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FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE



Sheep Helped to Buy This Farm

By Frank M. Chase
Associate Editor

AS A YOUNG MAN, shortly after he had begun farming for himself, Thomas McRae was talking with his banker in Abilene about the renting of a Dickinson county farm that was adapted to his needs.

"Why don't you buy that farm instead of renting it?" the banker asked. "I'll lend you the money if you need it." McRae, without capital, was almost too surprised to answer this suggestion, but dismissed the matter as too great an undertaking for a man in his circumstances. As he thought about the proposition on his way home and during the evening, however, he viewed it more favorably. The next day he drove to Abilene and told the banker that he would accept the loan.

McRae has been farming for 38 years, nearly all of this time on the farm for which he went in debt as a young man. Tho he has felt the hardships and privations which many Kansas farmers of from 30 to 40 years ago knew, the experience has gained for him a farm of 400 acres, and sheep have helped to pay for it.

"I began to keep sheep because it seemed unnatural to be without them," was Mr. McRae's brief comment as to why he engaged in raising them. McRae, furthermore, is as Scottish as is his name. He lived in Scotland until he was 18 years old, and it was natural that his native ideas of farming, and of thrift, would include the raising of sheep.

"I cannot say that the sheep alone paid for the farm," Mr. McRae continued, "but they did their share. At least, we made better progress after we got them. Before having the sheep we raised many more hogs than we do now, and the corn to feed them, but the uncertainty of the corn crop in Kansas made hog raising a risky business. We realized that we could not place our entire dependence upon hogs, so we decided to follow more diversified farming. This was another reason for getting the sheep. They fit in well with nearly any kind of farming, and best of all with general farming. Besides there is good money in sheep. Even if the present high prices for breeding sheep, mutton and wool do not continue long, they will still yield good returns."

Tho Mr. McRae has been raising sheep for 15 years, he said that he could not recall a year when he lost money on them. Of course he made more money in some years than in others, but to come thru without loss for so many years in succession is an enviable record. Also, Mr. McRae never has had a sheep killed by dogs, and believes that the danger of loss from this source is greatly over-emphasized.

McRae's plan is to breed about 100 ewes a year, and to have a carload of lambs to place on the market every winter. He likes to have carlots when he sells, for the reason that the shipping expense to the animal is much less than when shipped in smaller lots, and there is usually a better chance for getting the full carload onto the market at the desired time. In addition to the native lambs which he produces, McRae sometimes buys a carload of western lambs for feeding, this operation depending upon market conditions and his own supply of feed. He keeps Shropshires, and at selling time he likes to have his native lambs of this breed about 10 months old, and to weigh from 125 to 150 pounds apiece. When he feeds western lambs they weigh usually from 80 to 100 pounds apiece at the time of marketing.

Among the reasons why McRae has made a consistent success with sheep are these: His sheep-keeping operations have been non-speculative, and



Thomas McRae in His Cherry Orchard

he has fitted them carefully into his system of farming. In this way the sheep have been made to contribute to the success of the farm as a whole, instead of the farm being operated merely to support a large flock of sheep which, in unfavorable years, might cause huge losses.

Even when he has an extra carload of lambs to be fattened, the entire flock is fed mainly on that which they pick up about the farm. In the early spring and late fall, rye pasture provides a considerable part of their ration. They also have access to the volunteer wheat, the cut-over hay fields and a pasture of prairie grass. The cornfields provide additional feed, the sheep having the run of both of them before and after the corn is harvested. Alfalfa pasture is used extensively, but with more care than is necessary with the other feeds. Mr. McRae has found that it is unsafe to allow sheep on the alfalfa when there is a rank growth of it. Before the alfalfa has reached a large growth in the spring, however, and when the sheep may have access to the rye at the same time, they are permitted to graze this legume. While the growth is yet small after a cutting, the sheep also may be allowed on the alfalfa with safety.

It may be seen that the feeds just mentioned provide a practically continuous supply of forage for the sheep from early spring until frost in the fall, yet with virtually no crop grown specially for these animals. On a quarter section of land under the system of general farming, McRae estimates that from 25 to 30 ewes may be kept without lowering the carrying capacity of the farm for other animals.

The fattening ration for the lambs, after the fall forage is gone, consists of a grain mixture of ground corn and oats, in which there is slightly more corn than oats, and prairie hay.

The sheep have been used on the McRae farm primarily for the purpose of utilizing farm feeds that would otherwise go to waste, a good market for his surplus breeding stock has come to him during recent years. Except to provide good ewes and well-bred rams for his flock because this was the profitable thing to do, McRae has not been a breeder of these animals. Knowing that his Shropshires were of the right kind, however, farmers of his locality have favored him with many orders for breeding stock. He sold 50 breeding ewes weighing less than 90 pounds apiece last fall, at an average price of \$18.25.

McRae, too, always speaks a good word for the sheep business when he has an opportunity. Doubtless this is one of the big reasons why sheep raising has come into favor among several of his neighbors recently. Two years ago he was the only sheep raiser within five miles of Herington; now there are six farmers keeping sheep within this radius. He finds profit in the wool from his sheep

as well as in the mutton. To obtain good fleeces he believes it is necessary to feed the sheep well. Judging from several of the clips which he has obtained, it is evident that his sheep do not go hungry. The average weight of the fleeces from his flock of native Shropshires in 1916 was 12½ pounds, and in 1915 the average was 15 pounds.

In helping him to solve the farm labor problem McRae finds one of the greatest advantages of sheep. He raised many cattle formerly, marketing an average of about one carload yearly; but as cattle require much labor, which for him became increasingly more difficult to obtain, McRae disposed of most of his cattle and substituted sheep.



Here are some of McRae's Sheep, which Conserve the Farm Feeds that would be Wasted Otherwise, and Pay the Owner for the Privilege

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HOLD to that bond. You invested to help send the boys across. They are over now, at grips with the German monster. You expect them to hold on—hold on till the last vestige of autocracy is crushed out of him. Then you, too, must hold on—must keep your enlisted dollars invested on the fighting line.

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The average merchant, accepting your bonds in trade, sells them immediately, thus tending to lower their market price and taking away from the buyer of your bonds the ability to lend a corresponding amount of money to his Government. Liberty Bonds are meant to help your country at War; are meant for investment and to provide an incentive for saving and a provision for the rainy day.

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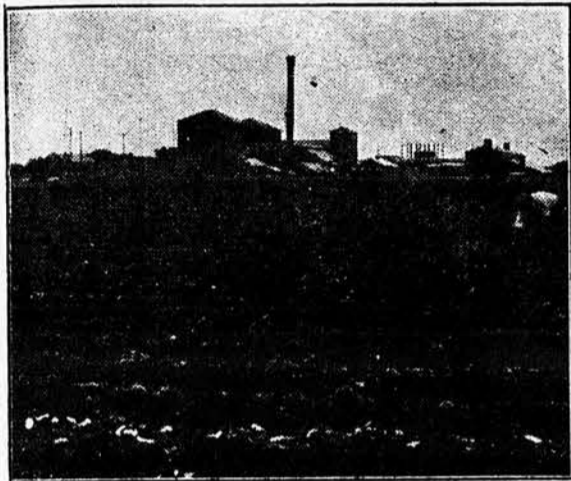
Federal Aid for Vocational Education

Nearly \$80,000 is Available Now in Kansas for Agricultural and Industrial Courses in the Public Schools

By Bertha G. Schmidt

NEARLY \$80,000 of state and federal money is available in Kansas this year for vocational education. Schools in six communities applied last year and received the benefits made possible by the Smith-Hughes law. Fifteen Kansas schools have made application this year.

According to the Smith-Hughes Act, passed by Congress February 23, 1917, a scheme of cooperation between the federal government and the



Marley Kelley's Sweet Potato Project. Sugar Beet Factory in Background

states for the promotion of education in the fields of agriculture, trade, home economics and industry is provided. The federal government will pay over to the states annually certain sums of money to foster vocational training.

In creating the Smith-Hughes fund, the government recognizes that vocational education is essential to the national welfare and that if the best training of this kind is to be obtained the federal government should stimulate it by providing funds to equalize the burden of carrying on the work among the states. It also recognizes that by creating such a relationship between the central and the local governments proper standards of educational efficiency can be set up.

All 48 states have accepted the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act. Kansas accepted March 12, 1917. The Federal Board of Vocational Education, appointed by the President of the United States, works in co-operation with state boards. In Kansas the state board of education is also the state board of vocational education. H. L. Kent is the Kansas state director.

"Introduction of vocational education under the Smith-Hughes Act means a new step in education," Mr. Kent said, "because it will provide expert training for those persons who are going to work with their hands. It is my opinion that heretofore our high school courses have been planned too much to look after the student who expects to go away to college. We have insisted upon Latin, algebra and geometry for the 2 per cent who will enter college and have neglected the boy and girl who must prepare themselves for earning their own livelihood immediately upon leaving high school. Our high schools are now going to look after this class as well, making education of the greatest practical value.

"In trades and industry we are going to have a recognized plan for preparing the young man and the young woman to become expert workers. In the home economics courses, we are going to provide an opportunity for the girls who have to go to work early or whose mothers have not been able to train them as well as they should be trained, to get a good, careful preparation in home making before they begin as housekeepers. In agriculture, we are planning to give the boys a 4-year course designed to fit them for the best kind of farming and to enable them to take advantage of the best agricultural information that can be obtained from experiment stations. In all three lines of work the fact that the student must give half time to practical work insures that the courses will not be theoretical. It will not be necessary for the student to wait till he reaches the shop or his home to apply the theory which he gets at school for he will put it into actual practice daily.

"The fact that the federal government and the state government are aiding this kind of education is hopeful in that it probably points to a definite policy of state and national support of education. Here in Kansas the burden upon some communities for the support of their schools is very unequal and the fact that state funds and even fed-

eral funds are available now makes it possible to equalize the burden.

"This training in agriculture will mean that in the future our extension work will be not so much a matter of education as a matter of keeping the farmer up to date because our high school graduates will have been better trained than the farmer of today and will be able to use a more scientific kind of education."

Six schools in Kansas enjoyed the benefits of the Smith-Hughes fund last year for agricultural work. They were the high schools in Garden City, Tonganoxie, Fort Scott, Arkansas City, the Dickinson County high school and Webster Consolidated high school. The Kansas State Manual Training Normal school at Pittsburg qualified in trades and industries. High schools at Chapman and Lawrence qualified for home economics work.

The total number of students who did project work in agriculture in the six schools qualifying last year was 70. This work was carried on with corn, popcorn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, milo, alfalfa and oats. The size of the projects varied from 1/2 acre of potatoes to 10 acres of corn and milo.

At Garden City some of the project work was in dry land farming, growing milo; the rest was in farming by irrigation, and chiefly in growing sweet potatoes. The boys running the sweet potato projects bought their own sweet potato seed, made their own hot beds, grew sweet potato plants and hired their own help to prepare the ground.

During the year the students as part of the school course make plans for their project work, studying best methods of production, and after plans are all completed for the year they begin the work of raising crops. If it is necessary for a boy to begin the preparation of the ground or to plant his crop before school is out he is excused from regular school work and the time he puts in on this project is counted as school work in agriculture and he does not have to make up that time.

These schools which were approved last year began work April 1. In home economics there are three kinds of classes which have the benefits of

ployed during the day. In the provision made for training in home economics the federal government recognizes that the home is in large measure responsible for the general welfare of our country. Improve the condition of the home and the general standard is raised.

"Heretofore we have dwelt too much upon nutrition and dietetics," Mr. Kent said. "Such instruction and research is necessary but it belongs to a specific class of workers. To be of the greatest value to the girls who are to become home makers, training should be along the most practical lines. It is said that 80 per cent of the women of the United States marry. The others are more or less closely associated with the home. Isn't it worth while to give women special training for their life work?"

The maximum amount which will be paid from the Smith-Hughes fund toward the salary of a teacher of agriculture in Kansas this year is \$750; for a teacher of trades and industries, \$500, and for a teacher of home economics, \$200. The state will provide equal amounts.

The minimum amount set by the state board for the salary of a teacher of agriculture is \$1,500. The maximum is \$1,800.

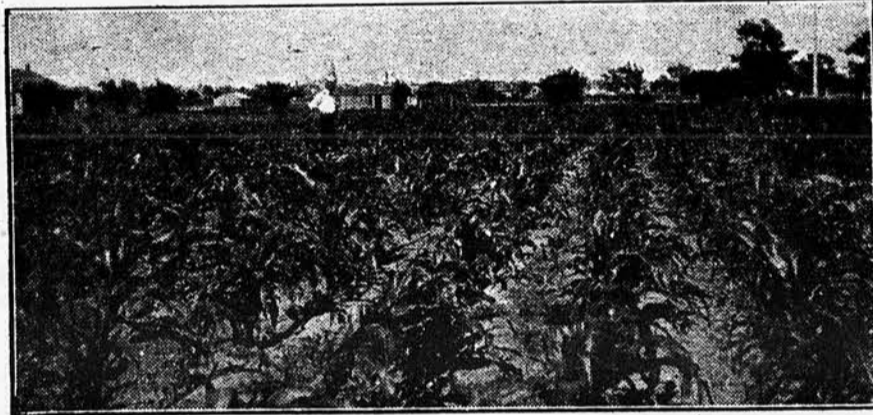
The guiding principle of the vocational education act is to train persons for useful employment in agriculture, trade and industry or home economics. This training may be given to boys and girls who desire preparation for entering a vocation as trained wage earners, to those who have already taken up employment and desire greater efficiency in it, and to wage earners who wish to advance to positions of responsibility.

The moneys set aside by Congress for vocational education are appropriated on a graduated scale, the amount increasing year by year until 1926, when the maximum is reached. This is to become the annual appropriation after that year. For every dollar of federal money appropriated an equal amount must be appropriated by the state, the local community or both. The total grant from the federal government increases from \$1,860,000 in 1917-18 to \$7,367,000 in 1925-26. The amount available in Kansas this year from the federal government is \$39,867.33. As this appropriation must be matched, dollar for dollar, by the state,

the total amount of money brought under co-operative supervision by the federal board and the state board is twice this amount, approaching \$80,000. Based on the population in Kansas in 1910, the amount of the fund available for this state from the federal government in 1926 and every year after that will be \$126,256, provided this sum is equaled by an appropriation from the state.

Mr. Kent will be glad to send information to individuals as well as to schools in regard to obtaining the benefits of the Smith-Hughes fund. He should be addressed in care of the office of the state superintendent of instruction, Topeka, Kan. If your school has not already applied for a part of the fund, it would be well to make inquiry at once.

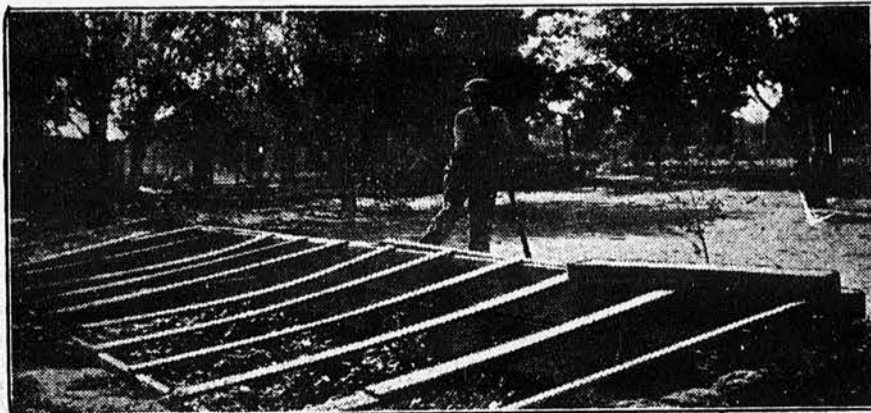
Here are some of the general conditions under which grants will be made: Schools and classes must be of less than college grade; instruction must be provided for persons more than 14 years old; state and federal funds may be used only to assist in paying the salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of vocational instruction, and for the training of teachers for this work; plant, equipment and maintenance must be provided by the local board; the teachers whose salaries are paid in part from state and federal funds must be approved by the state board of education; teachers must be employed and paid by the local board of education, and state and federal funds can be used only as reimbursement for amounts previously paid.



Arthur Trissel Received Practical Training for This Sweet Corn Project in Garden City High School as a Result of the Smith-Hughes Act

the Smith-Hughes fund. They are the all-day schools, part-time schools or classes and evening schools. In the all-day schools regular high school courses are offered. The term is at least 9 months a year and at least one-half time must be given to practical work in home economics. For example, one unit of English and an elective will form the 50 per cent of the work not given over to home economics. Such courses as drawing and general science will be correlated with the course in home economics, being considered a part of it; mathematics will be applied to keeping household accounts and working out other problems of the home. Food study and cooking, elementary dressmaking, home management, sanitation and house planning and furnishing are some of the branches that will be taught in the four-year course.

Instruction in home economics may be provided for persons between the ages of 14 and 18 who have entered employment. And then as a result of the Smith-Hughes law evening schools in home economics may be organized for persons more than 16 years old who are em-



Hotbed in Which Gene Austin, Enrolled in the Agricultural Vocational Course of Garden City High School, Grew Sweet Potatoes

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

False Philosophy

IF YOU WILL go into almost any public library probably you will be able to obtain a book either in the original or a translation, called "Germany and the Next War" written and published by General von Bernhardi in 1911. Bernhardi is at present in command of one of the German armies fighting in France, and I may remark incidentally is getting whipped to a frazzle. This book of Bernhardi's was published evidently with two objects in view; one to prepare the minds of the German people for a world war which was coming, and to justify beforehand the invasion of Belgium as necessary military strategy, and the other to glorify war. Bernhardi's philosophy set forth frankly and at length in that book, is that nations not only may be forced to fight, but that war is necessary for the development of the people. It is his avowed purpose to persuade the German people that peace is a bad thing except as necessary to afford time to prepare for war.

War he argues not only is necessary for the development of the virile qualities of a people but also for their moral qualities, and therefore that talk of peace and disarmament and settlement of national disputes and disagreements by arbitration is an evil that should be discouraged and stopped. Bernhardi was the spokesman of German militarism. He echoed the sentiments of the dominant forces in Germany. His book was permitted to be published and circulated with the express permission and approval of the German government and of course showed the utter hypocrisy and falsity of the German claim made at the beginning and since the War began that it was forced on Germany.

But what has the War proved with reference to Bernhardi's philosophy? Has it made the German people more moral? All the news from Germany proves the opposite. Germans of note bewail the fact that crime has increased alarmingly everywhere in Germany and nowhere, perhaps, more than in the German capital where there are hundreds of robberies every day. These same men also acknowledge that the moral standards probably were never so low as now in Germany. Seven hundred divorces granted in one month indicate to some extent how loosely family ties hold there. It used to be the boast of Germans that their people were the most law abiding in the world. That never was a true statement but now everybody seems to be trying to evade the laws. The rich evade the food restrictions. Bribery is common. Only the poor are compelled to obey the laws made for all.

We complain of profiteering in the United States, but in Germany it permeates every class. Army officers steal supplies from the army stores and their wives sell the supplies at home. Everywhere there is moral breaking down and to thoughtful Germans this presents one of the most serious aspects of the war situation. Germany will emerge from the war financially and morally bankrupt. How can such a nation hope to regain a place in the world commerce?

The philosophy of Bernhardi has been thoroughly disproved. It should not have needed a long and bloody war to disprove such a hideous doctrine but there were supposedly intelligent people who believed it, and there are people in our own country who talk as if they believed it even yet.

The War has demonstrated conclusively the folly and wickedness of militarism. The kaiser, the von Hindenburgs, the Ludendorfs, the crown prince, the Bernhardis, von Tirpitz, all the remainder of them should be banished to some desert island when the War is over and there left to repent at leisure of their wickedness and folly. There are those who insist they should be lined up and shot or hanged. I am not in favor of such punishment. That would make them martyrs in the eyes of the deluded German people. They should be permitted to live, but placed where it would be impossible for them ever again to contaminate other people with their hellish and utterly false philosophy.

Loyal to the West

Col. Sol Long, who is temporarily sojourning at Lock Haven, Pa., is evidently yearning for the ozone of the prairie. In a recent letter he says:

It is always an inspiration to me to get even a word from any of the old time Westerners and,

God willing, I shall again be of the glorious West some day and I hope to die there. I would rather die West and go to hell than to have Gabriel wake me up anywhere else and present me with a robe—and a harp that I could not play.

This may be called a somewhat extravagant statement but it calls up a psychological fact which I never have been fully able to understand. The climate of Kansas is often trying. In the summer it is often so hot that talk of hell has little terror to the Kansas inhabitant. Hot winds often blow which try the very soul of a man. It is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. Farming is uncertain and the brightest prospects often are blasted by a week of unfavorable weather. It has no beautiful lakes or high mountains to which the heat afflicted inhabitants may flee for rest and comfort. Nearly everybody in Kansas "cusses" the climate and the uncertainties of crop conditions, but the fact is that something holds them. If they move away most of them wish to come back. I have often wondered why.

Possibly it is because when Kansas has good weather it is the most delightful in the world. Take it in Western Kansas especially and there are days and weeks during which there is enchantment in the air. Getting up in the early summer morning there is a tang in the air that is as exhilarating as the choicest wine. When you fill your lungs with it you forget hot winds and drouth and crop failures and say, "Here is where I want to live until the end of my days." Of course when the wind rises again and fills your eyes and ears and the cavities of your back teeth with dirt and vegetation and you feel hot and sticky and uncomfortable, you begin to curse the climate again, but when the sun goes down and, as is nearly always true out in Western Kansas, a delightful coolness comes into the air and when you have washed the soil accumulation from your person and put on a fresh laundered nightshirt and are lulled to slumber by the soft summer breeze you murmur as you drowse off, "Well, Kansas is a bully place to sleep."

Prospect Brightens

It is too early to say that the end of the War is in sight. The initiative has passed to the allies, let us hope permanently, but Germany still has a powerful army and if the German morale can be kept up that army can fight a long time on the defensive. It now seems reasonably certain that the German retreat will not stop short of the old Hindenburg line and it is possible that it may not stop short of the Meuse River which is near the Belgian and French border, but at that if the German morale does not break the army standing on the defensive may put up a long desperate fight.

The truth is that we here know very little of what is taking place in Germany. The stories that come to us are decidedly contradictory. At one time we are told that the German prisoners look worn out, badly equipped and badly fed. The next report that comes is to the effect that the German prisoners are well fed and well clothed and that there is little evidence of loss of morale. Some of the reports indicate that there is great unrest in Germany but other reports indicate the opposite.

The truth, probably, is that up until the recent great allied offensive began the general feeling in Germany was one of extreme optimism. The German people believed that Hindenburg was marching to victory and that the French and British armies were doomed to a great defeat if not annihilation. It must be admitted also that there was good ground for this optimism. Perhaps, the world never will know just how desperate the situation of the British and French was during the early part of July of this year. If it had not been for the encouragement afforded by the American troops it is quite possible that matters would have gone from bad to worse.

It was not the number of American troops engaged nor the magnitude of the victory they achieved at Cantigny and Chateau Thierry that counted. Considered by themselves these were minor engagements in which a comparatively small number of American troops were engaged, but the moral effect was wonderful. These fights demonstrated to the French and British that the

Americans were as good fighting men as there are in the world; that they were more than equal, man for man, to the best shock troops of the German empire. And they were coming across by the hundred thousand. It immediately put new life and hope into the wearied French and British troops. They took on new courage. They saw that it was possible not only to stop the German advance but to drive them back and so the counter drive began. Never have the French and British fought better and never have they accomplished so much within the same length of time. The Germans are no longer talking about reaching Paris or the channel ports. They are talking about how the enemy will be checked when Hindenburg selects his line of defense. The time to notice the discouragement among the German troops has scarcely arrived yet. If this drive continues successfully for two or three weeks longer we shall begin to find out what effect it is having on the morale of the German army and German people.

My opinion is that if Foch's drive continues to be successful, capturing large numbers of prisoners and great quantities of war material as he has been doing since July 18, that there will be heavy gloom and discouragement both in Germany and in the German army. I am still basing my expectations on the fact that Germany is the bully of the nations. Of course the bully weakens when the fight is going against him and he realizes that he is being whipped. Then he begins to howl. The next few weeks are likely to test this theory of mine.

Farming in the Future

I feel reasonably certain that individual farming is going to give way to co-operative corporate agriculture. Just now there is an effort being made to provide individual farmers with necessary capital. That may help some but it will not solve the farmer's difficulties. Farm help continually is becoming more difficult to obtain and more and more farmers are restricting their operations to what they can do themselves without hiring help. But there are a great many things on even a small farm which the farmer cannot do alone and if he can get no help these things must be left undone.

The tendency in my opinion after the War is over will be more and more away from the farms and toward the cities unless there is a change in the farming methods. The young men who will come home after their service will have become accustomed to associating with crowds and to the doing of things in a big way. They will be more dissatisfied than ever with the lonesomeness and humdrum existence of farm life. The great corporation farm in which all are workers and all stockholders will I believe solve the problem. It will afford the advantages of city and society and preserve the healthfulness of farm life. It will raise the business of farming to a level with other great business enterprises and there will be efficiency of management where now too often there is no efficiency. True there are many good business men among the farmers and in every case of that sort the farmer is prospering, but it must be admitted that a very large number of farmers have had little or no business training and they are not good business men. That is why so many of them are not succeeding.

Some of our farms are showing a good record of production but very many of them are not. Some farms are growing more productive because they are being properly and scientifically cultivated, but a great many more are steadily running down and often the soil has become so exhausted that the farms no longer can be made to pay for cultivation. Unless there is a reform in farming methods within a comparatively few years the United States will not produce food enough to supply our own inhabitants.

Tenancy is constantly increasing and tenancy means a steady deterioration in soil fertility. A prosperous and reasonably contented population is essential to the perpetuity of our republic. The biggest problem that will confront us after the War is over will be the development of our resources and the employment of our people. Present methods inevitably tend to decreased produc-

tion of food and constantly rising prices. That will mean increasing poverty and discontent.

We may talk about patriotism and love of country, but the citizen who finds it more and more difficult to meet his living expenses with his earnings is likely to be a poor patriot. He is likely to conclude that he has nothing to be patriotic about, but give him reasonable prosperity and contentment and he is likely to be a lover of his country. This country is capable of producing enough to feed not only all the people who are here now, but five or six times as many more and feed them well. And yet here we rapidly are approaching the time when we will not produce enough to feed even our present population. It is my opinion that our food production could be quadrupled and at the same time the drudgery of farm life almost entirely eliminated.

The future great corporation farm will be tilled by machinery and the harvests will be gathered by mechanical and not by man power. There will be no drudgery, such as the farmer has to endure at present, and the output by a man will be more than quadrupled as well as the production. Farming will be a learned profession, the most important and the most desirable in the world. The United States will lead in this new agricultural development even as it leads in agriculture now, for it may be said, that with all of our shortcomings the American farmer even now produces more to the man than any other farmer in the world, because he uses more improved machinery.

Defends the Dog

Writing from Girard, Kan., J. M. Irwin comes to the defense of the dog in general and of particular kinds of dogs, especially. He says:

I have lived in the same locality in Kansas for 33 years and never have known of any damage to sheep by dogs. I have known losses caused by coyotes. To destroy the dogs would mean an increase of the coyotes. The loss of sheep could be more than met by a tax of \$1 a dog. I formerly lived in Ohio where the dollar tax more than paid for the loss of sheep by dogs, notwithstanding the fact that the sheep were of the fine woolled variety. Dr. Darymple, in the Mail and Breeze, says these curs should be destroyed in the interest of food conservation, and states it has been estimated that the dogs of the country eat enough food to feed an army of more than 2 million men. It is safe to bet 2 to 1 that the American soldier would be very indignant if the dog's rations in quality and quantity were dealt out to him. If the soldiers were fed long on such rations it would require a hair-splitting marksman to hit him, he would be so thin. Of all animals created the dog possesses the nearest to human intelligence; is the most susceptible to kindness and endures the most brutal treatment.

A man's choice of a dog is a true index of his character. If the Bull dog is the man's choice you can generally detect in the countenance of his wife a wish that she had remained under her father's roof, while his children are likely to hide out at his coming. On the other hand if the man's choice is a Coach dog his wife's cheeks resemble the roses in June and the children all over town are his friends. Occasionally you will find a man who has no choice of dogs. He is satisfied with any kind of a dog. That man will vote for the last candidate who pats him on the back, and die unknown beyond the boundary of the school district in which he lives. The baying of hounds is sweeter music to the lover of the chase than the strains of the most renowned orchestra, the soul stirring airs of the greatest band or the melody of the Aeolian harp when played upon by the summer winds. Every man can imagine at least some good trait in his dog. In addition to the dollar state tax on my dog I have listed him with the assessor at \$25 along with my other property and this amount I consider a trifle in comparison with his real value. The dog has always been the friend of man. Why not give him credit and protection? Ingratitude is the unpardonable sin.

I agree largely with this eloquent and evidently sincere tribute to the dog, but this like a great many other questions ought to be decided by the rule of common sense. Many dogs are worth almost their weight in gold and many other dogs are simply nuisances and ought to be eliminated. This is especially true of town dogs. Very few people in town in my opinion should keep dogs. On the farm, however, I know that an intelligent trained dog is almost invaluable. Personally I have a great fondness for an intelligent dog, and right here I must differ from Mr. Irwin's estimate of the Bull dog. As a matter of fact the Bull dog has acquired a bad reputation largely as the result of human association, he is an animal of great courage and endurance and brutal man has taken advantage of this trait in the dog to make him fight. Naturally the Bull dog is kindly and intelligent and faithful to his master even to death. There are other dogs I prefer, the Collie or the Shepherd for example, but I have seen Bull dogs that were gentle and affectionate.

In my boyhood my father owned two dogs, one a Shepherd and the other so far as I know, just dog. Yet both were remarkably affectionate and intelligent animals. They were not of the hunting breeds of dogs, but we had a negro employed who taught these dogs to hunt coons and they became experts. One night, Sam went out to hunt but did not return. In the morning both he and the dogs were missing. About 7 o'clock one of the dogs came home and going to my father indicated plainly that he desired him to follow. He led father out into the woods and there he found Sam lying dead under a tree which had fallen on him. The other dog was watching beside the dead body. It was evident that the two dogs who had watched by Sam's dead body all night, had talked the matter over in the morning and decided that it was necessary to get help. It was agreed that one should stay and watch while the other carried the news of the tragedy home and procured assist-

ance. I never have since then had any question in my mind about the ability of a dog to reason nor a question as to the steadfastness and deep friendship of his nature. There are times when I feel like saying with Madam de Stael, "The more I see of men the better I like dogs," but there should be sense and judgment used in the matter of keeping dogs. I have known men who had no use whatever for a dog to keep three or four worthless curs about, half-starved and often they were dangerous. This should not be permitted.

People Who are Wronged Most

A subscriber sends me a very ably written editorial which appeared in "The Classmate," a Sunday school publication put out by the Methodist Book Concern, under the title, "Germans Wronged Most," which is worth re-publishing. Here it is:

That imperial group of gangsters known as the German war party have committed unspeakable wrongs upon the world. They have devastated Belgium and deported the Belgians. They have trampled over France and despised the French. They have rained death on England and hated the English. They have invaded Russia and betrayed the Russians. And so on to the end of the bitter chapter.

But no nation has been wronged so permanently and irreparably as Germany; no people so completely ruined as the Germans. Belgium has been given a position of imperishable fame in the world's history. So long as the stars shall shine no one will ever call the French "a decadent people." Russia has started on her long journey toward freedom. England has written a new and glorious chapter in her history. Italy is at last a real centralized nation. America has become the world's greatest champion of liberty. But Germany—If the War should end tomorrow she is a ruined nation; her people are hopelessly disgraced. Like a blind Samson she has pulled down the fair temple that has taken her 500 years to erect. Germany has become an outcast nation. Her colonies are taken from her; her commerce swept from the seas; her language from the schools; her goods debarred from the world's markets. (It does not matter what laws are passed, "Made in Germany" will be sufficient to damn her merchandise for many a year.) Her reputation for art and culture has become a by-word. The bloody footprint of the Hun will be seen on every page of her former glorious record. When her symphonies are played men will hear the shrieks of murdered children and ravished women. When her culture is mentioned men will think of Edith Cavell. When her religion is spoken of the world will sneer.

Never was there a nation so completely ruined. Never a people so destitute of everything worth while.

If there is any class of people that has reason to hate these autocratic murderers it is the German people. Our German friends never can again speak with pride of their "fatherland." They never can speak their native tongue without being sure that the very cadence of it will cause someone to shudder. It is a terrible loss to a man when he can no longer be proud of the land of his birth, and to be proud of Germany today is to condone her dastardly deeds. The right-thinking German must feel as one would if his father had turned outlaw and his mother a harlot. Surely the German people have been terribly wronged. Such wrongs as can never be righted.

Farmer's Indignant Wife

In a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze under the heading, "There are Others," you took your usual hack at the farmers, and classed them with the packers and other big grafters. You say you are not shedding any tears on account of the price of wheat. You say the farmers are making more money out of their wheat this year than they ever made before; that nine-tenths of the Kansas farmers would take \$10 a bushel for their wheat if they had a chance, and some would argue it could not be raised for any less.

Well, I presume the farmers will just have to get along in some way without your tears. However, your tears would more than likely be of the crocodile variety any way, so it won't make much difference. Regardless of what you or any one else may say to the contrary, when we take into consideration the increased cost of production of wheat, and the extra prices the farmers have to pay for everything, the wheat growers at least are little, if any better off than they were when they were getting 60 or 80 cents a bushel for wheat.

Now in regard to your statement that "nine-tenths of the farmers would take \$10 for their wheat if they had a chance." May I ask Mr. McNeal, if he had been grinding along for years on a salary that he was breaking even on only a part of the time and had a legitimate chance to get \$100,000 a year for his services, would he turn it down? I wonder if he would not argue it couldn't be done for any less if occasion demanded? I just wonder what he would say if the government should confiscate \$50,000 of his salary. I wonder if he would take his medicine with any better grace than the farmers are taking theirs, under similar circumstances, as in this wheat deal. It is quite plain you are not in sympathy with the farmers, and would be more in place as an attorney for the packing houses.

Goddard, Kan.
This "Farmer's Wife" would have shown better taste and more courage if she had signed her name to her letter, but let that pass. What I am wondering is, why does she object to what I said concerning the farmer. She believes he should get for his product whatever it would be possible to compel the consumer to pay. If that is right no objection should be made to the packers or other profiteers getting all they can squeeze out of the consumers. The principle is exactly the same. What I might do in the entirely improbable event of a raise of salary to \$100,000 I do not know. I have never claimed superior virtue for myself. I might be as selfish as any other recipient of a vast and unearned salary. However, if I were receiving a salary of that size a contribution of half or more of it to the government would be no more than I ought to be compelled to make, and at that I should be getting more than I deserved, and sacrificing far less than the young men who are risking their lives in the service of their country.

That I have made any attack on farmers is, of course, absurd. I have constantly declared that

the farmers, more especially the wheat growers, have a right to complain just this far. They have a right to demand that prices of other necessities such as cotton shall be regulated just as the price of wheat has been regulated. The guaranteed price for wheat offered by the government is enough in my opinion but all other necessities should be treated the same way. The price of leather should be made to correspond with the price of hides. The price of substitutes for flour which the people are compelled to buy should be regulated so that the consumer shall not be compelled to submit to robbery under guise of government regulation. Greed is not confined to any particular class or business. On the average the farmer is just as selfish as the packer or the man in any other line. He is entitled to a fair deal and only that. So is every other man.

Here is a letter with a different tone:

Have been reading your Comments for some time, and I am frank to acknowledge that I think you are fair minded, and give both sides a show.

In regard to the price of wheat I fully agree with you that the price is high enough. Altho I am going to put out 85 acres and have 50 already plowed, I would not vote to raise the price, for our prosperity is aided either directly or indirectly by the laboring class and I would not impose any more burden upon them.

I will admit that some farmers could not make a success if wheat was \$10 a bushel. I know of many farmers in this community where the soil is poor only 4 or 5 inches to hard pan who have received from \$40 to \$50 an acre for the wheat raised on it, more than they would pay for the land. Of course they used commercial fertilizer, but the price of 1 bushel of wheat would pay for fertilizing 1 acre.

It is written that a man is known by the fruit he bears. A man that kicks on the present price of wheat does not look like good fruit to me.

R. L. Thayer, Kan.

V. L. TAYLOR.

Gov. Capper Urges Strong Measures for Meat Trust

(Copy of Letter to President Assuring Him of State's Hearty Support)

My dear Mr. President—The indictment of the Packers' Trust by the Federal Trade Commission is convincing and conclusive. Kansas, which has felt its strong grip for years, urges the importance of stringent measures to protect the country from this powerful, and rapacious combination. It considers the five reforms suggested in the report of the Federal Trade Commission for bringing about fair markets for producers and fair prices for consumers important and necessary steps in the right direction, by no means too drastic nor far-reaching in the effort to cope with this bold, viciously predatory and short-sighted monopoly. It approves of your wisdom in making this report public.

In Kansas we have thousands of acres without a hoof on them, because for years, and with few exceptions, farmers made so little money, or have lost so much, in raising or feeding livestock for market, that the business has become too hazardous for the average farmer to engage in it to the extent he should. On the other hand, the history of our once well-to-do breeders of fine stock is a record of dispersed herds, or bankruptcy.

During all these years of disaster and ruin in our livestock industry, the people have had to pay higher and higher prices for meat, so high at one time within the last decade, as you know, that in the cities the people spontaneously came together and organized anti-meat eating clubs. This popular rising the packers were quick to head off by speedily, tho gradually, lowering prices, and continuing this policy for weeks afterward.

It is no secret in Kansas, nor in any agricultural state, that the packers' trust is compelling the American farmer to use up and impair the most vital source of our national welfare and prosperity, the fertility of the soil, instead of conserving it by a carefully balanced system of farming, including livestock as well as grain. We can have no stable system of agriculture under present conditions.

While the nation's most vital interests have been suffering in this way at the hands of this greedy monopoly, the people of Kansas, and of every agricultural state, have noted with further misgivings and alarm the successful campaign of the big packing companies to dominate the export meat products of the three great South American countries; also the steady extension of this control to dairy, poultry and other food products, to tanneries and the leather supply, in the United States, including the gradual absorption of the canneries of Alaska and the Pacific coast.

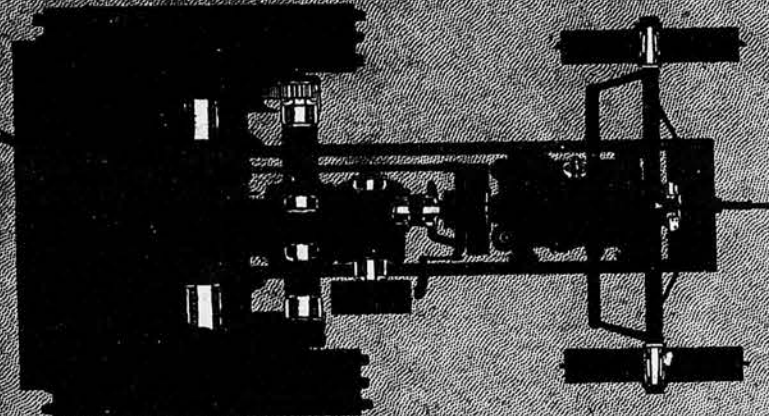
Kansas knows the packers' trust for what it has become, and what it will become unless its grip is broken—a menace to our national welfare and a threat to neighbor nations. Its people are convinced they cannot truly prosper unless the power of this combine is taken over or it is stringently controlled by the government. They will support you unanimously and enthusiastically in any and every policy likely to accomplish so tremendously beneficial a result.

Arthur Capper.

Governor.

The LAUSON 15-25

DUST PROOF—ALL GEARS ENCLOSED



The Full Jewelled Tractor

Every one knows the value of the watch with the "Full Jewelled Movement"—it can be depended upon. In the LAUSON 15-25 we have followed the full jewelled idea by equipping it with 24 sets of Hyatt and Timken heavy duty Roller and Ball Bearings. These mean to the tractor what the jewels mean to the watch movement. They insure easy running, no friction, dependability, long life, power.

Combined with LAUSON dust-proof design—all gears enclosed and running in oil—and LAUSON rugged construction, the LAUSON owner has real tractor insurance for field or belt work, year after year.

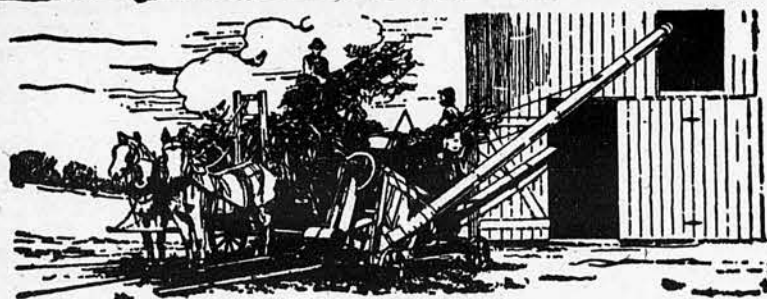
Full particulars about the LAUSON 15-25—the economical farm power unit for all farm work—will be sent on request. Our nearest Sales and Service Station will gladly arrange a demonstration on your farm.



Builders of Lauson Frost King Engines

For twenty-three years LAUSON Frost King Engines have been the standard of farm engine excellence—1½ H. P. to 28 H. P.

THE JOHN LAUSON MFG. CO., 655 Monroe St., New Holstein, Wis.



This Year—Handle it Right!

YOUR corn has long been a valuable crop, but the 1918 variety is worth more than ever. You will want to cut it economically and save it all in spite of labor shortage. The Deering or McCormick Husker and Shredder is the quickest, easiest way to husk the corn and it gives you the shredded stover in fine shape for winter feeding to boot.

The Deering or McCormick, in sizes from 2 to 10-roll machines, husks the corn at a rate of from 150 to 1,000 bushels per day and shreds the stalks, leaves and husks, in addition, at a cost no greater than that of husking alone when the work is done by hand.

Therefore, it will pay you to own one of these machines, or to go in with some of your neighbors to buy one, even if you have only 20 acres of corn.

Deering and McCormick huskers and shredders work fast, shell little corn, and are safe to handle. They are easy to handle around buildings; all parts are easy to oil. The Deering sizes are 2, 4, and 6-roll; the McCormick 4, 6, 8, and 10-roll.

Write us for complete information. Get posted early and be ready for the corn harvest.

International Harvester Company of America

CHICAGO

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Champion

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Cool Weather Brings Relief.
Harvesting the Prairie Hay.
All Feeds Will be High.
Standard Scale of Farm Wages.
Use of Prepared Roofing.
Cutting Corn for Fodder.
Sow Rye for Fall Pasture.

WITH THE last of August cooler weather has come and it is heartily welcome. The heat of the past month, while intense, could have been borne more easily than the moist heat of early summer when the mercury does not reach 90, had it not been for the fact that corn and pastures were burning up. If it were not for the effect on crops I should not mind greatly the dry heat even if the mercury stood above 100; in fact we worked full time during all that hot weather and did not mind it so much as moist heat with the mercury 20 degrees lower.

We have completed the harvesting of the prairie hay. From one meadow of 35 acres we got 22 tons and 550 pounds of baled hay. This is a very good meadow and would no doubt have returned 25 tons easily had it not been burned off last spring. We were compelled to burn it, however, for it was mowed early last year and an immense growth of grass sprang up after the August rains. Many meadows were not burned and they returned a greater tonnage of hay but it was of poorer quality and was very hard to mow. In fact, had the haying season been wet it would have been almost impossible to have mowed it.

How much of the greater tonnage returned by the unburned meadows was due to the old hay mowed and raked up with the new or how much was due to the value of the old hay as mulch to retain moisture cannot be told exactly. Perhaps, both helped in an equal degree. I do not think there will be any necessity for burning the meadows next spring since up to this time there is not an indication of the springing up of a single blade of grass and it is now so late there cannot be much growth even should rain come at once. It is seldom that our meadows are not green at this time of the year with the new growth; perhaps there is not one year in 25 when some aftermath does not spring up.

There is every indication that hay, or feed of any kind for that matter, is to be very high in price during the next year. An Emporia hay buyer who visited us this week was paying \$20 a ton for the ordinary run of prairie hay delivered at our nearest station. This, to my mind, is much more than any feeding value there may be in the hay. I never thought highly of prairie hay as real feed and for cattle almost anything is better. But for horses such hay seems to fill exactly the want that arises for a filler to be used when the horse is fed heavily on grain and is worked hard. For this reason the government uses prairie hay largely and likes best of all to get the upland blue-stem hay of Eastern Kansas. We shall feed just as little prairie hay as we can during the next year; we shall have to have some next spring, but during the winter the horses will have to eat mostly fodder for their roughness ration.

Some very high wages were earned—or rather received—by the hands who worked here during the haying season. It will be remembered that at a conference of hay men held at Yates Center last spring the following wages were fixed as a standard to be paid in the commercial hay fields of this part of Kansas: For baling, where the baler did all the work and provided everything, \$5 a ton. For mowing 95 cents a ton and for raking 50 cents a ton was to be paid while men who pitched to the baler received 80 cents a ton and the tyer got the same. Where the hay was very light both mowing and raking was paid by the hour instead of by the ton, the pay being 95 cents an hour for mowing instead of 95 cents a ton. Raking was not rated so high as it was considered a boy's job and 50 cents a ton or an hour was allowed for that.

At the foregoing prices men with mowing machines and teams could earn from \$8 to \$10 a day which is not bad wages at all even if feed is very high. A neighbor and his boy ran two mowing machines for one of which three horses were used, and their average daily wage during haying was \$15. This is good but it scarcely seems fair that men alone should receive more than men with teams and mowing machines yet that is the way it worked out here during haying. One man told me this week that he made from \$80 to \$90 a week right along tying bales and that in a number of cases good tyers and pitchers made from \$16 to \$18 a day. It is evident that these prices should be revised before another year and that men with teams should be given at least equal wages with the single hands. When such prices have to be paid it is evident that we are entitled to \$20 a ton for a short hay crop.

I have received many requests for the address of the firm selling the slate surfaced roofing I used on our new granary. The price we paid—\$1.58 a square—no longer holds good for I note that revised prices to take effect after September 1, are \$2.70 a square. But even at that this price roofing is about the best and cheapest roof making material I know anything about. We have ours only about half laid as we were forced to stop work on the granary and begin cutting corn but we have laid enough to know that warm weather is just the time to put it on. What we have laid before had been laid in cool weather and it had to be watched closely to keep out wrinkles. What we laid recently when the mercury stood at 100 degrees in the shade fitted itself down to the roof like a wet shirt to a boy's back.

There is considerable to learn in putting on any kind of prepared roofing and if one is not willing to learn from the directions sent with it he must expect to learn in the school of experience. It must be laid exactly straight and square or wrinkles will show up and every seam must be well cemented and nailed down. Cement and nails enough to lay come with each roll. Now for Kansas something else is needed and that is a good "Ogee" batt-nailed securely thru roofing, roof boards and into the rafter. As rafters are usually put 2 feet apart it is well to nail a batt over every other rafter and using an 8-penny nail for the job. If this is done the roofing will never blow off. It may do all right to put roofing on without batts in a country where the wind does not blow but in the prairie states you can't expect it to stay on unless well battened.

We were compelled to start cutting corn this week as it was drying up very fast. Today, August 26, we are about half done and find a very good quality of fodder with quantity just a little more than we expected. We are cutting the poorest corn and find, perhaps, from 3 to 5 bushels of poor nibbles to the acre on it. While this is not much it helps the feed greatly. In addition, corn which fully tasseled and started an ear makes much better fodder than that which did not bring the tassel clear out but became bushy around the top. We had more rain than some other parts of the county and while we did not raise any more grain I can note that our fodder is of better quality because of more moisture. It makes a tall shock which, when tied, should stand up even if we have heavy fall rains. Our fodder in 1913 did not tassel and the shocks were very low and bushy and open at the top. As a result it spoiled badly during the rains which came later in the fall. I see no reason why the fodder should not keep this year even if it had to be cut in August.

The man who has a few good cows, a few pigs, and a good supply of poultry is not likely to go hungry.

Kansas farmers are learning that prosperity is likely to follow co-operation.

Farm Engineering

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

IN SOME circles the idea is strongly prevalent that the motor car is nothing but a pleasure vehicle. We believe that this is not the idea at all of any intelligent person, whether a farmer or a business man. We believe that the average man is duly alive to the possibilities of the motor car as a factor in obtaining industrial efficiency. So much has been said upon the subject that we should like the frank opinion of all farmers as to whether the motor car is really worth while. If you are an owner, tell us why you have your machine, what is its worth to you, and how well you could get along without it. If you are not an owner, tell us why you would like to have a machine, what you would do with it and how you think you could make it pay.

The Gasoline Situation

For a year or more past, there have been continual rumors of a cutting down in the supply of gasoline. Such a reduction is a perfectly natural consequence of war conditions. With the increase of war activities under government control there must be a large increase in the use of the various types of motor driven vehicles by government agencies. The government, of course, must be served first, and the general public must be satisfied with what remains. The possibility of motor fuel shortage became more keenly apparent last winter, and thru various agencies, there was disseminated information designed to result in fuel saving, which undoubtedly was in a great degree effective.

The approaching passage of the new War Revenue Bill with its tax on gasoline brings the gasoline situation up all the more prominently at this time because the consumer will have to pay the tax and there are so many users of motor driven vehicles that scarcely any of us will escape being affected by the enactment of the legislation. From all indications, too, the government is going to prosecute war activities with greater energy than ever before, and it naturally follows that the motor fuel remaining for private use will be all the more scant in quantity and deficient in quality.

Perhaps, the first question the consumer will ask will be, "How much gasoline is there, and how long will it last?" We cannot answer this question, because geologists themselves do not agree as to the probable available supply and the extent of time it will last. Some say that at the present rate of increase in consumption of motor fuels the visible supply will be exhausted within 20 years. Other authorities are more optimistic and assert that 100 years will not see the elimination of gasoline.

The only commercial source of gasoline at present is the crude oil pumped from wells in oil fields in various parts of the country from California to New York. The grade of crude oil obtained is extremely variable and the percentage of gasoline is almost as variable. It is estimated that something like 7 million gallons of gasoline a day are produced at the various refineries thruout the country. All of this is coming from the oil fields.

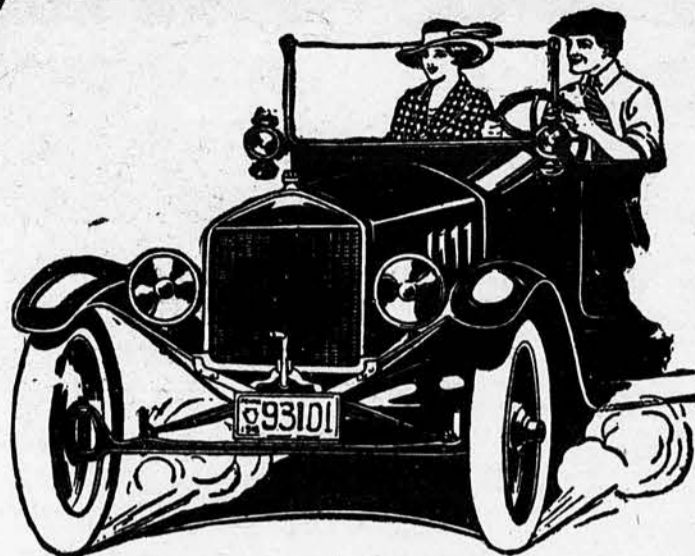
The most alarming factor in the situation is the remarkable rapidity of the increase in consumption of gasoline. Such an increase a few years ago was unthought of and it is entirely possible that even our most liberal estimates will fall far short of the actual amounts in a few years to come. The number of motor cars is increasing very rapidly and the same is true of trucks, tractors, motor boats and airplanes, all of which consume great quantities of gasoline. It is unquestionably true that this increase is going to continue unless stopped by some extraordinary occurrence.

Some hope for the solution of the problem may be gotten from new developments in the extraction of gasoline from oil bearing shales. Government experts tell us there are tremendous resources in the way of this material in the mountain regions of the West which never have been tapped. Methods are being perfected whereby these resources may be developed, and they may prove our salvation in the future. Of course, such methods are only in the experimental stage as yet, but we have faith in our scientific experts who under the stress of conditions imposed by the War, have responded so notably and successfully in other lines. As late as three years ago Germany imagined that she had the world by the throat on the nitrogen situation, but since then she has been disillusioned to her sorrow for it has been proved entirely practical to extract nitrogen from the air in quantities sufficient to satisfy all needs. Perhaps, if the War had not occurred, Germany might still have dominated the world in this respect. Perhaps, the War may be the means of bringing to light new methods and new sources whereby our fuel supply will not be exhausted.

If the price of gasoline is going to advance, the consumer is naturally going to be more careful how he uses it and every precaution will be taken to conserve the available supply as much as possible. He is not only going to try to learn all he can about the various ways whereby he can accomplish a saving, but he is going to be impatient with anyone else who is extravagant in its use. We can be more saving with gasoline than we have been just as we showed in the past six months that we could be saving with wheat and sugar and not suffer.

Prevent Hog Cholera

Hog cholera is a very contagious disease. It is carried by birds, dogs and roving animals as well as man. When hog cholera breaks out in the neighborhood keep the hogs confined, let no one but the feeder go near them. When one of the hogs acts sluggish and keeps away from the other hogs, hiding in straw or litter, it will be best to have the county agent or a veterinarian determine whether it is hog cholera, and if it is, the serum treatment should be given the whole herd as quickly as possible. Tested serum can be obtained at cost from the veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan.



Equip your FORD with ATWATER KENT SCIENTIFIC IGNITION

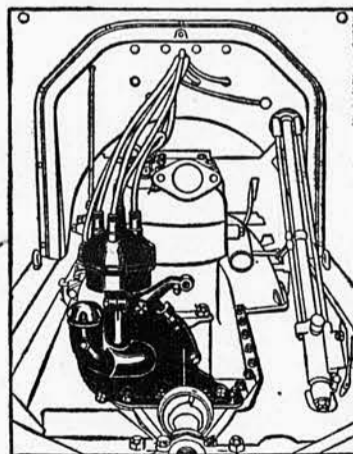
TO speed up the hills on "high"—to feel the motor respond to the slightest touch of the throttle—to secure utmost motoring enjoyment from your Ford—equip with Atwater Kent Scientific Ignition.

The intensely hot spark immeasurably improves the performance of the Ford

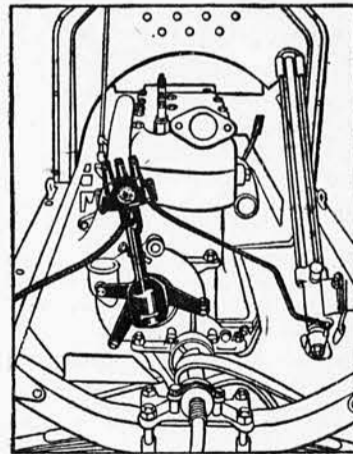
- Facilitates starting
- Reduces gear shifting
- Lessens motor stalling
- Saves gasoline
- Eliminates fussy vibrator coils from dash
- Use Ford magneto for lighting alone
- Speed and power controlled by throttle

Ford owners everywhere are enthusiastic about their Atwater Kent System. "I would not run a Ford without it," writes one.

"After twelve hours of standing in zero weather started the motor after only four half-turns," writes another. "Am able to take eight and ten per cent grades, something I never did before," reads another letter.



Type K-2 for Fords with automatic spark advance

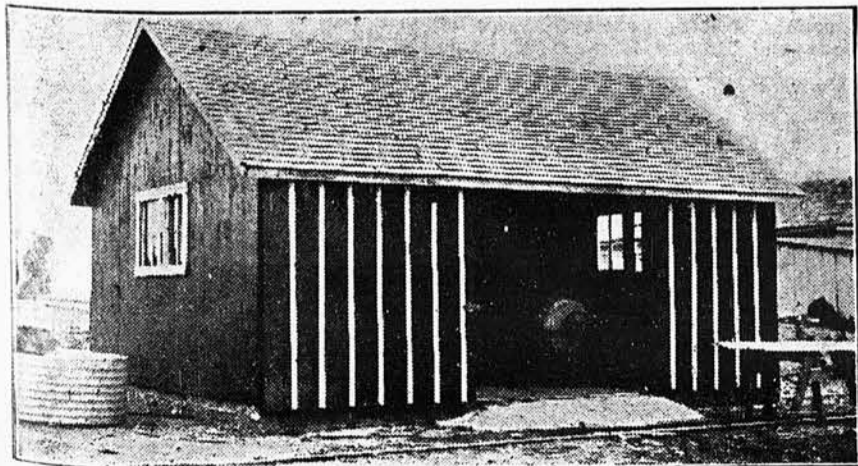


Type H for Fords without automatic spark advance

Your Tractor, too, will do better work if it is Atwater Kent equipped

ATWATER KENT MFG. WORKS Philadelphia

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO 4929 STENTON AVENUE



Power-house on the D. H. Ehrlich Farm, in Marion County, Containing Farm Implements and Mrs. Ehrlich's Power Washer.



Owners of tractors equipped with K-W Magnetos find they can fire thinner mixtures and cheaper grades of fuel and still develop full horse-power, than they could by any other system of ignition.

The intense hot spark that a K-W produces gets all the power out of every drop of fuel. It turns the ordinary wasted fuel into extra work *without cost*. A

TRADE MARK **High Tension MAGNETO**

will start your tractor quickly and easily regardless of how cold the weather and will operate on all the low grades of fuel. It gives continuous — no trouble ignition.



Forty tractor manufacturers pay more for K-W Magnetos because they want their users to have the best. K-W Ignition is one of your guides as to quality in your selection of a tractor. Insist that your new Tractor be K-W equipped.

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Are You Coming to the Fair?

Take a Look at the Program for September 9, 10, 11

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Assistant Manager

THERE'S a song which says, "Circus day comes 'round but once a year." Well, circuses may come oftener, but it's a sure thing the Capper Pig Club pep meeting at the Kansas Free Fair doesn't repeat. Ask any fellow who was present at the meeting last year if he had a good time, and see what he says. After you've spent September 9, 10, and 11 at Topeka you will be just as enthusiastic as he is — and more so, for I believe we're going to have a bigger time. And I know we're going to have a bigger crowd. I can't take space to tell you about the interesting program we are preparing, but you may rest assured there will be no time for you to loaf if you keep up with the crowd. Look carefully at the following program of the three days' meeting at Topeka. The Hutchinson program for September 17, 18 and 19 will be in next week's paper.

The Program

- SEPTEMBER 9.
- Registration at Capper Building.
- 2:00 P. M. Visit Kansas Free Fair.
- 6:30 P. M. Business Session, Commerce Club Rooms.
- 7:30 P. M. Theater Party.
- SEPTEMBER 10.
- 8:00 A. M. Business Session, Commerce Club Rooms.
- 1:00 P. M. Children's Day Parade at Fair Grounds.
- 2:00 P. M. Grand Stand Tickets for Races at the Fair.
- 7:00 P. M. Meet at Commerce Club Rooms for Grand Stand Tickets to "The World at War."
- SEPTEMBER 11.
- 8:00 A. M. Business Session, Commerce Club Rooms.
- 10:30 A. M. Reception at State House for Club Members, Relatives and Friends.
- 1:00 P. M. Street Car Excursion to Gage Park and Baseball Game.
- 6:30 P. M. Banquet for Club Members and Relatives, Commerce Club Rooms.
- Toastmaster, John Francis Case.
- "The Capper Poultry Club" — Bertha G. Schmidt.
- "The Capper Pig Club" — Earle H. Whitman.
- "What Dad Thinks About the Capper Clubs" — E. M. Simpson, Cloud County.
- "Mother's Part in the Club Work" — Mrs. John Brun, Atchison County.
- "A Talk on Hogs" — Hon. T. A. McNeal.
- Address by Hon. Arthur Capper, Governor of Kansas.
- "Reports from the Second Line" — Four-Minute Talks by County Leaders.
- Adjournment.

we had a fine lot of folks out to talk pigs and poultry and get acquainted. I'll not attempt to tell you what we had for dinner, but it was just the kind of spread a hungry boy likes to meet.

In addition to the Osage and Lyon folks present, there were representatives from Shawnee and Greenwood counties. County Leader Frank White and his sister, Gwendolyn, who is leader of the Shawnee County Capper Poultry Club, went down from Topeka. Louis Etherington, his mother, his sister, Ethelyn, who is a Capper Poultry Club girl, and two visitors drove the 60 miles from Greenwood county.

The biggest event of the day — next to the dinner — was the ball game between the Osage and Lyon teams. This came after an extemporaneous program during which we enjoyed good talks by the county leaders and by some of the fathers and mothers. The ball game was a sure-enough affair, and the boys showed lots of pep. When the dust cleared away, the Lyon county rooters cheered a score of 9 to 2 in their favor.

Rains in Kansas are so few and far between this summer that mighty little grumbling is heard when one comes along unexpectedly and spoils some well-laid plans for a picnic. That's just what happened when the hustling club members of Mitchell county held an inter-county meeting August 15. It looked as if the attendance was going to be good, but Osborne was the only county besides Mitchell which was represented. Fay Smith, county leader of Osborne, drove 40 miles with his folks. The 26 persons present at the meeting report a fine dinner, with an interesting address by the Hon. J. O. Evans and talks by fathers and mothers present.

How the Counties Stand

When the pep standing of the 26 leading county clubs was published about the middle of July several county leaders made solemn resolves to be higher on the list when it appeared again. They realized that there still was plenty of time for them to improve the showing of their teams. As you look over the pep list this time and compare it with the other list you will agree with me that some of these leaders have made good. Other counties have fallen down somewhat, but you know there's only a limited amount of room at the top of the ladder. It's up to the fellows in the counties at the tail end of the list to get a hump on themselves and pull together. If I had my way about it, tho, I believe I'd give a trophy cup to fully half the boys in the Capper Pig Club this year, for they have shown pep thru hard work, drouth, and any other misfortune that came their way. It's that same spirit which will make our boys winners in later years. Here's the August pep standing, and let me tell you it was hard work to place the teams:

Atchison, William Brun	55
Johnson, Merlyn Andrew	56
Cloud, Loren Townsend	57
Pottawatomie, Glen Schwandt	58
Riley, Darlington Holtman	59
Stafford, Verne Landreth	60
Osage, Lawrence Price	61
Mitchell, Eugene Creitz	62
Lyon, Harvey Stewart	63
Lincoln, John Phillip Ackerman	64
Rice, Levin Swenson	65
Miami, Francis Crawford	66
Rawlins, Karl Franke	67
Kingman, Horace Whitaker	68
Barber, Floyd Herman	69
Reno, Ray Taylor	70
Clay, Dan Vasey	71
Russell, Maurice Casey	72
Shawnee, Frank White	73



Here are the Folks Who were Present at the Osage-Lyon Picnic. Don't They Look Well-Fed and Happy?

The Big Kansas State Fair

Governor Capper to be Present on Thursday

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

KANSAS farmers have good reason to feel proud of the big Kansas State Fair that will be held in Hutchinson, September 14 to September 21. This year it will be bigger and better than ever before. Secretary A. L. Sponsler and the board of managers are to be congratulated on the success of the fair as the great educational exponent of agricultural activities in Central and Western Kansas. Mr. Sponsler began working with the fair at Hutchinson 18 years ago with the idea of making it a state institution that would accomplish more for agricultural and livestock industries of Central and Western Kansas than any other enterprise. In this effort he has been eminently successful.

The general public used to be inquisitive and sometimes skeptical about what they might expect of the fair at Hutchinson, but after 17 years of experience all now know that they will have a real treat every day they can spend at this big agricultural and livestock exposition. Farmers now realize this fact and turn out in greater numbers than ever before.

Big War Exhibits

"This is patriotic year and the federal government," says Mr. Sponsler, "is doing more to make the Kansas State Fair a success and a pleasing and profitable institution for everyone than it has done in all the past years of its history put together. The government exhibit is so big and interesting that people should come early in the day and early in the week in order that all may see it and get its benefits. The secretary of the State Fair of Missouri states that they had to close the government exhibition building occasionally on account of the crush getting too great inside. All the people cannot see it at one time, nor in one day; therefore, those who get to the fair early in the day will have the first and best chance. This whole exhibition is free. Another reason why farmers interested in livestock should attend early is because the livestock is out by classes for judging at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of each day until the judging is concluded. This is the time to see the livestock right. There will be plenty of good eating places on the grounds, or, visitors can bring their dinner with them and use any facilities adaptable in spreading their dinner about the tents or trees. Camping grounds are also free and there is an abundance of good water and sanitary lavatory facilities."

Capper Pig Clubs

A new feature of fair week at Hutchinson will be the three-day meeting of the Capper pig and poultry clubs, September 17, 18 and 19. Heretofore only one annual meeting has been held, and that at Topeka, but the great interest in club work exhibited by boys and girls in the Western part of the state induced the club management to hold a meeting this year at Hutchinson. The program for this event will appear in the Farmers Mail and Breeze on September 14. The three days will

be devoted to giving the boys and girls an enjoyable time. They will be the guests of Governor Arthur Capper at the fair, and on Thursday evening there will be a banquet at which the governor will be the principal speaker.

The Kansas State Fair offers prizes to the limit of its capacity in livestock and all other departments. The breeders of the great Middle West recognize this to be the natural meeting place of the breeder and his customer. Prizes to the amount of \$9,815 are offered on cattle; \$5,551 on horses, jacks, jennets and mules; \$892 on sheep; \$3,181 on swine, and \$4,006 in prize money is offered on the products of the farm, orchard and garden.

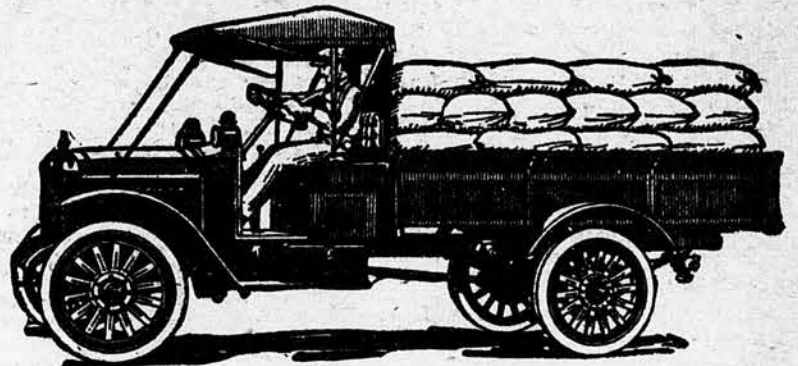
Liberal prizes are offered in the domestic science and domestic art divisions. The bread and cake exhibits will be worth the trip to the fair this year on account of the ideas to be obtained in the new baking. This has been a puzzle to many a housewife as her troubles may be greatly lessened by a study of the exhibits this year. Lectures will be given free. The Kansas State Fair is the school for the people of all ages, and since people learn more from seeing than in any other way, more may be learned for the time and money than at any other institution.

The program on Sunday at 2:30 p. m. will include a grand sacred concert by the Great Lakes Naval Band of 35 pieces, and an address by Major General Wood, unless duty calls him away. Another concert will be given Sunday evening, September 15.

Monday, September 16, will be Barney Oldfield Day. He will drive a 5-mile race, best two in three, with Fred Horey, for world's championship. Horey now holds the record in a race of this kind made on the State Fair track last year. Barney will drive his golden Submarine car, which is said to be the most costly automobile ever built.

Governor Capper on Thursday

Every day of the fair will be filled with interesting events. Governor Arthur Capper has promised to be present on Thursday, September 19, and deliver an address Thursday evening at a banquet given to the members of the Capper pig and poultry clubs. Programs too long and intricate to be reproduced in the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be given every day of the fair, closing Saturday with automobile racing by the expert drivers of the world. It is sufficient to say that seven horse races will be given every afternoon for four days and the heats will be interspersed with high class free vaudeville acts. The "World at War" will be a grand pyrotechnic spectacle given five nights in front of the grandstand beginning Monday night. Free attractions and Russian dancers will be included in each evening's program, together with fine concerts by the bands employed for the occasion. This night entertainment is beyond question among the most elaborate and pleasing attractions out this year in any of the state fairs or exhibitions west of the Mississippi river.



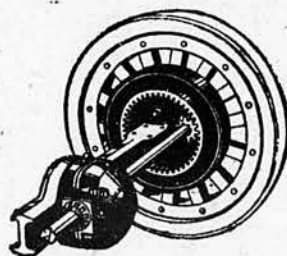
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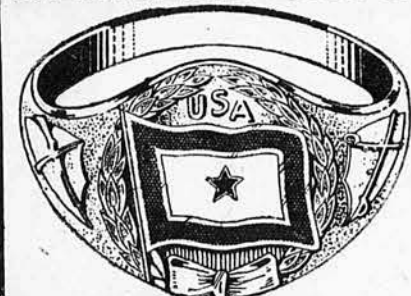
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With the Home Makers

Every Woman Has a Right to Pretty Clothes

BY CATHERINE DODGE



THIS is not a story of the gingham dog and calico cat—look in Eugene Field's rhymes to see what a terrible row they had; and no wonder! If they were doomed to wear nothing but gingham and calico all their lives, they had excuse enough for bad tempers, and both were doubtless better off, as we say of the dear departed, when they had exterminated each other.

But this is a story of gingham girls and calico women—of women who work so hard they have neither strength nor time to think of clothes; of girls who secretly long for something pretty but who have been brought up with the idea that clothes, other than as necessary coverings, are not for them; of women who are too tired to care, and girls who have accepted conditions because they do not realize that there is anything else to do.

How many women realize that they might be healthier, happier, more efficient, for a better balanced ration in the matter of clothing? Healthier because the very consciousness of being neatly, trimly dressed makes any woman stand more erect. She will hold her chest up, breathe more deeply, walk with a firmer step, take better care of her body—and just in proportion to this physical bracing up will her efficiency be increased. Self-respect will help to do this for anybody.

The girl who knows she is well dressed, well gloved and well shod will not slink about, trying to hide her hands and her feet, but will take her place with dignity with other girls. It will seem worthwhile to dress her hair more neatly—to keep her finger nails in better condition. The woman who can put on dainty attractive clothes, and then forget them, can converse more freely with her companions just because she knows she has nothing to be ashamed of in her personal appearance—other interests in life will have an opportunity to open up and expand.

Perhaps some readers are shaking their heads and saying that most women think too much of their clothes as it is. Many women do, to be sure, but many more do not think enough of them, and they are doing themselves and their families a great wrong, for this little item of clothes may be a large factor in the family development, to say nothing of its happiness.

Why shouldn't farm women and girls look just as well as the women in town? When a boy is born the father and mother are very likely to think that some day—who knows—he may become the president of the United States. Very well, the daughter is just as likely to become the wife of a president.

Women and girls on our farms, partners of the men in the biggest business of life, are earning more than any women in the world, the right to be well dressed—and they can't afford to ignore it. Some day they may go out into the world where they must carry themselves well, or not be accorded the place they are entitled to—no, it will not be time enough then. No amount of clothes to which one has not been accustomed, will deceive other people any more than the ill-at-ease wearer of them.

Very few girls on our farms are given an opportunity to handle any of the money they certainly earn. They work harder, their hours are longer and, in many cases, their diversions are fewer than those of factory employes. Little wonder many of them are tempted to leave their present drudgery for what seems to promise so much.

Because the natural love for pretty things has been stifled and denied, or

has not been wisely directed, some of our girls have rebelled, and, not knowing any better, have bought silly, foolish finery. We are, to a greater

extent than we realize, what our clothes make us; dignified and self-reliant, clumsy, awkward and ill at ease, or frivolous and foolish—and frivolous and foolish clothes have, more than once helped to lead our girls into paths that brought bitterness and shame.

Simple lines, good material, with very little adornment, are indications of refinement. A girl should have one plain, good looking suit, and plenty of simple shirt waists, a couple of pretty wash skirts and some attractive one-piece house dresses. Then, if she will leave off the cheap jewelry, the fussy, nussy ribbon girdles—a plain stitched belt is in much better taste—and do her hair neatly and becomingly, without large bows or ribbon bandages; if she will wear good, but sensible shoes, not run over at the heel, and pay some attention to keeping her hands in good condition, she will always look well.

Clothes You Can Make at Home

The front of ladies' waist 8898 is in panel effect and the closing is at the left side. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Two styles of collars are included in ladies' and misses' coat 8927, the narrow shawl and the small turnover. Sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' four-gored skirt 8719 shows the new, narrow width at the lower



edge and it is stitched at the slightly raised waistline. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

The panel effect at the front of the skirt in girl's dress 8924 is cut in one with the fronts of the waist. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price, 10 cents each.

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Coal Oil Makes Washing Easy

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Our work the last week in August was connected with filling the silo. The work that results in getting the big engine ready affects us mostly in the washing of the men's clothes. We have followed the suggestion this year of a neighbor who has to wash for tractor workers. She says that a cup of coal oil to a pail of water used in soaking the clothing will help remove the stains. We find her suggestion a good-unc, especially if we use real hot, soapy water.

The extreme heat and drouth has wilted some of our early pumpkin vines and prematurely ripened the pumpkins. We doubt if these would keep well. We have split open some of the poorer ones and let the chickens pick them. We have boiled down some of the better ones until 1 cup is sufficient for a pie. This product has been canned in pint cans. The time required for sterilizing is only 2 hours. We have sometimes sweetened and spiced the pumpkin so that the only work needed in making filling for two pumpkin pies is to heat in the eggs and milk.

One club member says she can keep even these early pumpkins in her cave. She says the secret lies in breaking the stem off next to the vine and leaving the whole of it on the pumpkin.

We are helping the children fill their War Savings Stamp cards by paying them for unusual work in hoeing, pumping, carrying water and other tiresome tasks. We have bought the produce from their rows in the garden. Instead of working to please us, they have been working for cash. Back of all their interest there seems to be the dominant purpose of helping to win the war. If that will remain, we may not regret that we have hired them to do what we might reasonably expect them to do without hire.

A mother of several school children finds the buying of dresses and clothing requires a considerable sum. Cotton goods are so much higher than they were a year or two ago that one scarcely knows what material is best to use. This mother has found that shirting is least expensive for the wearing qualities of the cloth. She said she had yards of good cotton sack material used in flour, sugar and bran sacks but owing to the white color, the material was not desirable for dress purposes. Some of the materials formerly used in dyeing are not to be had now. We suggested the material our mothers used for dyeing brown—a beautiful, fadeless brown. This brown was attained by boiling the hulls of green walnuts, straining the liquid and boiling the goods in the same. The usual procedure was to leave the cloth in the dye over night. We have woolen cloth in use now that was spun at home, woven and dyed brown 30 years ago. There is such an abundance of black walnuts this year that this dye is easily secured. Sacking dyed brown and used with plaids would not make a bad combination for any school dress.

Honeyed Fruits are Delicious

Honey imparts a particularly delicate flavor to canned fruits and those who keep bees can afford a jar or two of honeyed fruits. In recipes for preserving and canning, substitute honey for sugar, pound for pound, or 2 cups of honey for 3 cups of sugar.

Honey Apple Marmalade—Cook tart apples until smooth. Add 1 pound of honey to 2 pounds of fruit. Cook until about like cake batter, then put into jars without sealing. It can be cut out in a few weeks.

Honeyed Plums or Pears—Make a sirup of 1 cup of honey to 2 cups of water, boil 5 minutes and have it ready to pour over the fruit. Wash the plums in cold water, dry and prick four or five places with a needle. Place a layer of plums in boiling sirup and boil gently for 5 minutes. Pack fruit into hot sterilized jars, fill with honey sirup, adjust covers, sterilize under boiling water 10 minutes, tighten covers and test for leaks.

Pare, quarter and remove the cores of Bartlett pears. Drop in slightly salted water, blanch 1½ minutes in boiling water, then dip instantly in

very cold water. Drain and pack in hot sterilized jars, fill with boiling honey sirup. Adjust covers and sterilize under boiling water 20 minutes for quart jars. Seal and test for leaks.

Honeyed White Grapes—Select the grapes carefully, remove the stems and wipe dry. Make a slight incision with embroidery scissors and remove the seeds. Make a sirup of 1 cup of honey to 1 cup of water, bring to a boil, add the grapes and let simmer a few minutes. Pack fruit into hot sterilized jars, fill with sirup, adjust covers and sterilize under boiling water 12 minutes for pint jars. Tighten covers and test for leaks.

Ever Eat Cherry Olives?

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

Cherry olives! Did you ever hear of them? To me they were an unknown delicacy until a few weeks ago when a quart jar of the shell-pink fruit came my way at one of those Capper Pig and Poultry club picnics where the cooking excels and food is abundant.

"If you like olives, you'll like these," Mrs. Charles Derringer of Muscotah, Kan., who had brought the jar of pickled fruit announced, as she started it on its journey around the picnic table.

The flavor was even more pleasing than that of olives for the cherry seed had imparted a characteristic seasoning to the fruit.

Here is the recipe which Mrs. Derringer used: To a quart of uncooked cherries, add 2 level tablespoons of salt and 3 of sugar. Fill the jar half full of vinegar; then fill it to the top with water. Seal. About a half inch of the stem should be left attached to the cherry. The fruit should be ripe, but sound, when pickled. It loses much of its color and becomes shell-pink.

Of course, this is not cherry time. But the war has developed the ingenuity of the housewife. She is finding many new ways of cooking and many foods that were formerly thought unpalatable are being prepared in most appetizing ways. Here is another opportunity for experimenting. No doubt, some of the wild fruits which ripen in the fall and whose flavor is much more pleasing than many of the cultivated fruits would prove appetizing as "olives." One advantage of this kind of preserving is the small amount of sugar necessary. If you are successful in your experimenting, pass your recipes on to your neighbors.

Don't Worry About the Boys

The headquarters of the American Red Cross in France has been receiving a great many requests from parents in this country to supply such things as manicure sets, scissors, and other non-essential articles—as well as some essential things—to men of the American Expeditionary Forces. The requests in question frequently originate with the soldiers themselves, and are sent home and then back to France and by the time the Red Cross receives them, the men have moved or it is almost certain that their wants have been supplied.

It is earnestly desired that parents desist from such appeals. The Red Cross is doing everything imaginable to supply the wants of the soldiers and it would be useless to attempt to comply with requests of this sort.

Money in Gathering Sumac

Women and children on farms can make good wages from June to September by gathering and curing sumac as a side line, the United States Department of Agriculture says. To assist in firmly establishing the industry of gathering this wild plant—a source of tannin used in tanning and dyeing—the department is soon to publish in a bulletin helpful suggestions to gatherers and dealers. It is believed that the possibilities of the sumac industry have not been realized and that war's interruption of Sicilian importations makes the present an opportune time to place the industry on a firmer footing.

Don't let your Liberty bonds of the first three issues be lonesome. Add to them as many as you can of the fourth issue.



DELCO-LIGHT
INCREASES FARM EFFICIENCY



Delco-Light Helps With The Chores

It provides an abundance of bright clear electric light.

It supplies running water to the house and barn.

It furnishes power to operate the washing machine, churn, cream-separator and other light machines.

It pays for itself in time and labor saved.

It betters living conditions—lightens the burden of the housewife and helps keep the boys and girls on the farm.

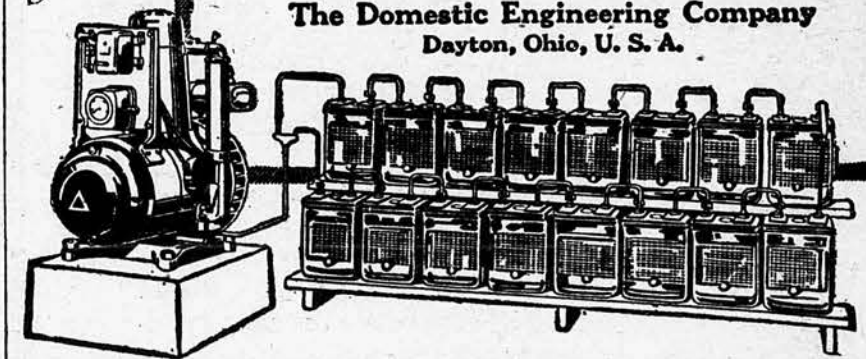
Delco-Light is a complete electric light and power plant for farm or country home. It is self-cracking, air cooled, ball bearing. Has thick plate, long lived storage battery. No bells.

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Distributors:

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THE SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION Offers two-year courses equipping for success in Big Business.

THE KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE (established 26 years ago) offers short intensive courses, equipping for Civil Service, Banks, General Office Positions.

THE AUTO, TRACTOR AND AERO SCHOOL offers complete courses in mechanical and engineering. Newport Scout Monoplane.

THE MORSE AND RADIO SCHOOL offers complete courses in both wire and wireless. Free Training for Registered Men.

Equipment in each school modern and complete. Our twenty-five experts assure you thorough training. Write department interested in for Success Information.

KANSAS UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE

L. S. Weller, President, Salina, Kansas



"Tractor Farming With a Ford"

Here's a Tractor Attachment for Ford Automobiles that fills a need on every farm—a real all purpose machine. It not only plows; it harrrows; it sows; it reaps and it hauls. There's a multitude of tasks it will perform on your farm.

The GOULD Auto-Tractor

has a place in your farm equipment. No matter how large or small your farm, no matter if you own or expect to own a large tractor, you have a place for the GOULD. The investment is very small. It is not confined to one particular line of work but will operate where a heavy tractor cannot. Any person on the farm, from your boy or girl up, can operate it—and do the work of four horses. Thirty or forty minutes only are required to attach or detach.

Get our FREE Book—"Tractor Farming With a Ford"

On page 11 of our catalog, "Tractor Farming With a Ford," is outlined a work table compiled on the actual tractor draw bar pull of the Ford car when pulling all sizes of single and gang plows. It gives the soil, the number of plows of average sizes, and the conditions under which they can be worked successfully. It also fully describes the GOULD and sets forth plainly just what it can be expected to do for you. We do not make the mistake of over estimating the GOULD but sell it only on the basis of what it will really do. Send today and get your copy of this interesting book on FORD farm power.

GOULD BALANCE VALVE COMPANY
20 Railroad Street (Incorporated 1905) Kellogg, Iowa
We also make IOWA Engine Cutters and Sile Fillers and GOULD Balance Slide Valves for Steam Tractor Engines.



The Farmer's Concrete Mixer SHELDON Batch Mixer Price \$11.95 Up

Concrete saves lumber and steel for ships. A Sheldon Mixer saves labor and gets the work done besides. Designed especially for the farmer. Highly praised by users. Farmers everywhere say it's the ideal machine for them. Used now in every State and in a dozen foreign countries. Small enough to move easily—big enough to keep six men busy. Lowest in price. Build your own feeding floors, silos, tanks, troughs, foundations, cribs and buildings.

Read What These Sheldon Owners Say
I and my hired man laid a feeding floor for my hogs, 24x24, in one day; also put floor in my cow barn. My neighbor liked it so well I am not able to keep it at home.—ANDREW CHRISTIANSON, Hancock, Minn., Et. L.

We have used the mixer during past year for putting in cement foundations for a complete set of farm buildings, including silo, and like it very much.—DANA WISGART, Janssboro, N. D.

Last year I bought a cement mixer from you with which I am well satisfied. It did not take long for it to pay for itself and I surely can recommend it to anyone needing a big mixer at a small price.—W. A. PASKA, Martinton, Ill.

I am more than busy with my Sheldon Concrete Mixer. I have more work than I can do. I get \$10 a day when I work on it.—JAMES L. WYLER, Wellsville, N. Y.

The machine works fine. I have already got the job of mixing concrete for the bridge in this township.—JOHN BOSS, Speculator, Pennsylvania.

Last spring we purchased of you a set of castings to make a concrete mixer. It was constructed per the plans furnished and it surely worked great.—M. E. BAKER, Freeport, Ill.

FREE PLANS

Make your own concrete mixer. You can do it at a cost so low you can not afford to mix concrete by the shovel method. Along with our iron parts we send Free Plans and permit for making your own machine. A good way to get a practical mixer at a small expense. Or, we will sell you the complete machine, ready built.

Make Big Money at Concreteing
If you buy a Sheldon Mixer for your own use, you can make many times its cost in a season by renting it to your neighbors. Or, if you want to go out with the mixer on contracts, you can easily earn \$8 to \$20 a day. Our customers tell us that they are going to get the man with a Sheldon Mixer every time.

Write For Our New Free Catalog
Shows our full line of mixers which are sold direct to you on strong guarantee. Thirty days trial privilege. No other like it. Patented. Two styles, hand and power. Mixes 2 1/2 cubic feet a minute. One man can operate it, but it will keep 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 men busy. Continuous chain drive. Tipping dump. Easily and quickly moved. All parts guaranteed. Does work equal to \$400 mixers. Be sure to get the catalog. Write today.

My New Special Offer
I want to tell you about my co-operative plan by which you can get my time-tried, thoroughly proven Sheldon Batch Concrete Mixer at little or no cost to you. I want ten men in every county to accept my special co-operative offer right now. Are you going to be one of the ten? Write and say: "Send me special offer."

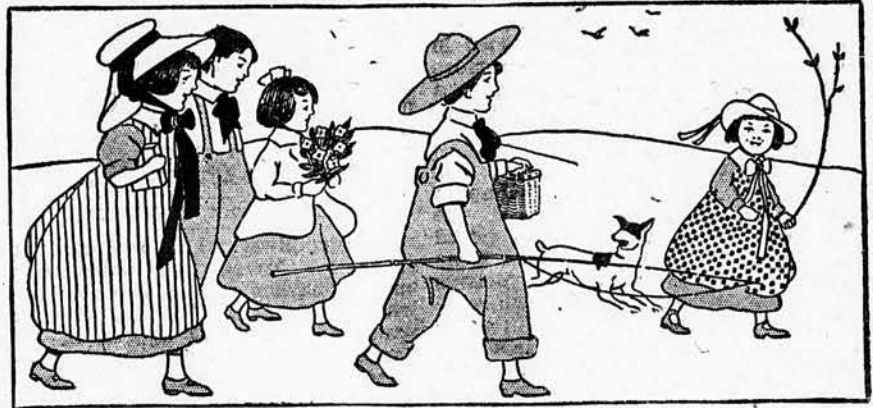
The Sheldon will pay for itself on first small job. Takes the headache out of concrete. Makes possible those many small improvements that add so much to the value of your land.

SHELDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 750 Nehawka, Neb.

For Our Young Readers

The Contest Between Those Boys was a Close One

BY MILDRED MONTGOMERY



EVERYWHERE there was excitement in the little schoolhouse, known as District 51. The bell on the teacher's desk had announced that it was recess time. There was more than the usual haste to get outdoors that day. But the children did not race for the swinging poles or teeter totters as usual, and the older boys did not scurry off to the one corner of the school grounds which they had been allotted for baseball. Instead they congregated in groups of three or four to discuss the message the teacher had given them a few minutes before.

Miss Brown, in her effort to impress upon the minds of her pupils that a good education is the most important step in the life of a boy or girl, had offered \$5 as a prize to the pupil who made the highest grades and who also attended school regularly thruout the year. She said that the life of our great United States depended on the boys and girls of today. "The soldiers over in France are fighting to save the world for democracy," she had told them, "and upon the boys and girls will rest the responsibility of making sure that they have not fought and died in vain. Poor, ignorant men and women will be only burdens to the country. We shall need great statesmen, whose bodies and minds are firm and strong, to strengthen our nation. And the most noble statesmen America has ever had were once little children who began their education in small district schools just as you are doing. Let's prove to those fearless boys across the sea that we are enlisting our services, too, and that the next generation of men and women will uphold the good cause for which they are fighting."

"What's the matter with you, Charlie Black?" exclaimed Fred Davis, as he noticed Charlie sitting on the school steps, not entering into any of the big plans the other pupils were making.

When His Ambition Began

"Oh, nothing much," Charlie replied. He did not care to tell them how much he wanted to win that prize. When he was only 3 years old his mother had bought him for Christmas a picture of a great, wonderful building. It was painted in beautiful colors and Charlie's mother had always told him that some day she hoped he might go there and get a good education, just as Jack Green was doing now. But Jack's daddy was not dead and they had plenty of money, while Charlie and his mother were poor and had to work very hard. But Charlie never despaired.

"I believe I could do as well as any, of the boys and girls, except Fred Davis," he mused as he walked slowly home that evening with his books under his arm. "He always has made the highest grades in the school."

Mrs. Black could not understand why Charlie was so quiet as he went about his chores that evening. He was always bright and happy, and usually had many things to tell her about the school work. "Did something go wrong, today, Charlie?" Mrs. Black questioned as they sat down to the evening meal. "I'm just wondering if I couldn't make as good grades as Fred Davis," he answered. Then he told her of the teacher's offer.

"Of course, you can, my boy," Mrs. Black replied enthusiastically. "Just make up your mind that you must win

that \$5 and I know you can do it." The pupils thought Fred Davis surely would take the prize, and Fred thought so, too. He felt so confident that he didn't bother to take home his books to study at night. And he had even planned on how he should spend the money. Every night during the long winter Charlie spent an hour after the chores were finished going over the lessons for the next day. No one seemed to notice this, but the teacher did, tho she didn't say a word to anyone about it.

Announcing the Prize Winner

The last day of school came and after a short program the teacher arose to announce the winner of the prize. "I have watched all of my pupils very closely this year," she began, "and I have graded them a great deal according to the effort they have made. The year's work has been much better than ever before and I am sure you all realize that this prize is only a small goal for which to work compared with the big things that will come to you later. If you all work as earnestly for future prizes as you have worked for this one our country can be assured of great statesmen in the next generation. I am awarding the prize to Charlie Black, and I shall ask him to tell us what he expects to do with it."

Charlie was so surprised and delighted that he could scarcely find words to show his appreciation. "I'm going to buy a government war bond with the money I have won, and I'll try to add to it until I am able to go to this school to finish my education," he answered after a moment's pause, and he took from his pocket the picture of the university he had been carrying ever since the night he had decided that he must win the prize, eight months before. The picture had proved an inspiration at times when he felt that he was sure to fail. I believe he will enter the university some day, and I'm sure he will do great things. Aren't you?

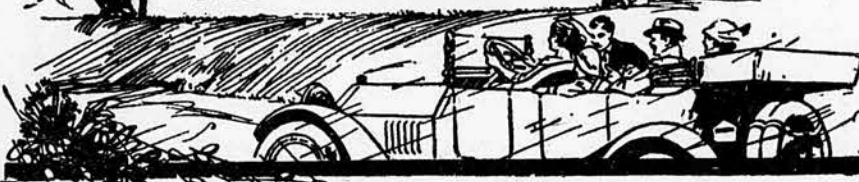
But what of Fred Davis? There is a lesson right here. Fred was too confident that he would win, and he lost. A really great man is never too sure of himself. He always keeps the thought in his mind that he can do even better, and he is never satisfied to quit.

Write for the Travel Contest

There is nothing that you look back upon with greater pleasure than an interesting trip you have taken. Have you traveled outside your own state? Even if you haven't, you have seen much in Kansas that you can write about in such a way as to make it interesting to other young readers. One dollar will be awarded the writer of the best story; 75 cents will go to the boy or girl writing the second best story, and 50 cents will be given for the third best.

Your story should not be too long—300 words is long enough. Perhaps you can write a good story if you limit yourself to 150 words. Write only on one side of the paper. Address the Children's Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The contest will close September 20. If you have a picture of some place you have seen on your trip send it with the story.

NEXT WEEK - IS - FAIR WEEK AT TOPEKA



ALL ROADS LEAD TO TOPEKA, SEPT. 9-14

More than a quarter million people will pass through the wide-open gates of this

Great War-Time Exposition

Agricultural, Live Stock, Industrial, Educational and Patriotic exhibits are greater than any previous year. With war activities and United States Government exhibits added, the KANSAS FREE FAIR will be a gigantic celebration of Kansas production.

THE GATES STAND OPEN

THE KANSAS FREE FAIR

TOPEKA SEPT. 9th 14 1918

6 BIG DAYS 6 BIG NIGHTS

L. M. PENWELL, President PHIL EASTMAN, Secretary

\$500.00 IN GOLD GIVEN

How Many Words Can You Make

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins a prize. It is not hard, either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For instance, the letter Y appears three times, so in all your words you must not use Y more than three times. If you use Y twice in one word and once in another, you cannot use Y in any other word, as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. It is not necessary that you use up all the letters. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as twelve words, send in your list TODAY, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many words.

A N O E O Y R S
T F L M I M R A
O O A I N M T O
M O F I A E B L
Y A P B I N O H
G N O S A A O T
T A A C R B O Y
A R M N A N T W

OUR OFFER We are the largest magazine publishers in the west and are conducting this big "EVERYBODY WINS" word building and prize contest in connection with our big introductory and advertising campaign and want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this club and share in the \$500.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the club for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the club we will give \$500.00 in gold; to the second highest \$100.00 in gold; to the third highest \$50.00 in gold; to the fourth highest \$25.00 in gold; to the fifth highest \$15.00 in gold; to the sixth highest \$10.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. NOTICE: EVERY NEW CLUB MEMBER THIS MONTH ALSO RECEIVES A BEAUTIFUL GENUINE GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING, GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS FREE AND POSTPAID JUST FOR PROMPTNESS. Anyone may enter the club and bear in mind there is ABSOLUTELY NO CHANCE TO LOSE. POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS. If there should be a tie between two or more contestants for any of the prizes, each tying contestant will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$500.00. Send your list of words TODAY.

A. J. KELLY, MGR., 500 CAPITAL BUILDING, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Tractors for Dairy Farms

Power is Needed for Running the Silage Cutter, Grinding Feed, Pumping Water, and Growing the Crops

THE PURCHASE of a tractor is a big event in any farmer's career. When the new power plant is ready for service, the owner is encouraged to make new plans for increasing the acreage of cultivated land on his place, and to make the land now under cultivation more productive. He realizes that he has a power plant which can be made to serve his needs in a variety of ways, and therefore will enable him to make a substantial increase in his net profits. The purchaser of a good tractor can scarcely feel too optimistic regarding the value of the machine; for he will find as he continues to use the tractor, and to investigate new ways of utilizing its power to advantage, that its possibilities for service are much greater than are usually supposed.

The value of a tractor to its owner is governed solely upon the service given by the machine. It is well to remember this fact. The new tractor is a source of power; but this power is dormant and cannot be of service unless the operator makes it his business to study the subject of utilizing the power to the greatest possible advantage.

The New Types

Not only is the tractor of great usefulness to the grain farmer, but also to the dairy farmer. Formerly the mention of the tractor, says the National Alfalfa Journal, called to mind only the great grain fields of the Northwest, where immense machines of power pulled several plows to prepare the soil or several binders to cut the harvest. The wonderful development, however, which has taken place in the design and construction of these great engines, has made them adaptable now to the average-sized farm.

The dairy farmer is a specialist, but he raises about the same crops as the general farmer—the difference being in the manner of disposing of what he has to market. Even tho he devotes a greater proportional amount of his farm to pasture and hay than the general farmer, the dairyman cannot afford to pass up the opportunity to raise grain, corn and forage crops. In these days of continued demand for more food he even makes an effort, if he is alive to the situation, to raise some of the "money crops." At any rate he endeavors to raise every ounce of feed he can, for feedstuffs cost too much money at present for us to buy very much of them.

Simplifies Labor Problems

There is more work to do on the average dairy farm than on any other. But the crops have to be cared for and the plowing has to be done and the cultivating attended to just the same as on any other farm. Just consider all the work a dairy farmer has to do. He has ground to plow, manure to haul and more manure than the average farmer, too. He has a silo if no one else has and the silage has to be cut. He has his seeding to do and his haying. The tractor lifts a big burden off his shoulders because it can be utilized so well in every one of these jobs. Take the matter of manure hauling and consider the help of a tractor there. In haying the tractor can be used on the mower and the hayloader. It will run the silage cutter and, if necessary pull

the corn binder. If the dairyman sells cream instead of milk he probably uses a cream separator and uses it a great deal. If he does not happen to have a gasoline engine to operate the separator, he can use the tractor, as he can for pumping water and grinding feed, another thing that the dairy farmer does more of than the general farmer.

The tractor now is regarded everywhere almost as much of a necessity for the small farmer as for the big farmer, but for the dairyman it is, in these days of labor scarcity, practically indispensable.

Milk as a Food

Milk, the original national health food, should be a part of every meal. It is not merely a beverage—it is a food of great value.

Milk alone contains all the elements necessary to sustain life and build the body. Nature first gives the infant milk. The most important use of milk for adults is where it is used in a mixed diet to replace more expensive animal food. For the growing child, for young man and woman, and for persons of the maturer years, milk is needed food.

A glass of milk costs about 2 1/2 cents today. The food value of that glass of milk is equal to two large eggs, or a large serving of lean meat,

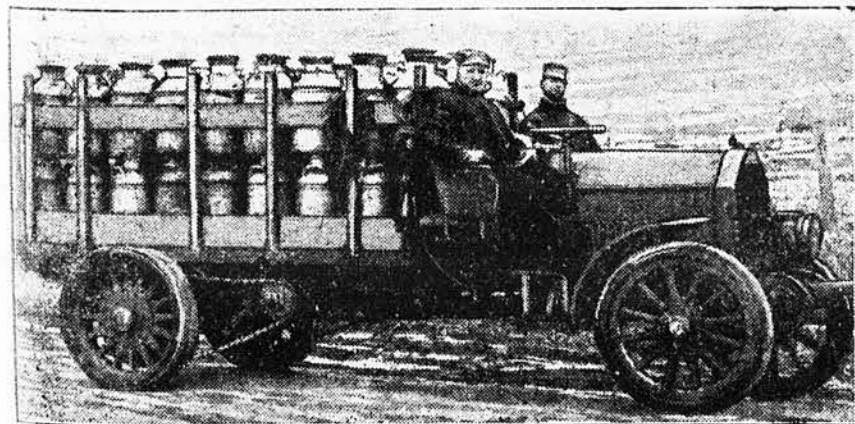
The Lucky Railroads

For the first six months government railroad operation has brought a loss (not actual deficit, but falling off compared with a year ago) of 290 million dollars. This is a decline in net earnings of nearer 2 than 1 million dollars a day. Railroad owners can afford to be thankful for government operation, since their dividends were guaranteed, for under private management the decline in revenues could not have been much if any less and might have been even greater. And in that case nobody would have assumed the loss for them.

or two moderate sized potatoes, or five tablespoons of cooked cereal, or two tablespoons of cooked rice, or two slices of bread. In other words, a meal consisting of one glass of milk and two slices of bread gives one as much food value as he would get out of four eggs.

Consider what these four eggs would cost compared with the light nourishing diet of milk and bread. In order that the purchaser may obtain at the same rate the same quantity of protein that a quart of milk contains, he could pay approximately 2.7 times as much for round steak or eggs as for milk, or about 1.4 times as much for milk to obtain the same amount of food value.

Write the Farmer's Mail and Breeze about your experiences in farming. That will help to encourage other farmers in their work.



The Motor Truck Insures Safe and Rapid Delivery of Milk to Market while the Tractor Solves the Labor Problem in the Farm Operations.

We Want More Lean Meat

The great demand of everybody from the packer to the consumer, is for more juicy, lean meat with just enough fat to give it flavor.

Vegetable oils are displacing animal fats for cooking. Why raise fat when lean is worth more? You can produce the kind of animals that bring top prices by feeding



DOUGLAS CORN GLUTEN FEED

The only feeders who are losing money are those who cling to the old, heavy grain ration.

Corn is too valuable to be used as a source of Carbohydrates. Sell your corn and supply the starchy element, at low cost, in your roughage, and balance the ration with Douglas Corn Gluten Feed.

You'll then turn your losses into big profits because Douglas Corn Gluten Feed is almost wholly digestible. It's cheaper than corn and better.

Write for samples, name of dealer, and interesting new "Bulletin No. 22." Address:

DOUGLAS COMPANY

Manufacturers of Corn Products
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA



Save \$4.00 to \$6.00 Per Ton on Alfalfa

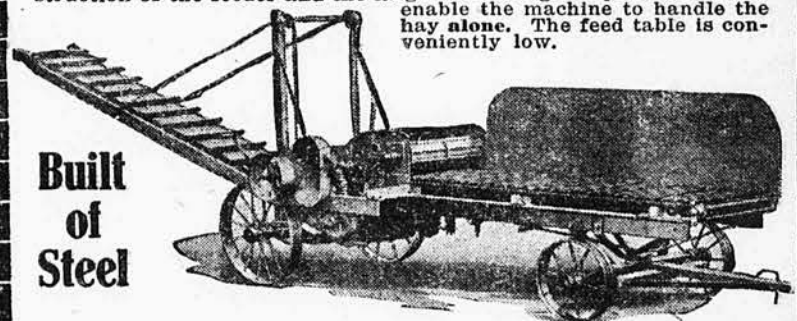
Feeding alfalfa hay to your stock means a loss of 10% to 30% because of unavoidable waste. By cutting alfalfa into meal, or chop, you produce a feed fully equal to bran which can be fed to your cows, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry without waste.

Alfalfa chop means a gain of \$4.00 to \$6.00 per ton if sold or if fed to your stock, instead of alfalfa hay. The chop requires less than half the storage space and it can be cut for less than the cost of baling. Your alfalfa problem is solved by

THE GEHL ALFALFA CUTTER

The Gehl cutter makes a chop of even lengths out of the alfalfa leaves and stems. It does not shred, grind or crush the alfalfa into the undesirable condition of fibre and dust, which are considered objectionable by dairymen and feeders.

The Gehl cutter has a large capacity due to the construction of the knifehead, cutting screen and big wide throat. The special construction of the feeder and the large oscillating compression rollers enable the machine to handle the hay alone. The feed table is conveniently low.



The Gehl is built entirely of steel—heavy triple steel frame—steel carrier or blower—double bearings on all gears; these spell durability and dependability.

Equipment is furnished as required—blower or carrier, attachment for mixing with molasses and other feeds and feeding platform. At a small cost we will furnish an attachment which will make your Gehl or Silberzahn ensilage cutter an alfalfa cutter.

Write for illustrated circular and sample of chop—or let us know about your requirements. Complete plans will be furnished, without obligation, at your request.

Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., Dept. 253, West Bend, Wis.

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

Panama Canal Book Free
A story of the building of this great canal; 38 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid with a 3-mo. subscription to the Household at 12c. The Household is a big story magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Address The Household, Dept. A-5, Topeka, Kansas

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We will send 10 lovely colored post cards free to all who send us 10c for a 3-mo. subscription to the Household Magazine. Address THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 10-E, TOPEKA, KAN.

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We will send 24 lessons in Beauty Culture and Manicuring free to all who send 10 cents to pay for three months' subscription to the Household, a big story and family magazine. Address The Household, Dept. B-D, 4, Topeka, Kansas

Soy Beans Make Good Crop

Kansas Farmers Well Pleased with This Hardy Legume

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON, Associate Editor

KANSAS farmers who grew soybeans this year are well pleased with the results obtained and are planning to plant a much greater acreage next year. It is a crop that more farmers should learn to know better. One of the greatest drawbacks to the profitable production of livestock in many places is the lack of legume feeds. Livestock men who purchase such feeds in the open market find their chances for profit extremely small.

In Eastern Kansas soybeans are showing up well in comparison with other legumes while in Western Kansas they have taken the lead, in a number of counties. A. D. Folker, county agent of Shawnee county, Kansas, is very enthusiastic about soybeans and has six tests now going with Mammoth Yellow soybeans and six with the Black soybeans. Most of these have been planted with corn and are making satisfactory growth. Clarence Blackler who lives near Elmont is growing a few acres of the Ito San soybeans near the Black soybeans so that he can compare the two varieties to

better advantage. Both varieties were planted with corn and so far it has been about an even break in growth and development between the two varieties, but Mr. Blackler says he is somewhat partial to the Mammoth Yellow.

L. C. Hazel near North Topeka is trying the Black soybeans and the Ito San soybeans. Altho both varieties were planted at the same time the Ito San soybeans have made the best growth thus far. Both varieties were planted with Reid's Yellow Dent corn. "I like the Shawnee White corn much the best," said Mr. Hazel, "but the Reid's Yellow Dent makes a more satisfactory combination with the soybeans when they are to be used for making silage as I shall this year."

The temperature and soil requirements of soybeans are about the same as for corn. They make their best growth on fairly fertile loams or clays, but the Mammoth Yellow succeeds well on sandy soils. On very rich soils all varieties are likely to make a large vine growth, but will produce only a

comparatively small amount of seed. Less fertile soils will make a smaller vine growth, but a relatively larger seed yield.

Soybeans are drouth resistant and will stand much more dry weather and unfavorable growing conditions than cowpeas and other legumes. They are also able to withstand a greater amount of moisture than either corn or cowpeas. The soybean is determinate in its growth, reaches a definite size, and then matures promptly, while nearly all varieties of cowpeas are indeterminate and continue growing until killed by frost. Another advantage of soybeans is that in general they do not vine much, but grow erect altho bushy and well branched. Cowpeas on the other hand are plants with heavy vine growth and are therefore more difficult to harvest.

According to the reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture the value of the hay of the two plants is nearly the same. When cultivated the soybean will yield a greater return, and if cut late the hay is cured more easily. According to the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment station the feeding value of an acre of soybeans for beef cattle is about 50 per cent greater than that of cowpeas. This also was approximately the difference in yield of the two crops. As a grain producer the soybean is in every way preferable to

cowpeas, as it produces larger yields of richer grain and can be harvested much more easily.

Coming Fairs and Shows

- American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo.; Secy., W. H. Weeks; Nov. 16-23.
- Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, Colo.; Mgr., J. L. Beaman; Sept. 23-28.
- Interstate Livestock Fair, Slouss City, Ia.; Secy., Joe Morton; Sept. 16-21.
- Iowa State Fair and Exposition, Des Moines, Ia.; Secy., A. R. Corey; Aug. 21-30.
- International Wheat Show, Wichita Fair and Exposition, Wichita, Kan.; Mgr., E. F. McIntyre; Sept. 30-Oct. 12.
- Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan.; Secy., Phil Eastman; Sept. 9-14.
- Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita, Kan.; Gen. Mgr., Ed McIntyre; Feb. 25-Mar. 2, 1919.
- Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.; Secy., A. L. Sponsler; Sept. 14-21.
- National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.; Secy.-Mgr., Fred P. Johnson; Jan. 18-25, 1919.
- National Swine Show and Exposition, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Mgr., John T. Stinson; Sept. 30-Oct. 5.
- Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, Neb.; Secy., E. R. Danielson; Sept. 1-6.
- Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee, Okla.; Secy., O. M. Savage; Sept. 30-Oct. 5.
- Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Secy.-Mgr., I. S. Mahan; Sept. 21-28.
- South Dakota State Fair, Huron, S. Dak.; Secy., C. N. McIlvaine; Sept. 9-14.
- State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Tex.; Secy., W. H. Stratton; Oct. 15-27.
- Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Secy., Ed. R. Henry; Mar. 11-16.
- Wyoming State Fair, Douglas, Wyo.; Secy., A. Higby; Sept. 9-14.
- International Livestock Show, Chicago; Secy., B. H. Heide; Nov. 30-Dec. 10.

Make Cribs Rat-Proof

The loss each year in the United States on account of rats and mice runs into millions of dollars. Especially during wartime and shortage of feed, every farmer should see that the least possible waste occurs on his farm. This can be done by building rat-proof cribs and granaries from such materials as concrete and clay block. Wire screening can be used effectively in rat-proofing both new and old buildings.

Waste not, want not is our slogan.

Send Boys to College

Now that the draft will include young men of college age, many youths of 18 will feel that it is the patriotic thing to forego the advantages of an education and to enlist at the earliest opportunity. They are wrong. What Uncle Sam wants is that they go to school and prepare themselves for important places in the army organization.

The boy who is ready for college should bear this in mind. His place is in the Students' Army Training Corps which are being established in every college of any magnitude in the country. These corps are an integral part of the United States army; the members are as much a part of the United States army as tho they were in a military camp. No sense of false pride should cause the student to feel that he is slacking because he is in one of these corps rather than in a military camp. For the truth is—far from slacking, he is doing the very thing Uncle Sam wishes him to do, and what he has been specifically asked to do. When Uncle Sam really needs these college boys he will get them, for they will be enlisted men in Uncle Sam's army. If they wish to be good soldiers they will begin, even before they actually are enrolled, to plan to do the thing that Uncle Sam desires—and that is to go right on to college as they had planned.



Champion

Dependable Spark Plugs

Big Increase in Porcelain Efficiency

Three Times the Resistance to Breakage from Sudden Change in Temperature

THREE THOUSAND Four hundred and forty nine experiments, ten years of unremitting laboratory work—and then came the startling results of—

Experiment 3450

Now you may be virtually certain that the porcelain insulator of your spark plugs will never break from sudden change in temperature.

Champion Porcelains have always stood up well under temperature changes.

But Champion 3450 Porcelain has three times the resistance to extreme temperature variation compared with the best previous porcelain.

Always dependable, Champions are now Super-Dependable. Insist on Champions for your motor—see that Champion is on the Porcelain as well as on the box.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio

The Value of Straw

In any system of permanent agriculture the straw crop must receive more consideration than has heretofore been given it. In the past the viewpoint has largely been held that any straw, aside from the amounts actually needed for bedding, was a waste product and the practice has been to treat it as such. In the West and Southwest the procedure usually goes so far as to burn this plant residue in order to get it out of the way as soon as possible. In other localities large stacks are left to molder away where they stand. But is it justifiable to destroy straw under any circumstances or in any manner?

Why should the business of farming be so backward and wasteful in the disposition of straw crops? When one gets right down to dollars and cents and figures the value of straw, the possibilities for saving are astounding. Dr. Hopkins in "Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture" gives the approximate maximum amounts of fertility removable annually in straw as follows:

	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potassium
Oat Straw... 2 1/4 T. 31 lbs.	5 lbs.	52 lbs.	
Wheat Straw... 2 1/4 T. 25 lbs.	4 lbs.	46 lbs.	

These amounts computed on the basis of 15 cents a pound for nitrogen, 3 cents for phosphorus and 6 cents for potassium are worth in fertility \$14.49 — \$7.92 for the oat straw and \$6.57 for the wheat straw. In a further comparison with barnyard manure he finds oat straw worth a dollar more in fertility than the manure and wheat worth 25 cents more. Still, however, the destructive methods employed in handling straw go on and as a result millions of dollars are sacrificed annually.

Besides the amounts of plant food which straw will add to a soil if it is of much value in improving the tilth of a soil because in its decay much humus is formed, and not least by any means, straw is a valuable roughage for the stock in winter and at the same time a straw stack affords shelter.

Straw has other great value aside from its fertility. Spreading straw over winter wheat before cold weather sets in will prevent winter killing in a great measure. It also assists the wheat in getting an early start in the spring and conserves moisture. In many localities where trouble is experienced from soil blowing, straw will stop this, especially if the straw is pressed into the ground with a disk harrow on which the disks are set to run straight. The most satisfactory way of scattering the straw is thru the use of straw spreaders of which there are many excellent kinds on the market. The number in use in Kansas should be increased. Every grower of small grain should buy a straw spreader at the earliest possible moment. Such an investment is bound to be profitable.

Topeka Gets Cushman Plant

Arrangements have been completed for the location of the Cushman Engine company in Topeka. A large part of the stock in this company has been purchased by Topeka business men and a plant worth \$75,000 will be built at an early date. This engine will be of great value to farmers as it can be attached very easily to self-binders and other similar machinery where auxiliary motor power is desired.

Some additional stock must be sold at once and an executive committee was appointed to take charge of the stock-selling campaign. An application will be filed immediately with the blue sky commissioners, asking permission to sell the stock of the company.

S. E. Cobb, president of the Bank of Topeka, is chairman of the executive committee, which includes the following members: Earl Akers, of the Kansas Reserve bank; Herbert G. West, president of the Farmers' National bank; Fred A. Anton, of the Topeka Text and Awning Co.; Charles L. Mitchell, of Crane & Co.; H. H. Pugh, of the Beatrice Creamery Co.; George A. Guild, of the Central National bank.

Information at State Fairs

Fair-time is drawing near, and no doubt thousands of our readers will be visiting the leading state and county fairs. Much of the information

to be gleaned on these occasions should prove of practical value. When one goes to the fair he probably has several objects in view—a holiday, a good time, and then some specific purpose that has to do with the conduct of his business of farming. In this connection we desire to direct attention to the efforts made by exhibitors to bring prominently to your notice material and apparatus that will be of practical benefit to you.

Do you fully realize what these exhibitors bring to the fair? They bring the very latest improvements, the most efficient machinery or material that ingenuity can devise; and it is up to you to study carefully what they have to offer, because of the beneficial returns to you personally. If you are going to buy a farm implement of any kind, you will see many different makes. They will be carefully explained to you, and it is wise to make comparison. Machinery and implements are capable of thoro demonstration at the fair; one learns of them by seeing them, to better advantage than by reading; but there are other products that are not susceptible of demonstration, such as stock-foods, fertilizers, cements, and dips. These are subjects that are worthy of further study at your leisure.

This leads us to a consideration of

the printed matter distributed at fairs. We often wonder when we have seen a man accept a circular issued by a reputable house whether he appreciates what he is receiving. Circulars issued by reliable people are not issued to mislead in any sense of the word. They present to the reader, in a practical manner, a great deal of information which, if he bought it in text-books, he would have to pay for liberally.

Such booklets and circulars often represent the very latest word in scientific research. They are, for the most part, written clearly and to the point, for practical results. Often, if one reads them carefully, he will receive information that means many dollars in his pocket in the course of a year. It is the wise man who, when he receives circulars descriptive of material in which he is interested, and that he can use, preserves them, and reads them at his leisure. He will be repaid amply for doing this.

Take the literature you receive at the fair home with you, read it carefully—and profit by it!

Choice goods always bring choice prices and the clear profits in farming often lie in the matter of suiting the trade and getting the best prices going.

Manure Needs Phosphates

For the needs of the average soil, manure is markedly deficient in phosphates; and if it is reinforced with phosphates, either acid phosphate or raw rock phosphate, greater returns will be obtained. If the farmer has only moderate amounts of manure available the addition of phosphates is important.

Experiments have shown large returns from adding 40 to 80 pounds of acid phosphate or raw rock phosphate to every ton of manure applied. One of the best ways to do this is to scatter the phosphate on the load just before spreading, or it may be scattered on the manure in the shed or pile from time to time as the manure accumulates. Where cattle are fed on the land the phosphate may be scattered broadcast.

Where manure is conserved carefully, and where rotation is practiced and clover or some other legume is grown frequently, the use of phosphates with manure will increase the net returns greatly, and this is really the only form of commercial plant food that need be considered. Lime may of course be necessary at times to keep the soil sweet and to improve its texture.

Save all the food possible.

Trade Mark
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Look for this Label
in your Raynster

Raynster for Protection

Raynster is the family name of a complete line of weatherproof coats. Raynsters include coats for men and women, girls and boys, in all kinds of materials, at a wide range of prices.

Heavy rubber-surfaced work coats; warm, ulster-like coats for cold and rainy weather; imported cloth coats that are worn as overcoats; light slip-ons; school coats for youngsters—all these bear the Raynster quality label. Look for this label—be sure it is in the raincoat you buy. It is your protection. It assures good materials and fine workmanship and the best value for your money.

Write to us for a Style Book with illustrations and descriptions of the different kinds of Raynsters.

United States Rubber Company
Clothing Division, New York and Boston

Raynster

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Market Apples With Care

Pick and Handle the Fruit Without Bruising

BY H. W. MOORHOUSE
Specialist in Commerce and Marketing

APPLES MUST be picked and handled with care if they are to be marketed profitably. Do not wait until the apples are almost ready to fall from the trees before thinking of marketing. Pick apples at right time. The right time varies with the variety and length of storage. Learn the right time for picking by consulting your county agent. Pick and handle without bruising. Use sacks for picking. Be very careful in pouring from one container into another.

Grade carefully according to market grades. Throw out the defective apples. Separate apples into lots according to size. A machine which will sort apples into various sizes can be built at small expense. A blueprint for such a machine, simple in construction and operation, can be obtained at a cost of \$1 from G. C. Starcher, Auburn, Ala.

The box or hopper from which the apples are run into the sizing machine can be used as a preliminary sorting table for the purpose of removing defective apples. The sorting table should have slatted bottom so that trash will drop thru. Edges of slats should be rounded. Do not bruise apples in pouring from field baskets on the sorting table.

The bushel basket has given the best results in Kansas and Oklahoma. Order your stock of baskets early. If you do not know where to buy them, write to your county agent or to the secretary of the state board of agriculture.

Put fruit of uniform size and ripeness in every basket. Do not have top

layers better than middle or bottom. As basket is being packed, settle fruit well by jarring. Fill basket full so that cover will press down firmly and hold fruit in place.

Haul the fruit from the field in low-wheeled wagons and handle all baskets with care. Put only one layer on the wagon. In the haul to town, guard against rough handling. Protect the apples from the weather. It will be best to order cars long enough in advance to get them when wanted. Pack baskets tight against each other. When the car is full, except space open in center at the doors, brace the two ends thoroly.

Early varieties ordinarily are moved promptly after picking. Late varieties are usually stored and sold to meet market demands. Kansas apples properly produced and stored could take the place of many Northern and Western apples now shipped in.

The practice of consigning fruit to commission firms has been carried on to some extent satisfactorily. Before consigning to a commission dealer, become acquainted with him personally, if possible. Use every care to be certain of his reliability.

The greatest success in selling has been obtained by assembling apples in carload lots. These quantities attract commercial buyers who pay cash at the track.

Co-operative Associations

The best results will be obtained thru the organization of co-operative marketing associations. The county farm agent and the Kansas State Agricul-

tural college can give apple growers valuable assistance in this work.

Often it will be found best to store the apples and sell when the market is not overloaded. If apples are to be stored, the following method is recommended. Select a well-drained spot. Cover with several inches of straw. Surround with two tiers of baled straw with a few inches of space between the tiers stuffed with straw. Fill with apples and cover generously with straw, increasing covering as cold weather advances. Apples stored in this way will remain in excellent condition all winter.

Meeting of Manhattan Grange

A meeting of Manhattan Grange No. 748 was held on the agricultural farm of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Wednesday September 4 that was of unusual interest. Every member brought a well filled basket from the farm and so there were all kinds of good things to eat at the basket picnic dinner served at noon.

After dinner an excellent program of good music and instructive addresses was arranged. Among the speakers were John C. Ketchum, national lecturer for the grange, B. Needham, state master of the grange, President W. M. Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural college and Prof. L. E. Call of the department of agronomy.

Order Implement Repairs

The farmers who had trouble in obtaining repairs for machinery this year should order repairs for next year as soon as possible. Some manufacturers of farm implements are making war supplies. Materials also are being devoted to other purposes. Last spring manufacturers suggested the possibility of a shortage of repairs. That possibility will increase the longer the war lasts.

Broken parts for farm machinery

should be replaced before next spring. The farmer has in mind now the worn or broken parts of his binder. Therefore, he can replace such parts immediately, without possibility of overlooking them next spring. The same is true of cultivators, plows, mowers, and other farm equipment. By going over the machinery and ordering parts now, plenty of time will be had for receiving them before they are needed next year.

Interesting Election in Kansas

Kansas held its primaries the other day, and in spite of "the brutally hot weather," and the threshing season 100,000 or so Republicans turned out to make plain their determination that Governor Arthur Capper is to go to the senate in place of William H. Thompson, Democrat. That was the main issue. The other contests were subordinate. Few of the many triumphs of the people who have climbed to the dizzy pinnacle of fame in Kansas have had a stronger grip on the voters than Capper. Altho the state cast its electoral vote for Wilson in 1916 it gave Capper a majority of 162,482 over his Democratic opponent in the race for the governorship. That indicates how slim a chance the Democrats have of retaining the senatorial seat that the governor aspires to, especially as he has undeniably added to his popularity during his term at Topeka.

He had as opponents in the senatorial primaries—former Senator Britton, former Congressman C. F. Scott and Walter R. Stubbs, his predecessor as governor—but they were in the "also ran" class, and the early returns indicated that he had carried every one of the 105 counties. It will be well to keep an eye on Arthur Capper, for the man who can tuck the inland empire of Kansas away in his pocket as he has done may go far in the Middle West that sways our political destinies. And it is of significance, in view of the coming congressional elections that Governor Capper won his victory not only by declaring that he was for the War earlier and harder than President Wilson and the Administration have been, but also by emphasizing loud and long the way in which the Washington framers of revenue bills have crowded the wheat growers without even recognizing the existence of the Southern cotton growers.—Boston Herald.

New Wheat Price \$2.20

By proclamation issued September 2, President Wilson set \$2.20 a bushel as the minimum price guaranteed by the government for the 1919 wheat crop.

A disinterested commission, the President stated, will be appointed next spring to see whether the increased cost of farm labor and supplies would justify an increase above that price.

Possibility of peace before the middle of 1920 was indicated in a memorandum written by the President and accompanying the proclamation as a factor in determination of the President to maintain the present price for the 1919 crop.

The proclamation fixes as reasonable guaranteed prices for No. 1 Northern spring wheat and its equivalents at the principal primary market the following:

New York, \$2.39½; Philadelphia, \$2.39; Baltimore and Newport News, \$2.38¾; Duluth, \$2.21½; Chicago, \$2.26; St. Louis, \$2.24; Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.18; New Orleans and Galveston, \$2.28; Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Astoria, San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$2.20; Salt Lake City, Great Falls, Pocatello and Spokane \$2.00.

SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks for 10 Cents

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



Strong Enough to Carry the Big Loads

The reason why so many owners of farm machinery never stop to think of the Hyatt Bearings in their tractors, separators, etc., is because these Bearings serve for the lifetime of the machine without requiring any attention but occasional oiling.

Hyatt Bearings are always installed big enough and strong enough to carry the severest loads under all conditions without wear on the rolling parts. They never require adjustment. They are built on the fundamentally correct principle of true rolling action.

Hyatt Bearings are used in 90 per cent of the best tractors built.

We have some very interesting information in regard to this subject; write for it—address the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Chicago, Ill.

HYATT
ROLLER BEARINGS

Fall Plowing Kills Insects

BY LEWIS HILLARA

Some seasons of the year insects are much more at our mercy than at other times. Our fight against them is more effective if we take advantage of this fact and study their life histories and wage war on them when they are most helpless. With a large number of the most destructive this will be in the late fall and during the winter.

If insects did not hibernate and live over the winter in some stage there would be no parent insects in the spring. Sometimes our very severe winters kill a large percentage of them, but the ordinary winter permits them to escape. Some pass the winters in cocoons on trees or bushes, but by far the larger number live either in the ground in some stage of development, or around the roots of grass clumps, old stalks, weeds, or berry canes. Those which live over in the ground or in the weeds and grass clumps can be destroyed by thoro work in the fall and winter.

Probably the most effective mode of controlling them is by fall plowing. Many of them go down until they are almost to the frost line and then dig out chambers in the soil, where they spend the winter either as larva or in the pupa stage. In either case they can be turned up to the weather by deep plowing and jack frost will do the rest. Where they hibernate around the roots of grass and under old stalks, burning before plowing will kill large numbers of them. Then the plowing buries them so deeply they have little chance to escape.

One thing to remember when fighting insects in winter is that every insect we kill means the destruction of a multitude of potential insects. Every parent that gets to work in the spring will breed up a big family to prey on the crops during the summer. Sometimes these families number only a few dozen individuals, usually from 100 to 200, and often many times this number. Where several broods mature and reproduce in a season you realize what you do when you kill even one insect in winter. The destruction of a half dozen army worms might save a crop. Burning a few handfuls of chinch bugs may double the wheat crop. A few June bugs can produce a host of white grubs, and a dozen click beetles a multitude of wireworms, and either of these can reduce your stand of corn very materially.

Fall plowing is an effective remedy for all these, and for a host of less destructive insects as well. Grass-hoppers are held in check by it. Cut-worms, corn ear worms, boll worms of the cotton plant, and numberless relatives of these can be killed, for they live in the ground over winter. Considering the fact that fall plowing conserves moisture as well, it certainly pays to do it.

Don't Plant Smutted Seed

Proper treatment will prevent smuts and some other diseases of seed wheat. The various methods for treating wheat have been published widely. The treatments are simple, cheap and available to all farmers. The United States Department of Agriculture says, "This preventable disease should not be permitted to take part of the wheat needed by ourselves and others." Directions for treating wheat may be had free of charge by addressing the Kansas State Agricultural college, at Manhattan.

Don't Sow Wheat Too Early

Because many of the earliest sown fields produced this year more and better wheat than later sowings does not prove that the crop should be put in so early this fall. It is better to follow the experience of five years or more in this as in other farm work.

September 15 to October 15 has been the best period for sowing wheat at the Fort Hays Experiment station in experiments carried on during the past five years. The average yields from sowing September 15, October 1, and October 15, are practically equal, and are 10 to 20 per cent higher than from sowing the first week in September or the first week in November.

Wheat sown in early September suffers oftener from grasshoppers, Hessian fly, and drouth, than does later sowing. Early sown wheat under fav-

orable conditions sometimes becomes too rank in the fall, and uses so much soil moisture that winter-killing occurs in February and March. Early wheat also suffers when there is just enough moisture to sprout it and not enough to support additional growth.

Sowing early to get more pasture is often practiced. September 15 is usually as good as earlier dates for this purpose, besides being safer for grain production.

Tractors at Topeka Fair

Repeated tests show that the wheat yield in Kansas can be doubled by deep and early plowing, which is easily possible with the tractor. This soil treatment increases the average yield to nearly 40 bushels an acre. If this is attempted with horsepower it means heavy work during July when there is other work to do, such as putting by the corn, prairie hay, the third crop of alfalfa—not to speak of threshing and several other little seasonable jobs.

The tractor's ability to do the work is responsible for the ever increasing demand, and the growing emergency

and government demand for more wheat is causing the farmers of Kansas to seek the methods which will produce the 50-bushel average instead of its present low average.

The tractor today is supplementing horsepower and not replacing it. The horse has his place in the farm work plan just as much as ever, but the increase of the number of farms and the size of field added to the purpose of big yields, creates a demand which cannot be met without motor-power.

The farmer now owning or thinking of buying a tractor will find plenty of food for the study and figures at the big exhibit and demonstration to be held every day of the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 9 to 14, inclusive. As the tank is important to Pershing's armies in France, so the tractor is the victory machine of America's armies of the soil, at home.

Sorghum Day at Hays

Thursday, September 5, was "Sorghum Day" at the Fort Hays Experiment station for farmers and teachers. An interesting program filled the afternoon. Many free samples of typical

sorghum heads were obtained by the teachers in attendance for future school use. The important differences in sorghum varieties were pointed out and explained by sorghum specialists of the Fort Hays Experiment station and of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Kafir, feterita, milo, and the sweet sorghums, 43 varieties in all, have been tested at the Fort Hays Experiment station this year. Besides these tests, the station is growing more than 300 acres of the leading sorghums commercially.

It is important to study the sorghum crops and grow more of them because in dry years, sorghums are much more profitable than corn in Western Kansas. Kafir has averaged 15 bushels of grain an acre at Hays as compared with only 6 bushels for corn during the past seven years. The best kafir and sweet sorghum varieties yield 6 to 9 tons of silage an acre as compared with an average of but 4 tons for corn at Hays.

America's glorious privilege is to feed the world while it fights its way to freedom.

**You Sit Where You Always Sat
On the Seat of the Implement**

MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR
It Solves The Farm Help Problem

YOU wouldn't think of riding on the back of one of your horses while at work in order to guide your team. If you did you would require another person to operate the implement, because implements require constant attention.

Then why attempt to operate a tractor in a manner which your experience has proven impractical? It is just as illogical to ride on a tractor in front of the implement and expect to operate the implement from that position as it is to operate the implement from the back of your horse.

Any way you look at it you are working at a disadvantage with the ordinary tractor. To do the best work two operators are required, one on the tractor and one on the implement. In these days of extreme labor shortage this is a tremendous handicap. With the operator on a tractor in front of the implement it is manifestly impossible for him to give the implement attention and make adjustments for varying field conditions without losing time.

Just Like Driving Horses

With the Moline-Universal Tractor you sit on the seat of the implement and have perfect control of both implement and tractor. You are in the best position to observe the work, make adjustments and manipulate both tractor and implement. This holds true regardless of the work being done—plowing, disc-

ing, harrowing, planting, cultivating, mowing, harvesting, both grain and corn.

A Time Tried Principle

There is nothing new about this, we simply apply a principle which millions of farmers have demonstrated to be sound. The Moline-Universal gives one man control of greater power than is possible with horses, with the same method of handling and as much versatility. With the Moline-Universal one man can farm more land. It is a six-horse unit—easier to control than one horse and capable of doing the work of from 6 to 8 horses.

Works Day and Night

The One-Man feature is just one of many advantages the Moline-Universal has over other tractors. It is the only tractor which will do all farm work, including cultivating. It is the only tractor regularly equipped with self starter and electric lights. Non-robust labor can operate the Moline-Universal successfully, and it can be worked day and night.

No detail has been overlooked to give the new Moline-Universal Model D Tractor positive reliability. The perfected, overhead-valve 4-cylinder engine develops

unusual power, and is economical in operation. It is conservatively rated at 9-18 H. P. Oil is forced to crankshaft bearings under 35 lbs. pressure. Gears are steel cut, drop forged, and heat treated. All shafts are splined. Every working part is easy to get at, and every moving part is enclosed.

Valuable Information for You

Our catalog tells how you can operate your farm with less help and expense by using a Moline-Universal Tractor. A post card will bring the catalog to you.

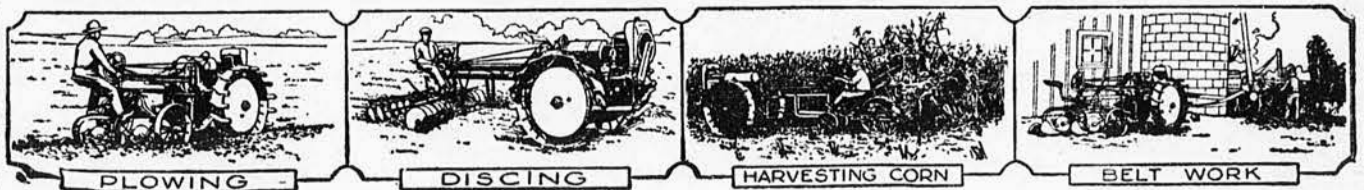
Since 1865 we have been making farm machinery, and now offer a complete line of both tractor and horse drawn implements. Information on any of the Moline implements listed below will be gladly furnished on request.

Address Dept. No. 23

MOLINE PLOW CO.
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Manufacturers of Quality Farm Implements Since 1865

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| Plows, (steel and chilled) | Hay Rakes | Scales |
| Harrow | Hay Loaders | Grain Binders |
| Planters | Hay Stacks | Corn Binders |
| Cultivators | Grain Drills | Wagons and Moline-Universal Tractor |
| Mowers | Lime Sowers | |
| | Manure Spreaders | |



More About the Big Fair

The Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, September 9 to 14, offers greater interest to the farmer and his family than any previous fair Topeka has given. The exhibits are larger, more numerous and of greater variety than ever before. More space has been engaged in the buildings of the association than at any former fair. Two new hog barns have had to be built especially for this fair.

The horse show will be much larger than last year. The Good stable of Belgians from Iowa will come to Topeka. Mr. Good is the owner of Farceur, the horse for which he was offered recently \$47,000. These Belgians alone make up a great horse show and in addition there will be an excellent exhibit of draft, driving and general farm animals, some fine mules and the Kansas colt show will have a larger number of entries than ever before. This colt show brings out the best young animals in Kansas.

The farm machinery division requires more space than ever before. There will be exhibits of tractors, farm lighting outfits and general and special farm machinery of every kind, most of it in actual operation. The Fordson tractor will be at Topeka, the first time it has been exhibited at a fair in Kansas.

The Poland China and Duroc futur-

ities have brought unusually large entries in the hog division and other breeds will be well represented. The sheep exhibit will be the most interesting the fair ever has had.

The government war exhibit is a wonderful display of interesting war materials and shows specifically the instruments of warfare being used by both the army and navy against the German submarine and against the Hun in the trenches in France. This exhibit requires 10,000 square feet of floor space and a special building was constructed to house it. In addition to this exhibit the government will carry on several demonstrations and have exhibits in other departments. The government also is sending a band from the Great Lakes Naval Training station and a crack drill company of soldiers from Fort Leavenworth to demonstrate the personal side of the army and navy training.

The Races

There will be six days of racing, four of horses and two of motor cars. The horse racing will be Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and the motor racing the last two days. Unusually good fields of horses have been entered for the races. The speed demons are some of the best known motor racing men in the country.

Every evening there will be a big

patriotic spectacle on the grounds with 300 soldiers participating in the display. Patriotism will play an important part in all the fair activities. The Red Cross will have a fine exhibit. The Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Four Minute Men, Liberty Loan and War Savings Departments will have headquarters at the fair.

Each afternoon and evening there will be prominent speakers from all parts of the country discussing various win-the-war topics.

The state association of Mother-Daughter Canning clubs will put on a demonstration of their work every afternoon and evening and Miss Mary Ward will give a demonstration each day of home economics work.

Tuesday will be children's day and there will be three separate divisions, a children's pet parade in the morning, a club display in the afternoon and a lantern display at night. Over \$200 worth of War Savings Stamps will be given as prizes to the children. In addition children under 14 years old will be admitted free to the grandstand and the evening shows when accompanied by their parents.

The man who makes horse-raising pay best is the man who raises horses that suit the consumers of the best class of horses, and that means raising nothing but the best.

Lime for Fertilizer

The use of lime as a fertilizer dates from the inception of modern scientific farming. Agricultural chemists have shown that there are five or six different functions which lime may perform to benefit a soil. They may be summarized briefly as follows:

It is an essential element of plant food, and aids in the conversion of decaying organic matter into humus. It forms compounds with the humic acids which tend to prevent their being leached out of the soil and lost. By producing proper sanitary conditions the growth of injurious bacteria is prevented largely while the growth of nitrifying bacteria is encouraged. These nitrifying bacteria convert the nitrogen of the humus into a form such that it is available as a plant food. Lime aids in the liberation of potash and phosphorus from inert compounds. It tends to break up tight clay soils, making them granular and more porous.

Obviously, permanent results cannot be expected unless care is taken to insure the presence of some organic fertilizer at all times. Lime used alone may be temporarily beneficial but eventually will be harmful; when used with cowpea vines it becomes more efficient for general purposes than almost any other fertilizer. Of course, lime is not beneficial to all crops to the same extent, and not all soils need it. Thus, some of the common plants which are stated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be benefited by lime, are spinach, lettuce, beet, celery, onion, cucumber, cantaloupe, asparagus, cabbage, peanut, rhubarb, pea, pumpkin, bean, tobacco, alfalfa, clover, barley, wheat, oats, timothy, gooseberry, currant, orange, quince, and cherry. Indian corn is benefited only slightly. Plants which are said to be injured slightly by lime are cotton, tomato, cowpeas, Concord grape, peach, apple, and pear, and those really injured are radish, flax, blackberry, black raspberry, and cranberry.

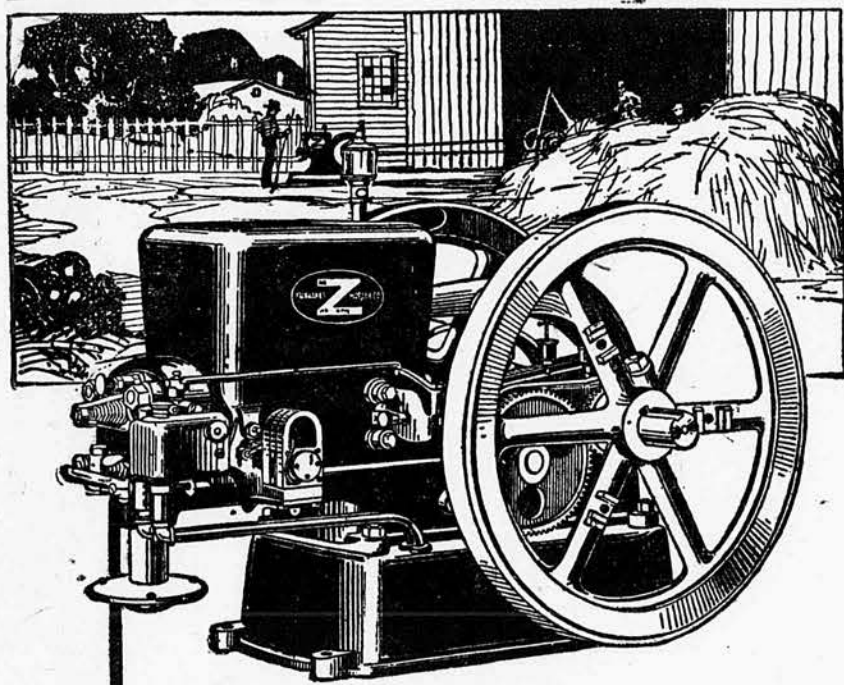
Whether a soil will respond to liming or not depends on the amount of available calcium oxide which it already contains. Probably the best indication of the need of lime is the failure to obtain a good crop of clover.

The question whether lime should be applied to the soil as quicklime, hydrated lime, air-slaked lime, or ground limestone is still the subject of a great deal of controversy. The advocates of ground limestone claim that the caustic properties of quick or hydrated lime will burn up and destroy the organic matter in the soil, whereas limestone can be applied in large quantities at long intervals and will therefore produce a more or less permanent fertility. The advocates of lime claim that one of the main functions which lime has to perform is the destruction of the organic matter and the liberation of the nitrogen in a form such that the plant can use it; that the frequent and judicious use of lime, together with some organic fertilizer, will bring immediate results. Of course the local conditions of each particular case must be considered before a final conclusion can be reached. Thus, it is rational to use quicklime on soils which are exceedingly rich in organic matter, such as peaty or swamp soils. Limestone is safer than quicklime when applied just before planting a crop which is little helped by liming, or when applied to a light sandy soil in hot dry weather.

Soldier Help on Farms

On account of numerous inquiries as to the procedure to be followed to obtain the services of enlisted soldiers on special furlough to help gather fall crops, the War Department authorizes the following statement for the information of farmers:

The soldier himself may make application to his commanding officer for permission to return to the farm, or his relatives (or the person interested) may make application for his return on printed forms provided for that purpose, thru the local board where the man is registered. The local board, after approving the application, should forward it to the commanding officer of the camp where the soldier is stationed. If approved by the commanding officer, he will issue the necessary furlough order, directing that the man be returned to agriculture.



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Message from Dr. Lerrigo

A long time before readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze see this I shall be overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces. I have conducted this column with a great deal of pleasure to myself and some profit to its readers for several years. When I come back home, I expect to take up the work again. But for the present this is the last word, excepting as I run across special facts of interest that I can send back. Now, in my final lines, I will try to sum up the general principles involved in the correspondence I have been conducting with you and for you.

What kind of letters have I been receiving week after week? In general, very sensible and very satisfactory. At first there was a tendency on the part of some to burden the mail with letters about trifling ailments and ask for prescriptions for the sake of keeping a firmer grip on a single nimble dollar. But they very soon found that the necessary delays in publication made prescriptions for such fleeting ills quite useless, and dropped the venture. Most of the letters have been very sensible letters about very serious subjects. I have been honored with the confidence of many excellent families and have been consulted on subjects of the most vital importance.

How shall I care for an insane dependent? What is possible for an epileptic? How shall I give advice to my boy and girl? Is it right for close relatives to marry? What are the very best specialists in nervous troubles? How may I increase my family? Our family grows rapidly. How check it? I have a certain fatal disease and many things to do. How long may I expect to live?

These are some of the very important subjects upon which you have asked my advice. I will admit that I often have had to confess my inability to give a definite answer.

Some General Information

It seems to me as I review things, that a great majority of those who have written to me are persons who never have engaged the services of a really good physician and confided in him to the extent of making him the family doctor. I believe it an important duty for every head of a family to seek such a physician. It is not a thing to do hastily. You should inquire deliberately for the man likely to suit you. Then, do not be content with your neighbor's recommendation, but call on the doctor yourself, and get acquainted with him. Don't have a one-sided man. He must be both a good man and a good physician. A man who is good and straight but has no gift for the office of a physician will not fill the bill, no matter how amiable and agreeable he is. You cannot have in your family a man who is not wholly trustworthy in character, no matter how skillful he may be. This is a point that may be of extreme importance both to your family happiness and to your pocket-book. A common mistake of young people is to call for the doctor who seems to be most in demand without any investigation. They forget that the very, very, busy doctor, who is just about run to death, has very little time to give serious study and consideration to new cases. I would give very little for a doctor who studies his case only when he is actually in the sick-room. A man with time to study cases and the willingness and ability to do so is much to be preferred to the "run to death" man.

When Doctors are Scarce

But doctors are scarce nowadays. There are all too many who cannot get me at all, and it is very common indeed to find the choice very limited. To all such I must urge the administration of a lot of common sense. It is always better to do nothing than to do the wrong thing. Nature does her best work in the matter of healing when her efforts are not interrupted by the use of drugs. Remember that a person with a fever must be kept absolutely quiet in bed, given plenty of water, little or no food, and good bathing and nursing. Remember that indigestion more often is cured by not eating. Remember that in cases of doubt about the advisability of giving a cathartic, a rectal enema of water is much safer and quite effective. Remember that an illness continuing three days without improvement should have medical attendance if it is to be found within the state.

Remember that you can stop bleeding very easily by pressure; and the loss of a little blood is not dangerous. Remember that cases of strangulated hernia, and acute appendicitis, demand immediate surgical attention. And remember that even the most alarming accidents usually can be taken care of, so keep cool and give a little time to thought before you do anything.

I can't write a book about these matters just now, so I'll have to say good-bye. Some day the state will regulate matters so that good medical attendance will be accessible to all.

War Will Not Close Colleges

In conformity with the man-power bill soon to be acted upon by Congress, the new military program probably will necessitate the mobilization of all physically fit registrants under 21, within 10 months. Practically all young men more than 18 years old, will be in the field by next June, with the exception possibly, of certain technical students, who will be deferred for additional

special training at educational institutions, according to a telegram just received by President Jardine, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, from the War Department at Washington, D. C.

The War Department strongly advises that all students who expected to enter college carry out their plans. Those who are 18 years old will register with the local boards in September, whereupon they will be inducted into the Students Army Training Corps at the college about October 1. The members of the Students Army Training Corps will be soldiers, subject to discipline, and with the pay of a private, including housing, subsistence, and instruction.

Student soldiers will be kept under observation to determine qualification as officers or technical experts along various lines. Transfers, after a certain period, will be made to the officers' schools, or to colleges for further study or to cantonments for duty with U. S. troops in the capacity of a private.

The Government at this time, more than ever before in the period of the War, urges students to enter college. President Jardine gives the encouraging information that the Kansas State Agricultural college will, by the opening of the college, September 9, be equipped adequately to offer the course of special training endorsed by the War Department with expenses provided for and the compensation of a private during term of enlistment. By financing the schooling of these youths, the government will effect the greater productive results that can be obtained, toward preparing the young men of draft age for active service.

An important item with the sow that is about to farrow in the fall or spring is a warm, dry bed. Rheumatism both with the sow and pigs is the result of damp, filthy beds.

The farmer cannot be considered really successful, unless besides paying expenses and a profit if possible in addition the farm is steadily gaining in value.



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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Popular Songs

Where can I get the songs "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and "Over There"?
SUBSCRIBER.

Address Guild Music Store, Topeka, Kan.

Paying Poll Tax

I served three years in regular army during Spanish-American war. Since then I have lived in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Tennessee. I never paid any poll tax until I moved to Kansas when I received a statement asking me to pay \$3 road tax. Is an ex-soldier exempted or will I have to pay poll tax?
W. G. W.

Ex-soldiers are not exempted from payment of poll tax in Kansas.

What is a Reeve?

Would you kindly inform me what a "reeve" is? A man living in the province of Alberta, Canada, writes that he is engaged by the government as a "reeve".
FL. COLLINS, Colo. MRS. A. L. N.

In England the bailiff of the shire originally was called a "Shirereeve." This was afterward contracted to sheriff and in Canada they have clipped it again and the officer who performs the duties of a sheriff or constable is sometimes called a "Reeve."

Seeks Military Information

Please give the number of men in and commanding officers of each of the following:
1. A squad. 2. A patrol. 3. A company.
4. A battalion. 5. A regiment. 6. A brigade.
7. A division. 8. A corps.
J. M. S.

A squad is the smallest military unit, usually it consists of seven privates commanded by a corporal. A patrol is a body of men detailed for a special duty such as skirmishing or to bring in the wounded or any other of numerous detail duties. It is not composed of a definite number of men and may be commanded by a captain or

lieutenant. I think it is commanded usually by a lieutenant but may be sent out under command of a noncommissioned officer. Under present arrangements a company is composed of 270 men.

A battalion consists of two or more companies. A regiment consists of three battalions of infantry or cavalry. I do not understand that this rule applies to artillery. A brigade as at present constituted is composed of two regiments. The size of divisions varies in different armies. A German division is 12,000 men while an American division full size, is about 27,000 men and officers. The size of an army corps is not definitely fixed. It may be composed of two divisions or more than that.

Wants a Road

I own two farms 1/4 mile apart on a section line. I have tried to get a road opened but the county commissioners will not act on it. They say the railroad wants too much for a crossing. There is no way for me to get to my place unless I go 7 miles around to get 1/2 mile. Can you tell me how to get the road opened from one laid out road to the other, a distance of 2 miles on section lines? Can they make me pay taxes on land when there is no way for me to get to the land?
H. C. MC.

Commissioners are allowed a great deal of discretion in the matter of laying out roads. I do not believe that you can compel them to do so if they do not choose. You had better appeal to the county attorney who is the legal adviser of the board and get him to see the justice of your claim if possible. They can make you pay the taxes or lose your land.

Impure Seed

Last spring a large number of us bought flax from a local elevator company. This seed proved to have a large amount of kale in it. We have threshed our flax and sold to same company from which we purchased the seed. In testing the company takes from 11 to 15 pounds to the 100 off for kale. In one load I hauled, the dock amounted to between \$30 and \$40. Now what we want to know is have we any redress?
E. B.

Unless the company that sold the seed expressly refused to guarantee its

purity there was an implied contract on its part that the seed should be at least of average purity and if it sold impure seed the company can be held for damages on its implied agreement.

Turkeys are Trespassers

A. has about 150 young turkeys which feed on B.'s rye stacks, alfalfa, loose grain around the barn and in the hog lot all day but return home of evenings. B. notified A. of the damage his turkeys were doing but A. became very angry and said that he didn't think the turkeys did any harm. He has made no attempt to keep them at home. Is there any lawful way in which B. can make A. keep his turkeys off B.'s premises?
L. J. H.

The turkeys are trespassers. B. may take them up and hold them for damages or he might even kill them when on his premises. It however would seem like a shame to kill these young turkeys when they will be so much needed for food. The better way would be to take them up and hold them until the owner is ready to settle and keep them at home.

Using Mails to Defraud

I purchased a lamp from the Meade Cycle Co. Chicago, Illinois. They state in their catalog "We will refund the money on any goods that are not satisfactory." I gave the lamp a trial and it was not satisfactory and I returned it. They now state that they will not return the money. Are they using the mails to defraud? Is there anything that can be done and to whom should I write?
A READER.

If the company is responsible it can be sued on its guaranty and made to pay. If it is misrepresenting the character of its goods or making promises which it does not intend to fulfill it could be prosecuted for using the mails to defraud. Perhaps you better lay all the facts before the United States District Attorney Fred Robinson, Kansas City, Kan.

Division of Property

A man and wife have lived together for about 20 years. They have several children and own a small place worth a few thousand dollars. The man inherited a great deal of property but has lost over half of it by speculation. The woman became mean, loses all respect and love for the man. The man holds the deed to the home place in

his own name. In case of divorce what right has the wife in the place? Could she be made to accept about the value of the place in cash or take the place?
SUBSCRIBER.

The fixing of alimony is discretionary with the court. In view of the fact that if the husband should die one half of all his estate would go to his widow, this probably would be taken as something of a criterion by the court in fixing the alimony, but not necessarily so.

Military Registration

1. If one is a resident of Kansas and registers there but after registration moves to Colorado would he have to come back to Kansas when called, or would he be called in the state to which he has moved?
2. Do all the states draw from each class together, or do some states draw their classes faster than others?
SUBSCRIBER.

1. The registrant is supposed to report when called at the place where he registered.
2. The number of men called is apportioned among the various states according to their registered man power, but some states have a smaller number of men in class one in proportion to the whole number registered than other states. So far I do not think any state has gone to the deferred classes to fill their quotas but if there are not enough men in class one in any state to fill the order from the government I presume the deficiency will have to be made up from other classes.

Use the Silo

The corn fodder thru this part of the state is seriously burnt by the hot winds. Much of it has arrived at a stage where something must be done with it to preserve any feed value. Do you consider it advisable to fill a silo with this immature fodder? Would there be any feeding value in it if cut now, and cured?
F. E. S.
Redfield, Kan.

By all means cut the corn and put it in the silo. While the feeding value of silage produced from corn of this kind is not so high as the feeding value of silage made from corn that thoroughly matures, it is nevertheless good feed. It can be saved to the best advantage by placing it in a silo, and as much of the corn as possible should be handled in this way. If you have more corn than you can place in the silo, and it is necessary for you to cut and shock it, I would suggest that as soon as the shocked corn is thoroughly cured, it be stacked and kept in that way for winter feed. If allowed to stand in the field in the shock it will be damaged seriously by fall rains, and the feed will be of little value.

L. E. Call.

Can She Collect?

A farmer driving into town is killed on a public railroad crossing inside the city limits of a city of 1,500 inhabitants by a train moving down grade at about 35 or 40 miles an hour. There was no obstruction to prevent the man's seeing the train if he had looked. The city ordinance prohibited trains from running within the city limits at more than 12 miles an hour. Witnesses will testify that the engine whistled, while an equal number will testify that no alarm was given. Can the widow recover damages from the railroad company?

2. Can she recover damages from the city owing to the fact that the train was permitted constantly to violate the speed ordinance?
SUBSCRIBER.

Under our law railroads are not required to whistle for crossings within the city limits of an incorporated town, so that the question as to whether the train whistled would not enter the case. There is only one chance for the widow to recover under the statement of fact submitted. If the killing was caused by reason of the extra speed of the train, our supreme court has held that the jury may take that fact into consideration. The mere fact that the speed of the train was greater than the city ordinance permitted would not of itself be sufficient ground for recovery. It must be shown that this extra speed was the proximate cause of the accident.

2. I do not think that there is any chance of recovering damages from the city.

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.



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SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for September 15. Winning the world to Christ. Neh. 1:1-11. Matthew 5:13-16; 28:18-20. Acts 16:15.

Golden Text. Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to the whole creation. Mark 16:15.

Since the setting aside of the Hebrew children as a race belonging peculiarly to God there has always been definite aim of winning the world to God's kingdom.

In the Old Testament, Nehemiah is the great example of what a home missionary should be. Living in Persia at the time of the exile he became a man of importance in the household of the king Artaxerxes, yet hearing of the need of the Hebrew people in Jerusalem he obtained consent and help from the king of Persia to return to his home and help build up the ruined city. For several years he remained in Jerusalem, a wise governor, defying the foes that always tried to hinder his gigantic reform he had undertaken. He stood behind every social and religious custom that he established with dauntless and untiring courage and an ever growing trust in the wisdom of his God.

The sermon on the Mount is the charter to our great religion. It describes the character and duty of a Christian in such plain terms and yet so inspiringly that its glowing sentences always will be able to move people to heroic action till the end of time. No longer was the world to be left in doubt as to the method of winning the world to God's kingdom, for Christ in His early ministry had set forth the rules of all Christian living.

The Great Commission

The Great Commission—Go ye into all the world—was given some time later than the sermon on the Mount. During the glorious 40 days after the resurrection of Jesus, He stood on a mount in Galilee, surrounded by 500 followers, and claimed all authority in the heavens and the earth and in consequence of this authority He bade them make disciples of all the nations, giving the sacred rite of baptism and the formula representing the triumphant God. The scope of the Great Commission is all the world; its method, baptism and open confession, while the result is, lives lived in obedience to Christ and the power in which all this is to be done. We have the promise of the greatest missionary—the continued presence—"Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Perhaps the most striking and important of all the steps taken by Christians in the process of obedience to the Great Commission was the carrying of Christianity from Asia to Europe. This meant the enlargement of Christianity from a local to a world-wide religion, from a religion of one race to a religion for all races. As is so often the case, the first step in an undertaking is the great one. In the change from Asia to Europe of our religious hopes and plans the inspiration was given by a great man, and to date no one has improved on his missionary methods.

Progress of Christianity

A century ago nearly every country in Asia and Africa was closed to Christianity; there were practically no missionaries; now there are 22,000 missionaries, working in every country on the globe. Then the Bible had been translated into 65 languages or dialects; now, into more than 500. Then, there were contributed a few thousand dollars a year, now 25 million and still more for home missions. Then there were no single women missionaries; now there are more than 6,000. Then there was no native ministry; now nearly 93,000 native pastors and evangelists. Then there were just a few mission schools started; now there are more than 30,000 Protestant mission schools and colleges. There was not a solitary mission hospital or charitable institution; now there are 400 mission hospitals and more than 500 orphanages and asylums."

If we pray for missions it is likely the cost will be a great deal, for it is one

subject that the deeper you go into the less you can withhold your labor or your money or your life itself. In one sense we are all missionaries. There are no moral blots or neutral characters and whether we intend it or not we have our influence; we cannot live a blank; we speak for or against our Christ, in the good or the bad we live.

Funds for Seed Wheat

Aid for farmers who need seed wheat will be provided by the state clearing house associations, thru local country banks.

The Topeka association recently adopted a resolution pledging the members to advance credits to their country correspondent banks, to such a figure as will permit the country banks to finance the seed wheat campaign.

The state council of defense is asking other clearing house associations to take the same action, and thus pave the way by which the farmers may obtain their seed wheat, without un-

necessary delay. The clearing houses at Kansas City, Kan.; Wichita, Hutchinson and Salina will be asked to follow the lead of the Topeka association.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state council of defense, and secretary of the state board of agriculture, appeared before the Topeka clearing house association and explained the urgent need of prompt action. He said that while the government has arranged to lend \$1,250,000 to Kansas farmers, the money cannot be obtained until the wheat crop is actually planted, so that a chattel mortgage can be taken on the crop. This means that it will be from 30 to 60 days after the crop is in the ground before the farmers can make arrangements to get the loan. In the meantime, funds are necessary in hundreds of cases before the farmers can buy their seed for the fall planting. This especially is true in those counties where the wheat crop has been a failure for the past two years.

It is to meet this emergency that the council of defense is appealing to the larger banks in the commercial cen-

ters to extend credit to the country banks. This can be done without a great deal of hardship upon the larger banks, it is said, and since the loans will be made for a short time, it is believed that there will be sufficient money in the state to finance the whole seed wheat proposition.

The government money which will be lent to Kansas farmers, as well as farmers in the whole wheat belt, is to come from the President's War Emergency Fund. A total of 5 million dollars will be used for this purpose, with Kansas to get one-fourth of that amount. This money is to be handed thru the Federal Land Loan Banks, and the necessary red tape in making the loans will preclude immediate funds from which the farmers can take advantage of the loans.

The local banks will extend to their country connections every accommodation consistent with good financial usage to insure the seeding of an immense acreage to wheat, which is one of the most important things Kansas can do in winning the War.

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It is on this basis that we would have you consider the Paige.

From the standpoint of initial cost, ours is not a cheap motor car. There are many cars on the market that sell for less money than the Paige and we could readily build them ourselves if we considered that the best policy. But we don't.

We firmly believe that self-respect, comfort, and enduring satisfaction have an actual market value. So we build those things into our product.

We take just a little more time—just a little more care in the selection of materials—just a little more pride

in our work. And the result is a real motor car—not a makeshift or compromise.

In brief, while we agree that first cost is an important consideration we are convinced that *Ultimate* cost is vastly more important.

We believe that the only true test of economy is twelve months of hard, gruelling service on the road.

We believe that freedom from repair bills and excessive depreciation are infinitely more desirable than a mere catch-penny list price.

These are our convictions. We have held to them staunchly during many fitful periods in the motor car industry. So long as the Paige Company is a factor in the making and distributing of motor cars, we shall continue to adhere to them.

And it is because of these convictions, and their practical application to manufacturing, that the Paige car is regarded as a "Preferred Investment" in every automobile mart of the world.

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Success via Poultry Tour
 "The Poultry Tours," as carried out by the Kansas State Agricultural college extension division are some of the most interesting and beneficial ways of reaching and helping the farmer. These tours are extremely practical. The demonstrator actually visits the farm and confers with the farmer. Here he is able to see everything done, and advise, if needed. One county is selected as a field. The man in charge goes from farm to farm, where, on an average, six farms should be visited in a day, covering a distance of 30 or 35 miles a day.
 An interesting report was made by R. M. Sherwood, specialist in poultry, extension division, Kansas State Agricultural college, concerning a two-day poultry tour in Harvey county. Eleven farms were visited on this trip. At one place, the poultry house, swimming pool for ducks and brooding arrangements were studied. One man was very successful in feeding raw potatoes to young chickens contrary to the belief of many that this is fatal. At this place was also found an illustration of co-operative hatching.
 Many new things were discovered. At one place, the crowd was very interested in brooding with capons. A study was made of the different types of incubators and brooders, also of the practical housing and yard systems on a general farm. Poultry house commercial conditions were even taken up, on one farm, visited during the tour.
 Wherever one tour has been made, the people are invariably, anxious for another.

All Must Register for Draft
 The attention of farmers in Kansas as well as elsewhere is called to the recent Act of Congress requiring all men from 18 to 45 years old inclusive to register for service in the army on the day appointed by the President for this purpose. President Wilson has designated September 12 as National Registration Day and on this date all men subject to draft are required to appear in person at the appointed place in their respective voting precincts between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. and to answer the questions on the registration cards provided for that purpose.
 The farmers of Kansas are intensely patriotic and we are safe in saying that there will be no slackers among them. They will be among the first to register and to give a practical demonstration of their patriotism. The nation cannot afford to miss a man. Approximately 13 million Americans will register in the United States for military service on that date. On September 12 American man power will step up and enroll itself on the side of right and justice in the cause of enduring peace. Show your colors by registering early and urge your friends to do likewise.

Feeding Corn Stalks
 Tests and experiments in several states have shown that the custom of turning livestock into the corn field after the corn has been husked is an unwise and unprofitable method of feeding. Where the custom is practiced, every year the corn stalk disease results in large losses of stock. A farmer, who lost 25 cattle on a small patch of corn, writes: "This loss would have purchased and built four or five silos, and plenty of good equipment in the way of machinery."
 The exposure to cold winds, the scratching of the udder and teats by the stalks and blades, the lack of nutriment in the forage and the consequent tramping over a large section, tend to shrink a dairy cow and put her in poor condition for a profitable winter milker.
 Many feeders of fattening cattle make a mistake by forcing their animals to eat corn stalks, which ration is unbalanced and does not supply sufficient nutrients to warrant gains. In the fall this deficiency causes a shrinkage in the animals and they must be fed a month or more to recover what they have lost.
 In the dairy discard all cows that develop objectionable habits naturally.
 Health and thrift are the first elements of success with pigs.



Do This For Your Hogs
 Provide a wallow close to the feeding grounds to which add Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant. The DIP will kill the lice and cleanse the skin, and as the hogs pass back and forth from the wallow to the feed trough, the DRIP will destroy the disease germs and the worms that pollute the ground. That will mean a clean, healthy skin, freedom from lice, a safeguard against disease and larger, better porkers. Also sprinkle freely about poultry houses, pens and stables to destroy germs and avoid contagious diseases. An excellent disinfectant for the home.
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 This is a photograph of Mr. Dan Ball of La Porte City, Iowa. His right arm is artificial, but he is able to continue his work as a farmer, as he wears Carnes Arm. With it he can plow, drive a team, pitch hay, harness and unharne his mules—in fact can attend to all the ordinary work done on a farm.
 The Carnes Arm is totally different from any other artificial arm. It is natural in appearance, graceful, in its spicuous. The elbow bends, the wrist turns, the fingers flex, all at the will of the wearer. With it you can feed and dress yourself and perform your ordinary daily work. Almost anything that can be done with the natural arm can be done with a Carnes Arm.
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Shock Corn With Care

As a nation we waste enough corn to supply several European nations with bread. Much of this waste, according to C. P. Hartley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is on account of poor shocking.

Corn is put into shocks for the purpose of protecting the stover and grain from rain and snow until it dries and can be husked and stored. By a little care in building the shocks and in tying them high near their tops, good protection is afforded both grain and stover. If the stalks of each armload do not slant in one direction only and toward the center of the shock, and if the tying is not done high up near the top, the shock is very likely to twist. Tying near the middle does not prevent twisting; tying near the top does.

Equal distribution of the armloads of corn around a shock is important. An equal distribution, with all the stalks slanting toward the center, forms a conical storm-proof shock, having each cornstalk acting as a brace to hold the shock erect. With more weight of corn on one side than on the opposite side, the shock is likely to lean or go down. Twisted and down shocks are difficult to handle and to husk. As such shocks do not shed water, both grain and stover often spoil.

Good shocking is such a simple matter that it receives little attention. Experienced corn cutters usually build good shocks. It is no harder than to build poor shocks. Inexperienced help often feels disinclined to take instructions regarding such simple work, and if of uninterested, careless dispositions, an experienced person should work with them and make sure that the armloads are placed properly. Without such supervision, inexperienced help often proves much worse than no help at all. Very poorly built shocks afford no protection, and they hold water, prevent drying, and thereby hasten and increase the waste of food.

This fall each individual should and each patriotic individual will prevent waste of food. By good shocking an enormous waste can be prevented. If any corn shocks twist or go down, they should be husked and stored before the grain and stover begin to spoil.

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Store Farm Machinery

Farm labor shortage has demanded greater use of farm machinery. In many sections farmers have been able to extend their operations to meet the increased production demands only thru a more extensive use of farm machinery. Next year the demand for increased production will be greater even than it was this year. The importance of machinery in this production likewise will be increased, because more and more men are being called into the army and navy. It is therefore important that the machinery which will take the place of labor be as efficient as possible.

The binder which was left under a tree in a field from the time wheat harvest was over until it was needed the following year cannot be efficient. Farmers who used such binders during the wheat harvest just passed can testify concerning the inefficiency of machinery cared for in that way.

In the same way other farming implements should be protected.

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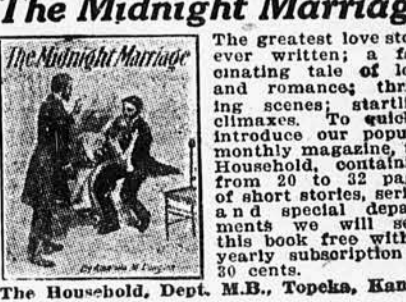
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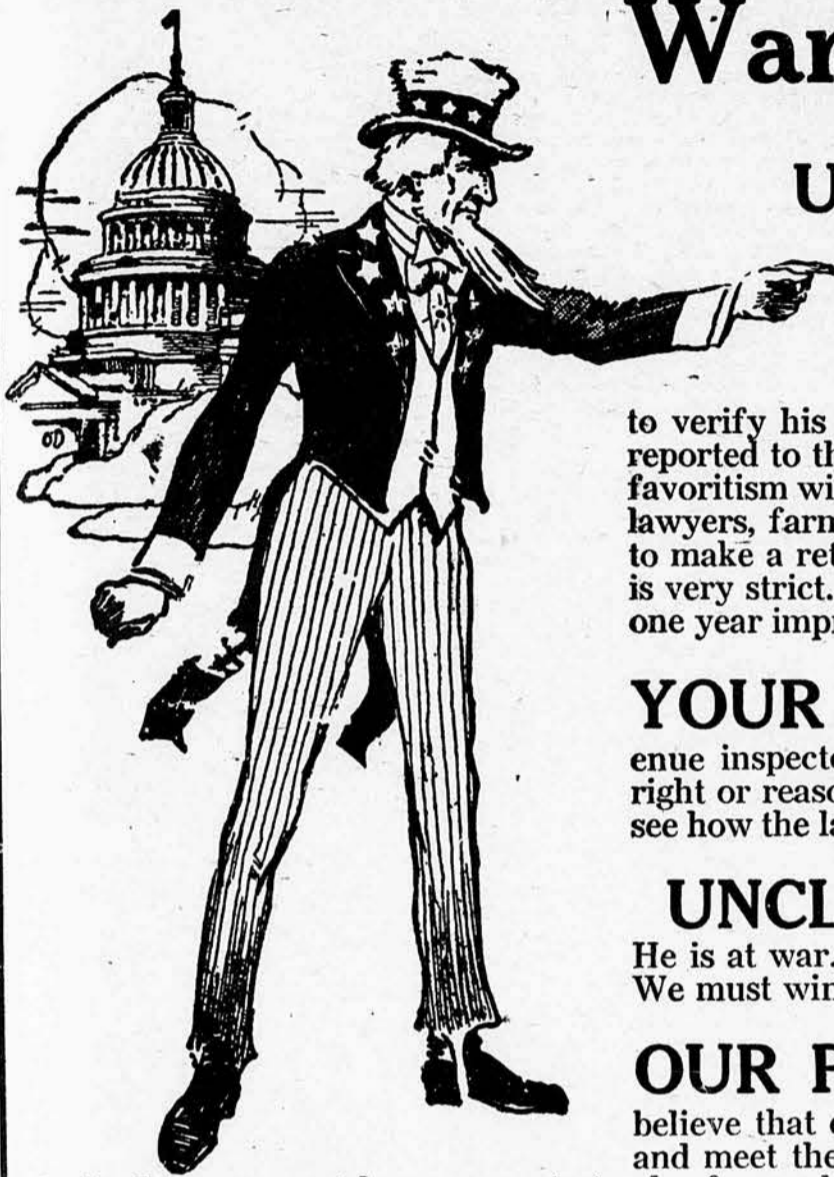
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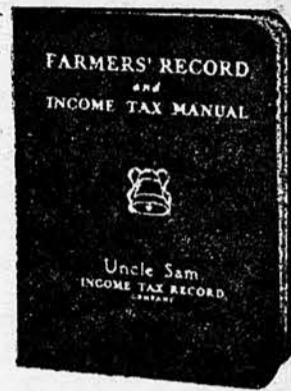
What Provisions Have You Made to Meet the Requirements of the New War Income Tax Law?



UNCLE SAM SAYS:

"Every farmer must keep an accurate account of his income from all sources and his outgo for all purposes." No guesswork will be accepted! Every man must be able

to verify his return and swear to the figures as reported to the collector of internal revenue. No favoritism will be shown. Business men, doctors, lawyers, farmers, salaried men—all are required to make a return. The new war income tax law is very strict. The penalty for violation is as high as \$2000 fine and one year imprisonment. Ignorance is not taken as an excuse.



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UNCLE SAM MEANS BUSINESS!

He is at war. Our very national existence is at stake. We will win! We must win, but it means men and money by the million.

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"Back Uncle Sam to the limit." We believe that every farmer in the United States wants to do his share and meet the requirements of the War Income Tax Law. But in order

to do this you must keep accurate track of your business. Are you doing it? We have consulted bankers all over the country and they are unanimous in saying that among their farmer customers not one in ten can make out his income tax return and swear to it as correct! And why? Simply because the farmer has never thought it necessary to keep accurate account of all his transactions—big and little.

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For ten days, and ten days only, we will send one of these cloth bound Farmers Record and Income Tax Manuals to all who send us \$1.10 to pay for a subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of one year. New or renewal subscriptions will be accepted on this offer. We have less than one thousand books on hand and after our supply has become exhausted we cannot renew our supply except by paying the new war time prices. Order yours before the increase in price becomes effective.

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Four big boned boars out of King's Model, by King Price...

One Registered Spotted Poland Sow
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Spotted Poland China Boars
10 fall boars and 14 spring boars. All well spotted and of good size and out of mature sows.

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Spotted spring boars out of Giant sows and sired by Miller's Chief, Gerstdale Jumbo and Morton's...

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10 Selected spring boars. Representatives of the biggest strains. Ready to ship out on approval.

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I will sell 10 boars and 10 gilts, spring farrow, that will weigh from 180 to 225 pounds...

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Spotted Poland China male, 23 months old; a good breeder and gentle. Registered in both associations...

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A few extra good tried sows, bred for Sept. farrow and some choice open gilts. Special prices on 30 big, stretchy March boars.

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Special boar and gilt offer. 20 Picked Boars 20 Picked Gilts By KING OF KANSAS

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Workman's Angus Cattle. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan., a well known breeder of Angus cattle and president of the Kansas Angus Breeders' Association, is located on the well known "Hayse ranch" of over 4,000 acres...

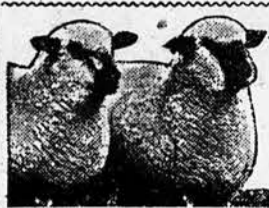
Brown's Poland Chinas. Walter Brown's splendid Poland China offering at Perry, Kan., last Wednesday was appreciated by those who attended and pronounced one of the best offered in eastern Kansas in some time...

S. E. Kan. and Missouri BY C. H. HAY Homer Souders, of Chetopa, Kan., is offering at private treaty as nice a bunch of Poland China boars as you will find anywhere.

A sale of high class Jerseys will be held in connection with the Southwestern Jersey Cattle show at Kansas City, Sept. 16 to 21. It has been arranged for Mr. Settles, the sale manager, to go to the herds of the consignors and draft whatever animals he sees fit to put in the sale.

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150 reg. ewe lambs; 100 reg. ewes from one to four years old; 60 yearling rams; 15 two year old rams. 500 grade Shropshires. Prices and full information upon request to

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HAMPSHIRE SHEEP A few extra good ram lambs for sale. L. W. SHIVES, RFD 1, Iuka, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

Poland China Herd Boars If you want a good boar come and see the ones I am offering or let me write and describe them to you.

Oxford Herd Poland Chinas Herd headed by Giant Lanker, by Discher's Giant. Herd sows by Caldwell's Big Bob, Hood's Giant, Herchel's Product, Big Fred and Big Ben.

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.

Townview Polands Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77296, 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 order of six or more. Am liable to be called to war, wish to reduce. Write today. BERNARD McQUILLAN, CLEARWATER, KANSAS

100 Spotted Poland Chinas Fall boars, fall gilts, spring farrow, either sex. A good herd boar. Papers furnished. Prices right. B. A. Shehi, Westmoreland, Kan.

Budweiser Spotted Polands Pigs ready to ship from tried and true sows. Either sex, well spotted. Priced to sell. A. J. BLAKE, OAK HILL, 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, Morine, Mo. Just south of St. Louis.

Old Original Spotted Polands Stock of all ages; also bred gilts and tried sows ready to ship. Priced right. Write your wants to the Cedar Row Stock Farm, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kan.

Large Type Poland Boars 20 choice young boars by such sires as Model Wonder, by Big Bob Wonder; The Giant, by Hercules, by Big Ben; King Ben, by Giant Ben; Capt. Gerstdale Jones; Big Bob Jumbo and A Big Wonder. ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KANSAS

Myers' Big Type Polands Choice spring boars by Jumbo Bob, whose sire and dam's sire were the same as the world's champion Caldwell's Big Bob. Others by Myers' Joe Orange and Maple Grove Big Bob. All immunized. Write ELMER MYERS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Hunter's Large Type Polands Spring boars that will grow large and sire the large kind. They are by Longfellow Timm, by Longfellow Jumbo and out of sows by Big Bob Wonder, Long King's Best Son and other noted sires. All immunized. Write today. BRUCE HUNTER, LYONS, KANSAS.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS 15 heavy boned March boars, the tops of our entire spring crop. Also choice gilts. Reasonable prices. Write us your wants. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Shropshire Bucks For sale, priced to sell. Good quality. Will Walton, Newton, Kan.

For Sale. Oxford Rams G. H. FORD Moran, Kan.

Hampshire Bucks for Sale E. M. COOK, Russell, Kan.

300 Reg. Yearling Shropshire Rams Type, size and quality will please you. Bred yearling ewes for November delivery. Prices reasonable. Quality considered. E. S. LEONARD, CORNING, IOWA.

SHEEP 10 yearling bucks at \$40 each. Shropshire, very high grade. These bucks sheared 16 1/2 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 registered ewes. Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

SHROPSHIRE ALL PURE BRED SHEEP 100 ewes, 50 ram lambs ready for service. 1 two year old ram, 6 yearling rams. W. W. HAMILTON, NICKERSON, KANSAS

Shropshire Rams Registered yearling Shropshire rams for sale from imported sire; the right type and prices right. Come look them over. Farm near Pontiac, Butler Co. Address J. R. FLOREA, ROSALIA, KANSAS

SHEEP Shropshire Hampshire Southdown REGISTERED Best of breeding. The oldest and largest flocks in Kansas. One or a car load. See me at all the big shows. F. B. Cornell, Nickerson, Kansas

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

Foster's Red Polled Cattle 15 Young Bulls, 15 Bred Cows and Heifers. Priced Right. C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice yearling bulls, cows and heifers. HALLORER & GAMBRELL, OTTAWA, KANSAS

LARGE DEEP-FLESHED RED POLLS Springing two, whose dams and sisters produce 600 pounds butter per year. Be prompt. Write or come. Chas. L. Jarboe, Quinter, Kan.

BARGAINS IN RED POLLS A few extra good cows safe in calf; also a few yearling heifers and a 4-year-old tried herd bull. All at rock bottom prices. I. W. FOULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE. Sutton Angus Farms For sale: 60 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open. 20 two-year-old heifers bred. 35 bulls, serviceable ages. SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs C.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

REGISTERED ANGUS BULL Three years old, kind, guaranteed a breeder. I can't see him longer. A bargain for someone. Also Reg. Shropshire ram, three years old. Also few buck lambs. M. COLE, R. F. D. 5, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE SALE Topeka, Kansas, Sept. 13, 1918, (Not 14th as first advertised) at the Kansas Free Fair Sale begins at 12 M. 50 head will be sold, consisting of cows, bred heifers, yearling heifers and a few choice bulls. This will be strictly a sale of good foundation stock. The consignment will be shown at the fair before the sale. Consignors—South Farm, Willoughby, Ohio; James Van Etta, Lima Center Wis., and Henderson Ayrshire Farm, Hudson, Ohio. For catalog writ D. M. Henderson, Hudson, Ohio, Sales Mgr.

C. W. LAMER GOES TO WAR

BEYOND THE DRAFT AGE BUT ENLISTS TO FIGHT FOR OLD GLORY

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27

Sale of Registered Herefords

40 COWS AND HEIFERS, Bred to the \$5,800 Fairfax bull, OVERTON FAIRFAX (547792). 28 of the cows have calves by side. 8 YEARLING HEIFERS, 6 YEARLING BULLS, Herd Bull, OVERTON FAIRFAX (547729).



This Sale Starts at 1:00 o'clock Sharp

Col. P. M. Gross, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS

Great Two Days Dispersion Sales

September 27 and 28
545 Cattle, Hogs, Horses, Mules, 545

~~~~~  
SATURDAY, SEPT. 28

200 STEERS, Weighing 1,000.  
50 GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS.  
200 DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.  
20 Registered Sows, all the offspring eligible.  
75 MULES—20 HORSES.

**FEED.**

500 bu. old Corn. 200 tons Alfalfa. 230 tons Ensilage, made from corn that would make 30 bu. per acre. 30 tons Cado Cake. Kafir Corn, Cane, and Indian Corn in shock. Parties buying this feed will be allowed the use of feed yards this winter.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

### The Blue Ribbon Stock Farms 200 REGISTERED HEREFORDS

We are offering cows, heifers, calves of either sex, for sale at reasonable prices. They are large, heavy boned and well marked, good colors and well bred. We are making a special offer of bulls ready for service, delivered at your station Oklahoma, Kansas or Texas, for \$150. Send draft for what you want. Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

## JERSEYS

The PROFIT BREED

WHY waste feed on cows that skim their own milk? Jersey's produce the highest percentage of butter fat at the lowest feed cost. The man with one Jersey is never satisfied until he has a herd. Write to Breeders for pedigrees and prices. Let us send you profitable facts about the Jersey.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB  
285 West 23rd St. New York City

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

Beuno Farm Jerseys. Sotha 19th and Tormentor strains. Breeding and price on request. Calf for sale. POST MASTER, Breckinridge, Okla.

Registered Jersey Bull serviceable age. Dam's official record 405 lbs. butterfat. Price quick sale, \$75. Better wire. A. G. Stevens, Coffeyville, Kan.

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

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

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 in cross, 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 Mistee Archer and out of cows that carry the blood of such sires as Choice Goods and Victor Orange. They are good and priced right. Farm 1 1/2 miles from Anson and 7 1/2 from Conway Springs, Kan. WM. L. MEUSER, MANAGER, ANSON, KAN.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A. R. O. backing. H. N. Holstman, Meade, Kansas

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

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

Holstein Bull For sale, one-year-old, Korndyke Butter Boy Strain. C. D. Wood & Sons, Elmdale, Kansas

I have on hand one carload of high-grade Holstein cows, bred to freshen in September, October and November, also twenty head giving milk now. Write W. F. Perdue, Carlton, Kansas

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

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

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered 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. Lilac Dairy Farm, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

For Sale—32 High Grade Holsteins Thirteen cows freshening early this fall, 10 two year old heifers calving this winter and the remaining are calves under twelve months. R. E. STUEWE, ALMA, KANSAS

Bonnie Brae Holsteins Grand sons of King Segs Pontiac, from high producing dams, old enough for service. IRA ROMIG, STA. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Johanna and Dekol Stock For Sale Six high producing cows, 2 heifers, 2 bull calves, herd bull, comes from the families of world's champion cow. All registered; prices low. Must sell immediately owing to poor health. ARCHIE CLARK, Howard, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

For Sale—26 High Grade Holstein Dairy Cows 8 1/2 young heifers and herd bull all coming fresh this fall. For particulars write Louis Benson, Randolph, Mo.

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, Mo.

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

AN OPPORTUNITY! to buy your next herd bull with 30 pound butterfat. Registered Holstein 9 months old, last year, quality and color guaranteed satisfactory. Sire's four nearest dams average 29 pounds butter in 7 days. He is three-quarter brother grand champion bull of National Dairy Show, 18-17. Dam A. R. O. 14.7 pounds butter junior 2 yr. old. She is granddaughter to Paul Fobes Homestead, a 35 pound bull with 39 A. R. O. daughters. Priced reasonable. VICTOR F. STUEWE, ALMA, KANSAS

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

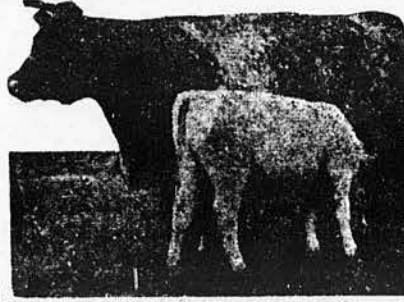
## SAND SPRINGS FARM

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—THE DEBT-PAYING, MONEY-MAKING KIND

Our ten years' experience in milking and raising Holsteins may be of value to you. Will sell or exchange our Junior Herd sire for young stock. A fine, 22 pound bull, individually right, whose daughters are a credit to him. Age three years. E. S. ENGLE & SON, ABILENE, 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

## Sept. and Oct. Holstein Bargain

26 fresh cows and heifers that I want to close out at once. Your big opportunity if you want milk. Choice two-year-old high grade heifers bred to King Segs bulls. Springing cows, of good ages. Heifers bred to freshen this fall.

Registered bulls ranging in ages from six months to two years. Some of these bulls are of King Segs 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.

# DISPERSAL SALE

## Belleville, Kan., Wednesday, September 18

Our entire herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle at our farm 6 miles south of Belleville, Kan., Wednesday, September 18, 1918.

On account of the junior member of our firm having gone to war, we are compelled to sell without reserve

- 31 head of cows, many of them fresh by sale day, others will be heavy springers.
- 10 head of choice young bulls from our record cows. These bulls are ready for service.
- 8 head of yearling heifers.

NOTE: I had the pleasure of visiting this farm and looking over this herd of great producing cows. They are large, handsome animals and every one of them a credit to any herd. This sale will afford an excellent opportunity for those who desire to purchase purebred Holstein cattle. Cut out the coupon in this ad requesting catalog and mail today to W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.

OWNER

### L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan.

Auctioneers: R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; J. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.  
Fieldmen: J. W. and Jesse R. Johnson.

The Geo. H. Palmer sale of Holstein cattle follows this sale the next day.

### BIG FREE CATALOG

Mr. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas.

Please send me the big free catalog for the L. F. Cory sale to be held at Belleville, Kan., September 18.

Name .....

Address .....

# Holstein Dispersal Sale

## Miltonvale, Kan., Thursday, Sept. 19

For your convenience our dispersal sale of our entire herds of Holstein Friesian cattle will be sold at Miltonvale, the day following the Corey sale, Thursday, September 19, 1918. The cows we are selling you are those that we secured with the assistance of a dairy expert from K. S. A. C., for the foundation of a farm herd of Holstein cattle, but owing to the scarcity of help due to war conditions, we must close them out. The heifers have for their dams these large magnificent cows and all will be sold absolutely without reserve to the highest bidder. Our herd sires, both of which are in the sale, are animals of choice breeding and their pedigrees are written all over with red ink showing their A. R. O. ancestry. Most of these cows will be fresh sale day, and their calves sell also.

(NOTE: Lack of space forbids our going into detail concerning these two splendid herds of cattle, but it is sufficient to say that this sale affords an excellent opportunity to purchase some real dairy cattle and some excellent young heifers and heifer calves. Mott.)

Sale begins at one o'clock. Arrange to be present at both sales. Write today to Geo. H. Palmer, of Miltonvale, Kan., for a catalog.

OWNERS

### GEO. H. PALMER, B. P. SMITH

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; A. J. Elwood & Bro., Miltonvale, Kan.  
Sale Manager: W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.

### BIG FREE CATALOG

Mr. Geo. H. Palmer, Miltonvale, Kan.

Please send me the big free catalog for the Geo. H. Palmer, B. P. Smith sale to be held at Miltonvale, Kan., September 19.

Name .....

Address .....

# Dispersion Sale of Eshelman's Holsteins

To Be Held At The Grand View Farm

## Abilene, Kansas, Friday, September 20

Sale Starts at 1:30

I expect to continue to breed and develop pure bred and high grade Holstein cattle, but because of the labor conditions at present I have decided to sell

### 50 HEAD COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS—50

Wishing to furnish just what the people want I have included in this number some of nearly all ages including some of the best cows I have ever owned and the reason I am offering them is because I believe there are people that appreciate a chance to buy that kind.

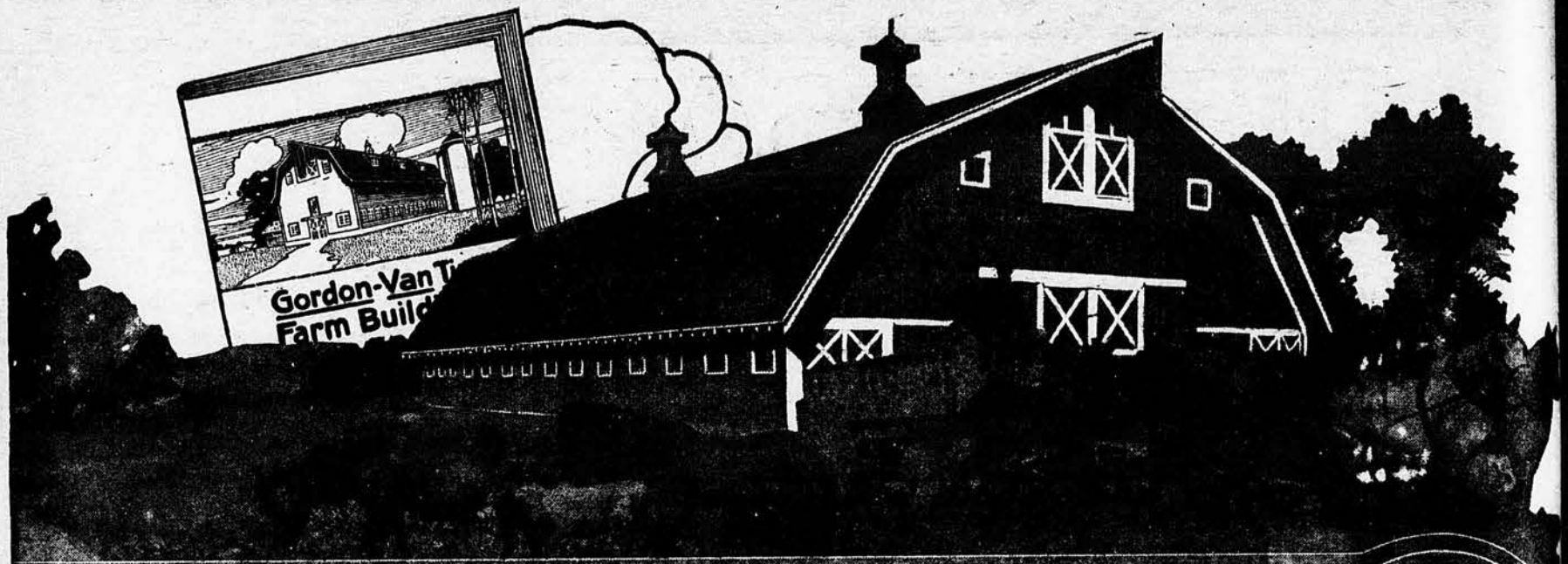
- 20 cows, some recently fresh, others will freshen soon. Some of these cows have produced nearly \$40.00 worth of product per month. Butterfat test will be furnished with every cow or heifer in milk.
- 3 Springing heifers large and well marked. 7 bred and open heifers.
- 12 Spring heifer calves growthy and well marked; just right for the beginner.
- 1 Purebred yearling heifer, 3 Purebred yearling bulls.
- 1 A. R. O. yearling bull with a 25 pound record by his two nearest dams.

Our senior herd sire Unahanna Pontiac Korndyke Double will be offered. He is a grandson of the great bull of the breed Pontiac Korndyke. This bull is a good individual five years old and of a nice disposition. We will also offer our young 30 pound bull, Butter King De Kol Colantha Fifth. He is the best bull that we could buy in the dairy states of the east that had individuality and breeding combined. I believe there are no better bred bulls this far west. Some of the cows and heifers in the sale are bred to him.

Herd tested and free from tuberculosis. Write for catalogue of the sale. At close of the sale some splendid Duroc Jersey Spring boars will be offered. Shipments can be made over the Union Pacific, Rock Island and the Santa Fe.

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch  
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson

### A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KAN.



# Book of 654 Kinds and Sizes of Farm Buildings FREE

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**S**END for this free book. With crop prices up 100% and building material prices only 40% now is the time to build barns and farm buildings—building material is bound to advance when after-the-war rush to build starts. Book explains how ready-cut method lets you build economically now—all figuring, sawing, beveling, fitting of heavy timbers—the hardest part—is done at our Ready-Cut Factory. You can do the erecting work without expert help. Makes you independent of skilled labor so hard to get. You help the Government save labor and you, yourself, save paying for it.

Book shows what others have done. The plans show you how and you get expert advice throughout. Buy today and buy right. Gordon-Van Tine farm buildings are planned by experts. Represent actual study of thousands of farmers' requirements. No experimenting, no guesswork. Over 100,000 customers vouch for us. Get our book. Note photos and plans of scientifically designed barns. Built hundreds of times. Perfect ventilation to keep stock healthy. Arranged to make work easy. Staunch, sound materials that last. Send the coupon today.

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We sell by catalog only and save you all "in-between" profits. Cost of production figuring on immense volume gives you prices that approximate what local yards have to pay. All stated in book and guaranteed. No extras to run up costs. Save up to 50% over what you could build high grade barns for from material bought locally. And get farm buildings from us that are proven right.

### Shipped Promptly Anywhere

We make complete shipment promptly. All materials reach you at one time.

Safe arrival guaranteed no matter where you live. All parts of building marked so you know just what they are and where they go according to the plans. While building materials are scarce everywhere locally, our big reserve stock of ready-cut buildings gives you hurry-up service.

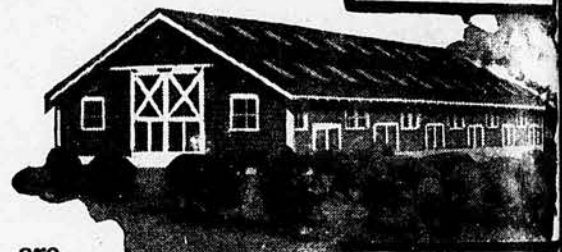
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Mark the coupon now! Tenant farmers, too, send for book! The owner knows the value of good farm buildings in increasing profits. Put it up to him. Right now is the time to build. Get our book so you can talk to him about it. The book pictures, describes

and prices 654 kinds and sizes of modern farm buildings, barns for dairying, mixed farming, cattle feeding, horse barns—bolted plank frame, barns with gable, gambrel, gothic roofs, head house and dairy annex, lean-to round or barrel barns, modified timber frame barns, bank, basement and driveway barns, balloon or self-supporting roofs, trussed roofs, colony and individual hog houses, corn cribs, poultry houses, implement shed, dairy houses, outbuildings, steer stalls, litter carriers, cupolas, horse stalls, haytools, door hangers, etc. Shows wholesale prices on all. Look it over for whatever type of farm building you have been wanting and let us hear from you. Write today.



Barn No. 226-8414  
UD. K. O. Meyer, Mt. Carroll, Ill., writes: "Well satisfied. Workmanship is certainly complete."



Hog House No. 282  
Designed to put early morning sun on both sides of livestock. \$249 up. R. J. Ewary, of Marka, Kan., writes: "I am surely proud of this building."



Crib and Granary No. 271 - \$625 up.  
J. M. Wallace, Golden, Ill., writes: "I am well pleased."



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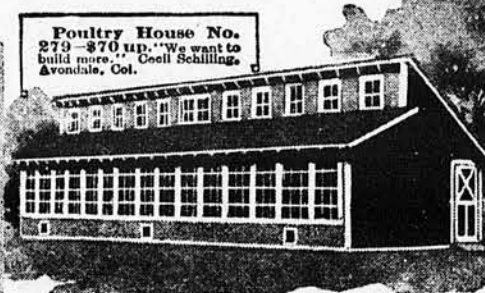
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Established Over Half a Century



Barn No. 235  
Sheep barn or baby beef plant. \$2196. Saved over \$300. J. M. O'Kane, Basco, Wis.



Poultry House No. 273 - \$70 up. "We want to build more." Cecil Schilling, Avondale, Col.

**Gordon-Van Tine Co.,**  
6807 Gordon St., Davenport, Iowa

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