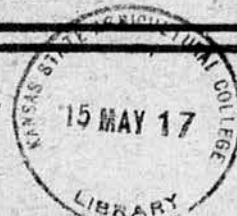


May 12, 1917

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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Early Plowing for Wheat



By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

CAREFUL study should be given to the wheat fields this spring in Kansas. There are lessons there for every farmer, and if they are learned properly they will help to increase the yields of the wheat crops in future seasons. Community meetings, such as those held by the Grange, Farmers Union and the Farmers' Institutes should consider this problem, from the local, state and national standpoints. Higher yields must be obtained if the profits of the future seasons are to be kept at the proper levels.

The value of good methods of preparing the seedbeds for wheat has been well shown by the record which is being made by the crop of 1917. Good methods always show up well in an unfavorable season, and this has been especially true this year. In almost every case the seedbeds plowed or listed deeply at the first of the season and cultivated properly after that have the best wheat if the other conditions were fairly favorable. A general study and appreciation of the results which now are developing on Kansas fields are needed.

A big variation in yields from the seedbeds prepared in different ways has been shown by the results in the last six years in the wheat work at the Kansas State Agricultural college. The highest yields, as were to be expected, were obtained by plowing 7 inches deep in July—the average yield for the last six years has been 22.4 bushels an acre. The next highest yield was obtained from the land plowed 7 inches deep in August; the yield was 21.2 bushels. Where the soil was disked in July and plowed 7 inches deep in September the yield was 19.1 bushels. The yield from the plowing 7 inches deep in September without the previous disking was 15 bushels. On soil which was merely disked at seeding the yield was but 7.9 bushels.

Results similar to this have been obtained on the substations, in the co-operative work with the farmers over the state, and by good farmers generally. It has been established clearly that the soil plowed deeply at the first of the season will produce the highest yields in an average year. Of course there are some seasons in which almost no yield will be obtained no matter how well the seedbed is prepared, and there are other years such as 1914 when high yields will be obtained, no matter how the soil is plowed. As an average for a series of years, however, the deep, early plowing is best.

You can notice that this is true in most of the early plowed fields for the crop this year. Much of the large amount of winter killing was on the poorly prepared seedbeds, for the conditions last summer were very unfavorable for seedbed preparation for wheat. There was but a short time after harvest in which the conditions for plowing were favorable, and as a rule only the men owning tractors got a very high proportion of their acreage plowed. Some men ran their tractors day and night, and got over the whole acreage. A season such as that of last year gives a great boost to the idea of operating tractors at night. After this short period in which the conditions were favorable for plowing had passed, the land became so hard on most farms that plowing was discontinued. It was not started until very late in the season, after the rains came. As a result Kansas planted a large acreage of wheat on seedbeds that had been plowed but a short time before. In many cases very late planting was necessary be-



cause of this late plowing—and late planting on late plowing is a most unhappy combination. If you don't believe this just consider the condition of the wheat generally in the state.

While this season is abnormal it is not so very unusual—we have had many seasons just as bad. As an example, consider the wheat crop of 1911, when Kansas produced but 50 million bushels of wheat, despite the fact that there was a large acreage. Even in a favorable season there is a considerable loss from planting on the late and shallow plowing. This loss will never be done away with until the methods of operation are reorganized to allow more early, deep plowing. A development of this kind is on the way in Kansas—indeed considerable progress already has been made with it.

There are two general methods of solving this problem. The first is to reorganize the cropping methods so the acreage will be reduced. Better crop rotations are needed in the wheat belt of the state; in Pawnee county, for example, a leading wheat producing county, much larger returns could be obtained if the acreage of wheat were reduced and the acreage of alfalfa and the sorghums—grown to provide feed for the livestock—were increased. There are many excellent livestock

farmers around Larned who have shown this fact quite clearly. Then the second method is to get more power for the plowing. This brings in the need for tractors. The wheat producing business of Kansas is depending more and more on the use of big power, and this will be true to a larger extent in the future. Farm tractors are becoming more efficient every season, and their operation also is being understood better. The economic place of engines in Kansas farming is being shown clearly.

There is much less engine trouble with farm tractors in Kansas than was the rule two or three years ago. More attention is being paid to the book of rules for the running of engines. Then the experience which farmers have had with motor cars and small gas engines has aided greatly in giving the preparation required for running a tractor.

A big interest is being taken in getting instruction from specialists who know of the problems that the man on a tractor encounters. There has been a great deal of attention given to the demonstrations over the state in the last year, and farmers have given much attention to getting personal instruction from the experts. A big work along this line has been done by the Kansas State Agricultural college. Several hundred young men took the work on traction engines in that institution last year, and they are now technically trained so they can manage engines properly. The excellent work that is being done by the men who have completed this course is proof of the

efficiency of the instruction. This brings up the reflection that there is a great opportunity for the hired men in Kansas, who now can earn only ordinary wages, to greatly increase their earning power. High wages are being paid for good tractor operators; the pay frequently runs from \$5 to \$8 a day and in many cases higher. The training at Manhattan takes 10 weeks during the winter term, which starts the first week in January. It is an excellent financial investment for young men to take the time and money required for this work.

It is thru the work of the skillful operators of tractors that results are being obtained.



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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

An Agricultural and Family Journal for the People of the Great West



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Farm Editorials

A BIG ACREAGE of the sorghums will be planted this year in Kansas; it probably will be far larger than ever. Farmers are appreciating the value of these crops better than in any past year. These are "sure feed" crops that one can depend on, in a season like this, when a high production is of the greatest importance.

Final success goes to the few, the very few, alas, who thruout life keep mind and soul and body clean.
—David Starr Jordan.

There will not be so much early planting of the sorghums in Kansas as usual. Farmers are going to wait about planting these crops until the soil is well warmed, and the spring seems to have "opened up." There is not very much sorghum seed in the country, and it is of the greatest importance that the first planting should produce a good stand.

Barn Cleaning

Every housekeeper, who deserves the name, has a general housecleaning at least twice a year. The carpets come up and the curtains down, and everything from the roof to the floor in the furnace room is either dusted, scrubbed, varnished or painted. With the farmer's wife, spring and fall housecleaning is looked upon as a duty that is almost sacred and is kept inviolate.

But who ever heard of a farmer having even an annual barn cleaning? True the manure is hauled out, usually in the springtime, to make it possible to get the horses in and out the door, but that is all.

If farmers would make it a regular job to clean the premises once or twice every year, infectious diseases among farm animals could be controlled, and the mortality of 6 to 10 per cent from calf scours, hog cholera, blackleg, contagious abortion, and other diseases might be reduced to the minimum.

Feed the Legumes

Every progressive farmer in Kansas now knows that leguminous crops help in maintaining soil fertility, and for this reason the acreage is increasing. If the whole crop is plowed under, however, it is evident that there can be no revenue from the land that year. It is much more profitable, therefore, to pasture the land and then to plow under what remains of the crop or to harvest the crop for winter feed.

Barnyard manure contains a large proportion of the fertilizing value of the substances fed to the animals. In the effect upon fertility, therefore, it makes comparatively little difference whether the crop or the manure it produces is returned to the soil. What difference does exist is much more than offset by the profit that should accompany the proper management of livestock.

Good Cultivation

Good cultivation is of the greatest importance this year in Kansas with the ordinary field crops. The best methods of production which have been worked out for the local conditions must be used if farmers are to get the right results from 1917, which should be one of the best seasons the present generation of farmers has ever known. Prices probably will be abnormally high—this also will be true with labor and all materials that go into the making of a crop. A high standard of efficiency therefore is required.

What is needed most is a careful application of the knowledge which every farmer has. For example, take in the cultivation of corn. Almost every farmer appreciates that on the first cultivation it pays to go very slowly and to get as close as possible to the stalks. There is practically no chance of hurting the plants at this time, no matter how deeply or how close you plow, unless the plants are actually plowed out. The first cultivation is the most important one that the crop will ever get, and it pays to take the time to do it right. Weeds can be destroyed at this time which can be removed later only by expensive work with a hoe. If you

will study the work of the better corn raisers in your community you will see that they pay a great deal of attention to this first cultivation.

After the corn gets larger the cultivations must be shallow and farther and farther away from the plants. The idea is not to damage the corn roots. There will be no danger of this if every man who is operating a cultivator will watch the ground he is stirring; if he is cutting corn roots he can tell it if he will just look.

The general principles involved in cultivating the sorghums are much the same as those required in cultivating corn, with this important exception: the sorghums make a much slower start in the spring. There is always the danger, especially in Eastern Kansas, in fields which have considerable crabgrass and foxtail, that the grass and weeds will get sodded before one can get thru the field the first time. That is one reason why the sorghums should never be planted until the land is well warmed and the conditions indicate that the crop can make a quick start.

A more general use of a hoe is needed in the corn and kafir fields in all parts of Kansas. In Southwestern Kansas, especially, there has been a huge increase in the damage from weeds in the last five years. In many seasons the damage from weeds in this section is more serious than the loss in Eastern Kansas, as the moisture is limited and a smaller effort is made to fight the pests.

Good cultivation this year will result in much higher yields. These are needed from the standpoint of good business, as prices are sure to be large. Then the needs of the nation at this time are such that every Kansas farmer should be willing to "do his bit" to keep up the production.

A Program of Work

After the most feasible plans for increased production and conservation of resources have been decided upon by the leaders in agriculture thruout the country, the agencies largely responsible for making them effective will be the agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture thru extension organizations and the state boards of agriculture. E. C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college, views the program this way:

First, a group of agricultural specialists in agriculture and home economics connected with every agricultural college and working in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Second, county agents working in connection with well organized farm associations known as farm bureaus of agricultural clubs.

Third, a well organized administrative force handling the extension machinery.

Fourth, farmers' organizations, including farm bureaus, farmers' institutes, boys' and girls' clubs, granges, farmers' unions, and similar organizations, the rural church and the rural school.

Fifth, the agricultural and general press.

The institutes, farm bureaus, Granges, Farmers' Unions, and other organizations named should be

invited by the agricultural colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture and by governors' proclamations in many cases, to meet on a certain day or days to discuss the program and adopt for the local community such parts of it as are likely to give best results locally. Every member of such organizations should be urged thru their executive committees to devote his efforts to putting into effect at least some part of the program on his farm, and it should be impressed upon him that this is first of all a patriotic duty, and second that it will also result in economic gain inasmuch as the world's food supply is short.

County Agents as Helpers

BY CHARLES DILLON

Something was printed a few days ago about an inquiry into the potential usefulness of county agents in the present food crisis. Doubtless the United States Department of Agriculture has not overlooked this matter. Doubtless its Bureau of Animal Industry is taking every precaution to control instantly any incipient outbreak of the dreaded foot and mouth disease, or any other contagious malady likely to injure the livestock industry, now more than ever important. Doubtless someone has thought it all out long ago. Every resource in this gigantic machine in Washington, now costing the public more than 30 million dollars a year, should be put into instant operation for the people. And I firmly believe it will be so operated. I believe the Department will see the tremendous possibilities for united action among the 1,000 or more county agents now employed in this country. With the Office of Marketing in Washington co-operating intelligently with these agents an almost incalculable help may come to farmers whose ideas of distribution very often are crude. By maintaining constantly a line of communication between the source of information in Washington and the agents out in the counties the Department can establish immediately the most valuable service.

This need not be confined to marketing. If it uses these thousands or more agents as it should the Department of Agriculture can exert an important influence on the crops of 1918 and of the future because thru the agents, as thru no other machinery, it will be possible to create thought along almost any line desired. And we need especially to make men think. Farmers get more advice than anyone in creation, except editors, and they probably will continue to get more, at least until after the war. Kansas has only 17 county agents. It ought to have 105, one for every county, and if it had 210 of the right stamp it would be just twice as well off. Oklahoma has about 60, and they are doing the most important work. Indeed such men, the right kind of men, can give exceptionally valiant service now when it is vital for the best possible influence to be exerted with the farmers personally. Of course there are fools among the county agents, exactly as there are fools in any large number of human beings. The regrettable thing is that the fools who have broken into the county agent ranks in the past have brought upon the work adverse criticism which it is not easy to overcome.

The thing for farmers to remember is just this: Whether you realize it or not this country has a corking big war on its hands, and it won't be over and things cleaned up in a few weeks. It is your duty to fall in line to the best of your ability, right there at home. It is your duty to accept the county agent idea and co-operate fully, because the kicker is going to be left a long way behind, this year; it is your duty to realize that the biggest hour of your life has come, the hour in which—all bunc and boasting aside—the farmers of America are facing a great responsibility. City boys might require a lot of training before they would be very much value on a farm, but if you couldn't get any other help even city boys might—I say they might—do some of the work, and eventually they might earn their board. Every farm in Kansas ought to have a sign at the gate reading this way:

THE MAN ON THIS FARM KNOWS HIS BUSINESS BUT IS WILLING TO LEARN MORE ABOUT IT. IF YOU KNOW SOMETHING WORTH WHILE COME IN.

It is going to call for more brains than ever to be a good farmer. And the really good farmer is the one who is willing to learn.

Each in His Place

Three men went to the world-wide war,
Each worked in the place he found.
One went out on the battlefield,
One to increase the harvest yield,
And one to the mill in town.

Three men 'rose as the sun came up,
Each brushed the sleep from his brow.
One fell into his place at drill,
One took his bucket and went to the mill
And one put his hands to the plow.

Three men toiled when the sun was high,
A dust from the struggle 'rose.
One drove the enemy down to defeat,
One furnished rations of bread and meat
And the other one made their clothes.

The three lay down in the quiet night,
The day had been nobly won.
For one had finished his bit at the mill,
One had toiled on his farm on the hill
And one had stayed by his gun.

—Thomas DeWitt Jones.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Celebration of Memorial Day

Eighteen days from now the people of this country will be called on to celebrate Memorial Day. Memorial Day this year will have a peculiar significance because of the fact that we are now embroiled in the greatest of all the wars of history. It is more than an honor paid to the memory of the dead. It is, or ought to be an occasion for making our vows of devotion to a united country.

Lincoln said that the War of the Rebellion was to test the question whether a government of the people, by the people, and for the people could endure. If the Confederacy succeeded it would seem to prove that such a government could not live, that it had not within itself the power to maintain itself. And this was the great principle, in the judgment of Abraham Lincoln, in defense of which the men who had fallen at Gettysburg and on other bloody battlefields had given up their lives. It was for this that the men whose graves will be decorated on the 30th of this month gave their services and risked their lives.

Now, we are engaged in another war as we believe in defense of the same principle in a little different form. We believe that the present war really is a contest between the forces of autocracy and democracy. It is that and only that which justifies our taking part in it at all. We have a feeling that if Germany succeeds our own peace and safety are imperiled, and that we must, therefore, see to it that Germany cannot succeed. Memorial Day ought always to be a sacred occasion. Every person who believes in a government of the people, by the people, and for the people should take part in celebrating the day this year in a proper manner.

In recent years the people of this country, or a great many of them at any rate, seem to have gotten away from the real purpose and significance of Memorial Day. They have made of it a common holiday to be taken up largely with sports and trivialities. The day has almost lost its sacred character. It has come to mean nothing to most of the young people except a holiday when they can knock off from regular work and have a good time. A few have religiously and properly celebrated the day, but for the most part the manner of celebrating it has taught no lessons of patriotism or respect for the memory of the dead who in their life time helped to save the Union from destruction and save democracy for the world. Possibly there was a time when some thought that the celebration of this day was calculated to keep alive the feeling of sectionalism, but if ever there was any foundation for such a belief there is none now. Certainly every right thinking man and woman of the South must now be glad that the attempt to destroy the Union failed, and they must feel that they were as much benefited by the services and sacrifices of the men who fought in the Union army as were the people of the North. Indeed there is no question that they have been even more benefited than the people of the North. The Northern states could have gotten along much better without the Union, than the Southern states, but the disruption of the Union would have been a great injury to both, and above the injury in a business way to the different sections would have been the far more important and far reaching injury to the cause of democracy.

It is to be hoped therefore that all sports will be omitted this year on Decoration Day and that all the people, irrespective of party or creed or locality, will gather to pay honor to the memory of the dead and renew their vows to the cause of human liberty and democracy. If there are old men who in the '60's wore the gray let them have places of equal honor with those who wore the blue; not because they fought in what they must now know was a bad cause, but because they are now united with those they once fought against as citizens of a common country to which I trust all are equally devoted.

Why Not Remedy It?

There is a good deal of crimination and recrimination these days caused by the high cost of living. Some are trying to lay the blame on the farmer, and the farmer in turn lays the blame on the middleman. The consumer is not entirely certain who is to blame, but one thing he does know, and that is that he is paying a mighty big price for what he con-

sumes, and he has a hazy sort of notion that he is paying more than he ought to pay.

Now, this is not a new complaint. It is simply more vigorous just now than is common because the rise in prices has hit him harder than formerly. There always has been much difference between what the producer received and what the ultimate consumer had to pay. There has always been a waste that ought not to have been. Producers often have shipped produce to market and instead of receiving checks in payment have received bills for freight storage and commission charges. In other words they have not only lost what they produced but have had to put up money besides. At the same time the consumers have been paying high prices for the same kind of produce. It is entirely evident that something is radically wrong with a system of distribution which works out that way.

A great deal has been written and spoken about this evil but so far no remedy has been found. Now, I cannot believe that this problem is so difficult that it cannot be solved, but I do not believe that it ever will be solved under our present system. It is my opinion that distribution is a public function and should be managed by the government, states and municipalities working together. The transportation of the farm products from the farm to the markets is the proper function of the general government and the state governments. The local distribution should be performed thru the instrumentality of the municipalities. Municipal storage houses should be maintained where products may be stored until sold. Non-perishable products or products that are not readily perishable, could be stored for several months while there should be a complete system of information among the producers of perishable products, so that an oversupply might not be thrown upon the market and wasted because not consumed. Storage house receipts for the market value of the product stored could be issued by the municipality to the owner of the product and these receipts could be made transferable and redeemable by the municipality. With the regulation of the supply to fit the demand almost even prices could be maintained and the producer would never be compelled to sell his produce at a loss, and on the other hand the consumer would never have to pay an exorbitant price for what he consumed. Waste virtually would be eliminated because under an intelligent administration at no time would a surplus be thrown on the market.

It is useless to abuse any particular class, and lay the blame on the members of that class. The fact is that under our present system almost everybody is trying to grab all they can legally, and my observation has been that the human swine are not all confined to any one class or calling. Indeed, it almost seems that one must be cold-blooded and selfish in order to hold his own under the present system. The easy mark who would like to be good to everybody gets it where Kale swatted the unfortunate hen. And what is more he generally gets mighty little credit for his goodness of heart. Even those who have worked him as a rule do not respect him and would have had a higher opinion of him if he had skinned them instead of permitting himself to be skinned.

We certainly should have a system which will encourage generosity and fair dealing instead of selfishness and "get what you can while the getting is good."

A Mistake in Diplomacy

The administration at Washington is sending Elihu Root to Russia as special representative of this government to arrange terms with the new provisional government at Petrograd. If this is not a bonehead appointment then my judgment is entirely at fault. Mr. Root is one of the most brilliant men, intellectually, in the United States. He is also an experienced diplomat, and as a cabinet officer he made a record for great ability and intellectual grasp of the situations he had to meet. But, Mr. Root is not the man to send to Russia at this time. Of all the public men in the United States no one has been more closely identified than Elihu Root with what is called the capitalistic class. He thinks in capitalistic terms. His view, and I concede that it is an honest view, is the view of the property-owning, corporation-controlling class.

The Russian people are just now in a frame of mind to be hostile toward and suspicious of any

representative of the capitalists. Mr. Root will go there discredited before he goes. The man who should have been sent was a sincere Socialist in complete sympathy with the purposes of this country and in complete sympathy with the ideals of the new Russia. Edward Russell was such a man. Even if Mr. Root is to be sent Russell ought to be sent with him.

The situation in Russia is extremely critical. The German government is showing more wisdom and understanding of the situation than the government at Washington. To offer simply to supply money or credit for the new government at Petrograd at this time is likely to do little good. Just now the masses of the Russian people, I imagine, are filled with the zeal of religious zealots such as started the French Revolution. The offer of financial assistance from a representative of the greatest capitalists in the world does not tempt men in that frame of mind. They are inclined to regard the offer in the nature of a bribe, an insidious plan to get control of the new democracy. What is needed is a man who has ideals like their own to warn them against making any deal or compromise with an autocratic government like that of Germany. A blunder in diplomacy just now in dealing with Russia may be terribly costly.

Fraternizing

It is reported that there really is nothing doing in a military way along the Russian front. For a month or more scarcely a hostile shot has been fired, and the men in the ranks of both armies are fraternizing together. Just at present the German government no doubt believes that such a condition is to its advantage. To the imperial autocracy at Berlin this spells the withdrawal of Russia from the conflict, and the releasing of vast armies from the Eastern front to be sent against the British and French in the West. It means to them also the opening of the harvest fields of Russia to feed the German army and the German people who are now short of food.

There is a phase of the situation which I believe the German government overlooks. The Russian soldiers who are fraternizing with the men from the ranks of the German armies are telling them of their new-found freedom and how the czar and his government have been overthrown. In their zeal for the new and as yet almost untried freedom the Russians will preach to the German soldiers the doctrine of popular rule, of equality and equal opportunity. What is the inference?—Why, that the way for the Germans to get the same sort of equality, to rid themselves of the tyranny of their officers, to stop this wearisome fighting which is destroying them, is to follow the example of Russia and overthrow their government.

Even if the peace party in Russia should prevail in my opinion it will mean the overthrow of the Kaiser and the establishing of a German Socialistic republic.

The Draft

Congress has committed the nation to the conscription system. All young men between 21 and 27 are to be registered and out of those so registered first a half million are to be taken by some sort of selective draft, probably by putting the names in a wheel and drawing, as is done in a lottery. The term between the ages of 21 and 27 means that all males who have reached their 21st birthday anniversary and all who have not reached the 28th birthday before the date set for registration shall be so registered. By an amendment proposed by Senator Curtis and which probably is retained in the conference report, such as voluntarily present themselves for registration shall be deemed to have volunteered. The period for which those taken will have to serve will be during the war unless sooner discharged.

The pay of the private soldiers during the period of service will be increased from \$16 a month to \$30 a month. The regular army will be recruited up to war strength, approximately 300,000, either by enlistment or, if the number is not reached by enlistment, then by draft. I might say here that the number of enlistments now runs from 2,000 to 3,000 a day, and as this is being written the number of men in the regular service is approximately 200,000. The present enlistments in the

regular army are during the war unless sooner discharged. At the present rate of enlistment the regular army will be recruited to the full authorized war strength about June 15.

In addition to the regular army, the national guards and the army to be selected by draft, the Senate bill authorizes the enlisting of four infantry divisions, none of the men in such division to be less than 25 years old and three regiments of cavalry. The three divisions are supposed to be those to be recruited by ex-President Roosevelt.

It is not yet determined as this is being written, when the books will be opened for registration nor how long it will require to organize, equip and train those who may be drafted, but it is generally conceded that the forces so organized cannot be ready for active service before next spring. In the meantime it is quite possible that a small force made up of regulars or national guards who have already had training and service, may be sent across the water to France. Colonel Roosevelt also insists that if permitted to organize his three divisions he can have them ready for active service in three or four months.

It is needless to say that I have opposed the draft system. However, it has been determined by a very large majority in both houses of Congress and it is, therefore, not worth while to discuss the question further. The amendment introduced by Senator Curtis which makes every young man who voluntarily presents himself for registration, a volunteer, takes away at least a part of the objection to the system. As to when this army will be sent to Europe, if at all, of course I do not know. The authorities at Washington seem to take a pessimistic view of the situation and predict that we are in for a long war, possibly lasting three years. Personally I do not think they are correct in their predictions. I believe that the war will be over within a year. That is only a guess and is worth just as much and no more than the opinion of any other man who knows nothing about the future. I cannot see, however, how this war can last for three more years without bankrupting the world.

I have been asked who will be exempted from the draft. There will be exempt the President and Vice President of the United States; the officers, legislative, executive and judicial of the United States and of the several states and territories; duly ordained ministers of religion; students who are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and persons belonging to a religious sect at present organized whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein. Medical students shall be exempt until graduation and then shall be subject to draft the same as other citizens.

What is the Trouble?

In reading the Oklahoma Farmer of March 25, I read the address of Gov. Capper to the students of the Vinland (Kansas) High School, in which he makes the statement that there is no better place to go—or stay in—than Kansas, unless it is Heaven. That brings to my mind a statement that I read some time ago about a revival that had been held at a certain point in Kansas. The minister called or rather asked all of those who wanted to go to Heaven to arise to their feet, all except one of those present, arose. The fellow that remained in his seat kind of puzzled the parson. The parson then asked all those who wanted to go to hell to arise. By this move the parson expected to bring him out of the kinks, but the fellow still did not wiggle. So he just asked that fellow what he did want, and his reply was "I want to stay right here in Kansas," and from the Governor's address I infer that he also wants to stay right there in Kansas. Bully for Arthur Capper.

What I started out to write about was what you had to say about "Increasing Expenses" under "Some Passing Comment." No, I don't think that you are suffering from something that does not agree with the juices of your stomach, for I think that the meal that you ate just prior to the writing of that article must have fit you to a top, for that article is exactly correct in every detail. The real trouble is with the character of the men that we elect to our legislature; 75 to 90 per cent of them are mere figure-heads. Often we elect men for positions that, at home, they are not considered competent to hold. And yet we place them in position to arrange for the expenditure of millions. Is this good, sound business judgment?

Of course, what was considered a luxury yesterday, is a necessity today, and it is the same way when it comes to our public affairs. This accounts for a little of the increase, but the bulk of it is due to carelessness. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. We often suffer from that form of legislation called "I tickle you and you tickle me." In our first legislature we had much of that kind of stuff, resulting in six sub-agricultural stations and six or more sub-normals, and of course, the appropriations were something fierce. At the close of the present term Governor Williams vetoed the appropriations for about three each of this kind of schools.

Talk about the special privilege! I should say they have us by the throat, with a down-hill pull at that. They will continue to handle us in just that same style as long as we will stand for it. Take for an instance farm machinery. Most farmers will continue to buy trust machinery, when they could buy from independent concerns, at a much lower price for the same quality.

Now on Page 6 of the same issue the railroad magnates are trying to impress the public with the thought that the regulation of railroads by states is not a good thing. Well, when the individual state surrenders its right along this line it will prove disastrous to the shipper. Let the government have a fat-frying of the water out of the railroad stock and it will be a very easy matter for the railroads to pay handsome dividends on the actual dollars invested, and at the same time reduce their tariff rates instead of asking for an increase in rates. Take the rate on hay today. It is such an item that in shipping to Chicago nine times in ten the railroad company gets more out of the haul than the shipper gets out of the hay. Last spring I shipped eight or nine cars of the finest pea-green prairie hay that was shipped out of

Oklahoma. I cut this hay off land for which I have been offered \$60 an acre. I pay 75 cents an acre-taxes on it. It cost me \$3.50 to bale and haul it to the car; paid 75 cents a ton commission; paid railroad \$5.70 a ton for hauling, besides a few cents for weighing and inspection, and when I got my returns I just had \$1.50 a ton left above expenses. The sooner the general shipping public gives the railroad companies to understand that they are not going to stand for rates sufficiently high to pay reasonable (?) dividends on stock that is made up of nine parts water and one part dollars, the sooner will the railroad companies quit their monkeying with the public about increase of rates.

Under the caption in that article "Low Freight Rates" the railroads say they are now hauling wheat 500 miles as cheaply as I could haul it by wagon 5 miles. Now, that is a fib made out of whole cloth, and they know it. Let me put one up to them. I expect to ship cabbage to Muskogee in the near future, a distance of 16 miles, for which the railroad will charge me more than 16 cents a hundred, and most of the time will force me to ship it by express, which pays the railroad 21 cents a hundred for their part of the haul, the other 21 cents going to the express company, for its part of the swag. Now I can haul this same stuff for one-half what the railroad charges, or fully as cheap as the railroad company will haul it as an ordinary freight shipment.

There is one very important matter that would be of great interest to the general public, which the railroad companies always fail to mention when they take the general public into their confidence. The improvements in car equipments and the increase in the size of the engines has been so great in the last few years, that despite the increase of the raw material (and all that means is that they take this increase out of one of their pockets and put it in one of their other pockets and charge the difference up to the shipping public) and increase of labor, that it is costing less to haul a ton than it ever did, for the simple reason that the railroad companies are hauling three times the tonnage that they formerly had with a single crew and engine.

Take the poor fellow that has to work on the section. They pay him such fattering wages that the fellow looks sick, his overalls do, for out of the \$1.50 a day that they pay him (and often they will not let him work more than two-thirds to three-fourths of the time for fear he will get sluggish from overeating), he never has enough left to buy a clean pair. These fellows have never organized, hence they are plodding along at the same old rate, altho the wages paid them, would not pay for more than one cigar that the average railroad magnate smokes. If the engineers, firemen and brakemen were not organized they would fare no better.

Wagoner, Okla.

A. J. W. AHRENS.

Is Doc Hét Up?

I am a Republican in principle, yet quite an admirer of some of the things that President Wilson pulls off. I cannot help writing to you that your articles on "Who Will Pay" and "Compulsory Military Service" make my blood boil, to see what a rank anarchist you would make. You are a genuine pessimist, always looking on the dark side of everything, sowing the seed of dissatisfaction. Such literature is a detriment to all advancement; and puts a tax on all abilities. The energies of the young man are coerced; a band is put on his head so that his brain cannot grow, by your action and dissemination. Men of finance, like poets, are born not made. I have seen so many men come to the West and take up claims, all parties financially alike. Just a few would forge ahead and make good while the others starved out. Some men have not the ability to make money. "Hewers of wood and drawers of water" we will have with us always. I realize that "the survival of the fittest" should be held within bounds of reason, yet the law since the beginning of time in the animal kingdom is immutable. The "survival of the fittest" will prevail regardless of the anarchist, Socialist and pessimist. You are good on compilation of words but rotten on ideas.

Gage, Okla.

G. E. IRVIN,
Physician and Surgeon.

It is dangerous to permit the temperature to rise to such a degree. Doc should do something to reduce it at once. Perhaps a cold shower bath might help or if he would soak his head the effect would be beneficial. What are the articles which have caused this physician to become suddenly super-heated? One is a demand that the wealth of the country in the form of enormous incomes shall pay the bulk of the expenses of carrying on the war, and the other is an article in which I mildly suggested that conscription was not necessary in this country. The proposition that large incomes shall be forced to bear a great share of the financial burdens is highly repugnant to the doctor, and on the other hand a mild suggestion that the young manhood of the country should at least be given the opportunity to show its patriotism is equally repugnant. He has no objection to compelling the young men of the country to risk their lives but it seems to him to be shocking, anarchistic, pessimistic and detrimental to all advancement to suggest that wealth should be drafted as well as manhood. The doctor declares that the "survival of the fittest" is an immutable law but should be held within the bounds of reason. Of course if a law is "immutable" it cannot be restrained in its operation, for immutable means unchangeable.

The doctor denounces me as an anarchist, but unconsciously approves the fundamental principle of anarchy. The anarchist objects to all organized government. If all organized government were destroyed the doctrine of the survival of the fittest would operate in all its purity and primal vigor. The only law would be the law of might, the law of the tooth and talon and claw. The strongest would live and flourish and the weaker would be indeed the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the brutal few.

The purpose of civilized government, and especially of a democratic form of government, is supposed to be the protection of the weak against the tyranny and exploitation of the strong. True, it does not always accomplish that end, principally because of the anarchists of the type of Doctor Irvin who

evidently believes that the purpose of government is to make it easier for the strong to take.

The doctor's conception of the "fittest" is that those are fittest who are able to accumulate property, and that unfortunately is or seems to be the generally accepted standard of our materialistic age. That in fact is at the bottom of most of the conditions which are today tearing the world to pieces. "Survival of the fittest" is the creed of German militarism as taught by Bernhardt, Trietske, Nietzsche and others who boldly proclaimed and taught that Germany should rule the world because Germany was fittest to rule. And here we find the anarchist and the militarist coming to an agreement tho supposedly as far apart as the poles.

So the doctor is an anarchist and also a pessimist of the most pronounced type for he holds that general progress is impossible. A few who happen to be possessed of this born capacity for accumulating wealth, according to this Oklahoma doctor will always rule while the rest of us who do not possess that capacity will always be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The legitimate conclusion of that theory is unbridled tyranny; the accumulation of all the wealth and power of the world in the hands of a few and the ultimate destruction of democracy.

A Socialist's Remedy

I have noticed the several plans for government regulation published by you. I have studied these questions for 30 years and believe there is only one adequate solution of the problems that confront us. Let the government take over all the banks of the country and operate them for the benefit of all. Buy all the lands from the owners, or those who hold the title. In payment issue to them certificates of deposit without interest. Permit every man and family to occupy just so much land as they may be able to cultivate. If capital is needed lend the user of the land sufficient to buy necessary stock and tools at a rate of interest not to exceed 2 per cent, just sufficient to pay cost of issuing, distributing and collecting. Charge land users % of their earnings to be used for the public good. Build government elevators in which to store the farm products. Pay the producer a specified price say \$1.25 a bushel for his wheat, and like reasonable prices for other products. Let the wheat and other non-perishable products be stored by the government until needed. Grind the wheat in government mills and sell the flour back to the consumer at cost. Apply the same principle to railroads and all other industries.

Under such a system the commerce of the country would grow quickly. It would be necessary to double-track every railroad in the country to accommodate the traffic. As an example of what would result, the automobile would be produced and sold for about one-third its present cost, and the number of automobiles manufactured and sold would be increased proportionately.

Profit comes from the Greek word "pro-pit-us," meaning a thief, and when any one takes more than he earns he is taking profit or what some one else has earned; so he is stealing, to use plain English, from the other fellow. This world was made for all, not for a few, and should be run for the benefit of all. Every man is entitled to what he earns as nearly as that can be ascertained. If any one is not entitled to what he earns who is entitled to it?

Some time ago you said that you thought if one saved his money he had worked for he should have a right to invest it and get a reasonable profit. Now would not some one have to pay that profit? Profit is what we want to eliminate. If a man wants to save his money and spend it in travel would it not be better than hoarding it? Under our system it is every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost, that is the ones who cannot cope with the world.

Newton, Kansas.

H. S. STOTAL.

Men and Millions

From a recent address by Governor Capper to the W. C. T. U. Convention, Norton, Kan.

It is estimated that workers in the liquor business lose an average of six years of life. There are 300,000 men engaged in that business, some of them wise enough and strong enough to be abstainers themselves. But the loss of life due to the drink habit in just this comparatively small group of men amounts to nearly 2 million years in a single generation.

Most of this huge loss is preventable. Nation-wide prohibition would almost immediately stop half of it. Human life could be extended 15 years in one generation.

This could be done by means of a nation-wide prohibitory law and by applying what knowledge we have of preventing disease and accidents. But if we were able to extend human life only one year, we should save an equivalent of more than 2 million lives of 45 years' duration, in the present generation.

We cannot grasp what this would mean to the people of this nation, but let us try. Suppose each one of these 2 million men had an average earning capacity of \$600 a year. The economic saving to the nation in just one year of their labor alone would be 1,200 million dollars! That is just for one year. For all the working years of these 2 million men, between the time they were 21 and reach the age of 45, it would be 28,800 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! This is a sum so colossal, that it is totally beyond all human comprehension. Yet it represents only one way in which nation-wide prohibition would bless us and prosper us.



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Now It's Cloud County Pep

Patriotic Pork Producers Organize Thruout the State

BY JOHN F. CASE, Content Manager



Left to Right: Glenn Decker, Clarence Paulsen, Loren Townsend, Glenn Campbell, Monroe Simpson.

WE OWE a lot to the work of the 1916 Capper Pig Club. Because you boys played the game square and fair, made fine records and proved that you not only were honest but could be depended upon we have the big pig club that will make history this year. Then it was only natural that we should have the Capper Poultry Club as big and important (almost) as ours in the food production game. And now we have the Capper Corn Club with a thousand Kansas boys lining up. Then, too, county pig clubs financed by bankers are being organized all over Kansas largely because of the Capper Pig Club work last year. Aren't you fellows proud who were Pioneer Pork Producers in the Capper Pig Club for 1916?

You fellows who have not organized for county club work are missing a lot of good times. "When we got together," wrote Francis Crawford of Miami county, "we found that belonging to the Capper Pig Club not only meant producing pork but it meant making friends." Sure it means making friends. And after you get together at the big meeting to be held at Topeka, September 11-12-13, you will have a lot more friends. And believe me it is going to be SOME meeting this year. More than 200 club members assure me they are coming to the fair.

One of the finest things about the club work is the fact that the older boys are working shoulder to shoulder with the little fellows and making real friends. In Cloud county Loren Townsend, the county leader, is 16. Monroe Simpson, Glenn Campbell and Glenn Decker all are 11 and Clarence Paulsen is 10. Loren didn't put on any "big boy" airs tho when these hustling chaps met at his home. "We all met at Concordia is the way Clarence tells about the meeting, "then after we had our pictures taken we went out to Loren's home. His mother had ICE CREAM and

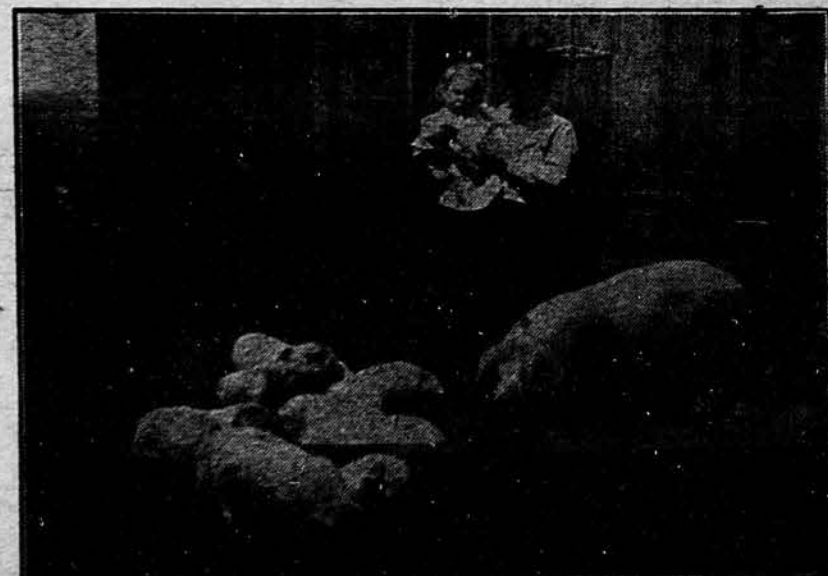
CAKE (the capitals are Clarence's) ready for us. She sure knows what boys like. We all join in saying that you made no mistake in appointing Loren as leader."

Sure Loren is the right kind of a leader. "We plan for a big meeting after school is out," he tells me, "and we are going to the river to fish, then have fish fried in the woods. We would like to have you with us then if you can get away." Would I like to go? I rather think so but I'm afraid most of my fishing must be done with a typewriter instead of a rod and line this year. Who knows tho, I might surprise this hustling county club. Clarence and the two Glenns have Durocs; Monroe and Loren have Polands. Not long after the meeting was held Glenn Campbell's sow found 12 pigs and saved them all. Without throwing any bouquets I think this is about as fine a looking club as I have seen. And every fellow tells me that he is going to show you other county members a real race for the \$50 prize. You county leaders had better keep an eye on Loren Townsend, too.

Many county meetings have been held during the last two weeks. When this is written I have photographs of the Nemaha and Miami county clubs with all members present and photos of the Ottawa, Anderson and Pratt clubs with four members present. All these groups will be presented to you in early issues of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I want to appeal again to the parents of our club members. Don't keep your boy away from the county club meeting no matter how important his work may be at home. Not only is there danger of your boy losing interest in his work but every other member of the county club feels as if his chance to win the special county prize is impaired. In Miami county the boys rode many miles horseback to reach the meeting place, then they spent the night at their county leader's home. You can show genuine patriotism by helping the boys keep up a winning spirit this year.

No county clubs should put off organizing tho because every member cannot attend. Get together as soon as you can and I'm sure every boy will be in line. I know that many clubs will not organize until after the busy season is over this spring but before July 1 I shall expect a report from every county leader stating that his club is lined up for work. No matter whether your membership is complete or not, get together. Being barred from the county prize won't keep you from winning your share of more than \$250 in other cash and special prizes offered. Nor will it prevent the county leaders from making a fine showing in the race for the pep trophy. No county leader is showing more pep than is Stanley Lappin of Hodgeman county who has only two friends to help him boost.

Take good care of the pigs, fellows. We can't afford to lose a pig that care will save. Our boys are doing marvelously well and I am sure that the percentage of pigs raised to market age will be high but a few pigs are being lost



Get Acquainted With Nathaniel Cowan and His Sister. It's a Classy Lot of "White Hopes" All Around.

thru lack of knowledge in caring for the sow and her litter. Better feed your sow tankage than to have her make a meal on her pigs when they arrive.

Nathaniel Cowan of Russell county is one of our live wires. Nat. has a fine lot of thrifty O. I. C. pigs and he is out to win the special breed club prize offered by F. C. Gookin of his home county. "My little sister is too small to help feed the pigs," writes Nat. "so she sits on the fence and watches them play. It is great fun for her. The only thing funny about this contest work is grinding oats for slop. I grind it in a little hand grinder and the pigs can eat it about as fast as I can grind. I try to work everybody on the place in helping me grind. Father and mother help sometimes but I can't work my brother." I make a motion that we "conscript" Nathaniel's brother and make him grind oats for the good of the cause.

The Duroc Jersey breed club had "some" election. The reds lead in number now having 180 boys enrolled. With 155 boys voting, Richard White received 84 votes for president and Ralph Kline got 71. For director, Paul Stockard received 93 votes and Spencer Gard had 62. Officers for the Duroc club are: Richard White, Clements, president; Clarence Musgrove, Holton, vice president; Elmer Jones, Clay Center, secretary-treasurer; Francis Wilkinson, Sedgwick, assistant secretary; Ralph Kline, Larned, Paul Stockard, Abilene, Spencer Gard, Iola, directors. Officers for the White club will be given next week.

Would Make Capper Senator

If Arthur Capper runs for United States senator Atchison will give him a larger vote than it did when he was re-elected governor. This is an opinion based upon the result of a straw vote taken by the Globe. Of 100 slips sent out the vote was: Capper, 41; Hodges, 22; Anthony, 16; Thompson, 7; Bristow, 5; Scott, 4; Stubbs, 4.

In the slips sent out by the Globe, Capper's name was printed along with the names of about a dozen other men who have been suggested as senatorial possibilities. The slips were distributed among voters in the Second ward, the persons who did the work leaving the slips one night and calling for them the next morning. Capper's name was not given any prominence over the other names, and the voters were merely asked to express their preference. Atchison has always been a Capper stronghold, in fact, last year and two years before he polled the largest vote ever given an outside candidate, and he is more popular now than when he first became governor. Atchison people believe in Capper as they know he is on the square; because they feel he has devoted all his energies in honest, open effort to give the state the fairest, most business-like administration it has ever had.—Atchison Globe.

Is Some of This Yours?

Deposits in Kansas banks are greater today than ever before showing that the demand for money has not kept up with the increase in deposits, or to be more exact a congestion of cash exists in the state.

The deposits in the 1,008 state banks, 223 national banks and eleven trust companies in Kansas now amount to \$355,402,005 according to reports just made by Walter E. Wilson, state bank commissioner, for March 15. This is an increase of 16 million over the report three months ago.

"First it indicates Kansas is in a fine condition," said W. W. Bowman, secretary of the Kansas Bankers' association. "Congestion of money, of course, does not always mean growing prosperity for it may be just a chance condition with many persons caught with their big supply of cash in the bank, but in Kansas it is different. This growing upward tendency has been repeatedly marked in the reports so there is nothing left to believe but that it means prosperity. Naturally the present unusual war conditions and the influx of gold to the country are responsible to some extent."

Aggregate resources of Kansas banks are now \$425,527,119 and the loans and discounts total \$244,399,609 the report shows.

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Better Get the Seed Corn Now

Boys are Enrolling Every Day in the Capper Boys' Club Altho the Season is Late

YOU BOYS will have to get a great big move on you if you expect to get any of the seed corn offered on credit by Mr. Capper. We know it's late in the season, but we couldn't do any better because the available seed in the state was not listed until the country got all worked up about the war and folks began to talk food shortage. But maybe you didn't see the offer Mr. Capper made last week, or maybe you're just a little bit slow about writing. Neither is a good excuse. You ought to read the Farmers Mail and Breeze carefully every week from cover to cover—including the advertisements—and know just what's going on. Several hundred boys are already entered. The thousand will soon be filled.

The long and short of it is that Mr. Capper has bought 1,000 bushels of pretty good Boone County white seed corn, the best he could find, and is now offering to sell one bushel of it to every one of the first 1,000 boys who fill out the coupon shown here and send it to the "Capper Corn Club," Topeka. This bushel of corn will cost you \$2.50, exactly what Mr. Capper paid for it. But you don't have to put up the money now. You can have your bushel and pay for it on or before December 15, 1917. No note and no interest. And if your crop fails, Mr. Capper will give you another year's credit without interest.

Takes some money to do a thing like this. Where does Mr. Capper get on? He wants 1,000 boys to grow a war crop of corn this year, a thousand boys who might not, otherwise, produce anything. Then he wants the boys to grow the most corn they can grow on one measured acre. No red tape about it. No fussy record-keeping. Just grow the corn the best you possibly can grow.

When the corn is gathered measure the acre that has produced the best yield and report it to Mr. Capper. The boy who reports the greatest number of bushels grown on an acre—corn to be weighed, and 70 pounds to be considered a bushel—will win a \$25 cash prize.

Report must be sent in before December 15, 1917. An affidavit will be required from the boy who reports the highest yield.

This prize offer is not made to encourage competition. This is not a contest. It is a war measure to increase the food supply. A \$25 prize offer, though it stimulates interest and cause you to do a little better than your best.

Only 1 bushel of corn can be provided for a family. Get in line now, sign the application and be ready to grow corn. Neither the father of the boy nor the person who signs his recommendation blank will be held responsible for payment. Mr. Capper is not afraid to trust Kansas boys.

The Capper Corn Club

Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby apply for membership in the Capper Corn Club. I wish to buy 1 bushel of seed corn at \$2.50 a bushel for use in helping to grow a war crop of corn. This corn is to be supplied to me by Arthur Capper, and I agree to pay for it on or before December 15, 1917. I agree to do my best and to report the yield grown on my best acre before December 15, 1917.

My name is..... Age.....

R. F. D..... Postoffice..... County.....

Name of express office.....

I approve this application and agree to give the contestant an opportunity to grow a crop from this seed. (All the profit from at least one acre is to belong to the contestant.)

Father or Guardian.....

Secure the Signature of Your Postmaster or Rural Carrier Here.

The applicant is personally known to me. He is worthy of membership in the Capper Corn Club. I believe he will make good use of the bushel of seed corn he receives.

Postmaster or Rural Carrier.

Age Limit 10 to 18 years. Only one boy to a family can enroll.

A Kansas Man Helps China

C. O. Levine, formerly of Marshall county, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college, is a member of the department of Chinese agricultural education and investigation of the Canton Christian college, Canton, China. The letterhead of this department mentions the Kansas State Agricultural college as a co-operating college—most of the money required to send Mr. Levine to China came from the students at Manhattan.

Considerable progress is being made in teaching better farming methods, as the following letter from this school tells. It seems that the "Waters's Cure," developed by President Waters, is used in China. Here is the letter, which was mailed at Canton March 18 and arrived in Topeka, May 2:

At the request of Governor Chue, the agricultural department of the Canton Christian college is co-operating with the director of the Kwangtung Agricultural Experiment station, near Canton, in planning an agricultural fair for Kwangtung Province, to be held soon. Governor Chue, who is chairman of the fair committee, is doing everything he can to make this first institution of an agricultural fair in South China a success. He has ordered all the officials in the various districts to advertise the fair, and to encourage the bringing of products for exhibition, or the sending of them thru their officials. He has asked that the students of the Canton Christian college, during the week of the fair, plant several hundred trees, which he has ordered for the station grounds. He has promised to attend in person a similar tree-planting day at the Canton Christian college.

Governor Chue is supporting a movement urging the people to plant more trees. He has said that if graves interfere with tree plant-

ing the graves should be moved. Most of the foothills in South China are devoted to the dead and this movement greatly affects some of the old customs of China. But by order of the President of China the day devoted to the worship of graves is to become an arbor day as well, and it is hoped that the people will gradually take to the idea. By means of this appeal for reforestation the college, supported by the government, is making an appeal to the villagers to sell the many unpurchased graves on the college campus which in the past have so materially affected landscape development. This spring several hundred new trees already have been planted on our grounds and when these graves are purchased several hundred more will be planted on their sites. The agricultural department of the Canton Christian college is co-operating in many ways with the Kwangtung Agricultural Experiment station, which is across the river. In a recent conference with the agricultural staff Director Wong remarked, "If there is anything we have that you can use, I wish you to feel free to ask for it and I will see that you get it." He has since given us 13 varieties of rice to use in our variety and breeding experiments, and also a number of trees from the extensive nurseries of the experiment station. We in turn have given him trees and plants, chiefly those from America.

The Canton Christian college herbarium, Mr. Levine in charge, has now in its collection about 900 species of plants, which have been collected within a radius of 40 miles of Canton. Enough subscribers for duplicate specimens have been secured to make this important work self-supporting, and to enable the survey to be extended into the interior regions of this province. The Ling Naam dairy is now producing sufficient milk for local needs. Butter has been made and could be produced in quantity if the agricultural department were better equipped with a building where its products could be handled. Mr. Levine and Mr. Taam also have butchered many hogs and have demonstrated that the famous "Waters's Cure" can be used successfully in making hams and bacon at Canton, as well as in Kansas.

Mr. Taam and Mr. Groff made a very successful trip recently to the Tung Koon district, famous for its laohi. This was to col-

lect data regarding this most interesting and delicious fruit and to secure specially grown trees for Mr. Groff to take back to America with him. Mr. Groff has for some time been co-operating with the Department of Foreign Exploration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Capper is a Candidate

Altho declaring that this is no time to talk politics Governor Capper has announced, frankly, his candidacy for the United States Senate. The fact that he would make the race became known last Sunday morning when several papers printed a letter Governor Capper had written to Drew McLaughlin of Hiawatha in reply to that editor's request for definite information. A part of the governor's letter is quoted:

This is not a suitable time to outline a political campaign or to present a platform to the people; but I am receiving so many letters of inquiry from members of the party, similar in tone to yours, that I see no reason why my friends should not be advised of my intentions.

The war situation has so greatly increased my official duties and responsibilities, that I shall be unable to give any personal attention to the senatorial campaign at this time, but shall depend upon my friends for such support as they think my candidacy deserves.

Commenting on the governor's candidacy Mr. McLaughlin said:

"Governor Capper has made an exceptionally good record as pilot of the Kansas ship. He weathered the storm of two legislative sessions and emerged stronger than when he entered. Governor Capper is making efficiency his platform in state affairs. Coupled with this he uses good sense. As governor he has become one of the big men of the nation."

"Kansas likes to honor a faithful public servant. That is the reason they welcome Governor Capper's announcement as a senatorial candidate. He will be able to serve Kansas as well in Washington as he has in the governor's office."

Guard the Cabbage Leaves

Don't wait till the cabbage leaves are riddled by worms—go after the worms as soon as the plants have been set out, advises the committee on insects, Kansas council of defense. Dusting the leaves with a poisonous mixture is a practicable method of destroying the cabbage worm in patches of ordinary size. One pound of Paris green or 2 pounds of finely powdered lead arsenate is mixed with 10 pounds of hydrated lime or dry flour. The mixture is placed in a flour sack or in a can with a top or bottom finely perforated. The operator walks between two rows, with a bag or can in each hand, and shakes out the poisonous dust so it settles on the leaves. Worms eating of these leaves will die in a day or two.

The work should be done when the leaves are dry and there is little wind, and repeated at intervals of one to two weeks, depending on how often the rains occur. There may be four or more generations of cabbage worms in a year, so constant vigilance is necessary.

For patches of 3 acres or more, spraying with a barrel pump or other large sprayer is suitable. Half a pound of Paris green, or 1½ pounds of powdered lead arsenate or 3 pounds of paste lead arsenate may be stirred into 50 gallons of water for the spray. The addition of 2 pounds of soap or 3 pounds of flour in paste form will cause the liquid to adhere better to the smooth cabbage leaves.

Would Close Breweries

The name of Governor James P. Goodrich appears in the list of 26 executives who have "fallen in line" with the plan of Governor Capper, of Kansas, to prevail on President Wilson to stop the manufacture of alcoholic beverages during the war.

Governor Lowden of Illinois, and Governor Ferguson of Texas, are the only state executives to refuse to co-operate in the plan of Governor Capper.

Governor Capper's appeal sets forth that the manufacture of alcoholic beverages makes certain the waste of grain and other food-stuffs and that the use of alcoholic beverages during the war results in a lowering of moral standard in the army and results in the inefficiency of the fighter.

That Governor Goodrich favors the plan of the Kansas executive is shown in the following message sent by him to Governor Capper: "I have just wired Mr. Wilson in accordance with your suggestion."—Indianapolis Times.

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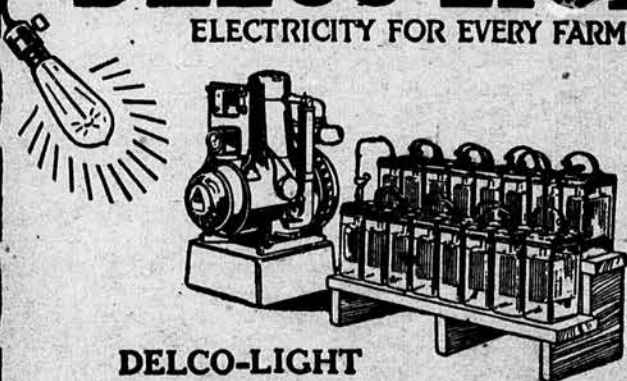


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FARM ANSWERS

Planting With Sudan Grass.

Please tell how to plant Sudan grass.
Barton Co. F. D.

Planting should be delayed with Sudan grass until the soil is well warmed. In general, the time for planting is the same as for the other sorghums, but it may be a little later.

The rate of seeding should be governed by the purpose for which the crop is grown, by the type of soil, by climate, by rainfall, by the conditions of the seedbed, and by the time of planting. When the crop is planted for hay or for pasture purposes anywhere in Eastern Kansas, from 20 to 25 pounds will be more satisfactory than lighter seeding and more economical than heavier seeding. In the western part of the state from 15 to 20 pounds will be better than heavier seeding. Where a lighter or smaller amount of seed is used, weeds are likely to give trouble. When an amount of seed as large as here recommended is used, it is best to plant with an ordinary grain drill. A wheat drill set to sow 2 pecks of wheat to the acre will ordinarily sow approximately 3 pecks of Sudan grass seed.

When the crop is planted for seed production in Eastern Kansas 3 to 4 pounds of seed to the acre in rows 40 to 44 inches apart—ordinary distance of corn—has proved most satisfactory. In Western Kansas, 2 to 3 pounds has given better results. With a seedbed well prepared and in good condition, with the ground well warmed, and with a medium early planting, a slightly smaller amount of seed can be used than with a poorer seedbed and poorer planting conditions. When conditions are favorable, Sudan grass stools extensively, oftentimes 50 to 100 stems being produced by a single seed, and cases are on record where approximately 400 stems have been found on a single plant. In planting for seed production, usually the easiest, most rapid and most convenient method is to use a corn planter or lister, running the seed thru an ordinary milo plate. By testing the planter carefully, it can be regulated to sow the desired amount of seed with considerable accuracy. In case too much seed is being planted, a portion of the holes in the plate may be filled with lead; or if the seeding is too light a portion of the holes may be reamed out from the under side until they are large enough to sow the desired amount of seed. Unless Sudan grass seed has been carefully threshed and well cleaned there is a small awn or beard on the seed, which sometimes causes the seed to clog in the drill plates. Care should be taken to clean the seed and thus prevent this difficulty.

Another method of planting which has proved satisfactory at the experiment station at Hays has been to plant by the use of an ordinary corn planter, placing the rows 44 inches apart. Then the field is planted again, splitting the middles of the first rows to make the final rows 22 inches apart. This uses about 6 pounds of seed to the acre. Yields approximating 5 tons of hay an acre in two cuttings have been obtained by this method, the only cultivation being a single harrowing shortly after the grass was well started. As long as seed is exorbitantly high in price, this method is more economical than seeding with a grain drill.

K. S. A. C.

G. E. THOMPSON.

Growing the Celery.

How can celery be grown to the best advantage?
Douglas Co. B. L. H.

Celery should be started in beds, or in flats indoors for the early crop in Kansas. Plants for the early crop should be set as soon as danger from severe frosts is past. The late crop generally is set in July. When set during hot weather the roots should be kept moist and the air excluded by dipping them in thin mud before transplanting. Boards may be placed on edge along the rows to give shade for a few days. Only the thickest and strongest plants should be used. The soil should be moist and in good tilth. Care should be taken to have the earth well firmed around the roots in order that they may become established quickly.

The system of planting will depend largely on the variety and the method of blanching to be employed. With the self-blanching varieties the plants can be set in beds 4 to 5 feet in width with the plants 7 or 8 inches apart each way. However, most growers place the plants about 6 inches apart in rows with the rows 3 to 6 feet apart. The rows may be either single or double. In the latter case the plants in the two rows should be set alternating. Where boards are to be used for blanching 3 feet is sufficient width, while 5 or 6 feet is needed where the blanching is to be done with earth.

From the time the plants are first set until ready for blanching the soil should be kept clean and mellow by frequent cultivation. Cultivation should be given about every 10 days, especially after an irrigation. The best implements for this work are the wheel hoe and the adjustable 12-tooth cultivator. Shallow cultivation just sufficient to maintain a dust mulch is recommended generally.

Celery for early use must be blanched by the time the product is grown. Blanching with boards is to be recommended as banking with earth at this time causes the plants to become dis-

eased. Three weeks usually is sufficient to blanch the early crop. When the plants are large enough for blanching, place the boards in position by bringing one edge up under the outside leaves of the plant to a vertical position along the row. At the same time and in the same manner bring the board up on the other side, leaving as little space between them as the thickness of the plants will allow. The boards may be held in place by stakes or with double wire hooks. In the home garden, where the plants are often grown by the bed method the crowding causes them to grow straight and to be largely self-blanching. Boards are needed only around the outer edges.

With late celery the most satisfactory method of blanching, especially in the larger areas, is to bank the rows with dirt. In large fields celery hillers are used, but before they are started some dirt must be placed firmly about the base of the plants to hold them in an upright position. Wrapping with paper or surrounding every plant with a small tile may be employed as other means of blanching, but the additional time and labor of these methods make their use limited. Blanching of the late crop should be started early in September.

Feeding the Geese.

Will you please tell me how to feed the geese and young goslings?
Jefferson Co. H. B. W.

Geese generally are raised in Kansas where they have a good grass range or pasture, as they are good grazers, and, except during the winter months, usually pick up most of their living. The pasture may be supplemented with light feeds of the common or home-grown grains or wet mash daily, the necessity and quantity of this feed depending on the pasture. Goslings do not need feed until they are 24 to 36 hours old, when they should be fed any of the mashes recommended for chickens or ducklings, or a mash or dough of two-thirds shorts and one-third cornmeal, which can be made equal parts shorts and cornmeal, and 5 per cent of beef scrap added after six weeks. Bread and milk is an excellent feed for young goslings. Fine grit or sharp sand should be provided for goslings by feeding 5 per cent of it in their mash or keeping it in a hopper before them. If the goslings are to be fattened, the ration should be changed to one-third shorts and two-thirds cornmeal by weight, with 5 per cent of beef scrap added, while a feed of corn should be given at night. Most geese breeders do not confine their geese for fattening, but feed them freely a few weeks on a fattening ration before they are to be marketed. The geese may be confined for two or three weeks and fattened but some green feed or vegetables should be added to the ration.

Adult geese may be fed for eggs after February 1 on a mash of 1 pound of cornmeal, 1 of bran, 1 of middlings or low grade flour, and 10 per cent of beef scrap, which is fed in the morning; equal parts corn and wheat, or corn alone, is fed at night. Grit and oyster shells should be kept before geese when they are laying and may be provided all the time to advantage. A constant supply of drinking water should be available for both goslings and geese. Drinking fountains or pans should be constructed so that neither goslings nor older stock can get their feet into the water. If the geese need extra feed when not laying, the beef scrap should be left out and the quantity of cornmeal increased to three parts. Any available roughage, such as cut clover hay, alfalfa, silage, cabbages, or any waste vegetables should be added during the winter months, or whenever no good pasture is available.

Subsoilers on the Listers.

Should the soil be loosened by a subsoiler behind the lister or is it all right if the seed is placed in the hard ground, provided it is covered well in both cases?
Douglas Co. W. C. H.

To my knowledge there is no experimental data regarding the placing of corn in the hard ground in the lister furrow in comparison with that placed in soil loosened by a subsoiler attachment to the lister. I do not believe that it would make any difference in the yield of corn providing an equally good stand is obtained for both methods of planting. On all ordinary soils the corn roots are capable of penetrating the subsoil, and the roots of the sprouting corn will grow out in the subsoil regardless of whether it has been loosened or not.

The only thing to consider in planting corn is to place the seed under conditions that will insure proper germination. On light soil types there is danger of the soil around the kernels of corn drying out when placed in the loose soil in dry periods following planting. On these types of soils planting on the firm soils probably is best. On heavy soil types placing the kernels in the loose soil may be advisable provided the soil is firmly pressed around the seed. If your lister is provided with press wheels which firm the soil around the seed, I would suggest that you adjust the lister so the corn is placed in the loose soil.

Corn should be covered about 2 inches deep in your locality on the average. The depth, however, should be varied with the condition of the soil. If the ground is thoroughly moist and humid weather prevails the corn need not be covered so deeply as it should be if conditions are somewhat dry. Corn should always be planted deeply enough to insure the seed being placed in moist soil without danger of the soil around the corn drying out.

K. S. A. C. C. C. CUNNINGHAM.

Good Weather for Wheat

Corn Also Should do Well in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH

FROM WHAT I can read of Oregon winter weather I imagine we were treated to a sample of it during the latter part of the week, which ended April 28. Better weather for small grain and grass could not have been sent altho it was just a little cool for corn. During the last three days of that week showers were frequent and altho the total precipitation was not more than 2-3 inch every drop of it went just where it was needed.

A man who has driven over a large part of Coffey county during the last week told me that he had never seen a better show for all crops at this time of the year, and he has lived here for more than 40 years. He said that he did not see a single poor field of wheat on his travels and that the oats were thrifty and of good color. He also said that a large part of the corn was up to a good stand and that the soil in which it was growing was mellow and free from weeds. All alfalfa looks well and will likely have to be cut inside of the next 30 days. Prairie grass pastures and meadows are in splendid condition.

Coffey is not a wheat county, the most of that crop being grown on the bottoms of the Neosho river. Last fall, however, considerable wheat was sown on the uplands and without exception it is in excellent condition. The crop on the river bottom is fine; old residents say it never was better at this season and that the only thing which might destroy the prospect is too much rain at filling time or at harvest. With the start this crop has on May 1 it can make a heavy yield on a light rainfall; in fact, a rainfall of that kind would be far better for wheat than a little too much moisture. The May 1 outlook for Coffey county is that four times as much wheat will be raised in 1917 as in 1916.

The outlook for alfalfa on this farm is 50 per cent better than it was one year ago. Like the wheat, it seems that nothing can hinder the harvesting of a good first crop but wet weather. We are having brought out from Gridley today a new 6-foot mower so as to be ready for it when the time comes. On our upland we usually cut the first crop about the last week in May. Last year we cut the first crop on the last days of that month and this year it looks as if it would be ready a week earlier. Before this we have always stacked the alfalfa outdoors, reserving the barn for baled prairie hay. This year we aim to have the baled hay about all out by alfalfa cutting time and we will use the north end of the barn in which to put it. Alfalfa is now too valuable to waste even a forkful.

Our mow land, both prairie and alfalfa, is smooth and for that reason we think we will find the 6-foot cut mower a time-saver without adding too much of a burden to the horses. Last year a neighbor mowed some for us with a new 6-foot mower and we could not see that it pulled any harder than did our older 5-foot cut machine. Our old mower has been used six full seasons and that is about as long as we can make a mower last for us and do good service. We have never been able to fix up old mowers to get good service out of them. Now when they begin to go to the bad we buy a new one to use in the meadows and keep the old machine to use for cutting weeds. We find that the cost of the new machine is 10 per cent higher than a year ago, but we can stand that if we can hold even part of the rise in price which has occurred in hay during the last two months.

We are also having brought out today a new hammock seat 6-shovel cultivator. Half the corn acreage on this farm is top planted and half is listed. Henry is to tend the listed half with the disk cultivator while I have taken over the top planted. The cultivator which I have been using was bought almost 20 years ago and it is still in good condition, but it is hard to ride. I wish to take things as easy as possible, hence the hammock seat. I also wish to use

a 6-shovel cultivator this season. The 4-shovel was used last year after that 11-inch rainfall in June, but I am hoping this year will bring us nothing like that. Under present soil conditions the 6-shovel should do fine work.

The wagon which went to town after the machinery was pretty well loaded with poultry products. For one thing, there were two coops full of Plymouth Rock roosters that had served their time and are by now in cans labeled "Fancy pressed chicken." This is a little earlier than we usually sell them, but as many chickens are running 'round the yard as we care to raise this year and the eggs will be much better for having the roosters away now. We got 10 cents a pound for them, which is more than we ever received for old roosters before, but as they are quoted at 15½ cents a pound in Kansas City the buyer will not likely lose by handling them. The rest of the load consisted of 87½ dozen of eggs, for which we got 28 cents a dozen. Burlington is today beating Gridley on eggs by about 2 cents a dozen, but the roads are a little too sticky for the Burlington trip. Besides, we had a load to bring back from Gridley and we have to plan, like most farmers who live miles from town, to make every trip with the team count for all it will.

For the benefit of those who keep writing to us for prices on hay I wish to say that we were fortunate enough to sell our hay just before the raise in price. If we had kept it another three weeks we would have got more money for it than was good for us. It doesn't do for a farmer to get too much for his produce; it arouses hopes in his mind that he may repeat the operation the next year and it is not good for farmers to expect too much. We got \$8 a ton for the hay at the barn and thought we were selling it well, so we have no kick coming. There wouldn't be any fun in life if we knew just what was ahead of us all the time, altho it might profit us once in awhile. But we have about 100 bales of hay left for sale and can dispose of it all to local buyers for more than it is really worth.

I heard a man objecting the other day that it costs too much now to amuse and entertain the rising generation. He said the young folks were not satisfied with anything unless it cost a lot of money, which may be true in some instances. In this connection I often think of an instance of the most hearty enjoyment I ever saw a family take, and it cost them nothing. Indeed, had there been any cost attached there would have been no enjoyment, for the family was too poor to buy fuel and the boys had to spend Saturday raiding plum thickets to get a little fuel to keep them warm. They had borrowed a big volume of us containing all of Cooper's Leatherstocking tales and they used to sit up nights listening to one another take turns reading. When they would come to school the next day they would be full of Cooper and could scarcely wait until the night for another inning with him. I don't think there was a millionaire in the world who took the enjoyment these people did in their little shanty with their hay and plum brush fire, listening to the adventures of Leatherstocking.

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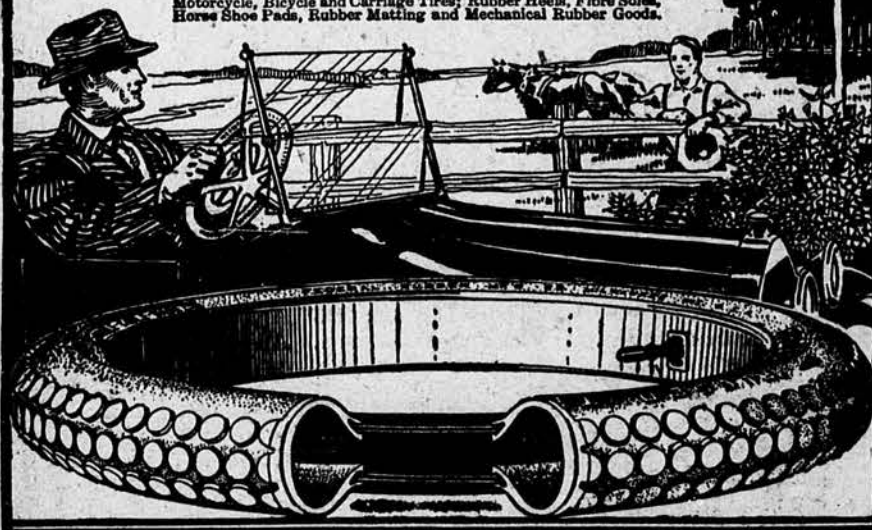
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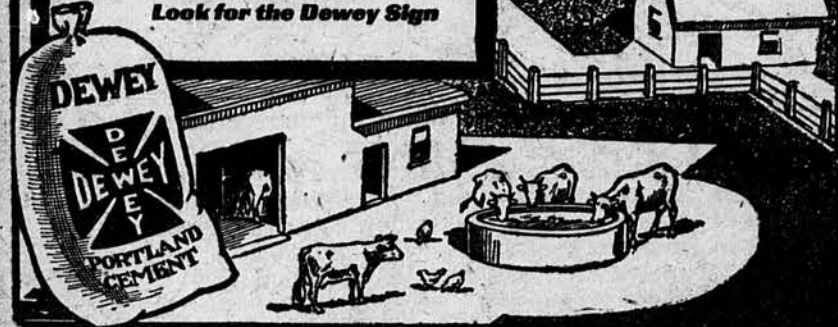
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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Second Grade Certificate.

Can anyone teach a standardized school with a second grade certificate and one year of high school work? Miss W. L. S. Yes.

Line Fence.

A line fence was a large hedge. My neighbor cut it down and piled the brush on the hedge row. He has no stock on his side. My stock crawl thru on his land. Can I compel him to build a fence there to turn my stock? C. H. L.

You can compel him to build his half of a division fence. The hedge brush does not constitute a lawful fence.

Names of State Officers.

Will you please publish the names of the state officers of Kansas? We know the names of the state officers of last year but do not know whether new officers have been elected to take their places or not. Liberty, Kan. E. C.

The only new state officials elected last fall were Fred Knapp, auditor of state, and Walter L. Payne, state treasurer.

Does Not Release Mortgage.

If a man is called to serve his country in war and leaves his family with a mortgage on his home can the mortgage be foreclosed if it is due before his return home, if his wife is unable to pay the interest? D. H. R.

Yes; but I believe that if such a state of facts as you mention could be shown, any Kansas court would be mighty slow to render judgment in favor of the mortgagee. It would be bad for his health to undertake to press the foreclosure.

Hog Tight Fence.

A and B own adjoining farms. There is a hog tight fence all around A's farm except B's half of the partition fence. Can A compel B to make his half of the fence hog tight? Melvern, Kan. C. R.

Not unless hogs are permitted to run at large in that township. Hogs are not permitted to run at large except in cases where the electors of a township vote to permit them to do so. In that case a hog tight fence becomes a legal fence and A could compel B to make that kind of a fence for his half of the division fence, otherwise he could not. A could, however, attach woven wire to B's half of the fence, making it hog tight.

Who is Right?

A, B and C own a farm. A has a 1-5 interest; B and C own the remainder. A and B farmed the place the first year of joint ownership. B and C lived on the farm. The second year B and C moved off and A moved on. The first year the crop was almost a failure; B and C received almost all of everything raised. A now gives 1/2 rent and receives his 1-5 of the rent crop, the rest to go to B and C. The place is almost without fences and necessary buildings. What buildings are on the place are much in need of repair. Now C contends that in addition to the rent A should not only give his time but also pay the expenses necessary in fixing up the place. A says that as he is paying rent the same as any renter he should only stand 1-5 of the expenses of making the necessary repairs, and the other owners should pay in proportion to their interests. Who is right, and how should expenses be divided?

A is unquestionably right.

Damages for Road.

1. A road was recently laid out along one side of my land between it and land which I have rented, cutting the rented pasture off from the water and compelling me to move my fence and build another half mile of fence. I filed a claim for damages with the viewers, but the county commissioners refused to allow it. This is a 50-foot road, so it takes 25 feet off my land. Am I entitled to pay for that 25 feet of land?

2. Can I compel the commissioners to allow me damages for being compelled to move my fence and also for the inconvenience of having to drive my stock to water? N. S. T.

1. You are entitled to collect from the county for the value of the land taken and for the cost of moving your fence if the opening of the road compelled you to do that.

2. You could not collect damages. I think for the cutting off of the access to water on rented land.

Conveying Children to School.

What is the law providing for payment for conveying children to school where they reside 4 1/2 miles from the schoolhouse? O. B.

The law reads as follows: "Where there are pupils living 3 miles or more from the schoolhouse, such school district shall allow to the parent or guardian of such pupils a sum not to exceed 15 cents a day, for not to exceed 100 days in a year as compensation for conveying such pupils to and from school:

Provided, that no such compensation shall be allowed unless the pupil is actually conveyed to and from the school." It will be noted that the law speaks of pupils, which would seem to limit the total compensation that could be collected by any parent or guardian to \$15 for a year or 15 cents a day, no matter how many pupils had to be conveyed. I do not believe that such was the intent of the legislature but that is the law. I think the legislature intended to allow 15 cents a day for conveying each pupil, but it did not say so.

Agricultural College.

1. Must one have a high school education before he is eligible to enter the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan?

2. What are the chances for working one's way thru this college?

3. Is tuition charged? If so, how much? FARMER LAD.

1. To enter the freshman year would require a high school education but any person who has completed the eighth grade may enter the preparatory department.

2. A good many students work their way thru the agricultural college, but for more definite information along this line you should write President Henry J. Waters, Manhattan, Kan.

3. No tuition is charged Kansas students, but an incidental fee of \$3 a term or \$9 a year is required.

Another Case of Partition Fence.

A and B own adjoining farms. B refuses to keep up his share of the partition fence. Can A compel him to do so? If A's stock gets thru the fence that B refuses to keep up and the animals are injured by eating too much of B's corn so that A loses some of them, can he compel B to pay damages for the loss of said stock? M. M.

A can compel B to keep up his share of the division fence. If B refuses or neglects to do so A can build or repair the fence and collect the cost from B. If A's stock is injured thru B's neglect to do what he is required to do A has ground for damages. A should lay the matter before the township fence viewers, the township trustee, clerk and treasurer, and have them view the fence and make the order fixing the part of the fence which A and B are to build and keep in repair. If B refuses to comply with this order then A should proceed to build or repair the fence and collect for the cost of the same from B.

Joint Tenancy.

1. A man and his wife buy a farm each paying one-half. The deed is made to "John Smith and Mary Smith, his wife." By the wording of the deed does it show that half of the property is the wife's individually?

2. Can Mary Smith's children get one-fourth of the farm upon her death without a will?

3. Can the children upon the death of either parent without will claim and get one-fourth of all real estate where the deeds are made to John Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, the children being of course the children of these parents?

4. Can a wife give a good deed to property held in her own name, without her husband's signature?

FIVE SUBSCRIBERS.

1. If the deed was made prior to 1891 the doctrine of joint tenancy would apply and on the death of either John or Mary Smith the survivor would inherit all the real estate. If the deed was made after the session of the legislature of 1891, the doctrine of joint tenancy would not apply and the estate would be considered as the individual property of John and Mary Smith, each owning one-half. In that event the children of John and Mary Smith and the children of the deceased, even if they were not the children also of the survivor, would inherit one-fourth of the real estate described in the deed.

2. Yes; provided again that the deed was made to her and her husband subsequent to 1891.

3. The answer to question 2 also answers this question.

4. No.

Flying the Flag.

It has been something more than a year since Old Glory has floated over our school in Alta Vista and nearly that long since there has been a flag floating over our post-office. Is there any law in the postmaster's book of rules that requires him to fly the American flag on certain holidays, or can you inform me what the law is in regard to flying the flag over schoolhouses and postoffices? C. R. E.

The government regulations require that the flag be raised above the post-office building every day except Sundays from 8 a. m. until sundown.

Our state law requires that district boards procure a suitable flag and staff and display the flag near, upon or in the school house every day when the school is in session, and at such other times as the school board may deem necessary.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

A Graceful Form.

What shall I do to get rid of some of my surplus fat? I am 5 feet 5 inches tall, weigh 192 pounds, and have a large frame. Now I know I could get around better if I didn't have so much weight. Don't you think I weigh too much? I am a real hearty eater, and to diet is the only way to get rid of it, isn't it? What should I eat? I do most of the housework. EMMA.

A good weight for 5 feet 5 inches is 145 pounds, but there is no absolute standard and a variation of 20 per cent is allowed by life insurance companies without much question. One hundred and ninety-two pounds certainly is excess weight. Reduction of weight, like the treatment of many other things, is subject to varying standards. You dare not apply the same method and the same severity of treatment alike to young and old, strong and feeble.

If you are well on in years, fat, but fairly comfortable, do not attempt weight reduction. You might be so unfortunate as to be unable to find a stopping place. If your weight is a family trait, is not more than 20 or 30 pounds above standard and is well distributed let your aim rather be to prevent increase than to accomplish reduction.

The period of life at which weight reduction is best attempted is between the ages of 20 and 50. It is not wise to attempt a parachute drop unless under careful medical care. The rapid loss of fat, before the muscles have opportunity to compensate, may lead to rupture, or to dislocation of some internal organ such as the kidney. Rapid reductions of 20 to 30 pounds in a month have been safely made, but they are risky. The safe way is to restrict diet for a period of about a month sufficiently to make a reduction of 3 to 10 pounds—according to your strength—spend the next month barely maintaining the loss, and then proceed again with reduction.

You have all heard of banting, but you think of it with a lower case "b," and may not know that it was the name of Louis Banting, an Englishman who by strict dieting reduced his weight in a single year from 202 to 156 pounds—a loss of 46 pounds. His dietary allowed only 21 to 27 ounces of solids a day, and of this 13 to 16 ounces consisted of animal food with only 2 ounces of bread, the rest being fruit and fresh vegetables. The fluid also was strictly limited, being only 35 ounces daily.

Mr. Banting's diet system was famous a generation ago, but is now only one of a host. All of these systems are based on two principles of feeding. One is to restrict the quantity of both solids and fluids. The other is the substitution of protein foods for those rich in carbohydrates and fats.

Since most of our foods are compounds we cannot say this food is protein and another is carbohydrate. But we find a preponderance of protein in such foods as lean meat, white of egg, skim milk, codfish and the like. These foods represent the class upon which the fat person must rely for strength and support in the process of reduction.

The foods classed as carbohydrate—and therefore under the ban—are such as potatoes, which have very little protein; rice, oatmeal and other cereals, also very little; sugar, which is entirely carbohydrate, and bread, which is about one-eighth protein, with a trace of fat and the remainder carbohydrate.

Fats also are undesirable, altho for the sake of maintaining strength their prohibition is lifted a little. Since all meats have some fat this could not well be otherwise. Pork, however, is barred from all respectable diet lists and butter and cream are barely allowed to appear.

If you do not get results ask yourself if you are taking exercise properly. Find a road to walk or a hill to climb which just taxes your capacity. Keep at it daily until you can do it easily. Then pick another hard one. Don't be discouraged. Remember that George Cheyne, a Scotchman, who had reached the phenomenal weight of 448 pounds, by diet and exercise reduced it to 150 pounds and lived to the age of 72.

Heart Trouble.

Is there any reason why a person with valvular heart trouble should avoid swimming or taking cold baths? G. E. T.

Yes. Patients with valvular heart trouble should lead as even a life as

possible and avoid all shock and strain. A cold bath produces a stimulating shock very helpful to one with good circulation, but not desirable for anyone who does not react. Swimming may be indulged in moderately, but never in very cold water; nor should it be carried to the point of fatigue.

Itch.

I am troubled with the itch. Have had it about two years. It bothers the most in the winter. Have tried several remedies with no success. Please tell me some way to cure it, as the doctor here doesn't seem to know how. B. A.

I'm not sure that your trouble is the itch. There are many other skin diseases that have itching as a marked symptom. The itch is due to a tiny parasite, small as a pin point, which burrows in the skin. It chooses as favorite places of attack the tender skin between the fingers, in the elbow and knee joints, between the thighs and under the arms, but does not attack the face. Often the itching is so bad at night that it wakes its victim before he has had one or two hours sleep and compels him to devote the rest of the night to scratching. The disease was so common and so annoying in Scotland, at one time, that the story goes that the Duke of Argyle, wishing to become a public benefactor, erected "scratching posts" every half mile on the road to the city of Edinburgh. It is said that one of our well known sayings comes down from the time when those who sought the comfort of the scratching posts returned their thanks by crying "God bless the Duke of Argyle."

The treatment for itch—scabies—is sulfur ointment, 2 drams to the ounce. Take a hot bath, rub the ointment into the skin and allow it to remain on all night. Repeat for two or three nights. Bake or boil all clothing to avoid reinfection. Some very tender skins need a milder application.

Canned Foods.

We eat a great deal of canned goods, and as we seldom get fresh meat we like to eat canned meat and fish. Do you think canned salmon is a safe food? Some of us were made quite sick by eating it a short time ago. M. L. S.

It happens that the food specialists of the Kansas State Agricultural college have just completed an investigation of the possible evil effects of eating canned salmon, examining as to bacteria and for tin. They examined 52 samples, ranging from the most expensive to the cheapest grades on the market and including 44 brands. Their examination showed that the amount of tin in the food is not sufficient to be harmful and that there is practically no bacteria in canned salmon as found on the market. The food is sterilized by the packers and remains sterile until opened. Trouble may occur easily, however, if salmon or other canned foods are carried over from one meal to another. The contents should always be emptied from the can into a clean dish and kept in a cool, clean place.

Scarlet Fever Contagion.

S. D.

Scarlet fever and Scarlatina are different names for the same disease. It is very contagious under whatever name it passes. Keep your children from contact with anyone who suffers from it for at least six weeks from the beginning of the disease, and remember that the discharge from running ears or infected glands is much more actively contagious than the peeling skin.

Maybe It's Liver.

Mrs. E. M.

The location and character of your pain indicate a liver disturbance. To improve such a condition be very careful as to proper mastication of food, limit the diet in the matter of fats, starches and sweets. Drink a great deal of milk and also drink freely of water. Be sure to get regular action of the bowels.

Mrs. W. E. K.

Aspirin tablets are not so harmful as the old acetanilid preparations, but they are not safe for general use; in fact there are no "perfectly harmless" medicines. It should be evident to anyone, and I'm sure it is to thinking people, that any medicine powerful enough to stop a headache or check a cold is a tool that may cut both ways.

A. E. S.

I think you have an ulcerated place in the nose, probably in the membrane of the septum. If the nasal hemorrhages are frequent they would account for your tired, weak feeling and also for the irregular pulse. Go to a good nose specialist for treatment.

Educational note: Don't say larynx-larinks. The word is larynx, pronounced lar-inks.

G. E. L.

It is true that tomatoes contain a great proportion of water—about 94 per cent—but nevertheless they are an excellent food. The remaining 6 per cent contains 1 per cent protein, 4 per cent carbohydrates, and a helpful proportion of such minerals as lime, phosphorus and iron. Such foods are helpful to a well-balanced diet. Raise tomatoes by all means, even if it is war time, for this is a profitable crop.



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Is the fragrance that appeals, the fresh, pure fragrance of early Spring? Fragrance is Nature's promise of delights to come. It's Nature's guarantee, too, of a thoroughly good tobacco. The tobacco with a wholly satisfying, pure fragrance is the tobacco for you. "Your Nose Knows."

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Start a Co-operative Cannery

Small co-operative canneries in communities where fruits and vegetables can be grown successfully will provide a practical way of saving surplus products which otherwise would be wasted, and if properly managed and supervised, might prove to be a good business proposition also, says Otis E. Hall, state leader of boys' and girls' club work and secretary of the sub-committee on gardening and canning of the Kansas State Council of Defense. The work can be done in a schoolhouse, an empty store-room or unused farm building provided it can be made clean and sanitary. Much of the preparation of products can be done out of doors. An abundant supply of fresh pure water must be close at hand.

The management of the cannery must be put in the hands of a competent person. It cannot be left to first one and then the other in the community or to inexperienced boys and girls. The ideal manager is the scientifically trained, successful teacher of agriculture who is familiar with the orchard and garden conditions of the neighborhood. In most cases, the boy scouts or garden club boys could collect the products from the different gardens or orchards and deliver them at the cannery. Prompt delivery is essential as vegetables that are too old are unfit for canning. Vegetables must be canned the day they are gathered in order to obtain the best results. Much of the work of preparing the products for the jars or cans could be done by the girls. The work is not laborious and will seem more enjoyable because it is done in groups, for young persons like company.

A first class hot water outfit with a daily capacity of from 200 to 1,000 quarts can be installed for from \$50 to \$100, while a steam pressure outfit of the same size will cost from \$100 to \$500. Forty shares of stock at \$5 apiece would provide for the first cost of a \$200 outfit, and 40 homes would include the whole average community. The salary of the superintendent, the wages paid to the boys and girls, and other expenses as jars, tops, rubbers, labels and the like should be met by charging a fixed rate a can. The local merchants should pledge themselves to buy the products of the local cannery instead of ordering from outside companies.

Glass jars are better and more economical than tin cans where the canned products are not to be shipped to any distance. Any kind of jars may be used, tho it is better to use standard sizes. Vegetables, as a rule, should be preserved in small containers. Products intended for the market must be labeled. Before having labels printed, submit a sample copy to the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., to make sure they meet the requirements of the law. A small community cannery where much of the work must be done by hand, cannot compete to any great extent with large establishments where practically everything is done by machinery, but as a co-operative undertaking the plant can be made more than worth while. Not the least of its advantages is that it will provide educational work for boys and girls who might otherwise be idle.

Order Jars Now

Order your glass jars early if you expect to do much canning this year. Tin cans are so scarce and so expensive they will be almost impossible to obtain and most persons doing home canning will use glass. From present indications, there will be more home canning done this year than ever before, so it is unsafe to delay ordering your jars until the canning season is at hand. The present high price of sugar makes it advisable to can fruit unsweetened. Instead of making jellies now, wise women will prepare fruit juices as for jellies, sterilize and can them unsweetened to be made into jelly next winter when prices are more nearly normal. These fruit juices may be canned in old bottles of any sort. Sterilize the bottles thoroughly before using them and seal them with corks covered with sealing wax.

Use More Cornmeal

Quick breads made of cornmeal should be used frequently now that flour is so high. An especially appetizing dish for supper or breakfast is custard corn cake, the recipe for which is given in Farmers' Bulletin 559, "The Use of Corn, Kafir and Cowpeas in the Home."

Beat together thoroly 2 whole eggs and ¼ cup of sugar. Sift together 1 teaspoon of soda, 1 teaspoon of salt and ½ cup of wheat flour and mix with 1½ cups of cornmeal. Add the eggs and 1 cup of sour milk. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a deep pan, using plenty on the sides, pour in the batter and add without stirring 1 cup of cream. Bake from 20 to 30 minutes. When cooked, there should be a layer of custard on top of the cake or small bits of custard distributed thru it. Serve hot.

Cornmeal fish balls are an economical substitute for meat and will be relished as a change. Pick over 1 cup of shredded codfish and soak it to remove salt, if necessary. Stir the fish into 2 cups of cold white cornmeal mush, add 1 egg and 1 tablespoon of melted butter and drop by spoonfuls into hot fat as for frying doughnuts, but slightly hotter. Drain on crumpled paper.

Striped Collars are Stylish

A convenient one-piece apron which may also be worn as a dress is No. 8092. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' shirtwaist No. 8297 may be made with long or short sleeves. The pattern is cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure.

Children's dress No. 8277 is cut in one



piece and long or three-quarter length sleeves may be used. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

From One Woman To—Me

She passed me on the street today:
 Her dress was worn, her hair was gray;
 The very shoes upon her feet
 Were old and shabby. But her eyes
 Were friendly as the springtime skies.
 And, oh, her smile was kind and sweet!
 She passed me on the street today.

And, as she passed, I felt a ray
 Of sunlight touch my very heart.
 I had been sad and set apart
 From other folk. I had been blue
 But when she passed with shabby grace,
 I murmured, as I saw her face,
 "If she can smile, why I can, too!"

She passed me on the street today,
 A stranger woman, worn and gray;
 Ah, poverty had touched her life;
 Want she had felt, and care, and strife;
 The very shoes upon her feet
 Were ragged. But her smile was sweet,
 And filled with cheer, and undefiled!
 And I, if we two ever meet
 Beside the shining throne on high,
 Will lift my eyes to God and say,
 With all the angels standing by—
 "She passed me on the street and smiled!"
 —Margaret E. Sangster, Jr., in The Christian Herald.

When You Buy an Ice Box

Points to be taken into consideration in purchasing an ice chest are the model, fitting of the doors, and the kind of lining, according to E. V. Floyd, assistant professor of physics in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

The best model has three apartments, the ice being placed in one of the upper corners. One door to the ice apartment should open into the room, and another upon the porch.

A refrigerator should have close fitting doors. The double walls should be waterproof, and preferably air tight. The insulating material should not be of organic matter, such as hair felt, because such material deteriorates with use. Asbestos and mineral wool make excellent insulators and do not support bacterial growths.

The lining in a refrigerator should have round corners, as these make it easier to clean. The ideal refrigerator has porcelain linings, which may be taken out for cleaning.

A Book You Need

Many devices which help wonderfully in lightening a farm woman's work could be made at home at small expense if some member of the family only had the necessary directions. Most boys enjoy using hammers and saws and would be glad to make a wheeled tray or an iceless refrigerator or some other useful article for mother. Rhea C. Scott, district agent for home demonstration in Virginia, has collected directions for a great many of these homemade conveniences including a fireless cooker, jelly strainer, dish drainer, ironing board, wheeled tray, blacking box, folding canning table, fly trap, sewing screen, shower bath and practical waterworks system, various poultry and dairy devices and numerous others, and published them in a book called "Home Labor-saving Devices." The book contains working drawings and dimensions so that even an unskilled home carpenter will have no trouble in following them. "Home Labor-saving Devices" is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, and may be ordered direct from them for \$1.

Cold Pack Canning

Please tell me where I can get directions for canning fruit and vegetables by the cold pack method. I tried it one year with tomatoes and had fine success but have no directions now. MRS. M. B. Marshall Co., Kansas.

Canning directions may be obtained by writing to Otis E. Hall, state agent in charge of club work, at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan. Mr. Hall has organized many successful Mother and Daughter Canning clubs in the state during the last two years and will be glad to organize others in any community desiring the work. He gives demonstrations of canning with steam pressure cookers or by the wash-boiler method. Write to him for any information desired.

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But Who's to Help the Cook?

Nobody Thought of Farm Women in the Food Drive

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

WHEN we read about the great food drive we are forced to praise and think of the one who must prepare food for the said drivers. Our newspapers give a good many columns to the army that is to be enlisted for service in the fields. No mention is made of the commissary department. For the farm women that is the subject calling for most consideration.

We hear farm men saying that the army newly enlisted ought to go into training quarters and be taught to

lem they had started in by mentioning the things calling for work that might be eliminated. It was agreed that clean white oilcloth on the table would be preferable to soiled linen. Wire dish racks have been ordered so dishes may be washed, scalded and left to dry. Some towels are to be substituted for long roller towels. "We all have power-washers," she wrote, "and we can wash dozens of short towels easily, but the long roller, beside its unsanitary drawback, has the disadvantage of getting knotted and tied in the washer. They also agreed that fancy cooking should be dispensed with and that corn bread should be served every noon.

The one suggestion which the circle asked should be "passed along" had to do with the serving of meals. We all know what a task it is to arrange food on a long table so that every man will get what he wants to eat. Often the men come in groups and sit in haphazard fashion. Some of the dishes that have been passed do not return the way of a late comer and the cook must attend to his wants. How many women have traveled from dining room to kitchen and back replenishing dishes of gravy, meats or vegetables until they wondered which involved more work—the cooking or the serving of the meal! The scheme that the circle has evolved is aimed to do away with this trouble. The idea is not original, it is merely an adoption of city Y. W. C. A. plans.

Every member of the club has agreed to try serving in the following manner. All the plates will be stacked on the end of a serving table. Knives, forks and spoons will be in separate piles nearby. If potatoes are served they will be in one big container next to the dishes, gravy in another, meat sliced and ready in another and so on. Large spoons or forks as the dish may require will be placed in each. As a man enters, he may take his plate, knife, fork and spoon, help himself to what he wishes and sit down to the table. He will not be bothered to pass, pass, pass—things that he cares for and things that he doesn't. To serve coffee, water, and dessert would then be a simple matter. One who had been accustomed to ranch life said that doubtless with a good example to lead the way the men would take plates, knives and forks back to their places on the serving table. We have asked a number of men what they thought of the circle's plan, and without exception, they have all favored it.

An Economical Trousseau

The ideal trousseau, according to Jane French in the June Mother's Magazine, is one that permits the bride to be suitably gowned on every occasion. Following is the trousseau recommended to meet every need of the summer bride:

Wedding dress, veil and gloves.
Going-away suit, with three blouses.
Afternoon gown for luncheon and teas.
Evening gown for dinners and dances.
Two afternoon gowns for home.
Sport suit.
Long coat.
Negligee and bath wrapper.
Lingerie, six of each kind; stockings, eight pairs; corsets, two pairs.
Petticoats, four.
Shoes and slippers, four pairs.
Hats, two.
Gloves and handkerchiefs.

If the bride is to live on a farm, she can make the trousseau even more economical by omitting the evening gown and choosing a wedding gown of white organdie or voile which can be made to take the place of the afternoon gown for parties.

As to house linen, the bride should be careful not to lay in too large a supply. Here is a list which will be found ample:

One dozen sheets. (Two pairs better than the rest.)
One dozen pillowcases.
One dozen best towels.
One dozen everyday towels.
Eight bath towels.
Two tablecloths.
One dozen best napkins.
One dozen small napkins.



Let's Have Volunteers for the Commissary Department.

milk, to harness horses and the like. Wouldn't it be equally good training if some were taught to pare potatoes, wash vegetables, stack dishes and clean them?

John, our hired man, came with the big wind, as our Irish friends say. From his own account he has traveled from the Panama Canal to the Great Lakes and back again. He has done all sorts of work, from assisting an undertaker to cooking for a crew of threshers. He can comb a small girl's ruffled hair as skillfully as he can trim a mule's mane. If necessity demanded we could convert him into admirable kitchen help. Personally, we believe the army of boys may be a great help on the farms. Especially in garden work, a boy could be of great usefulness. We should prefer a boy to the average girl if he were teachable, brisk and interested.

In this locality there is little of the wheat damaged to such an extent that the fields will be plowed up. Our farming differs little from the usual order. We are all trying to do a little more than usual; we don't want to be entering the market for foodstuffs that many others will need. We have friends, however, who must put all the help they can get to work. Their fields of poor wheat are to be put into corn. One friend wrote that she had canvassed the country for miles and not one capable girl could she get for help. She advertised in a county paper and the replies from girls were not promising. She wrote that the best answer to her advertisement came from a boy scout, who applied in person. He had cooked at the scout's encampment and was willing to help with cooking or anything asked of him. Such boys, like our hired man, John, may help many farm women to solve the labor problem. They can carry water, or dig potatoes. They can get vegetables from the garden when every leaf is like a small cup of water—and their clothing will not be bedragged as a girl's would be.

One member of a Home Circle club wrote that in discussing the help prob-



The Eyes of America Turned on Her Farmers

AT last the American farmer occupies his rightful place in the esteem of the world. Manufacturers, merchants, bankers and city dwellers of all kinds heretofore have taken their food for granted and have overlooked the man behind the plow—the man who feeds them.

Conditions today are such that the producer of foodstuffs is recognized as the mightiest force—not only in the welfare and prosperity of the nations of the world but in the very existence of nations and their peoples.

A noticeable feature of the situation, which has shown the American farmer to be on a high moral plane as well as holding an important industrial place is the fact that he has not taken advantage of conditions to extort unreasonable prices from his fellow Americans. He has patriotically increased his production in order to prevent famine prices instead of keeping production down to force prices up.

He has shamed the food speculator—though unfortunately his example has not been followed by all manufacturers—particularly among the makers of so-called luxuries; though

many big manufacturers in this country have followed the farmer's lead.

One of the most noticeable cases among those who have kept faith is that of the makers of Coca-Cola. In spite of the enormously high price of cane sugar—the principal ingredient of Coca-Cola—and in spite of the higher cost of its other ingredients the Coca-Cola Company have not raised the price to consumers nor lowered the quality of that delicious and refreshing beverage one iota. Like the farmers they have kept faith with the people to their own cost.

Perhaps the lessons of fair-dealing and helpfulness that the heads of that institution learned as boys on the farm (for they are products of the soil) have strengthened them to stand firm in this crisis. So let us remember that the beverage Coca-Cola, known as the National Beverage because of its great popularity, has proved itself indeed national by doing its bit to keep down the cost of living.



You May Have One of These Flags Free



"OLD GLORY"
Long May It Wave

Your Flag and My Flag

By
Wilbur D. Nesbit

Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red
The stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—
The good forefathers' dream;
Sky-blue and true blue, with
stars to gleam aright—
The gloried guidon of the day;
a shelter through the night.

Show Your Colors, Let
The World Know You
Are A True American
And Proud Of It

Whatever our creed, our religion, our politics, we should all be Loyal American citizens, true to our friends, our country and our flag—the emblem of Justice, Freedom and Liberty. As one who loves his Country and zealously supports it and its interests we should all be proud to unfurl the stars and stripes and show our patriotism during these stirring days of a national crisis when true Americanism is the foremost idea of the moment.

If You're For America First You Will Show Your Colors

Too many of us are content to let others display their loyalty while we merely look on and assent. We should not only acknowledge our patriotism, but we should also show it.

The flag we want to give you is 3 ft. x 5 ft., is hand sewed, warranted fast colors, absolutely rain proof and guaranteed not to fade. It is a flag we take pride in giving you and you should take pride in receiving. It is the stars and stripes and therefore the most beautiful, most glorious flag in the Universe.

OUR FREE OFFER—For a limited time we will send this beautiful flag postpaid to all who send us only three one-year subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each, \$3.00 in all. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer. Address

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Flag Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Start Some Good Times

A Community Club Solves the Amusement Problem

By Leona Smith Dobson

"IT'S BAD enough in the summer, tho even then it is dreadfully dull, but one can go to town to something occasionally then. In the winter we simply hibernate—just crawl into our good warm holes and remain there from the first frost to the final freeze." Pretty Prudence voiced her complaint with considerable vehemence. "This morning," she went on, "when father took his plow out of the shed it was all rusty, but I told him it was no worse than the rest of us for none of us had been out of the shed all winter. He looked surprised and said, 'Why, daughter, you know I am always willing to have you go and have a good time. Where do you want to go?' But that's just it. There isn't any place to go."

Sixteen-year-old Elsie Marns took up the thread where Prudence dropped it. "I'm sick of nothing to do. If I can only pass my examinations this spring I can go to town to high school next fall where there'll be something doing. My sisters Ellen and Alice both finished there," she explained turning to the teacher who was a newcomer in the district. "They are in college now and they almost drive me wild with their stories of good times. Next year maybe I'll have some fun, too."

Miss Bailey looked from one to the other of her pupils and then at the others of the little group around her desk. Every face, boys and girls alike, told the same tale of discontent. "But it isn't necessary to go to town to have a good time," she objected. "Some of the best fun I ever had was in the country."

"Oh, if you like a 'quiet book in some shady nook' or 'gathering violets in some shady dell' you can have a good time around here," responded Prudence in high scorn. "I'd rather play tennis myself. I've never seen it played but my cousins in town are always talking about it in their letters."

"I'd rather play basket ball," said Elsie. "Girls in town schools and at college always play that, but there is no chance here."

"Why not play those games here in the country then? There are enough girls right here for a basket ball team and we could make a court on one corner of the school grounds. There is room for a tennis court, too. We could give a box supper to get the money for nets, balls and racquets."

"Where do we boys come in?" asked Joe Myers, who had been listening with interest.

"You can play tennis with the girls and have basket ball and baseball teams of your own, can't you?" answered Miss Bailey. "We can have a holiday Friday

afternoon and you boys can work on the courts and we girls will serve a luncheon to you afterward."

"Fine," shouted Tom Jones. "I'm strong for the 'eats' myself. Let's have them often."

"The very thing," said Miss Bailey. "Let's organize a community club Friday for all the young folks in the district and you can plan picnics and fishing parties and tennis tournaments and all sorts of good times. You won't want to put in all your time in play this spring and summer, so let's plan for a community fair in the fall and offer prizes for the best work done. You can exhibit your pigs and calves and all sorts of poultry and fancywork and jelly and canned fruit and cakes."

"I'll volunteer my services as judge of the domestic science exhibit and will serve gratis," came Fred Moore's offer.

"There wouldn't be anything left to the exhibit after you were thru judging," spoke up Joe Myers. "But say, this tennis-basket-ball-fair association ought to meet about once in two weeks to keep up pep and give us a chance to talk things over."

"Yes, of course it must meet," said Miss Bailey, "and you must have a program committee to plan your picnics and parties. Then when winter comes you can have your meetings just the same and perhaps have a community dramatic club to give plays and keep up the fun all thru cold weather. But there," looking at her watch, "it is time for school right now. We'll have to do more planning later."

"Well," said Prudence happily, "it looks as if we wouldn't have time to rust after this. I'm glad I had a grouch today since so much has come of it." And Prudence was right, for the community club that was organized the next Friday proved so live and interesting no boy or girl ever thinks of complaining the district is dead any more.

Why the Governor was Late

Among the little people of his home city and state Governor Arthur Capper is a universal favorite. It is no mere trick of chance that has brought Governor Capper the loyalty of the children. It is because he is always and everywhere their unfailing friend. He is a firm believer in prohibition and one of the reasons for this is because prohibition is good for the children. On many occasions he has said, "I am immensely proud of the fact that Kansas has half a million boys and girls who never saw an open saloon."

On Governor Capper's fiftieth birthday he had a party to which all the

children in Topeka were invited. Every child in the city who accepted the governor's invitation was supplied with ice cream and given free tickets to nine movie theaters where pictures of particular interest to children were shown. On that day street cars carried the governor's guests free of charge. Automobiles were provided for crippled and "shut-in" children, and special firemen and policemen were detailed to see that no harm befell the little ones.

His kindness to the children on numerous occasions has so won their hearts that it is not at all to be wondered at that on a recent occasion some Kansas children "kidnaped" the governor and that he remained their willing prisoner while an audience of grown persons waited. The Union Signal says that it happened in this wise: Governor Capper was to speak at an important meeting in a certain town. The children of one of the rural schools learned that the governor would pass that way en route to the meeting. The teacher and the children put their heads together, and what do you think they did? At about the hour the governor was to pass, children began to assemble at the roadside. Eager eyes spied an automobile in the distance. It was the governor! Quickly the children filled the road and formed a barrier, and what could the governor do but stop the machine and surrender to his youthful captors? As he stepped from the automobile the children cheered and cheered again, and the governor talked to them as he knew so well how to do. And while he talked to the children grown folks gathered not far away to hear him speak and wondered what had happened that he did not appear. But Governor Capper is a friend of the older people, too, and suddenly he remembered the audience that was waiting for him, and drove away to keep his appointment.

A Tree That Owns Itself

In Athens, Georgia, there is a majestic oak tree which holds the odd distinction of owning itself. About 20 years ago, Colonel W. H. Jackson, the former owner of the property, to protect the tree from destruction, had one of the most unusual deeds made out that has ever been recorded. It read as follows:

"For and in consideration of the great love I bear this tree, and the great desire I have for its protection for all time, I convey entire possession of itself and all land within 8 feet of the tree on all sides to it."

The tree and the 8 feet of ground surrounding it are inclosed with a heavy iron chain, on the inside of a neat picket fence recently put up by Mr. Jackson.

Pete, an Adopted Robin

This interesting little story was told recently by W. H. Munson in Bird Lore: "During the first week after I adopted Pete he accompanied me to and from the laboratory each day; and during that time he learned to pick up grains of sand, to flap his wings in mimic flight, to come to me at call, and to drink from a dropper. During the next week he learned to recognize the difference between the appearance of the food-paddle and that of the dropper. When he had had enough food he steadfastly refused any further attention to the food-paddle, but when the dropper was presented he would eagerly stretch out his neck to drink. He also flew each day during the second week, always returning to me after each flight."

"He took especial delight in a dust bath, but much preferred the road dust to the dry earth of the garden. When he wished his bath he would go thru some of the motions in his cage, and then stand and peep until I took him to the road, where he would revel for half an hour or more."

"Pete is a tyrant. If we do not attend to his wants immediately, his tender little peep turns to a shrill staccato note that spells insistence in every sound. Yes, he is a spoiled child, we know; but you must remember that he is the only one in the family, and it is true that we have tried to anticipate his every need before he even knew it."

"One of his flights frightened me. I took him out in the morning for his exercise, and he flew up, up, over the trees, over the house, and was gone out of sight. I followed his general direction quickly, but could find nothing of him. I explored the neighborhood, but he was gone. A full half hour I bemoaned my loss, and was giving up in despair, when out of the blue came a flutter of wings, and Pete alighted on my shoulder, shrilling his peep, peep into my ear. He was hungry and did not propose to wait another minute. We went to the house, and no hungry child ever evinced greater satisfaction in eating than did this little bird."

"Pete is a very willful bird, and I am almost driven to say that he is intelligent. One evening I had taken him to the street for his dust bath, but he was hungry and did not indulge himself very long. I had his food with me, and now and then he made savage little flights or runs toward it. Repeatedly I put him back in the dirt, scraped my finger around in it before him—that was the stimulus I used to awaken his instinct—but he would ruffle his feathers just a little and again dart for the food. I tossed him into the air to make him fly, for I felt that if he were hungry when he flew, he would be sure to come back quickly, but fly he would not. It was becoming dusk, so I finally fed him, and he awaited no invitation to fly; but invitations to return were in vain. He would alight not very far away, dust himself vigorously, but would not allow my close approach as he always had before. I was fearful of losing him, but I am almost ready to think that he was paying me back. After a time he became as docile as you please. Always since; when I have refused him what he wishes, he has been offish in some way or other, and never when I have treated him as he seemed to think he ought to be treated."

"One noon after I had fed him and watered him and cuddled him a little; he flew as I tossed him into the air. Over the trees and east he went, up and away until he was out of sight. Then I began his food call, and in a few seconds he was at my feet a trustful, docile, and apparently happy bird."

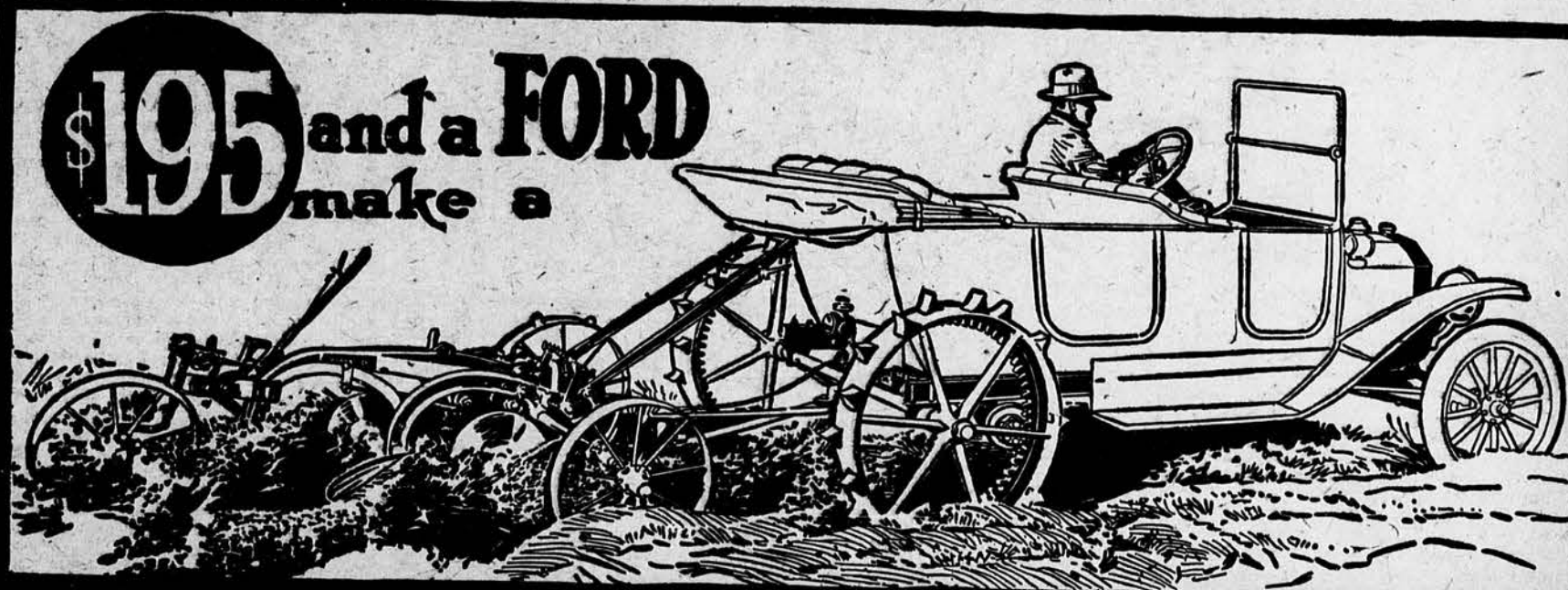
"Ultimately we released Pete permanently from his cage, insuring safety for the night by bringing him in at dusk."

"It was a glad day for all of us when Pete learned to come to the back door and ask for food when he did not find enough in the neighborhood—for the neighborhood is his feeding ground, and the neighbors are his friends. It was a glad day, too, when he first flew to the shelf where he was always fed. Many, many applications of the food paddle are necessary to appease his hunger, and then he peeps for his drink. That administered, he cleans his bill on any convenient edge, and then wings his way out into the yard again."

Mashed potatoes may be kept warm for some belated member of the family by placing the dish in a pan of hot water and covering all securely.



Governor Capper and the Girls and Boys Who Held Him up on the Road One Day. Mr. Capper is Always and Everywhere the Children's Friend and He Kept an Audience of Grownups Waiting on the Day This Picture was Taken so He Could Talk to These Young Folks.



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The Staude Mak-a-Tractor is guaranteed to do the work of four horses and do it on high gear. It has demonstrated its ability to plow seven acres a day while horses are plowing but four. It will do every other type of farm work for you with equal saving in time and money.

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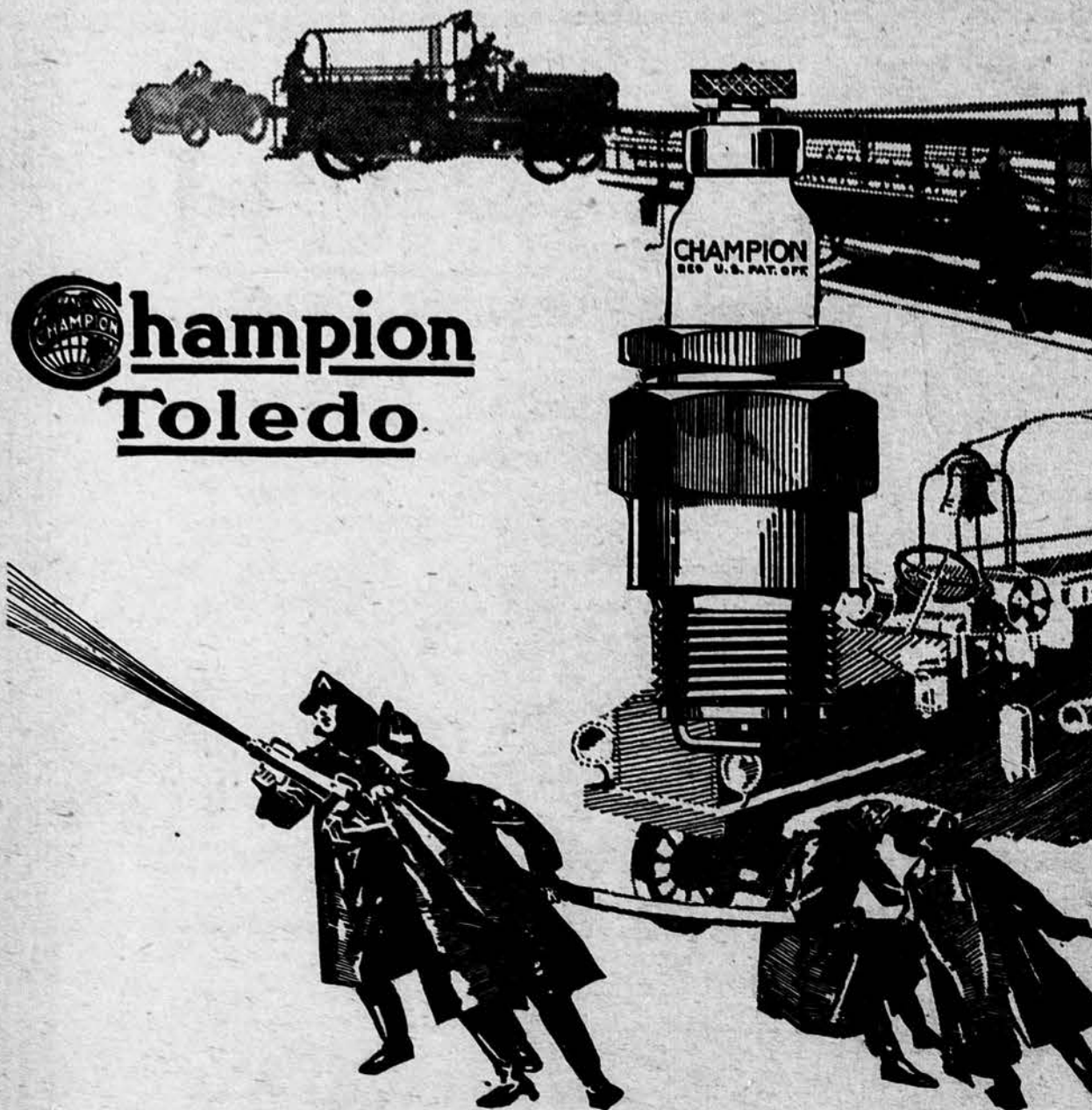
Special Patented Force Feed Oiling System—without it scored cylinders, burned-out bearings are certain. Staude down-thrust drive with tractor axle back of driving pinion—without it you waste power and put a heavy, excessive load on your Ford.

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I am as good a spreader as money can buy I saved \$10.40 in my own pocket. A team that weighs 1,200 lbs. pulls it easily. W. H. Adams, Penn, Wis.

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LAKIN-MCKEY
St. Scott, Kansas.

Hail Damage in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE

We took a walk thru the wheat on this farm Sunday, April 29. In many places it was knee high with an occasional head showing here and there, and the greater portion of it was well in the boot. The 50 acres looked as if it would yield at least 20 bushels an acre. It was a pleasant sight indeed to look across the field in the glow of the setting sun. The next morning the most destructive hailstorm that ever visited this section came and pounded the wheat into the earth. Hailstones from the size of a guinea egg on down to the size of buckshot fell. In places they lay in drifts for 36 hours after the storm. When a farmer loses a thousand bushels of wheat in 10 minutes he is losing money plenty fast enough, especially when the prospect for high prices is so good.

Some of the farmers seem inclined to think the wheat that has been cut off in this manner with hail will produce something. If such a storm had come earlier in the season such a thing might have occurred, but when wheat has grown to a sufficient size to joint and about out the heads it is our notion that it is too far along towards maturity to start a set of new shoots in case the main stem is destroyed. However, we may be mistaken. We hope we are. While the beating which the hailstones gave the oats left the plants looking exceedingly bad we have hopes that they will come on and make a crop of some kind. Of course one could not expect a full crop but as they were rather small and were not jointed it is but natural that one should count on them doing something.

Just what effect the hail will have on the corn is a matter which is causing much discussion. Most of the corn was up and some had been cultivated. In some of the lister furrows, where the heaviest of the storm crossed, the hailstones lay in drifts for 24 hours or more, and many farmers believe the corn which has been subjected to such a low temperature for so long a period will be practically ruined, while others are equally positive that the exact opposite will be the outcome. Perhaps the safest plan will be to wait a few days and see whether the plants start to growing again.

As a result of the storm there will be an increased acreage of kafir planted. Some men plan listing but we believe deep plowing would be better. With the plowing all vegetation will be covered and it would not afford a harboring place for the Chinch bugs, which are now to be found in the wheat in great numbers. Where a lister is used the strip of vegetation which is invariably left along the break of the furrow is almost sure to afford a hiding place for the old bugs to deposit their eggs, and when the tender plants of the newly planted crop appear the bugs begin at once to devour them. By plowing the ground deeply and letting it lay idle for a week or 10 days we believe that feature might be eliminated.

The American people are quick to adjust themselves to circumstances, and it has always been our notion that the Kansas folks are just a little in advance of those of other states in this and other respects. By 10 o'clock the morning after the storm the farmers, for the most part, had their plans made, and the telephone wires were busy with their orders for seeds of different sorts, new machinery and horses, and we also heard of some men who canceled their orders for motor cars. And thus it goes with the tiller of the soil. He sows but he does not always reap yet he is supposed to grin and bear it and go on feeding the people of the world just the same.

And Several Thousand Pigs

To buy a thousand bushels of seed corn and supply a bushel to each of a thousand boys thruout your state to help produce a big crop of food-stuffs in Kansas, as well as to buy 450 young sows for the Pig Club, trusting a boy for a bushel of seed and a young sow until he can pay for them from the product, as Governor Capper has done, is a magnanimous and noble thing for any man to do. Governor Capper has certainly done that which will pay him a thousand fold in a thousand ways.

Kansas City, Mo. R. C. Patterson.

Farm News in Allen

Little White clover is starting. Whether this backwardness has been caused by the dry weather or because the clover did not form seed last year, is an unsettled question. If this rain does not start it the early honey crop will be short. New swarms put in new hives after the middle of May, last year, filled their hive body and a super by the last of June from the White clover.

Owing to the high price of eggs fewer hens are being set than normally. Some estimate that the number of chickens hatched this spring will not be more than 50 per cent of the normal hatch. This will tend to increase the price of chickens and eggs for a year at least.

Crows are getting a good many chickens. They do much damage at all times of the year but probably do the most in the spring when they are nesting and must feed their young. Now, too, they are very quiet. A crow rarely is heard as at other times of the year. Altho plenty of them are to be seen.

Many persons believe that Bluejays catch young chickens. We have never verified this, but there is enough for him to have to account for without this. He is very destructive to young fruit. Very few are seen this spring.

Bluebirds, too, are becoming scarcer. We have seen only one this year. These and other timid birds are advantageous to the farmer and gardener, and should be protected.

The last of our ground has been plowed, and the manure spreader has been put away, possibly until fall. We find it pays to go over the conveyor chains and oil the links so they will work in the fall. Manure rusts them badly. Oiling them as soon as the spreader is put away will save time and expense.

It is possible that there will be time to get some manure out after the first crop of alfalfa is cut, but the time is short as the alfalfa starts so quickly.

The buyer from this community is still shipping hogs, paying \$14.75. Some other buyers are not shipping. In the load today he had hogs from three other shippers' territory. Many of the hogs were not ready but with corn at \$1.75 a bushel they are hurried away.

Sizes With the Silos

Here is a table that gives the sizes of some of the more popular silos, with their capacities. The figures for the number of cattle are based on a feeding period of 180 days, feeding 40 pounds a day a head:

Diameter...	Height...	Capacity In Tons...	Cattle...
10	20	30	8
12	20	45	12
14	20	60	16
16	20	80	21
18	20	108	28
20	22	133	34
22	22	150	40
24	22	167	46
26	22	184	52
28	22	201	58
30	22	218	64
32	24	235	70
34	24	252	76
36	24	270	82
38	24	287	88
40	24	304	94
42	24	321	100
44	24	338	106
46	24	355	112
48	24	372	118
50	24	389	124
52	24	406	130
54	24	423	136
56	24	440	142
58	24	457	148
60	24	474	154
62	24	491	160
64	24	508	166
66	24	525	172
68	24	542	178
70	24	559	184
72	24	576	190
74	24	593	196
76	24	610	202
78	24	627	208
80	24	644	214
82	24	661	220
84	24	678	226
86	24	695	232
88	24	712	238
90	24	729	244
92	24	746	250
94	24	763	256
96	24	780	262
98	24	797	268
100	24	814	274

Fair List Prices

Fair Treatment

GOODRICH

BLACK SAFETY TREAD TIRES

Must Make Good

WHEN a Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tire is sent from the factory of the B. F. Goodrich Company, it carries Goodrich's avowal that it is free from imperfection of material and workmanship.

It is the best non-skid fabric tire, the oldest, largest, most skillful rubber manufacturer can make.

It must render service worthy of the good name it bears—the high service Goodrich requires of it.

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Fair Treatment Open-Handed

The B. F. Goodrich Company courts honest fault-finding with its tires. Goodrich Fair Treatment will meet these complaints with adjustments, quick and square,—will make these adjustments gladly and generously.

It will not permit a Goodrich patron to feel that a Goodrich tire owes him anything. It wants back any Goodrich tire you feel owes you anything.

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, U.

Also maker of the tires on which Dario Resta won the official 1916 National Automobile Racing Championship—Silvertown Cord Tires.

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Order
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**A \$45
SADDLE for \$36**

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AND
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Auburn, Ala.,
Jan. 5th, 1917.

M. I. Bloch,
Agent Sharples Separator,
Selma, Alabama.

On August 2nd, 1916, we made a series of tests with the Sharples Suction-feed Separator at our creamery, with the following results:

Revolutions per minute	Per cent cream	Per cent skim milk
35	28	.01
45	27	.01
55	26	.01
60	26	.02

So far as my knowledge goes in working with separators, the Sharples Suction-feed is the only separator that will give a uniform test with cream and skim-milk at varying speeds of the handle, and that it is the only one that does not lose more butterfat at low speed than at the proper speed.

H. C. Ferguson
Instructor in Animal Husbandry

skims
clean at
all
speeds

SHARPLES Famous Suction-feed "Skims clean at any Speed" SEPARATOR

- the only separator that will skim clean at widely-varying speeds
 - the only separator that gives cream of unchanging thickness—all speeds
 - the only separator that will skim your milk quicker when you turn faster
 - the only separator with just one piece in the bowl—no discs, easiest to clean
 - the only separator with knee-low supply tank and once-a-month oiling
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Three New Models at \$845

Five-Passenger Touring Car
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Each model is large and roomy—some would say room to spare, but you want a car that will seat its full load comfortably. Fine in appearance, fine driving and remarkably easy riding qualities, power in excess, economical in upkeep and fuel consumption, a car to give you satisfactory service for years to come—a car that we believe to be as high in quality and as nearly mechanically perfect as any car ever offered at anywhere near as low a price.

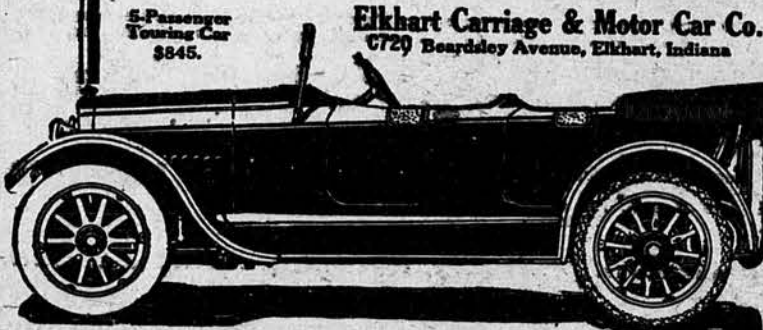
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will show you views of all the ELCAR models and the more important mechanical parts, and is descriptive even to the minute details of construction. We will gladly mail it to you upon request.

A Few Elcar Specifications
Wheel Base—As long as some cars selling up to \$2,000 and more—115 in.
Motor—4 cylinder; long stroke; high speed; 34.7 h. p. at 1,800 r. p. m.
Fuel Supply—Stewart vacuum system.
Ignition—Delco automatic spark advance with manual control.
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Rear Axle—Full-floating with roller bearings at each end of wheel hubs.
Differential—Spiral bevel driving gears, with roller main bearings and ball thrust bearings.
Brakes—Internal and external, two inches wide on 12-inch drum.

5-Passenger
Touring Car
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Meat Prices Will be High

BY W. A. COCHEL

In any discussion of the cost of meat, it must be realized that a large part of the population, due to profitable employment, is able to pay the price. This has undoubtedly worked a hardship on persons whose income has not increased proportionately with the advance in food costs. We can look for little or no decrease in prices so long as industrial conditions remain in their present healthy condition. Statistics show that the number of animals slaughtered during the past 12 months has been greater than in the corresponding period three years ago, and the domestic supply has been augmented by an almost total absence of export business. Hence, the price is not due to smaller supplies but to a greater demand. War conditions have influenced the price of meat and meat products less than any other foodstuffs which come to the table.

Also these facts are self-evident, yet our production is decidedly less than conditions warrant. Among the many causes leading to the present condition are the continual agitations against the so-called "meat trusts" and "packer combines," recommendations of "doctors" who are unable to diagnose symptoms and advise their "patients" to discontinue the use of meats, violent fluctuations in the market price of meat making animals, and the decrease in the surplus of grain and forage usually used in the preparation of animals for market. All of these factors have caused farmers to decrease rather than to increase the meat making operations for fear that they would be unprofitable.

The production of pork, mutton and beef is limited by the production of grain, roughage and pastures. While it is generally assumed that livestock is essential to the maintenance of soil fertility, little emphasis has been placed on the fact that good farming, resulting in large yields of crops, is essential to the economic and extensive production of meat.

Methods may be improved materially by the use of more efficient animals. The rapid increase in the use of purebred sires indicates that this advantage is being made use of by farmers and ranchmen. Better methods of management are recommended which will permit every animal to make an increase in weight every day of its life instead of frequently failing to gain or actually losing weight during the winter or in seasons when protracted drouth has caused pastures to fail.

Theorists have recommended that the beef supply could be increased by preventing the slaughter of young animals. Students who have taken into consideration all of the influences of age on cost and amount of production agree that a greater supply of beef could be obtained more readily from the available feed sup-

plies by increasing the number of breeding females and finishing the product at from 15 to 20 months of age rather than, by permitting steers to obtain an age of from 36 to 48 months before being marketed. A further increase in the meat supply could be obtained by utilizing more fully the by-products of grain farming, such as corn stalks and straw, rather than by allowing them to go to waste.

Animal diseases reduce the available supply of meat-producing animals in big quantities. The ravages of hog cholera, blackleg in calves, and stomach worms in lambs are large. Fortunately, recent investigations by experiment stations have enabled farmers who are willing to make use of scientific knowledge to control these diseases. It is not realized generally that contagious abortion is responsible for an annual decrease of approximately 10 per cent in the calf crop in Kansas and adjoining states. There are no preventive or curative measures as yet discovered by which this disease can be controlled. Other minor ailments further decrease the number of animals available for slaughter. Proper sanitary measures would prevent these.

An improvement in methods of breeding, feeding and management of meat making animals is being constantly made so that at present these classes of livestock in the state are increasing. The greatest future increase will follow an improvement in the pastures and an increase in feed supplies, such as corn, kafir, silage, alfalfa and other roughages, the utilization of the by-products of grain production, and the use of more efficient animals.

The greatest possible incentive for increase in livestock production is now being applied; that is, a reasonable assurance of financial profit to the farmer who has invested his capital in livestock to convert his farm grown feeds into meat.

Chilled Pigs

An English authority on swine-raising says that if pigs get chilled at birth they are in danger of dying. They turn cold, limp and damp and must be revived at once. He recommends a teaspoonful of gin to help revive them and seeing that they get some sow's milk soon to complete the cure. Before it becomes helpless a chilled pig gives a peculiar little cry that is quickly recognized, by one who has had experience with them, as a warning for prompt action. Sometimes when pigs are a long time coming they seem to have very little life in them. If a person then opens the pig's mouth and blows down its throat the lungs will become expanded and the young porker soon gets lively.—Swine World.

Plant a potato, its body decays, while its life springs anew. Shall a man be less than a potato?

ENOUGH FOOD-STUFFS WASTED YEARLY IN BREWERIES TO FEED 7 MILLION MEN FOR ONE YEAR

Seven billion pounds of food-stuffs are used yearly in the manufacture of malt and distilled liquors in the United States. Probably one-sixth of the total may be necessary for producing denatured alcohol. The remaining five-sixths, at a low estimate, would supply food for 7 million men a whole year, say Walter B. Cannon and P. G. Stiles, food experts of Harvard university.

According to the report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the year ended June 30, 1916 (page 128), there were used during that year for the production of distilled spirits in the United States, the following materials:

Corn (bushels)	32,069,542
Rye (bushels)	3,116,612
Malt (bushels)	4,480,588
Wheat (bushels)	3,373
Barley (bushels)	148
Oats (bushels)	9,807
Other materials (bushels)	68,822
Molasses (gallons)	152,142,232

Omitting wheat, oats, barley and "other materials," and reducing corn, rye, malt and molasses to pounds, we get a total of 3,603,911,918 pounds of grain and molasses.

The census for 1900, Vol. 2, page 682, gives the following figures as to materials used in the manufacture of fermented liquors:

Corn (pounds)	483,998,984
Malt (bushels)	36,385,365
Barley (bushels)	11,282,599
This amounts to a total of (pounds)	2,260,266,146

These seem to be the latest positive figures available. The production of fermented liquors for the year 1900 was 53,664,534 barrels. By 1916 it had risen to 58,633,624 barrels (see report of commissioner of internal revenue for 1916, p. 145). The production increased 51.6 per cent. Assuming an increase of at least 50 per cent in the materials used, we get 3,390,299,219 pounds for 1916.

Combining the figures for the manufacture of fermented liquors and distilled spirits, we get a total of 6,994,311,135 pounds of grain and molasses.

In a time of food shortage, when conservation of food-stuffs is an important public question, the 7 billion pounds (7,000,000,000) of food materials which are used in these industries, form an item which is worth considering.

Increase the Number of Cows

Don't Sell Productive Dairy Stock to be Slaughtered

BY M. D. MUNN

NO PROGRAM of national preparedness for the impending food crisis is complete without emphasis of conserving and increasing our national stock of dairy cows.

We must, of course, bend all our efforts to the prevention of a war shortage in food-stuffs of all kinds, but when prices for beef begin to rise, dairy cattle must not be slaughtered nor dairy feeds diverted to other uses.

A 1200-pound steer, ready for market, contains only about 380 pounds of actual food. A dairy cow at 2 years old begins to produce about 900 pounds of edible nutrients in the year, and will continue to produce the same amount for seven years; that is, she produces during her life 6300 pounds of human food. It takes 17 steers to produce the same amount of human food as a dairy cow produces during her lifetime.

The steer, before he pays for any of his food, is in debt to his master for two years, and, upon payment, ceases to live, while the cow pays for her food daily.

It seems to me, therefore, that in any program of preparedness in national food supply, first consideration should be given to this remarkable natural food-making machine, the dairy cow.

On behalf of the consumer the widest publicity should be given to the bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, dealing with the great food value and economy of milk and milk products, and showing milk to be an economical food even at a price of 15 cents a quart.

In energy-giving power, one quart of milk is equal to 11 ounces of sirloin steak, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of round steak, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ eggs, or 10.7 ounces of fowl.

Our people should bear in mind, also, the significance of the appeal made to the German reichstag by Field Marshal von Hindenburg. He cries for fat—fat—fat for his soldiers, and for the weakened people.

A plentiful stock of dairy cows means a quick and continuous transformation of feed into human food; it means a daily dependable supply of butterfat, the finest of all fats, and forestalls the possibility of such deep distress as is experienced in the shortage of fat in Germany.

A 2-year-old steer, ready for market, contains only about 280 pounds of fat, while a fair dairy cow will produce 300 pounds of fat yearly for seven years, or a total of 2100 pounds of fat during her lifetime, as against a steer's 280 pounds of fat in his life.

Unless our people adopt, as to the food value of milk, the view expressed by the United States Department of Agriculture, the tendency of our farmers will be to quit dairying and to send their cows to the butcher.

Our stock of dairy cattle is lower now in proportion to the population than it has been for 40 years.

It appears to me, then, to be the immediate duty of the government to stimulate dairy production by intensive education of the farmer, to the end that he may increase rather than decrease his stock of dairy cattle, and equally intensive education of the consumer as to the food value and relative economy of milk. If it becomes necessary to take governmental action to safeguard our food supplies, the first decree to be issued, in my judgment, should be a prohibition of the slaughter of productive dairy cows, and our next concern should be an upward revision of the prices of milk based upon the cost of production and a fair profit to producer and distributor.

Assured a rich supply of milk, plenty of butter and cheese, nations can laugh at starvation blockades.

Ventilate the Dairy Barn

One of the most important features of the dairy barn is good ventilation, says the Holstein-Friesian World. A cow stable that is damp and dark is a breeder of disease and discomfort.

There is nothing that offers a happier home for the forms of bacteria that breed disease than dark, clammy stables. Sunshine is the greatest enemy of germ life and it is one of the cheapest purifiers available. Next to this,

or in conjunction with this is some system that carries off the heavy laden air that has been used until it has lost its invigorating element.

Just at this time much is being said about tuberculosis and other germ-borne diseases. It is of the utmost importance that everything be done that can possibly be done to control this disease which is such a vital one in connection with the cattle industry. Begin by giving the cattle clean, bright, well-ventilated quarters.

The Records of Sue and Edith

A grade Guernsey cow named Sue produced 50,134 pounds of milk and 2,169 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to over 2,700 pounds of butter in the four years from January 1, 1913 to January 1, 1917. She is one of a herd of 75 grade Guernseys owned by H. D. Parker of Greeley, Colo. Parker is building up a herd of purebred Guernseys and already has 30. In the meantime, the grades are preparing the way for their aristocratic sisters.

Sue's yearly average of production amounts to 12,533.5 pounds of milk and 542.25 pounds of butterfat. Her highest record for any one year was 14,458.9 pounds of milk and 636.19 pounds of butterfat, but of course long time records are of more importance in considering the value of any animal.

The case of Edith, another grade Guernsey in the same herd, is nearly as remarkable as that of Sue. From January 1, 1914 to January 1, 1917, Edith produced 34,141.7 pounds of milk and 1,535 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 1,920 pounds of butter. This makes her yearly average 11,380.6 pounds of milk and 512 pounds of butterfat.

The production to the cow in the entire herd for 1916 was 7,421.9 pounds of milk and 349.14 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 436.4 pounds of butter; and the average production of those in milk for the entire year was 10,179.2 pounds of milk and 447.87 pounds of butterfat. Such a herd of grade cows of any breed indicates clearly the service to the dairy industry which can be done by purebred sires from ancestry of known producing capacity.

A New Book, Productive Dairying

"Productive Dairying," by R. M. Washburn, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Minnesota, is the new volume in the Lippincott Farm Manual series. It covers the subject of dairying in a comprehensive, authoritative manner. Dairy breeds, the care and management of dairy cows, winter feeding, handling of milk, all of the aspects of dairying and the marketing of milk, are given specific and thorough attention. There are 131 illustrations that add materially to the value of the book. For the farmer who wishes to understand this subject in every detail, for students in agricultural courses and for dairymen, nothing more complete or reliable could be found. This book is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, and sells for \$1.75.

It Pays to Use a Good Sire

The daughter of a scrub Hereford dam and purebred Holstein sire gave 2,085.8 pounds more milk than her mother. The daughter of a scrub Shorthorn cow and purebred Holstein sire gave 1,999.5 pounds more milk than her dam. These results were observed in experiments conducted by the dairy department of the South Dakota Experiment station and show that the farmer may increase the milk yield by the use of a purebred dairy sire, whose ancestry shows a constant tendency to produce more than average milk and butterfat.

A Missouri Jersey Heard From

Golden Fern's Gem 282635 takes first place among Missouri's senior 4-year-old Jerseys, having produced, in a year's test, 11,175.5 pounds of milk and 623.02 pounds of butterfat.

The new champion is owned by Mrs. S. B. Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

PATRIOTISM DEMANDS

That All Butter-Fat Waste Be Stopped

President Wilson's powerful appeal for the conservation of the nation's resources is still ringing in our ears. "The supreme need," he says, "of our own nation, and of the nations with which we are co-operating, is an abundance of supplies, and especially of food stuffs;" and again, "Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nation."

Wasteful methods must be abolished. Every device that makes for the saving of time and labor on the farm must be utilized. Every plan that makes for the conservation of our food products must have the farmer's hearty co-operation.

And nowhere is there greater opportunity than in the production of dairy products, particularly butter-fat.

"Fats, fats, fats, more fats," that is the demand of the warring nations in Europe. The men who toil and the men in the trenches must have fats. They are the fuel that the human machine must have.

And no fat is so palatable or so easily assimilated as butter.

When it was simply a question of the farmer's own loss of profit, the tremendous waste of butter-fat on American farms was bad enough, but under present conditions such waste is nothing short of criminal.

And it is wholly unnecessary.

It is conservatively estimated that about a million cow owners in the United States are still skimming milk by some wasteful "gravity" method.

At an average of four cows to the farm, and an average waste of thirty-five to fifty pounds of butter-fat per cow, all of which could be saved by the use of a De Laval Cream Separator, this alone represents an annual waste of at least 140,000,000 pounds of butter-fat.

Then there are, perhaps, a million inferior or half-worn-out separators in use whose owners could save fifteen to twenty pounds of butter-fat per cow per year by replacing such machines with New De Laval; and this represents another waste of at least 60,000,000 pounds of butter-fat annually.

Also there is the loss of time and labor that a De Laval would save and which could be better devoted to other productive work on the farm. This waste is hard to compute, but it is almost as important as the loss of butter-fat.

These are startling statements, but any dairy or creamery authority will agree that these estimates of waste are really very conservative.

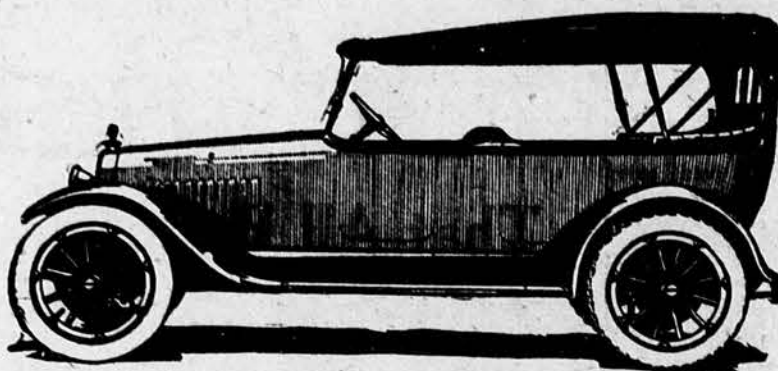
Shall this tremendous waste continue? Will the loyal American farmer permit such waste when he appreciates the duty that is laid upon him to conserve the one article of food that above all others is necessary to the life and health and energy of the men who serve the nation in the field, the factory, the mine—and soon in the trenches?

We have always had an abiding faith in the American farmer, and we believe that if he is made to appreciate the full purport of the President's appeal to him, the appeal will not be in vain; and when he further appreciates what the De Laval can do to save the butter-fat which is now being wasted, and that his patriotic duty demands that such waste be stopped—NOW—our plants will not be big enough to take care of one-half the demand for De Laval Cream Separators.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

165 Broadway, New York

29 E. Madison St., Chicago



Chalmers 7-Passenger Touring Car—Price \$1475 Detroit

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The Chalmers is a light weight, roomy car. Light weight insures right road performance and true economy. Long springs give easy riding qualities both on good roads and in the ruts.

Go to the nearest Chalmers dealer. See a Chalmers. Examine the car feature by feature. See the beauty of the

Chalmers lines. Note the fine body finish. The upholstery is genuine leather. The lamps are large and powerful. Point by point the Chalmers appeals to your good judgment.

Chalmers price is low for such quality. A cheap car is poor economy. A low priced, high grade, well performing car, such as the Chalmers is a genuine investment.

Ride in a Chalmers. You will then know its value.

Touring Car, 7-passenger	\$1475	Roadster, 3-passenger	\$1250
Touring Car, 5-passenger	1250	Limousine, 7-passenger	2550
Touring Sedan, 7-passenger	1850	Town Car, 7-passenger	2550
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1625		

(All prices f. o. b. Detroit, and subject to change without notice.)



Chalmers Motor Company
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2 Plows



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BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Republic County Notes

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW

We have enough moisture now to last for some time. At least 4 inches has come in the last week. Many farmers have not finished their plowing and if it does not clear up soon, corn planting will be late. While this weather is not the best for corn it helps oats. I look for a large crop of oats this season, for a wet spring usually gives the plants such a start that they will not require much more moisture to produce a large crop. With the failure of wheat we will need a larger crop to make up for the loss. Many farmers will miss the wheat straw this fall and winter for the bedding for stock.

Pastures are doing well during this wet period, especially the bluegrass along the creeks. In some places it has attained a height of 4 inches. One nice thing about the pasture on this farm is that a good portion of it is bottom land and consists mostly of bluegrass. This gives the stock a good spring and fall pasture, and during the dry summer months the animals have the prairie pasture to fall back on. Farmers are sowing Brome grass for permanent pasture.

This has been a fine time for fence building. We built a new fence along the road on our south pasture. The post holes in some places were dug thru from 1 to 2 inches of solid rock with a crow bar, and it took, on an average, an hour to dig a hole and set a post. It was slow work at the best, but we were able to set the posts in those holes almost as solid as if they were set in cement. Osage orange posts were used.

We took a day and a half off last week to haul out the manure. We hauled 30 spreader loads in that time. We got rid of an old straw stack bottom which bothered us some in plowing and top planting the corn. This bottom was loaded on the spreader and spread right out from the stack so it did not take us long to haul it out on the corn ground where it will be plowed under. The manure at the barn was hauled on the oats, as a top dressing. If June should happen to turn dry this will make a good protection for the plants but if it should remain wet they may rust a little more than the others.

Gardens are not doing much now; the wet weather is holding them back quite a bit. Weeds do not seem to be bothering our garden much this spring. We plowed it deep and harrowed it several times, after which we went over it with the garden rake. All the truck that is above the ground has been hoed. Last season the weeds got quite a start and kept us busy all summer fighting them. We are putting in a much larger garden than usual and expect to can a lot of the garden truck.

Use Your Farm Tractor

"Help your neighbors" is the keynote of a special appeal to tractor owners issued recently by Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. "Every farmer who owns a tractor," he says, "owes it to his country this spring to do all the custom or exchange work he can do without neglecting his own work. Every hour that his tractor would otherwise be idle it ought to be at work helping a neighbor who is behind with his plowing or harrowing. Make your outfit work from dawn to dark; make it work all night if you have enough operators to fill the shifts. The acreage to be harvested this fall hangs on the plow. Don't let an acre that might otherwise be planted go untillaged because your tractor is in the shed. Help your neighbors and thus do your part in strengthening the allied lines on the battle fronts of Europe."

Girls Needed on the Farms

When a farmer who applied for two boys told of the need of girls to help the farmers' wives, the Rotary Club Farm bureau at Kansas City decided to establish a girls' department. J. M. Lincoln, a Florence, Kan., farmer, was the man. "When you send boys to the farms, work is increased on the farmers' wives," Lincoln said. "Harvest hands have the biggest appetites of any class of men. We need girls to help the women in Central Kansas." The farmers would be willing to pay the girls \$3 to \$4 a week and their board and room.

Franklin County Pomona Grange

BY EVE GASCHÉ

It was a pleasure to meet the progressive members of Franklin County Pomona Grange at the Ottawa meeting April 21. There was a good attendance. The members wasted no time in the business part of the meeting. Several of the officers had their part of the ritualistic work memorized which helped dispatch the opening and closing ceremonies. The business discussions brought out the fact that they have a few of the same kind of dilatory members found in most counties. These are persons who want to buy thru the Grange agency, and who neglect to send their orders to the purchasing agent until they are ready to use the articles wanted.

An excellent committee was appointed to make arrangements for the picnic in July when National Master Wilson will be the principal speaker. The counties bordering on Franklin are invited to join in making this a gala day.

The lecturer proved resourceful, for when he found some of the promised helpers for his program absent he soon had their places taken by others. A fine reading by Edgar Williams, a beautiful song by Mrs. Althouse, and piano solo by Miss Litikey brought hearty applause.

Mr. Abbott then gave a patriotic address and was followed by a helpful and inspiring address by State Master Needham.

To Reduce the Waste

BY W. A. COCHEL

At the nine hog markets west of Chicago, there were unloaded, during 1916, 33,056 cars of hogs, consigned to those markets for slaughter. The prevailing custom at all central markets is to feed hogs all the corn they will consume from the time they arrive until they are to be weighed up to the packer. This amounts, on an average, to approximately 6 bushels a car, a total of 1,823,136 bushels. Practically all of this corn is an absolute waste, a considerable amount of it going into the sewer directly from the pens. The hogs are slaughtered before they are able to digest and assimilate that which has been consumed.

For humane reasons it is necessary to feed a reasonable amount of feed. Two bushels a car would be ample to prevent suffering.

If the present wasteful methods were changed at all our markets, and the amount fed is limited to 2 bushels a car, there would be a saving of 2 million bushels of corn annually in the United States, which is not at present used for productive purposes. This estimate is based on the supposition that the Eastern, Central, Southern and Western markets and the smaller packing plants in the corn belt follow the same practice.

The Brewers' Alibi

"We have received from the Brewers' publicity bureau, Philadelphia, a tabulated statement showing that the brewing industry uses less than 1½ per cent of the grain produced in the United States," says Harold Chase in the Topeka Daily Capital.

"To this humble statistic of the brewers one is inclined to expostulate in Hamlet's phrase: 'Thou comest in such a questionable shape.' For how many years have we been instructed by brewers and distillers that prohibition would be disastrous to the farmer, because these great industries afford so important a market for his grain, and have been threatened by the brewers and distillers that if prohibition should be established the price of the farmer's grain product would slump terribly.

"Now, it appears, the humble brewers scarcely use any grain to speak of; not enough to make it worth while as a war measure to prohibit the business."

If you think the breweries should be closed, as a war measure, sign the coupon printed in this issue, get your neighbors to sign it and send to Governor Arthur Capper, Topeka.

Farmers Canvass Wisconsin

The Farmers' Non-Partisan League, which was born two years ago in North Dakota and threatens to eclipse the Populist movement of the 90s, is organizing Wisconsin. After the preliminary work 25 organizers traveling in motor cars will visit every farmer in the state. Dues for membership in the league are \$16 for two years.

It Takes a Broad Wheel to Carry a Heavy Load

The broad wheel will carry a load which would sink a buggy wheel half way to the hubs on a soft road or field.

The same thing applies to the bearings in your motor car, truck or tractor.

The Timken Roller Bearing carries the load of your car and its burden on a broad surface—the full length of the rollers and is thus able to stand a great weight easily with such a minimum of wear as to out-live your car itself.

It differs in this respect from a ball bearing which carries the load on the "points" of contact.

Moreover, Timken Roller Bearings are tapered roller bearings and are able to resist more than mere weight that presses down—they are, in addition, able to resist pressure from the side such as is exerted when the weight of your car and its burden forces the bearings into the front hubs as you turn a corner or when your car tilts from side to side on a rough road.

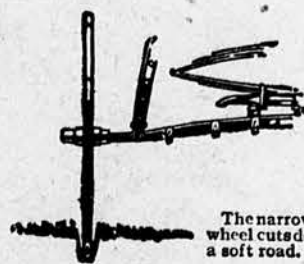
Timken Bearings are built for hard service and are actually in use today at the points of severest service in the majority of high grade cars and heavy duty motor trucks where extreme service must be rendered by the bearings.

Timken Bearings are preeminently the bearings for use under the hard service conditions that your motor car, motor truck or tractor must meet on the farm.

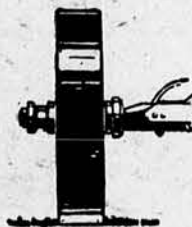
For a complete exposition on the subject of automobile bearings write for our free booklet K-9.



THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.
Canton, Ohio

TIMKEN
ROLLER BEARINGS

The narrow buggy wheel cuts deep into a soft road.



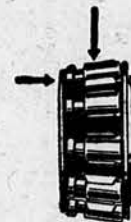
The broad cart wheel rolls smoothly over even soft earth.



Ball bearings—like buggy wheels—have very small points of contact.



But roller bearings carry the load along their whole length, and what slight wear occurs is spread over a greater surface.



Timken Bearings have all the advantages of roller construction; plus the conical shape that enables them to resist pressure from either end or side.

SEED CORN



ECHTENKAMP'S BIG yielding Seed Corn was picked before freeze. Each ear is fire dried on a rack with air and steam heat. Sure to grow because germ is preserved. Also Clover, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye and Garden Seeds. Write for catalog—it is FREE

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In spite of great increase in raw material cost, our knowledge of the market, and big buying power, enable us to make big savings for you on paint. Buy direct from us. Just one small profit between us and you. Only factory in America that ships direct to consumer. No other mixed paints have a better reputation.

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We know our paint is right. So on every can of Ever-Wear Paint is an unlimited guarantee. Get our great trial offer—most liberal ever offered. Write today for illustrated paint book free. Give remarkable low prices, all paint information, and show over 100 colors.

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Do Your Own Mending
WITH A SET OF THE "ALWAYS READY"
COBBLER'S TOOLS

This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for lasts; one each 9 in., 7½ inch, 5½ inch lasts; shoe hammer; shoe knife; peg awl; sewing awl; stabbing awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

OUR OFFER: This cobbler's outfit may be had free all mailing charges prepaid by sending a one-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 and 25 cents to help pay packing and mailing charges—\$1.25 in all. Either new or renewal subscriptions will be accepted. Send in your subscription and remittance at once to

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\$1195 F. o. b.
Racine

Mitchell Junior—a 40 h. p. Six
120-inch Wheelbase

Mitchell
SIXES

\$1460 F. o. b.
Racine

7-Passenger—48 Horsepower
127-inch Wheelbase

Mr. Bate's Lifetime Car

Sturdy—Enduring—100% Over-Strength

The latest Mitchell is the 19th model built under Mr. Bate. It is the final result of 700 improvements.

It is the first car to announce our 100 per cent over-strength. Our former standard was 50 per cent over-strength. In the past three years, that standard has been doubled.

Over 440 parts are built of toughened steel. All safety parts are vastly over-size. All parts which get a major strain are built of Chrome-Vanadium. The gears are tested for 50,000 pounds per tooth. The springs we use—Bate cantilevers—have never yet been broken.

Several Mitchells have already run over 200,000 miles each. The Mitchell of today is built to be a lifetime car.

Costly Extras

This vast over-strength is a costly extra in these days of high-cost steel.

But the Mitchell, in addition, has 31 features which nearly all cars omit. Things like a power tire pump, ball-bearing steering gear, dashboard engine primer, etc.

And this year we have added 24 per cent to the cost of finish, upholstery and trimming. This makes the Mitchell the luxury car of its class.

All Are Free

These Mitchell extras, on this year's output, will cost us \$4,000-000. But they cost you nothing, because we save this on our factory cost.

TWO SIZES

Mitchell—a roomy, 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly-developed 48-horsepower motor.

Price \$1460, f. o. b. Racine

Mitchell Junior—a 5-passenger Six on similar lines with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor— $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch smaller bore.

Price \$1195 f. o. b. Racine

Also six styles of enclosed and convertible bodies. Also new Club Roadster,

John W. Bate built and equipped this mammoth plant to build this one type economically. He has spent millions of dollars and years of time to do that. His methods have cut our factory cost in two. And the savings pay for these extras.

All the added luxury on this year's models is paid for by savings in our new body plant.

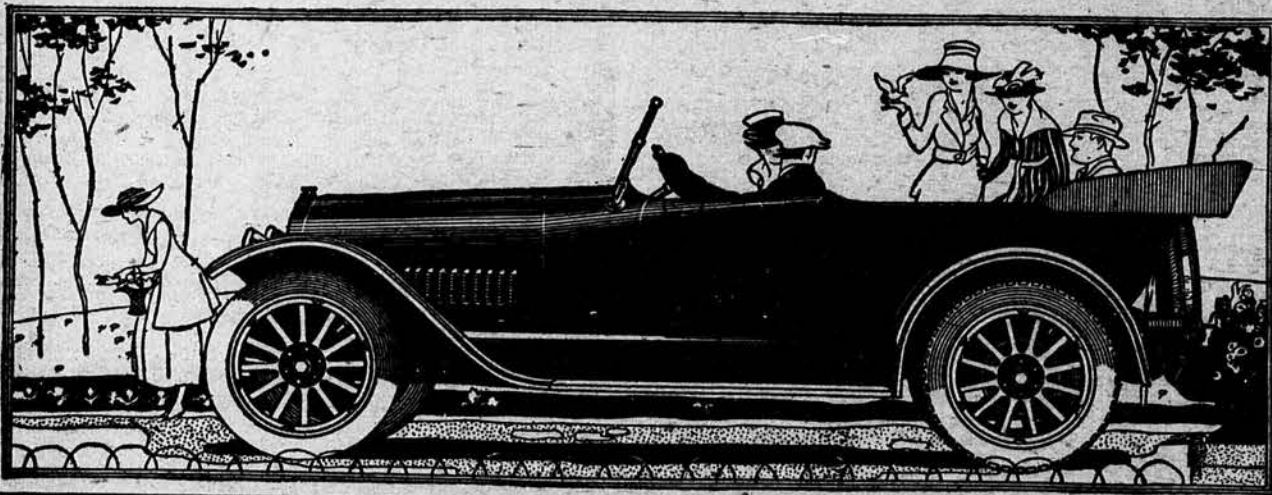
See Our \$1195 Six

Mitchell Junior—the smaller Mitchell Six—costs only \$1195. Yet the wheelbase is 120 inches. You have never seen anything like this value in a car around this price.

See also the larger Mitchell. Note all its extra values. You will want all these extras, when you know them, in the car you buy to keep.

If you do not know our nearest dealer, ask us for his name.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.
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WANTED A Man To Travel For A Profitable Business

YOUNG MAN—21 years or over, with some farming experience preferred. To take charge of a profitable retail business in your county. Good reference required. If interested, samples on request.

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You owe it to yourself to investigate.

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Great food for HOGS and POULTRY. Reduced 7 to 1. We eliminate 85 lbs. of water from each 100 lbs. buttermilk, leaving a rich, thick, 100 per cent digestible feed. Will keep unused. Being sterilized, all injurious bacteria are destroyed, making it far safer than raw buttermilk. Its lactic acid regulates digestion. Write for free sample. Consolidated Products Co., Dept. B, Lincoln, Nebr.

Plenty of Water for the Home

See that your family enjoys the same comfort afforded to your stock—an abundance of pure fresh water at all times. You can easily install a water system in your home and barns and have plenty of water with one of

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Over 800 types—all rigidly tested and guaranteed to do the work for which recommended. Write today for our free book, "Pumps for Every Service." Address Dept. B-1.

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Send today for this book.

Goulds Fig. 1454
Deep Well Working Head
for air pressure or elevated tank water systems



Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

The following is a part of a pledge of loyalty to the government and the President, and a request that the governing powers do everything possible to conserve the resources of the nation:

The Pomona Grange of Delaware County, Ohio, again assures the government of its devotion to the flag, and offers its service to the country with no less fervor and loyalty than was evidenced by our nation's defenders who offered their lives in the wars of other years for liberty, union and justice. The farmers of Delaware County will be found active and loyal, whether on the seas in submarine zones, in the trenches of the battlefield, or behind the plows in the furrows of our fertile farms. In any event their hearts will beat in loyal union in their desire to be of service to our country. We urge all farmers and the public generally to practice strict economy, sobriety, discretion, industry and conservation of all our resources.

We earnestly petition our national government as a justifiable and economic war measure that it shall as speedily as possible suppress and prohibit the use, sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages throughout the United States of America, and in all its territories or dependencies.

We are for more beef, beans, bread and butter, and less beer and booze; more wheat, wealth and wisdom, and less whisky, waste and want; more milk, molasses and money, and less malt, misery and meanness; more apples, alfalfa and amity, less ale, ailments and animosity; more rice, rye and reason, fewer saloons, less sin and suffering; more dress, dainties and dishes, fewer distilleries, drunkards and disturbances; more beets, barns and business; fewer breweries, brawls and burials; more sheep, swine and sugar, less sherry, sham and shame; more potatoes, pumpkins and peaches, less port, punch and poison; more corn, cabbage and cheese, less champagne, chaff and cheat; more harmony, homes and heaven, less Hof-brau, havoc and hades.

As never before our nation needs a sober, capable, efficient citizenship. We believe that neither the liquor traffic nor any other evil habit, weakness, nor business, destructive of physical or moral strength of our people should be permitted to exist, or that any tax or revenue should be derived from such business for governmental purposes. No amount of tax or license fee can make a bad thing good. Extermination is the only remedy.

The Grangers of this county, while willing, when necessary, to work 16 hours daily as they are compelled to do, frequently to manage their farms and care for their stock and crops, refute the oft-repeated statement that they desire and plan for small crops, and also the assertion that very many farmers have been benefited by the high retail prices of recent months. Inasmuch as the farmers do not control the prices, nor the weather, they have, on account of unfavorable seasons, had little or nothing to sell.

They denounce high-priced extortionists as enemies of our country of a worse type than foreign foes at war with us, and worse than spies within our midst who are plotting against our government for the benefit of another country. The price extortionist knows no interest or welfare but his own lust for gold. The flag which such selfish, greedy, unconscionable hold-ups follow is striped with hues of silver and gold, with a greenback corner sparkling with stars of diamonds. Glistening tears wrung from the eyes of widows look like diamonds to such scoundrels.

We urge that our government, both national and state, bring prompt and drastic action against such plunderers of our people who corner, combine and control our food, fuel and necessities of life for unwarranted and unprecedented profit to themselves.

We recommend that every patron and farmer shall display the flag of our country at his farm residence.

Many farmers in Kansas are saying these same things. They are asking why they should work early and late to raise a bumper crop and then stand quietly by and see the trades-people between them and the consumer buy low and sell high. They are also asking why the transportation companies should be allowed to let carloads of perishable farm produce stand on railway sidetracks until rotted or frozen.

They think that if conscription is a good way to provide men to fill the ranks of the army, some form of control should protect producer and consumer from those who fatten on the needs of the people, or waste our food products after the growers have sent them to the markets.

People have been found in all wars that were ready to rob the living and the dead, and it is already evident that this one is no exception.

Robison is Rebuilding

A new home is soon to be built at Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, near Towanda, Kan., owned by J. C. Robison, whose house was struck by lightning recently, and destroyed. The new house is to be a large bungalow of brick veneer with slate or tile roof, and roomy, comfortable porches of heavy, Butler county boulders. There are to be 10 rooms and two bathrooms, all on the ground floor except two sleeping rooms and one bath. The ground floor dimensions are 44 by 58 feet with 10-foot porches on two sides. There will be furnace heat, of course, and electric light.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for May 20. The importance of self-control. Isaiah 28:1-13. Golden Text. Every man that striveth in the games exerciseth self-control in all things. 1 Cor. 9:25. Temperance lesson.

Isaiah, the son of Amoz, was a very great prophet who prophesied during the reigns of four kings of Judah. He lived in Jerusalem and was a man with lofty conceptions of God, a spiritual state and moral behavior. This particular prophecy was uttered before the fall of Samaria, the capital of Israel, or the Northern kingdom, in B. C. 718. Sometimes this division was called Ephraim, on account of the tribe of Ephraim being the leader of the 10-tribes which composed it. Samaria, a rich, beautiful city, was on a hill, purchased by Omri, a king of Israel, from Shemer. Very soon after the establishing of the city it was attacked by King Ben-hadad I, of Syria, who compelled the Israelites to grant him favorable trade facilities. Thus its history is bound with troublesome outside and internal affairs from the beginning until its final dissolution by the popularity and importance of Neapolis.

Until modern warfare was introduced nothing could be more horrible than an invasion of the Syrian army, ruthless in massacres and wholesale burning of entire cities, with wanton destruction of all vegetation, while all captives were held in hopeless servitude.

Isaiah told the people that unless they turned from their riotous and wrong living, Jehovah would use, as a punishment to them, the king of Assyria and his army in an invasion, when they would be trampled under foot. Then he goes on to give them hope, for while the time is indefinite he points to a future Messianic age.

Even in Judah and Jerusalem the priests would not listen to him, but went on with their drinking and revels of half idol worship. They had lost control of their minds and did not wish to do better. Samaria fell, as Isaiah said it would, and then Jerusalem. Rome tumbled into the gutter from her paths of prosperity thru this habit Isaiah was prophesying about, so many hundred of years before. No man can walk securely the high paths of right with a dizzy brain or reeling steps.

Even today in our own land with the present crisis before us, the liquor men are mostly willing to stop fighting the question of national prohibition for the time being. And there's good reason for so doing. Recently in Sweden some experiments were made concerning marksmanship, and it was found that even the smallest amount of alcohol lessened the accuracy of the shot, even while the men, who had been drinking, were certain they could hit the bull's eye.

It is ever a false stimulant, giving a confidence of power, which cannot prove itself. While we all know some people who use liquor, and it seemingly does them no harm, yet we can't help but figure how much greater they might be without its use no matter what their power may be or how good they live.

At a temperance meeting a very brilliant lawyer in the employ of the liquor men, spoke against the prohibitory law. An old man, who had been listening closely, finally said, "I may not understand all the points of this question, but I have seven good reasons for voting for prohibition." "What are they?" asked the lawyer, hoping to confuse the man and make some more points for his side. "Four sons and three daughters," quietly answered the old man.

And so today for one reason or another, we need to heed this warning of Isaiah to his people and not answer as the priests and leaders did, that they were full grown men, not boys just weaned, and knew their own minds and would go on doing as they saw fit. When any nation or man slights God's desires and the importance of self-control, punishment, of our own making, is bound to overtake us.

Sign of a Fruit Year

"I always have noticed," says Billy Markham, of Baldwin, "that when the lilac bushes have a large number of blossoms, there is a good fruit crop raised in Kansas. And the lilacs were never doing better than they are this year."



It Proved Itself The Greatest Car That's Built

Men ask why we race the Super-Six. Why we win so many records in hill-climbs and endurance. They say they don't want racers, and don't care for super-power.

Of course you don't. But you want to know which car excels when you buy a car to keep. And the only way to compare cars is through maximum performance.

The Super-Six is a light Six. In size and looks there are many Sixes like it.

But a Hudson invention—patented—added 80 per cent to this motor's efficiency. On that account, the Super-Six has won all the worth-while records. In a hundred tests it has out-performed all types of rival motors. So today it stands unquestioned as the greatest motor built.

It holds the speed records for stock cars. It holds the chief endurance records. It won the world's greatest hill-climb.

It did that because friction is almost ended in the Super-Six. Friction is what limits performance. It wastes the power, and wears the motor parts.

By minimizing friction the Super-Six invention has almost doubled endurance. And that is what you want in a car.

Phaeton, 7-passenger, . . .	\$1650
Cabriolet, 3-passenger, . . .	1950
Touring Sedan	2175
Limousine	2925
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Hudson Super-Six



In Hudsons Only

The Super-Six motor is found in Hudsons only. It has made the Hudson the largest-selling fine car in the world.

The Hudson Super-Six comes in body styles which mark the very pinnacle of luxury. It comes this year with a new gasoline saver. With a patent carburetor, self-adjusting to every engine speed.

The Hudson Super-Six now stands supreme. It probably always will. Prove these facts before you buy, else you will have regrets.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

BINDER TWINE

FACTORY TO FARM 29th yr. High Quality.
Free sample. Address Box A,
AUGUST POST, MOULTON, IOWA

Fielder's Glove For Every Boy

Premium No. 23

Boys do you want to become noted ball players? If you do this glove will help you and is just what you need to catch high flies and stop those hot grounders. Safety first always. Do not take a chance of injuring a finger. This dandy glove will protect your hand and will help you win many games for your team.

Our Free Offer. The glove is boy's size, brown good grade of felt padding, inside bumps, palm leather lined, webbed thumb, well made throat. This Glove, Premium No. 23, given for a club of four yearly subscribers to The Household Magazine at 25 cents each. \$1.00 in all. Sent postpaid. The Household, Dept. G. 12, Topeka, Kansas



H.&M. Halters \$1.00 Harness Bargains

Buy direct from maker. Save 30 to 50%. We prepay freight and guarantee goods 2 years. Look at this coppered riveted 1 1/2 inch wide halter, sells everywhere \$1.50. Sent prepaid for \$1.00. Write for Big Catalog of Harness, Saddles, etc. It's FREE! H. & M. HARNESS SHOP, Dept. 201, Stock Yards, ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

Why Let Your Hogs Get Cholera?

Thousands of hogs died last year from Cholera. Yet their Cholera could have been prevented by vaccination. What about your hogs? Why let them get Cholera? For just a few cents each you can make them immune from this disease.

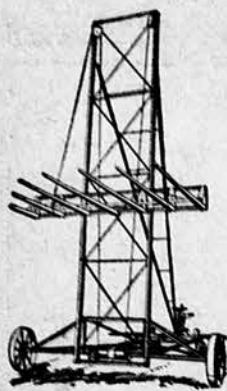
W-O SERUM Not a safer, more potent serum on the market. Prepared on a model stock farm—in white enameled laboratories—under Govt. supervision. Govt. inspected before shipped. We are close to you, so can ship you the freshest Serum you can possibly get.

Wichita-Oklahoma Serum Co.
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Wichita, Kansas. Oklahoma City, Okla.
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Save Money! Get This Book

Every hog-raiser who gets this "How to Have Healthy Hogs" book and follows its directions is bound to save money—for he will not lose another hog from Cholera! A postal will bring this valuable book to you. FREE. Postpaid. Write WICHITA-OKLAHOMA SERUM CO., Dept. B, Wichita, Kans. NOW.





There's no Stacker
to equal the
KOUNS
All-Steel,
Galvanized,
for easy loading,
stacking or placing
hay in barn.
No other has steel
teeth.

W. KOUNS, Mfr.
Salina, Kansas



MUELLER
Pipeless
Furnace
Reliability

A real furnace. Exactly same construction as the old, reliable Mueller line, but without pipes or flues. Ideal for old or new homes and buildings with small or partial cellars. Saves 35% in fuel; burns hard or soft coal, coke or wood. Heats whole house comfortably, dependably, cleanly and economically from one register.

Made of solid cast iron, has triple jacket, substantial firepot and radiator, best type grate. Designed right, built right; 60 years of experience and the Mueller Guarantee behind it.

Tear out this ad, write your name and address on margin and mail to us for valuable free book on pipeless heating and name of nearest Mueller dealer.

L. J. Mueller Furnace Co. 327 Reed Street
Milwaukee, Wis.
Makers of all kinds of Heating Systems since 1857

**Do you know you
can get a genuine
Victrola for \$15?**

Write to us for the handsome illustrated
Victrola catalog, and the name and address
of nearest Victor dealer.

Victrola Talking Machine Co.
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IV, \$15**
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**Stack Your Hay
The Easiest Way—The Jayhawk**

Stackers and Sweep Rakes
MAKE YOUR HAY-STACKING EASY—
with the Jayhawk. Stacker, Time money
and men saved. Lightest in weight—
easiest to operate—delivers hay in
where no ropes or pulleys—can be
tip fully guaranteed. Made of
wood or steel. Solid durable.
Manufacturers price.
**WRITE QUICK FOR
CATALOGUE
AND PRICE
LIST.**

F. WYATT MFG. CO. 942 N. 5th St. Salina, Kas.

Hatch all the Chicks You Can

The farm poultry flock will produce a large amount of meat at a moderate price, if it is given a chance. Poultry grown on farms is largely a by-product. It consumes bugs and insects which usually menace the crops. Seeds, weeds, grass and grain that otherwise would be wasted are turned into meat and eggs. Every farm flock should be brought up to "war strength" this spring. No grain should be allowed to go to waste.

Poultry offers one of the quickest methods of meat production. You can put small broilers on the market in six weeks. Large broilers will not take more than twice as long.

Don't kill a laying hen. This is not a plea for the unprofitable hen; sell or eat the culls, but keep every hen that works. We shall need all the food we can get next winter. Market all the surplus males. The feed they use may better be given to the hens. A large waste of summer eggs will be avoided if nothing but infertile eggs are marketed.

Poultry may be kept economically on city or town lots. Small flocks, large enough to utilize the food waste ordinarily unavoidable in the family kitchens, will provide a great many fresh eggs, and a surprising number of young chickens for the table.

There is a great deal of waste of food products in our barn yards. We must do everything we can to stop this waste. This is a work in which hens can be a great help to us. We need more of them.

to separate the whites from the yolks. Sometimes the white of the egg is tinged pink after very long keeping in water glass. This is due, probably to a little iron which is in the sodium silicate, but which apparently does not injure the egg for food purposes.

Limewater also is satisfactory for preserving eggs and is slightly less expensive than water glass. A solution is made by placing 2 or 3 pounds of unslaked lime in 5 gallons of water, which has been boiled and allowed to cool, and allowing the mixture to stand until the lime settles and the liquid is clear. The eggs should be placed in a clean earthenware jar or other suitable vessel and covered to a depth of 2 inches with the liquid. Remove the eggs as desired, rinse in clean cold water, and use immediately.

Getting the Better of Mites

Everyone knows the gray poultry mite which takes on a distinct reddish cast after the meal of blood. It is commonest in dark, damp, dirty poultry houses where it thrives upon filth, and the logical remedies are sunshine, ventilation, and cleanliness. The hen house should be so constructed that it easily can be kept clean and that there will be no cracks or crevices in the roosts or elsewhere to furnish hiding places for the mite during the day time when it is not on the fowls. Mites feed at night, crawling from fowl to fowl, so that one infested bird may introduce them into the entire flock.

Sunshine is one of the best disinfectants as well as a great foe to the mite, and it should be given access to just as much of the hen house as possible. Regular spraying with kerosene emulsion, strong tobacco solutions, or commercial stock dips will help. Commercial lime sulphur for use in spraying orchards also is helpful in combating the mite.

The spray should be repeated in about a week in order to kill the young which may have developed from the eggs laid about the roosts or in the filth before the first spraying. It should be applied with sufficient force to penetrate all cracks and crevices.

Kerosene emulsion properly prepared at home will give as good results as anything which can be purchased. Dissolve 1/2 pound of laundry soap, or 1 pound of lye soap, in a gallon of soft water. Take the solution off the fire and add 2 gallons of kerosene before cooling. Mix them thoroughly by churning 10 or 15 minutes, and use 1 part of the emulsion to 8 or 9 parts of water when ready to apply.

One part boiled lime sulphur made exactly as for orchard spraying may be mixed with 8 parts of water. Commercial stock dips may be used in accordance with printed directions usually supplied with them. Strong tea made by boiling tobacco stems in water gives good results. Whitewashing should not be neglected.

Spray pumps of many different sizes and types will give good results. Bucket pumps, knapsack sprayers, and automatic sprayers will be useful in the garden and orchard as well as in the hen house, altho a longer hose or extension rod will be needed in the orchard. A barrel pump or power sprayer may be used with good results if it already is on hand, but is more expensive than the average farm needs for hen house work.

Treatment for Sick Chicks

At the first symptoms of diarrhea remove all the affected chicks from the flock. Thoroughly cleanse their quarters and place the chicks on clean, dry chaff free from grain. Add 1 teaspoon of water to the white of an egg, beat slightly and give the chicks to drink. Do not feed for several hours, but put the egg before them two or three times an hour and keep them warm. I have had them show no signs of the disease in less than 12 hours. Do not put on full feed for several days. While treating them I gave a little oatmeal.

Mrs. A. L. Scott.
Garfield, Kan.

What a Toothbrush is Worth

Doctor Hartzell, of Minnesota, recently declared that clean teeth would mean the vacating of 20 per cent of the hospital beds now in use. Clean teeth go far toward preventing indigestion, heart disease, kidney trouble, brain trouble and rheumatism.

THE BOSS AND HIS SUPERINTENDENT.

THERE ISN'T ANY TOBACCO THAT HAS THE SATISFYING AND LASTING QUALITIES OF W-B CUT CHEWING.

YES SIR! I KNOW IT—SEVERAL OF OUR MEN HAVE CHANGED FROM ORDINARY TOBACCO TO W-B CUT.

YOU'RE RIGHT.

THERE'S as much difference between tobacco as there is between sugar canes—the more sap there is in the leaf to start with, the longer it takes before the last drop of goodness is used up. W-B CUT is shredded; so that the satisfaction, stored in the rich, sappy tobacco, comes along easy, without so much chewing. When you chew W-B CUT, you are chewing tobacco.

Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 1107 Broadway, New York City

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE

by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing, add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing Advertising Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Holds your Ford to the Road

Your car will not "turn turtle" or "leave the road" if equipped with an Irreversible Worm Steering Gear.

IRREVERSIBLE WORM STEERING GEAR

—the kind that protects all high-priced cars

Locks the front wheels so that ruts and bumps cannot throw them aside—gives you absolute control from the steering wheel. Especially desirable for women drivers.

Irreversible Worm Steering Gear also absorbs the vibration, shock and strain your arms and shoulders take up without it—makes driving a pleasure.

Inexpensive—Easily Attached—Guaranteed against interference in any way with the mechanism or operation of a Ford. Worm made of Vanadium steel. If your dealer hasn't this steering gear, write us. Big opportunity for local agents.

Money back if not satisfied. Write today E. H. SPRAGUE MFG. CO., Dept. 18, Omaha, Neb.

Mutual SERVICE TRACTOR OIL

MAKES A TRACTOR WORK AT ITS BEST

Full power. Less repairs. Longer life. Less fuel consumption. A clean non-carbon oil that withstands perfectly high temperatures of tractor cylinders. Sold by Most Dealers. If your dealer can't supply you send us his name. Mutual Oil Co., 101 Interstate Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Boy Scout Books FREE Cloth Bound, 21 Titles



Boys! Join the Copper Boy Scout Club and obtain a set of Boy Scout Books free. The books are bound in cloth, stamped in colors. Each book contains 160 pages and you will find them far more interesting than any books you have ever read.

Send No Money

If you want a set of these books, send us your name and address and we will send you the particulars as to how to join the Copper Boy Scout Club and get the books free. A postcard will do. Address Copper Boy Scout Club, Dept. 30, Topeka, Kan.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus *Bacterium Pullorum* with which chicks are often infected when hatched. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. Prevention is the best method of combating the disease and should begin as soon as chicks are hatched. Intestinal antiseptics should be given to kill the germ. Mercuric Chloride is one of the most powerful remedies, but, being a rank poison, its use is not to be recommended as long as there are safe, harmless remedies on the market that will do the work.

HOW TO PREVENT WHITE DIARRHEA

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L. 3, Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

DON'T WAIT.

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L. 3, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

Last Call for New Members

Entries in the Copper Poultry Club Close Next Week

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

WHERE does time go, girls? Can anybody tell? Last February when you read that enrollment in the Copper Poultry Club would close May 15, that date seemed ages away, and yet May 15 will be here in just three days now and the application blank is in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for the last time. There is still time to join the club if you have your blank signed and mailed today or tomorrow. Girls who come into the club now will have to buy day-old chicks for their purebred contest flock of 20 chickens as there is not time to buy and set eggs before May 31, and contest flocks and farm flocks both must be entered by that date.

April farm flock records are coming in now. Cecile Anderson of Ngosho



The Atchison County Club Girls

county sent in one of the best monthly records I have seen yet. It shows just how much the flock cost and how much money it earned every day in April and the figures and columns are neat as can be. She has 200 hens and a few guineas and ducks. The feed cost \$24.36, including oyster shell and poultry tonic. The hens laid 2,772 eggs, the ducks 56 eggs and the guineas 12 eggs. The profit for the month was \$37.22. It should have been more for Cecile neglected to credit herself with the eggs used at home and set. The flock is purebred White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds.

Save Crumbs for Chicks.

Here is an interesting letter from Ella Ackerman in Lincoln county. She says, "When I went to take my examinations April 7 Mrs. Buchanan invited my brother and me to take dinner at her home so I got acquainted with Lois and we surely had a good time talking about our chickens. I went with mother and father to Mr. Scott's yesterday to get my 20 little chicks so I got acquainted with Ruth and saw her 20 little purebreds. They surely are pretty. I haven't seen the other two girls yet but I'm going to soon now that school is out and shall try to make arrangements to have a meeting at my house. I have written to all the girls but Lois and I telephone to her often." Lincoln county girls are going to have lots of fun this summer, aren't they?

Another fine letter that came for the club girls is from the mother of one of

the Pig Club boys, Mrs. Mary Gard of Morris county. She says she has no little girls to join the Copper Poultry Club but she has been in a poultry club of her own for a good many years and she knows purebred poultry pays well. Here is a feeding hint she has for you: "Save all the bread crumbs off the board where mother cuts bread and the bread scraps from the table, grind them and dry them out in the oven. An oatmeal box is a good receptacle for them. You can save this in a dry place for a long time and it makes the best sort of feed for little chicks. Always heat it over before you feed it, then mix it with a little chick feed and just enough water to make it hold together." Mrs. Gard offered to give us a trio, but we had one of her kind already.

New girls had better read over the list of breed club prizes before they decide on their purebred flock. We have offers in S. C. B. Leghorns, S. C. W. Leghorns, both White and Silver Wyandottes, Barred and Buff Rocks and a White Rock cockerel, both R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, R. C. Rhode Island Whites, White Orpingtons, Buttercups, Anconas and a Buff Orpington cockerel. The latest prize is an S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerel worth \$5 from Clarence H. Stockbrand of Yates Center. Including the cash prizes offered by Mr. Copper, we have \$280 in prizes now. I wish we could have entries in all these breeds. Nobody has reported choosing Anconas yet and they are good money makers. They are related to Leghorns and excellent layers. Mrs. Clara McPheeters, who offers the trio, has had fine success with them.

Leavenworth and Anderson counties are full now. This is the list:

Name and Address.	Age.
ANDERSON—	
Thelma Martin, R. 1, Welda.....	15
Marie Hatt, R. 1, Colony.....	15
Rachel Othick, R. 1, Welda.....	16
Edna Hicks, R. 2, Richmond.....	13
Emma Rauhut, R. 1, Welda.....	17
LEAVENWORTH—	
Marian Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth.....	15
Beth Beckey, R. 2, Linwood.....	11
Grace Young, R. 2, Leavenworth.....	16
Grace Jones, R. 7, Lawrence.....	14
Hazel Parry, R. 1, Linwood.....	14

We are sorry to report vacancies in Rice, Sherman and Jewell counties. Let's try to have the places filled before May 15.

The picture this time is the Atchison county Copper Poultry Club girls. From left to right they are Lillian Brun, Thelma Kiefer, Ella Bailey, Ruth Dawdy and Mabel Weaver. They all have flags in their hands but the picture does not show it very clearly.

No Canvas for Binders

The government has contracted for the entire output for two years of cotton duck. This action will curtail the output of binders, the manufacturers say, as it will take all the duck necessary for the manufacture of binder aprons. Washington has been informed of the binder situation.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The Copper Poultry Club

Mary C. Williams, Secretary, Copper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Please consider my application for membership in the Copper Poultry Club. If chosen, I will comply with all the club rules and will do my best to win a prize.

My name is Age

R. R. Postoffice County

I approve this application and agree to help the contestant if she is chosen.

..... Mother or Guardian.

Secure the Signatures of Two Farm Women Here. The applicant is personally known to us. She is in every way worthy of consideration for membership. If selected, we believe she will do her best and will make a record that will be an honor to our county.

Age limit 10 to 18 years. Only one girl in a family eligible to membership.

43 1/2 Bu. Wheat Per Acre

Mr. W. Loat writes: "I had 203 acres of wheat that averaged 43.5 bushels an acre, 17 acres of oats that averaged 65 bushels, 25 acres of barley that averaged 50.5 bushels an acre."

This is only one of thousands of good reports coming from Western Canada. Yet nowhere can you buy good farm land at such low cost as along the Canadian Northern Ry.

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

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

Low Fares Low round-trip home-seekers' fares to Western Canada are in effect every Tuesday, to November 27th inclusive.

Free Homesteads

If you have not the capital to buy land you can still get one of the recently surveyed 160 acre fertile Homesteads along the Canadian Northern Railway, the newest transcontinental railroad, "The Road to Opportunity."

Free Book Be sure to write today for a free copy of the "Home-Seekers' and Settlers' Guide," full of complete and authentic information. A fortune is waiting for you.

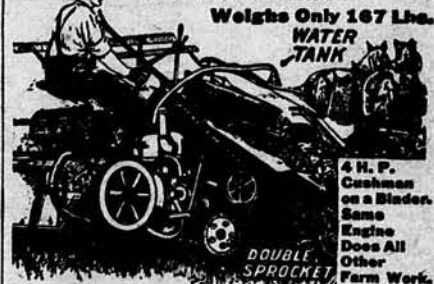


CANADIAN NORTHERN RY.

R. P. Clark, G. A.

64 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Saves 2 Horses On the Binder



Cushman Binder Engine

For All Farm Work

The 4 H. P. Cushman is the original and successful Binder Engine. Thousands are in use every harvest—saving horseflesh and saving grain.

It saves a team, because engine operates sickle and all machinery of binder, leaving horses nothing to do but pull binder out of gear; also takes away side draft. Therefore, two horses easily handle 8-foot binder in heavy grain.

It saves the grain, because it runs at uniform, steady speed, putting grain on platform evenly, allowing platform and elevator canvas to deliver it to packers straight, and thus it is tied without loss, saving a large per cent of the natural waste of binder.

It saves the crop in a wet season, because slipping of bull wheel or slowing up of team does not stop the sickle, and it never clogs. You can cut wet grain same as dry.

It saves time because you can move right along all the time in heavy grain without killing the horses, and with no choking of sickle, elevators or packers.

It saves the binder, because it operates at same regular speed all the time—no jerking of machinery by quick stopping and starting of team or when bull wheel drops into a rut. That's what tears a binder to pieces. With a Cushman Engine your binder will last twice as long. Write for book with complete description.

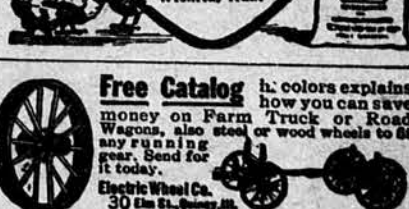
CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, 814 N. 2nd St. Lincoln, Neb.

Death Rate Lowered 45%

The right feed will save more little chicks—bring them safely through the first two weeks of their tiny downy existence. Beware of the feeds that are just made to sell. Play safe this year. Save more of your little chicks by demanding and getting

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

Saves the little ones—45 per cent more by actual tests than are saved without its use. Try it and you'll buy it. Get it of your dealer. Otto Weiss Company, Wichita, Kan.



Free Catalog

h. colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagon, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today. Electric Wheel Co., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. IT GIVES RESULTS.

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

ANCONAS.

ANCONA HENS AND PULLETS REASONABLE. Eggs \$5.00, 100. Lucie House, Haven, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. EGGS 15 FOR \$1.25 or \$6.00 per 100 delivered. Write for printed matter. C. K. Whitney, R. No. 9, Wichita, Kansas.

SEND FOR MY ANCONA DOPE AT ONCE. Tells why I quit all other breeds. It's free and worth reading. Fill my egg orders promptly. C. J. Page, Salina, Kansas.

ANDALUSIANS.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS FOR HATCHING. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS—ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Leghorns, Orpingtons, 12½¢ prepaid. Jesse A. Younklin, Wakefield, Kan.

FOR SALE—50,000 THOROUGHBRED baby chicks, guaranteed alive 10 cents each. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

50,000 PUREBRED BABY CHICKS. PREPAID. Guaranteed alive, 12½¢ cents. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Wyandottes. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, great layers, we hatch and sell from our own stock. Safe arrival guaranteed, any quantity. \$12.50-100; eggs \$5.00 per 100. Bellevue Poultry Farm, Scammon, Kansas.

BRAHMAS.

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS. EGGS \$1.00 per 15. A. M. Richardson, Altoona, Kansas.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas. 15 eggs \$1.00. Cora Lilly, Olivet, Kan.

HIGH SCORING LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$1.00 per 15. Pratt post prepaid. Geo. Pratt, R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

WARD'S CHAMPION STRAIN OF LIGHT Brahmas. 4 yards of choice birds. Eggs \$3.00 for 13 straight. Send for catalog. Nickerson Poultry Yards, Nickerson, Kan.

CAMPINES.

SILVER CAMPINE EGGS FOR HATCHING \$2.25 per 50. \$6.00 per 100. W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

DUCKS.

BUFF DUCKS, FERTILE EGGS, DOZ. \$1.50. Robert Webster, Canton, Kan.

PURE RUNNER DUCK EGGS \$1.50-24. Carl Freeburg, Halstead, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$1.00 PER setting. E. Cass, Collyer, Kan.

BUFF DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 12. MRS. Florence Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15. J. J. Klenda, Marion, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER EGGS, \$1.00 setting, \$3.00 fifty, \$6.00 hundred. Roy Wilkins, Miltonvale, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS. Genuine egg machines. 13-15.00, prepaid. Clemons Ellerson, Marysville, Kan.

BARGE BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS. THE kind that lay-pay-weight. Eggs prepaid. Mrs. Chas Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

GUARANTEED PURE WHITE AND ENGLISH Pencilled Runner duck eggs. Prices reasonable. Guss Webb, McPherson, Kan.

FAWN RUNNER DUCKS. PRIZE WINNERS. White eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$3.00 50, \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

HAMBURGS.

PURE S. SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS, 15, \$1.00. Mrs. M. Hoehn, Lenexa, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

PURE BLACK LANGSHANS. MARY McCaul, Elk City, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS. STOCK and eggs. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Mrs. D. Council, Rock Creek, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5.00 PER hundred, prepaid. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING BLACK LANGSHANS. Eggs per setting \$1.50. 100-\$5.00. August Knuffke, Hanover, Kan.

GET MY FREE MATING LIST OF MADISON Square and Chicago prize winning Langshans. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS, PURE BRED, heavy winter layers, none better. \$1.00 per 15; \$2.50 per 50. James A. Davis, Webber, Kansas.

LANGSHANS—THOROUGHBRED BLACK Langshans, exclusively, 10 years breeding. 15 eggs \$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Mrs. John A. Roberts, Stanberry, Mo., R. 5.

LEGHORNS.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. 100 eggs \$4. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Kulp strain. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, STATE WINNER. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kansas.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. 100-\$3.75. Bertha Fortney, Clyde, Kansas.

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, BOTH COMBS. 90-15; 100-\$4.50. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$3.50 hundred. H. M. Schoepflin, Quenemo, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Kulp strain. \$5-100. Mrs. B. B. King, Erie, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$5 per hundred. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kansas.

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs 100, \$4.00. Chas McFadden, Morland, Kan.

WE SELL CHICKS THAT HAVE HIGH egg producing qualities at 100. Hatcheries, Iowa, Kan.

PURE BRED GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$4.50 hundred. Mrs. John Houlton, Baileyville, Kan.

R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS. PRIZE WINNERS. \$5.00-100; \$1.00-15. Mrs. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, SILVER cup winners. \$4.50-100. \$1.00-15. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Chicks 100 each. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Choice stock. Eggs 100-\$4.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. English Barron strain. Baby chicks. F. B. Morger, Fowler, Colorado.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Young's strain. Eggs \$1-15; \$5-100. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan., R. 2, B. 73.

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

FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE PURE BRED Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kan.

CHAMPIONS. MEDAL WINNERS ROSE Comb White Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 15; \$5, 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs and chicks from 250 egg hens. Catalog. Barlow & Sons, Kinsley, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. 100-\$4.00. 32 \$1.50. Charles Dorr and Sons, Osage City, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Thirty-one prizes Kansas state show 1917. Eggs \$5.00 per 100. William Roof, Maize, Kansas.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS. BABY CHICKS. \$12.50 per 100. Eggs for hatching from prize winners. Paradise Poultry Farm, Corona, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs from closely culled farm range flock. Eggs \$3.50 hundred. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, HAVE won 88 premiums and silver cup. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. \$1 per 15. Miss Selma Fager, Admire, Kansas.

EGGS S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN, \$5.00 per 100. 15-\$1.50 to \$2.00. Winners in egg laying contest. H. N. Holde-man, Meade, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$4.50 per hundred. \$1.00 per setting. Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan., R. 1.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS 100-\$5.00. Pens \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.50 from egg bred matings, gold medal sweepstake winners. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. PURE WHITE one year old hens. Pens headed by 3 sons of Edward LXXIV. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Acme Poultry Yards, Junction City, Kan.

"SUNNY SLOPE RANCH," HOME OF Grant's heavy laying Single Comb White Leghorns. Guaranteed stock, fertile eggs, luscious chix. Catalogue. Chas. Grant, Elk Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN babies 10 cents, eggs 6 cents, from world's best breeders and layers that pay \$7 each per hen per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. "Frost proof" combs means winter eggs. The largest Leghorn, select eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.00. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

MINORCAS.

BLACK, WHITE AND BUFF MINORCA eggs. Winners. Catalog. C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. PUREBRED winter layers. Fifteen eggs, \$1.00. McKnight Bros., Cherryvale, Kan.

PUREBRED, SINGLE COMB, BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, 15-\$1.00; 100-\$5.00. Beulah Caldwell, Kincald, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs \$4.50 per 100; laying strain. Mrs. Wm. Grier, Viola, Kan.

PURE COOK STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, 70c per 15. Baby chicks 12c. Mrs. John Hough, Jr., Wetmore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, price \$2.50 per 15. Guarantee safe delivery. Mrs. John Barnes, McCracken, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 for 15; \$5 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. 15-\$1.50. 30-\$2.50. Cook's strain. Parcels prepaid. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$1-15. \$3.50, \$4.50, 100. Fine winter layers. Blue ribbon stock. Mrs. Joe B. Sheridan, Carleiro, Kan.

15 FIRST SWEEPSTAKE PEN. 1 Special pen won by Gary's White Orpingtons. Eggs \$2.50, \$5.00 per 15. Thomas Gary, Abilene, Kan.

LARGE BONED, THOROUGHBRED SINGLE Comb Buff Orpingtons. Best general purpose fowl. Selected free range flock, \$5.00 hundred. \$1.25 setting. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kansas.

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PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$1.00, 15; \$5.00, 100. Baby chicks 12c. Ralph Chapman, Winfield, Kan., R. 4.

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

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS \$4.00. 50 \$2.25. Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kansas.

BARRER PLYMOUTH ROCKS. EGGS \$6.00 hundred. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kansas.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK EGGS PREPAID. Pleasant Vale Poultry Farm, Effingham, Kansas.

BARRER PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR hatching \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. James Keel, Belleville, Kan.

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Speculators Have the Hay

(Owing to the fact that this paper neces- sarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices pre- vailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of pub- lication.)

How speculators and food storers work against producer and consumer is shown in the hay market, just now.

All thru the fall No. 2 prairie hay sold on the Kansas City market around \$9 a ton. Thru the winter it had held closely to this figure or \$10. As late as March 22 it sold at from \$10 to \$12.

Then the advance began. Hay was out of producers' hands. The next week it rose from \$18.50 to \$14.50, on April 9 from \$16 to \$18.50 and a week later \$17.50 to \$18.50.

Alfalfa showed the same sort of record of a steady low price while in producers' hands and an immediate upshoot when out of the hands of the producers.

At the end of February standard alfalfa on the Kansas City market was bringing \$16 to \$19.50. It has steadily advanced to present figures of \$23 to \$25.50.

Evidently it is not the producer who obtains the huge rakeoffs for food of man or beast.

Total receipts of hay last week were 330 cars, compared with 511 cars the preceding week and 465 cars a year ago.

Quotations for Saturday follow: Prairie, choice, \$22.50 to \$23.00; No. 1, \$20.50 to \$22.00; No. 2, \$19.00 to \$20.00; No. 3, \$13.50 to \$18.50.

Lowland prairie, \$16.00 to \$10.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$18.50 to \$20.00; No. 2, \$17.00 to \$19.00; No. 3, \$14.00 to \$16.50.

Light clover mixed, \$19.50 to \$20.00; No. 1, \$17.00 to \$19.00; No. 2, \$14.00 to \$16.50.

Clover, No. 1, \$19.00 to \$20.00; No. 2, \$17.00 to \$18.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$24.50 to \$25.00; No. 1, \$23.50 to \$24.00; standard, \$22.50 to \$23.00; No. 2, \$21.00 to \$22.00; No. 3, \$19.00 to \$20.50.

Straw, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Packing hay, \$7.00 to \$8.00.

Last week's wheat market gave indica- tions that maximum prices have been reached unless some additional calamity should befall the new crop in some part of the world. The market remained all week in a highly unsettled state and a new high record was made for May wheat in Chi- cago and also for carlots there, and for all deliveries in the Winnipeg market, but there were signs that the urgency of demand is relaxing both in the future's trade and the carlots market.

Flour production at the leading milling centers continues substantially larger than a year ago, but millers are catching up on orders and new business has fallen to relatively small proportions. The rush of domestic buying seems to have subsided, the hysteria over high prices and the accumu- lation of supplies by domestic consumers in excess of current needs seems to be at an end, and the market appears to be set- tling down to a more normal basis.

Arrivals at central markets continued rel- atively large for this time of year. The five principal markets last week received about the same quantity of wheat as a year ago and two years ago and nearly double the arrivals of three years ago. The demand re- laxed somewhat, it was sufficient to main- tain high premiums, and wheat continued to move out of elevators about as fast as cars could be obtained.

Introduction in Congress of an adminis- tration bill giving the government large powers to regulate prices, take possession of stocks of food products and direct their distribution, if such action is deemed neces- sary, tended to add to the general unset- tlement of the trade in grain.

Crop opinions were generally more hopeful on the theory that recent rains must have

"Roads rule the world—not kings nor congresses, not courts nor constables, not ships nor soldiers. The road is the only royal line in a democracy, the only leg- islation that never changes, the only court that never sleeps, the only army that never quits, the first aid to the redemption of any nation, the exodus from stagna- tion in any society, the call from savagery in any tribe, the high priest of prosperity, after the order of Melchizedek without begin- ning of days or end of life. The road is umpire in every war, and when the new map is made, it simply pushes on its great cam- paign of help, hope, brotherhood, efficiency and peace."—Author unknown.

greatly improved the prospect, but state reports Saturday for Missouri and Michigan, showing lower conditions in those states now than a year ago, raised doubts as to whether the government report of May 8 will show any improvement over the conditions announced a month ago. The report is ex- pected to show the largest abandoned area ever recorded. If in addition to the big area loss there should also be a decline in condi- tion the report may give a new upward im- pulse to the market.

Spring wheat seeding is well advanced with very favorable conditions for a strong start of the crop.

The corn market, as well as the wheat, shows signs of being around top level. De- mand for carlots has relaxed and cash prices Saturday were 2 to 6 cents lower than a week ago, the net change in futures was slight. Speculation has dwindled, as in wheat, to smaller volume than for years past, owing to the strained situation and abnormal prices. Primary receipts con- tinue relatively small and stocks at market centers are light. The visible supply is bare- ly a third that of a year ago. Perhaps there will be a larger primary movement when this year's crop gets fairly started. Rain and cold weather have caused some delay in planting, but all reports indicate that the area will be materially increased.

Saturday's grain quotations were:

Wheat:—No. 2 hard, \$2.90 to \$3.10; No. 2 soft, \$2.90 to \$3.03; No. 3 mixed, \$2.95 to \$2.97.

Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.51 1/2 to \$1.52 1/2; No. 2 white, \$1.63 to \$1.63 1/2; No. 2 yellow, \$1.53 to \$1.53 1/2.

Oats: No. 2 white, 72c; No. 2 mixed, 70 1/2 to 71c; No. 2 red, 71c to 72c.

Getting away from an expensive feed bill by marketing livestock as soon as it shows sufficient weight to attract bids from killers remains a prominent factor in the livestock markets. The same condition prevailed in April, but heavy receipts of cattle in Chi- cago last week show it has been given new impetus by a further rise in grain prices. The extreme West, where other than grain is used in making weight, pursued a more leisurely policy of marketing and Missouri River markets received fewer cattle than the preceding week. With Chicago quoting a material decline, and fewer cattle in Kan- sas City than in the preceding week, prices were irregular. Heavy steers were quoted off 10 to 20 cents, some plain medium weight steers sold steady to 10 cents lower, and because of improved quality of the of- ferings yearling steers showed a 35 to 50 cents higher range in prices.

The week's top price, \$12.60, was paid for Colorado steers fed on beet-pulp, and averaging 1,421 pounds. Native steers sold up to \$12.50 and the top price in the year- ling class was \$12.35. Prices for butcher cattle were firmer. In some cases heifers were higher. Veal calves were up 25 to 50 cents, and steers and heifers were up 25 cents. Bulls and stags were in active demand also.

Rains improved the demand for stock and feeding cattle and prices advanced 20 to 35 cents, notwithstanding the lower ten- dency for fat cattle. Sixteen carloads of Panhandle stockers weighing 850 pounds brought \$10.25. Some heavy feeders brought \$11.40 and the bulk of the thin steers sold

at \$9 to \$10. Stock cows and heifers were in active demand. Few stock calves were offered.

Hog prices show a net gain of 5 to 10 cents for last week. The top price here was \$15.95 and in Chicago \$16.00. Receipts were liberal, especially in Chicago. May is usually a month of sagging prices, because quality shows deterioration. Fewer good hogs are coming. The price range has wid- ened moderately. Most of the offerings are classed as mixed. Loads averaging 190 to 235 pounds show hogs that weigh as low as 120 pounds and old sows up to 600 pounds, a "job lot" from packers' viewpoint, but they are being bought on the merit of average weight and little sorting is done by salesmen. Smooth heavy hogs command a premium over other grades. The average weight of hogs was about 190 pounds, or 15 pounds under a year ago. Packers ex- pect a further decrease in weight as the season advances.

With not enough fed lambs offered last week to meet the urgent demand, prices advanced 60 to 85 cents. Most of the fed lambs with fleeces sold up above \$17 and as high as \$17.60. Clipped lambs brought \$14 to \$14.50 and spring lambs \$16 to \$16.50. Ewes brought \$11 to \$14 and yearlings \$14.50. Deficient supplies are making the high prices. Indications are that Southwest grass fat sheep or spring lambs in sufficient supply to be a factor in price making will not be available for two weeks. The spring lambs offered thus far came from Arizona and California.

Warm Days Make Crops Grow

Pastures, alfalfa and oats are making an excellent showing since the rains. The cold weather held them back for a while, but all crops are making up for lost time since we have had a few days of warm sun. There is to be a large acreage of corn this year in Kansas. More than the usual amount of cane and kafir also will be planted.

Labette County—A severe hail storm over the Northwest part of the county cut corn up considerably. Ground is thoroughly soaked. —W. Hart, May 6.

Washington County—We have had rain every day since April 26. The farmers are eager for better weather, so that they can finish planting corn. Weather too cold for vegetation to grow.

Comanche County—About half of the wheat ground will be put to other crops. Corn planting progressing slowly and the acreage will be large. Grass is short. —S. A. DeLair, May 5.

Chautauque County—Everybody is doing his part to raise a bumper crop. Have had several frosts this week. Wheat is very spotted. Vegetables high in price. Farm hands command good wages. —H. B. Fairley, May 5.

Linn County—A heavy rain fell April 30 and showers all week. Oats look fine. Corn and kafir being planted. Potatoes in the ground with a large acreage. Wheat is coming better than expected. —A. M. Mark- ley, May 5.

Finney County—A good snow and rain fell May 5. Cold weather continues. Not much of the spring crop planted, but work will begin in earnest when the weather gets warmer. Stock out on pasture. Grass coming slowly. —F. S. Coen, May 5.

Graham County—Spring very backward. Weather cold. Plenty of rain. Some corn planted and wheat is showing up better now. Grass coming nicely and stock doing well. Wheat \$2.35; corn \$1.55; hogs \$15; eggs 28c. —C. L. Kohler, May 5.

Mitchell County—This county had a heavy frost May 4. Weather has been cold and rainy for about two weeks. Rain was badly needed. Wheat will be an entire failure. Large acreage of corn being planted. Every- thing high in price. —S. C. DePoy, May 5.

Butler County—Plenty of rain and cold winds for 10 days. Spring crops nearly all planted. Stock on pasture. Wheat has improved since the rain. Corn \$1.75; hogs \$15; cattle \$8 to \$12; eggs 25c; butter 35c; hens 17c; flour \$3.80. —M. A. Harper, May 5.

Sumner County—Weather very cold, but crops not damaged by frost yet. Wheat and oats look fine. This county should have a bumper crop of both from present pros- pects. Corn coming slowly. Plenty of rain is bringing the pastures rapidly. —E. L. Stocking, May 5.

Ford County—Weather cold and we are getting plenty of rain in this locality. Wheat doing fine here, but other sections of the county report prospects very poor. A large acreage of corn and spring crops being planted. Feed scarce and grass short. —John Zurbuchen, May 4.

Coffey County—A good rain April 30 filled the ponds. Cold weather is holding back the grass and crops are not growing as they should. A hard frost has nipped the pota- toes and corn. Very little ground will lie idle this year. Food prices still soaring. —A. T. Stewart, May 4.

Books County—Corn planting is the order of the day. May wheat fields have been plowed up and put to corn. Farmers work- ing from 16 to 18 hours a day trying to plant every acre available. A good acreage of cane, kafir, milo, and millet will be sown this season. —C. O. Thomas, May 4.

Johnson County—A large acreage of corn was planted last week, but no field work has been done since, owing to the continued rainy weather. Seed corn is scarce and high. Wheat looking better. Potatoes coming up and more than the usual acreage planted. A heavy frost this morning. —L. E. Douglas, May 5.

Neosho County—Corn planted in April shows a good stand, but some planted in March will be replanted. We had a 2- inch rain and have plenty of stock water now. Cattle have been turned into pasture. Hay nearly gone. Potatoes up and kafir planted. Cold weather has prevailed since the rain, but caused little damage. Eggs 28c; corn \$1.50; oats 80c. —A. Anderson, May 5.

Woodson County—Snow, sleet and cold rain have fallen this week. It is very cold. Frost on May 1 injured corn, beans and potatoes in the low lands and it is feared kafir, milo and feterita will have to be planted again. Grass growing slowly and pasture short. Oats are doing well and wheat improving. Very few hogs, some farmers haven't any on hand. —E. F. Oppen- man, May 4.

When Weaning the Pigs

BY RAY GATEWOOD

Spring pigs must be managed carefully while they are being weaned. There are several points which should be kept in mind if the pigs are to be carried thru without a back-set at the time they are taken from their mothers. A self-feeder containing corn, shorts and tankage is a valuable aid in accomplishing this result. The feeder may be enclosed in a pen and the pigs given access to it thru a creep. In this manner feed always is present and the work is reduced to a minimum. When the pigs have reached the age of 5 or 6 weeks they will spend considerable time at the feeder. They will make a better use of feed at this time than any other period and will be able to go on solid food with much less loss than when they are suddenly changed from their mother's milk to solid food.

An addition of milk once or twice daily will help as the change should be made gradually. If the pigs become stunted they never make the hogs they otherwise would have made. Access to alfalfa pasture not only adds materially to their ration but also induces them to take exercise.

At the time the pigs are weaned the sows preferably should be put in a dry lot as this will aid greatly in reducing the milk flow. A ration of oats is desirable at this time in checking the milk. The sow should be moved to a considerable distance from the pigs so they will not fret and worry along the fence to get to her.

If some of the pigs are backward they may be left with the sow for a while, as this will not only give the pigs a boost but also will dry up the sow more gradually. The sow's udder should be watched carefully for the first few days. The pigs should be allowed to relieve the udder in case the milk flow does not cease. Getting the sow bred for the fall litter will be the next thing to demand our attention. Ordinarily, the sow should come in heat about the third day after the pigs have been weaned. She may be bred at this time or if she has raised an early litter she may be given a rest for three weeks.

If the sow is in a thin condition at the time the pigs are removed, she may not come in heat for several days as this is nature's method of building up the body before she starts growing another litter. If the sow is thin when bred, she is likely to produce a small litter. In order to overcome this the sows should be flushed during the breeding season so they will be gaining in flesh at the time they are bred.

When they are bred and settled, we are confronted with the problem of how to carry them thru the summer. Corn at \$1.50 a bushel is an excessive price, but considering pork at \$16 a hundred, there still is a margin in favor of the hog. The amount of grain she should receive will depend on the pasture. A ration of 1/2 pound of corn daily on good alfalfa pasture will carry her thru in good condition so that she should produce a large litter of thrifty pigs.

In the case of young sows they should receive more grain than this amount and an addition of shorts and tankage for they are not only developing a foetal litter but are also growing. In a very dry or wet season the alfalfa will not have so high a feeding value as during a normal season and due allowance should be made for this condition.

Waste Paper Fire Risk

Following the suggestion of the federal government that people should save waste paper as a means of meeting the serious shortage in paper, stock, thousands of school children began to collect paper and to store it in school basements, thereby creating a hazard. It is desirable that waste paper should be conserved, but a safe place of storage should be provided. Such storage should never be in schools or dwellings. It is well to remember that paper is less likely to burn when tightly folded and piled than when thrown into a loose heap. It should be disposed of as frequently as possible so that large quantities may not accumulate. This is another case in which individual carelessness is the greatest fire hazard.

May Be a 6-Year War

It is difficult to get the Washington point of view on war possibilities. Official Washington believes that if peace does not come within a year the war

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are reliable and bargains offered are worthy of consideration

Special Notice

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

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

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

90 ACRES, 60 A. cult. 80 a. farm land. 4 r. house; good barn, spring water. \$3,000. Terms. W. J. Foreman, Westville, Okla.

SNAPS. 3, 80 a. farms imp. Possession. mostly in crops. \$4200 to \$5200. Terms. Get busy. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE. Well improved farm near town; splendid stock farm; small payment; easy terms. Lewis Pendleton, Dodge City, Kan.

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

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

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

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

640 ACRES IMP. 8 miles station, 225 a. wheat, 1/2 goes. Smooth. \$35.00 per acre. C. W. West, Spearville, Kansas.

320 ACRES WHEAT land, Gove County, Kan. Price \$2000. We offer other bargains. Parish Investment Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

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

240 ACRES 1ST CLASS Alfalfa, grain and dairy farm. Close to town. Good improvements. Irrigated by electric pumping plant. Price \$100. Write for plat. Chas. D. Gorham, Garden City, Kan.

480 ACRES of perfect wheat land one mile from town and elevator. Will give special bargain if sold within next twenty days. Send for our map and folder of Kansas wheat lands.

The King Realty Co.,
Scott City, Kansas.

CHOICE 120 ACRE FARM, well improved, fine location; also 80 acre farm, well located, good improvements. Both of these farms are in crop ready for cultivation. Must sell. Can give immediate possession. Write for descriptive list. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

Creek Bottom Farm 160 acres, 5 miles good alfalfa, timber, on fine road; near school; good buildings. \$55 per a. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Combined Farms and Ranches From 640 to 2800 acres. Well grassed pasture and productive farm land. Write for particulars and land list. No trades. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAIN

200 acres, all first class land, no stone, highly improved, fine location. Must sell at once. Low price, easy terms. Send for full information. Address: Owner, Lock Box 367, Iola, Kansas.

80 ACRES FOR \$4250

Only 12 mi. Wichita. Good smooth upland soil; no bldgs.; 15 a. wheat, 15 a. kafir, 20 a. past.; share crop goes; snap; terms. E. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

IN ALLEN COUNTY

320 a. 5 mi. town, smooth, no rock; 240 a. cult., 40 a. meadow; 40 a. pasture. Well improved; a beauty. Might take some exchange. Write for description and pictures. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

will last from four to six years, according to Senator James Hamilton Lewis. Senator Lewis says Washington regards the possibility of trouble with Mexico as serious, and there is a demand to return to the Mexican border the soldiers who served there recently.

WE HAVE GOOD FARM LAND in Ness and Trego County, Kan. From \$15 to \$40 per acre. Write us for list. Fouquet Brothers Land Co., Hansom, Kan.

Lane County

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

FINE FARM

160 acres, 2 miles of Ottawa, Kan. 60 a. fine blue grass pasture; 50 a. timothy and clover; good improvements; special price. Extra good terms. Possession this fall if wanted. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

\$4,000 CASH

Five acres mixed young fruit farm adjoining town of 1200. One of the best homes and school towns in Kansas. 9 room house, basement, furnace, electricity, gas, cement walks, barn, etc. Address: W. E. F., Box 1, Howard, Kansas.

MISSOURI

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

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

OZARK MISSOURI farms. All sizes. Free list. C. E. LEWIS, Cuba, Missouri.

120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water. \$3400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

280 ACRES, imp. 175 cultivated, 100 bottom. \$25 acre. Gammon & Tracy, Buffalo, Mo.

OZARK STOCK, fruit and grain farms. Timbered lands. 80 miles St. Louis. Booklet free. James A. Green & Son, Cuba, Mo.

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

WRITE for new illustrated booklet, price list and descriptive literature. Phelps County, Mo., farms. Higley, Rolla, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5.00 down, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

GOVERNMENT urges more farming. We will furnish you with a good farm and with dairy and beef cattle to make it pay, on the easiest of terms. For particulars, address Room 701, Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis Missouri.

ARKANSAS

60 A. 1 1/2 mi. out, imp. Berries, fruit, water; \$375. Arkansas Inv. Co., Leslie, Ark.

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

70 ACRES, IMP. 45 A. Cult. \$2200.00. Moss & Hurlock, Silas Springs, Arkansas.

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

IF YOU WANT good farm, stock and fruit lands, write us for list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

200 A. 6 mi. R.R. station; 60 acres in cult. Small imp. \$1500, 1/4 cash, bal. long time. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

115 A. well imp.; 50 cultivated, bal. timber valley land. \$500 enc.; \$2,100; terms. Chas. Harbert, Green Forest, Arkansas.

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

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

IMPROVED FARMS in North Arkansas. Prices right. Terms right. Write for list. Christian & Taylor, Harrison, Ark.

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

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

MINNESOTA

Wanted! 25 Families

to colonize on large tract; an unlimited opportunity for parties with limited means. Small payment down, balance easy terms. Close to town, good markets, schools; fine soil and climate. I want reliable, industrious parties as we expect to build up a community to order. Address: Box 35, Wahkon, Minn., or D. E. Emmons.

Ford Car For Belt Power.

A belt power attachment, the Schluter, that connects with the crank shaft of a Ford car, is advertised in this issue by the E. F. Elmberg Co., 122 Main St., Parkersburg, Ia. It is a simple piece of machinery, and is attached by first taking off the Ford crank handle, and attaching an extension to the crank shaft. In the end of it there

OKLAHOMA

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

LANDS of all kinds at bargain prices. Tell us what you want, we have it; terms if desired. Ryan & Gliven, Holdenville, Okla.

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

WRITE US FOR TERMS, price and particulars on 70 a. fruit farm near City, a fine proposition; paid in fruit \$2400. McClendon & Jones, McAlester, Okla.

HUNDREDS of Kansas people have bought homes of me. My illustrated list and map of Oklahoma is free. Ask for it. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

20 A. 1 MI. CITY, this county, 1000; splendid fence and water. 20 a. cult. Fair imp. 30 a. more tillable, bal. pasture. \$11 per a. terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cut-over lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, Soo Lines, 1307 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MONTANA

640 ACRE Montana homestead—new law. Circular free. Bureau 112, Boulder, Mont.

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities in the former, stockman and investor. Surveys by modern methods. Harvest every year—no one is idle. No irrigation, no climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owner. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and price list on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box 11405, Livingston, Montana.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell or trade land, write E. A. Ward, Alden, Kansas.

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

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

500 A. IMP. ranch; well watered, fine location. Near good town. Exchange for mds. C. O. McCormick, Aurora, Mo.

118 A. 4 1/2 MILES of Garnett, Kan. Price \$7,670, mtge. \$3,100. Want Western land. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

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

WRITE The Four-Square Realty, Protection, Kan., for wheat, alfalfa and stock farms or ranches in Clark or Comanche counties. Merchandise exchanges and land trades.

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

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

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

For Sale or Trade—120 acres of land in Laclede County, Mo. Has good 8-room house, large barn, young orchard, all fenced with hog tight fence. Will trade for raw western land, prefer Eastern Colorado or Northwestern Kansas land.

A. W. Winegar, Burlington, Colo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 5 acres, clear, well improved, in good location near Emporia, Kan., for suitable well improved 40 to 160 acres, clear, near school and high school town. No cash difference. Write good description, location and cash value.

E. E. Griffith, Route 5, Emporia, Kan.

THE VERY BEST of orange, garden, general farming and cattle land, in the highlands district of Florida, close to cities, with paved roads, railroads and development, in any sized tracts, for exchange or sale. Terms to suit. Address: Florida Good Homes Co., Scarritt Building, Kansas City, Mo.

TWO FINE QUARTERS. One 3 mi. east of Brownell. Plenty water. 80 a. in cult. 10 years' time on \$2400. Priced at \$35 per acre. Other 7 miles N. E. of Ellis; 120 a. under cult., bal. hay meadow; improvements fair. Wish to sell immediately. Will take clear residence up to \$4,000 on either farm. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

is a ratchet, where the detachable crank handle, and power attachment fit, so that the power attachment can be put on or taken off in 15 seconds. The Elmberg Co. guarantees this attachment to be 8 H. P. capacity, and especially recommends it for its portableness. The Schluter sells for \$22.50 and is sold direct by the factory, and thru county agents. Write them for a big illustrated circular.—Advertisement.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Draft Horses.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Shorthorn Cattle.

May 15—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
May 16—Crosbie, Gillespie, Suppes & Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.

Nov. 8—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
June 8—Ed Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

May 31—R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
July 25—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Remember the date of H. C. Lookabaugh's greatest Shorthorn sale will be Tuesday, May 15. This offering is worthy of the patronage of the best breeders of the United States and would do credit to the oldest and best Shorthorn breeder of America. The great Mid-Continent Exposition and Live Stock Show will be held at Tulsa the same week and the Shorthorn sale at Tulsa will be the day following the Lookabaugh sale. Special Pullman service from Watonga to Tulsa. Tulsa is attracting the attention of Shorthorn men throughout the United States. Consignments to this great Tulsa Shorthorn sale will be from the herds of F. A. Gillespie, J. E. Crosbie, C. E. Suppes & Son, John T. Kramer and W. S. Fears.—Advertisement.

Do You Want Shorthorns?

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., can show you a splendid assortment of Shorthorns from which to make selection of breeding stock. The writer has visited this herd and is convinced that for quality and price and the advantage of numbers from which to select Mr. Salter can supply you with the kind you need and at prices you can afford, either the breeder who is looking for the best or the farmer or beginner who must have cheaper stock. If you only want a few of the plainer kind or a common good young bull you will find Mr. Salter will be not only responsible and reliable, but willing to send you your money's worth. However, he would be better pleased to have you call in person and make your own selection. Read display ad this issue and write him today when you will call. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan., is a Poland China breeder with a nice crop of spring pigs. He bought a fine sow from John Miller, Rock Valley, Ia., last winter and she has a splendid litter of 11, sired by Miller's Chief. Another choice sow was bought by Marlow & Son, Wellsville, Mo. Other pigs are by Model Wonder, by Big Bob Wonder.—Advertisement.

D. O. Bancroft of Osborne, Kan., changes his Duroc Jersey ad this week to include September boars and weaned March pigs. Mr. Bancroft is well known to Farmers Mail and Breeze folks as he has carried his ad in this paper continuously for about eleven years. He is absolutely reliable and his hogs are right. All his hogs are guaranteed immune. If interested, look up his ad and write him, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan., a Spotted Poland China breeder, is advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze some nice fall gilts that he will sell open or hold and breed to your order. He is sold out of fall boars but is now offering March and April pigs in pairs or trios not related and a pedigree with every pig. This is a good opportunity to get started in the business and you should write Mr. Smith immediately for prices and description.—Advertisement.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., is a well known western breeder of Hampshires and a livestock auctioneer, specializing in Hampshire sales. Breeders contemplating sales should get in touch with Col. Wempe at once. At present he is about sold out of fall boars and gilts, but has a few left. He has an unusually fine lot of March pigs which will be priced right, in pairs and trios. The breeding is up to date. Write him for prices.—Advertisement.

Registered and Grand Holsteins.

Healey & Anderson, Hope, Kan., offer in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze 60 high grade Holstein heifers that are 2 and 3 years old and due to freshen in May and June. Also 100 yearling and 2-year-old heifers that will freshen this fall. Also some registered cows and heifers and young bulls old enough for service. If you are in the market for anything of this kind go to Hope and see these cattle. Write for information and prices. Look up their ad in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Herd Bull for Sale.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., is well and favorably known as breeder of high class Shorthorn cattle. His "Cedar Lawn"



Black 3 yr. registered Percheron stallion, my own growing, weighs 2040 lbs. Very likely material out of which to make a great sire. I have 48 of these black 3 and 4 yr. stallions, strictly No. 1 horses that will make a good herd better. Yearling and 2 yr. stallions. Young registered fillies, also mares with colt by side and bred again.

Percherons, Belgians, Shires

Farmers who get the heaviest and choicest horses buy from the grower.

Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa Above Kansas City

HORSES.

Team of Percheron Mares for sale. Recorded in the P. S. of A. Blacks; with size and bone, sound and showy. Bred to foal in October. R. W. BENFIELD, 619 S. SANTA FE, SALINA, KANSAS

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

Black, 16 years old, brilliant bred, weighs a ton and is a good breeder. For sale or trade. What have you? DAN McKINSTER, OAK HILL, KANSAS

Stallions and Jacks

A few black and gray, three and four year Percheron stallions that will develop into 2,300-pound horses and two big registered jacks for sale at live and let live prices. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

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

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

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,250 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.

W.B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

TWENTY FALL DUROC BOARS

Sired by the great breeding sires, DISTURBER OF IDLEWILD, and GANO MODEL, out of sows that have topped the best sales. Good individuals and priced low for quick sale. Ask for accurate description.

ROBT. E. STEELE, FALLS CITY, NEB.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Fall Boars and Gilts by Garrett's Critic B, also a few gilts bred for fall farrow to Gano's Golden Model. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Nebraska

Bancroft's Durocs September boars and weaned March pigs. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

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

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts, from champions Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder and Golden Mod. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd boars Constructor 187651 and Golden Model 146175. Write your wants. Stock double immune. Address, W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

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

July and September Boars

sired by G. M. Crimson Wonder 169769, G M's Defender and Illustrator II Jr. Also two good herd boars. Write for description and prices. Every hog immunized. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

FROM WORKMAN RUSSELL KAN. Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval

100 March and April pigs at weaning time. Out of 600 and 700 pound sows and by approved boars in blood lines and individual merit. W. W. and L. C. Jones CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

O. I. C.—BRED GILTS, SPRING PIGS Both sex. H. W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

O. I. Cs. Breeding stock all sold. Booking orders for March and April pigs. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

O. I. C. Summer Boars and fall pigs, at very reasonable prices, to make room for my spring pigs. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kansas

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

FEHNER'S O. I. C. Herd headed by the \$500 Eagle Archie first prize aged boar at Sedalia, 1916. We offer 100 selected spring pigs a number by a son of Eagle Archie, every one immune and shipped on 10 days' approval. Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.

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

Kansas Herd Kansas Improved Chesters Size, Bone, Quality. Immuned and Shipped on Approval

15 last of September boars that are actual tops and real herd header material. Some select gilts same age bred or open. 100 spring pigs in pairs and trios not related. Out of big prolific sows and sired by Don Milligan, Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Write for prices and descriptions.

ARTHUR MOSSE, R. R. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS Best of Big Type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. R. J. LINSKOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Fall Boars

September boars that are right in every way. I can pick you a herd boar out of this lot if you write quick. Good value for your money.

J. M. Nielson
Marysville, Kan., (Marshall County)

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

GILTS ALL SOLD, 3 FALL BOARS YET Baby pigs, as fine as they grow; cheap if ordered before June 1st. W. C. MILLIGAN, Clay Center, Kansas

Old Original Spotted Polands

100 March pigs out of mature sows and sired by big half ton kind of herd boars. A few fall boars for sale. Pigs in pairs and trios.

ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Fall gilts bred to order. Fall boars all sold. March and April pigs for sale in pairs and trios. Pedigree with every pig.

Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley County)

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Full values offered in 50 fall pigs, sired by Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley. For prices and description, address

P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

SIZE AND QUALITY

Big Type Poland China fall boars and gilts. E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS

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

Poland Chinas

Breeding stock as good as the best and at prices consistent with the quality offered. Write your wants. I will try to please.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
RUSSELL, KANSAS

Private Sale

A few gilts bred for July farrow. Also July boars and am booking orders for spring boar pigs by Hercules 2d out of Helene again. Price right. Pedigree with each pig.

ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

Bazant's Famous Spotted Poland Chinas

200 March pigs for sale on approval. All to be recorded free in the S. P. C. record association. Average in litter nine. Can sell boar and four gilts not related. All sired by three of the best boars in the west. Pigs out of 600 and 700 pound mature dams. I can start you in the business. Address,

R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan.
Republic County)
Ship over Rock Island and Burlington.

Spotted Poland China Boars

25 spotted Poland China boars and 15 gilts. November farrow. Well spotted, well grown, out of big litters and out of big mature sows. Good growing condition but not fat. Also a few Hampshire boars same age. Farmer's prices. Write at once.

C. T. Drumm & Son,
Longford, Kan., (Clay County)

Elmo Valley Herd IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS

25 Oct. and Nov. Boars sired by Elmo Valley and Orange Valley. Out of big mature sows. Real Herd header material, well grown, stretchy boars that have been grown right. Farmers prices to move these good boars in 30 days. Can ship over Superior branch, Santa Fe or main line Missouri Pacific. Write at once.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
(Dickinson County)

farm is the home of as choice a lot of breeding cows as will be found in the west. Last fall he purchased a splendid son of Cumberland's Type and this great young bull (Types' Goods) now heads the herd. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Mr. Amcoats is offering a 2-year-old herd bull, Mystic Victor, by Vain Victor, by Barmpton Knight and out of a Mysle cow, by Lord Mayor, that is very likely the best herd bull offered for sale in the state at the present time. He is a splendid sire and will be sold by Mr. Amcoats fully guaranteed. A nice yearling bull, Scotch topped, is also offered. Write or phone Mr. Amcoats when to expect you. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Eshelman's Holstein Cattle.

River Lawn Farm, Abilene, Kan., is the home of Holsteins and the proprietor, A. L. Eshelman, who is a regular advertiser in the Holstein section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, specializes in dairying and breeding Holstein cattle. He finished a course in dairying at the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1905 and has been interested in dairying, developing and breeding Holstein cattle ever since. By consulting his advertisement you will see he is offering a nice lot of high grade cows and heifers, some of them fresh, others springing and some bred to be fresh this fall. Abilene is the center of one of the strongest Holstein centers in the west and the Dickinson county pioneer cow testing association which has been developed to its highest point of efficiency, is doing wonders for the dairy industry of that county. Mr. Eshelman's herd is a member of this association and it is his belief that prospective buyers will be interested in knowing the official test of cows and heifers in milk. If you are in the market for good cows and heifers write Mr. Eshelman for further information and prices.—Advertisement.

Jersey Cattle Dispersion Sale.

The dispersion sale of Jersey cattle being made by R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan., on May 31, will afford an unusual opportunity for Jersey breeders of the Middle West and farmers who desire to buy good dairy stock. No sale ever held anywhere in the country contained a bigger per cent of rich breeding and high class individuality. One of the big attractions of the sale will be the great bull, Jacoba Irene's Premier, one of the two living sons of the noted cow Jacoba Irene, the cow that produced 1,126 pounds of butter in a single year, and was the champion dairy cow of the world for eight years. Irene's King, the brother to Jacoba Irene's Premier, is the sire of 29 cows with official records having an average of 509 pounds of butter yearly, the highest being 893 pounds. Twenty calves that go in the sale were sired by Jacoba Irene's Premier and thirty or more cows will be bred to him. About forty Register of Merit cows will be sold. The other herd bulls that have been prominent in the herd and sell along with the rest of the herd are, Gamboa's Knight, one of the very best sons of imported Gambo's Knight and out of a Register of Merit cow, sired by the Great Flying Fox, Tipsey's Sultana's Eminent, grandson of the noted Eminent 2nd having 88 tested daughters. Of the 52 calves sired by Jacoba Irene's Premier, 32 have been heifers. Write now for catalog of this offering and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

John Natman, the successful Poland China breeder at Alexandria, Neb., has about 60 spring pigs sired by Long Shot and McCurdy's Big Bob, with a few by Dollar Marker's Son. Mr. Natman has about 40 choice fall gilts that he is keeping over for a spring sale.—Advertisement.

J. H. Lindgren, of Hampshire fame, Jansen, Neb., has about 50 good spring pigs. A big per cent, sired by his outstanding good herd boar, Paulsen's Star 72nd, a son of Paulsen's Star, the \$800 boar. The herd is strong in the blood of Messenger Boy and Cherokee Lad.—Advertisement.

Owing to the strong demand for Durocs, W. M. Putman & Son, the big Duroc Jersey breeders of Tecumseh, Neb., have decided to hold a summer sale July 25. The offering will be a King's Col. offering. This will be a good place to buy the blood of this outstanding sire. Write for catalog any time and watch this paper for full announcement.—Advertisement.

The big Judy sales to be held at Kearney, Neb., May 24, afford a great opportunity to buy stock at the season of the year when grass is ready to turn on. They will sell on the above date 40 head of strictly high class Polled Durham cattle, 25 bulls; ten big, drafty, stallions, recorded and ready for hard service; 50 bred sows, Durocs and Poland Chinas, all registered and in pig to the best kind of sires. Don't fail to attend this sale or send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

The Overland Guernsey Farm has an ad in this issue offering a few choice bulls and females. The Overland Guernsey herd is recognized as one of the very best in the Central States. Every one of the foundation stock was imported and nothing but the best producers are allowed to remain in the breeding herd. Those who need a Guernsey herd bull or more females should see this herd. If interested in Guernseys look up the ad and write them for detailed information.—Advertisement.

Knox Knoll Shorthorns.

The Knox Knoll Stock Farms are now offering a few serviceable Shorthorn bulls and some bull calves. These bulls are sired by Roan Lord, by Lord Mayor 3d and out of dams by Imported Cow Slip. Mule foot hogs are also bred at this farm, and orders are being booked for pigs to be shipped at weaning time. Anyone in the market for a Shorthorn bull or pigs of the Mule Foot breed should write S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.—Advertisement.

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 415 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Charleston, Iowa.

Reds,
Whites
and
Roans

Park Place Shorthorns

Scotch
and
Scotch
Topped

Two Imported Herd Bulls In Service

Imp. Bapton Corporal and Imp. Newton Friar assisted by Rosewood Dale, by Avondale, and Roan Major, one of the strongest bred milking Shorthorn sires in America. His two full sisters have 18,000 pound records now.



Our large herd of breeding cows represent the leading Scotch families and several of the best milking strains.

Do you want a young bull ready for service? I can show you a number of real herd headers, Scotch or Scotch topped; others the farmers' kind and at farmers' prices.

A splendid lot of Females from which to select. Cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at foot; some by imported sires and others bred to imported sires. Special prices to those wishing several females with bull to mate.

Freight prepaid, man sent in charge, and safe delivery guaranteed on lots of ten or more. Bring your neighbor and Shorthorn judge along. We can please you. Visitors always welcome.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas

PHONE, MARKET 3705 or 2087

302 BITTING BUILDING

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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

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

For Sale by the Henry County Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association of New Castle, Ind., twelve registered bulls ready for service. Address Henry County Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, Orville O. Carpenter, Sec'y., New Castle, Indiana

Denton's Angus
10 Great Angus heifers for sale, 12 to 14 months old. The kind not often found for sale. Prices will suit.
W.S. Denton, Denton, Ks.
(Doniphan County.)

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard 5 bulls at the head of the herd. O. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Purebred Hampshire boar pigs. Herd headers. \$25.00.
R. T. Wright, Grantville, Kan.

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

Shaw's Hampshires
150 registered Hampshire, nicely bred, all immunized, double treatment. Service boars and bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Walter Shaw, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

F. B. Wempe's Quality Hampshires

A few fall boars and gilts for sale. A nice lot of March and April pigs for sale in pairs and trios. Best of breeding. Pedigrees with everything. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

Knox Knoll Shorthorns

A few choice bulls of serviceable age. Some younger. Also booking orders for Mule-foot pigs. Write for catalogs. S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

Mystic Victor

by Vain Victor, by Barmpton Knight and out of a Mysle cow, by Lord Mayor is a two year old Shorthorn bull I am offering for sale fully guaranteed. He is an excellent breeder. I am now using a son of Cumberland's Type. Write for further description and price.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls

About 20 bulls from 12 to 14 months old. Pure Scotch and Scotch tops. Reds and Roans. Not highly conditioned but in a thrifty, growing condition. Good value for your money.

Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroads. Address

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

MORRISON'S RED POLLS

Cows and heifers for sale. Write as your wants. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

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

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

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

Smoky Hill Ranch
E. J. Gilbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE SALE

I will sell registered Jersey cows, heifers and bull calves. Watch for date of sale in this space. Catalog sent on request as soon as published.

S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Guernsey Cow coming three years old registered, well bred, good type, desirable. J. W. MARLEY, OSWEGO, KAN.

GUERNSEYS

To make room for spring calves, we are offering a few registered, bred cows and heifers, and one bull calf.

Overland Guernsey Farm
Overland Park, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Louellaland Ayrshires

FOR SALE: A choice three months old bull calf, sired by MARQUIS OF LOVELAND and out of a cow sired by the great bull GARLAND MELROSE, her dam imported. Fine markings and an extra choice individual. First check for \$100 buys him.

Johnson & Matthews,
R. F. D. 1, Alta Vista, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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

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

PECK'S HOLSTEINS

We have a choice lot of extra large high grade Holsteins, including fresh cows, heavy springing cows and heifers, and young calves. Also registered yearling bulls. Come and see our herd. You will not be disappointed.

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

Eshelman's Holsteins, Abilene, Kansas

Having never used other than pure bred bulls in our herd and having been very particular in the purchasing of all females added to our herd from time to time, we are able to offer some especially attractive, high grade Holstein cows and heifers, including a number of heavy producing cows, some springing cows, springing heifers and bred heifers. We believe the most satisfactory way to buy producing cows is to have access to their record of production.

As Members of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association we are glad to be able to give you an Official Report of the Amount of Milk Produced and the Butterfat Test of Each Cow or Heifer in Milk. This we are sure will assist you to buy more intelligently. We are sure this class of stock will be much higher in price in still greater demand, and harder to get later.

The Delivering Facilities Here are Ideal, as shipments can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe.

Wire, phone, or write A. L. Eshelman when you come or call at the RIVER LAWN FARM, one mile south of court house.

A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kan.

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

We have for sale 60 two and three year old high grade Holstein heifers that will freshen in May and June. 100 yearling heifers that will freshen this fall. Hope is on the Strong City-Superior branch of the Santa Fe and main line Missouri Pacific. Come and see these heifers.

Registered cows, heifers and young bulls. Eight young bulls from eight to eighteen months old. A few registered cows and heifers. This is one of the pioneer herds of Kansas. For full information and prices address,

HEALEY & ANDERSON, HOPE, (Dickinson County), KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered Holstein bull calves for sale, from good cows. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas

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

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

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES
10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each crated for shipment anywhere. EDEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers 15-18 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$18 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Braeburn Holsteins

I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Higginbotham Holsteins

Buy your next bull calf from a herd that is making good A. R. O. records, where every cow is given a chance to make a good official butter and milk record, and where they are backed by the best blood lines of the breed. Now have several good bulls, from cows with records from 14 to 24 pounds of butter in seven days. HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, Rossville, Kan.

Description, Pictures and Records
of twelve Tredico bulls six months old and younger. Increase your production, my average of 22 head, all I have in milk is 1 lb. of fat per day, many over six months from calving. Geo. C. Tredico, R. 5, Kingman, Kan.

Maplewood Farm HOLSTEINS

We have for sale a fine lot of registered Holstein heifers, coming two-years old, due to freshen this fall, several excellent pure bred cows fresh now; seven bulls ready for service, sixty head of grade heifers, some springers, twenty head of grade cows fresh or heavy springers.

Our Motto, "Not how many, but how good."

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Breeders of Purebred Holsteins

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

Registered Herefords

10 coming yearling bulls; well bred and well grown; 8 cows and heifers, 3 with calves at side, 3 bred. All priced to sell.

FRED O. PETERSON,
Route 5, Lawrence, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Hereford Bulls

For sale—2 extra good young bulls of choice breeding. 1 polled, 1 horned. Extra large for their age. Recorded. I am short on pasture and will make close prices for quick sale. Address J. H. GOERTZEN, HILLSBORO, KANSAS

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

Polled Hereford Herd

We are closing out our entire herd of Polled Herefords at private sale. At present we offer twenty choice Registered Cows and Heifers. In order to move these cattle at once we have reduced the price on the entire lot to Thirty-Five Hundred Dollars. Come quick if you want these cattle for they are worth a lot more money. They are in fine condition.

Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

HEREFORDS

At A Bargain

40 Registered Hereford cows, 25 calves at foot, balance to calve soon. These cows are 3 to 9 years old. Price \$150 to \$300, calves thrown in.

10 bull calves, 12 to 24 months old, strongly Anxiety bred, among them are calves good enough to head the best herds. Price \$100 to \$300. Address

C. W. McCune, Olivet, Kan.
Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Hampshire Hogs.

Linscott's Jersey Cattle Dispersion Sale

Holton, Kan.

Thursday, May 31st

125 Head The Greatest Offering Ever Sold in the Middle West 125 Head

60 cows in milk, 40 of the number are register of merit cows, 45 heifer calves and yearlings. 20 bulls, including the great herd sires, Jacoba Irene's Premier, son of Jacoba Irene, the world's champion dairy cow of all breeds. 20 calves sired by him and 30 cows bred to him. Gamboa's Knight, the best son of Imp. Gamboa's Knight, and two others just as good. Several imported cows included, all young and of splendid merit. A dozen

Gamboa's Gray Beauty; test 784 lbs. and 12 oz., in a year. Sister to Gamboa's Knight.

Write for catalog containing pedigree of every animal and photos of many. Sale under big

Gamboa's Knight, whose sire, Gambo's Knight, has 49 register of merit daughters.

or more cows sired by the great imported bull, Oakland's Sultan. tent; absolutely no postponement on account of weather.

Auctioneers: Coln. Perry and McCulloch. Fieldman: John Johnson. Please mention this paper when asking for catalog.

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THE ORIGINAL 2-WHEEL TRACTOR

That Does All Farm Work WITHOUT HORSES

When you come to buying a tractor, whether for a farm of 80 acres, 280 acres or more, there are a number of questions you will need to ask yourself before you buy. Here are some of them:

- Will it **CULTIVATE** as well as plow?
- Will it do **ALL** my farm work without horses?
- Will it work on plowed ground without packing the soil?
- Will it do the work quicker; easier; and save on hired help?
- Is it **REALLY** a one-man tractor?
- Will it handle as easy as a team of horses, rather than be too heavy, clumsy, and inconvenient?
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