there are sixty-five years of experience in building farm machinery in the E-B line. All E-B Tractors are standard four wheel machines equipped with heavy duty four cylinder motors—all burn kerosene, gasoline or distillate.

Visit the demonstration and see E-B Tractors at work. Also see the other machines in the E-B line which will be shown at the demonstration.

Use E-B Tractor Plows. You want the advantages of the Quick Detachable Share, the special E-B power lift and other E-B features in plowing no matter what tractor you use. See them at the demonstration. Write us for catalogs.

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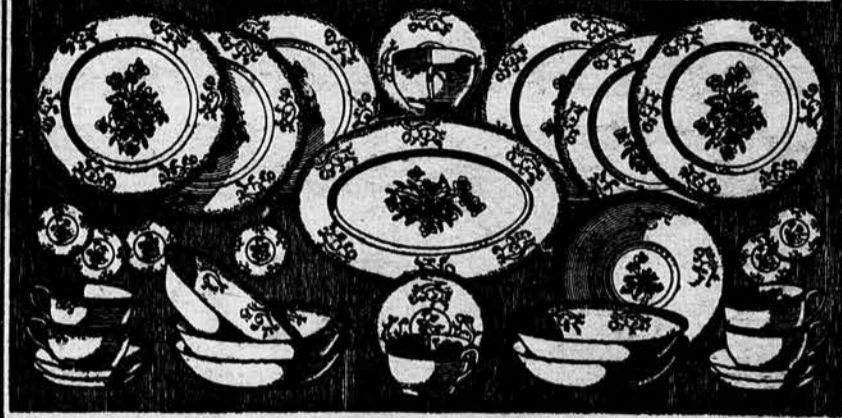
Makes Work a Pleasure. Early plowing conserves moisture and increases crops. The greater profit will pay for a Prairie Dog Tractor. Works in any weather. Does not mind the heat—never tires. Pulls two 14-inch plows under ordinary conditions at 2 1/2 miles per hour. 20 H.P. Waukesha Motor for best work. Speed on high for road work, 7 to 10 miles per hour. Saves time, makes work pleasant. High quality—low price. Write for catalog and special offer to reliable farmers. K. C. HAY PRESS CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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CAPPER'S DISH CLUB, DEPT. 31, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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Rain is All Kansas Asks

The rains since June 5 have been scattered, local showers, for the greater part, and crops of all kinds are needing a thoro soaking. Reports indicate that corn possibly can stand another week of dry weather, but every additional day without rain is cutting down the possibility of an average yield. Plowing for wheat is in progress, but that, too, would be greatly aided by a good rain. Much wheat is being stacked this year. The kafir crops are standing the dry weather well and will make good forage.

Wyandotte County—Corn needs rain badly. Potatoes almost matured with about half a crop. Pastures turning brown.—G. F. Esponlaub, July 21.

Pottawatomie County—All crops need rain badly. Farmers becoming discouraged. Oats harvest done and stacking is in progress.—S. L. Knapp, July 20.

Cherokee County—A good rain July 15 came just in time to save the corn. Wheat making from 10 to 35 bushels; oats from 30 to 70. Wheat \$2.15.—A. E. Moreland, July 21.

Greeley County—We have had numerous showers but need a good soaking rain. Corn and kafir look well. Grasshoppers and potato bugs taking the gardens.—F. C. Woods, July 21.

Kiowa County—Harvesting finished and threshing in progress. Wheat brings \$2.25 at Greensburg. Corn needs rain badly. All spring crops unusually weedy this year.—H. B. Stewart, July 20.

Geary County—Corn must have rain soon to make a good crop. Wheat is making from 12 to 25 bushels; oats 25 to 50. Farmers busy stacking. Alfalfa crop short. Stock holding their own.—O. R. Strauss, July 21.

Sheridan County—With no rain for two months, corn is nearly gone. Sheridan county will not produce 10,000 bushels of wheat this year. Barley will make about 10 per cent of a crop.—R. E. Patterson, July 20.

Morton County—Very little harvesting to be done in this county. Some wheat, rye and barley to cut. Small crops of milo, broomcorn, kafir and Indian corn. Late rains fine for growing crops.—B. E. Newlin, July 19.

Elk County—A good shower July 15 greatly benefited the cane crop. Wheat and oats fine but acreage small. Haying in some sections. Grasshoppers thick in alfalfa fields and farmers trying to poison them. Flies are bad. Butterfat 34c; eggs 23c.—A. M. Long, July 21.

Kearny County—We have had some good rains in the county recently and hail has damaged crops considerably in some sections. Grasshoppers thick in alfalfa fields and farmers trying to poison them. Flies are bad. Butterfat 34c; eggs 23c.—A. M. Long, July 21.

Morris County—Most of the corn is laid by. A good rain fell July 18. Stacking and shock threshing are the order of the day. Oats yield up to 40 bushels, wheat 30. Wheat selling at \$2.25; oats 60c. Pasture is holding out well and stock doing nicely.—J. R. Henry, July 20.

Woodson County—Weather still hot and dry. Haying on in full blast. Oats and wheat in stack. Some threshing done. Corn is on a standstill at present. Milo, kafir and feterita standing drouth wonderfully. Pastures dry and water scarce.—E. F. Opperman, July 21.

Dickinson County—Corn looks well but cannot stand drouth much longer. Every one busy threshing or stacking. Wheat making from 10 to 25 bushels; oats 20 to 60. Another week will clean up shock grain. Pastures drying up and flies bad.—F. M. Lorson, July 22.

Stafford County—Local showers helped some sections of the county, but rain is needed to put the ground in first class condition to work and to help the corn crop. Harvest over and threshing begun. Wheat is of fair quality and selling for \$2.30.—S. E. Veatch, July 21.

Sedgewick County—A 1-inch rain July 19 broke a 47-day drouth over part of this county. Corn looks well and with seasonable rains will make a bumper crop. Wheat making big yield and oats are fair. Pastures dried up. Wheat \$2.25; corn \$1.90; oats 55c.—J. R. Kelso, July 21.

Harvey County—A fine 1-inch rain fell July 19, but more is needed badly, as we have had little rain for six weeks and pastures are drying up. Shock threshing in full swing, and yield from 12 to 30 bushels. Eggs 27c; butter 30c; chickens 14c; broilers 18c to 20c.—H. W. Prouty, July 20.

Ford County—Weather cooler with local showers. We need a good rain for the crops; also for plowing. Threshing begun and yield is light. Some parts of the county will be short of feed this winter. Wheat \$2.25; corn \$1.85; potatoes \$3.40; butter 35c; eggs 26c.—John Zurbuchen, July 21.

McPherson County—We have had little rain since July 5. Harvest is over and wheat and oats were good. Potato crop poor, gardens about gone, and pastures beginning to show effect of no rain. Threshing well under way. Public sales advertised for next week.—John Ostlund, July 20.

Allen County—A good rain last week in southeastern part of the county improved pastures and meadows. Corn good but short for this time of year. Wheat turning out better than expected. Oats making 25 to 65 bushels. Early potatoes not yielding very well. Gardens look bad.—Geo. O. Johnson, July 21.

Republic County—No rain yet. Pastures drying up and stock water scarce. Corn damaged to some extent but could be benefited greatly by a good rain. Some oats being threshed and yielding from 15 to 40 bushels. Weather too dry to plow successfully. Butterfat 40c; oats 63c.—S. S. Shepard, July 21.

Norton County—Wheat will average about 5 bushels, oats nothing, barley 10 bushels and the yield of potatoes will be small. Cane, kafir and other forage will make a good crop with rain soon. More wheat raised than will be sown in the county this fall. Draft takes a lot of our boys.—Sam Teaford, July 21.

Riley County—Ground very dry but corn has a good color yet and may stand drouth another week. Oats threshing begun with fair yield. Little wheat in the county. We must have rain for plowing or there will not be much wheat planted this fall. Cabbage

and tomatoes about only garden truck left.—P. O. Hawkinson, July 21.

Ottawa County—Weather continues dry and no moisture of consequence has fallen since June 5. Corn badly damaged and will not make over a third of a crop. Wheat stacking is about done and threshing in full swing. Wheat yield from 2 to 15 bushels of very poor quality. Pastures dry enough to burn.—W. S. Wakefield, July 21.

Gray County—Drouth still unbroken. A small acreage of wheat in western part of the county was harvested. Will have to bring in most of the seed wheat this fall. Oats and barley a complete failure and corn small and poor stand. A good acreage of wheat will be sown if seed can be obtained. Stock doing well.—A. E. Alexander, July 22.

Cowley County—Local showers have helped corn some, but that on the upland is badly damaged by drouth. Shock threshing in progress. Wheat making from 15 to 30 bushels; oats about 30. Pastures short but good quality. Cattle doing well. Farmers busy plowing for wheat. Eggs 22c; butter 35c; potatoes \$2; wheat \$2.10; corn \$2.—L. Thurber, July 21.

Club Folks Go Picnicking

(Continued from Page 7.)

them had had little extra feed but had a well-balanced ration and exceptionally good care. That makes a difference in pork production.

I found, too, that our folks have the genuine patriotic Kansas spirit. Our boys realize that in growing food they are helping win the war. Most of them are going to keep their pigs in the contest well up toward the close so that they can put on plenty of pork. The best pigs I saw had been fed shorts, alfalfa and milk. That is a fine combination.

I suspect that you boys in other counties who have invited me to visit your county clubs will feel just a little peevish when you read about this good-time visit. As I said before, I have had more than 50 invitations to visit county clubs, but unfortunately I can meet with only a very few. The big free fair meeting in Topeka, September 11, 12, 13, will be a meeting for all the clubs and I hope to get acquainted with boys from every county in Kansas. We shall have Capper pig club pigs on exhibition to put pep into the meeting. If we can win the grand championship in the junior class, we shall have an extra celebration. Begin now to fit your pig for the big fair. Send to Phil Eastman, Secretary, Free Fair, Topeka, Kan., for a catalog.

Of course, we did not talk politics at these picnics. I don't even know how any man or woman votes. It was very gratifying to me, tho, to find that our friends consider Arthur Capper their friend and understand that his interest in their boys and girls is genuine. "If they were scoring governors," asserted a Clay county boy, "Arthur Capper, our governor, certainly would go 100 per cent."

But I may get to visit your county after all. I am going to make a special effort to visit the county club that wins the prize trophy and the one that wins the special \$50 prize. I do not know whether that will make you work any harder, but Clay and Cloud boys seemed to think they would like to have me back again, especially if it was for an important occasion such as this one will be.

A Chance for Service

BY MRS. THEODORE SAXON

The source and foundation of a nation's strength are in its agriculture. The earth was made to be farmed and the man was made and sent to farm it, but he needed a woman's help, and she has glorified and beautified life on the farm. Now that the great call has come to fight for our country, she is ready and willing to "do her bit." The immediate responsibility of the farmer is a big one, and the man or woman assuming it is showing a patriotism of the highest order.

Nature and environment give every person a character, but he must supply himself with a reputation. The man or woman who is capable of rendering valuable assistance to the world is no better than a thief if he or she does not do her bit, and you must remember it is the one who does things that counts, not the one who talks. There is so much good machinery to farm with that the labor of farming can be carried on by the women and children. And if this war cloud really does envelope us, and take our fathers, brothers and husbands away, we must continue this food production.

A Straw that Shows

The Clay Center Times has taken a straw vote on United States senator, and Governor Capper has more votes than all others put together.—Miltonvale Record.

Auto and Tractor **MEN WANTED**



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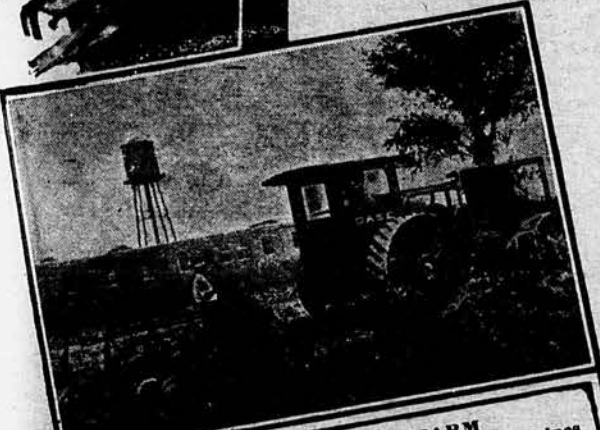
A Few Short Weeks in My Big School Will Qualify You for a Steady Position Paying Big Money From the Start.

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Hundreds of my graduates are getting big money in large factories and assembling plants and as Garage Owners, Factory Representatives, Agents and Dealers for the big manufacturers, etc. Hundreds more are making fancy salaries as Managers of Garages, Repair Shops, Trouble Shooters, etc. Hundreds more are enjoying success as Ignition and Self-Starting Experts, Oxy-Acetylene Welders, Demonstrators, Testers, Drivers, Tractor Experts, Repairmen, Salesmen, etc. **You can qualify in a few short weeks for a big paying position or to open a money-making business of your own.** No other business offers the opportunities for lasting success that you'll find in the automobile and tractor business. I have been training men in all branches of this business for years. I have prepared thousands of ambitious fellows to step into waiting positions where they were paid big wages.

You Don't Need Previous Experience!

All you need is the willingness to learn and the ambition to succeed and to join me here at my school where you get the advantage of actual practical training and experience. You get right into overalls and start at the bottom and work gradually through each branch of the business. My graduates are successful because the **Rahe Original Practical Method of Automobile and Tractor Training and Practice** is the result of years of practical experience which I have had as owner of two of the largest garages and repair shops in this section of the country. This is the school which gives you the actual practice, training and experience on real automobiles, trucks, tractors, etc., and it is all taught in such a practical, simple, easy-to-understand manner that you learn rapidly. You can go right out of this school qualified to step into any branch of the business and make big money from the start.



MY BIG TRACTOR FARM
This just shows one of my big tractor engines on my tractor farm. The course here includes actual field practice work on the different tractors as well as inside repair work. You learn to drive and repair tractors, both oil and gas.

Big Tractor Farm On my big tractor farm, which is located conveniently to the city, you will find both types of tractors, kerosene and gas, and many different makes. Here you get the real practical tractor experience. You are taught how to make field repairs, adjustments, etc., do overhauling and repairing; you learn how to handle tractors of all types under just the same conditions you will meet with on the average farm. In other words, when you have completed this tractor work on my farm you are a thorough-going tractor man, capable of earning big money as a traction engineer.

Best Equipment In my four big buildings you will find equipment of over 75 practice motors, 12's, 8's, 6's, 4's, etc., 26 complete oxy-acetylene and oxy-hydrogen outfits, all types of starting and lighting devices, engine mounted, 24 complete forges, 16 lathes, drill presses, etc., including big Universal lathe, new \$1600 gear shaper and planer, complete vulcanizing and tire repairing outfits, etc. My two big repair shops offer you an opportunity for additional practice in making repairs of all kinds on the cheapest as well as the most expensive cars.

\$50 Tractor Course Free

For a very limited time I will give a **FREE \$50 Course in Gas Traction Engineering, Stationary Engines and Power Farming**, to every man who enrolls for the regular Automobile Course. More tractors will be manufactured and put in service this year than any other year in the history of the tractor business. Trained tractor operators are in big demand at big wages. My tractor course is worth \$50, but if you enroll at once for my regular course in auto training, I will give you the tractor course free. Under this free offer you get the full tractor course, just the same as though you enrolled for only the tractor course. **Many farmers come themselves or send their sons to learn this tractor work so they can operate their own tractors for less money and save big repair bills.**

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I have scores of the latest types of automobiles right here in school. "Twin-Six" Eight Cylinder, Willys-Knight Sleeve Valve and other latest makes, and they are here just for you to work on and get real practice and repair experience. My free catalog is filled with pictures.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SYDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for August 5. Manasseh's sin and repentance. 2 Chron. 33:9-16.

Golden Text. Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto Jehovah, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon. Isa. 55:7.

In 707 B. C., there was born to Hezekiah and his queen, a son, whom they named Manasseh. This name signified "Forgetfulness" and meant that the sins and wrongs done by Judah were forgiven and forgotten in the noble and righteous reforms of Hezekiah's reign. When Manasseh was 12 years old his father died and he became king of Judah. Altho his mother was as steadfast in the religion of the true God as Hezekiah had been, Manasseh forgot the example of his father's character and became a very bad king. At this time, Isaiah was a very old man. As the young king fell more and more under the influence of princes and aristocrats who formed an idolatrous party of heathenism, he had him put out of his important position in the king's court. All forms of trade and society were dominated by Assyrian influences. With the exception of its horrible idolatry Assyria was the most cultured and influential nation of the world. Manasseh in following it was doing the fashionable and popular thing. As it was his disposition to plunge he copied it more closely than the surrounding nations. God's plan was for Judah to be a holy nation, but Manasseh, whose reign was the longest and the most horrible of all the kings of Judah, would not obey this plan. He built again the high places. These were secluded hilltops with shady green groves where idolatrous rites were performed before images whose appearance was significant of the licentious worship indulged in by the people. He set up in the Valley of Hinnon the image of Moloch and burned his own son as a sacrifice in its worship. The place was called Tophet from the sound of the drumlike instruments which were used to cover up the children's screams as they rolled into the fire.

The death of Isaiah occurred about this time. There is an old tradition to the effect that Manasseh became so angry with Isaiah for sending him messages about the destruction he was bringing on the nation that he had a carob tree split open and the prophet placed between the parts and then sawn asunder. Nothing was too cruel or horrible for this spoiled and petted king.

Not content with establishing the high places, he set up an image and built an altar within God's Temple. But God had made the moral and physical laws for Judah, and Manasseh was soon to learn that he had gone too far in leading his people astray. Thru some revolt against Assyria by 22 petty states of Syria, Manasseh was drawn into the quarrel and carried away as a captive to Babylon. This was during the reign of Esarhaddon, the king of Assyria, who rebuilt Babylon, and spent most of his time there instead of at Nineveh, Assyria's capital. The lot of all captives in the Assyrian court was horrible but Manasseh's punishment seems to have been unusually terrible. He was bound hand and foot and kept in a brazen cage while forced to endure all sorts of other cruelties. While held a prisoner in this great heathen nation, he had ample opportunity to observe in its perfection the abominations of the idol worship he had imitated so foolishly and presently he grew to loathe it. The bitterness of his wrong doing made him humble as he sought to return from the ways of sin. And God, who never punishes in anger, was ready to forgive and to bring him back to Jerusalem.

After his repentance and restoration Manasseh endeavored to undo the wrongs his evil ways had established. Altho his people had learned to love their idolatries, he destroyed the idols everywhere. Cleansing the temple, the service of his nation's true religion was restored and the fortifications of the city were rebuilt making the nation as safe as possible against further Assyrian influence or attack.

A fast walk and a telling road gait are to a great extent matters of education.

Grain Prices Climb Rapidly

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

Sensational advances in prices of carlots of corn, reflecting an acute scarcity of the grain available for use in commercial channels, continued last week. Demand came chiefly from mills, and offerings were so small that extraordinary prices were paid, as high as \$2.22 for white corn, and at all the central markets Saturday corn for immediate use was worth \$2 a bushel or more. The fact that these remarkable prices are not drawing any considerable quantity of corn from the farms is all the proof that is needed of an actual scarcity of the grain, which is likely to continue until a new crop is raised.

The advance in carlot prices last week was 25 cents or more, and since the beginning of this month the rise is 45 cents or more. Present prices are nearly three times those of a year ago.

Receipts at primary markets continued small and far below present needs, a little larger than in the preceding week, but only slightly more than half those of a year ago. The arrivals were larger than two years ago and three years ago, but demand at market centers is much larger now than then.

Confidence in high prices for this year's crop seems to be widespread. The prospect that old corn supplies will be completely exhausted before the new crop is available is a potent sustaining influence; also the expectation that 100 to 300 million bushels more corn than usual will be used this year for human food, owing to the deficient world's wheat crop.

The sensational rise in carlot prices of corn gave a strong tone to the oats market in the face of the fact that farmers are harvesting a record crop. Presumably farmers will be in no hurry to sell oats while corn remains so high and scarce, but ultimately a big movement of oats to market seems certain. Arrivals last week at principal markets were a little above the average at this time of year. Carlots sold in Kansas City as high as 82 cents for white samples, a high record.

Substantial increases in the movement of the new winter wheat crop found millers in position to take the offerings, owing to the several weeks of hesitancy, while waiting for action on the food control bill at Washington. Evidently this delay so reduced available stocks of flour in the country that it became necessary for mills to speed up to meet requirements and there was active competition for the daily supply, resulting in an advance of about 40 cents or more in carlot prices of hard wheat and 25 cents in soft. Top price paid for choice hard wheat was \$2.87 a bushel, 87 cents over the tentative maximum price proposed a short time ago.

After much talk in Washington of fixing maximum price for wheat, to protect the consumer, the Senate finally passed a much-amended food control bill, fixing a minimum price of \$2 for wheat to continue until July 1, 1919. The purpose of this is to stimulate the production of a big crop next year so as to have ample wheat for home needs and for the allies.

Grain quotations Saturday were:
Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.80 to \$2.87; No. 3, \$2.75 to \$2.85; No. 4, \$2.60 to \$2.81. No. 2 soft, \$2.50 to \$2.53; No. 3, \$2.45 to \$2.51; No. 4, \$2.40 to \$2.48. No. 2 mixed, \$2.57.
Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$2.14 to \$2.15; No. 3, \$2.12 to \$2.14; No. 4, \$2.10 to \$2.12. No. 2 white, \$2.22. No. 2 yellow, \$2.14 to \$2.16.
Oats: No. 2 white, \$33 to \$33 1/4; No. 3, \$32 to \$32 1/2; No. 4, \$31 to \$32. No. 2 mixed, 78c to 80c; No. 3, 77c to 79c. No. 2 red, 78c to 80c.

Receipts of cattle in Kansas City last week were nearly \$3,000, the largest supply ever reported in one week in July.

A few good to prime native fed steers sold at \$12.75 to \$13.80, the latter a new high record price for the open market. Some Kansas wintered grass fat steers brought \$12 to \$12.55 and short fed steers \$11.50 to \$12.50. The bulk of the offerings came from Oklahoma and Kansas and sold at \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Monday receipts were 34,000 and the market was set back 10 to 15 cents, but Tuesday showed renewed strength and the market closed 10 to 25 cents net higher for the week on beef steers.

Grass fat cattle are showing unusually good flesh for so early in the season. The grass has been cut short in some places by dry weather, cattle have made good gains in weight.

Butcher cattle prices were irregular. The best cows, heifers, yearlings and mixed yearlings were in strong demand, but the plain to fair grades declined 25 to 40 cents. Veal calves were quoted off 75 cents to \$1.25.

Call for heavy fat steers brought strong demand for 1,150 to 1,325-pound steers that could be handled on short feed. A good many such steers sold at \$11.50 to \$12.75, to go back to the country. The price paid by feeders was on the basis of killers' bids. For the straight stocker and feeder classes the market was dull and prices unevenly lower. Stockers were off 40 to 65 cents, feeders 25 to 40 cents, stock calves \$1 to \$1.25.

The hog receipts were not so large as in preceding weeks, the market lacked support of shippers and prices were lower. Eastern markets were weaker than Missouri River markets, and hogs in Kansas City were higher than in Chicago. The decline for the week was 25 to 30 cents, and prices Saturday were the lowest since early April. Thursday the top here was \$15.65, and in Chicago \$15.50.

The dockage on stags over 150 pounds was reduced 10 pounds to 70 pounds last week, and dockage on sows and "skips" remains 40 and 20 pounds, the same as previously. Other markets adopted the lower stag dockage some time ago.

Lamb prices were quoted up 15 to 25 cents and sheep were quoted stronger. Receipts were the smallest of the season and nearly all native lambs. Only a few loads of sheep, principally ewes at \$3.50 to \$9, were offered. Inquiry for stock sheep and feeding lambs continues in excess of the supply.

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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 LEGHORN COCKERS, 3 months old \$1.50; yearling cockers \$5.00. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.
ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockers. Bargain if sold before September 1. Mrs. Ray Price, Baldwin, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

POULTRY WANTED.

WE WILL MAKE IT WORTH YOUR while to ship your Eggs and Poultry to The Cope's, Topeka.

LIVESTOCK.

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS and spring pigs. Charlie Mills, Plainville, Kansas.
FOR SALE, THREE REGISTERED YEARLING Galloway bulls. B. F. Young, Richland, Kansas.
O. I. C. SPRING PIGS READY TO SHIP. Bred yearling sows. Write for prices. John C. Freeborn, Bloomington, Kan.

120 HEAD OF HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, priced for quick sale. H. F. McNutt, Oxford, Wisconsin.
TWO BULLS FOR SALE—THOROBRED Jerseys; one yearling and one calf. Registered. M. K. Getty, Rt. 1, Perry, Kan.

CHOICE HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS. Guerneys 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.
FOR SALE—STRICTLY HIGH CLASS Dairy and live stock proposition, fine home, up-to-date improvements and equipment. Thirty head Jerseys. Three good horses, some feed crops. Located just outside most prosperous city South. Thousands acres free range. Milk over-sold at 60c Gallon. Other interests necessitate selling. Pure Food Dairy, Lake Charles, La.

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BLUE DAMSON PLUMS, SPROUTS, 3 FOR \$1. Miss Minnie Bond, Morrisville, Polk Co., Mo.
CHOICE SEED WHEAT FOR SALE. Kharkof variety. C. W. Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

HOME GROWN ALFALFA SEED. Recleaned. 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.
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FOR SALE—HIGH BRED HOUND PUPS. Three pair, four weeks old, at \$12.00 pair. One pair ten months old, \$18.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. E. B. Benton, Arcadia, Kan.

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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.

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FINE 800 ACRES STOCK RANCH, WICH-ita county, Kansas, one mile from town. Price for quick sale \$750 per acre. Some terms. E. Sowers, Leola, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL 80 1/2 Co. SEAT. ALL TILL-able lots of fruit, fine water, well-improved, 20 alfalfa, 30 pasture, good crop, 75 per. Terms. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan.

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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 orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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BALE TIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kansas.
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SALE OR TRADE. 15-30 FLOUR CITY Tractor and plow. Homer Harvey, Grenola, Kan.

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COMBINED FAN MILL AND GRADER. We have Mansell Campbell combined fan mills, and graders for sale, regular price \$35.00, our price F. O. B. cars here \$27.50. Inter State Mer. Co., Louisburg, Kansas.

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FOR SALE—GARAGE BLDG. AND FIX-tures, 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.

CREAM WANTED.

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

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HORSE OWNERS—MY FATTENING RE-ceipt mailed for 75c. Sound flesh guar-anteed. No horse too old. G. Bickle, Tulsa, Okla.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE. Send for complete price list and sugar of-fer. You will save dollars. Rosenblum, 806 N. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

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A consolidation was made recently between the Bull Tractor Co., of Minne-apolis, Minn., and the Whitman Agri-cultural works of St. Louis. The Whit-man Agricultural works has been in the agricultural manufacturing business for

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Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

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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.

Ayrshire Cattle.

Aug. 21-22—Loveland Farms, Omaha, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.

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

Oct. 22—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Aug. 21-22—Loveland Farms, Omaha, Neb.

Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.

Nov. 27—Honnell & Rigdon, Everest, Kan.

Folded Durham Cattle.

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

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Glas, 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, Higdonville, Mo.

Oct. 11—J. J. Willis, Platte City, Mo.

Nov. 5—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

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. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 24—Lupton Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 25—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.

Oct. 29—Leaster W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.

Oct. 30—L. L. Hurnes, 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 Boestger, 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, Burchard, Neb.

Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Feb. 1—C. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb.

Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 5—R. Widdle & Sons, Genoa, Neb.

Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabetha, Kan.

Feb. 8—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan.

Feb. 12—H. D. Helsen, Cozad, Neb.

Feb. 15—Reb. Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 18—Reb. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.

Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.

Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 21—Gilliam & Brown, Waverly, Neb.

Feb. 22—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Hampshire Swine.

Oct. 12—Kansas Assn., Geo. W. Els, Sec'y. Sale at Valley Falls.

Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nides, Janssen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 5—Carl Schneider, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Falcons China Hogs.

Oct. 30—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.

Oct. 13—E. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Oct. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

Oct. 19—J. S. Barnard, Welton, Neb.

Oct. 23—Geo. Beaman, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 24—Lupton Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 24—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Glas, Martell, Neb.

Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.

Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elma, Kan.

Nov. 6—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. 23—J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.

Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elma, Kan.

Feb. 4—W. B. Wiley, 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 Nalmen, 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.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., has just recently purchased the great breeding bull, Snowbird Sultan, a full brother of Fair Acres Sultan. Fair Acres Sultan has been at the head of Mr. Lookabaugh's herd for the last few years and his get have been shown and won honors to the extent that he has been rated by many good judges as perhaps one of if not the greatest breeding Short-horn bull in America and now to further this cross on his great herd of breeding cows his full brother, Snowbird Sultan will be used. A number of the best breeders in America had their eyes on this great sire but Mr. Lookabaugh paid the price and brought him to Pleasant Valley Stock Farm.—Advertisement.

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... 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. Landrich, 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.

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.

3000 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.

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. Fritzell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

120 A. 3 1/2 miles Ottawa, Kansas, 5 room house, large barn, other improvements; abundance soft water, 40 a blue grass pasture, remainder cultivation. Bargain price. Write for list, any size farm. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

124 A., located 4 mi. Ottawa, Kan. On Santa Fe trail; 100 a. in cult.; 25 a. alfalfa; 20 a. timothy and clover; remainder blue grass pasture and corn; lots of fruit; 2 story, 7 x. house; barn 54 ft. square. 180 ton silo. Price for short time \$85 a. Good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, 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. \$2300. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

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. Bucocik & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Manhattan, Kansas Six room modern house 75x150, corner, six blocks from College; paved street; sale direct, no commission. It sold this month, \$3,000. Address: Dr. E. F. Rubin, McPherson, Kansas.

160 Acres for \$7800 Near Wellington; fine valley land; good bldgs.; 60 wheat, 35 past., bal. spring crop; poss. Worth \$8000; only \$7800; terms Snap. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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. We have what you are looking for. Ask for list. Griffith & Boughman, Liberal, Kansas.

Gove County Farm 320 acres 1 1/2 miles from Shields, ten acres bottom land, 130 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.

TEXAS Dairy Cows, Beef Cattle, Hogs, Land. We sell land on easy payments and furnish stock to start you. Greatest dairy section in Texas. Write owner: 703 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia. BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan., is advertising in this issue some special bargains in Short-horn bulls. Some of them are from 12 to 14 months old, straight Scotch and Scotch topped. There are also a few fall bull calves that are seen ready for service. They are Scotch and Scotch topped and very choice, both as individuals and in breeding. Write Mr. Taylor, at Abilene, for breeding and full descriptions. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Tops at Private Treaty. John Blough's big type Poland China herd, at Bushong, Kan., (postoffice, Americus, Kan.) is one of the very strongest herds of Poland Chinas in the West. The great young boar at the head of this herd, Our

Big Knox, has proved a splendid sire and is one of the greatest of individuals. He was sired by Big Knox, by Big Bone and out of a great sow, by Hillcroft Half Ton, a noted prize winning boar. Mr. Blough will start his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze again shortly in which he will offer some extra choice boars and gilts. He does not make public sales but sells his tops at private treaty.—Advertisement.

Spotted Poland Chinas. Bert Chellis, Gypsum, Kan., breeds spotted Poland China hogs. Mr. Chellis is a real booster for this good hog and is doing what he can to interest farmers in his locality. He has bred registered Spotted Ploands for a number of years. At the head of his herd is Gypsum King, a 2-year-old herd boar of real merit and one of the best in that part of the country. He will start his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze shortly and will advertise stock for sale of all kinds. At present he has three nice Poland China gilts, that he will sell very reasonably.

He does not expect to keep anything but the Spotted Ploands and that is the reason for selling these gilts.—Advertisement.

Huston's Good Duroc Jerseys. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., breeds the best in Duroc Jersey hogs and Rose Comb Rhode Island chickens. He is a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and his advertisements will start again shortly. At the head of his herd of Durocs is Taylor's Model Chief, the great tried sire at the head of the Dr. Farnham herd so long and bought by Mr. Huston in the Farnham dispersion last fall. He is a great sire and a valuable acquisition to Mr. Huston's herd. This spring he bought a young boar of Waltmyer Brothers, that is as promising as any I ever saw. He was sired by Great Wonder, the grand champion at the Iowa State Fair last fall and second in class at the National Swine Show at Omaha. The dam of this young aristocrat was Grand Model, champion of three state fairs. Mr. Huston will shortly advertise some choice

MISSOURI

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

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. Farish Investment Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

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. E. J. Vickers, 51 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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.

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.

100 A. RICH BOTTOM land, 15 a. cleared. \$10 a. Robt. Sessions, Wintthrop, Ark.

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

NOW IS THE TIME to buy land in Benton Co., Ark. 80 acres modern, \$2400. 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., Lestle, Ark.

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

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

NEW YORK 300 Acres, Fine Farm. High State Cultivation. 10 Room House. Barn with basement 36x120, barn 24x60, tool house, hog house, granary, corn crib, sugar house. Buildings all painted. Running water to house and barn. Large sugar orchard. All for \$15,000; only \$2,000 cash, balance long time. Here is a business farm. Send for Catalogue with Photos. Hall's Farm Agency, New Paltz, New York.

WISCONSIN

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

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, Soo Lines, 1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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

COLORADO HAVE REAL BARGAINS in Eastern Colorado 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.

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

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.

CHICKENS 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.

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

CLOVER LAND, 160 acre stock ranch. Finely improved, 80 acres bottom; clover, corn and alfalfa land. Sale or exchange. Priced right. Chas. Morris, Cabool, Mo.

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.

TRADES Farms, property, stocks. Write Fred Schiftee, St. Joseph, Mo.

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 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.

spring boars and gilts at private sale. Always mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write him.—Advertisement.

Mott's Holstein Sale.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has claimed October 22 for his big Holstein sale at Maplewood Stock Farm near Herington. One hundred head go in this sale and about half of them will be registered heifers bred to Canary Butter Boy King and the other famous Maplewood sire, Duke Johanna Beets. There will also be a string of young bulls ready for service, sired by these two famous herd bulls and out of cows that have few equals in the West as producers. The balance of the offering is 2-year-old high grade heifers, bred to freshen this fall and early winter. These heifers are Kansas grown and all are bred to Canary Butter Boy King and Duke Johanna Beets. The registered heifers constitute the first annual draft sale from Maplewood Farm. It is Mr. Mott's desire to make such a sale each fall and sell the surplus from his well known herd of working Holsteins. The grade heifers are as fine a lot as I ever saw and will certainly prove a very attractive offering, because of their great individual merit, the fact that they will freshen soon and the great sires they are bred to. This sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

E. C. Berry of Harris, Mo., has 100 head of Spotted Poland China spring pigs that are immune and ready to ship. They are out of big litters and sired by as good boars as the breed affords. The dams being big, mellow sows. He also has a few fall boars for sale. He can sell you pairs or trios not related. He especially invites correspondence and welcomes visitors at all times. If you cannot visit the herd write him your wants and he will try to please you. The best is none too good for Berry, therefore you can get the best from Berry. When writing, please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

The Shorthorn Grows in Favor.

It doesn't require an extensive inquiry among farmers and cattle breeders of experience before one is impressed with the additional weight of one, two or three hundred pounds which the mature Shorthorn possesses. The Shorthorn not only has greater scale, but a superior quality of flesh, and its docile temperament and adaptability to all conditions commends the breed to farmers, feeders and ranchmen everywhere. When the value of the Shorthorn calf is added to the returns from the mother's milk, it is evident that Shorthorn cows are making dependable and profitable records in the dairy. When Shorthorn steers repeatedly top the market at all the leading packing centers, and Shorthorn sows are making milk records of from 10,000 to 16,000 pounds for one lactation period, no argument is necessary to further establish the merit of the breed. A leading packer-buyer recently stated that the quiet temperament of the Shorthorn was an important factor in their killing qualities and one that is not overlooked by the skillful buyer. Breeders of Shorthorns are being encouraged and aided by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association which offers \$50,000 in cash prizes at the 1917 fairs and shows. By this generous appropriation breeders are encouraged to put their cattle in condition and claim a share of the prize money; and the added prestige from the winning of prizes gives an increased value to the individual animal and to the herd which it represents. For further information address the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill., and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

The most important effect of the proper ripening of cream is the influence it has on the taste and odor of butter.

TESTIMONIALS.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—The results from my ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze have been most satisfactory. I have received around a hundred and fifty inquiries and have sold about 100 head from the ad and could have sold more had I had them. Respectfully yours, WESLEY W. TRUMBO, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Peabody, Kan.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—As we have sold our bred sows and gilts will have to change our copy again. We have never known the demand for bred sows to be so great since we have bred purebred hogs and the Farmers Mail and Breeze has certainly brought us its full share of the inquiries. Your friends, P. L. WARE & SON, Breeders of Poland Chinas, Paola, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

HAMPSHIRE—Quality—Breeding Bred gilts and spring pigs either sex. Herd headed by son of the \$800 Paulsen's Model. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 1877, Fat Malay 1415, Cherokee Lad 9229. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. W. O. 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. 2, WICHITA, KANSAS Phone 3918, Derby, Kansas

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.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

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

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE 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 35 tried sows and gilts bred for fall litters. 15 fall yearling boars. All immune. Henry Feher, Higginville, 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. R. C. COOK, RUSSELL, RUSSELL COUNTY, KANSAS

Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs

Bred gilts; bred to Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Spring pigs. Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Pigs Ready to Ship 10 to pick from. 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. Bear and Gilt Sale—Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale—Feb. 7 All tops reserved for these sales.

Bancroft's Durocs

Guaranteed Immune. Choice March pigs. Either sex. Good September gilts, guaranteed safe in pig for September farrow. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

75 choice spring pigs all immune and ready to ship. They are sired by Golden Model 36th 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, BERTON, KANSAS

Outstanding Herd Boars

By Pathfinder, King's Col., Educator, King the Col. Fancy Victor, Highland Chief, Companion, Pat'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, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model breeding. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Bred Sows—Bred Gilts

A few choice sows and gilts bred to Illustrator 2nd Jr. for Sept. farrow. Spring boars sired by Crimson Wonder Again Jr., G. Ms. Crimson Wonder, Illustrator 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

TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS

Service boars from 700-pound show sows at a bargain. Choice weaned pigs both sex, all registered. Pigs will be prepaid to your depot. JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, Miller County, MO.

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Herd established in 1899 by Emery Anderson. Boars of March farrow by Pathfinder, Kansas Cherry Chief, King's Col. Jr., and Proud Chief. A fine lot to select from. Gilts bred for September farrow. Come and see my herd or write your wants. E. R. ANDERSON, ROUTE 7, McPHERSON, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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, CLEBUENE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Registered Poland Chinas April pigs for sale. Papers furnished. Price reasonable. S. S. SMITH, OSWEGO, KANSAS

Fairview Poland Chinas

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

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS

for sale. Boars large enough for service. Can furnish pairs or trios not related. Address your letters to A. L. ALBERT, WATERVILLE, KANSAS

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77328. 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

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 3, Wichita, Kansas

Grant Uhlan Pigs Take First Place

Three fall males, herd headers; also gilts, immuned and bred for August and September farrow. All sired by Giant Uhlan, whose pigs won 7 first and 5 second prizes at Topeka and Hutchinson, also junior champion sow at National Swine Show, Omaha. S. T. HANMAN, FARMING, KAN.

Poland China Boar Special

35 choice spring boar pigs sired by Big Hadley, Jr., Caldwell's Big Bob, King Price Wonder, Smooth Columbus, Big Bob Wonder and Fessy's A Wonder. These pigs are immuned and guaranteed. Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan.

COURTLAND HERD POLAND CHINAS

Topy 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.

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.

Berry's Cholera Immunized Spotted Poland Chinas

Have over a hundred head of spring pigs weaned ready for shipment. They have lots of quality, spots and bone. They are out of large, mellow sows and big litters and are sired by the best that money can buy. The best is none too good for Berry, therefore you can buy the best from Berry. Have a few fall boars for sale that are marked up just right, pairs and trios no relation. Your correspondence is solicited, visitors are welcome. Would be glad to have you come and make your own selections. But if you can't come write me your wants and I will fill your order to your own approval. Isn't that fair? The prices are right. P. O. Harris, Mo., Route 3. Nearest station is Osgood, Mo., on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. 100 miles north and east of Kansas City, Mo. E. C. BERRY, HARRIS, MISSOURI

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BIG ENGLISH TYPE Full blood Berkshire pigs—either sex—\$25.00 to \$35.00 each. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Herd headed by Louis of 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

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. O. E. FOSTER, 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 1900 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Hallett & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Foret STANDARD BULLS at the head of the herd. O. M. HOWARD, HARRISON, KANSAS

Polled Durham & Shorthorn for sale

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

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

Fred Chandler

Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

Fred Chandler

Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

AUCTIONEERS

MAKE from \$10 to \$100 per day. While the other fellows are dreaming about making big money prepare yourself so you can become a first-class auctioneer. All property is selling high, hence easy to sell. If you have the grit to do something worth while make a start today by filling in the coupon below and send to us.

W. B. CARPENTER, President

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

Office 818 Walnut St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Please send me full information on 4 weeks' term opening August 6, 1917.

Name

Address

Lookabaugh's Letter To Shorthorn Beginners:

We have established what we call the Beginner's Department for the purpose of assisting in every way possible those who wish to engage in the Shorthorn breeding business. We will be assisted in this department by representatives of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. It makes us able to be of help, I believe, to you and your friends, and to ourselves in the future.

We are keeping this department separate and distinct from our breeding herd and our idea (if we can keep honest to follow it out) is to simply make the Beginner's Department clear expenses and make ten per cent on the investment and putting it up to the breeding herd of two or three hundred head of high priced cows producing high priced calves, that sell from \$500 to \$1,000 and up to \$2,000 and \$3,000 apiece, and are well worth the money that is invested in them, it seems this should be a sufficient profit for any one man. When cows earn a salary from \$40 to \$80 and even as high as \$160 a month, it does not take long to make a man a nice income. This is why we think the breeding herd will take care of us. You may not understand why we rate the cows as monthly producers but when she produces a \$500 calf in twelve months she will certainly produce one-twelfth of that amount each month.

We believe this Beginner's Department will prove a benefit to all parties concerned, to the breed in general, to you in starting, and thus of valuable lasting benefit to us in the near future. We think more of our reputation than we do of our entire herd of cattle, and we certainly do enjoy being asked questions by any of our customers or those who might be interested in Shorthorns. We want you to write us and tell us if you have any grievances or if there is anything you want to understand better, that we can tell you, or if there are any of your friends who desire to start a small herd and do not wish to put a large sum of money into them. We are not going to give them anything but I believe we can show them how to make it, and by helping each other we help ourselves. By placing more and better Shorthorns in the Southwest we help every man who is a citizen of the Southwest. We want to be of benefit, do a little good and no harm.

We can sell you on six or nine months' time, if desired, two heifers and a bull Scotch topped, on the milking strain, bull not related, the three for \$400. We can price you a bull from eleven to sixteen months old at \$150. We can sell eight Scotch-topped heifers and a pure Scotch bull for \$1,250; or five bred heifers and a good Scotch bull not related for \$1,250. Cows with calves at foot and rebred, we can sell you for \$250; some as cheap as \$200 and others as high as \$300 and \$400. But these are great big 1600-pound cows with fine calves at their side with an exceptionally good sire and rebred to a son of Avondale. We also have a nice bunch of young Scotch heifers and young Scotch cows with calves at their side that we can sell you from \$300 to \$500 a head. We have a nice selection of fine herd bulls that will go with this class of a herd, reds, whites or roans. If you wish we will give you a contract back for half the price you pay for any female for her calf at a year old in good condition. In other words we can sell you cattle at ten per cent interest and give you an opportunity to make fifty per cent or more for them on your money. This is just to show you that we have confidence in what the cattle will do for you.

If you have confidence in us and believe that we can, and will start you right and stay with you through thick and thin the first few years when young breeders always need help—then place your order with us—if it is not satisfactory when it arrives you have not bought anything—for we guarantee everything we sell to be as represented, and to give satisfaction; if not they can be returned to us at our expense.

We much prefer you to visit our farm, which the majority of them do. That divides the responsibility and makes it more pleasant for us both. We like to have you come and stay a week with us. You will get clearly familiar with the herd and our method of doing business. It is not simply for today that we are working, we hope to see the seed we sow develop into fruit, and help the Southwestern farmers in a way that they will all become well-to-do and comfortably situated. We believe we have the key to success for every farmer, and we are not selfish with it, we have no secrets. What we have is yours if you want it. We believe this is a free country and whatever talent is given to any of us should not be kept under a bushel, but should be given to those who are deserving of it, and I am sure you are. However, I feel that we have received a great deal more than we have ever given.

We hope you will have the opportunity of visiting our herd this summer. Write us today stating when we may have the pleasure of your visit.

Thanking you very sincerely and kindly for your patronage and strong support and assuring you that it has been highly appreciated, and expressing our desire to assist you in filling your demand, no matter what it is in Shorthorn lines, we are, Yours for more and better livestock in the Southwest.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH,
WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

HEREFORD CATTLE.
Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords
Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 14 months old, weighing 300 pounds. Also extra good Fenchamstead colts. **MORA E. GIBSON, EMMETT, KAN.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. **W. W. ANDERSON, WRECK, KAN.**

Stankel'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. Stankel, Peck, Kansas

Shorthorn Bull Special
Choice fall calves. Some pure Scotch others Scotch topped.
C. W. Taylor
Abilene, Dickinson Co., Kan.

The Shorthorn is the Breed For You
That extra 100 to 200 pounds of weight costs you nothing. The Shorthorn excels in size and quality of flesh, is of quiet temperament and makes profits under all conditions. Mr. Dairymen, when you add the value of the Shorthorn calf to the returns from its mother's milk, you will see that the Shorthorn is the cow for you. \$50,000 will be offered as prizes for Shorthorns at the 1917 fairs and shows. For information address
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois

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.

JERSEY CATTLE.
Registered Jersey Cattle Excellent Breeding. Perry Hill, 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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.
We offer for sale the choice of ten from our herd of twenty high grade
Guernsey Cows all our own good colors. **G. D. GLIDDEN & SONS, Wameo, Kan.**

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.

HOLSTEIN CALVES 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write **EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.**
OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins Two bulls, seven and five months old. Both calves with A.R.O. backing. Member H. F. Astor of Kansas. **BEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.), Nortonville, Kansas**

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Breeders 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. Astor of Kansas.

Holsteins Registered and high grade cows and heifers. 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 Parathenea DeGola 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 912 lbs. butter.
His sire is getting good individuals.
His sire's sire's nine daughters average as hardly \$2 yr. olds, 309.2 lbs. of fat.
His sire has two A.R.O. daughters of three-fourths the same blood that are fine ones.
GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS

60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale
Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Karmyle 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.

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

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, \$30 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 Main 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 springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.
O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY
Choice registered heifers, sired by a 40 pound bull and bred to 40 pound bull, due to freshen this fall. A few choice A. R. O. bulls old enough for service, for sale.
70 extra choice heavy springing, high grade heifers that will freshen in July and August.
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 REGISTRY** dam of good ancestry and sired by Maplerest 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?
46 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.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFERING

\$600,000

8% CUMULATIVE
PREFERRED STOCK

Whitman Bull Tractor Company

Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of Delaware

Manufacturers of Farm Tractors and Farm Implements

ST. LOUIS

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Outstanding
Preferred Stock (Par Value \$100 per share)	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,200,000.00
Common Stock (no par value)	12,000 shares	12,000 shares
Bonds	None	None

The Preferred Stock bears dividends of \$8 per share per annum, payable \$2 per share on the first days of January, April, July and October. It has priority over the Common Stock both as to assets and earnings and the dividends are cumulative. It is also redeemable at \$115 per share and accrued dividends, at the option of the company, on any dividend date.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST CO.,
DEPOSITORY AND TRANSFER AGENT.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

P. J. LYONS, PRESIDENT: President of the Bull Tractor Company of Minneapolis and formerly President of Gas Tractor Company.
H. L. WHITMAN, SR., VICE PRESIDENT: President of the Whitman Agricultural Company of St. Louis.
JAMES W. LYONS, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER: formerly Commercial Manager of Power Machinery Department of the Allis-Chalmers Company and later President and General Manager of Lyons-Atlas Company, manufacturers of Diesel Oil Engines and Automobile Motors, and Consulting Engineer of Elgin National Watch Company.
P. H. KNOLL, VICE PRESIDENT: Secretary of the Bull Tractor Company of Minneapolis and formerly Sales Manager of Gas Tractor Company.
H. L. WHITMAN, JR., SECRETARY AND MANAGER FOREIGN SALES DEPARTMENT: Vice Pres. and Secretary of the Whitman Agricultural Company.
LAWRENCE B. PIERCE, TREASURER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD: Chairman of the Board of the American Automobile Co., President of the Income Leasehold Company (owners of the Pierce Building); President of the Monward Realty Company (owners of the Boatmen's Bank Building); President of Ranier Realty Company (owners of Railroad Ticket Office Building).
L. W. CHILDESS, DIRECTOR: President of Columbia Transfer Company, St. Louis.
J. F. MCCARTHY, DIRECTOR: President of McCarthy Bros. Grain Company, Minneapolis; President of International Grain Company, Minneapolis; President of the Capitol Elevator Company of Duluth, and Vice President of the Bull Tractor Company.
ISAAC H. ORE, DIRECTOR: Vice President and Trust Officer of St. Louis Union Trust Co. and Director of Whitman Agricultural Co.

Properties Acquired

This Corporation will acquire all of the manufacturing equipment of the **TORO MOTOR COMPANY** of St. Paul, and all of the assets, of every kind and character, including good will, patents, trade-marks and agency contracts of the **BULL TRACTOR COMPANY** of Minneapolis and the **WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY** of St. Louis.

Cash Resources

The Corporation will begin business free of debt and will have a cash working balance of approximately \$250,000.

The aggregate net profits from the manufacture and sale of **BULL TRACTORS** alone averaged six times the dividend requirements of the Preferred Stock of the new Corporation.

Net tangible assets aggregate \$1,592,170.78 (exclusive of registered trade-marks, agency contracts, patents, all of which are owned in fee, and good will created by large advertising investments).

History

We summarize from letters of P. J. Lyons, President of the **WHITMAN BULL TRACTOR COMPANY**, and President of the Bull Tractor Company, and H. L. Whitman, Vice President of the **WHITMAN BULL TRACTOR COMPANY**, and President of Whitman Agricultural Company, as follows:

The Whitman Agricultural Company has manufactured agricultural implements in Saint Louis for forty-seven years.

The line includes hay presses, baling presses, seeders and other farm implements, including vertical gasoline engines.

Its plant, which will be taken over by the **WHITMAN BULL TRACTOR COMPANY**, is located in Saint Louis between the plants of the **EDGAR ZINC COMPANY** and the **MISSISSIPPI VALLEY IRON COMPANY**, and adjacent to the by-product coke plant of the **Laclede Gas Company**.

It consists of more than fourteen acres of land improved with nine buildings, containing 200,000 square feet (4½ acres) of floor space, which includes foundry, pattern shop, machine shop, forge shop, steel fabricating shop and erecting shops.

Combined with the tools, machinery and manufacturing equipment of the **Toro Motor Company** and the **Bull Tractor Company**, the **Whitman plant** forms one of the largest and best equipped manufacturing plants in Saint Louis.

It has 650 feet of Mississippi River frontage and is served with private switch tracks from two trunk line railways.

The Bull Tractor Company began business in 1914, since which time it has had its tractors built under contract by Minneapolis and St. Paul manufacturers. The Bull Tractor Company has been paying the larger part of the profit made on its product to these manufacturers.

Since the Company's inception there have been sold, paid for and are now in successful operation, more than 11,000 "**BULL TRACTORS**" in the United States, Canada and Europe (more than one tractor for each business hour of each working day since the Company began business).

The Company has been obliged to refuse orders for more than 5,000 tractors because of inability to make deliveries.

The consolidation gives the new corporation the benefit of a large export trade built up over a forty-year period by the **Whitman Agricultural Company**, and the combined agencies of the two companies aggregate over 3,000 agencies.

Operating Profits

The following figures as to past profits are taken from report of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., Public Accountants, and cover twenty-three months following the first year in which the **BULL TRACTOR** was put on the market, and ending November 30, 1916:

Receipts from Tractor Sales	\$2,985,890.61
Expenditures under manufacturing contracts with Toro Motor Company and Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company for the building of tractors and motors	2,271,733.69

*Gross Profit on Tractor Sales	\$ 714,156.92
*Gross Profit on Repair Parts	50,559.81
*Gross Profit on Oils and Greases	8,909.70
*Gross Profit on Attachments	4,283.78

Net Manufacturing profit paid to Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company on contract for tractors	295,163.00
Net manufacturing profit paid to Toro Motor Company on contract for motors	60,160.00

Total as above \$1,133,233.21

This is equal to an annual profit of \$ 591,252.00

*NOTE—The manufacturing contracts with the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company and Toro Motor Company provided that in addition to agreed specific net profits, there should be paid to the manufacturers an amount equal to 100% of the labor cost as overhead expense; therefore, the items entered in the foregoing table of "Operating Profit" as "Gross Profit" will become "Net Profit" when the entire business of manufacturing and selling is conducted under one ownership and management, as the duplication of "Overhead" will thus be eliminated.

Estimated Future Profits

As past sales and deliveries have averaged 3,200 tractors per year, it is safe to estimate a future output of at least 4,000 tractors. The retail price of the tractor is \$975 f. o. b. factory. This will pay a gross profit of \$275.50 per tractor. This, together with a conservative estimate of \$175,000 gross profit per annum on repair parts, oils, greases and other supplies, will aggregate a total gross profit of \$1,102,000 per year. Past experience makes it safe to estimate operating expenses at \$400,000 per annum—therefore, on the production of 4,000 tractors per year, as above, there would remain a net profit of \$702,000 on tractors, tractor parts and supplies, which, after deducting the preferred dividend requirements, would leave practically \$50 per share earned on the Common Stock.

Consolidated Assets

When this reorganization is completed, the following will be the balance sheet of the **WHITMAN BULL TRACTOR COMPANY**:

Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$ 243,234.85
Interest	5,533.43
Accounts Receivable	280,653.42
Bills Receivable	42,695.39
Merchandise on Hand—finished and unfinished	306,568.90
Prepaid Insurance—Advertising, etc.	1,787.88
Stock in Other Corporations	800.00
Machinery and Manufacturing Equipment	463,100.63
Real Estate and Buildings	233,458.52
Furniture and Fixtures	7,884.92
Circulars, Stationery and Half Tones	5,452.75

Total \$1,592,170.78

The above statement of assets compiled from the figures of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., and American Appraisal Co.—these figures offered subject to complete audit now being made by Ernst & Ernst and appraisal now being made by American Appraisal Co., of the **Whitman Agricultural Co.**

Consolidated Liabilities

Preferred Stock Issued	\$1,200,000.00
Common Stock (no par value)	12,000 shares

Attorneys: **FAUNTLEROY, CULLEN & HAY** and **GEORGE J. BREAKER** of St. Louis, prepared the charter and directed the legal affairs of the new corporation.

The foregoing facts and figures are obtained from sources which we believe to be accurate, but are not guaranteed.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFERING—We offer for subscription, in amounts to suit purchaser, the remaining Preferred Stock at par, with the right to buy one share of the Common Stock at \$50 with each five shares of Preferred Stock.

TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per share with subscription; balance upon demand of the Board of Directors of the **Whitman Bull Tractor Co.** We reserve the right to allot, prorate, or reject any and all subscriptions.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST BOTH PREFERRED and COMMON STOCK on the ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE.

G. V. HALLIDAY & COMPANY

Investments

Boatmen's Bank Building

St. Louis, Mo.