

Cap 1

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Save and Serve With Silos

By Frank M. Chase
Associate Editor

WHAT THE lesson of the high feed prices that Kansas farmers paid last winter was, will be written in the number of silos which they build this fall. The unusual interest in silos manifested by farmers, and the greatly increased sales reported by silo manufacturers, indicate that the stockmen have learned well the lesson of last winter's feed shortage; and that more feed than ever before will be placed in silos this year. Farmers are realizing that the roughage and grain for their livestock must be conserved almost as closely as the meat and bread must be conserved for the peoples who are fighting that democracy may live.

In the conserving of feed, and in making the most efficient use of it, the silo has no equal. Silage constitutes the one best way of utilizing all of the corn crop on the livestock farm. If the ears only are used, at least 37 per cent of the digestible material of the corn plant is left in the stover. Tho the stover may be fed after the grain is removed, this practice involves much loss. In corn cured in the shock under ordinary farm conditions, the loss of dry matter is about 25 per cent as an average, and may be nearly twice as large. Breaking off of the leaves by the wind and in handling, and destructive fermentations are responsible for this loss. In corn that is properly ensiled the loss of dry matter is very slight. The silo stores the corn crop efficiently.

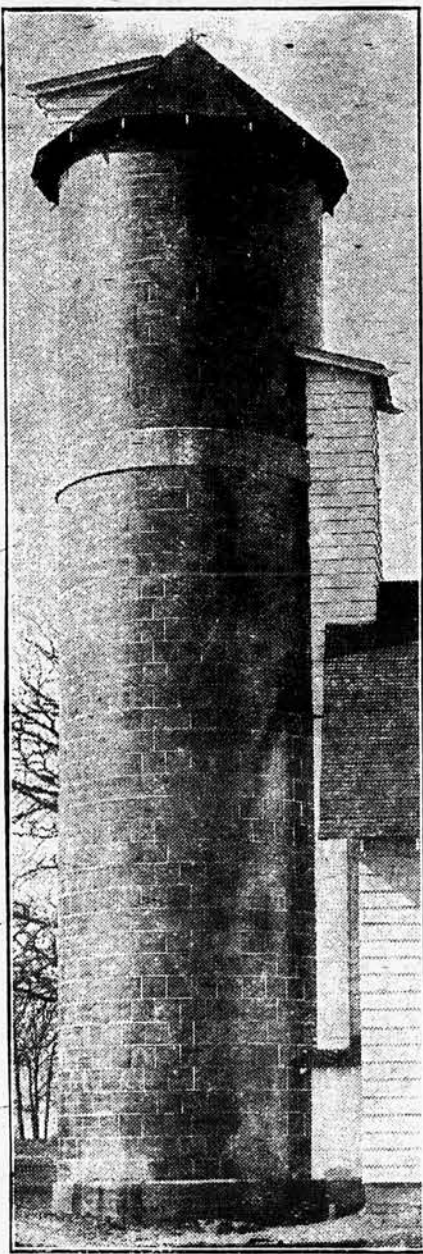
In feeding silage there is less waste than in feeding fodder. Good silage, properly fed, is all consumed. As stover, unless the cornstalks are shredded, only the leaves are eaten; much of the cornstalks is discarded even then. Some feeding experiments show that even in shredded stover the portion discarded is as high as 31 per cent. This is in addition to the loss of dry matter during the curing process.

Silage is An Efficient Feed

The silo also produces a more efficient feed than corn fodder. A given amount of corn in the form of silage will produce more milk and butterfat than the same amount when shocked and dried. Because a pound of corn placed in the silo yields greater returns than an equal amount fed from the field, the silo increases the livestock carrying capacity of the farm; likewise its capacity for service and for the making of a profit.

A number of conditions render an investment in a silo this year particularly attractive. The feed bins of Kansas farmers are much lower than normal. Tho the corn crop has been making rapid progress the last month, it is yet in an uncertain stage. It still may be injured severely by drouth. There is also the possibility of early frosts, in which case the resulting soft corn may be handled best thru the silo. The disturbed economic conditions have made it necessary for the livestock owner to base his operations on a closer margin of profit than in peace time; the margin being so close, in fact, that the feeder of either beef or dairy cattle has little chance for profit without making large use of silage. In order to meet these various crop and economic conditions, at the same time fortifying himself against crop failures and other emergencies, the stockman must plan to utilize his available feed to the very best advantage. This requires the use of the silo.

"A silo that cost \$350 before the war can be bought for \$500 now—an increase of \$150, or less than 50 per cent," says Edward C. Johnson, of the Kansas State Agricultural college.



"Alfalfa hay, corn, sorghums, and other feeds are worth twice as much or more now than they were before the war. Therefore, if a silo was a good investment then it is even a better investment now. On a beef or dairy farm of 160 acres, or more, a silo will pay for itself in one year in the amount of feed saved and in the increased production of beef or milk.

"Not only is the silo a good investment but it is a patriotic duty to save and utilize feed crops to the best advantage, and this can be done only with the aid of the silo. One acre of corn or sorghums in a silo is worth 1 1/2 to 2 acres in the field."

Because the present feed situation calls specially for the use of more silos, the Kansas State Agricultural college has been conducting a silo-building campaign in the four Eastern and four Western tiers of counties of the state since July 15. The campaign will continue until August 10. According to the state board of agriculture, Kansas had 10,610 silos March 1, 1917; probably it has from 12,000 to 13,000 now. Dean Johnson believes that 5,000 silos should be added this year—2,500 pit silos in Western Kansas, and 2,500 above-ground silos in Eastern Kansas—and the silo-building campaign is being conducted with this end in view.

Many of the silos contracted for by farmers last year were delivered too late to be of use that season. The silo companies have reported that they are in much better condition for the handling of large orders this summer, and that they believe that orders can be filled in ample time. Despite these assurances, farmers should not wait until the last minute to order their silos. Freight facilities are even more heavily loaded now than in 1917; delayed shipments are frequent, so that it is advisable to order silos as soon as possible.

Pit Silos for Western Kansas

The Western third of Kansas is especially interested in silos this year, particularly in pit silos. Necessity is forcing the construction of thousands of silos of this type there. Much of the wheat in that part of the state was plowed up last spring and the ground devoted to sorghums. With sufficient rainfall these crops will provide a larger supply of forage than is usual for that part of the state, and silos will be used to store much of it.

Pit silos have been giving very satisfactory service in Western Kansas for several years, and their use is growing rapidly. Under the prevailing climatic conditions wooden silos have not been so satisfactory there as in many other states. Scarcity of material for the building of concrete silos and the high cost of getting these materials to the farms, have contributed further to the growing use of pit silos in this region.

Farm labor has all the skill necessary for the construction of pit silos. They also require only a small outlay of cash. If well made they are permanent and safe, and virtually no repairs are necessary. Persons who are interested in this type of silo may obtain much additional information concerning them, their construction and use, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and requesting a copy of Farmers Bulletin 825.

The large amount of cornstalk disease last fall is another factor contributing to the interest of farmers in silos this summer. There is no cornstalk disease spread by fodder that is put in the silo.



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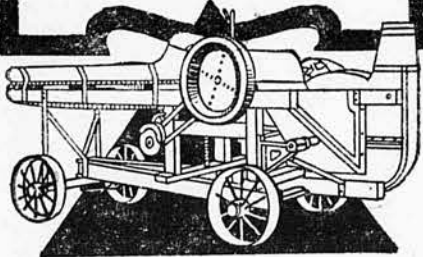
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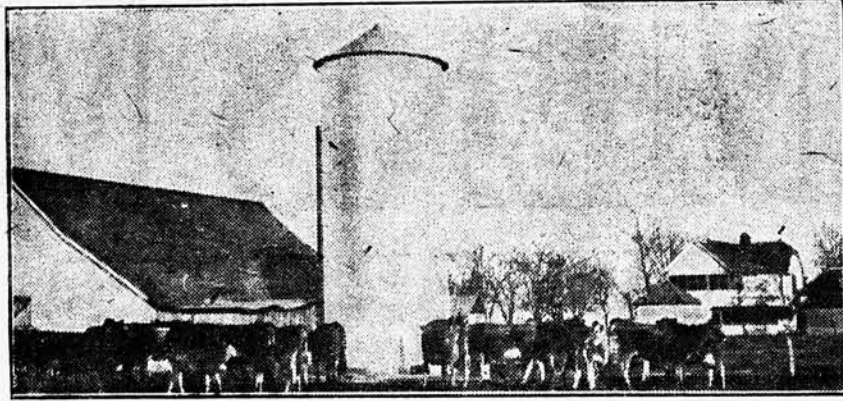


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Silos Will Stop the Waste

Campaign to Conserve Valuable Food for Livestock

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT



One of the biggest means of conservation in Kansas is the silo. A silo on a farm is an assurance that that farm is a participant in the campaign against waste.

In a state like Kansas, producing enormous quantities of corn and of the sorghums, there should be a silo on practically every farm. Not only will the erection of silos be a patriotic step, but it will also be a source of profit to the farmer. It is well known that corn and the sorghums are profitably marketed thru livestock or dairy products. The silo insures that these crops will be fed to cattle without waste. The results will also be a great increase in production of meat and of milk in accordance with the needs of our nation.

It is my confident expectation that Kansas will keep up, thruout the war, and after the war, her reputation for sound farming practice and for efficient patriotism. Every silo built in the state this season will be a step in the direction of maintaining that reputation.

ARTHUR CAPPER.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND silos in Kansas is the goal sought as a result of a four weeks' silo campaign being conducted in the corn and sorghum raising sections of the state. Just as the housewife is called upon to conserve food and preserve it for winter use by canning and drying, the call is now going to the Kansas farmer to conserve. Silage is canned green food. Like food for human consumption it will last thru the winter.

The Kansas silo-building campaign is a part of the food conservation program. Plans for it were conceived by Prof. Edward C. Johnson, Dean of College Extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college. To assure the success of the campaign Dean Johnson obtained the co-operation of newspapers, the state board of agriculture, county agents, farm bureaus, farmers' unions, granges and councils of defense. In short, no agency which could aid was overlooked. Best of all the help of the man on the farm who has been successful in the use of the silo was obtained. Each county agent was asked to select three men as a silo committee to assist him.

One hundred thousand copies of a bulletin, "Silos in War Time," were published for distribution during the campaign. This bulletin contains endorsements of the silo by the president of the council of defense, the president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, the governor of the state, influential farmers, and two brief articles on the uses of silage for beef cattle and dairy cattle by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, professor of animal husbandry, and J. B. Fitch, professor of dairying.

During the last two weeks in July the campaign was conducted in the four eastern tiers of counties and the first two weeks in August were set apart for a tour of the four western tiers of counties. From three to six farms where there are silos were selected and at each point where stops were made, farmers gave their experience with the silo, telling the good and bad points of the kind they use.

Two-day Tour in Shawnee

A. D. Folker, Shawnee county agent, arranged a schedule to fill every minute of the two days' tour made from Topeka. Fifty automobiles were obtained for the trip and members of the Topeka chamber of commerce and half a hundred farmers from Shawnee County drove thru the fertile Kaw River Valley. Delegations left Topeka at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 31, taking lunch at Manhattan. Talks were given by W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural

college, and W. A. Cochel, formerly head of the animal husbandry department. The tourists visited the Kansas State Experiment farm and then went to Camp Funston. On the outgoing trip short stops were made at St. Marys and Rossville where several farms having excellent silos were visited. The schedule included a trip to Salina Thursday. Here the tourists attended the National Tractor Show.

Thruout the campaign the importance of the silo as a means of conservation during the war was emphasized. Here are some of the reasons why the silo offers a solution of conservation problems:

More beef and dairy products can be produced only thru a supply of cheap feed which in turn can be supplied by the proper utilization of rough feeds, many of which otherwise have no commercial value. The silo will not only save 40 per cent of the corn crop from waste but it will put it in better condition for feeding purposes. The silo reduces the amount of labor required to feed livestock during the winter, also in preparing the ground for next year's crop. More livestock may be carried on a given acreage. Silage insures the utilization of practically the whole corn or sorghum plant. Feeding in any other form results in the loss of from 20 to 40 per cent of the plant. The silo is an economical means of storing feed. A cubic foot of hay contains approximately 4 pounds of dry matter while a cubic foot of silage contains 10 pounds. The silo preserves the succulence of the plant ensiled and this has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs. The silo preserves the palatability of the plant ensiled and the animal will consume more roughage than when fed in any other form, thus resulting in a saving of feeds. The use of silage lessens the costs and adds finish in fattening cattle.

Support of the Farmer

This silo campaign directed by the State Agricultural college has received the hearty support of the man on the farm who has found the silo an economical means of storing food. Many letters from farmers endorsing the use of silos have been received. The following letter from John Cotterell of Irving, Kan., is an example of the support given by the farmers in the campaign, urging the use of more silos in Kansas:

"The silo is a first class business proposition from the financial point of view and it would be a gilt-edged investment on the majority of Kansas farms. I have had four years' experience with silos. The first year I had one silo containing almost 400 tons, the second year two containing about 675 tons and the last two years four silos of about 1,250 tons capacity. I never have let a silo stand a year without filling and I expect to fill all my silos again this year. I do not think corn is ever of too good quality or yield not to justify making it into silage but of course I do think the percentage of profit is larger on poorly cared corn. In this locality I find corn to be the best crop for ensilage on rich bottom land, but I do not consider that this statement will hold good in all parts of Kansas on all kinds of land. I think silos will prove good investments on a majority of Kansas farms with a capacity approximating one-third to one-half the amount of forage crops on such farms, and feel sure the building of silos in Kansas during the coming year will be greatly increased. Of course, there are many farms affected by conditions that present serious difficulties to the extensive use of the silo. Among these are places where it is difficult to get sufficient labor in filling time and localities where it is difficult to obtain sufficient quantities of good water for stock, for silage must be fed on the farm where it is produced."



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When Good Tractors Get Together

More Than a Hundred Thousand Persons Gathered to Study Farm Power at the National Tractor Demonstration

By Frank M. Chase

FOR A MILE the waiting tractors stood in line, their motors running. As Governor Capper, mounted upon a horse in the center of the field, raised the white signal flag the tractors moved forward in the midst of clouds of dust and the incessant chugging of the engines, pulling from two to a dozen plows apiece. Following closely the plowing tractors were a number of others attached to various farm implements; in all, more than 150 tractors, being on the demonstration field at once. From the headland 35,000 persons watched the spectacle, themselves forming a great sight. Add to this view of the field work that of a half-mile line of tents, the demonstration headquarters, with 5,000 more persons keenly interested in the exhibits of tractors and accessories, and you have a general picture of Kansas day (Wednesday) at the National Tractor demonstration, held at Salina the week of July 29 to August 2.

On the other days of the demonstration the scene was not greatly different. A heavy shower on Sunday night had laid much of the dust, besides cooling the atmosphere and improving the soil for plowing. Monday was a comparatively quiet day with only a few hundred visitors, but a busy one for the manufacturers who were putting the finishing touches on their exhibits and "tuning up" their outfits for the first official plowing to begin the next day. Fully 25,000 persons were on the demonstration field when W. W. Watson, president of the Salina chamber of commerce, started the official plowing at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon.

"Never did a tractor demonstration start under more auspicious circumstances," said General Manager A. E. Hildebrand, as he watched the tractors make their first trip across the field. "The spirit of the tractor manufacturers was never better on the opening day of a tractor demonstration and no demonstration ever had as many persons present to witness the first plowing. I have met persons here today from nearly every state in the Union."

The attendance on Thursday was nearly equal to Wednesday, the "big day" of the demonstration. A let-down in the crowds appeared Friday, altho the final day of the exhibition attracted several thousand farmers, enough to bring the attendance for the week up to approximately 110,000 persons, setting a new record for the total attendance at a tractor demonstration.

As a representation of the tractor industry the demonstration at Salina was wonderfully complete. Ninety-six companies had exhibits in the headquarters tents; 62 concerns showing tractors, plows and harrows; and 34 accessories and parts. More than 50 companies exhibited tractors; six designs that never have appeared at a demonstration were found at Salina. Among the innovations was the Moline tractor, equipped with an electric starter and electric control. Tractors at the show of two makes, the Case and the Fordson were equipped with hard rubber tires. These were designed especially for road work. They are geared so as to make rapid progress over country roads.

A strong tendency for more standardized types of tractors was also apparent at the demonstration. Practically none of the freaks were shown at Salina that were brought out from time to time in years past. Models seem to have been more thoroughly established. A part of the changes consisted in changes of quality; for instance, steel cut gears were found on tractors where cast gears were used formerly. The exhibits indicated a tendency toward more refinement in tractor construction generally.

A prominent feature of the demonstration was the reliability of the tractors on trial. "Considering the dry condition of the soil the work done in the demonstration has been very satisfactory," said W. H. Sanders, of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "There has been very little motor trouble. As compared with the former demonstrations this experience is unusual. At the demonstrations held previously, at least one tractor a day would be stalled in the field. To me the lack of such trouble at this demonstration indicates that tractors are becoming more and more reliable."

The farmers showed a deep sincerity in their study of the tractors that was more pronounced at the Salina demonstration than ever before. Many reasons contribute to this interest which they are taking in tractors. The farmer realizes now that he must consider the tractor seriously or fall behind the times. He also looks at the tractor from the viewpoint of his sincere Americanism. If the tractor can help him to produce the food which will hasten peace, the farmer wants it.

This patriotic interest of the farmer made the tractor demonstration particularly timely, affording as it did the best possible place for him to study and to compare the various kinds of tractors. Recognizing this condition the majority of the exhibitors sought to give the demonstration as much of an utility value as possible. For this reason the Salina demonstration was remarkable in its completeness, yet not outstanding for any particular new development.

Electric starters and rubber tires are refinements in tractors which cause an association in the mind of the inevitable women operators. Incidentally women operators were much in evidence at the demonstration, and their skill in operating the



Miss Maud Gideon, who learned to run a tractor on a Kansas farm

lighter machines indicated that as the number of tractors increases on the farm, field work will increase in popularity with the women.

One of the women demonstrators at Salina was Miss Anna Kurtz, of Perley, Minn., who has been demonstrating tractors for the Case company for more than a year. Previously she had more than six years of experience with stationary engines and motor cars. She enjoys the work and is filling a man's place at the demonstration.

"There is nothing about operating a tractor that any strong woman or girl cannot do," said Miss Kurtz, "especially with the smaller tractors. The large tractors, of course, require more strength to crank than the average woman possesses."

Two young women demonstrating Avery tractors at Salina were Mrs. W. H. Cline, of Peoria, Illinois, and Miss Maude Gideon, of Holton, Kansas. Mrs. Cline first learned to drive a motor car and began her experience in tractor operation since coming to the Salina demonstration, yet she handles the different machines skillfully. Miss Gideon learned to operate a tractor on a Kansas farm.

An international flavor was given to the demonstration by the visit of representatives of the Italian and French governments, who came to study the tractors with the special view of their adapta-

bility to increasing the agricultural production of these nations. Among the most interesting of the foreign visitors was Professor Edmond Leplae, of the University of Louvain, and director of general agriculture for the Belgian colonies. Professor Leplae is now especially interested in the development of agriculture in the Belgian Congo. Because the tse-tse fly kills horses and oxen in this region the problem of transportation is very difficult, and it was to study types of tractors available for use in the Congo and to purchase a number of them, that Professor Leplae came to Salina.

Among the representatives of our own government on hand was Arnold P. Yerkes, a specialist in farm tractors, who is connected with the farm management division of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Yerkes has attended practically all of the big tractor demonstrations and shows of recent years. It is believed that the government is keeping careful tab on the abilities of the tractors now being made, with a view to the possible curtailment of supplies of iron and steel to companies making tractors which cannot do work justifying their purchase.

The banquet of the Society of Automotive Engineers, which was attended by more than 300 men, was one of the most enjoyable events of the tractor demonstration. Speaking on this occasion Mr. Yerkes called attention to the large amount of work being done by the government to increase the use of machinery by farmers, especially in the South. As an example of the results obtained, he told of one Southern implement dealer who sold but five riding cultivators last year, but whose sales of these machines were 122 in 1918. Mr. Yerkes stated his belief that the manufacturers of farm implements are getting their supplies with much less difficulty than those of many other industries.

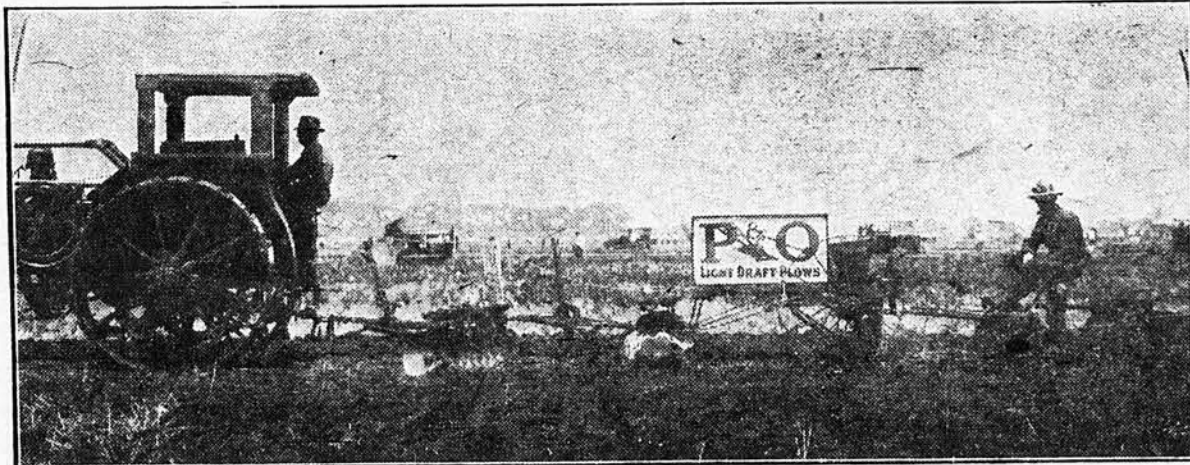
That the need exists for training of farmers in tractor operation to supplement that supplied by the colleges, was the view expressed by J. A. Everson, tractor sales manager of the International Harvester company. Speaking of what his company is doing to provide this training, he said that it held tractor schools in June and July which were attended by 46,000 persons. These schools were held in the country districts, much after the manner in which the extension departments of the agricultural colleges conduct short courses.

Comment among the exhibitors during the closing hours of the show was unanimous in declaring it the most successful national demonstration in the history of the tractor industry. Besides the record-breaking attendance for a tractor demonstration, the excellent work done by the machines that were exhibited, the absence of unfair selling methods, unusually good sales by the tractor companies, the intelligent interest of the visitors and the excellent location of the show, all contributed to the success of the event.

"I am more than pleased with the attendance," said J. B. Bartholomew, president of the association, which arranged the national tractor demonstration, "tho I had not thought it possible for so many people to come from this territory." Mr. Bartholomew stated that the Avery company, of which he is the head, had made numerous sales of tractors during the week.

"Future tractor demonstrations will be conducted along more advanced lines," Mr. Bartholomew replied when asked concerning coming exhibitions. "I think they will be carried on in an entirely different way. Probably there will be no more national demonstrations. It is likely that the principal manufacturers will direct tractor demonstrations, with a view to holding them in every part of the United States, instead of in a single locality. There will be no place for the tractor that cannot give a reasonably good account of itself working under actual farm conditions."

E. J. Gittins, who was chairman of the tractor demonstration committee, expressed much the same view of future demonstrations as did Mr. Bartholomew. "We feel that the last national tractor demonstration held during the war is coming to a very fitting and successful close," he said near the end of the demonstration. "In making its decision not to hold any more demonstrations under present conditions, the committee has done so with a feeling that every individual and every organization has but one task, and that is to co-operate with the government in winning the war. This, the tractor industry can do to the best advantage by concentrating every effort on production, and by conserving railroad facilities."



DEPARTMENT EDITORS
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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

They Must Not Die in Vain

THE OTHER DAY I was talking with a Topeka man whose only son had been killed in France. The boy was one of the finest of our Kansas boys and that is saying as much as can be said for any lad. What an awful hurt the death of this boy gave his parents only can be realized by those who have been called on to make a similar sacrifice. As we grow older our personal ambitions are likely to wane, and as we cease to build for ourselves we come to have more and more interest in the success of our children, until nearly all of our hopes and aspirations center about them. So the loss of this fine boy means the destruction of pretty nearly all of the plans and hopes of his parents. Still there was no note of bitterness in this father's talk. His eyes were filled with tears but there was no complaint. "There is one thing I do desire," said this father, "and that is this: War shall not end until the menace to the peace and safety of the world is crushed, destroyed so that it never can trouble the world again. If a peace is made which does not destroy German militarism and the present German government, I not only shall feel that my boy has died in vain but that he has been betrayed."

That I believe expresses the sentiment of all loyal Americans. It is an awful thing for these fine young men to lose their lives, but I know if they could be restored to life again, that they would be willing to give another life if necessary in order that the criminal German government and the system it has built up may be destroyed. The kaiser and his military advisers should be destroyed on the same theory that a mad dog is destroyed. The community is never safe even for a moment so long as a mad dog is at large within its boundaries. That is a truth so evident that there is no need to argue about it. German militarism is far more dangerous than a million mad dogs could be if turned loose in the world. The Germans by their horrible atrocities, and brutalities have made themselves an outlawed people.

I am still of the opinion that, notwithstanding their apparent willingness to commit these atrocities, a great number of the German soldiers are themselves the victims of a system rather than inherent savages and brutes. I fully believe that under a humane system of government the masses of Germans would have been as kindly and humane on the average as the people of other nations. They have been trained to savagery and implicit obedience from their infancy. That sort of a system will brutalize any race of people. What should be done would be to destroy the present German government. The kaiser and his sons together with perhaps, a thousand junker military leaders should be stood up in front of firing squads or hanged. I have no hope, however, that such salutary justice will be meted out to them. It is pretty certain that neither the kaiser nor any of his offspring will get in the way of shells or bullets if they can help it. They will send their poor dupes of subjects to die by the million but personal danger is not for them. So it is more than likely that when the war ends all of the pestiferous Hohenzollern family will be alive and well and also that they will be treated with a consideration they in no wise deserve. Let us hope, however, that at the least they may be driven from power and the system which has been built up in Germany may be destroyed. The American fathers and mothers whose boys are over in France or on the road ought to demand this. No peace terms will be agreed upon that are not approved by the government of the United States. It is in the power of this government to see that the Topeka boy and other boys shall not have died in vain.

Get the Grafters

It is lamentable but true that there are always people who are dishonest and these grafters show up always when there is great public stress, as in times of war. There never has been a war without the grafter. I do not think these human vermin are more in evidence in this war than they have been in past wars, but they are on hand and are taking advantage of opportunities for loot just as their kind always are. There is something

about the war time grafter that makes him more repulsive than the ordinary thief. His crime is more heinous because it has to do with the health and lives of the men who are making the great sacrifice for their country.

When we read that these conscienceless thieves have sold rotten rain coats to the government we feel that they deserve to be lined up and shot as promptly as any other traitor in time of war. They are worse in fact than the enemy spy in some respects for the spy often, perhaps, generally, is loyal to the government for which he is spying. Indeed the spy often shows the loftiest patriotism and self sacrifice. He is trying to do what harm he can to the enemy because that helps his own country, but the cold blooded grafter is moved by no sentiment except greed. He will put off rotten clothing on the government, not because he desires to favor the enemy but because he sees a chance to loot. The government seems to be getting after some of these infernal grafters, but unfortunately our laws do not provide a punishment commensurate with the crime.

Traveling Thru the Air

Nothing seems to be more certain than that following the war there will develop in this country, a vast new industry, the building of passenger airships. At present all the capacity of our manufacturing concerns which build airplanes is taxed to the utmost in supplying the military needs of the over sea armies. No particular thought I presume is being given to the future building of airships of sufficient capacity to carry large numbers of passengers and much freight.

But the war has demonstrated the possibilities or rather suggested them, of the airship as a passenger conveyance. It is possible now to build airplanes which will carry surprisingly large loads. To carry larger loads only needs an increase of size of planes and power. Just now to the average person the thought of sailing thru the air is accompanied with the thought of serious and ever present danger. That this danger will be overcome I have not the slightest doubt. In fact, I am confident that within a comparatively few years traveling by airship will be safer than on the land and vastly more comfortable.

About Good Roads

Together with the development of the airship will go the development of the hard surfaced road on which freight will be hauled for less cost than it is hauled today by rail. The future hard surfaced road will be considerably wider than the hard surfaced roads are now and capable of bearing greater weight. In the interest of economy hard surfaced roads have been built narrow with shoulders of macadam. When heavily laden vehicles are obliged to turn out of these shoulders they are likely to break the edge of the concrete and that means the breaking down of the road within a short time. One of two changes will be made on the future hard surfaced road as compared with the present; there will be quite frequent turn outs where wide and heavily loaded vehicles may pass each other without getting off the concrete, or the roads will be widened along the entire length. I have observed in California that the tendency is to make the whole road wider.

I have heretofore given the figures showing that with properly graded and properly made hard surfaced roads freight could be hauled more expeditiously and at less expense by powerful trucks and trailers than it is hauled at present on the railroads. It will not surprise me if some time in the future and not so very long in the future at that, hard surfaced roads and tractors largely will supplant railroad transportation. After the present war I think there will be in the United States the greatest era of industrial development the world has ever seen.

Our Merchant Marine

We are at the beginning of the building of the greatest merchant marine the world ever has seen. At present we are building ships at a rate never before equaled either in this country or any other. We are doing this now because of military necessity. Within two or three months we shall have 2

million soldiers in France or some other part of Europe and the supplying of this vast army with necessary food, clothing, ammunition, guns and other equipment will require a tremendous number of ships of great carrying capacity. When the War is over it is scarcely supposable that all these ships we have built will be permitted to rot. They will be put into the carrying trade of the world. The foreign commerce of the United States will be greater than that of any other nation, possibly as great as that of any two combined.

Here is something for young men to consider. There will be great opportunities for bright ambitious young men in the merchant marine service after the War is over. Young fellows who have had a year or two of naval training and have been selected for minor official positions will, I think, be sought as officers on the ships we will send to all the ports of the world.

The Country of Poland

There has been a great deal written since the war began concerning the restoration of Poland, but it is probable that the average citizen has not a very clear idea concerning Poland or what a restoration of Poland would mean. No country in Europe has had a more tragic history. There was a time when Poland ranked as possibly the most powerful government in Europe. At the time of its greatest prosperity, it had an area of 282,000 square miles, a fifth larger than the present area of Germany, barring her foreign colonies. At that time its extreme length from north to south was about 710 miles and its extreme width about 675 miles. It embraced a large part of the fertile central plain of Europe, in fact, the word means a plain. It was drained by such great rivers as the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Dwina and the Vistula. It had vast forests of fine timber. At the time of its greatness, it had a population of perhaps 24 million. As is usual where a great nation is destroyed, the original causes of the downfall are found within the nation itself. The Polish rulers were both weak and corrupt. The nation was governed badly. The people were oppressed and robbed and internal dissensions made it an easy prey for outside greedy powers. Under the reign of Stanislaw Augustus which lasted from 1764 to 1795 internal disorders had reached a state where Prussia, Russia and Austria decided that the time for plundering it of its territory was at hand and the first division of Poland took place. In that partition Russia received 42,000 square miles of Polish territory; Austria 27,000 and Prussia 13,000. This partition took place in 1772. Conditions in Poland did not improve and by the year 1795 the surrounding powers decided that it was ripe for another plucking. That time a gallant Polish leader, Kosciusko, organized a brave but fruitless resistance. In the second partition Russia took 96,000 square miles of territory and Prussia 22,000.

In 1795, the wolves were ready for the last division. By that time the territory of the once proud and powerful empire had been reduced to 82,000 square miles, a trifle larger than Kansas. Kosciusko again led the Polish armies but the combined forces of Russia, Prussia and Austria were too much for his army. He died fighting and a vast number of American men and women who are now among the elders will recall how they were thrilled and also more or less mystified by the statement in the old McGuffey reader that "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell." I recall wondering why Kosciusko fell, whether he tripped on something or from what other cause and why Freedom shrieked and let it go at that. In this last division of spoils Russia again got the lion's share, taking 43,000 square miles. Prussia grabbed 21,000 square miles and Austria 18,000.

This ended Poland as an independent power. It has not been the lot of a ruler often to take over the job of ruling a large and prosperous empire and losing all of it within the short space of 24 years. Stanislaw Augustus of Poland has that unique and unenviable distinction. It is to be hoped that his record will be duplicated by Wilhelm II of Germany.

It will be seen that in the three partitions of Poland Russia took 181,000 square miles, Prussia 56,000 square miles and Austria 45,000 square miles. The Poles never have been satisfied with

the forcible division of their territory and have always had longings for a restored Polish nation. Twice at least the Poles have attempted to throw off the Russian yoke, once in 1830 and again in 1866. Both times they failed, perhaps, as much because of internal jealousies and disagreements as by reason of the Russian power. They have been dealt with hardly by their conquerors. Forbidden to use their own language, they have been compelled to learn those which they hated.

In spite of oppression, however, Poland has developed many brilliant students and scientists and there is among its people a passionate longing for freedom. If the boundaries of ancient Poland could be restored and the people guided wisely and kindly in time there would be organized in that country a mighty and progressive republic. However if left to themselves impractical radicals of the Lenin and Trotsky type probably would wreck matters and destroy the hopes of a free Poland for a generation.

Congratulate the President

I want to offer my humble congratulations to President Wilson for his proclamation or appeal to the American people to stamp out mob law. As he says mob law cannot flourish unless it has back of it the public sentiment of the community. In a large part of this country mob law has been condoned and justified by public sentiment. Negroes in the South have been lynched for trifling offenses. These outrages have been passed over in the public press with the most casual and brief notice and even defended as necessary to keep the blacks in their proper place. No German outrage has been more brutal than the wholesale massacre of eight negro citizens, men, women and children, last year in East St. Louis. In that case the attorney general of Illinois made a courageous attempt to prosecute the offenders and did as well or better than might have been expected, but the punishment seemed pitifully small as compared with the crimes committed.

I believe that so long as negroes in this country are cheated out of the political rights supposed to be guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States, they will be denied also the just and equal protection of the law in regard to their rights of person and property. But it is an encouraging thing when the President of the United States recognizes the evil and injustice, and uses his powerful influence to stop the wrong.

What is the Solution?

"An inch of rain last night will put the price of corn down 2 cents a bushel. The price of cornmeal will remain the same," writes a subscriber in Sabetha. "The gamblers take advantage of the elasticity between supply and demand and future prospects, just as the hydraulic ram robs the running stream of its water. The gamblers have surreptitiously put in the ram and appropriated the water. How can the public get the benefit of the power developed by the ram? Answer: Own the storage or eliminate the ram."

How far the government should go in the matter of regulating prices and profits is still a very big, perplexing and unsolved problem.

Chinese Immigration

Under date of July 21 a press dispatch from Helena, Mont., says:

Suspension of the immigration laws interfering with labor coming into the United States during the war has been asked of Congress by equity societies in South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin and by the South Dakota Farmers' Union as a means of obtaining more labor. Interest in the movement has developed in Montana, where it is understood the petition which declares "there is a woeful shortage of labor in the United States," is intended primarily to let down the bars to oriental labor. The labor shortage the petition says "seriously interferes with production and distribution of farm products threatening a famine in the land, crippling industry and endangering the success of our armies and our allies in the battle field. After ascertaining that there is an abundant supply of capable man power in idleness and restricted or prohibited from entering this country by our immigration laws the petition asks that the laws be suspended."

We have one unsolved race problem on our hands. It would be folly to open deliberately the door for the introduction of another. China is the sleeping giant of the nations. It has a possible potentiality far in excess of that of any other nation but it is as yet undeveloped. There are numerous indications that this condition will not continue always. There will be sooner or later a political alliance between the Mongolian peoples and when that union is completed and the vast natural resources of China developed it will be no longer a safe and pleasant occupation to kick a Chinaman. So long, however, as the Mongolians stay on their side of the ocean and we attend to our business on our side, there need be no un-friendliness between this nation and either China or Japan, but just let down the bars and let in a flood of Chinese, industrious, tireless, living on a cheap scale and both incapable and unwilling to assimilate our ways of living, just as we would be unwilling to have them do if they were willing, and given back of that a reorganized powerful nation, this country would see its greatest era of trouble. The Anglo-Saxon is intolerant and domineering. He has no intention of admitting the Mongolian to this country on terms of equality

and the time is coming when the Mongolian once admitted, will insist on being treated on terms of equality. Just now there may be some shortage of labor on the farms but with the aid of the tractor and other improved machinery and co-operation the farms can be tilled and the crops harvested. They are being harvested now. To bring in a servile class of labor would in my opinion prove to be almost as great a curse to the farming interest as slavery has been to the South. It also occurs to me that these farmers' organizations which passed these resolutions and petitioned Congress to suspend the immigration laws were unwittingly allowing themselves to be worked, to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for other interests.

Organized labor is more powerful in this country now than ever before. There are powerful interests which would be glad enough to bring in a few million Chinamen to force the labor organizations to time, but the men behind these interests are too smooth to ask for this themselves. It is good policy to get the farmers to do the asking. It is my opinion that instead of bringing in a horde of Mongolians to do the work on the farms and by so doing almost necessarily cheapen and degrade farm labor, a system of co-operation might be worked out that easily would take care of the farm labor problem, vastly increase production and raise the business of farming to the rank of the most learned and most desirable of the professions. The aggregate power of 100 horses, each separated from the others, is as great as the aggregate power of the same number of horses pulling together in one grand combined effort, but if each horse were hitched up alone not a reaper or header could be moved by horse power and not a furrow of sod could be turned. The vast power of those horses would be wasted so far as effective farm work is concerned. Yet if the same 100 horses could be combined into 25 strong teams of four horses each they easily would pull 25 binders capable of harvesting 300 acres of grain a day or, perhaps, even more.

Farming operations have been carried on too much on the plan of working each horse by itself. As a result there has been wasted power; waste and under production. I have on a number of occasions spoken of the incorporated farm of the future. It is not a mere impractical dream. It will simply be applying to the greatest and most vital industry in the world the principles which have been adopted with such striking success in some of the greatest industrial organizations.

It will mean the cultivation of large tracts of land with the most improved machinery. The tractor will take the place of the horse in furnishing power. Machinery largely will supplant man power. The drudgery of farm life will be eliminated. Organized intelligence will supplant mere muscular force. One man operating with the improved machinery of the future will with ease accomplish as much as five men operating in the old fashion. The acre production under intelligent and thoro cultivation, which will include proper fertilization, will be increased to three times the present average production. The burden of transportation will be cut in two, for each center of production will manufacture the raw product where it is produced and the long hauls from the place of production to the distant manufacturing plant and the shipment of the manufactured product back to the place where the raw product was produced will be eliminated. The vast expense of distribution will at least be cut in two. Social advantages which only can be obtained thru considerable concentration of population will come with the new order.

The unsightly and unsanitary hovel will be a thing of the past and will be no more tolerated than would be an open cesspool in the heart of the business or most fashionable residence district in the cleanest city in the United States. Poverty of a class will be regarded as a disease, not as a necessary condition. The war is teaching us the necessity for efficient co-operation. Will not the farmers of the country learn the lesson? They have the means of solving the farm labor problem if they will only go about it intelligently. If they undertake to solve it by bringing in cheap foreign labor, especially if the laborers are drawn from another race, they will make the most serious error.

Truthful James

"Speaking further of Archimedes Biggerstaff," remarked Truthful, "maybe you never heard of his invention for circumventing mosquitoes. There was a big pond near where Archimedes lived and it was the worst kind of a mosquito breeder. There were mosquitoes along that pond nearly as big as English sparrows. When they got to humming all together it sounded like the beginning of a thunder storm. Archimedes invented a combination mosquito trap and sleeping blanket. The top of the blanket was smeared with a mixture something like this stuff they put on fly paper so that when a mosquito lit on it his feet would stick fast. Then to keep them from dragging the blanket off him, Archimedes had straps on the under side of it so that he could fasten himself inside. In a way that blanket was a success and then again in a way it wasn't. Archimedes was a heavy sleeper and the first night he strapped himself in his doctored blanket the mosquitoes were especially bad. The fact was that Archimedes had mixed the

sticky stuff with some sort of drug that was especially pleasing to mosquitoes. It smelled something like a human being who was perspiring freely. Archimedes had scarcely dropped off asleep before the mosquitoes began to come. They came in families, by regiments, and by brigades, until there wasn't a spot anywhere on that blanket that didn't have a mosquito fast on it. Then something happened that Archimedes hadn't looked for. The boss of the mosquito tribe was there and he organized his forces so that they all began to pull together. They just naturally lifted his blanket and all, and flew away with him. As I said before, he was a sound sleeper. Well, the mosquitoes carried him up about 300 or 400 feet and then there seemed to be a division of opinion among them. One crowd wanted to fly over to the north end of the pond and the other crowd wanted to go south. The two crowds were just about equal in strength and they began to pull and tug against each other until finally they just naturally wore themselves out and the whole business dropped into the pond. The first realization Archimedes had of the situation was when he lit kersplash in the middle of the pond where the water was about 20 feet deep. Now Archimedes was a fairly good swimmer when he had no handicap but with that blanket strapped round him he didn't have much show and would have drowned sure if it hadn't been that there was a boating party out on the pond that night and they saw the mosquitoes fly away with Archimedes. They rescued him as he was going down the third time and pumped the water out of him with some trouble. It was a considerable spell before Archimedes came to and got able to notice things but when he did he asked them to bring him the blanket. By markin' off a square inch and counting the drowned mosquitoes on that space and then figurin' the whole number of square inches on the blanket they estimated that the total number of mosquitoes that had lit on that blanket was 2,614,000. 'Well,' said Archimedes, when they had figured the total, 'it was sure a success.'

We Must Whip the Profiteer

The war is teaching us what the government can do—but as yet hasn't done—to protect the millions on whom it leans and must lean harder and harder for strength and support in the trying months to come, from the traitor profiteer, who daily and hourly is attacking the very source of our national vigor.

The entire national debt, accumulated since the time of Washington, is 12 times larger than it was a year ago. It has increased 1,200 per cent in a single year. Every month the people are contributing and pledging to the war more than twice as much money as would have been needed to pay off the whole of this debt a year ago. And the war's financial burden is steadily growing larger. A year from now, it is estimated, an appropriation of 18 billion dollars will be required for the army alone. This enormous tide of wealth comes from the labor and producing power of the people, and must continue to flow freely, from the little child's contribution of a thrift stamp, to 100-million bushel wheat crops from Kansas. If we are to win the war at the least cost of life, it will be by a solid front here at home. We must maintain the spirit of the third Liberty loan and the second Red Cross drive.

How long can we stand a spread of 33 cents a pound between the price of cattle and the cost of beefsteak? How long can we support a spread of 42 cents a pound between the price of hogs and the price of bacon? Why must shoes cost from \$6 to \$15 a pair and a harness \$85, when cowhides bring only 3 cents more a pound than the old normal price? Why should cotton sheeting cost 70 cents a yard even with raw cotton unregulated? Why should binders, mowers, farm wagons and other machinery cost a farmer three times as much as their entire expense of manufacture? The answer is, we have price regulation by "agreement" on manufactured goods, if at all, and profits continue enormous.

The Western hard-wheat farmer, with a crop failure this year and last amounting to nearly 8 million acres, is getting virtually the same price for his wheat that he got last year, altho his expenses have nearly doubled. Cotton sold the other day for 40 cents, four times its price in 1914. We have made no attempt to fix a price for cotton, as prime a necessity of living as wheat.

We have had strict price regulation of a few raw materials, such as wheat, hogs and sugar, and have let the big miller and the packer run up profits into huge percentages. The producer and the consumer have borne the brunt of it all. The time has come for the government to deal thoroly, promptly and justly with enemy greed at home, even if it has to exert all its extraordinary powers to do this. As a step toward peace with Potsdam, we must whip the American profiteer.

Arthur Capper
Governor.

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Rain Helps Corn. Soil is in Good Condition. Rotations for Best Wheat. Fields in Excellent Order. Preparing Stubble Ground. Farmers are Buying Tractors. The West Produces the Food.

A OTHER SHOWER of perhaps 1/2 inch which fell during the week ending July 27 kept corn looking very well in this locality. I was out in the cornfield this morning and found most of the stalks starting an ear with the color of stalks and leaves very good. I should judge that there is moisture enough present in the ground to carry the corn in good growing condition for another week or possibly until primary day, August 6. It has rained on the last two primary election days here and perhaps it will do so again.

During the past week we completed the work of tearing down the old crib and granary and I am heartily glad that work is done. As each board or timber was taken down the nails were pulled and the stick piled with others of the same size ready for use again. We must have had plenty of nails and spikes when we put the building up for even the 8-inch boards had three 10-penny nails in them. It made the tearing down job a long and difficult one but it undoubtedly held the old shack together for it was plain to be seen that we were lavish with nails and spikes and economical with framing material when we erected the granary.

We also completed plowing the ground which was in oats this week, about 17 acres, and started on the wheat stubble. The wheat ground was plowed last fall and since that time we have had no hard rain to pack the soil so it plows very easily. In fact, it is so loose that it would not make a great deal of difference whether or not it was wet when plowed. It would plow very well if it contained no moisture. Our plan now is to sow the land which was in oats this year in wheat this fall; some of it is a little thing but we will give it a coat of manure and disk it in before sowing the wheat. That ought to provide plant food for one crop of wheat at least.

We shall also sow part of the land which was in wheat this year in wheat again as it is soil of good natural fertility lying near the creek. Perhaps, it is not good policy to follow wheat with wheat here as it is commonly thought that land so used will not produce so much wheat as where that crop follows oats. That has been the result here this year in the majority of cases altho I know of one field in which wheat followed wheat where the crop is better this year than it was in 1917. Everything can be made all right, however, if something like six loads of manure to the acre is spread on the land; it does not then make much difference what the land grew last year.

Unless we have heavy and continuous rains the cornfields are not going to grow up to grass this fall. At present most cornfields are bare of weeds or grass and the soil is in prime condition for sowing wheat in the stalks. Last year heavy rains in Aug-

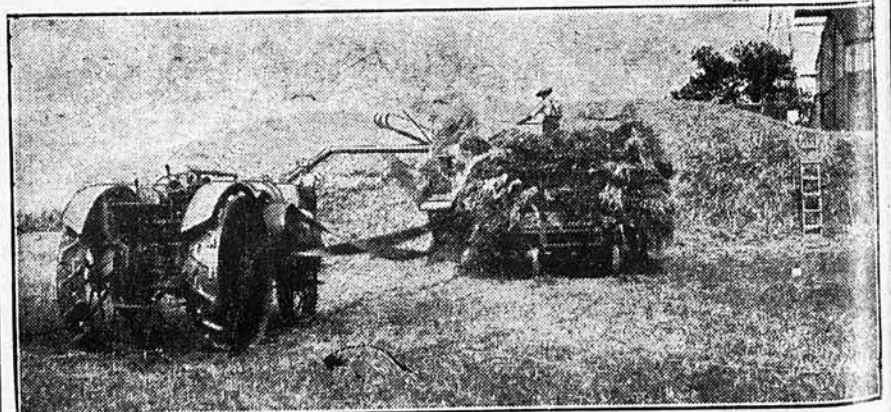
ust put the cornfields rather out of condition for wheat sowing but many went ahead and sowed anyhow. Most of them received fair yields; one neighbor got 15 bushels to the acre from wheat sown in that manner. If the corn is cut early and the shocks set as wide apart as possible it will make a fine place to sow wheat from present appearances.

It is also the general opinion here that the poorest way to prepare stubble ground for wheat is to disk it. One would not think so to see the work that a disk now does in the loose soil. One cannot tell by looking at the seedbed why it should not be just as good as plowed land yet old wheat raisers say it is not a good way to prepare the soil. They say one had by far better list the stubble and then disk it down than to fit the land with the disk alone. But even this rule seems to have its exceptions; not far from Burlington is a field of wheat which was fitted last fall by disking alone and that field was threshed last week and yielded 20 bushels to the acre and it was upland, too.

Several of the neighbors have bought tractor outfits during the last week and they are at work plowing up wheat ground at a fast rate. What can be got out of tractors in an average spring here I cannot say; our springs are usually wet and possibly the tractor will find it difficult to get a footing. But for plowing during these hot days the tractor has merits which all can see. No matter how hot the day may be the tractor goes just the same and if the plows ever get out of the furrow it is not because the flies cause them to fight and flip themselves around. Some have accused us of having the tractor fever but we have not; with a 6-cylinder motor car and a motor truck we think we are supplied with all the oil burning engines we can afford.

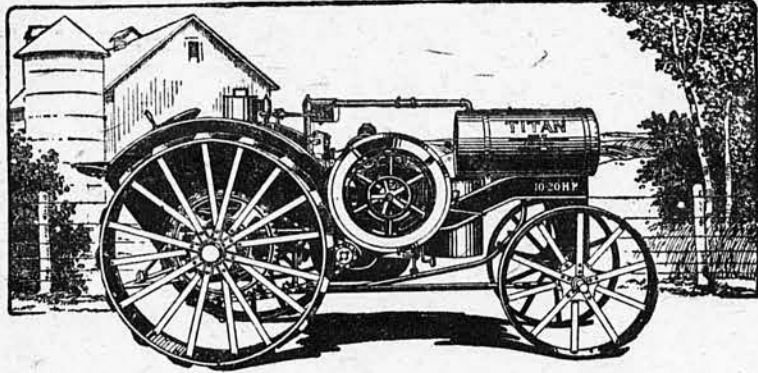
A letter from a Vermont friend dated July 23 says, "Things are just getting started to grow again after our killing frost of June 19. We have had nothing from the garden yet except lettuce but the hay looks well." The New England states have many good points, no better place to spend the months of July and August can be found than the highlands of Vermont yet it is fortunate that the world does not depend on them for its food supply. In truth, what would the world do just now if it were not for the ten prairie states. In former years many from the East were in the habit of thinking the West did not amount to very much, but I have a suspicion that it would worry them more than a little now if railroad communications were cut between them and the "rowdy west."

We have helped several of the neighbors thresh of late and part of the week went in that way. It is the only way one can get help in return this year; formerly if a farmer did not care to "change work" he easily could hire his help by giving up \$2 a day for every man used. This year when a man does work at threshing for pay he gets an average of \$4 a day while one neighbor who hired a man and team to take his place for one day paid him \$10 for this service.



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How about County Standing?

Constant Effort Means Success in Winning Pep Prizes

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

IN MANY counties, Capper Poultry club members are already planning for the contest for 1919 which will be announced some time this fall. The girls are lining up new members and are asking the boys of the pig club to help them. This is indeed a good plan. It's one of the ways of showing club interest. Other ways of helping are sending in reports promptly, writing them as neatly as possible, attending all county meetings and assisting in making them a success. Someone is going to win the beautiful trophy cup to be awarded at the close of the present contest to the county leader who finishes first in pep standing and each of this county leader's team mates will be awarded a prize of \$5.

Wouldn't you like to know the pep standing of the first 15 county clubs? Here it is: Johnson, Atchison, Crawford, Wilson, Clay, Cloud, Douglas,

Single Comb Reds; Ella Bailey, secretary Rose Comb Whites.

Wyandottes: Myrtle Collins, president; Kathryn Vandever, vice president; Credith Loy, secretary-treasurer; Esther Teasley, assistant secretary; Ellen Zimmer and Alice Burge, directors; Opal Bratton, secretary White Wyandottes; Gail Gardner, secretary Silver Wyandottes; Elva Connes, secretary Golden Laced Wyandottes.

Leghorns: Mattie Stuart, president; Thelma Deay, vice president; Bessie Sell, secretary-treasurer; Laree Rolph, assistant secretary; Eva Mellen and Florence Madden, directors; Gwendolyn White, secretary White Leghorns; Letha Emery, secretary Brown Leghorns.

Orpingtons: Bertha Harms, president; Cecile Anderson, vice president; Eva Romine, secretary-treasurer; Effie Kiefer, assistant secretary; Christina Duesing and Naomi Perry, directors; Alta Fagan, secretary White Orpingtons; Beth Beckey, secretary Buff Orpingtons.

Langshans: Nola White, president; Helen Andrew, secretary-treasurer; Freda Slade, assistant secretary.

Buttercups: Nina Hosford, president; Ruth Defenbaugh, secretary.

Light Brahmas: Hazel Horton, president; Agnes Wells, secretary.

In the list of winners of special prizes, the name of Elsa Stiller of Marion county was omitted when the announcement of prize winners was made. Elsa won the \$10 White Orpington trio, offered by Raymond Shoup, formerly a member of the Capper Pig club.

Mary Kidby's Story

And now every member of the club is eager to read the story of Mary Kidby of Clay county who won second place in the contest for 1917:

"When my contest chicks were hatched I put them with a hen in a box. I gave them some fresh water to drink. I powdered the hen with insect powder to make sure that there would be no lice on her.

"The second day after my chicks were hatched I put them and the old hen in the chicken house. It has a cement floor. My chicken house is divided into six parts with chicken wire. There is a little stove in the center. In this way I could have the chickens in each end of the house. I kept straw in my chicken house to keep the chicks busy. On cold, cloudy days I kept a fire in the stove. On cold days the house in which the little chicks are kept should have a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees during the first week; 75 to 80 the second week, and 70 degrees the third week.

"I did not feed my little chicks during the first 36 hours, as chicks are fed during this time by a small yellow ball in the digestive organs. This is what remains of the egg from which they grew. The same kind of food that is found in the egg should be given them at first. I therefore gave my chicks ground hard boiled eggs when I first put them into the chick house. I also ground shells, bread crumbs and rolled oats for them. I kept sand and germozene water in front of them all the time. The second and third days I gave them the same feed and chick feed. I also gave them meat meal and boiled sweet milk to drink. I kept this up for more than a week.

"The second and third weeks I fed chick feed, kafir and sour milk. I turned the chicks out to go wherever they wished. They also had rape to eat. Just as soon as my chickens were big enough I had a roost made for them.

"I always kept my chicken house clean and occasionally I used lime and carbolic acid in the whitewash to keep lice and mites away.

"When my chickens became hens I had a comfortable chicken house and scratching shed facing the southeast, so that they would receive plenty of sunshine. The scratching shed has a wire front. The section where the nests are is dark, as hens do much better if they have a dark place where they may lay their eggs."

-Plan to have a few cows and pigs.



Mrs. A. Kidby

Mary Kidby

Greenwood, Hodgeman, Clark, Stafford, Linn, McPherson, Pratt, Shawnee. If your county isn't ranked among these 15, try to put it there as soon as possible.

How I wish every girl in the Capper Poultry club could read the many delightfully interesting letters that come to my desk every day from club members all over the state! Of course, it wouldn't be possible to let you read them all, for think what a great deal of space they would take, and so I must go over the letters and select the parts here and there that will make you acquainted with your club friends.

I know there're a great many girls wondering what has been happening to the club stories recently.

"I looked all thru the paper and there wasn't any poultry club story in my copy," said one of my little friends from Clay county whom I met at Manhattan a short time ago.

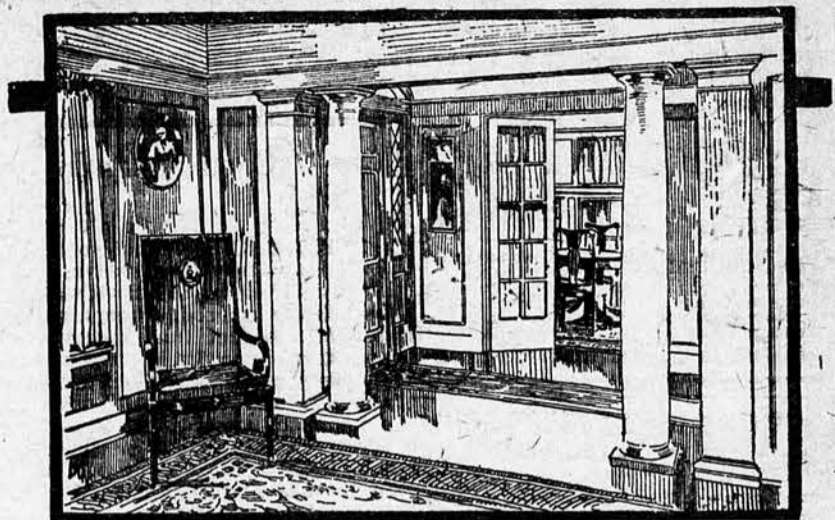
No, and there wasn't a club story in any other copy of that issue, for we, too, are helping Uncle Sam conserve. An order has gone from the War Industries Board to every publication in the United States, requesting that the size of the papers be decreased as there is a shortage of paper.

Now I know you'll be perfectly satisfied to have a poultry club story in only every other issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for a time, because this is helping to conserve paper. I wish I could tell you about the many successful county meetings that have been held recently. But I shall give only the names of the counties that have sent in excellent reports. These are Johnson, Crawford, Wilson, Atchison, Clay, Stafford, Pratt, Hodgeman, Greenwood and Linn. Girls in both the Johnson and Crawford county clubs had the delightful pleasure of meeting Governor Capper when he was in their vicinities. As soon as Letha Emery, leader of the Crawford county club, heard that Governor Capper was in Beard, she quickly got word to as many of the members of the club as she could reach by telephone and then they all went to hear the governor speak and also had their pictures taken with him.

Breed Club Officers

Names of officers of breed clubs which have not been announced follow, arranged according to the size of the club:

Rhode Island: Mabel Peterson, president; Ruth Wheeler, vice president; Vangie McClure, secretary-treasurer; Ethel Huff, assistant secretary; Gail Leslie and Ava Whiteside, directors. Mabel Weaver, secretary Rose Comb Reds; Marie Houghton, secretary



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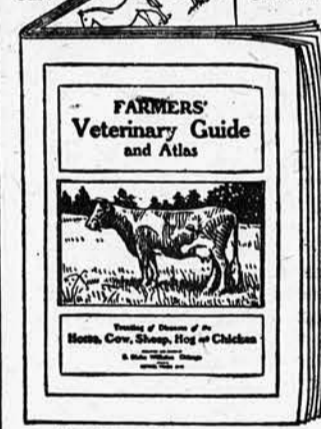
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With the Home Makers

Corn Sirup Gives a Fine Texture to Jellies

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

CHEER UP—it's not so bad. You may have the shelves of your fruit closet filled with glasses of beautifully colored, transparent jellies despite the fact that sugar is scarce and there is a limit to the quantity you may purchase. There's corn sirup aplenty and combined with equal amounts of sugar you can make jelly, preserves, marmalade or old-fashioned jam that is much finer and smoother in texture and fruitier and richer in flavor than when sugar alone is used. Corn sirup serves to prevent the hardening of the fruit and the crystallization of the sugar. The product also keeps better.

To assure success one must be careful to blend sirup with the sugar thoroughly. Corn sirup has been employed in making preserves of surpassing quality in England and Scotland for many years.

In making jams, jellies and marmalades the housewife should observe the

apples peeled and cored, add 3/4 pound of sirup (equal weight corn sirup and sugar), the juice and grated peel of one lemon. Place the apples in a jar standing in a saucepan of water, and stew until tender. Put the mash in a stewpan, adding sugar and lemon peel, and boil gently until thick, then add the lemon juice, and boil again. Put the jam into jars in the usual manner.

Jam of Apple and Lemon: To every pound of peeled and cored apples, add 3/4 pound of sirup (equal weight corn sirup and sugar), and the rind (grated) and the juice of one lemon. First, stew the apples until they become a pulp, then add the sirup, lemon rind and juice. Cook gently for 45 minutes. The apples must be good cookers.

Spiced Apples: Peel the apples thinly and core. Have ready a boiling sirup made of equal weight of corn sirup and sugar; add 1/2 ounce each of ground cinnamon, ground allspice or cloves. Put the apples in the boiling sirup and cook gently until soft. Place in a jar and pour the sirup over, and cover down at once.

Threshers Go Home for Supper

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

In this locality the threshing of grain usually starts in the fields along the Kaw and then the farmers in the hills get their turn. We, on the divide, stack our grain and wait till the others are thru. The people on the bottom are afraid of floods and so prefer to get the grain in a safe place regardless of heat. This year the "hill farmers" bought a machine of their own. They used an average size crew, quit at 6 o'clock and went to their own homes for supper. That did away with the hardest part of the work, as one expressed it. It isn't a very difficult task to prepare dinner for a number, but when the dishes are washed, to be obliged to prepare supper for the same crowd is hard work and exceedingly tiring. The 6 o'clock quitting hour is considered by the hill farmers as one of the greatest advantages of the company owned machine.

In preparing suppers for a number of threshers, many of us do not make the use of gelatine that we might well do if we accustomed ourselves to it at other times. Manufacturers of gelatine advertise cook books that they are prepared to distribute without charge. Some of these contain suggestions for using pieces of meat that we have found useful and appetizing. The directions read: "Take 2 cups of any left-over stock or diluted gravy. Bring to the boiling point and add envelope of gelatine softened in 1/2 cup cold water. When mixture begins to stiffen, add 2 cups of any cold chopped meat at hand. One may also mold in a little red or green pepper, celery or onion or parsley if desired. Turn into a square mold, first dipped in cold water and chill. Remove from mold and cut in slices for serving."

The exceedingly hot weather we have had in July has caused a good deal of trouble for many mothers of bottle-fed babies. The father of one noting the healthy country tan of our 2 year old asked what we had done for her. Had he seen her last summer he would have been surprised at the change. He said his little girl of 2 had lived on milk—condensed, cow's, goat and now buttermilk. None agreed with her. We had a similar experience. Until we fed our baby, beef stock or gravy, she was a colorless half sick baby. The juice of lean meat is easily digested. We did not find it easy to get fresh beef every day. To keep a supply of stock on hand we often canned some. Cans that hold a cupful may be bought at 10 cent stores but any size can may be used. If one wishes to use only a cupful a day, she may place the cupful in a sterilized quart can and boil for three hours. The air in the jar is sterilized and mould will not form if the seal is perfect.



Pare the Apples Thinly and Core.

strictest cleanliness if she would have success. Fresh fruit a bit under ripe is preferable. Allow 3/4 pound of sweetening to each pound of fruit. Boil continuously and fast over a steady, bright fire and skim and stir frequently. Do not fill the preserving kettle too full. To test allow some of the juice to drop from the spoon; if it sheets off, the juice is cooked sufficiently.

After preparing the fruit place in a kettle and simmer for a few minutes. Now add the sugar and cook gently until it is dissolved; if permitted to boil before dissolved the jam will be thin. As soon as the sugar is dissolved add the corn sirup, pound for pound to the sugar, and let boil rapidly. Otherwise the product will not be of good color. Stir well and skim with a silver spoon.

Roughly stated, the fruit should boil 40 minutes, counting from the time when it actually begins to boil. The kind of fruit and its condition may make some difference in the length of time of boiling. It would be wise to test the juice after 25 minutes.

Some prefer to make a blended sirup and cook the fruit in it. In so doing they use equal weights of sugar and corn sirup, adding half a pint of water and dissolving by gentle heat. Boil for half an hour, add the fruit and boil quickly until the jam jellies, allowing 3/4 pound of blended sirup to each pound of fruit.

The following tested recipes are given by Claudia Quigley Murphy of New York City, who is an expert in the making of jellies and preserves:

Grape Jam: To each pound of grapes allow 3/4 pound of sirup (equal weight corn sirup and sugar). Stalk and wash the fruit, and put in a preserving kettle over very gentle heat until the juice begins to come from the grapes; then add the sirup and stir until it melts; bring to the boil, and boil fast until a little will jelly when put on a plate and allowed to get cold. Put into clean, dry, warm jars and cover. This should be made of unripe grapes.

Apple Jam: For every pound of

Unless epidemics prevent, it is really easier to keep up a large attendance at Sunday school in the winter than it is in the summer. A little stimulus of some sort is needed to keep children and parents forgetful of heat. At present we have a contest voyage at work. Two ship captains selected their crew—a half of the crowd in attendance one Sunday. They chose their colors and the port to which they would sail. Each new member counts for 10 miles toward the end of the journey. Collection, punctuality, and efficiency count for miles on the sea road. The captain and crew reaching port first will receive a spread of some sort from the laggards.

Catching bundles of wheat and throwing them to their places on a hay rack is about as good exercise as tennis playing. There are a good many household tasks that are harder, our two days of experience would warrant us in saying. We have decided, however, that we would sooner teach school than chop weeds. We grew ambitious to see a small field of corn cleared of the weeds between the hills. The hoe worked up one set of blisters and the corn knife another. Now, we are advocating the Iowa way of checking corn so it may be cultivated both ways. Usually we are able to hire some boys for this work but this summer they are all busy. And their wages would have suited a professional man a few years ago. One crippled boy has been paid \$4 a day for keeping a threshing crew supplied with water. Help is not to be had, it seems. Those who have willing, helpful children of some size are indeed fortunate. We know a number of farm women who have been riding corn cultivators. Some of the hardest workers are college graduates who are doing work they never tried to do before. Only the most ignorant women now are not eager to help produce and save food and provisions.

New Underwear Designs

A practicable corset model is 8858. The garment is in one piece and is to be slipped on over the head. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' petticoat 8851 may be made in two or three gores. A deep flounce is gathered on at the bottom. Sizes,



16 and 18 years and 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure.

Ladies' sleeveless nightgown 8855 has two shallow plaits taken at each shoulder to give added fullness. Size 16, 18 years and 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Give size and number.

Remember the boys in the trenches in France and send them something to show your appreciation of their efforts.

VETERINARY ANSWERS

Udder Inflammation

I have a fresh cow which has udder trouble. One quarter of her udder gets red and the milk is stringy and lumpy. Please tell me what to do for this trouble. This cow has been tuberculin tested and seems all right in every other way. MRS. IRENE COLE.

unction City, Kan. This may be contagious inflammation of the udder. It is caused by the entrance of a germ into the udder and if proper precautions are not taken the disease will spread to other cattle. It usually causes a small, hard nodule to appear at the place where the teat joins the udder. The entire quarter usually becomes caked if the infection continues several months. The milk is reduced in quantity, becomes stringy and clotted, and appears thin and blue. Wash the infected quarter thoroughly and inject once every day 1 quart of lukewarm 1/2 per cent fluoride of sodium solution or a 2 per cent boric acid solution. Such injections must be made with sterilized instruments in order to prevent infection of the udder. The solution should remain in the udder about 15 minutes after which it should be removed.

Remedy for Pink Eye

Can you give me a remedy for pink eye in cattle? That is what they call the disease that is troubling cattle around here. A. M. FINLEY.

Kit Carson, Colo. The following treatment is suggested by Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the Kansas State Agricultural college:

Separate the diseased cattle from the healthy cattle, placing the former in cool, dark stalls, and wash their eyes twice daily with a 4 per cent solution of boric acid. In addition to this, they should be given sufficient Epsom salts, that is from 1/2 to 1 1/2 pounds apiece according to the size of the animal to relax the bowels freely. If white spots remain in the eye after the soreness has disappeared they usually may be cleared up by blowing into the eye twice a week about as much calomel as can be held on the point of a blade of a knife. You should not do this until all the soreness has gone.

About Stringy Milk

What is the cause of stringy milk? Can it be made fit for use by treatment? Hutchinsin, Kan. J. N.

Stringy milk is caused by bacteria which enter the milk after it has been drawn from the cow. It is not caused by the feed or any abnormal condition of the cow. Milk affected in this way is not unhealthful, but it certainly is not appetizing. The bacteria which caused the trouble live in water ordinarily, and probably enter the milk from the cows' bodies, or from utensils. Where trouble is had from this condition, the utensils, especially the strainer cloth, should be boiled. If this treatment does not eliminate the trouble, the fresh milk should be heated on the stove to a temperature of 150 degrees. Then let it stand 20 minutes and cool as quickly as possible.

Treatment for Garget

The milk from one of my cows is full of garget and one of my neighbors thinks she has garget. Please tell me what to do. G. R. S.

Gargets in milk are very common. The condition is known as garget. Sometimes the milk is affected only slightly, and sometimes it is affected seriously. The cause is not definitely known, but is due to an abnormal condition of the cow's udder.

Give the cow a physic of 1 1/2 pounds of Epsom salts in the form of a drench. A teaspoon of saltpeter given once a day for three or four days is sometimes beneficial. If the animal has been receiving much grain, the ration should be reduced for a day or two. The amount of grain may then be restored after the condition disappears. If the trouble persists month after month and the cow is not especially valuable, it will be advisable to dispose of her, because it is not always possible to eliminate the trouble.

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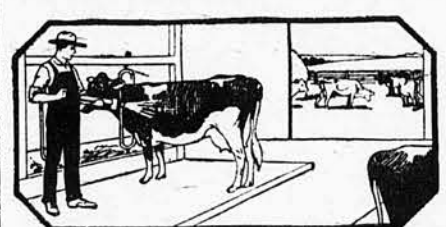
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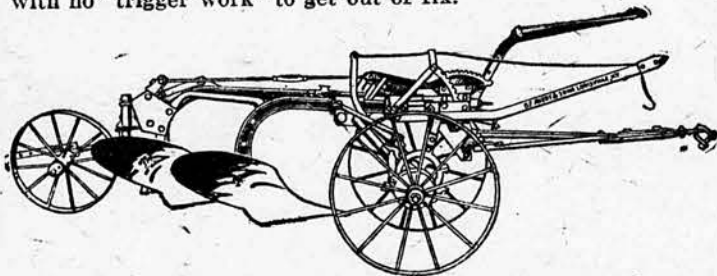
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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

What Shall He Do?

When we entered the war I bought a farm adjoining the one I had and made a small payment on it expecting to get money from the Federal Land Loan Bank, but it seems as tho I cannot get it. I made application to the local loan association September 11, 1917 but have not got my loan thru yet. I fear I will not get my loan this year. My crop is a failure and I have spent all I have for fencing and other improvements and am about \$2000 in debt for the land I bought last year, and can't move on with my business. Now I want to ask you whether I can best serve my country, by trying to farm, by watchful waiting or shall I join the army and serve in that way? I have a farm of 520 acres and will sell all or part of it cheap. H. M. ALFORD, Amite, La.

Without knowing more about Mr. Alford's circumstances than his letter discloses, I do not feel competent to give advice. Whether a man should enlist in the army at this time depends on a number of things, the size and condition of his family, the state of his health. There are some matters a man must decide for himself and this matter of duty is one of them. If for instance, Mr. Alford has a family dependent on him for support his duty does not call him to enlist at this time. Later on it may be necessary but at present there are plenty of men who do not have these obligations resting on them to fill the ranks. It may be that Mr. Alford can serve his country better by staying right where he is and farming the land than by going into the army. He must determine that for himself. I do not know.

Combating the Bag Worm

Some of our arbor vitae trees are almost covered with a kind of a cocoon, containing a worm which eats the trees and has killed one. The cocoons are very tough and papery, and are covered with bits of the green part of the tree. The cocoons are cone-shaped and swing from the branches. At this time of the year they move, and the worms seem to be eating the trees. Can you tell me what they are and how to get rid of them? H. H. Caldwell, Kan.

For immediate treatment the trees should be sprayed with some arsenical insecticide; arsenate of lead is a good spray for this purpose, as it will not injure the foliage. If the paste arsenate of lead is used, 2 pounds of it should be mixed with 50 gallons of water; if the powdered arsenate of lead is used, 1 pound for 50 gallons of water is sufficient. Before adding the paste arsenate of lead to the spray tank, it should first be mixed with water to make a thin paste. The powder also should be mixed with a small amount of water before being placed in the tank, else sifted slowly into the water, meanwhile churning the water vigorously with an agitator. During the winter the bags should be removed by hand picking from the trees and destroyed. Follow the destruction of the bags with the placing of barriers around the trunks of the trees to prevent reinfestation by larvae coming from other sources.

Poisoned Bait for Cutworms

Will you please tell me how to cure and prevent cutworms in a garden? G. S.

The best method of controlling cutworms in a garden is by means of a poisoned bait. For a small garden take 1 peck of dry bran, add 4 ounces of white arsenic or Paris green, and mix thoroly with 2 gallons of water in which has been stirred 1/2 gallon of sorghum or other cheap molasses. Let the mash stand for several hours, then scatter it in lumps about the size of marbles over the garden where there are signs of injury. Transplanted plants are especially susceptible to cutworm injury, so it is well to place some of the poisoned mash about the bases of plants newly set out. Cutworms do their damage at night, so the poison should be spread late in the day. Apply a second or third time if necessary.

For a large garden, use 1 bushel of bran to 1 pound of the arsenical mixed with 8 gallons of water containing 1/2 gallon of molasses. The resulting poisoned mash will be sufficient for treating four or five acres of cultivated crops.

To aid in keeping cutworms from the garden it is advisable to practice clean cultivation and crop rotation. Deep plowing in the fall and disking also help to prevent recurrences of the insect.

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In 1914 Geo Ripke of Salina, Kansas, made a trip to the Black Sea District of Russia and at very great expense brought to Kansas a very small quantity of "Purebred Wheat." This he planted and cultivated carefully, increasing his acreage annually until now he has a limited quantity for sale.

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It is very highly recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College of Manhattan, Kansas. It has been grown for two years at the College, where the tests have been very satisfactory.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for August 18. Working in the Church. Acts 2:41-47; 4:32-35; 6:2-4.

Golden Text: Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise. Give thanks unto Him, and bless His name. Ps. 100:4.

The first church was very close to the Saviour, in time and place and membership. Starting with the small number of 120 members in one day it grew to 3,120 enthusiastic Christians who so gladly received the wonderful words of the teaching that they obeyed without question the command of Christ's followers concerning the sacrament of baptism thus professing Him before all men.

The sense of worship, powerful and necessary as it is, is not enough for the foundation of a successful working organization in any church. There must be study and instruction. With the early Christians the teaching was doubtlessly a repetition of the sayings of Christ with the additional comments of the crucifixion and resurrection which was so fresh and warm in their memory. We have these same things to study and in addition we have the thousand and one helps of every day science and the knowledge that has been gained thru the following centuries of Christ's time.

Then besides worship and study there must be helpfulness. Did you ever stop to realize that a truly instructed Christian is likely to be a helpful one? When we read about the first church that all believed in Jesus Christ were to gether it does not necessarily mean that they all lived under one roof but rather that they came together often; and had all things in common does not imply that they established communism or socialism. It only means that wherever there was need the well-to-do people gave of their abundance to the needy, so that all could spend their time telling about Christ. Personal testimony was at the bottom of the success of that early church just as the resurrection of Jesus was the point set forth as His claims upon the allegiance of all men. As it was then it is still now the corner stone of Christian evidences.

Unity—they were of one heart and one mind. This is the desire found in the last prayer of Jesus up in the upper room. In the unity of His followers hung the balance that would result in the world coming to believe in Him.

Jesus prayed for unity then what do we think of the 168 denominations that now exist in the United States alone? The forces of evil are united but the churches are fighting single handed. Each one is conducting its own peculiar method the right way.

All the churches are centered around the Christ idea, but while God has definitely commanded us what to do and what not to do He never instructed that we were to find His law in any one sect and that all the other ways were wrong. Sometimes it almost seems that the different churches are gods set up for us to worship before the one True God. Paul gives us a delightful picture of an ideal church and not an impossible one. Its qualities are, purity, unworldliness, humility, brotherhood, testimony, practical service, instruction, giving, organization, loving kindness, zeal, patience, prayerfulness and the care of its members and strangers.

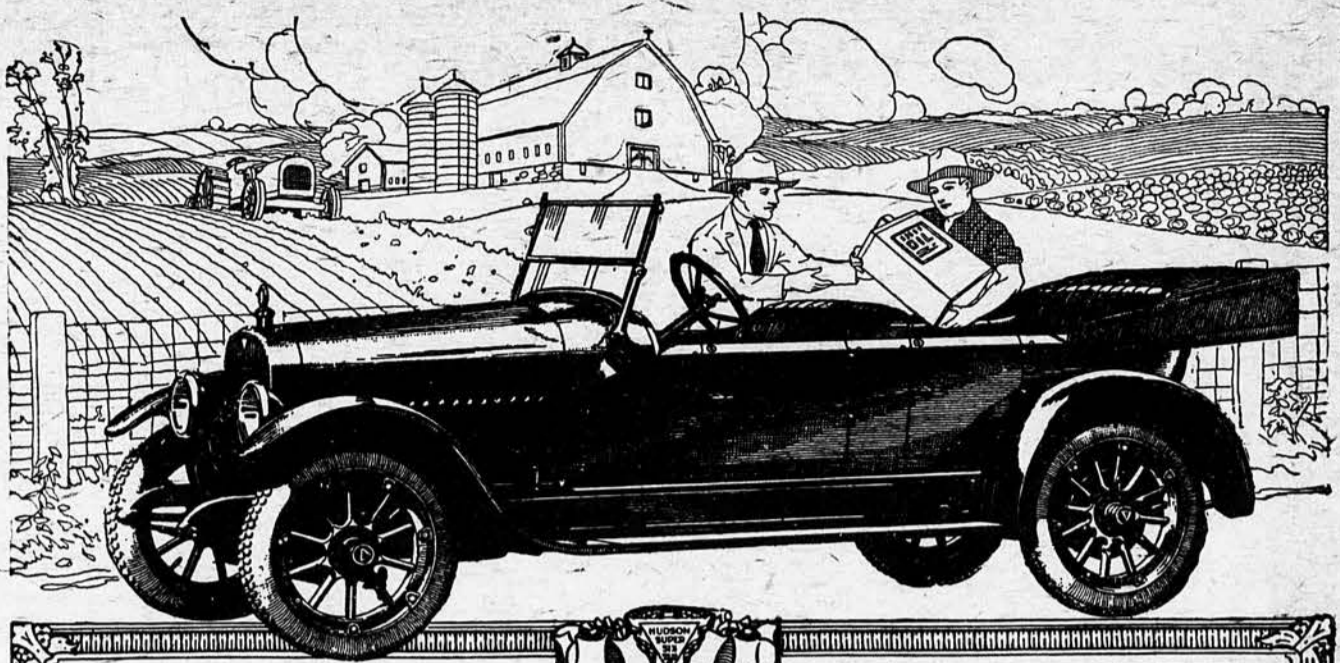
Do we measure up to this standard of worship, study and helpfulness or are we only wishing?

Patriotic Package Given Readers

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish One Thousand Patriotic Packages free to readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze. The package contains more than 100 pieces, consisting of flag pin, American, British and French Banners, etc.

We are going to give one of these Patriotic packages, postage prepaid, to all who send us \$1.00 for a yearly subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Don't forget to have a fall garden.



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What would he do today without it?

It is a necessity—almost as necessary to modern farming as your tractor, your silo filler or any other piece of power farming machinery.

This is especially true now, with all the demands the war has placed upon your time.

You must make your necessary trips to town, among your neighbors, or over your farm as quickly and surely as possible.

You have no time to spend tinkering with your car, trying to make it run properly. You can ill afford to spare it while it is laid up in a garage.

And nowadays delays in service are increasing because Uncle Sam is calling so many expert mechanics to work overseas on his big job there.

Under these conditions, Hudson Super-Six dependability means many times as much as it ever has in the past.

Now, if ever, you need the power and endurance which has made the Hudson Super-Six the farmer's choice over any other fine car.

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The necessary curtailment of automobile production will not relax for some time. The increasing recognition of the Hudson Super-Six as the war-time car—the car that will "carry its owner through" has made a demand far in excess of production.

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This wheat was shipped in by Mr. A.R. Long, Belpre, Kan., four years ago. This wheat has proven its superiority, both in hardness and yield. This wheat made 15 bushels per acre last year, or 5 bushels more than any other wheat I had, and this year it is as good as the Kan Red Wheat. It is absolutely clear of eye. I'll have about 2500 bushels of this wheat and every bushel of it should be planted in this locality. Also have several hundred bushels of Kan Red Wheat. Will make a price of \$2.40 at the machine or \$2.50 at the granary. Phone in your order before it is all spoken for.

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WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

T. W. MORSE, Livestock Editor.

FIELDMEN.

- A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
T. W. Morse, special assignments, 360 Graphic Arts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NOTICE TO LIVESTOCK ADVERTISERS. The War Industries Board has directed publishers to discontinue sending out all free copies, sample copies and exchanges. Publishers are permitted to mail to advertisers only such issues of the paper as contain their advertisements.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

- Oct. 21—Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo.
Shorthorn Cattle.
Aug. 21—D. S. Smithhiser, Enid, Okla.
Nov. 14—L. H. Ernst and L. Lyell, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 9—B. R. Thompson, Garrison, Kan.
Red Polled Cattle.
Oct. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Hereford Cattle.
Aug. 29—R. H. Longhofer, Herington, Kan.
Sept. 3-4—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 21—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale, F. H. Manning, Sec'y, Council Grove, Kan.
Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.
Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Aberdeen Angus Cattle.
Nov. 1—Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan.
Holstein Cattle.
Oct. 4—S. C. Stoughton & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan.
L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Geo. H. Palmer, Miltonvale, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
F. W. Spencer, Dixon, Ill.
Nebraska Holstein Breeders' South Omaha, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association sale, Independence, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
Poland China Hogs.
VonForrel Bros., Chester, Neb.
Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Smith Bros., Superior, Neb.
Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
Miller & Son, Chester, Neb.
Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb.
Hill & King, Topeka, Kan.
J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
M. C. Folland, Carbondale, Kan.
J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.
Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Ed H. Brunner, Jewell, Kan.
Sale at Beloit, Kan.
Otto A. Gloe, Martel, Neb.
O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
B. E. Ridgley, Pickerell, Neb.
J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.
Milton Poland, Sabetha, Kan.
O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., sale at Dearborn, Mo.
Spotted Poland China Hogs.
Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.
Chester White Hogs.
Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.
Duroc Jersey Hogs.
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Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
John C. Simon, Hugobaldt, Neb.
Kansas Breeders' Sale, Clay Center, W. W. Jones, Sec'y.
Dave Boshier, Cortland, Neb.
Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Geo. M. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.
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F. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., Hiawatha, Kan.
Flook Bros., Stanley, Kan.
W. H. Schroyer, Miltonvale, Kan.
R. M. Young, Cook, Neb.
D. J. Ryan and R. E. Mather, Centerville, Kan.
Theodore Foss, Sterling, Neb. (Night Sale)
Dave Boshier, Cortland, Neb.
W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, E. Kan.
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W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb.
A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.

- Jan. 31—H. D. Gelken, Cozad, Neb.
Feb. 1—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 3—Abrens Bros., Columbus, Neb.
Feb. 3—D. L. Wallace (might sale), Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 4—R. Widle & Son, Genoa, Neb.
Feb. 4—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 5—Ed. M. Kern, Stanton, Neb.
Feb. 5—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 6—Lester Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 7—L. L. Hunns, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 8—A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 12—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.
Feb. 17—R. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 17—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., and Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan., at Clay Center.
Feb. 18—E. F. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 18—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 18—T. P. Moren, Johnson, Neb.
Feb. 19—John W. Jones, Minneapolis, Kan., at Sallina, Kan.
Feb. 20—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 21—Mott Bros., Herington, Kan.
Feb. 27—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 28—R. E. Mather, Centalla, Kan.
Mch. 7—J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

D. S. Smithhiser, of Enid, Okla., will hold a Shorthorn cattle sale August 21. His offering will include fifty-five head, twenty Scotch cows and heifers, thirty Scotch topped cows and heifers and five Scotch bulls. The sale will be held on the Mayberry farm, three miles west of Enid. Free transportation from the street car barns will be furnished to the farm. Autos will meet all street cars at that point. Note the display advertisement in this issue and arrange to attend the sale.—Advertisement.

W. A. Williams' Duroc Sale.

W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla., will sell, Tuesday, Aug. 20, fifty Durocs at auction, every one a son or daughter of a grand champion. There will be forty-one bred sows and gilts. Thirty daughters and nine sons of the grand champion, National Col. 2nd. Every one of these boars are herd headers. Nobody has won more prizes at Oklahoma fairs than has W. A. Williams, Marlow, Oklahoma. All good judges of Durocs agree that Mr. Williams is a real Duroc breeder. His kind is the kind most sought in his state. In this offering is the blood of all his noted herd boars, that, from Grand Master Col. 2nd down, have won grand champion honors together with his numerous champion and grand champion sows. If you want real hogs attend this sale. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh Buys Whole Herd.

E. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Oklahoma, backs his faith in Shorthorn cattle by consummating the biggest deal in Shorthorns ever made at private treaty in the Southwest by buying from Strong Brothers, Clinton, Oklahoma, their entire herd of Shorthorn breeding cows, heifers, calves and herd bulls, consisting of 211 head. The Messrs. Strong had bought for foundation stock some of the greatest breeding animals of the breed. The Lookabaugh herd now numbers close to 600 head with the greatest number of outstanding herd bulls perhaps of any herd in America. The prestige of Fair Acres Sultan blood, in this herd, has attracted the attention of all the leading breeders of the United States with the winnings of his get at the leading shows of America and the record price paid for his sons and daughters at numerous auctions has attracted much attention to Mr. Lookabaugh's great herd of Shorthorns which has more of this great sire's get than any other herd in America. Mr. Lookabaugh has at present ten young herd bulls that he is anxious to place at the head of good herds. These bulls, if properly placed, will no doubt add very much to Mr. Lookabaugh's prestige as a breeder of herd bulls. If you have a good herd of Shorthorns and want a real herd bull it will be to your advantage to call and look over these great prospects.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

F. F. Wood, Warnego, Kan., breeds Duroc Jerseys and has 40 March pigs that are very choice. The breeding is good and Mr. Wood grows out his pigs well and it is a highly satisfactory place to buy. He will advertise these boars and gilts a little later, in The Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A. L. Wylie & Son, Clay Center, Kan., are well known breeders of Duroc Jerseys and their herd located on their farm at the edge of town is one of the best in the country.

NEW YORK

OLD AGE forces sale of this 188 a. farm, 2 miles from town. 125 a cultivated, rest pasture and woodland. 300,000 feet saw timber. 9 room house, 3 barns, 6 cows, team, 30 hens, 4 turkeys, 7 hogs, complete set of machinery, all for \$4,200, half cash, balance 5%.

OWEGO FARM AGENCY, Owego, N. Y.

OKLAHOMA

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

IF YOU WANT to buy a farm or ranch, or wish information regarding Eastern Oklahoma, write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FARMS: The best buy today is Oklahoma farms. Quarter, eight miles from town; 50 a. fine creek bottom; 50 a. good slope land; balance pasture; 10 a. alfalfa; five roomed house; barn poor; fenced, cross fenced; near church and school; fine neighborhood. Price \$8,500.

A. B. Armstrong, Guthrie, Okla.

FARM LANDS.

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

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroely reliable

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance or... copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning...

- CHOICE S. E. Kansas farms \$40 to \$75. Write me. Wm. Robbins, Thayer, Kan.
80 A. \$45, 80 1 ml. town \$65, 320, \$85. Finely imp. 450 ranch 2 ml. town \$50. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.
THREE CHOICE imp. farms at \$90, \$112.50, \$125 per acre, all close in. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 227 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

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

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

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

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

WANTED, by family of five, a farm to work on shares, prefer everything furnished. Address D. L. Miller, 1016 N. 10th St., Junction City, Kan.

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

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

160 ACRES, 4 ml. from Garnett, Kan. Price \$65 per acre. 320 acres, \$75 per acre. Crop of wheat pays for land. Write TRIPLETT LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

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

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

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

320 ACRES 3 miles good railroad town, Franklin county. New house, good barn, lays well, timber and creek, \$60. A 160, 1 1/2 miles Waverly, good improvements, practically new, good water, wheat land, all tillable, liberal terms, \$65 acre. Write for descriptive list. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

Eastern Kansas Farms Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

160 Acres For \$2600 Near Wellington; creek bottom; good bldgs.; 30 past, 25 alfalfa, rest wheat, oats, hay; poss; crops go; \$2600 cash, \$500 year. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schwelzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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

IDEAL HOME 640 acres, half mile town, every acre perfect; 520 acres wheat, 120 acres pasture, good house and barn. \$7,000 cash will handle. For full details of this, also list of ranches and smaller farms, at honest to goodness prices, see or write R. C. Buxton, Utica, Kansas. One 3,500 acre ranch, one 2880 acres, one 1880 acres, all well improved, living water.

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

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

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

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

CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH Square section, 8 miles railroad, 80 acres cultivated, balance bluestem grazing land, nice stream, timber, fine water, good buildings. Fine for the stockman. Price \$32,000. Liberal terms. J. E. Bockook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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

MISSOURI

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

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

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

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

\$3,000 CASH, time \$13,000 buys fine bluegrass and grain Polk Co. farm. Fifty other good ones. W. E. Taylor, Aldrich, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

COLORADO

EASTERN COLO. Farms and ranches, \$10 to \$25 a. Write for maps and lists. Hollingsworth Land Co., Arriba, Lincoln Co., Colo.

WHEAT LAND near Denver \$22, 715 acres, 260 acres deep plowed, ready for fall wheat. Easy terms to good farmer. Fredrickson, 216 Colo. Nat'l Bank, Denver, Colo.

COME TO Eastern Colorado where good land is yet cheap. Good water, fine climate, good crops, fine stock country. Write for list. W. T. S. Brown, Seibert, Colorado.

ONLY about 15,000 acres of what is known as the Nutting or Mrs. Jackson land left out of 50,000 acres formerly owned by them; it will soon be all gone, which ends the cheap land bargains near Limon and Hugo. Get owner's prices while it lasts from W. S. Pershing, Ex-mayor, Limon, Colo.

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

PLATTE RIVER VALLEY LAND CO., Keeline Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

ARKANSAS

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc-Jersey March Pigs

Out of first prize and champion sows and boars. Pedigree with every pig. Write quick. W. J. Harrison, Atoll, Kan.

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

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

TWO BIG SALES

Sept. 4, Duroc Boar and Bred Gilt Sale. Boars sired by H & B's Pathfinder. Gilts bred to H & B's Pathfinder. Oct. 8, complete dispersion of Red Polled herd. W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

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

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

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



Duroc-Jersey Hogs

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

OTEY'S DUROCS

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

Shepherd's Durocs

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

BLACK'S DUROCS

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

Long View Farm Durocs

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

McComas' Durocs

Big roomy herd sows, daughters and granddaughters of up to date grand champions on both sides, with litters by champion and sons of champions. If you want spring boars and gilts, something good, write W. D. MCCOMAS WICHITA, KANSAS

Herd Boar Material

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

Wooddell's Durocs

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

Jones Sells on Approval

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

Eshelman's Duroc Boars

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

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

Choice weaned pigs; registered and delivered free; high class service boars, largest of bone and ideal colors, heads and ears, sired by boars of highest class. James L. Taylor, Prop., Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm, Olean, Miller County, Mo.

John's Orion

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

Royal Grand Wonder

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

Their crop of March pigs numbering about 80 are as good as I have seen this year. They are all of the big high backed, big bone, stretchy kind. Their bred sow sale, Feb. 3, will be one of the places to buy the kind that get big and retain smoothness and quality. They will not make a fall sale but will offer about 40 boars that will certainly be choice. Their advertisement will start in the Farmers Mail and Breeze soon.—Advertisement.

Registered Hampshire Hogs.

George W. Ela, of Valley Falls, Kan., is offering special prices on spring Hampshire boars. These pigs are extra well belted and are immunized. He is also booking orders for fall pigs at weaning time. Mr. Ela handles the best of breeding and he sends out only choice individuals on mail orders. Note his advertisement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him for prices.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

Flock Bros., of Stanley, Kan., have a dandy bunch of Durocs that they are planning to sell at auction Nov. 14. There are a number of big, stretchy herd boar prospects and a lot of good gilts in the bunch. They are sired by H. & B's Pathfinder, Commander's Wonder and Flock's Col. Their dams are by Longview King the Col., Parker Wonder, Commander's Wonder and Good E Nuff Model 2d. Keep this sale in mind if you need Durocs.—Advertisement.

Myersdale Polands.

Messrs. H. E. Myers and O. I. Oshell of Gardner, Kan., will hold a big Poland sale some time this fall. Their offering will be one of, if not the best ever put up at auction in that section. Their pigs are growing like weeds and their breeding is very attractive. There will be a number by Mr. Myers' great boar Will be a number by the \$3,000 Buster Over; Big Jones; Fessy's Big Jones; Smooth Jumbo and other popular boars. Exact date of this sale and display ads will appear in late issues.—Advertisement.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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

DUROC BRED GILTS CHEAP

10 or 12 gilts out of sows sired by Crimson Model, Crimson Wonder, Illustrer Critt, B and Golden Model 34th, and sired by Reed's Illustrator, Reed's Gano and Crimmins Golden Model and bred to Reed's King the Col. and Reed's Gano. All immunized. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

CHOICE DUROC GILTS

Have a few good gilts left, weight around 250 pounds bred for early September farrow to a good son of King the Col., the king of the breed. Will close them out at \$65 and \$75 each. Have some good spring pigs for sale, by the above sire. Write at once as they won't last long. All immunized. MIKE SEIWALD, Eudora, Douglas Co., Kan.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS
A few spring boars for sale. E. E. Smiley, Parth, Kan.

Chester White Private Sale

A few tried sows to have summer litters and a few boars ready for service, for sale. F. C. GOKIN, Russell, Kan.

Pure Chester White Pigs

From prize-winning strains for sale. E. M. Rookards, Ozark, Kan.

O.I.C'S O.I.C'S O.I.C'S

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

KANSAS HERD OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Nothing but boar pigs for sale. See King's Best at State Fair. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Will Trade: Will Trade: Two imported Belgian mares and one of the largest and best jacks in Kan. (mules to show) for cattle, mules, or the jack for a good auto. Kidd Bros., Waverly, Kan.

SHEEP.

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



FOR SALE

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

CHOICE EWES

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



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

Monarch Hereford Sale

Comiskey, Kan., Sep. 3-4

400 Registered Cattle—150 Hampshire Hogs

190 thrifty, broody heifers, 150 cows—75 calves at foot—and a lot of good bulls, including some outstanding herd header material by the mighty Monarch. The cows are bred to Monarch, King Farmer and Laredo Lad. The catalog tells the whole story. Write for it today and mention this paper. Address,

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kansas

HORSES.

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



POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS either sex, not related. Isaac Helander, Lindsborg, Kansas

Spring Pigs \$20.00

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

Big Type Polands

350 pound registered boar (prize winner); gilts to farrow in September; spring boars 60 pounds. Philip Ackerman, Lincoln, Kan.

WARREN'S Large Type POLANDS

An outstanding son of Big Timm heads our sow herd, some that cost up to \$1200. Immunized spring boars, with fashionable blood, size and quality. Guaranteed to please. EZRA T. WARREN, CLEARWATER, KAN.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

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

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7728, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

McQUILLAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Faulkner and other leading blood 20 sows and gilts for early fall litters. Spring pigs, cut prices on orders of six or more. Am liable to be called to war, wish to reduce. Write today. BERNARD McQUILLAN, CLEARWATER, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

Perfection Spotted Polands

Before buying spring pigs elsewhere, read what others say of our Perfection Spotted Polands. Free for the asking. THE ENNIS STOCK & DAIRY FARM, Horine, Mo. Just south of St. Louis.

Big Type Polands, both sexes,

spring pigs, bred sows and bred gilts. Prices reasonable. H. C. Morrison, Cleora, Oklahoma

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

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



Mar. Boars

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

30 spring boars, immunized, also fall pigs at weaning time. All extra well belted and most popular breeding. Geo. W. Ela, Valley Falls, Kansas, Secretary Kansas Hampshire Ass'n.

Howell's Hampshires

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



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, Phone 3918, Darby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARMS HEREFORDS

We are offering 15 choice open heifers, 50 cows with calves at foot, 25 cows to calve this fall; also 8 bulls from 8 to 12 months old, all priced to sell. Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

SHORTHORNS Three young Scotch bulls, herd headers; 20 young bulls suitable for farm or ranch use. J. M. Stewart & Son, Red Cloud, Neb.

A Registered Shorthorn on Every Farm

If you will put in a good registered Shorthorn cow and bull and keep the female increase, you will soon have a valuable registered herd at a small cost. A good bull will improve your grade herd. Then sell your surplus from the grade end. It is good business. For information address American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n 13 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

Nine, nice young Scotch topped bulls, reds and roans, ready for service. They are by Sycamore Chunk, by Mistletoe Archer and out of cows that carry the blood of such sires as Choice Goods and Star Goods. They are good and priced right. Farm 1 1/2 miles from Anson and 7/8 from Conway Springs, Kan. WM. L. MEUSER, MANAGER, ANSON, KAN.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

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

Park Place Shorthorns

Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls. PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale List

- 10 choice herd headers of the richest Scotch breeding, sons of Fair Acres Sultan.
- 10 Scotch herd bulls, sons of Avondale's Choice and Watonga Searchlight.
- 20 head Scotch heifers of reliable families.
- 25 Scotch cows, some with calves at foot and rebred.
- 15 Scotch topped farmer bulls on the milking strain.
- 35 bred heifers, red, white and roan.
- 25 open heifers on the milking strain.
- 40 Scotch topped cows on milking strain, weighing from 1200 to 1600 lbs., the kind that make good on the farm. Many of these have calves at foot and are rebred.
- A carload of early spring calves, bulls and heifers.



Write or call on H. C. LOOKABAUGH
Watonga Oklahoma

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A R O back- ing. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas
Two-yr-old Registered Holstein Bull. Guaranteed, price \$225, delivered. A. Recker, Dresden, Kan.
2 Registered Pure Bred Holstein Bulls For Sale from A. R. O. dams. Age nine and seven months. P. W. Enns, Newton, Kan.

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

Braeburn Holsteins bred by a bull from this herd will yield 10-50% more than their dams. H.B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager handling catalogs. Pedigree reading at the sale and practical knowledge of conducting public sales enables the reader valuable assistance to parties holding property or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.

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

Thrifty Holstein Calves sex, practically pure-breds from high producing and registered bulls five to seven weeks old. Express prepaid. Safe delivery and guaranteed with your approval. Also 50 registered cows and heifers and 100 high grade young cows and two old heifers. MAJORE DAIRY FARM, CHANUTE, KAN.

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

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

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

Collins Farm Holsteins Sabetha, Kansas bulls for sale. A fine string, sired underkamp Segis Pontiac. He stands high in butter, 40.87 pounds, 7 day milk, and world's greatest in average amount of fat 6.41. The dams are bred from noted ancestors. 1918 holder now ready to mail. IRA F. COLLINS

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

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

June and July Holstein Bargains 60 head of choice two-year-old high grade heifers bred to King Segis bulls to freshen in June and July. 50 springing cows, of good ages. 150 Heifers bred to freshen this fall. 19 registered bulls ranging in ages from six months to two years. Some of these bulls are of King Segis and good enough to head any herd. 25 registered cows and heifers: some of them of A. R. O. breeding. A few high grade heifer calves at \$30 express paid. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Shipments can be made on Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island. HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.
HOMER T. RULE LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mail & Brown, Fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold
HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE. Aberdeen Angus Cattle FROM WORKMAN O.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE. Guernsey Cows For Sale I have decided to sell all of my herd consisting of twenty-two head of high bred Guernsey dairy cows, also registered Guernsey bull, two years old. All tubercular tested and a carefully selected herd. Some fresh now and balance will be in September and December. Will sell all or part. Two miles southwest of Lawrence, Kansas. Route 4, Phone 793K3. JOHN V. FRITZEL.

RED POLLED CATTLE. Two Purebred, Registered Red Polled Bulls and 1 grade bull for sale. Joe F. Richmier, St. Peter, Kansas

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

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

Beautiful Roan Herd Bull by Searchlight an American Royal winner and out of a Lavender cow, by Choice Goods, for sale. FRED WALTON & SONS, STERLING, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOR & GAMRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS

Morrison's RED POLLS Young stock for sale. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

Utility A.R. Red Polls Bulls 3 to 12 months, from large, smooth cows. 16,000 pounds milk, 500 pounds butter fat. CLYDE ABBOTT, LONG ISLAND, KANSAS

Large Deep Fleshed Red Polls I am offering a number of my fine 1000 pound springing two year old heifers, several open yearlings and choice young bulls. Write or come. Chas. L. Jarboe, Quinter, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE. REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS \$50. COWS and heifers. PERCY LILL, Mt. Hope, Kan.
FOR SALE: Seven Registered Jersey cows and heifers. 2 registered bulls. 2 choice grade cows and heifers. ARTHUR CHASE, Talmage, Kan.
Hillerott Farms' Jerseys Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit; bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more B. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. For Sale: One Registered Holstein Bull 2 years old. In fine condition. Price for quick sale \$150. W. A. STURGSON & SON, Larned, Kansas.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 15-16 lbs pure, five to seven weeks old, dandy marked and from heavy milkers, at \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. FERNWOOD FARMS, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

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

W. A. WILLIAMS

DUROC BREEDER

Will Sell at Auction

Marlow, Okla., Tuesday, Aug. 20

50 of the Best Durocs Ever Sold in Any One Sale in Oklahoma

This is a bold statement but Mr. Williams has been the most constructive breeder of Durocs in the west. His show record proves this. This sale will include a large part of his last year's prize winners and numerous prospects for this year's shows.

Forty-one bred sows and gilts, nine boars, herd headers. Every one sired by a Grand Champion and the sows and gilts are bred to Select Col., Orion Cherry King A. and Select Pathfinder.

Thirty of these gilts are by the grand champion, National Col. 2nd. Local drouthy conditions is the cause of Mr. Williams letting you price this great offering at this time.

Breeders from other states must be in attendance or they will sell away too low.

Write today for catalog.

W. A. WILLIAMS, Marlow, Okla.

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Colonel Smithhisler Sells Shorthorns

At Enid, Okla.

Wednesday, August 21, 1918

55 HEAD

20 Scotch Cows and Heifers.

30 Scotch Topped Cows and Heifers.

5 Young Scotch Bulls.

These cows and heifers are all showing well along in calf or with calf at foot. They are sired by and bred to bulls that carry the best blood of the breed. The five young Scotch bulls include the real herd bull kind.

This sale will include cattle suited to both the farmer and breeder.

The sale will be held under cover, rain or shine, at the Mayberry farm, three miles west of Enid. Autos will meet patrons at street car barn. Write today for catalog. Address

D. S. SMITHHISLER, Enid, Okla.

Auctioneer, Ed. Herriff. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

A Message from the Secretary of Agriculture to American Farmers

TO THE PATRIOTS ON THE FARMS:

You are asked to undertake another offensive—to go “over the top” this fall for a great harvest of wheat in 1919. I need give only a few figures and facts to impress you with the increasing and urgent need of our people, our armies, the allied peoples and their armies for large supplies of American wheat.

Our reserve supply or carry-over from the 1917 crop is practically exhausted and is the smallest on record. The need of building up reserves of wheat is evident. Although this country produced a small crop of this grain in 1917, the total exports of wheat in excess of imports, including flour in terms of wheat, amounted to approximately 100,000,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1918. This is in comparison with 178,000,000 bushels exported in 1917, 236,000,000 bushels in 1916, and 331,000,000 bushels in 1915. It was possible for the United States to export wheat in large quantities in 1915 and 1916 only because of the large wheat crops of 1912-13-14-15, which gave this country an accumulation of stocks of this grain. Both the 1916 and 1917 crops were smaller than any crops since 1911 and besides this there was a greater demand for seed wheat and an increased population to be fed.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the carry-over in all the ten importing countries in Europe was practically exhausted this year before the new harvest; that the normal requirements of the exporting countries are increasing instead of diminishing; that some losses in storage and transit may be expected to continue; and that it is highly desirable that a surplus should be accumulated as insurance against partial crop failure next year.

You have been asked to sow to winter wheat this fall not less than 45,000,000 acres — an increase of 7 per cent over last year's sowing — and the Department has suggested that an even greater area, 47,500,000 acres, is desirable. The increased planting asked of each State has been carefully determined with regard to its local conditions and its reasonable capabilities. Your county agent can tell you the quota assigned to your State and you can apply the responsibility to your case.

You have occupied and do occupy the first line trenches of the food army. You have to fight difficulties too. I am not unmindful of these. In the Department of Agriculture we consider them daily, and daily we give our best efforts to help you meet them. You know of the difficulties in your community, but I know of them in many communities of many States, and so seriously do they impress me that I might almost consider them insurmountable had not American farmers last year, and again this year, revealed the true American fighting spirit and ability to meet serious situations. They will not let the war fail because of deficient food production.

Let us sow liberally for a big harvest in 1919. It has been called the Liberty Wheat Harvest. We all hope it will be. But let us undertake the task with the determination that we will sweat our blood for many more if need be before we yield one measure of our freedom to a Prussian domination. Let us fight in the furrows.

D. J. Houston.
Secretary of Agriculture.

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