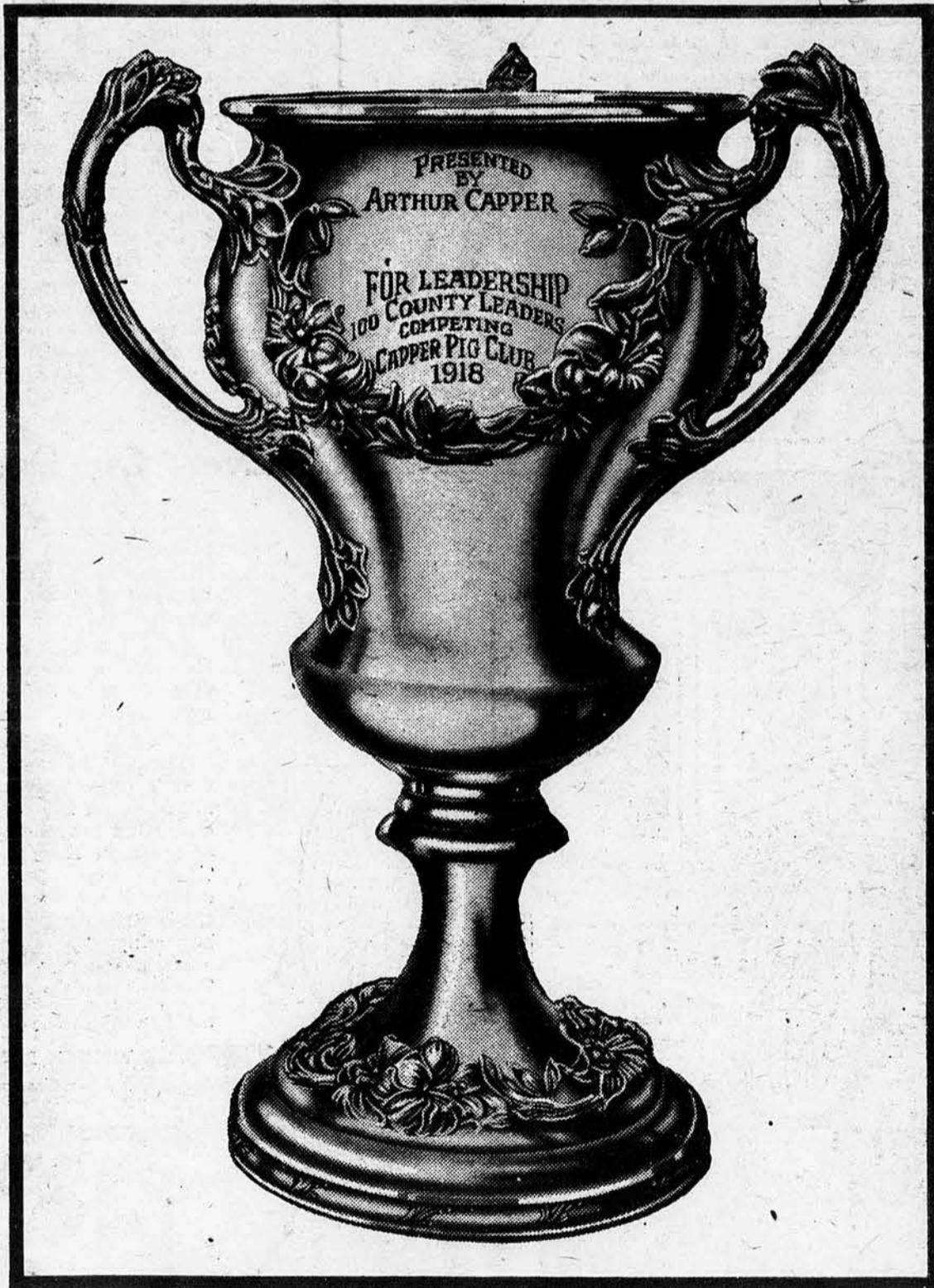


May 25, 1918

Price 5 Cents

The
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Agricultural and Industrial Tractors

Joliet, Ill.,
February
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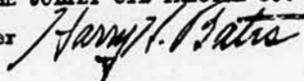
The quality of Timken Bearings has won an enviable place among manufacturers of machinery, whose product requires a minimum amount of friction and reliability of service.

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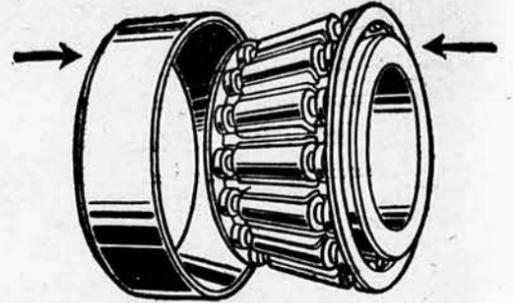
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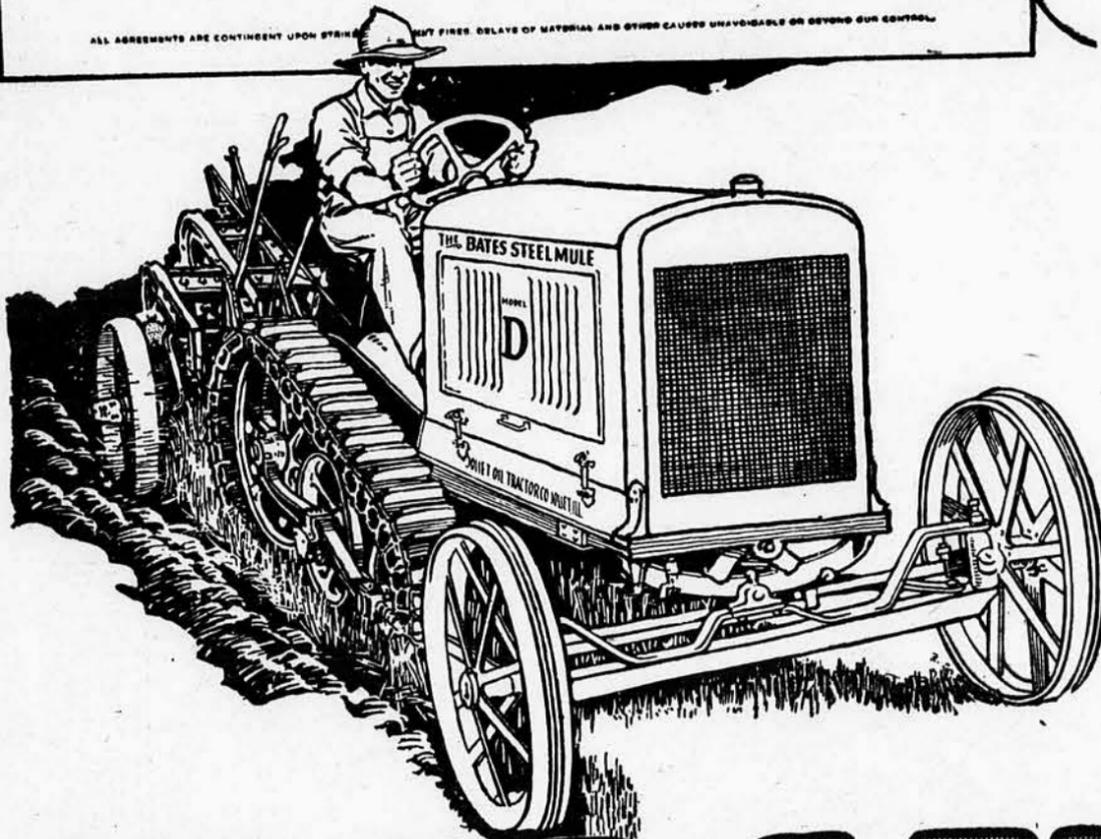
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TIMKEN

BEARINGS FOR FARM TRACTORS

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 25, 1918

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

Pep—You Can Find it in Miami County

Capper Pig Club Folks Hold a Picnic at Paola and Celebrate the Trophy Cup Winning Made Last Year

By John F. Case, Contest Manager

THE PROUDEST boy in Kansas May 4 was a 15-year-old youngster named Clark Jenkins who lives in Miami county. And he had a right to be proud. "On behalf of Arthur Capper I present this trophy to you," said Hugh McVey, state chairman of boys' work for the Y. M. C. A. "It is yours to keep always. I remember that for the first time in history, so far as we know, an official award has been made for pep. You won the trophy fairly and Mr. Capper takes pleasure in presenting it to you." And what made the trophy so great a value to Clark Jenkins is the fact that it bore the names of his friends who helped win it. They are Francis Crawford, Bernal Pontious, Marion Bratton and Vincent Sterbenz, except for Marion Bratton who was with measles, every member with whom folks was present at the pep meeting when the official award was made. I'm sure that no person present will forget this meeting. Friendships were formed that will last through the years.

Ten clubs fought to a finish for the Capper Pig Club pep trophy last year. Clark and his team mates won because of team work. And after meeting all the folks I'm inclined to think that fifteen trophy cups should have been sent to Miami county instead of one. Every mother and dad was behind the boys. Miami county boys traveled 1,297 miles in county club work. They held five meetings with every member present and to prove that pep didn't affect profit they made in the highest profit record for a county club in the entire state. These boys averaged more than \$200 profit each on an original investment of \$40. And the folks are just proud of the pep and profit record made by the boys. "I worked in the field one day so my boy wouldn't have to miss the county club meeting," another told a member of the Capper party. Is it any wonder Miami county won?

Like every other pep picnic I have

attended the Miami meeting was one continuous good time. Hugh McVey "chaperoned" our Capper party which consisted of the contest manager, Bertha Schmidt, poultry club secretary; Stella Nash, woman's editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze; Con. Vannatta, foreman of the composing room for the Capper publications, and Herbert and Wilfred, small sons of Mr. McVey and Mr. Case. Mr. McVey took us down in his big Reo car. The first lap of the joy ride ended at noon, but it had just begun.

Down at Wallace's Park near Paola we found Capper Pig Club and Capper Poultry Club folks waiting. The boys started the club yell when they saw me and then we shook hands all 'round. In 10 minutes there weren't any strangers there. We were all members of one big happy family, a family that takes in every county in the state. Then we lined up and had the picture taken which doesn't show the crowd nearly so good looking as it really was. At least I'm sure we all had an appearance of being especially well fed after the "big eats" which followed. Fellows, you'll believe me when I tell you those Miami county folks had enough good things to have fed a hundred more. Oh boy! I can taste that dinner yet.

The Trophy Presented

After dinner Mr. McVey presented the pep trophy to Clark Jenkins and Clark "responded briefly" according to Miami county newspaper reports. Clark doesn't pretend to be an orator but he's there with the pep and the pork. And we had talks by J. C. Everett, pastor of the Paola Presbyterian church, William Greason, editor of the Miami County Republican, the Capper folks, and the dads and mothers. All of the talks were good but I think the one made by Clark Jenkins's mother was about the best. "The Capper Pig club work has proved a fine thing for

our boys and for their folks," she said. Arthur Capper had intended to attend this meeting but was unable to go. He regretted it very much.

The Johnson county and Linn county clubs had representatives at the pep meeting, four members from Johnson and two from Linn being there. And of course the dads were along. Funston Hulett, leader for Linn is out for the pep trophy and Merlyn Andrew, leader for Johnson was there, too. With Francis Crawford, 1918 leader for Miami, these boys pledged a friendly rivalry that should mean much for their clubs. Claude Smith, leader for Franklin county, went to Paola but was directed to the wrong park. It was a great disappointment to Claude and to us.

I could write columns about the fine time we had at Paola but space forbids and I must tell about the big time in Johnson county, too. "We are going to have a joint meeting of both Capper clubs at the J. A. Reynolds' home tonight," Ernest White and W. A. Andrew told us, "and you just must attend." No such plans had been made but we couldn't refuse an invitation like that. And so we said goodbye to our good friends at the picnic and headed north. Mr. McVey's Reo followed the Ford—and that "lizzie" set the pace at a 30 mile gait.

After a fine supper at Mr. White's home (I don't know how we found room for it) we took the road again. Nineteen of the twenty club members with one Douglas county member and all of their folks were crowded into the big house on the Reynolds farm. The club members put on a fine patriotic program and a dialog; the leaders gave fine reports of club work; the house was decorated with Capper club banners and mottoes. Refreshments were served. Believe me, you members in other counties, Johnson county is in the race for the pep trophies and going strong. And those Johnson

county girls can outyell the boys. Some pep, some pep! We hope to go back to Johnson county for a picnic again this year.

Well, it was "2 late" when we rolled into Topeka Sunday morning, after 200 miles of travel, a tired but happy crowd. Capper folks aren't going to forget their friends in Miami, Johnson, and Linn.

That \$50 Cup

How does the pep trophy on the front cover look, fellows? "Like a million dollars," one leader at the Paola meeting remarked. It will be worth more to the club that wins it. Money couldn't buy the trophy that Clark Jenkins so proudly displays. It's a fair-pledge and no favors. I don't have to urge pep for this race; we have it in excess amounts.

And now here's an announcement that will interest you: Two great state pep meetings will be held this year, one at Topeka and one at Hutchinson during the September fairs. We'll meet at Topeka, September 10-11-12; at Hutchinson, September 17-18-19. At both places a banquet will be given the last night and Governor Capper will speak. Begin to make plans now to attend. Then, too, I am authorized to tell you, that there will be a junior swine department at the Topeka Free Fair, the prizes of last year being duplicated. This department is open to every boy in the state, the age limit being 10 to 18. First prize \$10 in each class.

County leaders have been appointed in every county having three or more members. Here are the lads who will make the fight for the trophy this year:

County	Name and Address
Allen	Hardin Lineback, La Harpe.
Anderson	William Rauhut, Weida.
Atchison	William Brun, Muscotah.
Barton	Floyd Hooton, Albert.
Barber	Floyd Herman, Sharon.
Bourbon	Harry Wunderly, Redfield.
Brown	Willis Martindale, Robinson.
Butler	John Dirks, Latham.
Chase	Lester Stout, Cottonwood Falls.
Chautauqua	John B. Myer, Grenola.
Cherokee	Jacie Ralph, West Mineral.

(Continued on Page 20.)



DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
 Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Postal Airplane

The world is moving along. The first regular postal service by airplane has been established between Washington and New York.

Incidentally we take some pride in the fact that the first postman is a Kansas man, George Boyle of Fort Scott, the son of our former attorney general, Louis Boyle.

In a little while the wonder at this will cease for these mail routes will become as common as railway mail cars and mail will be carried across the country at the rate of perhaps 150 or maybe 200 miles an hour, so that a letter posted in New York in the evening will be delivered in San Francisco the next evening.

It is certain that within a short time the passenger airship will follow the postal airplane.

Within 10 years travel by airships will be common and delightful beyond any other form of travel ever developed. Far above the grime and dust and heat of earth the vast airship will fly with the speed of the swiftest eagle, while the passengers in perfect comfort will watch the magnificent panorama of plains, lakes, hills and mountains unfold beneath them as they fly.

The next great industrial development after the war is over will be the airplane.

In this connection comes the encouraging news that under the new management the airplane board intends to start the manufacture on a large scale of the great Italian planes which have proved to be such a success in bombing operations. Some of these planes are capable of carrying 20 men with a load of bombs in addition. The planes to be built in this country will not carry so large a crew of men but a larger load of bombs. Within a few months our young flyers will be doing business in large numbers in France. The German flyers will be driven out of the air and that fact will add tremendously to the defeat of the Germans. Already our airmen are making remarkable records. One of them a week ago had already brought down nine German planes.

The American flyers are keen as mustard and in conjunction with the French and British flyers have established a decided superiority in the air. This superiority is bound to increase with a good deal of rapidity from now on, for our young men are just getting started.

In this connection, however, it must be said that there are too many accidents at our aviation training camps. True the percentage of men killed or badly injured in proportion to the whole number learning to fly is not very large, but it is larger than it ought to be. Maybe our young men are too reckless and daring or maybe they are turned loose to fly by themselves before they are taught sufficiently. Still it is this daring spirit which is going to count over in France.

Maybe They Are Reluctant

It may be that before this is read the second great German drive will be under way.

All military men have agreed that such a drive is certain to come and even to the unmilitary observer this seems reasonable. It hardly seems probable that Von Hindenburg will be willing to stop where he is or to retreat. Either course would be an acknowledgment of failure.

But why the long delay?

Certainly it must be evident that the longer the drive is put off the stronger will be the defense. The German leaders know that there are 200,000 more Americans in France now than there were when the great drive started in March and that within another month there will be 200,000 more than there are now.

Is it possible that the German commanders are finding trouble in driving their troops to another slaughter?

A Topeka man has a brother in France who is an officer and who happened to be situated so he saw a part of the great drive. Under date of April 13 he wrote his brother here, describing a part of what he saw.

In the face of an artillery and machine gun fire almost unbelievable in its intensity and accuracy the Germans came on in mass formation. They

were literally piled in heaps and huge windrows of dead and wounded until they obstructed the progress of the living. Such awful slaughter has seldom if ever been witnessed in warfare. "It is impossible," writes this American officer, "that mere flesh and blood can stand that for long. The bravest can only stand so much and then they will break under the horrible strain."

Evidently the best German troops were sacrificed in the first great drive. Those who survived must be greatly nerve racked.

It is just possible that the German troops may refuse to be driven to death again.

I do not say that this is probable. The German troops in the past have so many times permitted themselves to be driven to slaughter that the probabilities are that they will go again and yet again. But why the long delay?

Are the Farmers Willing?

There has been a good deal of talk about mobilizing the town men for work on the farms in harvest.

I have been rather favorable to that myself. However, there seems to be a rather ominous silence on the part of the farmers.

I have not so far heard of their lifting up their voices in loud acclaim over the plan.

There is creeping into my mind a feeling that maybe these horny handed sons of toil on the farms are not enthusiastic over this town help. It is possible that they do not consider that we of the town would be worth a whoop after we got to the harvest fields. They may have in the backs of their heads an impression that if they furnished us with board, to say nothing of wages, that they would be in the hole, so to speak.

If that is what they are thinking it is not a matter of much wonderment. I can see a procession of soft handed city men, advancing on the harvest field with abdomens jutting out into the warm summer air, and if I were a farmer I probably would say that I wouldn't trade one well seasoned and reasonably competent farm hand for the whole bunch. And yet the farmer who is thinking that way probably is mistaken.

The town men who will really have the nerve and the patriotism to leave their jobs in town and tackle the harvest fields are going to be men with a good deal of grit and determination to make good just as far as they are able. Of course it is not to be expected that a man who has been sitting at an office desk for years and who has grown soft, fat and short winded is going to make a first class harvest hand, but unless I miss my guess the farmers will be surprised to see how much grief and labor these soft handed and fat bellied men from town will stand.

Do Not be Vindictive

A reader in Oklahoma writes a letter from which I quote: "I am coming to believe that the world will not be safe for democracy until not only every Hun but also the entire German nation is wiped off the face of the earth."

A time will come, if he lives a few years longer, when the author of that sentence will be ashamed that he ever said it.

The conduct of Germany in this war has been atrocious beyond anything ever heard of in modern warfare. No one can read of the well proved instances of horrible cruelty practiced wherever the German armies have gone without a feeling of horror and indignation that cannot be adequately expressed in words, but it must be remembered that this is the result of a systematic training thru the military arm of the German government, thru the schools and thru the churches which has been carried on for more than a generation. The schools and churches have been entirely subordinated to the military forces. From the cradle up the German common people have been trained to believe that might is right and that German kultur must be imposed upon the world. It may be said then that these people have become so thoroly impregnated with this vicious theory that it can never be eradicated. That I do not believe. On the contrary I am of the opinion that if the German military government were completely overthrown and a republic established in Germany this false

idea would be abandoned almost immediately the masses of the German people.

I cannot believe that the German people inherently more ruthless and cruel than any of people. But it may be said they are supporting their government with remarkable unanimity. It may be true or it may not. Word comes from Berlin that while there is no indication of there is no enthusiasm among the masses of German people.

An eye witness of a German charge declares the waves of men roll forward like an indiffere mass. They go forward and die, because that what they have been trained to do. They are human machines more than like living, thinking men.

There are millions of men in this country either came from Germany or their immediate ancestors did. Certainly with a few exceptions have ranked as good citizens. There has been indication that they are more bloodthirsty cruel than their neighbors of other nationalities. And yet if these men were living in Germany were within the military age they would be serving in the German army and taking part in the atrocities which have shocked civilization and turned world against Germany. The German people Germany are the victims of a most false and deplorable system of education. Such a system will ruin any people. But there is much of good in the Germanic race. The war itself shows tremendous powers and resourcefulness. Such people ought not to be destroyed; they ought to be saved from their government.

However, I am not seriously alarmed by talk of extermination. After this fearful slaughter is ended the sway of reason and mercy will be resumed and men will see that it is not worth while to spend the years in hating one another.

Melt it Down

A bill has been introduced in Congress to the bronze statue of Frederick the Great, which has stood in Washington for 10 years or more, use the metal for making munitions. That is probably as good a use as can be made of the statue now, but the disgraceful thing is that there shall be any statue of that incarnation of hellishness to melt in this country.

There was no question at the time the statue was received by this government about the character of Frederick the Great. It was known just as well as it is known now that his ideas and government were directly contrary to the principles on which this government was founded. It is known then as well as now that the teaching of this able but utterly unprincipled and malevolent despot constitute the gospel of Prussianism, the patron saint of the Hohenzollerns and Junkers.

The only excuse that can be offered now for the acceptance of this statue at the time it was accepted is that at that time the whole world was paying homage to German efficiency. It is a awful price the world is paying for it now.

Birth Records

The state board of health informs me that calls on the office for records showing the place and time of birth of the inquirer are daily occurrence. Since the war started this matter of the time and place of birth has become vastly more importance than ever. Some people a good many in fact, have gone along with a comfortable feeling that they were citizens of the United States who find that they are not. Many do not know where or when they were born and whether they are over the draft age or within the limit.

The state board of health has arranged for filing of birth certificates. It will accept a certificate showing the name, sex, date, place of birth, full name of father and maiden name of mother and a certificate by the attending physician or midwife. If the signature of the attending physician cannot be secured, the board will accept the certificate of reputable persons who may have definite knowledge of the birth. This certificate will be filed with the vital statistics department of the board, and these records are maintained.

There are many cases known in Kansas where the failure to have definite birth records has prevented inheritances, and in a few cases has prevented the payment of claims of various kinds.

Following the close of the great war there will be hundreds of claims of various kinds appear, and many of these a demand will be made for a certificate of birth. If this certificate were on file with the Kansas board of health it could be had in a few minutes' time. If it is not on file, the claimant would be required to go to considerable effort and expense to supply the proper proofs.

This service and the records are available to any citizen of Kansas, and it is hoped that all will avail themselves of the opportunity to fix a permanent record of their birth. Any physician will furnish a blank copy of birth certificate on request, or they may be obtained in any quantity from the city or township clerk. Properly filled out and returned to the state board of health it becomes a permanent record, accepted by the government and the courts everywhere as the final proof of nationality.

What I Said

At present a number of editors are explaining that they said concerning the sinking of the Lusitania three years ago. Of course that is water that has passed over the dam, but I can say that I have not changed my mind about that outrage. By way of reminder I quote what I said then:

Until the sinking of the Lusitania last week, it seemed impossible that an act of such cruel barbarism could be perpetrated by any modern nation. The sinking of the Lusitania cannot be justified on any theory. It is said that the ship was carrying munitions of war. If so, the cargo was clearly abandoned, and the submarine's commander would have been justified in stopping the ship. The safety of the passengers was assured the submarine would have been justified either in taking the ship into port—or if that was impossible, in blowing up the vessel; the fact that there were munitions on board is no justification for the killing of unarmed passengers, especially as a large number of the victims were citizens of a neutral nation.

The German war party tries to make a point of the fact that warning had been given these passengers before they sailed that the ship would be sunk. That theory any member of a "Black Hand" could justify the murders he commits for under because it has been the custom of this organization to give its victims at least one warning, sometimes more than one, that unless the victim complied with the demands of the "Black Hand" organization on or before a certain date he would be assassinated. The German military party is pursuing a course which ought to destroy the last vestige of sympathy for it among the civilized peoples of the world. Its course is piracy on a huge scale as cruel, as wanton as the acts of any pirate that ever sailed the seas.

The sinking of the Lusitania puts an awful burden of responsibility on the shoulders of President Wilson and his cabinet. The people of this country certainly do not want war. Better the loss of these lives be unavenged than the whole nation be plunged into a bloody war. At the same time the German war party should be made to feel in some way the weight of condemnation. For one thing diplomatic relations should be severed, and an embargo be laid on all commerce between this country and Germany. Perhaps we should not go farther than that at present.

It seems astounding that intelligent men should liberally pursue a policy that is certain to bring down upon them the condemnation and execration of all right thinking people. It seems that men are seized with a species of madness that makes them almost morally irresponsible.

I know now what I did not know then, that offering diplomatic relations as I urged, would have been followed almost immediately by war, in the light of what has occurred since I now think it would have been better that the war would have begun then. It would have been over this time, and sooner if we had gone in then.

Grounds for Complaint

There are complaints that are not based on reason. With them I have little patience. In these emergency times when the nation is compelled to organize itself so to speak, on a war basis and it within a few months, it is not to be expected that everything will run along with perfect smoothness. It may also be expected that in such times there will be extravagance and graft. Unfortunately a good many persons are influenced entirely by selfish motives. They are greedy and unprincipled, and entirely willing to take advantage of normal conditions to make exorbitant profits, regardless of how much suffering and hardship may be occasioned by their selfishness. Of these things all honest and patriotic people ought to complain.

So, while I do not pay attention to all the complaining letters that come to my desk, because I regard some of them as entirely unreasonable, I think that some of the complaints are well founded. Here for example is a letter from R. W. Jones of Minneapolis, Kan., who calls attention to the wide discrepancy between the price of hides and the price of leather. He says, "I shipped a No. 1 calf hide to the Kansas City Robt Tannery Co. After waiting two months and writing several letters I received a check for the hide at the rate of 11 cents a pound after deducting pounds from the weight of the skin. At the same time the calfskin shoes are selling at from \$6 to \$9 a pair."

There can be no excuse for the enormous price charged for shoes and leather goods generally. Why the government does not regulate the price

of leather I do not understand. I am most thoroughly in sympathy with this kick.

Mr. Jones has another complaint, not quite so well founded because he must admit that his own lack of care in examining his policy before he accepted and paid for it, is in part at least to blame for his trouble, but here is the case as stated by him:

Two years ago I took an accident policy with the N. A. A. I. C. After paying two premiums I fell and broke one bone in my hand and dislocated two fingers. I sent in my claim for damages, properly filled out. The secretary of the company wrote me that the claim could not be allowed and for me to read my policy. I found on reading it that it was a specific policy; that is—it named a number of diseases, bones and organs of the body and if your case did not come under the head of one of these particular diseases, or affect one of these particular bones you were out. Now this is a trick, is a rank steal, and the thief should be punished.

I am of the opinion that these policies should not be permitted. A great many of them are sold by slick talking agents who manage to make the purchaser believe that he is being insured against all sorts of accidents and diseases, when the policy does not cover ordinary diseases and accidents at all. Still Mr. Jones is an intelligent man, with a fair education. He did not have to buy this policy and he could have informed himself about what it actually contained. I think it is safe to say, however, that four men out of five fail to read their insurance policies carefully before accepting them. This is true of life, fire and accident policies. Holders depend on the representations of the agent, and unfortunately some agents are liars. As a result the insured gets stung just as Mr. Jones got stung in this case. I do not doubt he was induced to take out this policy because the rate was less than the ordinary policy. If that is true the very fact that the rate was low should have excited his suspicion. But while Mr. Jones was careless and suffered as a result that gives no excuse for the dishonest agent who misrepresents the policy he sells.

Denominational Hells

Not long ago I saw a pamphlet called "The Views of a Universalist" and in it he made mention of the fact that there are more than 100 denominations and that every church said it had a devil working in the interest of that particular church, by getting everyone who did not belong to that particular church. Then the writer drew a pen picture of a hell in which there were about 100 apartments. One apartment was presided over by a Methodist devil; another by a Catholic devil and another by a Baptist devil and so on. The writer went into the different apartments and interviewed quite a number of the different inmates. He found in the Methodist hell that 99 per cent of the inmates were members of other denominations besides the Methodist. The Methodist devil had gathered them in because they didn't belong to the Methodist church.

He found in the Catholic hell that most of the inmates belonged to the Methodist, Baptist and other denominations outside of the Catholic church and so on down the line. The writer winds up by saying that if all the ministers are telling the truth there will be no need of a heaven as some one of the devils is sure to get you and everybody will land in hell. I will say that it seems that way to me if all our ministers are telling the truth. What do you say? John A. Weeks.

Olathe, Colo.

It is my rule to avoid anything that savors of a religious controversy, but it is only fair to say that very few ministers now preach that only members of their denomination will be saved, while the others are headed for hell. Indeed, it is rare these days to hear a sermon on hell and the devil. I think it is safe to say that no intelligent minister really believes in a literal eternal hell such as used to be believed in. So this Universalist was largely setting up a man of straw. He was describing the kind of preacher who was reasonably common 100 years ago or less perhaps, but is very uncommon now, if he can be found at all. More and more men are coming to believe that religion should deal with the things of this life and let the future take care of itself.

Punish the Grafters

The most disappointing part of our war preparations has been the department of aviation. It is the more disappointing because we had hoped so much from it.

No doubt we expected too much, but it is certain that we had a right to expect a good deal more than has been accomplished. Senators of both political parties are agreed that the air program has been bungled, mismanaged and altogether unsatisfactory. They do not hesitate either to intimate that there has been graft worse than incompetence. There has been graft. Apparently tens of millions and perhaps even hundreds of millions of the people's money, generously and freely appropriated to build up the greatest air fleet the world ever saw and one which would be a great and possibly determining factor in winning the war have been worse than wasted. It seems as if a lot of grafters have deliberately enriched themselves at the expense of the government. If this is true then no punishment can be too severe for these men. They are the very worst kind of traitors and if proved guilty should be promptly lined up and shot.

The War Burdens

From a Recent Address by Governor Capper at Kansas City, Kan.

Make no mistake, this war is now every man's and every woman's business. We who stay at home have even a greater responsibility resting upon us than our boys who are offering their lives in our defense. We have got to maintain them and their allies liberally, while we maintain ourselves as best we can, until we win the war—whatever the losses.

I wish to talk to you for a moment about a most important part of our preparation for the war—the financing of it. This is the very foundation of our offensive strength, and I am not at all satisfied with the way Congress so far has laid this foundation. Probably you will remember reading in the news from Washington the other day that just one-sixth of the 9 billion dollars which the first year of the war has cost the United States has been raised by taxation of wealth; the rest has come from the sale of bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

In plain English, this means that to date the people of the United States, who must do the fighting, are also carrying five times as much of the financial burden of the war as the wealth of the country. Only one-sixth of this huge burden is as yet being borne by wealth and big business.

The old Congress passed the present war income and excess profits tax law. From a married man with an income of \$50,000 a year this law takes \$5,180 of that income, and lets him keep the rest or \$44,820.

From a million-dollar corporation making 1/2 million dollars net profit a year—or about \$430,000 in excess profits—that law takes \$154,200, and lets the corporation keep \$345,800. This is about 400 per cent more profits than the corporation made in peace times, and profits were not small then.

So far only a small part of the burden of the war has been carried by the 1/2 million dollars a year man and the million-dollar corporation. By far the greater part of the load is carried, and must be carried for years, by the wage-earner and the average American citizen with a family to support on profiteers' necessities, unless we change this ratio.

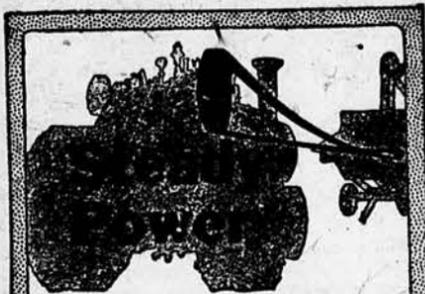
Experts estimate that big business made in excess profits alone, in our first year of the war, a sum greater than the whole money of the Civil war—3,600 million dollars, or more than 3 1/2 billions.

This estimate is not guess work. It is based on the quarterly returns of these corporations. Amos Pinchot says this enormous mountain of wealth piled up by the labor of the fighting and producing classes, and from the necessities of our allies, will be the war monument of American plutocracy, and of the Congress that obeyed it, long after the war has ended.

Congress is going to rewrite the war revenue bill. We still have a chance to undo this great mistake and wrong. We must distribute this big backbreaking burden more fairly. But there is no use talking about it unless we intend to do something about it. There are many patriotic Congressmen and Senators who will fight for a fair revenue measure if the people will back them up in it. They need your support.

While American wealth is as yet paying only about one-sixth of the war's cost, England long ago placed a war tax of 80 per cent on all excess profits of big business. And these war profits of big business are three or four times greater than its profits in peace times. Not only does England take 80 per cent of such profits but the English government is now preparing to confiscate a part of the huge capital of big business. Where our excess profits tax takes \$154,200 from the 1/2 million dollars in profits of the million-dollar corporation, the English war tax would collect more than twice as much. In England this million-dollar corporation would be allowed to keep only \$156,000 of its half million net earnings instead of \$345,800 which we let it keep.

During the continuance of the war, it is estimated this country must supply from 12 to 20 billion dollars a year revenue to the government. There is only one way this war can successfully be fought and financed, and that is by the square deal plan. The equitable financing of this huge sum to prevent crushing the people or impoverishing our resources makes this the war's biggest issue. This is what the people must do—what we must do: let your Congressmen and Senators know where you stand on this vitally important question, and let them know without delay. I am doing my best to make the facts known that public sentiment may be aroused before it is too late. The American taxpayer is the one who must pay most for the war while those of his blood must fight and win it, and he ought to demand that while he supplies big business with excess profits, the government, at least, shall draft a large percentage of that profit for war revenue. And this is what he does demand.



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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Did You Get a Stand of Corn? A Big Demand for Binders. Pay the Teachers Fair Wages. Alfalfa is Making a Good Growth. High Yields of Oats This Year?

BBETTER weather for starting planted corn could not be had than that given us during the week ending May 11. Corn on this farm which had been planted just seven days before was this morning making a tinge of green down the row, while corn planted 10 days before shows a fine stand. This is the white corn which was planted first. The yellow corn was not planted until the middle of the week and it is not yet up but the seed is stronger than the white so we hope for a stand all round at the first planting.

It will be a great relief to farmers if they get a stand at the first planting. There was much doubt about even the best seed and altho that doubt now seems needless it is possible that had the weather not been made to order the corn would not have come as well. Should there have been much replanting it is doubtful whether seed could have been obtained.

A letter from Northern Illinois tells me that seed corn is costing from \$6 to \$7 a bushel there and the quality of that is none too good. In that latitude it is not safe to send south for seed as it requires every growing day in the season to mature the corn native to that locality. The corn the farmers are planting this year comes from Indiana and there will be considerable anxiety until a stand is secured. They do not have the long planting season that we in Kansas have and if their first planting fails the second comes so late that maturity of the crop is very doubtful.

I have during the last week received a number of letters from Western Kansas farmers who have used grain binders which they wish to sell. Wheat in that region is nearly all cut with headers and for that reason many who have binders would like to sell them while the price is high. All those who wish to buy or sell used farm machinery are referred to that column in Farmers Mail and Breeze called "Farmers' Exchange." In that column they can advertise their wants and wares free of charge.

The implement men of the neighboring towns in Coffey county are making an effort to supply what is certain to be a big demand for grain harvesters. One dealer at Burlington has set up and sent out 12 binders and has 25 more on hand ready to be set up and a lot more ordered. These will all be taken without a doubt. The small grain here never was better and the wheat is full two weeks earlier than normal.

Several new threshing rigs have been ordered in this county. A neighbor who bought a fine new rig last summer did so well with it that he has purchased another of the same kind with the exception that instead of steam power he will pull the new one with a large tractor. His idea is to use the tractor at farm work while not engaged in threshing and he also thinks that elimination of coal and water hauling will help out in these days of scarce hands.

This neighbor has been investigating the tractor proposition as applied to belt power and says that while the oldtime tractor was weak at the belt the new ones can deliver everything they are asked for. I suppose that farmers who have grain to thresh will supply the fuel oil. Even if the oil may not give cheaper power it will be cleaner, easier to handle and less likely to set fire to the dry straw. A farmer would much rather go to town for a barrel of oil than a load of coal.

I note in the last Grange Monthly that Kansas farmers who buy coal by the carload must first secure permission from their local fuel administration and that none of the purchasers have a right to a larger supply than will carry them to March 1, 1919. Of

course, no local fuel administrator will refuse permission to farmers who wish to save money in this way and at the same time assure a fuel supply for refreshing and for next winter. I suppose this regulation is to keep greedy or fearful ones from getting hold of more than their share of fuel.

Sunnyside district has hired for the coming year the same teacher who taught our school last winter. I note that more and more of the districts are retaining the former teachers, which shows that either the districts are more easily suited or the teachers are better equipped in their business. Very likely the last reason is the true one and perhaps the increased wages attract a better class of teachers. Sunnyside paid this year \$70 a month. This may seem large to some persons who can't get used to the idea of any increase in wages except their own but in general all are willing to pay good wages to a good teacher. The days when the teacher was "jewed" down to the last penny of wages are gone and, it is hoped, never will return. We now have but few men like Joe Hill, a Vermont Yankee living some 50 years ago, who made a motion in the annual school meeting that they hire a man or a woman teacher and have him or her a cheap one.

A good rain which fell during the first of this week has made hay prospects very bright in this part of Kansas. It assures a good first crop of alfalfa—which will have to be cut before we are ready to cut it—and it gave the prairie meadows that first of May boost so essential to a big crop. A dry May makes a light hay crop even if June brings plenty of moisture. The very large stocks of old hay which were held in this county March 1 have all been moved out, virtually all going to the government. It brought more money into the county than any other hay crop in history, and farmers who have meadows are hoping for a repetition of both the price and yield of 1917.

Probably more corn has been top planted on plowed ground in Coffey county this spring than in any season since the lister came into general use. There are several reasons for this; first, the spring was most favorable for plowing, being cool and not too wet or too dry. Then many men thought that top planted corn would be more likely to make a stand, and there was no seed to be used for a second planting. Many fields had been listed almost too long; the ground had become solid and needed a good stirring up. One fault single listing has is that the center of the row is not stirred in the spring and becomes very solid later. If good corn is raised this center must be stirred and it takes a great deal of horse power to do this in June. On this farm there is no listed corn for the first time in a number of years.

All the oats sown here this spring are doing well whether put in with a drill or sown broadcast or whether sown in cornstalks or on plowed land. The drilled oats in general have a much better stand than those sown broadcast and are much even. Some broadcast fields have a fairly even stand while others are streaked, the most of the seed having been pulled by the harrow down between the corn.

As to plowing or sowing oats in cornstalks we prefer the cornstalks as a usual thing. Plowing tends to make the crop later in many seasons and it is only in a season like that of 1917 when the late oats prove best, and the like of that season may not come again in 25 years. One neighbor, who had the highest yield of oats I heard of in the county, had part of the crop on plowed ground and part in the corn stalks. That on the plowed ground was a full week later than the others but yielded better. There were 13 acres in the whole field and it made 96 bushels to the acre by weight. These oats were grown on creek bottom ground and were of the Texas Red variety, sown at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre with a press drill.

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Renew Confidence in Feeding

Cattlemen Take Increased Hope from Manhattan Results

BY FRANK M. CHASE

THE VISIT of the Kansas cattlemen to Manhattan May 17 was an event to inspire them to renewed confidence and greater activity in their business. After passing thru a winter of unusual trials for the cattlemen many who attended the meeting were inclined to question whether it were possible for the feeder to make a profit under the present conditions by following any system of feeding. To such men the results obtained by the Kansas State Agricultural college were more than mildly surprising. Profits ranging from \$27.03 to \$35.18 to the calf, termed by Prof. W. A. Cochel as inordinately large, were obtained in every one of the five lots on test. Results like these are certain to aid in restoring the confidence of the feeders. At the same time they illustrate well the word of advice from W. H. Pew, professor of animal husbandry at Iowa State college, who warned the Kansas cattlemen about sticking too tenaciously to their own methods. "Be willing to admit," he said, "that some system other than that which you are following may be better, even for your own particular conditions."

That the cattlemen of Kansas are willing to learn better methods and if necessary to change their own was shown by the attendance, which was larger than at any similar gathering at the college. Probably from 500 to 600 feeders of Kansas and surrounding states were present. From the annual visits to the college of large numbers of feeders to study the feeding methods used and the results obtained it is evident that they repose great confidence in Professor Cochel's ability to feed cattle as well as to interpret the needs of the cattleman. They have good reason for pinning their faith to his methods, too, for during the six years he has conducted feeding experiments at Manhattan the state has not lost a nickel on any lot of cattle used.

Efficient Meat Animals

A need for more efficient beef animals was shown by the address of R. J. Kinzer, secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association. Speaking of the relation between the breeders of purebred livestock and the cattle feeders, he lamented the lack of a well-defined purpose on the part of the breeders.

"The fundamental purpose of the purebred breeder," said Secretary Kinzer, "should be to assist in developing the breed to the highest degree possible and to produce sires and seed stock for other farmers. The nation needs more breeders who will sincerely strive to increase the production of high-class meat; in short, more breeders who will become feeders, and more feeders who will become breeders."

A system of inspection for commission firms was advocated by J. C. Swift, a commission man of Kansas City. "Livestock commission men who are trying constantly to see how little they can do and yet how much money they can get for their work," he said, "are a disgrace to the fraternity and will not last long in the business. The interests of the commission men are wrapped up in the interests of their clients."

Food Control Work

The visit of J. P. Cotton, chief of the Meat Division of the United States Food Administration, resulted in the clearing up of many misunderstandings between Kansas feeders and the Food Administration and a fuller appreciation by them of the difficulties the government meets in the food control work. Since coming to his present position this was the first address Mr. Cotton had made to Kansas cattlemen; only once before had he addressed the cattlemen of the country, at the Salt Lake City Livestock show last winter. He was well received at Manhattan, however, and left the feeders more in sympathy with his work than many of them were previous to his visit.

One of the jobs which he believes the Food Administration has done well, and in which belief most Ameri-

cans will concur, has been that of supplying our allies with meat. To a large measure he gives the farmer credit for this, as it was his co-operation that has enabled the government to send meat across the Atlantic in ever-increasing amounts. Never before, he said, has the present rate of meat shipment to Europe been equaled; at the present time meat for Europe is leaving ports of the United States at the rate of 16,000 pounds of hog products and 6,000 pounds of beef for every minute of every working day. Before the war practically no frozen beef went to England or to the other allies from the United States, he said. The admitting that the packer is a "curious animal" and that he did not approve of all that he did, Mr. Cotton gave him credit for performing the job of sending American beef to Europe very well.

In order to comply with government regulations, Mr. Cotton explained that the packers have had to borrow a great deal of money and to store much meat. Probably a billion pounds of hog meat is in storage today, he said, tho there is no substantial amount of beef on hand in the United States.

The Meatless Day

In explanation of the meatless day, to which many stockmen objected strenuously, Mr. Cotton stated that this was adopted for two purposes: to permit the storing-up of a surplus of meat to serve as a protection for both America and the other allies, and to make of it a symbol of economy that would hasten the time when Americans would fully realize the tremendous importance of saving food. When the meatless day was abolished it had served these purposes, he said, and he does not look for it to be restored until our present meat surplus is depleted or some extraordinary foreign demand comes.

Referring to the tendency of some cattlemen to pay extremely high prices for feeding cattle he said that he was willing to use his influence for the protection, so far as possible, of the men who make judicious purchases, but that he would not use his influence to protect "crazy" buying of cattle for feeding purposes.

In discussing the cattle feeding experiments Professor Cochel urged feeders to make special efforts at this time to produce as much of the feed for their animals as possible.

The calves used in the experiment were sired by Shorthorn bulls, their dams being grade and crossbred Angus and Galloway cows of the right type. The bulls were of a quality somewhat better than the average purebred Shorthorn sire. On all the lots excellent daily gains were made, ranging from 2.3 pounds to the calf for those fed on shelled corn and alfalfa hay to 2.51 pounds made on a ration of ground corn, linseed meal, alfalfa hay and silage.

Relative Gains

One of the aims of the experiment this year was to compare shelled and ground corn when fed in conjunction with linseed meal, alfalfa hay and silage. The shelled corn lot made an average profit of \$33.58 to the calf and the ground corn lot \$35.18. Pork production was given no credit in this experiment, but Professor Cochel stated his belief that had hogs followed the shelled corn lot the difference in the profits between the two lots would have been wiped out.

Comparing linseed meal with cotton seed meal when each were fed in connection with shelled corn, alfalfa hay and silage, the difference was in favor of the linseed meal, which seemed to stimulate the appetites of the calves more than the cottonseed meal. For the cottonseed meal lot the average profit to the animal was \$29.39; for the linseed meal lot, \$33.58.

The lot receiving but shelled corn and alfalfa made an average profit of \$28.79 to the head. Nothing was gained by the addition of linseed meal to this ration, as the average profit dropped to \$27.03. When both linseed meal and silage were added, however, the average profit rose to \$33.58,

which was next to the best lot, but which received ground corn instead of shelled corn.

Meat Producers Federate

At Manhattan May 16 representatives of the meat growing interests of 11 states organized the Federated Meat Producers' association, to secure for corn belt stockmen better representation and protection of their business at Washington. The start of this organization was early in the spring when a group of representatives of livestock associations in a few of the Middle Western states went to Washington to put their case before the Food Administration. At that time they recognized the need for more adequate representation at the national capital for the cattle, hog and sheep feeders as a whole.

Plans for the Manhattan gathering were laid at the meeting of the cattle feeders of Indiana held at Purdue University about one month ago. Three representatives were to be sent from every one of the 11 states; two to be chosen by the state feeders or livestock association, if any, and the third to be from the animal husbandry department of the state agricultural college. As Pennsylvania and Ohio had no state associations from which to send delegates these states were represented at Manhattan by only the college representatives.

Funds are to be raised by an assessment of \$50 levied on the state associations represented in the federation. All business will be in the hands of the executive committee composed of one representative from the different states. In this way one vote will be allowed to every state. Officers will be chosen from the executive committee. The present officers, who are temporary, are Prof. W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, president, and Prof. S. T. Simpson, Columbia, Mo., secretary.

The states represented in the federation are Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Darkened nests will discourage the egg eating habit. One common cause of this habit is the throwing out of whole egg shells from the kitchen. Crush them.

Any food consumed over and above the needs of the human body is wasted.



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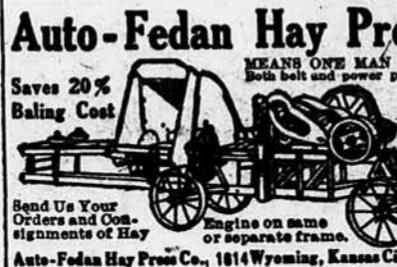
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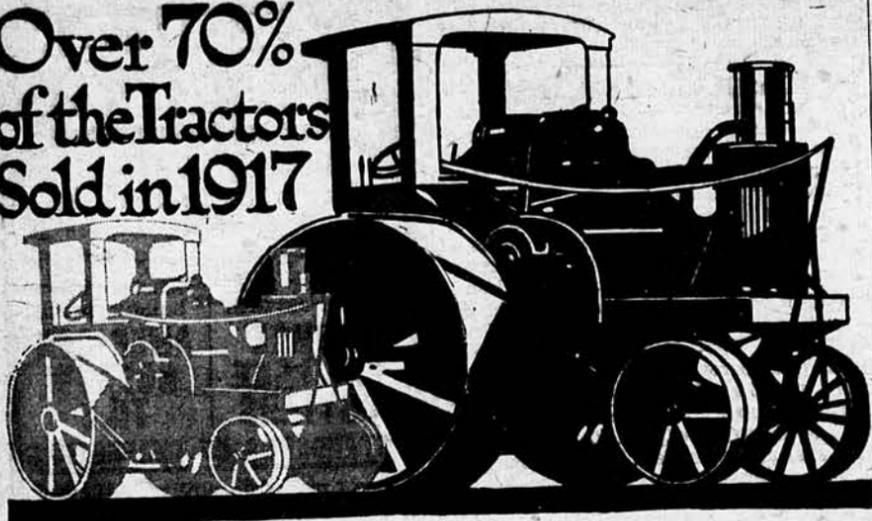


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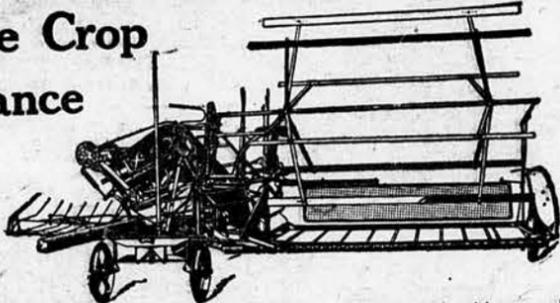
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CHICAGO U S A
Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne

Farm Engineering

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

Women Plow in England

Many persons think the idea of employing women as tractor operators is preposterous, but England is trying the scheme, and finding it successful, as the following article from the Scientific American indicates. It also tells us what we in this country shall have to do if the war continues.

"Coincident with government control of food distribution in Great Britain, there has been an ever increasing measure of government control of food production. It will be realized that this is a vital necessity; even in this country, where the drain upon the industries has not been nearly so severe nor so prolonged, we are beginning to feel the pinch for certain classes of workers. Certainly the only way in which food production in England can be saved from total confusion is by the keenest sort of central administration.

"So Great Britain has organized a plowing army. Tractors and drivers have been mobilized for the most intensive sort of a drive against the vacant land of the United Kingdom. The machines themselves are in most cases government property, a large part of them being of a widely known small American make, secured for this work by special arrangements with the manufacturers. They are sent in groups of any necessary number to a given district, and are used on a schedule of 24 hours a day, in three shifts, until all the big plowing of the district is done. This, of course, means night plowing by artificial light.

"Some men are employed, but the majority of the drivers and mechanics are women. A thousand drivers were recruited recently. Complete arrangements are in effect for instruction and gradual breaking in at the actual field work—arrangements in which the agricultural colleges are a factor of importance.

"A special effort is being made to qualify women for positions as farm superintendents. That this work is popular is evidenced by the fact that at one institution there were 300 applicants for 15 scholarships which had been offered. Several farms that had been badly run were turned over to woman superintendents with women workers exclusively, and they made a big success of the venture."

A Waterproof Mixture

Will you tell me the mixture to use in waterproofing a tarpaulin? C. R. N.

We assume you desire to know what to apply to a canvas stack or binder cover to make it waterproof. There are many such waterproofing mixtures on the market and your hardware or paint dealer should be able to sell you something of the kind.

The main thing to keep in mind is not to use linseed oil—it seems to spoil and rot the fabric. Some crude oil mixture of mineral origin is much better; it usually can be thinned by adding an equal amount of gasoline. Canvas covers are valuable, and most persons are very careless in handling them. They should be thoroly dry before being folded up—any dampness results in mildewing and rotting. Grease spots are dangerous—they draw mice and insects which sometimes eat out the spot.

The Differential

What is the purpose of a differential on a tractor? M. C. B.

All motor vehicles which are equipped with an axle that remains at right angles to the long axis of the machine, no matter what the direction of travel, must have a differential gear arrangement. When the machine is moving directly forward the two rear drivers rotate at the same speed; but just as soon as a turn is made, the driver on the outside of the turn has to go a little farther than the inside one, because the radius, and consequently the circumference, of the circle in which it is turning is greater than that in which the inside driver is turning.

Since the two drivers must roll over their turns in the same time, the outer

one must go faster than the inner one. Now, if they were locked on the same shaft, the shaft would naturally be twisted in two as a result of such treatment. The differential prevents just such an occurrence. It transmits power to both drivers, but permits them to rotate at different speeds when the necessity arises. The main disadvantage of the differential is apparent when one driver gets in the mud and spins—it is difficult to apply enough power to the other driver to enable it to carry the machine along.

Renewal of Lubricating Oil

When the engine in your automobile, your truck, or your tractor becomes "lumpy" and listless, when it refuses to respond to the most careful of carbureter and spark adjustments, when it just sort of intimates to you that "it doesn't feel very much like working," the same thing is ailing it as ails you when you don't feel very much like working—it needs a physical and a good "cleaning-out."

Most engines now carry their oil supply in the crankcase, from where it is spread by splashing and by various types of pumps to the parts of the engine that need lubrication. Ever so often, depending on the time the engine has been running, the crankcase should be drained of this oil, the engine given a "physic" of kerosene and then a new supply of fresh oil. Unless this is done periodically, a sort of ill is likely to follow.

After having been in the crankcase of an engine for some time, the oil becomes as black as ink and apparently much thinner than when it was put in. The discoloration due to the absorption of particles of carbon is a nuisance in many other ways, but its presence in the lubricating oil is especially annoying. It is likely to collect in the grooves holding the piston rings and cause them to gum up and stick, resulting in the waste of fuel and serious loss of power. The clearance space between cylinder walls and piston becomes too great, and the cylinder gets up into the combustion space where it fouls the spark-plugs and collects on the end of the piston and cylinder walls to cause pre-ignition and pounding.

The change in consistency in the oil is due to unburned fuel that works past the piston into the crankcase. With well-fitted rings, such leakage should not be excessive, but with badly carbonized cylinder it will be to very bad, for they do not burn so fast or so completely as the better grades. Such a leakage of fuel past the piston may result in grave consequences, for the oil indicator will indicate a good supply of oil when it may be a mixture of one-third oil and two-thirds gasoline.

Sometimes water collects in the crankcase. In cold weather this may freeze in the bottom of the crankcase, entirely obstructing the circulation, or it may freeze in a burst, the circulating pump. It is puzzling to have water in the crankcase, and it may be thought that it leaks thru a gasket or bearing from the water-jacket surrounding the cylinder. However, in the combustion of the fuel, which is a hydrocarbon, the hydrogen portion combines with oxygen to form water vapor, which condenses into the crankcase and is condensed.

The old oil in the crankcase should be drawn off immediately after a period of running, for then it is stirred up and more of the dirt will be removed. Then the crankcase should be filled with kerosene and the engine run at low speed for a while to wash the interior out thoroly. The kerosene into every corner should then be drained off and the oil will be amazed at the dirt that comes with it. A new supply of oil is then put in. One well known oil expert recommends putting in a little oil after the kerosene is drained off, giving the engine a short run. This

(Continued on Page 21.)

Strangling the Periodicals

Congress at its last session passed a hasty postal law increasing the postage on periodicals from 50 TO 900 PER CENT.

Some periodicals will be killed—all will be restricted in circulation and crippled. There will be fewer readers, and the habit of reading will be curtailed. The great function of periodicals is to assist in the spread of ideas—by printing the achievements in the world of thought, culture, and science.

To shut out farm journals—as these zone rates will—will lessen the productive power of our country by millions of dollars thru loss of better methods. Shut off trade journals and you decrease the manufacturing power by more millions. Shut off the religious papers and there are shut off channels that have raised millions of dollars for distressed humanity. Shut off the great periodicals of the home and there is throttled an avenue that has given expert instruction to hundreds of thousands of mothers and saved their babies to health and citizenship.

Small towns and distant districts depend to a large extent upon periodicals; thus this law increasing periodical postage where it is most needed shuts off opportunity where needed. It penalizes periodical readers. City people will have plenty of reading matter. The country family will suffer.

It is not a War Tax. It is postal legislation, autocratic, and difficult to understand.

Repeal this law. Repeal this 50 TO 900 PER CENT periodical postage increase. Sign the petition below and mail it. Put a cross mark in the square—save the periodicals and the work that they have done and are doing for national education and patriotism.

CUT OUT. MAIL TO CHARLES JOHNSON POST, Room 1417, 200 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

Petition to Congress—Sign Here!

The spread of education, of culture, of scientific knowledge and advancement, and of our vast internal merchandising and manufacturing has been, and always is, vitally dependent upon the freest and cheapest circulation of periodicals. The penalties resulting from any restriction on the freest possible circulation of periodicals will be destructive of the best interests of our economic life and the opportunities of developing our best citizenship.

The postal amendment passed by the last Congress increasing the postage on periodicals from 50 TO 900 PER CENT will throttle or destroy our periodicals at a time when the widest and most extensive circulation of publications is essential to the patriotism, education, and upbuilding of our country.

Therefore, I, the undersigned, do most earnestly demand the repeal of this burdensome periodical postage amendment.

Name
City or County
Street Address
State

Periodicals mean much in your life. If you will help by a few arguments with your acquaintances and an occasional letter in a spare moment, put a cross mark here.

Will you help in securing the repeal of this iniquitous law?

CUT OUT. MAIL TO CHARLES JOHNSON POST, Room 1417, 200 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

FARM LABOR BUREAU

Kansas State Agricultural College, United States Department of Agriculture, and Kansas State Council of Defense, Co-operating

In view of the present NATIONAL CRISIS, can you, and WILL you, PATRIOTICALLY or otherwise, be available for hired service, for wage or by CONTRACT, at any time within the year?

Please fill in the blanks of this QUESTIONNAIRE and hand or mail to your COUNTY AGENT, SECRETARY OF COMMERCIAL CLUB, or E. E. FRIZELL, MANHATTAN, KAN., at once, and we will credit you for doing a splendid and necessary NATIONAL SERVICE.

LABOR AVAILABLE

Name
Address, P. O. Phone
Single Married If married, number in family
Work wanted—singly or collectively Alone
With team With outfit For wages
By contract Kind of work preferred
Wages expected Skilled
Occupation
Experience
When available

REFERENCES

Names: Addresses:

1905 1906 1907 1908

1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917

Backed By Twenty Years of Experience

Every test made in the twenty years we have been building LAUSON farm engines helped to make the LAUSON Kerosene Tractor better. We looked to the future—five, ten years ahead, and worked slowly. The LAUSON reputation demanded a tractor of unquestioned reliability.

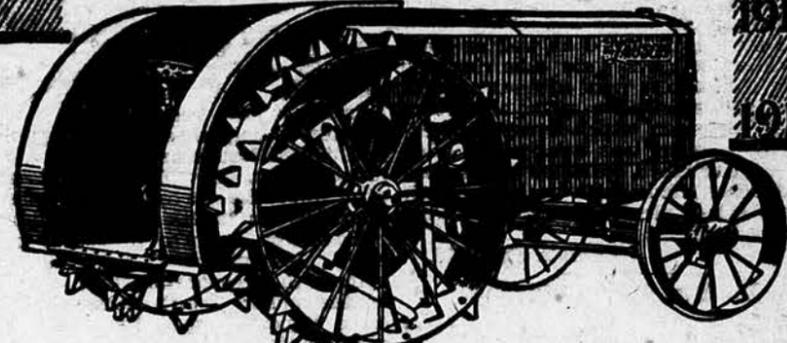
To those who know LAUSON engines, we say, "Here's a tractor that merits your confidence because it comes from the same plant as the engines you have found doubly serviceable." To others, we say, "Try it."

The LAUSON 15-25 FULL JEWEL TRACTOR

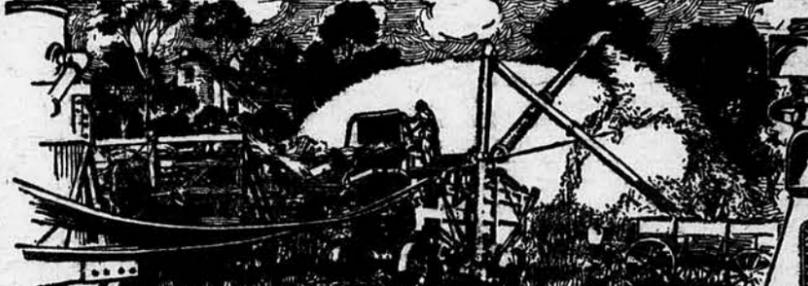
has a powerful Heavy Duty Four-Cylinder Valve-in-Head Engine. It is of medium weight, well distributed and built to meet the requirements of the average farm. Ample power for 3 to 4 plows, large ensilage cutter or 24 to 28-inch thresher. Burns kerosene, distillate or gasoline and operates economically. Note that all parts are enclosed from rain and dirt—a great advantage. It is a simple, thoroughly tested and practical machine for all farm tractor or belt work. Hyatt Roller Bearings throughout. Automatic type Steering Knuckles enables short turns and easy control. Driving gears enclosed, running in oil.

Build up to a standard—not down to a price.
Write us or our distributor for name of Lauson dealer in your locality. 51D

THE JOHN LAUSON MFG. CO. 254 Monroe St., New Holstein, Wis.



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THE Cylinder Teeth and Separating Fingers in the Avery Thresher will put your grain in the wagon box and not in the straw-stack. They make Avery Separators the Champion Grain Savers of them ALL.

Teeth Guaranteed for Life
Made of genuine tool-steel—almost unbreakable. Can be bent double without breaking. They wear longer than other teeth.

To prove that they are best we guarantee for life all Avery Cylinder Teeth Against breakage.

Fingers That Hunt Around for Every Kernel and Get It
6,375 fingers in the Avery I.X.L. separating device dip into the straw every minute and hunt around for the last few kernels and get them. Think of it! These fingers spread and tear the straw apart and separate out all the loose grain. No wonder the Avery Separator saved 99 and 9-10 per cent of the grain in 27 actual field tests threshing on canvas, the champion grain saving record.

Have Many Other Exclusive Features
Besides these wonderful teeth and fingers that save the grain, Avery "Yellow-Fellow" and "Yellow-Kid" Separators have many other exclusive features. Fully described in the 1918 Avery catalog. Write and get a copy. Tells all about the eight sizes of Avery threshers, the six sizes of Avery Kerosene Tractors and the Avery Motor Planter and Cultivator. Address

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Branch houses and distributors covering every state in the Union and more than 60 foreign countries

There's an Avery Tractor for every farm and every kind of work.

A Shower for the Bride

"We want you dressed in cap and apron on Wednesday night. At Nellie Lee's, to light, For May and Grace the brides-to-be, But don't tell them, for don't you see, We want to 'prise them."

This was the invitation all the girls in our neighborhood received, except May and Grace. To May we sent an invitation to a cap and apron party given as a shower for Grace and to Grace we sent an invitation to a shower for May.

The girls came in caps and aprons and were met at the door by the hostess who gave each girl a card. The cards were in groups of three and read like this: bride 1, bride 2, bride 3; or, it might be groom, bridesmaid, best man, ringbearer, preacher, for there were these six groups.

The hostess gave each group plenty of pins, scissors and a pile of newspapers. Numbers 2 and 3 were to make a costume of the newspapers for No. 1 of their group. The cards were arranged so that May was groom and Grace the bride and one of the other girls, the preacher.

When all the costumes were ready, there was a mock wedding. The ring bearer carried the ring—a napkin ring—on a dainty pillow.

Next came the wedding trip. There were placards at various places in the room bearing the words: Loversville, Spooztown, Sparker, and Honeymoon Hollow. The various gifts the girls had brought, with the bride-to-be's name on them, were placed at each town. Then it was and not until then that May knew the shower was for her as well as for Grace and Grace knew that she was included as well as May.

While the girls were admiring the gifts, the hostess went after the lunch. Each girl received a quart ice cream paper carton in which everything except the dessert was wrapped in oiled paper. The lunch consisted of pimento sandwiches made with graham bread, potato salad, pickles, brick ice cream, cake and coffee.

Georgia Canfield.

Do You Like Spinach?

Spinach is a delicious food if properly prepared. It is very good when combined with eggs or meat. These two recipes are favorites at our house:

Spinach Omelet—Break 4 eggs into a bowl, beat them with a fork, add 1 tablespoon of cream or milk, 1/2 teaspoon of salt and 1/4 teaspoon of pepper. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in an omelet pan; when quite hot pour in the mixture, stir slowly with a fork over a hot fire, shake the pan; when set shape the omelet on one side of the pan, allow it to take color in a hot oven, then turn quickly on a hot platter. Have 1/4 peck of spinach cooked and rubbed thru a sieve, heat it with 2 tablespoons of white sauce, season with salt and pepper, and fill into the center of the omelet. Pour a little hot white sauce around the omelet and serve at once.

Spinach with Sausages—Melt 4 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, stir in 1 tablespoon of flour, 1/2 teaspoon each of salt and sugar and 1/4 teaspoon of pepper. Do not allow it to brown. Stir in 4 tablespoons of cream, and when smooth add 1/4 peck of spinach that has been cooked and chopped fine, and then add 1 teaspoon of lemon juice. Press the spinach into a buttered mold, and put in the oven for 5 minutes. Turn out of the mold and serve with a circle of fried sausages around it.

Mrs. John Altman.

Kansas City, Kan.

These Strawberries are Delicious

A good way to can strawberries so they will not rise to the top of the jar is to make a heavy sirup of 2 cups of sugar to 1 of water, bring it to a boil and place the hulled, cleaned strawberries in it carefully. Place the kettle on the stove where the contents will just boil, and after a half hour or so, remove the kettle and let stand over night. Then pack in clean jars to within 1/2 inch of the top, adjust the rubber, cover, and seal lightly. Process 8 minutes in a water bath outfit, 6 minutes in a water seal, or 5 minutes under 5 pounds steam pressure.

We must conquer the whims of our own appetites before we can hope to conquer the German menace.

With the Home Makers

Every Rural Community Should Have a Visiting Nurse

BY EULA B. BUTZERIN Specialist in Home Nursing

HELLO! YES, this is Mrs. Taylor, chairman of the woman's club of B county. Mrs. Richards? Oh, yes. Good morning! What's that? An epidemic of measles and diphtheria in your county—140 cases of measles, 25 of diphtheria, and one death already? Of course, you are worried about your Johnny. You think he was exposed to it in school? I'm so sorry. But you had a community nurse, I thought, whose duty it is to guard against such epidemics. You couldn't get the full response of the people to see the need for her? You have no nurse at all? And I see by the paper that your cently has been called into service. Well, Mrs. Richards, I shall send a doctor or a nurse as soon as possible. Until then, place strict quarantine on your house. Goodbye."

Such was the long distance conversation somewhere in Southern Kansas. Mrs. Taylor dropped the telephone and sighed: "One little life lost and 165 others endangered, and all this might have been averted if only those folks over there had joined hands and secured a community nurse. How blind we mortals are, after all, to the grave necessity of safeguarding the health of our children."

Have you a nurse in your community? If not, why? Now, as never before, the responsibility of the care of the public health demands immediate response, especially in our rural communities. The country has a higher infant mortality, more children's epidemics, and a slower decrease in general mortality rate than has the city. This is because there has been a greater organized effort for the control of health conditions in the city than in the country. It is important that the rural community assume its responsibility and establish definite measures toward meeting its health problems.

When the subject of a public nurse is discussed, these questions naturally arise: "Where can we find a nurse?"; "How will her salary be paid?"; "To whom shall she be responsible?" The Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service, Washington, D. C., provides such nurses and supervises their work. The National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City, also places women who are especially trained for rural nursing, and is very glad to cooperate with any community seeking help or advice. These nurses work in co-operation with the local board of health, school board, and organizations of the community, serving the people in every way possible. The local organizations finance the undertaking, the chief expense of which is the nurse's salary. Part of her salary is paid by the council in some instances, and the remainder by private subscriptions. In several counties the county boards of supervision employ the nurse and pay her salary from the county treasury.

The rural nurse's opportunities for service are without limit. Pre-natal care and instruction are given by the nurse. She teaches the expectant mother how to care for herself so she will not impair the health of the child, either before or after birth; she demonstrates in the home how to handle and care for the baby and shows the mother the importance of establishing regular habits of eating and sleeping; she urges the mother to nurse the child, but if this is impossible she works out a formula for modified milk feedings and shows the mother how to prepare it. Thru these means the infant mortality often is noticeably decreased. In one small town the infant death rate was reduced from 135 to 75 in six years.

Do you know that approximately

300,000 children under 5 years died in the United States during the first year of the war—and that it is estimated that 150,000 of these children could have been saved if they had been given proper care? This is children's year and every effort must be made by every citizen of the United States to save the lives of 100,000 children 5 years and under. Kansas' quota of this 100,000 children is 1,802. Are you willing to do your share in your community to make it a safe place for the growth and development of your children?

One of the duties of the rural nurse is the examination of the children before they enter school at the beginning of the term and at frequent intervals thereafter. If symptoms of a sore throat or a severe cold are found, the child is treated and sent home, because these conditions are contagious and dangerous in the school-room. The nurse also assists the doctor in the examination of the children for adenoids and enlarged or diseased tonsils and advises the parents of any unfavorable finding.



The outside toilet—that great menace to the country—receives the special attention of the nurse, and measures are adopted which regulate the proper construction of sanitary toilets. The nurse makes her daily rounds to bed-ridden patients in her territory, tenderly cares for them, offers suggestions in the homes which she visits, and gives cheer and service at all times. In addition to these manifold duties, we find the rural nurse organizing local health clubs and little mothers' clubs, inaugurating "clean-up" and "swat-the-fly" campaigns, giving classes in personal hygiene to the school children, arranging for community lectures and health talks and preparing pamphlets for further public education.

We are willing to pay a big price to eliminate hog cholera from our farms because we realize its presence means a great loss to us in terms of dollars and cents. How much are we willing to pay to keep out contagious diseases from our communities, the presence of which diseases means great loss to us in terms of child life? Our children are our biggest investment. Let us protect them.

How to Can Pork and Beans

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON Jefferson County

We are now in receipt of the directions for making the tomato sauce used with the commercial packed pork and beans. We haven't tried this particular combination yet but we have tried a similar one. The directions that came with our canner did not call for the onion and did call for spices, such as cinnamon and cloves. The reader is welcome to try these directions that came from Washington direct: 1/2 can of tomatoes or 1 3/4 cups of fresh stewed tomatoes, 1 slice of onion, 3 tablespoons of butter, 3 tablespoons of flour, 1/4 teaspoon of salt, 1/8 teaspoon of pepper. Cook the onion with the tomatoes 15 minutes, rub thru a strainer, and add to the butter and flour (to which the seasonings have been added) cooked together. If the tomatoes are very acid, add a few grains of soda. If the tomatoes are to retain their red color it is necessary to brown the butter and flour together before adding the tomatoes. Catsup may be used.

In canning pork and beans it has been our custom to soak the beans overnight in cold water, then to boil them in soda water before placing in the can. The length of time the beans should be boiled in the can depends on

the age of the beans. New crop beans are cooked 1 1/2 hours. Older beans might require 2 or 2 1/2 hours. When one canner uses 20 dishes of pork and beans, the hot fire instead of 15 or 20, the advantages of canning are evident. The liquor poured over the beans may well be the stock from pork bones.

A housekeeper of years of experience informs us that instead of buying small cans of floor wax she has always used paraffin oil. She not only uses this on the floor but also on the tables, chairs and other furniture. When this oil has hardened it forms a protecting coat that prevents dust and grit from scratching a nicely finished surface. The devotee of paraffin oil has not tried it on her car as yet but she stated it was her intention to do so. We have occasion to experiment with this oil on one of our floors for we have had our fire. It is said, anyway, that each family must sometime have a fire. It might be interesting to know how many home fires are due to carelessness. Probably a safe guess would place the percentage up in the nineties. Certain it is that is the class to which ours belongs.

The stove pipe from the dining room stove passes thru the ceiling and enters the chimney in the bedroom above. There is the usual floor guard but no guard around the pipe. In the course of housecleaning, a chair was stacked with cleaned blankets, woolen comforts, woolen clothing ready for packing away. Some of the children, probably, pushed the chair against the cold stove pipe. In the cool of the evening we started a little fire. The result was a fire indeed—burned clothing, chair, floor and rug, and a scorched chiffonier. We narrate this humiliating experience in the hope that some one, similarly careless, may "lock up the barn before the horse is stolen." A sheet iron shield or drum might be a good investment.

Those who would enjoy saying, "Well, I could have told them so," on occasions such as our fire, would probably repeat the same refrain when we confess that our cistern is going to cost more than we figured. The actual cash outlay will not be much more but if all the work were hired, if sand were bought and hauling paid for—cistern of such dimensions (18 by 8 by 7 feet) would doubtless cost \$150 or more. We have used 33 sacks of cement and shall use about two more in

Send Your Questions

About canning or drying to the Editor of the Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., enclosing a stamped envelope for a reply by mail.

putting on a finishing coat and outside work. The cost of that, the work hired, the strengthening irons in the roof or cover, the wood or boards for forms and all is nearly \$60. The two men on the place have worked several days and the rock, loads of sand and other items on hand are not included in the cost. A good deal of help in mixing the cement, placing forms and the like, has been found in a cement book mailed free by the manufacturer. It might be that dealers would have such books for distribution. The illustrations are enough to induce any man to use his leisure hours in improving his home and farm.

Special War Courses for Women

The Kansas State Agricultural College, in response to a request of the federal government, has planned to offer special emergency war courses for women in its summer session. All these courses are open to women of Kansas regardless of previous education. The courses include food conservation and principles of nutrition—one section taught by laboratory method, the other by demonstration method. The courses in surgical dressing and the making of hospital garments appeal to teachers and workers in the lines. The course in elementary hygiene and care of the sick provides knowledge enabling a woman to care for the sick in her own home or to do war service for the Red Cross. The course in garment remodeling is in response to the necessity for economy and thrift, due to the inadequate supply of wool and cotton.

For the Home Dressmaker

A neat and attractive housedress is 8806. The fronts of the waist are in surplice effect and the skirt is a two-gored model. Sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

Blouse 8799 hangs straight from the shoulders and is to be slipped on over



the head. Sizes, 16, 18 years, and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' skirt 8768 has a long tunic which hangs from the slightly raised waistline. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. The patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. State size and number of pattern.

Can You Make a Rose Jar?

W. E.—Gather the petals for your rose jar when the flowers are in full bloom and after the dew has dried in the morning. Pack the petals in a jar in layers 2 inches deep with a sprinkling of salt over each layer. Add a layer a day until the jar is full. Keep in a dark, cool, dry place for a week, then loosen the mass and mix thoroughly with 1 ounce of violet sachet powder, 1 ounce of powdered orris root, 1/2 ounce of heliotrope sachet powder, 1/2 tablespoon of mace, 1/4 tablespoon of cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon of cloves. Let the jar stand two weeks to ripen. It should retain its fragrance 20 years if it is kept covered.

A Reliable Book on Canning

A reliable, practicable, and inexpensive book which every housewife would find valuable is "Everywoman's Canning Book," by Mary B. Hughes. This book tells everything one needs to know in order to can or dry fruits and vegetables successfully and includes recipes for preserves, soup mixtures, jellies, fruit juices, pickles, and so forth. This book deals with the problems of home canning as they developed at Mrs. Augustus Hemenway's Canning Kitchen

for War Relief in Boston. The conditions there, under which 8,000 jars were safely sealed for winter use, were the same as those found in the average household. Five years' experience canning her own garden surplus taught the author many practicable points which she has incorporated in this book, also.

"Everywoman's Canning Book," may be obtained from local bookstores or from Whitcomb & Barrows, Publishers, Boston, Mass., for 75 cents; postage extra.

Give the Children Milk

Milk is one of the most important food sources the human race possesses. For the proper nourishment of the child it is absolutely indispensable and its use should be kept up in the diet as long as possible. Not only does it contain all the essential food elements in the most available form for ready digestion, but the recent scientific discoveries show it to be especially rich in certain peculiar properties that alone render growth possible. This essential quality makes it also of special value in the sick room. In hospitals it has also been shown that the wounded recover more rapidly when they have milk. For the purpose of stimulating growth, and especially in children, butterfat and other constituents of milk have no substitutes.

In spite of the shortage of milk in Germany, that country has maintained the milk ration of the children and in the hospitals, even tho to do so has meant that the adult population has had to forego largely its use. Every parent owes to himself and to his family the duty of providing requisite amounts of milk, butter, cheese and other dairy products.

Making the Broom Last

Since corn brooms are so expensive, it behooves us to take the best possible care of them. A broom should be dipped regularly in a pail of hot water and allowed to dry thoroly, and it should never be left standing right side up. If you have no convenient broom holder, put a screw-eye in the handle of the broom and slip it over a nail or hook so placed in the wall that the broom will be well off the floor. Use both sides of the broom evenly. A notch in the handle may assist in doing this.

When the broom does become very much worn at the bottom, soak it well in hot water, trim the edge evenly, and clip or pull out the first row or two of stitching. Tho somewhat shorter than it was originally, the broom will be found to do almost as satisfactory work. Later it may be trimmed to a point and used in sweeping out corners.

Margaret A. Bartlett.

Let's Save the Food

The proper saving of all garden crops is of the greatest importance this year. Why not plan to conserve all the surplus you produce? For details of the storage of vegetables, read Farmers Bulletin 879, entitled, "Home Storage of Vegetables." Detailed directions for canning vegetables are to be found in Farmers Bulletins 839 and 853 and for drying in Farmers Bulletin 841. All of these publications can be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Increases Farm Efficiency

Fifty thousand Delco-Light plants in operation on American farms are saving, at the most conservative estimate, an hour a day each—or over 18,000,000 work hours a year.

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Delco-Light is a complete electric light and power plant for farms and suburban homes.

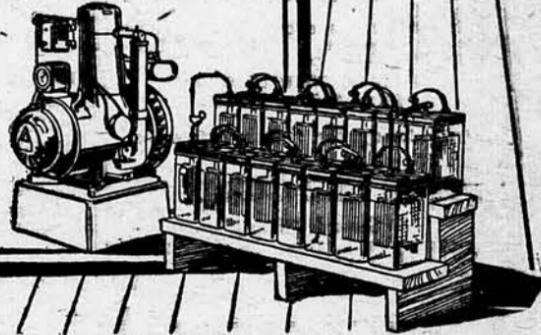
It furnishes an abundance of clean, safe, economical light, and operates pump, churn, cream separator, washing machine and other appliances.

Ask us to show you how Delco-Light can save time and money on your farm

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Arnold & Long, 133 North Market St., Wichita, Kan.

R. E. Parsons, 1333 Main Street Kansas City, Mo.



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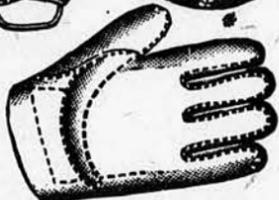
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Young Kansans at Work

Wilma Sees the Ocean Lamps

BY JOSEPHINE E. REED

IF YOU WERE a little girl who had Mother Nature for a godmother and she appeared to you in unexpected places and times, when you were outdoors, you would know just how Wilma felt.

She could scarcely wait until she was thru helping mother to go out in the yard. She sat in all the places where godmother had come to her at other times and dropped little hints in hopes that Mother Nature might be hiding behind some flower and hear her. At the close of one of these days mother asked: "Wilma, could you undress little sister?"

Wilma opened her eyes in surprise. Lou Bell was fretful in sleepy time, but Wilma was trying very hard to be good nowadays so she did as she was asked. By the time Lou Bell was asleep, Wilma was sleepy herself; she went to her own little bed without bothering mother. As she lay her head on the pillow she looked straight into the eyes of godmother, who always seemed so tiny that Wilma never could be afraid of her.

"How you do 'prise me," she said. "I wonder what you're going to do now."

The Magic Rug

"Do you see that rug down there?" asked godmother. "You thought that was just an ordinary rug, but it is a magic carpet. Just sit down there and see what happens."

Wilma and godmother sat in the center of the rug, holding up the corners, when the rug began to rise and sail out thru the open window, over the tree tops, on, on, until they reached the ocean. The carpet floated down to the ground and Wilma saw a beautiful sight: the big, dark ocean, in motion as usual, all brilliant with different colored lights shining on its surface.

"Oh, godmother, what are they?" exclaimed Wilma, standing upright on the rug.

"Those are fishes, dearie, from the bottom of the ocean. It is perfectly black down there and some of the fishes are like little lanterns. They give out beautiful colors and at night when everything is still and dark, they come to the top. But before daylight they all go down again to the bottom."

"Oh, dear, I wish I were down there."

Almost before the words were said, she and godmother turned into little ocean lamps, as godmother called them, and were swimming around with the others, and then went down, down until the water grew blacker and quieter and quieter. At last it hardly moved at all and they were on the floor of the ocean.

The Mermaids Play

As they swam by some rocks they saw the mermaids playing on their harps but Wilma stayed very close to godmother. Some mermen coaxed the mermaids to come down and play in the waves, but the mermaids kept on playing their harps while they watched some men in a ship who were sailing dangerously close to the rocks.

By this time godmother and Wilma had reached the shore and as they touched the ground they took their own forms again. The carpet was just where they had left it and seating themselves as they did before, it rose in the air and carried godmother and Wilma back home. It was so pleasant passing over little birds asleep in their nests, while the owls, stared at them

solemnly and the bats whirled around their heads.

"It is a wonderful world," Wilma said. "Mother Nature, I wish you would not wait so long to come again."

"Well, you know, you can't take all the time flying around the world with me. That has to come between times."

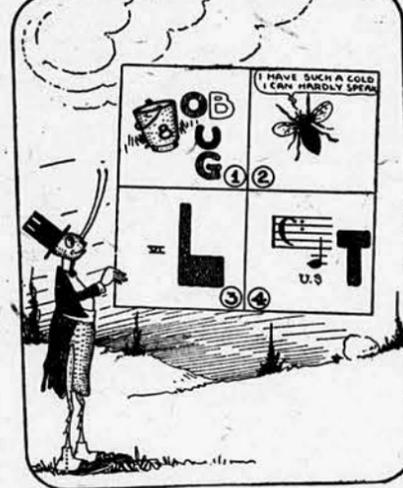
Just then the carpet struck a tree and spilled them both out.

"Oh, dear, I fell out of bed," said Wilma, as she picked herself up and saw the carpet just as it had been—a small rug on her bedroom floor.

"You don't look like a magic carpet," continued Wilma, "but I don't care; I know what you can do when you want to."

INSECT PESTS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Summer is coming and with it bugs as well as birds. You are familiar with all of the pests represented in this puzzle. Study the pictures and when you have decided upon the answers, write them neatly and address your envelope to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. For the five boys and girls sending the most neatly written correct answers there will be packages of postcards.

The answer to the bird puzzle in the May 11 issue is: 1, starling; 2, buzzard; 3, baldern; 4, parakeet. No correct answers were received.

Protect the Birds

All about us at this season of the year are thousands of bird babies. Every apple and pear tree, every shade-tree, is a bird nursery; the vine on the porch, the barn eaves, the grass in the meadow, each has its hidden, happy nestful. Their mission is one not only of joy and music but of economic value, says a writer for Our Dumb Animals. Blessings on the bird babies! Don't disturb their little nests when the mother is away hunting their food. The boy who protects the little bird homes is much more of a boy than the one who tries to make a big egg collection.

Children Help Refugees

The work of organizing the Junior Red Cross membership has been carried vigorously forward all over the United States. The patriotic labor of the school boy or girl in this country is being connected with the need of the refugee baby in Northern France.

The children of this country have a great opportunity for service in saving the children of our allies from cold and exposure, says a writer for Our Dumb Animals. Many hundred French and Belgians, in large part old folks or little children, have come in- to France from the invaded regions, bringing with them nothing but the clothes they are wearing. As many as a thousand sometimes come over the frontier in one day. These refugees are in very bad mental and physical condition. They are in dire need of food, shelter, and clothing. Junior auxiliaries, especially in the grades below high school, can give immeasurable service by making clothes for these destitute people. The garments should be made only of warm, durable

materials, in dark colors, and according to the models worked out by Red Cross representatives in France.

American Red Cross Pamphlets 407, 408, 409, give descriptions and specifications for the necessary garments. An envelope of paper dolls, placed in the pocket of a little pinafore, may bring a happy surprise to a baby "over there." Thru the Red Cross, American children can send a message of comfort and friendliness to those who have no other friend.

Tell Us About It and Win a Prize

When you make the best grade in your class at school, you're happy, aren't you? You feel just like patting yourself on the head. Well, here's a chance for you to make the best grade and to be rewarded with a cash prize also.

During the last year, you've had some experience in school that stands out above everything else. What was it? Did a lecturer come to your school from some distant city or from France to tell you why the world is at war? Did you organize a Red Cross society? Did your school raise funds to buy Liberty Bonds? Did you hold a special entertainment? Perhaps you won at football. Perhaps equipment for domestic science was installed in your school building. You may have held a contest of some kind. Or some humorous incident that happened may come to your mind. You see what a variety of subjects this contest may cover.

Three prizes will be awarded: first, \$1; second, 75 cents; third, 50 cents. Address your story to the Children's Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Peanuts Bring Boy Income

How would you like to have a Ford car, a hundred dollar typewriter, and a bank account of several hundred dollars? Gordon Grizzard, of Greenville county, Texas, 16 years old, has all of these things earned from an acre planted to peanuts during the last three seasons.

This talk about the indolence of southern chaps is nonsense, says Judson D. Stuart, a writer for The American Boy. Those peanut belt boys are interesting chaps. They fish and hunt and play ball and swim in the muddy creeks (and wash the yellow mud off in the springs after they come out) and have as good a time as any boys anywhere, despite the fact that it is terribly hot down there in the middle of the day in summer and you can't see a hill as high as a giraffe's ear.

Those boys are hustlers. I wonder how many boys in other sections of the country have done as well as Gordon Grizzard. Altho he is only 16 years old, he is starting in the agricultural college to become a scientific farmer. You couldn't hire him to go to the city to live.

When I was a youngster up in New England and was given 25 cents, "all my own to spend as I liked" and admission to Robinson's Stupendous Two-Ringed Circus, a dime always went for the side show and a nickel for a long cold glass of pink lemonade and another dime for two bags of peanuts, one for the elephants and one for myself. And in those days I used to munch the peanuts and try to keep one eye on the lady in pink tights on the white horse in the first ring and the other eye on the clown jumping thru the paper hoop in the second ring and at the same time wish that I lived down where the peanuts grow, so that I could have all I could eat.

After I had fished the very last peanut and blown up and "busted" the bag, I would wonder how it would seem to go right out in the field and pull up peanuts and eat until it was time to go to bed. I didn't know then that they had to be roasted.

The Fisherman

Oh, I'm so glad that school is done. A fellow wants some time to play. So now I'll have the best of fun. In just my own especial way. For here beside the quiet brook—is quite the sport a boy could wish—A wriggling worm, a line, a hook, and fish. Then—fish, and fish, and fish.—St. Nicholas.

The successful lay woman is one who can take orders, be co-operative regard her service to the country, the enlisted man does his oath of allegiance, exercise sound judgment and breadth of vision, and regard service as her keynote.



Money from Dairying

Which Cow Pays Feed Bills?

The growth of the cow testing association movement in the last 11 years has been marvelous. Starting with one lone organization in Michigan in 1906, the growth to 459 on July 1, 1917, means much to the dairy interests of the country. Never has any plan been suggested that has meant so much to the owner of dairy cows. Its influence has been felt by the entire dairy industry, and as time goes on and more associations are formed the dairy business must attain a wider scope.

If the cow testing associations were to accomplish nothing but the weeding out of unprofitable producers, their work would surely be worth while. This was their purpose when they first started, but the "by-products" of the work have been found to be fully as valuable as the original aim. Some results that have been especially noticeable have been the spirit of co-operation developed among the owners of cows, an increased interest on the part of the farm boys and girls and the hired man, better and more intelligent feeding methods, and better care of the cow herself, all of which has resulted in a better system of management on the entire farm with increased profits.

On July 1 of last year there were 211,966 cows being tested by 11,720 owners. Adding to these, those cows being officially tested under the auspices of the various breed associations, there were about 1 per cent of the entire number of cows in the United States on which records are being kept to determine their individual worth.

The cost of labor, barn room and other overhead expenses are practically the same for a low producing as for a high producing herd, and the cost of feed for the low producing herd is far more, in proportion to what they produce, than for the high producing herd. The man with a poor herd cannot take the same price and pleasure in his work as the one who has a good herd and knows what each of his cows is doing.

Every dairyman who pays the high prices for feed stuffs today is asking—will the cows pay for it? The only way to feed a herd economically is to feed each cow the amount she can use most profitably. In the cow testing association the tester weighs the feed and milk, and tests the milk for butterfat once each month, thus giving the owner a record which enables him to feed each cow according to her ability to pay for the feed.

Cows may be poor either because: (1) Underfeeding, improper feeding and early breeding of the heifers; (2) underfeeding and feeding of poorly balanced rations to the cows; (3) disease, especially abortion and tuberculosis; (4) lack of care and poor management; (5) lack of breeding and individuality (scrub bulls).

The following are things that go to make good cows: (1) Good breeding (good sires); (2) proper development of heifers; (3) not breeding heifers too young; (4) liberal and proper feeding of cows; (5) accurate records; (6) good care; (7) healthy cows.

To increase the production of our herds, it is evident that records must be kept, and those cows which do not have the ability to produce profitably must be eliminated and the others given a fair chance thru proper feed, care, and management.

The benefits of cow testing association work are numerous. The cow testing association is the simplest, surest, and cheapest method for the rapid improvement of dairy cows. It affords the average dairyman an economical means of obtaining a record of how much each cow produces and what it costs. Most dairymen realize this information is of great value, but will not take sufficient time to keep the records themselves. This difficulty is eliminated by the cow testing association, which furnishes a more economical way of obtaining such records than if each dairyman undertook to keep his own.

The time is here when the basis for profitable dairying must be the in-

dividual cow. There is many a dairyman who is making a profit on his entire herd and feeling satisfied therewith. The man who would go farthest in his dairy work is the man who seeks to determine whether each individual is returning a profit and who makes up his herd from those that show a real profit. If there is no cow testing association available, and there are not enough dairymen in your community to organize such an association, go after the work personally. Under any circumstances the successful dairyman is the one who makes up his herd of a group of individuals, every one of which is paying a handsome profit, rather than just a lot of cows which are simply returning a good sized milk check every week.

Why Build a Silo in 1918?

BY FRANK M. CHASE

The erection of a silo in 1918 has many things to recommend it. During the present food crisis the farm feeds constitute the second line of the nation's food defense. The saving of wheat and the other cereals which can be made directly into human food is of the utmost importance. Not much less in importance, however, is the conservation of the feeding material which farm animals may transform into those other necessary human foods—meat, milk and butterfat.

In the conservation of America's great animal feed, corn, nothing displaces the silo. When the silo is used the entire corn plant, excepting the roots and a convenient amount of stubble, is saved and, what is even more important, is consumed. The losses of actual nutrients in the use of the silo and in the handling of dry fodder are not materially different, the experiments have shown that silage has slightly the best of it.

Silage and the dry forage also are about equally digestible. Actual feeding trials, however, have repeatedly shown that the silage has more feeding value than a corresponding amount of corn fodder. The added palatability of the silage is responsible for the difference. Even when cut fine cattle will reject from their allowance of dry fodder the coarse butts of the corn stalks, but when made into silage these same coarse portions are rendered so palatable that the animals do not leave them until either they have eaten their fill or the last of the feed has disappeared. When on a silage ration cattle also will eat considerable quantities of straw and other coarse roughage.

From the labor viewpoint, which must now be considered in connection with every farm operation, the silo again has the advantage. No more labor is required to put an acre of corn in the silo than to shock, husk and shred it; and the product is more valuable. The work of filling the silo, moreover, is done earlier in the season than the corn for shocking is cut. With the calls for more men to enter the training camps coming at unexpected times, the difference in time between silo-filling and the ordinary corn-cutting may mean the difference between a plentiful supply of hired help and the lack of it. It is possible that furloughs to drafted men may be obtained for silo-filling, but there is little chance that the government will release soldiers to help farmers dig corn shocks from a snow bank.

Manufacturers of silos report an unusual interest in these structures this season, and it is likely that Kansas will witness the erection of more of them this summer than for any single year in the past. The rapid advance of dairying in this state is contributing much to the keen interest in silos. For the dairyman economic conditions are such as to practically prohibit him from making a profit without the use of a silo. Similarly, tho to a somewhat less extent, this is true also of the cattle feeder. The increased sales of silos by the manufacturers is evidence that farmers are recognizing more and more the importance of the silo in livestock farming.



THE "ACID" TEST OF VALUE

At an auction sale the buyer makes the price.

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During the past few months, the cow owner's appreciation of the unusual values offered in De Laval Cream Separators has been demonstrated in a most remarkable way.

From one state after another have come reports of the sale of De Laval machines at farm auctions—machines which had been in steady use for several years—at prices, in most cases, only two or three dollars less than the sale price when new; sometimes at practically the same price at which the machine was sold when new; and, in several instances, at even more than the original list price.

In February, at a Missouri auction sale, a De Laval in use two years was sold for \$1.25 above the original purchase price. In Kentucky a farmer paid for a De Laval \$2.00 more than the original price, at an auction sale. Last January, in West Virginia, a second-hand De Laval sold at auction for \$2.50 less than the original catalog price. On January 15th, in Ohio, a De Laval machine in use a year, was sold at auction for exactly the same price it brought when new, and at another point in Ohio a De Laval in use several months brought several dollars more at auction than the original list price. In the province of Ontario, early in April, a De Laval in use since 1916 brought at auction a price \$5.00 higher than the owner paid for it when new.

In contrast with these prices paid for De Laval at farm auctions, it is interesting to note that when other makes of cream separators are offered they are usually listed simply as a "cream separator," and not by name. Often there is no bid for such machines and their usual auction prices run from \$10 to \$15. We have never heard of one that sold at auction for half its original cost.

Perhaps you may not have had an opportunity to learn of the cleaner skimming, easier turning, the great durability and the splendid service given by the De Laval machines, but here is the strongest and best sort of evidence that those who do know cream separators appreciate that the man who buys a De Laval gets good and generous value for the purchase price. And further, that even after a De Laval has been several years in use, it is practically as good as new.

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- Rhode Islands (Rose Comb Reds, Single Comb Reds, Rose Comb Whites), Grace Young, Secretary, R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.
- Wyandottes (White, Silver, Buff), Marie Hatt, Secretary, R. 1, Colony, Kan.
- Orpingtons (Buff, White), Lilla Bradley, Secretary, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.
- Leghorns (Single Comb White, Single Comb Brown, Single Comb Buff, Rose Comb Brown), Rose Taton, Secretary, Satanta, Kan.
- Langshans (White, Black), Thelma Martin, Secretary, R. 1, Welda, Kan.
- Buttercups, Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan.
- Anconas (Mottled), Estella Chaffee, Hamilton, Kan.
- Light Brahmans, Agnes Wells, Meade, Ke.

All eggs and chicks offered for sale are purebreds from the contest pens. Capper Poultry Club Bertha G. Schmidt, Sec'y Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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Big Profits in Farm Flocks

Capper Poultry Club Girls Give Proof to Their Parents

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

WHO SAID chickens don't pay? Farm flock profit records are revealing some secrets to the parents of Capper Poultry club members. The fathers and mothers are just as interested in the monthly reports as the girls themselves. A gain of \$207.24 for April for the farm flock of 125 hens and seven cocks looks worth while. Those are the figures which Gwendolyn White's report for her parents' chickens for April shows.

Gwendolyn and her mother called on me at the office a few days ago. They are members of the Shawnee county club. Did I say "they"? Why, of course, that's exactly what I meant. Mothers are partner-members of the club and I'm glad to see them take an active and helpful interest in their daughters' work.

Mrs. White pointed to the line on the report, "Poultry sold, price, \$160.80."

"I helped Gwendolyn figure that out," she said. "She found it rather hard and I thought it would be all right to help her."

Then I explained to Mrs. White that it was most surely all right. That is the very thing we wish the mothers to do—give their daughters assistance in

Todd home at 11 o'clock. We talked poultry for a while and then went out to see Margaret's chickens. They are beauties! Her little chicks are pretty, too. After seeing the chickens we went into the house and had dinner. And what a dinner! My, so many good things to eat and they all vanished so soon!"

This is the yell of the Clay county girls:

Rip, rah, ree!
We are helpers, as you see.
We're working for the Sammies.
Rip, rah, ree!

Among the good decisions made by the girls of this county are these: the meetings are to be reported to the secretary promptly and all records are to be sent in on time. The program consisted of general talks on poultry, the song, "America," by everyone present and two vocal selections, "Over There" and "So Long, Mother," by Helen Todd. Distance is no bar to the success of meetings in Clay county. Lenore traveled 18 1/2 miles and Lois 19 1/2. Girls in Greenwood county held a meeting, also. This was at the home of Ethelyn Etherington. "After a good dinner," wrote Marie Houghton, "we had the following program: recitation, 'Our Ideal,' Marie Houghton; reading, 'What Will You Say?' Evelyn Starkey; reading, Ethelyn Etherington; reading, 'Honoring Our Mothers,' Mrs. Edith Etherington."

Get acquainted with Gail Leslie of Clark county. Her picture appears on our page this week. You also see her flock of Rhode Island Reds. Fine looking birds, aren't they?



Gail Leslie of Clark County

every way they can in the club work. That's the reason we are offering prizes for the mothers, too—\$10 to the mother or guardian of the girl who wins first prize; \$5 to the second; \$3, third; \$2, fourth; and 10 additional prizes of \$1 each, in the contest for 1918.

Gwendolyn and I chatted about club work and particularly about club work in Shawnee county because of course that is the poultry club work in which Gwendolyn is most interested. She told me about her plans for entertaining both the pig club and the poultry club at her home this summer. Gwendolyn didn't know at the time that a letter was already on the way to her, telling her she had been appointed county leader.

A day later her reply came: "I received your letter yesterday morning and you cannot tell how glad I was to get it! I certainly will accept the county leadership for my county." Gwendolyn's acceptance had the distinction of being the first to arrive.

Many Fine Meetings

So many fine meetings have been held recently that I shall have to tell you about each of them only briefly. Douglas county girls are showing a great deal of club spirit and I'm thinking that the members in the counties that have been taking the lead up to this time will have to keep an eye on Douglas, for those girls are most surely getting in line to carry off some of the prizes.

"As I was appointed club reporter at our May meeting," wrote Margaret Schopper, "I was requested to tell you everything that we are doing. The meeting was held at the home of Lillian Milburn and all members and their mothers were present. For our club colors we chose gold and white and for our motto, 'Deeds not dreams.' We have this thought set well in our minds. It means to us that we are going to do our best, not only to dream it."

The next meeting of the Douglas county girls will be held at Margaret's home, in a grove. A fine program has been arranged and the pig club boys will be invited.

Then comes the report of Lenore Rosiska of Clay county:

"How I wish you could have been at our meeting today! We surely had a fine time. We took Lois Long, starting at 10 o'clock and arriving at the

feed them corn, milo-maize, bran, milk and panacea. I also give them green alfalfa each day. They have plenty of clean fresh water before them all the time. I also have oyster shell in the pen for them to eat.—Helen Goff, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.

I am so pleased with my chickens. I now have 41 little chicks. We feed them corn-bread made from chops and milk cheese three times a day.—Claramae Carter, Burlington, Osage county.

The reason why I chose Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites again for my contest chickens is because they sell well and they have given me a good start with a bank account. I am still making profit from them for they are laying. I bought a \$50 Liberty Bond with the money from my contest chickens.—Ella Bailey, Muscotah, Atchison county.

I am surely glad you thought about our meeting Mr. Capper. We got acquainted and had such a good time. After giving our yell and shaking hands with Mr. Capper we had our pictures taken with him.—Loree Rolph, Concordia, Cloud county.

My chickens are doing fine. I have 72 little chicks and two hens are sitting now.—Naomi Perry, Ashland, Clark county.

Kansas Needs Farm Help

A letter now being sent to the chairmen of the county councils of defense by Governor Capper sets out the importance of putting every available man and boy at work on the farms of the state. The emergency, as pointed out by the governor, is so great that no idler should be permitted to escape the duty he owes his country.

Governor Capper's letter to county chairmen follows:

Dear Sir:

I needn't tell you how badly Kansas needs men. At the present moment throughout the United States, every field of industry is calling for help. Men are needed everywhere to maintain the absolutely essential activities of the nation while our young men are being sent by thousands to the fighting line and labor is becoming more and more occupied with war work. The labor situation is not going to grow less serious, but more serious.

In Kansas at this moment we more than need the full time of every able-bodied man in the state. Within less than a week we must begin the harvest of 10 million acres of grain and forage crops. We are 60,000 men short in the harvest field alone, plus the 25,000 young men we have sent to France. This means that every man in Kansas, rich or poor, idler or vagrant, who is physically able, must find work and must keep busy.

Let mayors, county councils of defense, and all loyal business men and leaders in every community, list and roundup all idlers, without discrimination as to wealth, condition, race or color, and see that they have work and keep at work. The cities of Topeka and Lawrence have already taken steps in that direction.

It is up to every man of us, whatever his calling, to do his utmost. We must all help. In this great public emergency, idleness instead of being a misdemeanor becomes a crime, the most contemptible form of slackness. The club idler, the poolroom loiterer, or the town whittler, who refuses to work, should be arrested and fined as a common vagrant, and compelled to work. It is a means of putting him to work, and of saving now on, only a physician's exemption should excuse any apparently healthy man from performing a full day's work every day in the week.

The emergency is great. Prompt methods and strong measures must be invoked in behalf of the public good. Every man must do his duty and should do it willingly. Respectfully, ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

This Farm is Well Motorized

I live in Western Nebraska—in Banner county, one of the best counties in the state. We live 20 miles north of Bushnell which is on the Union Pacific railroad, and as we had about 800 acres in crops last year we bought two 1-ton trucks to do our hauling. We delivered our crops to the railroad with these trucks besides hauling the lumber for a large barn, 50 by 62 feet in ground dimensions. We also hauled all of our winter's coal, and I don't know how many loads we hauled for the neighbors. We did all of our threshing with the trucks, in fact from last harvest time until the present date (April 8) we have not had a team of horses hitched up except to haul a little hay.

I find that I can take a truck load to town when the roads are in such condition that I would not want to take a team out at all. I would not want to get along without a truck any more than without a team. The motor car is a fine thing and I should not like to be without one, but I would miss a truck more than a car. I figure that my trucks put me within 5 miles of town as compared with team hauling. I can take a load of 50 bushels of wheat to town in 1 hour and 30 minutes. I have made as many as four trips in one day, taking both my dinner and supper at home.

I know of nothing that has come to the farmer that is such a boon to him as the motor truck, especially the farmer who lives a long distance from town. We have two trucks, two motor cars, two tractors, and two house engines on this farm, and we find use for all of them. H. I. Miller.

Foamy butter is a sign that the cream was too sour when churned.

To Win With Poultry

Filling the Egg Basket

The only way of guaranteeing fresh breakfast eggs during the war will be by keeping a medium sized flock of hens on every farm. Where it is possible to produce purebred chickens, this is by far the best policy, because results are so much more satisfactory than with scrub chickens.

Feeding poultry for egg production is both a science and an art. Common sense must be used in addition to a balanced ration. All of these however, will not make hens lay enough eggs to pay for their feed unless they have been bred for that purpose. A hen bred to lay 80 eggs a year will not lay many more, regardless of how fed or how favorable her surroundings may be.

It is true that hens on an average are not laying half as many eggs as they should. Proper feeding is the helpful remedy.

We all know the great difference in hens. A striking example of this difference is shown by a recent experiment, according to F. W. Kazmeier,



Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc of Oak Hill, Kan., and Her Farm Flock.

poultryman of the A. and M. college of Texas. One hen, fed a balanced ration, laid 250 eggs in one year. Another hen in the same pen, fed the same ration, laid only six eggs during the year. The former had inherited egg-laying traits, while the latter had not.

You cannot feed more fat or protein into an egg than it always contains. Nor can anyone induce hens to put more water into eggs than they normally contain. Perhaps this is a wise arrangement.

Feeding for egg production is really a process of transforming raw materials into a finished product. The hen is the factory. The hen or factory, however, since it cannot run on nothing, must use some energy to drive the machinery, and some to repair the worn tissues. All of this must come out of the food, and is known as the maintenance ration. She must have this before she can begin to form eggs. For this reason we cannot expect all of the digestive nutrients to be returned as eggs.

It is always well to remember that the coarser parts of some feeds are indigestible. Practically the entire fiber content is indigestible. It is a waste, except for fertilizers. For this reason, when feeding hens for egg production, we try to keep the fiber content very low. But a ration too low in fiber has a tendency to overload the liver, and the digestive system. From this it is seen that a well-balanced ration must consider the fiber content, even if it cannot be used in the forming of eggs.

A pound of eggs is worth from 15 to 50 cents, depending on the season and the demand. A pound of wheat is worth about 4 cents. For every pound of grain a hen transforms into an egg, she puts in a pound of water, and in this way a pound of water is worth about 20 cents when eggs are selling for from 45 to 50 cents a dozen.

A hen cannot adjust the composition of the feed to the composition of the egg. If she is fed enough water and fat to make an egg, but not enough protein and mineral matter, all she can do is to wait for these necessary constituents. Sometimes she is obliged to wait a long time. Many a Kansas hen is waiting for these two very things today. Poultrymen are factory superintendents, and should not allow any part of the plant to run short of material.

It takes a hen in good flesh to be a

laying hen. This means liberal feeding to have the fowls in good condition. For one reason or another, a certain amount of animal protein is necessary in every good egg-laying ration. This animal protein is found in milk, cottage cheese, beef scrap, green cut bone, meat, bugs and insects.

That it is best to feed both whole and ground grains has been proved by many careful experiments. As a rule fowls will produce eggs more economically, or at a lower cost a dozen, when at least 25 per cent of their ration is fed as ground feed. Fowls relish whole grain, and should always be fed some.

It has been fairly well established that the dry mash in non-wasting and non-clogging hoppers is about the most satisfactory way of feeding the dry mash. It at least gives the fowls a small chance to balance their own ration, which is highly desirable.

The dry mash mixture must be depended on very largely to furnish the food constituents that go into the formation of an egg. For this reason this mixture should always be prepared with care. It should always be reasonably rich in protein. About 20 to 25 per cent of the dry mash mixture should consist of some high grade poultry beef scrap. There are of course some exceptions to this rule. When the dry mash contains a large percentage of such feeds as cottonseed meal, it may be necessary to reduce the beef scrap content from 15 to 20 per cent.

Green cut bone, when it can be fed before becoming tainted, makes a desirable food for laying hens, but when it costs almost as much as beef scrap, it is too expensive, because it contains too much water. Three ounces for a hen a week is about the proper amount.

Green food is another very important essential for laying hens. They should have all they will consume.

Prevention Beats Medicine

It is not necessary to dose chickens continually with medicine or various stimulants to keep them in health. Clean houses, clean feed given in sanitary condition, freedom from vermin, and a chance to exercise will keep disease out of your flock. We use an open front house for our young stock with burlap curtains at the top ready to unroll in case of storm or cold weather. Broken charcoal makes a good conditioner for birds of all ages. If the flock is penned up, or if there is no sand or gravel for them to pick up, grit should be provided. This has more to do with the health of the flock than most persons realize. Fresh water, changed two or three times a day in warm weather, is another simple but effective help toward keeping sickness away. Good feed, good sanitation, and protection from sudden changes of weather are the three main forms of insurance against poultry diseases.

Mrs. Emma Brown.

Poultry Hints in Season

It is a good thing to begin early to look for signs of vermin in the poultry house, at least before warm weather comes. I was looking over the nest boxes and roosting poles and found them to be full of white mite eggs. I took both out and put in new ones.

Finely cracked coal is good for chickens. It seems to make the hens lay better according to our experiences.

When setting hens I put about 15 eggs under every hen and set two or three at a time. When the chicks are hatched I give one hen about 25 chicks.

A little black pepper in the chick feed is good for the little fellows. It is a good plan to put a little in the cornmeal that you feed them.

Mrs. J. F. Smith.

Lice on Chickens

It is lice that kill the majority of the little chicks. Dr. Pruitt's Lice Powder will take every louse off of a little chick in less than two minutes or your money back. 2 fifty-cent boxes sent prepaid for \$1.00. Pruitt Rem. Co., Hays, Kan.—Advertisement.

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How to Wean the Lambs

After the flock has been turned on pasture, it will require very little attention. The successful sheepman will, however, not neglect his sheep at this time. A little care and observation on the part of the owner as to the comfort and health of these animals often very materially increases his profits in this business.

If the pasture is abundant, they will need no other feed, with the possible exception of very thin old ewes that are nursing lambs. A little grain to such ewes will aid in building up the ewe's body and will increase the flow of milk, thus making a much better lamb.

Great care should be exercised when the flock is first turned on grass. At this time when the grass is succulent and palatable there is great danger of the sheep overeating. This may cause bloat and often results in death. It is well to give the sheep an abundant supply of dry feed before turning them on the new grass, allowing them to stay on pasture only a short time at first, gradually increasing the length of time of pasturing until they become accustomed to the new feed. Then practically all danger is past.

Care should be taken not to turn the sheep out when the grass is damp at this season. Clean, fresh water and salt should be before the sheep at all times. By mixing some sulfur with the salt an excellent tonic may be made. Do not give the sulfur until the weather is warm, as it has a tendency to open the pores of the skin; if given in cold weather the sheep are likely to catch cold.

A mistake that is made a great many times is taking the grain away from the lambs when they are turned on grass. Some arrangement should be made for the continued feeding of some grain to the lambs, as by so doing the lambs will be larger, in better condition and will be ready to market quicker, which means larger profits.

Lambs should be weaned when about 4 months old. Much, of course, depends upon the size of the lambs and the condition of the ewes. In cases where the ewes are poor and run down and the lambs large and growthy it may be well to wean earlier in order to build up the condition of the ewes before breeding. In cases where the opposite condition prevails the lambs may not be weaned until later.

It is a good plan to wean the lambs gradually; this will eliminate having to milk the ewes and the lambs will do much better. The lambs should have plenty of grain and pasture at this time. If the feed is of the proper nature the lambs will continue to thrive.

The ewes should be put on a dry feed for a few days in order to stop the flow of milk. The udders should be watched very closely and milked when necessary. If the udder is allowed to cake, there is likely to result a ruined udder which will lessen the ewe's future usefulness, thus reducing the profit very materially. Special care of the lambs should be taken at weaning time in order that their growth is not in the least retarded.

When Plant Lice Make Trouble

The cheapest, if not the best, of the insecticides that may be used for the destruction of plant lice on the foliage of garden plants, shrubs or trees is kerosene emulsion, if properly prepared.

To make a good emulsion, use soft water and any cheap laundry soap, and prepare as follows:

Dissolve 1 pound of soap in 1 gallon of water and heat to the boiling point. Remove the soapy solution from the fire and add 2 gallons of kerosene and immediately agitate the mixture as briskly as possible, either by means of a small force pump to drive the liquid back into itself in the bucket, or by some other method. When thoroly emulsified, which should be within 2 or 3 minutes after the agitation is begun, dilute to 30 gallons with soft water and apply. In small quantities the emulsion is easily made by the use of an egg-beater. As this preparation kills only by coming in contact with the insects, care must be taken to throw it forcibly so as to strike their bodies.

C. P. Gillette. Colorado Agricultural College.

Union Will Pay in Breeding

A Community Effort Is Well Worth While

BY S. T. SIMPSON

ORGANIZED community breeding in Kansas is comparatively new. It has long been successfully practiced in certain communities with the result that it is spreading rapidly to other communities throuthout the country. Successful community breeding of livestock involves organized and specialized production of breeds or classes.

Because some farmers have felt that they would be forced to adopt breeds and breed standards which they, personally, would not choose the practicability of community breeding has been questioned and hampered in many places where it should be thriving. Individuals of a community who can lay aside personal likings sufficiently to conform to the community ideals and desires are not only laying the cornerstone for personal success, but are anchoring the community to one of the most progressive steps in livestock production—co-operation.

No individual or group of individuals should hope to attain success in a day, working alone, or co-operatively, but working co-operatively the possibility of building an early reputation and founding a breeding industry which will prove both profitable and permanent is greatly increased. Breeding as a community, the stimulus is felt far beyond the actual limits of the organization, and the greater the success and progress the more rapidly the spirit of co-operation and community building will be spread. Every year the advantages and results of producing better livestock of a given breed or class are observed and new breeders will join the ranks of livestock improvers and profit by the successes and mistakes of their fellow producers.

Community breeding in this way can be made the basis for the production of better and more profitable livestock. The spirit of livestock improvement and better blood quickly permeates a community as the result of community effort in this direction. This is showing in the growth of the Harmony Shorthorn Breeding circle in Northwest Missouri, which started with 12 members and in a little more than a year grew in membership to 50. All members are users of Shorthorn bulls and are owners, or are planning to own, at an early date, one or more registered cows. Members of this organization, like those of many others, have made use of the opportunity to buy nothing but good bulls and improve their grade stock while founding a purebred business.

Certain improvement, uniformly good individuals, and constructive breeding are the results of mating females with sires of superior blood lines and individuality. Small breeders and those just beginning in the breeding business frequently find the best sires so high in price that they appear beyond their reach. As a consequence such breeders must either be satisfied with poor sires, pay a heavy service fee for the privilege of going to the trouble of breeding to a good one, if such is in reach, or co-operate in the purchase of a sire.

Unfortunately, too, many men choose the easiest and ultimately the most disastrous route—the cheap, inferior

sire, in preference to making a few sacrifices in personal fancies as regards type and character, and convenience in breeding which are necessary in co-operative ownership. Organized community breeding offers unlimited opportunities to the small breeder for improving his herds and flocks by the use of the best sires, owned co-operatively.

The disadvantages, such as the possible transmission of disease, by careful management and proper treatment can easily be overcome. Certainly this is a small factor as compared with the greater advantages.

Community breeding offers further opportunity, thru the exchange of sires. While the idea of using mature

Brag of Their Infamy

To scare the three or four small neutral nations of Europe into remaining neutral, the Prussian militarists are distributing circulars boasting of what they have done to Belgium—a veiled threat of what they will do to these neutrals if they cease to be neutral. Circulars distributed in Spain give the exact number of handkerchiefs and silver spoons stolen from defenseless Belgian women. And there is a painstaking Prussian-like statistical account of the number of cathedrals and churches violated—total 73.

"Because of the treachery of Cardinal Mercier and other priests who did their utmost to stir the priesthood against the 'good-hearted' German soldiers," say these circulars, "they were forced to teach a severe lesson to the French and Belgian Catholics."

So these good-hearted German soldiers murdered defenseless old men, assaulted Belgian girls and women, and sisters of charity, and used the best rooms of Belgian and French homes as outhouses.

The Hun is an animal barbarian of the Cave Man Age. He would rule the world with a war club.

sires frequently does not appeal to some persons, it should be remembered that their true worth as sires seldom becomes known, and until they are developed fully and their get are developed no one can determine accurately the value of a sire. Many good sires go to market. Keep the best healthy, tried sires of good disposition and exchange them within the community. Aside from the economic consideration this is another step in constructive breeding. The secretary of the local breeders' organization should have a record of every sire and his performance and make this available to every member.

Perhaps the most outstanding advantage of community breeding is the opportunity offered for disposing of surplus stock. In offering livestock

for sale other things being equal the individual or community which can offer large numbers to select from usually is visited first. For this reason organized community breeding may attract buyers where the same number of individuals, working independently in the same community, would not be visited.

Success in the production of high class livestock is realized most fully when the significance of such an enterprise is realized. Publicity will always play an important part in the development and sale of improved livestock. Effective publicity may be had by co-operative advertisements in general farm and breed papers and pamphlets issued describing the herds and flocks in the community.

How community effort has worked out along this line is shown by the experiences of the breeders in several middle western communities where organizations exist. In one day Johnson county, Missouri, Shorthorn breeders sold 53 head of bulls, cows and heifers, bringing \$7,000. This number came from eight herds, the number contributed from each herd ranged from one to 18, showing how the breeder with only one had equal opportunity with owners of more stock. Another instance of the same sort occurred when a county Hereford breeders' association sold 83 bulls in one group to a single buyer.

In starting the community breeding movement in a given community, those interested in any one breed of livestock should meet and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of community breeding and learn how it is conducted. After selecting the breed or class of livestock which they desire to produce they should institute a local campaign to interest others whom they know to be capable of handling livestock, continuing until at least 10 members are obtained.

At this point it is well to elect temporary officers and adopt a constitution and by-laws to govern the organization, and then proceed to perfect the organization by electing a president, vice president and secretary-treasurer, and members of the board of directors. The organization thus formed is ready for work. Members may meet at regular intervals for a discussion of business affairs, and to become better informed upon subjects pertaining to the production of the class or breed of livestock they have chosen.

Farmers' clubs supply an excellent basis for community breeding. Thru these much valuable information and experience may be had by an exchange of ideas in club meetings. It should be a part of every club's business to make a survey of the community and determine the breeds and classes of livestock being produced and preferred by men contemplating breeding. Such information is invaluable to any group of men wishing to organize for community breeding. Much enthusiasm and stimulus can be administered to members of farmers' clubs by frequent discussions of breeding topics in club meetings, by members of the club and other breeders.

Members of the organizations breeding purebred livestock, such as the majority of such organizations do, frequently plan a tour of sales and fairs and breeding farms where some of the best specimens of the breed may be inspected. In this way correct types are established in the minds of the members which enable them to be more critical in the selection and mating of breeding animals.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of beginning with modern types, good breeding and correct ideals in breeding. Correct type and good blood lines are major factors in the marketing of purebred livestock, whether it be by an individual or by a group.

To Store the Vegetables

An agricultural bulletin, No. 17, on the Storage of Fruits and Vegetables, has just been issued by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. A copy can be obtained free on application to H. M. Bainer, agricultural and industrial agent, of Topeka, who prepared it. This is an excellent publication, and every person interested in providing storage for the surplus food raised this summer should send for a copy.

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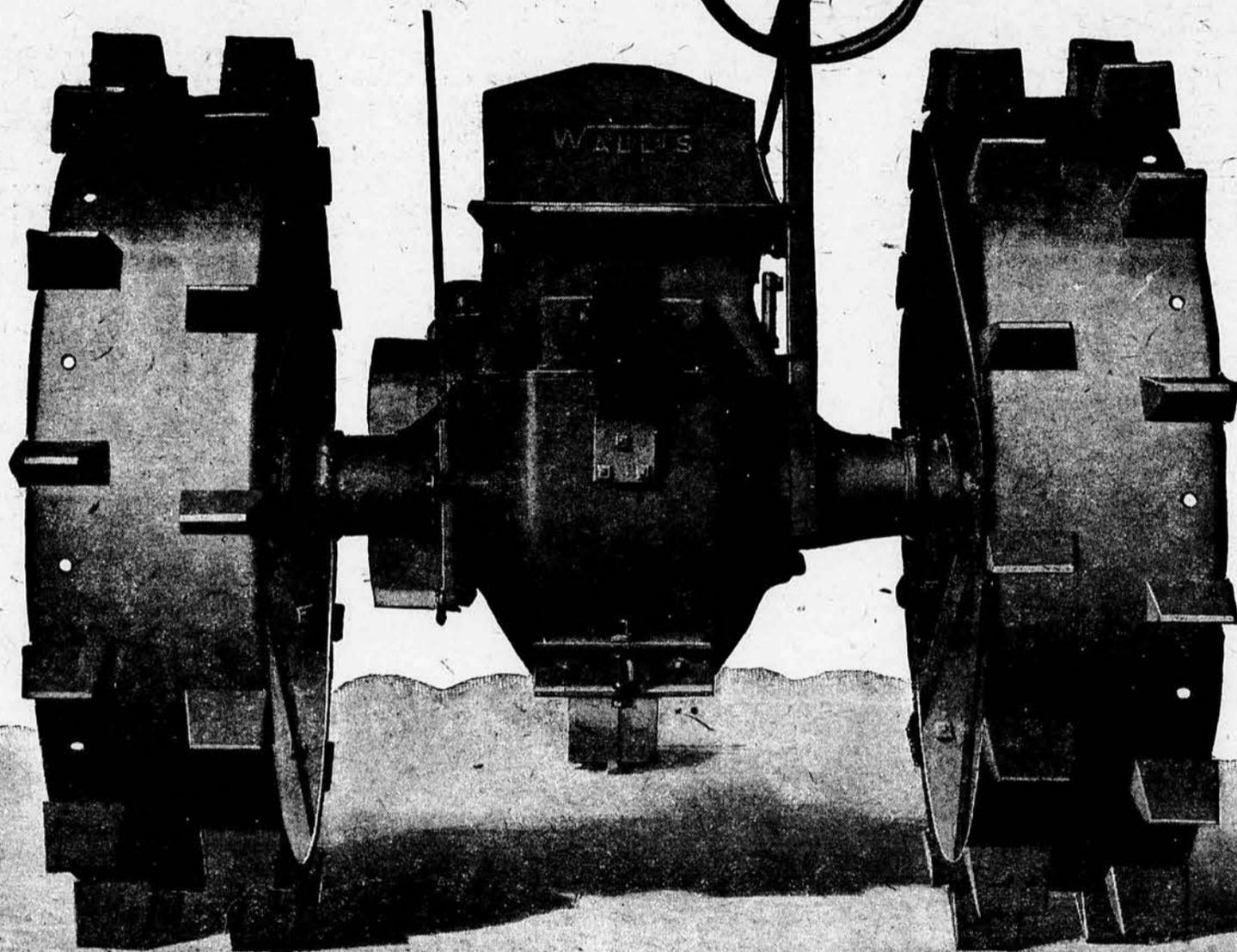
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The Household, Dept. F.P.5, Topeka, Kan.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Cows in the Highway

Is it a violation of the law to herd your cows in the road?
J. C. C.

No.

Rights of Aliens

1. Can an American citizen who is physically fit and who is making his home in England or France be drafted into the army of either one of those countries?
2. Can a British subject who has only taken out his first papers in this country, who is married and 35 years of age be drafted by the British government?
3. Can a British subject in this country now be drafted by the United States?
E. C.

1. No.
2. No.
3. No.

Widow's Pension

A married B, a veteran of the Civil War, December 6, 1916. He died November 19, 1917. Is A entitled to a pension, being B's second wife, the first wife being dead?
The widow is not entitled to a pension. To receive the widow's pension on account of the death of a veteran of the Civil War, the marriage must have taken place not later than 1905.

Interned Prisoners

What does the United States government pay the German prisoners a month, if anything?
J. F. A.

The government only furnishes necessary subsistence to the German prisoners, but my understanding of the international agreement is that the government undertakes to guarantee to the prisoners the same pay they would receive if they were in the German military service. Of course it is understood that when the war is over or the prisoners exchanged the German government will pay them the same as if they had been in service.

Title Trouble

We bought 20 acres near Mission, Tex. Nearly a year and a half after half the purchase price was paid the Fidelity Loan and Securities Co. of Kansas City, Mo., took the vendor's lien and accepted an abstract as if everything was all right. Now comes Hubble, Slack & Co. claiming to hold notes against the former owner to the extent of \$1,400 and saying that if we do not make arrangements to pay we will forfeit our claim to this land. We paid \$2,400 and that is no easy matter. Who is the person to blame and why can't we make somebody pay our money back? It seems to me that the Fidelity Trust Co. should not have accepted the abstract unless all such notes had been cancelled.
F. H.

The person or company which sold you the land should of course be compelled to make good the title to you. If the Fidelity Trust and Securities Co. took over the contract, in other words agreed to stand in the place of the vendor, it can be compelled to make the title good. The probability is, however, that it did not enter into any such obligation, but merely agreed to act as trustee to turn over the title papers on the one hand and collect and remit the purchase money on the other hand. If you have not yet paid the second half of the purchase price do not pay it until the matter of this lien is cleared up. If there was no record of any lien at the time the title to the land passed to

you I cannot understand how your title could now be affected in any event. If this lien did exist and was recorded at the time of your purchase of the land the bonded abstractor—I assume that the abstractors are bonded in Texas—would be liable. In any event the persons who sold you this land and the original vendor are liable.

Distribution of Estate

A married B. Three children were born. B died, leaving no will. A then married C. A and C had one child. The estate belonged to B and A. Now A is dead. How will the estate be divided? Will C's child share equally with B's children? What share will C hold? If one of B's children sells his share to C for \$300 would the other heirs be obliged to take the same price for their shares?
N. R. C.

You do not say whether A was the husband or the wife. Neither do you say whether A and B were equal owners of the property. If A was the husband and B the wife, and if they were joint owners of the estate, then at the death of B one half of her half would go to her surviving husband and one half to her children. At A's death one half of his estate would go to his second wife C and the other half to his children. In this division the three children by the first marriage and the one child by the second marriage would share equally.

The fact that one of the heirs sold his share of the estate for \$300 does not in any way bind the other heirs.

Loss from Tuberculous Stock

BY W. H. PEW

With an annual loss of 25 million dollars from tuberculosis levied on the hogs and cattle of the United States, the breeder of cattle cannot afford not to know the condition of his herd. In many sections this disease is known to be increasing and the only safe way in buying cattle is to buy on guarantee of their passing the test.

Experiments show that a small percentage of tuberculous animals may not react. This may include animals recently infected, but not yet showing lesions or those with healed lesions which may give a reaction at a subsequent test. Likewise, the test can be tampered with by dishonest dealers. The purebred cattle business is showing a tendency to demand the sale of cattle subject to a tuberculin test 60 to 90 days after arrival at the farm of the purchaser, with the stipulation that the cattle must be quarantined until after passing the test. Prominent breeders are following this method.

Do not be deceived by being made to believe that any one breed is immune to the disease.

Do not assume that the herd is free unless it has been tested.

Do not think a lot of tubercular cattle can be sold to some one else without the fact being found out. The disease will sooner or later assert itself.

Tampering with the tuberculin test is dangerous business.

It is no disgrace for a breeder to test his herd to find out the condition of the same. Brother breeders will honor him for it.

It should be considered a crime for a breeder to test the herd and keep reacting cows with the clean herd.

Harvesting Sweet Clover for Seed

SWEET CLOVER should be cut for seed when three-fourths of the seed pods have turned dark brown to black. At this time some flowers and many immature pods will be found on the plants, but the field will have a brownish cast.

Sweet clover seed pods shatter badly when mature. For this reason every precaution should be taken to cut the plants at the proper stage and to save as much of the shattered seed as possible.

Shattering may be reduced to a minimum by cutting the plants when they are damp from rain or dew.

No machine thus far placed on the market has given entire satisfaction in cutting Sweet clover for seed.

The ordinary mower should not be used for harvesting the seed crop. A seed crop usually is cut with a self-rake reaper, grain binder, grain header, or corn harvester. The self-rake reaper and the grain binder have been most satisfactory.

The seed crop should be stacked unless it can be threshed within two weeks after cutting.

Much shattered seed will be saved if a wagon with a tight floor is used for hauling the plants. If the wagon bed is not tight it should be covered with a tarpaulin or canvas.

The seed may be flailed from the plants, as is customary in the South, or it may be threshed with a grain separator or clover huller, as is the practice in the North.

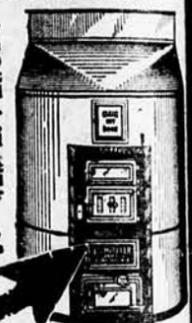
The ordinary grain separator may be adjusted so that it will hull 90 per cent of the seed.

Sweet clover straw has considerable feeding value.

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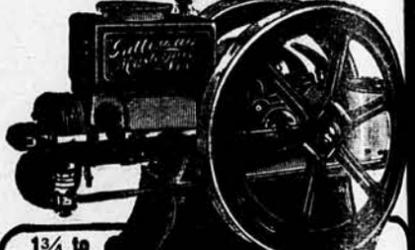


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WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Too Fat

So many women write about their dread of becoming too fat that I am inclined to class it among the bugaboos. Recently one sent me the following clipping from a Chicago newspaper.

Famous Beauties Never Get Fat.—Woman-kind wonders why famous beauties grow old, but do not grow fat. They live at silken ease, amid the porcelain flesh pots. The wine, that puffs out obscure mortals, flows not liberally down their alabaster throats. Yet their lifelong loaf does not thicken their limbs nor double their chins. What is the secret of the long-lived gracefulness of the haut-ton?

The great secret, when revealed, proves to be that the famous beauties take a certain advertised medicine the name of which I shall not give. I refuse to give this name for two reasons: 1. The whole statement is a lie. 2. The medicine is dangerous to health and life.

Ask some of these famous beauties, and you will find that they retain the form and figure of "the slim princess" by rigorous exercise, careful attention to the skin, and very likely an abstemious diet. If they allowed themselves to become "sloppy" in their habits, they would soon be "sloppy" in figure.

The idea expressed in the advertisement that the fat woman "can reduce her weight a pound a day, and take the fat where it shows most" by the simple process of taking a few perfectly harmless tablets is so preposterous that it is a great wonder to me that there are any biters. But of course the advertisement would not run if it didn't pay.

If you send for the literature you probably find that in addition to the "tablets" you are held to a very strict diet. Furthermore, the tablets are composed chiefly of thyroid extract, are not harmless, but are very dangerous as a self-administered medicine.

If you would not be fat, you must reduce your eating and increase your working. And if you are one of those born to the honor, I cannot promise you much improvement even at that.

To Reduce the Fat

I have written you once and you gave me good advice so I am writing you again. I am 5 feet 4 inches tall and weigh 145 pounds, and I am so fat I should like to know how to reduce it as I am young and I am afraid that I will keep on getting fat. I have headache in the back of my head so that sometimes I can hardly see and an old woman with good, common sense told me that I would have to wear glasses, that it was my eyes that made my head ache. Do you think that I have female trouble of some kind? I have been married 1 1/2 years. I had asthma from 4 years old until I was about 16. Do you think this has anything to do with my ailments now? FATTIE.

There is but one thing for fat people to do to keep down their weight. Practice self denial. Reduce the amount of food you eat. Weigh your food so that you will not fool yourself in the matter of sugars, fats and starches. If you are sufficiently in earnest to do this you can keep your weight to the present figure, which is not much out of the way, and possibly can take 10 pounds off it.

Yes, your headaches may be caused by eyestrain. Have the eyes tested. I don't think the asthma had anything to do with it.

The Dreaded Carbuncle

I have just come through a terrible time with a carbuncle. Six weeks I was laid up and unable to work, and even now I am as weak as a cat. I didn't go to the doctor until two weeks had gone, and I am wondering now if it would have made any difference. Do you think carbuncles can spread from one person to another and are they ever dangerous to life? L. S.

Carbuncle is a serious disease. Very often it is hard to recognize at first, and the patient thinks it is nothing more than a big boil. When you suspect a carbuncle always see a competent doctor at once. He will be able to shorten the time, and to some extent prevent the spread. He may have to make deep incisions for proper drainage. A carbuncle is dangerous to life. Especially dangerous locations are the upper lip or near the nose. It may cause death by general blood poisoning. Always get early treatment.

A Midwife's Falsehood

We had no doctor when our baby was born and the woman who waited on me was a regular midwife, and she said that even if we had had a doctor it would have made no difference because babies have don't

breathe when they are born never are brought to life anyway. She says doctors pretend to do it sometimes but they can't—nobody can. I would like to know if they can. My baby seemed so nice and fat and big, only it was a blue baby.

YOUNG MOTHER.

Your midwife is not telling the truth. Many babies are born refusing to breathe, and if no one is present who can give them proper attention they never do. But a doctor who knows his business handles the babies in such a way that their lungs are pressed in and out mechanically, just as if they were breathing naturally, and very soon they do begin to breathe. This process is called "artificial respiration." There is no excuse for a professional midwife being ignorant of it, but unfortunately, many of them are, and that is one reason for urging the invariable attendance of a doctor.

Use Care in Living

My son has been troubled with his stomach and bowels for several years and has talked with different doctors, but none seemed to know what was the matter, until in the last few weeks our home physician sent him to Kansas City for an X-Ray examination and the doctors there discovered he had "visaruptosis" or prolapse of the stomach and bowels. Also at Et. Scott they gave him an X-Ray examination and found the same thing. Some doctors think an operation is necessary; others advise staying in bed with the foot of the bed elevated and "forced feeding." He is 29 years old. What do you think is the cause of it? Would jumping cause it? What would you advise us to do in his case? ANXIOUS MOTHER.

P. S. He used to be a great hand to jump and very seldom allowed anyone to outdo him. I have wondered if that might not have had something to do with his trouble.

Visceroptosis in a young man of 29 is not caused merely by jumping. Some disease had weakened the viscera. A man might induce this condition by persistent over-crowding of the stomach with excessive amounts of food, but it is much more likely to be brought on by some conditional disease. I fail to see any good results that may be expected of an operation. Rest in bed and careful diet will accomplish more.

An Examination is Needed

What is the trouble when there is a black speck floating in front of one's eye? I've noticed it for a week or more. Then my left side felt thick and hurt me. I've had trouble for several years with that side right above the hip. The pain begins and seems to run around to the spine. It is almost unbearable for from 20 to 45 minutes, then it will let up for about 1/2 to 3 hours. Then it starts again and keeps up that way for two days and nights.

Then maybe I'll not have it for a year, and I have gone longer. I can't get anything to help when I am having these spells. One doctor thought it was gall stones, another infection of the colon. I'd be so grateful to you if you can tell me what causes it and what to do. Hot applications do no good. I feel good between spells and go about my work as usual. MRS. C. M.

These symptoms are very suggestive of stone in the kidney; and this also might account for the eye condition. Diagnosis by an examination of the urine and by X-ray pictures should settle this. If the case does not yield readily to ordinary medical treatment the condition may be remedied by a surgical operation.

Miscellaneous

SUBSCRIBER M.: The pain in your right side coming and going as it does, and being associated with a great deal of gas in the intestines is rather suggestive of chronic appendicitis. Gas would not in itself cause steady pain if there were not some chronic soreness of the appendix.

WORRIED WIFE: In your husband's case the extreme coldness of feet and legs is no doubt due to disturbed circulation. You say that he has been losing weight ever since you moved. I notice that your letter is postmarked Colorado. If you are at a much higher altitude than your husband has been accustomed to you may find it necessary to move back again.

M. K.: I cannot diagnose your trouble from your scanty description. How old are you? Under what conditions did the pain begin? How long does it last? What exact time does it come? What seems to start it? What relieves it? Give me a little information and I shall try to answer.

P. S.: I think you are suffering from weak arches. Do not attempt using arch supporters, at your age, but practice exercises that will strengthen the arches. One of these is to walk "toeing in" and bringing your weight on the outside of the feet. Another is to scarcely allow the heels to touch the ground. You must not overdo either of them. Give yourself plenty of rest every day until you are stronger.

Corn for Alfalfa Hogs

I have a bunch of pigs on alfalfa pasture; would you advise giving them all of the corn they will eat in self-feeder? Green, Kan. E. L. O.

This is a question in farm management in which local conditions and present and future prices will determine the profits. It is probable that the best results will be obtained if the grain ration is limited, so as great a return as possible will be obtained from the pasture.

Times like these a fellow is all the better with a chew of Gravely. It steadies his nerves.



You can be the one to send him a pouch of Real GRAVELY Chewing Plug

It pays to know the facts before you spend your money.

You will be sending your friend more tobacco comfort and satisfaction in one pouch of Real Gravely Plug than in half a dozen plugs of ordinary tobacco.

Give any man a chew of Real Gravely Plug, and he will tell you that's the kind to send. Send the best!

Ordinary plug is false economy. It costs less per week to chew Real Gravely, because a small chew of it lasts a long while.

If you smoke a pipe, slice Gravely with your knife and add a little to your smoking tobacco. It will give flavor—improve your smoke.

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Dealers all around here carry it in 10c. pouches. A 3c. stamp will put it into his hands in any Training Camp or Seaport of the U. S. A. Even "over there" a 3c. stamp will take it to him. Your dealer will supply envelope and give you official directions how to address it.

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by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. 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 Dept., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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A full and complete history of the renowned pioneer scouts, Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill. Replete with graphic descriptions of wild life and thrilling adventures. A record of exciting events in the West, massacres, desperate battles, extraordinary bravery, marvelous fortitude, astounding heroism, grand hunts and savage encounters. Rollicking anecdotes, tales of sorrow, droll stories, curious escapades and incidents that make the melodrama of civilization's march to the West. The Book has 224 pages. Size 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, forty illustrations. Fine cloth binding, stamped in colors.

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CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Book Dept. 4, Topeka, Kan.



An Engineer Appointed

No farm papers in America preceded the Capper Publications in recognizing the importance of farm engineering, and particularly with regard to the farm tractor. For more than 10 years we have given particular attention to these subjects. For more than four years the writing of articles bearing on such matters was entrusted to a trained engineer. This was during the pioneering days in farm power. We were certain then that some form of engine power ultimately would do the heavy work on the farm. We are equally certain now that most of the big problems connected with that department have been solved at least to the extent that we may with safety say that tractor power is an accepted fact in agriculture.

Our interest in farm power was equaled by the importance we attached to a better farm architecture. For years we have advocated, persistently and patiently, better farm homes, better farm structures, and of course, better farm living. And now we have decided definitely to place all the matters referred to in the foregoing in the hands of one competent engineer, and to establish permanently in the Capper Farm Papers a department of farm engineering. Professor K. J. T. Ekblaw has been appointed to this important post. Professor Ekblaw is now professor of farm engineering in the

Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan. Entirely apart from his duties to the state with clerical help provided by the Capper Farm Papers he has agreed to direct a department of farm engineering for these publications and to discuss there all subjects relating to engineering as applied to agriculture, namely, farm motors, farm machinery, structures, concrete construction, household equipment, heating, ventilating and lighting. Of course, tractors and automobiles and farm machinery will be the principal subjects perhaps just at present. Readers of these publications should feel at liberty to ask him for any help or advice needed in relation to any of the subjects to be cared for in this new department.

Professor Ekblaw was born and reared on an Illinois farm. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in mechanical engineering. For two years he conducted special research work in rural architecture at the University of Illinois, and in mechanical engineering for one year at Yale. He was on the farm engineering teaching staff of the University of Illinois for seven years.

For the Coming Generation

I have been talking Capper for Senator and find things very favorable for him. The declaration on choice runs about 3 to 1 in his favor, and

every person generally gives a different reason why he is for Capper for Senator, a few of the reasons being: a governor I am proud of; our governor has done more to encourage honesty and thrift in our boys and girls than anyone; he is the wheelhorse for prohibition; he is heart and soul back of our soldier boys; he believes every person should do his bit; he backs his words with his money; I am glad he is not neglecting his work that we elected him to do by running around over the state canvassing. J. O. Keith, Meade, Kan.

To Improve Farm Animals

The abnormal conditions thru which farming is passing are doing a whole lot to increase the interest in better animals. This is a most fortunate thing. It has come, however, only as a result of high costs which have indeed tried the souls of the men with the inferior cattle. For example, charges of from \$9 to \$10 for pasture for a steer for the coming summer are common, and in a few cases higher prices, as much as \$12 or \$13 in especially good pastures, have been reported. Shades of the good old days!

It was only a few seasons ago when from \$2 to \$2.50 was ample to get the best pasture available. Finally, when some of the pasture owners got to demanding \$3 there was much indigna-

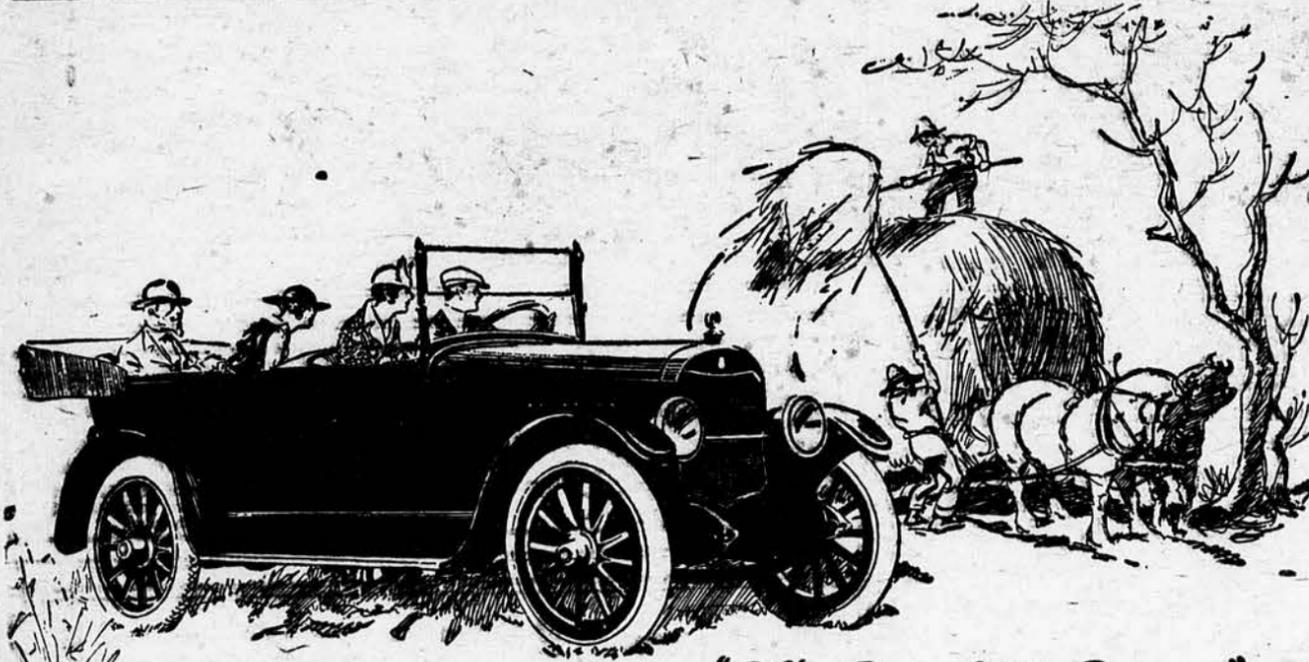
tion, and a general belief that costs were getting so high that beef no longer could be produced at a profit. But most of the producers stayed in the business and paid the higher costs, just as they are doing today.

But they are keeping better cattle. And they will continue to do so. The outlook for the purebred breeders in all lines is mighty good. The stage is set for a mighty improvement in all of our farm animals.

Pep—You Can Find it in Miami

(Continued from Page 3.)

- Cheyenne, Victor Balchart, Bird City.
- Clark, Marion Rankin, Ashland.
- Clay, Dan Vasey, Oak Hill.
- Cloud, Loren Townsdlin, Concordia.
- Goffey, Walton Dodge, Burlington.
- Comanche, Edwin Wagner, Wilmore.
- Cowley, Rutherford Champton, Arkansas City.
- Crawford, Robert Lance, Pittsburg.
- Decatur, Kenteth Ankenman, Norcatur.
- Dickinson, Francis Sullivan, Abilene.
- Doniphan, Francis Normile, Euron.
- Douglas, Fred Smith, Leecompton.
- Edwards, Jay Baugh, Kinsley.
- Ellis, Glenn Topfiff, Howard.
- Ellsworth, Harry W. Long, Ellsworth.
- Finney, Paul Couchman, Garden City.
- Ford, Edward Friesen, Fowler.
- Franklin, Claude Smith, Princeton.
- Gove, John Cooper, Jr., Grinnell.
- Greenwood, Audrey Downing, Hamilton.
- Harper, Earl Hopkins, Atiles.
- Harvey, Theodore Graham, Peabody.
- Hodgeman, John Billheimer, Jetmore.
- Jackson, John Biggart, Circleville.
- Jefferson, Victor Remington, Meriden.
- Jewell, Henry Beam, Otero.
- Johnson, Merlyn Andrew, Olathe.
- Kingman, Horace Whittaker, Rago.
- Kiowa, Warren Mills, Mullinville.
- Labette, Bob Montee, McCune.
- Leavenworth, Paul Studdard, Leavenworth.
- Lincoln, John Philip Ackerman, Lincoln.
- Linn, Funston Hulet, Mound City.
- Logan, Luelle Linville, Winona.
- Lyon, Harvey Stewart, Americus.
- Marion, Edward Krause, Hillsboro.
- Marshall, Lovern Jellison, Vilet.
- Meade, Raymond Hoskins, Fowler.
- Miami, Francis Crawford, Spring Hill.
- Mitchell, Eugene Creitz, Beloit.
- Montgomery, Taylor Cunningham, Independence.
- Morris, Fred Talley, Council Grove.
- McPherson, Don Holcomb, McPherson.
- Nemaha, David McDougal, Centralia.
- Neosho, Doyle Mustard, St. Paul.
- Ness, Kenneth Sherrill, Brownell.
- Osage, Lawrence Price, Quenemo.
- Osborne, Fay Smith, Alton.
- Ottawa, Henry Ward, Minneapolis.
- Pawnee, Bruce Mather, Burdett.
- Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Glade.
- Pottawatomie, Glen Schwandt, Wamego.
- Pratt, Homer Wittner, Pratt.
- Rawlins, Karl Franke, Herndon.
- Reno, Ray Taylor, Turon.
- Republic, Lester Whittie, Belleville.
- Rice, Levin Swenson, Little River.
- Riley, Darlington Holtman, Randolph.
- Rooks, Charles Phelps, Jr., Stockton.
- Russell, Maurice Casey, Dorrance.
- Rush, Raymond Baldwin, McCracken.
- Saline, Vernon Olson, Brookville.
- Sedgwick, Theodore Lower, Wichita.
- Seward, John Buchfink, Kismet.
- Shawnee, Frank White, North Topeka.
- Sheridan, Lowell Hurd, Goodland.
- Sheridan, Verne Shields, Selden.
- Stafford, Vivian Downing, Rola.
- Stevens, Law Snowden, Caldwell.
- Wabawsee, Ben Fridley, Wamego.
- Washington, Russell Randall, Linn.
- Wilson, John Sell, Fredonia.
- Woodson, Russell Webster, Vernon.



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It acts as "handsome" as it looks. Every farmer's wife or daughter can take pride and comfort in this fine car

PRIDE of ownership, always a large factor in the selection of an automobile, is selling more Kings this year than ever before.

This pioneer Eight's wide range of performance has astonished many veteran drivers. The ease with which it goes from a crawl to a dash—Its conquering power on hills—A "quick on its feet" quality which gets it ahead in congested traffic and makes it so easy for women to handle—Its extraordinary economy of operation because of light weight and mechanical perfection—A freedom from the necessity of constant and expert

repair. Reasons enough for pride in King ownership.

The King's beauty of line, elegance of finish, and riding comfort, are not easily described—but are quickly perceived. The Touring Car (shown above) is graceful, yet roomy. FOURSOME—is the "sport" model, seats four and outdoes all competition in the style and grace of its "destroyer" lines. A luxurious seven-passenger Sedan completes the line.

Send for catalog and name of nearest dealer

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT

Clabbered milk may be put to good use by mixing it stiff with cornmeal for fattening purposes for stock of any age.

Chopped up onion tops make a healthy feed for chicks at this time of year.

Crazy Kings are Bloody

A newspaper story has Kaiser Wilhelm going crazy. The tense is wrong. He has been crazy for a long time. For years the experts have been convinced that Wilhelm's "withered" left side extended to his brain. As a kaiser he has out-Neroed Nero. The German emperor has all the symptoms of paranoia, a form of insanity perpetuated in families by heredity, the victims being born with it. Its marked symptoms are extreme egotism and self-esteem. The kaiser not only is convinced he is the greatest military leader of all time and the greatest ruler of the greatest nation, but that he is a sublime poet, composer, and artist. A more intense egotist than Wilhelm cannot be found outside of an insane asylum, and plenty of lunatics who are in asylums are sane by comparison with Prussia's mad monarch. This always has been the trouble with the king business. The subjects of a monarchy can never know when a royal lunatic is to be born to rule over them if not destroy them. The record in history of every lunatic king or queen is bloody.

May 25, 1918

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will be glad to run free notices of farmers who wish to buy farm machinery, or who have machinery for sale or trade. There is a machinery shortage and it is essential that the best possible use should be made of the equipment available.

For sale: A nearly new Oliver sulky plow, two shares, price \$60; one six-shovel riding cultivator, price \$15.—L. Klatt, R. 1, Portland, Kan.

I wish to buy a three-bottom 12-inch or a two-bottom 14 or 16-inch engine plow.—Henry J. Koop, Hillsboro, Kan.

For sale: An Acme 7-foot binder; has cut 75 acres. C. F. Bell, Jetmore, Kan.

For sale: One J. I. Case hay press with a 6 horsepower engine, in good condition, price \$350.—A. J. Walker, Matfield Green, Kan.

Wanted: To buy for cash, a 40 to 60 horsepower steam engine, in excellent condition.—Frank E. McQuiston, R. 8, Winfield, Kan.

For sale: A new power-lift three-bottom plow and an International tractor.—F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kan.

For sale: A 20 horsepower Case engine, Nichols and Shepherd separator, Emerson 14-disk plow, and a 12-foot McCormick header. This machinery is stored at Kinsley, Kan.—O. J. Mann, Boone, Colo.

For sale: A 25 horsepower Case steam engine with a 40-inch Rumely separator. Price \$1800.—J. H. Hickey, Plains, Kan.

I have for sale a Case 12-25 gas tractor, a Case four-bottom plow, and a six-disk Sanders plow.—W. R. Merriss, Yelton, Okla.

Soybeans on Kansas Farms

Soybeans could fill a very important place in the agriculture of Kansas, particularly in the eastern third of the state, believes S. C. Salmon, professor of farm crops at the Kansas State Agricultural college. This belief is based on the results of experiments with this crop which have been conducted at the Manhattan station for several years.

"Our yields here have been very satisfactory," Professor Salmon said recently. When supplemented with corn, soybean pasture makes rapid and economical gains on swine. Just as the gain reaches the dough stage the hogs are turned in to do the harvesting. Where alfalfa is grown readily, Professor Salmon does not recommend the use of soybean pasture. Soybeans, however, will thrive in a soil that is too acid to grow either clover or alfalfa. Any land that will grow corn is suitable for soybeans.

Soybeans withstand both drouth and wet weather. The young plants, however, do not thrive in cool weather, so that there is no advantage in planting soybeans until the arrival of warm weather. Tho the best date for planting them will vary with the locality it is considered a safe policy to plant them about two weeks later than the average date for corn planting. Chinch bugs will not attack the soybeans but rabbits are especially fond of them.

Greatly increased acreages of soybeans are being planted in the United States, as a result of the large use of them in the manufacture of oil for stock feed and their growing use as human food. For these reasons Kansas farmers can well afford to try out the crop in a small way. The best results cannot be obtained of course until the varieties most suitable to the different localities of the state are discovered by actual trials. To persons who are interested in the table use of soybeans a bulletin issued by the Missouri college of agriculture on their preparation for food would be helpful.

Co-operation With Hog Cholera

The amount of efficiency attained in limiting the ravages of cholera in swine depends mainly on the co-operation Federal and state officials receive from the stock-raisers of the county. The co-operation depends on the amount of educational work done

in the community, for if a stock-raiser once attends an illustrated educational lecture and is taught the necessity of "pulling together on this county unit plan, and other facts, advice and explanations about cholera are pointed out to him, that he has observed but never understood before, he is bound to support the plan forever afterward."

As the educational work is slow, we can see readily that the maximum of efficiency cannot be attained for some time to come. Every stock-raiser should grasp the opportunity to attend the educational lecture when it is given in the neighborhood and ask the veterinarian any question regarding cholera or its control that he wishes to know about.

Every township has a progressive hog raiser who is elected township vice-president and has supervision of the organization work in the township. He appoints a co-operator in every 2 miles square of territory to keep in touch with the situation and report any outbreaks of cholera to him. The township vice-president in

turn reports to the serum depot in the county seat where the Federal veterinarian gets his information and makes the investigation. In this manner we get some co-operative effect, but if every farmer in the county would act as a co-operator the Federal veterinarian would be in closer touch with the situation and the work would be more effective. Every one must realize that the government has men who wish to help the farmer and not inconvenience him when he is unfortunate in suffering a loss from cholera.

Dr. H. M. Graefe.

Bureau of Animal Industry.

To Grow the Hemp

To produce sisal for the prison twine plant the Kansas state board of administration will try to grow hemp on the prison island in the Missouri River. Seventy acres will be devoted to hemp this summer, but if the trial proves successful a larger acreage will be grown next year. There are nearly 1,300 acres of tillable soil on the island.

Farm Engineering

(Continued from Page 8.)

to be discarded before the regular supply is put in.

One should be careful as to the oil that is used. A light oil is not necessarily an oil for winter running, for light, thin oils sometimes congeal at low temperatures as readily as some stiff, heavy oils. The bodies of your winter oil should be as nearly similar as possible, for cylinder walls get just about as hot after a short running period in winter as they do in summer.

An internal bath of kerosene is one of the best of energizers for an engine, and you will be tickled at the way your engine buckles down to work if you give it such a bath occasionally.

Early hatched chicks, if well raised, are more profitable than late ones for every practical purpose.

Mixing a little lice powder with the ashes makes good dusting material for the hens.



How the Armies' need for meat was answered

IN a fighting man's ration, meat is the important item. Twenty ounces of fresh beef, or its equivalent, is called for daily.

To supply the meat needs of an army that was suddenly expanded from 100,000 to 1,500,000 is a tremendous task. Added to the needs of the Allies, it is a staggering one.

The American stockman and the American packer may justly take pride in the way they have met these needs.

During 1917, stockmen sent to market nearly 2,000,000 more cattle than during 1916. Yet at the end of 1917, the Department of Agriculture reports more cattle remaining on American farms than at the beginning of the year. The production of hogs has also been increasing. All of this in spite of high feed prices, and scarcity of labor.

How the packers have done their part is shown by the fact that in one week, Swift & Company was called upon to supply the Allies and the American Armies abroad 24,000,000 pounds of meat and fat—enough to

have fed America's peace-time army for more than six months.

An order of this size means the dressing of 13,000 cattle and 200,000 hogs.

To move the finished products, 800 freight cars were needed. Of these 650 were from the Swift refrigerator fleet.

Three days after the order was received by Swift & Company, shipments began, and the entire amount was rolling seaward within a week.

Since January 1, 1918, over 400 carloads of our products per week have been shipped abroad on war requirements.

The nation's meat supply machinery has stood the test.

Not once has there been a failure on the part of the American farmer or the American packer to supply the government's needs.

On their part, Swift & Company performs their service without governmental guarantee of profit and with a limit of 9% return on capital employed in the Meat Departments, which means about 2 cents on every dollar of sales.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



THE POULTRYMAN'S MARKET PLACE

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. Remittance must accompany all orders.

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

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10	1.60	\$2.00	26	\$1.66	\$5.20
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13	.78	2.60	29	1.74	5.80
14	.84	2.80	30	1.80	6.00
15	.90	3.00	31	1.86	6.20
16	.96	3.20	32	1.92	6.40
17	1.02	3.40	33	1.98	6.60
18	1.08	3.60	34	2.04	6.80
19	1.14	3.80	35	2.10	7.00
20	1.20	4.00	36	2.16	7.20
21	1.26	4.20	37	2.22	7.40
22	1.32	4.40	38	2.28	7.60
23	1.38	4.60	39	2.34	7.80
24	1.44	4.80	40	2.40	8.00
25	1.50	5.00			

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.
ANCONA EGGS, \$1 15, \$7 100. DR. WATSON, Eudora, Kan.
SINGLE AND ROSE COMB ANCONA EGGS cheap, from extra good stock. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.
ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.
MY ANCONA DOPE TELLS WHY I QUIT all other breeds. Ancona breeders got eggs all winter. Did you? Why keep loafers; breed Anconas. 16 eggs \$2.00, 40-\$4.00; 66-\$5.75; 100-\$8, prepaid. Page's Farm, Salina, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS.
BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS FROM NICE even colored birds, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5.75; 100, \$11, parcel post prepaid. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

BANTAMS.
PURE GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM eggs, 15, \$1.25. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

BRAHMAS.
THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmans, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. Cora Lilly, Olivet, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmans bred by me 20 years. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.
BABY CHICKS, 12c; REDS, BARRED Rocks, W. Leghorns. Walter Bowell, Kensington, Kan.
PLEASE DON'T ORDER MORE CHICKS. Have all orders I can fill. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.
BABY CHICKS FROM MY S. C. WHITE Leghorn combined egg contest and show room winners, 15 cents each. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.
BABY CHICKS—20 LEADING VARIETIES. Safe delivery guaranteed. Price list free. Largest hatchery in Middle West. Miller Poultry Farm, R. 10, Lancaster, Mo.
DAY OLD CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS from pure bred, heavy laying stock. Reds, Barred Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns. Live delivery guaranteed, express prepaid on 100 or more. Springvale Poultry Farm, Leon, Kan.

DUCKS.
BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 12, \$1.50; 50, \$5. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.
MAMMOTH PEKINS; EGGS \$1.50 PER 15 prepaid. Miss M. Kragh, Driftwood, Okla.
FAWN WHITE INDIA RUNNER DUCK eggs, 15 for \$1. Nora Luthye, R. 6, North Topeka, Kan.
FAWN AND WHITE INDIA RUNNER duck eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

GUINEAS.
WHITE GUINEA EGGS, \$3 PER 15. MRS. F. E. WENZ, Burlington, Kan.
WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Dick Walters, R. 7, Abilene, Kan.

LANGSHANS.
PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Mrs. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.
BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 7 CENTS EACH, over 100, 6 cents. Baby chicks, 20 cents. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, from hens weighing 10 pounds, cockerels 15. Extra layers. Fifteen eggs, \$2.25; 100, \$8.70. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LEGHORNS.
TIP TOP ROSE BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$6, 100. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

LEGHORNS.
PUREBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs, 100, \$4.75. Wm. Fox, Logan, Kan.
EGGS—SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN, \$5 hundred. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4. Sarah Rollins, Gretna, Kan.
EXTRA GOOD PURE BRED SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn eggs, \$5 per hundred. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$5.50, prepaid; quality guaranteed. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

WILSON'S BIG BUFF LEGHORNS. THE chalk white egg Buff always winners. Ask the judges. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, 100 eggs, \$4.00; 30, \$1.75. Charles Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.
SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. BEST quality. Heavy winter-laying strain. Free circular. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.
PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, waker 100 ribbons. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$6. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$4.50 per 100. June chicks lay December eggs. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

EXCELSIOR FARM SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, Yesterlaid-Young strain, 108 eggs for \$5. Baby chicks, 12c. Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levant, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs from choice hens mated to egg bred prize winners, 60, \$5; 120, \$7. Mrs. J. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorns. Blue ribbon winners. Eggs, \$6.50 per 100, \$3.50 for 50, \$2 for 15. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PURE Barron cockerels. Franz, Yesterlaid dams. Stock. Chicks, \$12.50 100. Eggs, \$5 100. Joseph Creitz, Beloit, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, Heasley's famous 200-285 laying strain, \$6 100. Baby chicks, \$20 100. Mrs. John Houlton, Balleysville, Kan.

S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN EGGS from 281 laying strains. \$5 per 50, \$8.50 per 100. Baby chicks, \$15 per 100, \$10 per 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Sabetha, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. "Frost proof combs." The largest best winter laying Leghorn. Select eggs, 15-\$1.50; 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from prize winning hens mated to pure white Tom Barron cockerels, 284 egg strain. \$6 per hundred; \$1.50 per setting. Orders filled promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

OUR BUFF LEGHORN RANGE EGGS booked for May, June prices, \$1 15; \$3 60; \$6 120. Pen eggs, half list price. No chicks. Keep hatching, your country needs you. Our buffs hatched in July lay in December. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.
FOR QUICK SHIPMENT SEND ME ONE fifty for fifteen, or seven dollars for one hundred Single Comb White Leghorn eggs. Fine flock pure white. High grade birds. Smith, Young and Poorman strains. Don't pass this chance for fine eggs. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

MINORCAS.
AFTER MAY 15 MY MINORCA EGGS \$5 100. Also some stock (hens). Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$5 per 100. Beulah Caldwell, Iola, Kan.
GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON OF QUALITY. 30 eggs \$2.75, prepaid. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.
PUREBRED WINTER LAYER BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, hundred, \$5.50. Pleasantview Farm, Little River, Kan.

PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 15, \$5 100. Baby chicks, 15 cents. Ralph Chapman, Route 4, Winfield, Kan.
REDUCED PRICES, COOK STRAIN BUFF Orpington eggs, \$1 per 15. Baby chicks, 17c. Mrs. John Hough, Jr., Wetmore, Kan.
LARGE SINGLE-COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS, Kellerstrass' famous egg strain. \$6 per 100; \$3 per 50. Mrs. John Redding, Griswold, Iowa.
WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM FIVE grand pens containing Topeka and Kansas State show winners, \$2 for 15, H. M. Goodrich, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 50; \$6.00 per 100. Cockerels heading flock are Fashion Plate Buffs and Sunswick Poultry Farm. Show winning stock. Mrs. Joe B. Sheridan, Carmel, Kan.

PHEASANTS.
RAISE PHEASANTS. THE NEW industry. Books on all about rearing, 200 pages, 25c postpaid. Brilliantly colored postcards Silver, Golden, Amherst, Ringneck, 10c each. Eggs doz., Golden, \$7; Ringneck, \$4. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1 FOR 15. MRS. A. G. PHILLIPS, Kinsley, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.25. HARVEY Hooper, Alta Vista, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS. EGGS, 15 FOR \$1. W. A. Love, Partridge, Kan.
DARK NARROW BARRED ROCKS. BRED for beauty and utility. Hens, \$1.50. Eggs, 100, \$6. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5 PER 100. JOHN B. Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.
100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5; 50, \$2.75. MRS. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNER, \$1.50 per 15. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, BIG TYPE, FARM RANGE, leading strains. Eggs \$5 per 100. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS. HEAVY LAYING strain, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Pinehurst Poultry Farm, R. 8, Topeka.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM range, good layers. Eggs 15-75c, 100-\$5.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.
MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS, CHOICE stock, pen, \$3 15. Farm range, \$1 15, \$5 100. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

SPECIAL PRICE ON BARRED ROCK EGGS, barred to skin kind, \$2.50 48, \$4.50 hundred. T. A. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS, SIXTEEN YEARS SUCCESSFUL breeding. Eggs \$6.00 per hundred; \$3 per fifty. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY, good egg strain, eggs fifteen \$1.25; fifty \$3.50; hundred \$6.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS, LARGE PRIZE WINNERS, farm raised. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$3.50, 50; \$6, 100. First pen, \$3.50, 15. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNERS at show and fairs, \$3.50 for 48, prepaid. Baby chicks, 15c. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.
RINGLETS, ARISTOCRATS. BARRED Rocks, rich color, narrow barring. Eggs, pen, \$5 per setting; range, \$6 per 100. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY. Eighteen years careful breeding. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.
BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Heavy winter laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 30-\$2.50; 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Lock Box 77.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs and baby chicks for sale, record layers, 173 to 203 eggs. Catalogue free. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.
PURE BRED R. C. EGGS, \$6.00 per 100 cks. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$4.75; 30, \$1.75. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kan.
RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$4.50 per hundred. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.
S. C. REDS, PEN EGGS 1/2 PRICE MAY 15. Circular free. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

DARK RICH EVEN RED R. C. REDS, 15 eggs, \$1.25; 50, \$3. Nora Luthye, R. 6, North Topeka, Kan.
12 YEARS BREEDING WINTER LAYING Single Comb Reds, 15 eggs \$1; hundred \$5. Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Monument, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS AFTER MAY 20; PENS, \$3.50 per 30, \$5 per 50; range, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.
PUREBRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds. Eggs for hatching \$1.25 for 15; \$6 for 100. Mrs. L. F. Hinson, Stockdale, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FROM GOOD COLORED, good winter layers, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. M. S. Corr, Cedar Knoll Poultry Farm, Soldier, Kan.
ROSE COMB VELVETY REDS THREE and four weeks old chix, 50 cents. Hatched from prize winners. Mrs. Ben Shacklette, Chetopa, Kan.

SEVEN GRAND PENS ROSE COMB REDS headed by roosters costing \$15.00 to \$50.00. 15 eggs \$3; 30 eggs \$5; 50 eggs \$8. Special utility eggs \$7.50 per 100. Baby chicks. Catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—FINE YARDS, STRONG in the blood of my Missouri and Kansas State show winners. Eggs \$3 to \$5 per 15. Choice farm range flocks, \$6 per 100. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

TURKEYS.
PUREBRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs. Winnie Litton, Peabody, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, \$3.50 per 11. Mrs. Grant Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS AT reduced prices for rest of season. Price 25 cents each. Frank Darst, Fredonia, Kan.
BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS AT reduced prices for balance of season. Our strain winners at big shows for years. Big, healthy, finely colored breeders. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Free catalog with prices. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.
SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 17, \$1; 100, \$5. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE'S EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE THOROUGHBRED eggs, \$1.50 15; \$5 100. Mrs. Will McEnaney, Seneca, Kan.
R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.
IDEAL WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS IN May \$3 48, parcel post. Extra fine. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching, blue ribbon winners, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. Frank Mayer, Marysville, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. Keeler strain, \$1.50, 15; \$2.50, 30. Mrs. George Slater, Emporia, Kan.
CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES. Beautifully laced. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Safe arrival guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE GUINEA AND INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs, 5 cents each. Halje Umbarger, Saffordville, Kan.
FOR SALE—500 FINE BREEDING AND show birds. Barred Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, Campines and Brahmans. Hatching eggs, \$1 per 15. Modlin's Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

NON-FERTILE CLEAN EGGS AND FAT poultry wanted from regular shippers. Write for cash offers, coops, or cases. The Copes, Topeka.

POULTRY WANTED.

POULTRY WANTED—WE ALWAYS PAY highest Topeka market for poultry and eggs. Coops and cases loaned. E. Witchey, Topeka. Reference, Merchants Bank and this paper.

Size of Farm Flocks

Since in Kansas, with but few exceptions, sheep are kept in small flocks only, the question naturally arises: Are sheep so kept because large flocks are unprofitable? Practically all farmers agree that sheep do better in small flocks, and while some can give no good reason for their belief, others are of the opinion that the better results obtained from small flocks are due to the better care received by every individual. The same principle as regards the strong and weak applies with sheep as with other animals, and it is a great mistake to put weak, immature sheep or old ewes in with a lot of strong individuals and expect all to do well.

Probably one reason why large flocks have not done better in Kansas lies in the limited housing space available on the average farm. Most farms on which cattle are kept have housing space for a small flock only, and all growers agree that sheep should not be crowded. Not only is the wool clipped a head likely to be less when the sheep are kept in crowded quarters, but also the chance for disease, ticks, and improper nourishment is increased greatly. Sheep need, in addition to wholesome feed, plenty of room, a chance to exercise, and good ventilation, none of which can be had in crowded quarters.

Some farmers keeping no more than 40 ewes separate them into two flocks, during both summer and winter, saying that they obtained better results by so doing. It may be that in these cases housing space was so arranged as to accommodate only 20 head in one flock, but in the light of the experience of others, it is believed that as many as 40 sheep, and probably a few more, can be handled safely in one flock, provided all are good strong individuals, housing space is adequate, and feed and pasturage plentiful.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 840 points out that at least 30 ewes, or, better still, 60, or more, can be much more economically handled than a very small flock, and that because of its being a much more important part of the farm business the large flock is likely to receive more attention and better care than the very small one.

In a few instances large flocks of sheep are being kept in Kansas with good success, but these cases are the exception rather than the rule, and occur where practically the entire business of the farm is caring for sheep. One of the largest breeders keeps on an average from 225 to 250 breeding ewes, keeping them both summer and winter in three separate flocks. Where close attention can be given, such as these flocks receive, results from large flocks are satisfactory, but such flocks are not to be recommended for the general farmer, who has not the time to devote to giving them the close attention required.

While it is no doubt possible, under certain conditions, especially at present prices, to make sheep in large flocks pay, it is more than likely that the small flock—consisting of from 20 to 50 head, depending upon housing space and available summer pasture—kept in conjunction with cattle, as a general farm proposition, is the most desirable flock for Kansas.

More Moisture Would Help

Rain would be of much benefit to the crops in many parts of Kansas. Considerable damage from wind and dust is reported. The crops generally are making rapid progress, especially the wheat and oats. Pastures are now reported as being in good condition, due to the excellent growing weather of the past few weeks.

Thomas County—Wheat is making excellent growth. Several hard winds this week did little damage to crops. The planting of corn and kafir is progressing nicely. A good shower would be welcome. Eggs 28c; butterfat 42c; corn shipped in, \$1.70.—C. C. Cole, May 17.

Johnson County—We are having fine growing weather for all crops. Wheat and oats look good. A small percentage of the corn had to be replanted. Potatoes are making rapid growth and gardens are good. Quite a number of little colts and pigs have arrived. Some corn is up and the cultivators are at work.—L. E. Douglas, May 18.

Labette County—Wheat is heading out. Soil is full of moisture. Potatoes need spraying. Cultivated crops and gardens are free of weeds.—Wilbert Hart, May 17.

Morris County—Corn planting is nearly finished, the some fields had to be replanted on account of the dry windy weather. Wheat, oats, alfalfa, pasture and gardens are coming along fine. Cattle are gaining on good pasture.—J. R. Henry, May 18.

Pottawatomie County—Who said we would have no fruit crop? Everything in both large and small fruits, with the exception of peaches, is loaded with blossoms. Potatoes do not show up well. A good rain is needed for the corn.—S. L. Knapp, May 17.

Kearney County—Farmers are busily planting sorghum crops. Feed is scarce and high. Winds are troublesome. Eggs 28c; butterfat 42c.—A. M. Long, May 17.

Sherman County—Prospects for spring wheat and barley are very good. We oversubscribed the Third Liberty Loan.—J. B. Moore, May 15.

Woodson County—Weather is ideal for spring crops. Corn planting is almost done, but some fields will have to be replanted due to poor seed. The first cutting of alfalfa will be heavy. Wheat, oats and rye crops are good and the potatoes are doing nicely. Some kafir, corn and feterita have been planted.—E. F. Opperman, May 16.

Pratt County—Corn planting is about done. Wheat needs moisture. Corn ground is blowing considerably. Pastures are growing nicely. The first crop of alfalfa will be good.—J. L. Phelps, May 18.

Geve County—Crop conditions are not encouraging. There is practically no wheat in the county. Pastures are good and corn planting has just begun.—E. Richardson, May 15.

Nemaha County—Corn planting is progressing nicely. The soil is in good condition and plants are making excellent growth. There are very few young pigs in the county. Alfalfa is short for this time of year. Wheat is doing well.—C. W. Ridgway, May 18.

Kingman County—Wheat and oats look fine. There will be large acreages of kafir and corn. Corn cultivation soon will be in progress. Alfalfa will be cut in a week. More Sudan seed than usual is being planted.—May 18.

Republic County—The soil is becoming dry and a good rain would be appreciated. Oats and barley are making good growths. Corn planting is keeping farmers busy at present. Butterfat 44c.—E. L. Shepard, May 17.

Rawlins County—This month has been dry and windy. Everyone is planting corn, but the ground is too dry for listing. Grass is growing nicely.—J. S. Skolant, May 17.

Stafford County—Wheat looks fine but needs rain badly. Corn is coming up, but the stand is not so good as expected and some fields will be replanted. Oats is growing nicely considering the dry weather.—S. E. Veatch, May 18.

Kiowa County—Pastures are growing at last. Most of the corn crop has been sown but some fields will have to be replanted. Mice and cutworms did considerable damage to the corn while it was standing still during the cool weather. We find many dead trees in our groves and orchards this spring. There will be plenty of cherries and plums but no peaches. All farm supplies are high and some unavailable at any price.—H. E. Stewart, May 18.

Norton County—Dry weather and electrical dust storms have damaged wheat and small grains. About 80 per cent of the corn crop is in the ground. Red Cross workers are busy, but a partial failure of crops will greatly restrict the finances of all in Western Kansas.—Sam Teaford, May 18.

Rooks County—Heavy winds and dry weather are damaging the wheat. In the western part of the county wheat was winter-killed. Cattle are on pasture. Farmers are busy with corn planting. Butterfat 49c; oats 31; corn \$1.75.—C. O. Thomas, May 17.

Over the Top

I circulated Governor Capper's nomination paper for Senator in our township. It was signed gladly by the Republican voters. These voters have confidence in the governor and believe he will serve their interests and those of the whole people of the country in the Senate with his whole heart. We expect Governor Capper to "go over the top" in Clay county in the primary and in November by overwhelming majorities. J. D. Shepherd.

R. S. Clay Center, Kan.

The hen that fattens easily usually is not a good layer.

Incubators are used for hatching duck eggs on duck farms.

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SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

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FETERITA SEED, GRADED, \$5 PER 100. Charles Hothan, Scranton, Kan.

BROOM CORN SEED, EARLY DWARF, \$3 per bu. Len S. Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.

ORANGE CANE SEED, RECLEANED, \$5 per cwt. R. P. Caldwell, Bronson, Kan.

KAFIR, CANE, MILLET, ASK FOR SAMPLES. Jewell Seed House, Jewell, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, 16c PER POUND. WILL stand any test. M. H. Loy, Milo, Kan.

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS, 50c hundred. Helmschel, Smith Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN BLACK AMBER cane, \$2.50 per bu. Verne Payne, Lebanon, Kan.

SUDAN 15c PER LB. ANY QUANTITY. Order now. Clyde Chamberlin, Cherryvale, Kan.

SUDAN SEED RECLEANED AND GRADED 18c lb. any quantity. Sacks free. Geo. Buntz, Chase, Kan.

BLACK CANE, RECLEANED, GERMINATION 92. \$625 cwt. sacked. W. Ausherman, Talmage, Kan.

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

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FINE SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, FEMALES, \$4; males, \$5. Pedigrees \$1 extra. L. N. Harter, Herington, Kan.

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Send No Money I want to give one person in each locality one of these handsome patriotic rings FREE for just a little easy work, which you can do in an hour or two. Be first to get one. Write Today, quick—they are going fast. A post card will do; send correct size.

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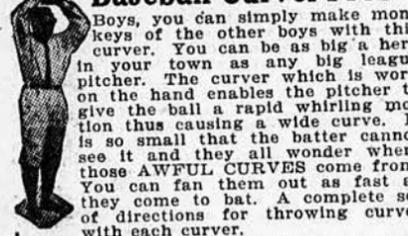
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When answering ads mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

Care for the Lambs

BY G. W. HARVEY.

The farm flock lambs, and those designed to be raised for mutton purposes, commonly called "milk lambs," present two very distinct features of the sheep industry. The latter is designed and grown in view of a quick development to fit it for the mutton-lamb market; the highest priced feature of mutton. These lambs are early born; the ewes are bred to drop their lambs in February and March. Both ewe and lamb are encouraged to get on full feed and when the lamb has acquired about 50 pounds of weight it is marketed, and the ewe usually is shorn and shipped to market.

Otherwise the ewe if not aged is held over for a repetition of the same process of lamb production the next season. This all requires a special fixing, fitting and preparation in housing accommodations adapted to the raising of winter lambs. Many persons engaged in this feature of sheep industry buy ewes broken mouthed, sometimes called "gummer ewes," because of their lack of the front teeth.

The spring lamb that we wish especially to speak of is the product of the farm flock. The farm flock is quite generally being started on a small scale, which is the best plan, especially when the flock-master has not had experience in the care and management of sheep. Sheep need a few definite features of care and accommodations. These include good fine, well-cured hay they can eat from a rack.

Fresh hay should be given them twice a day, morning and evening; alfalfa hay is preferable for sheep. Feed just what they will eat up clean with nothing left, unless some coarse stemmy stuff and this should be thrown out for bedding. Because sheep will eat around a hay stack and seem to enjoy it is no reason why you should pile into their hay racks two or three days' hay supply at once for them to nose over and refuse, because of its stale condition.

Have a good tight dry shed or barn free from cracks in the siding or a leaky roof. Supply plenty of straw bedding and a pasture or nearby field for them to roam over thru the day for exercise. This should be fenced dog and wolf proof. Breeding ewes need traveling exercise every day until the lamb is dropped, drinking water at all times accessible, grain feed of some sort twice a day, equal parts shelled corn and oats being preferable. The allowance should be very light. The breeding ewes should be in good flesh at breeding time, in the autumn, and under such conditions should go thru the winter up to within five or six weeks of lambing with but little grain feed, if they have all the green, well cured alfalfa hay they can eat. It is an injury rather than an advantage for the breeding ewes to be fleshy or overfat during the period they are carrying their lambs. It is necessary, however, to increase their grain feed as soon as they get straightened up after lambing in order to keep up a liberal milk flow.

The farm flock usually is most successful in raising a large per cent of lambs when the lambing period is arranged for May. This provides sunshine and mild weather for the lambs. The cold, chilly weather of March and April is responsible for more losses among the lambs than all other influences combined. It will pay a beginner in the sheep business to breed for his lambs to be dropped in May rather than at an earlier date. The mother sheep will take off your shoulders a great responsibility when the weather is mild and she can attend to her lamb without any attention, which she cannot always do when she has to contend with the chilly, windy weather or biting frosts.

Write Your Congressman

Congress passed a law hastily, without investigation, tacked to the War Revenue Bill—passed it because delay meant holding up the revenue bill—a law to go into effect next July which is intended to curb big circulation of newspapers, magazines and farm journals, rather than to encourage them. It is a zone postal bill which provides for increases in second-class postage of from 50 to 900 per cent—ac-

ording to the distance you live from our publication office.

And this despite the fact that the Post Office Department is making money on its operations. What, then, is the sense of putting a law on the books the effect of which is to suppress rather than develop the national circulation of profitable reading?

Uncle Sam has got himself mixed on this proposition. In one breath he passes a law to drive folks away from the magazine, and in the next he comes to our editor and says: "You have a tremendous circulation, please help us get the truth before the nation." The Department of Agriculture asks the editor to help increase the production of foodstuffs—and the editor does. The Liberty Loan people write to the editor and ask him to help sell bonds—and he does. The food administrator asks the editor to help get the truth about food to the people—and the editor does. The fuel administrator asks the editor to help educate the people about coal—and the editor does. And the War Savings Stamp people ask the editor to speak up for them—and the editor does. The Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army and the various relief funds—all get the editor's help.

Uncle Sam wants the editor to help him, and the editor is proud of the chance to do it. But just as he goes at the job Uncle Sam makes a move to curb the very power he himself has invoked. It is a case of asking the goose to lay a golden egg and then disturbing the goose just as it settles down to work. In short the government passes a law to get money and then proceeds to kill the source of the money.

Which do you want, Uncle Sam—big powerful patriotic national circulations to hold the people together, or little sectional ones to keep them apart?

Subscribers can do something practical to change this bad law, a law that was passed in a hurry by a tired-out Congress last fall. You can write to your Congressman and Senators at Washington and ask them to repeal it. Do so today—unless you think you will enjoy the sensation of paying more for your magazines than people

will have to pay who live within a few miles of our office. The farther you are from Topeka the louder you should cry, because the more you will have to pay. Write your Congressman today.

Recruiting the Ranks

At the recent National Shortlorn Congress a well known breeder who has spent 50 active years identified with Shorthorns made the remark that he knew personally only a few of the men who are today pushing the breed's interests. This is a very common expression from men whose experience covers a considerable expanse of years.

Wherever one goes he is impressed with the number of young men who are the active forces. Appearances indicate that this is a growing tendency of increasing proportions. The young men are being educated along definite lines in the present decade and many a college man goes directly from the classroom to the farm. The proportionate number of animal husbandry students who engage in breeding improved livestock immediately upon their return to the farm is strikingly significant.

It is clear that the ranks will be recruited from these young men who have had the benefit of the experience of the veterans who have gone before; who have had the training in their respective schools that become from year to year more practical in their application, or who have grown up on the farm and have noted the advantage that rests with the producer of improved standards of livestock. These are the forces that will direct livestock affairs in the years to come. And it is to them that we may look with the greatest certainty of obtaining the energy, the discretion and the optimism that will contribute most to progress.

The Week's Market Report

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

Wheat—Official fixed prices.
Corn—No. 1 mixed, sales, \$1.65; nearly white, \$1.70; No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.62 @ 1.65; sales, \$1.63 @ 1.64; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.57 @ 1.60; sales, \$1.60; nearly white, \$1.65; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.45 @ 1.50; sales, \$1.49; No. 6 mixed, sales, \$1.15 @ 1.20; No. 1 white, sales, \$1.76; No. 2 white, sales, \$1.70 @ 1.75; No. 3 white, sales, \$1.65 @ 1.70; No. 5 white, sales, \$1.45; No. 6 white, sales, \$1.25; No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.63 @ 1.65; sales, \$1.64; No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.58 @ 1.65.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 77 1/2c; No. 3 white, sales 77c; No. 4 white, nominally 76 1/2 @ 77c; sample, sales, 75c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 77 @ 77 1/2c; sales, 77 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 76 1/2 @ 77c; No. 2 red, nominally 78 @ 78 1/2c; sales, 78 1/2c; No. 3 red, nominally 77 1/2 @ 78c; sales, 77 1/2c.

Kafir—No. 2 white, nominally \$2.80 @ 2.85; No. 3, nominally \$2.80 @ 2.85.

Milo Maize—No. 2, nominally \$2.80 @ 2.85; No. 3, nominally \$2.80 @ 2.85.

Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.90 @ 2.00.

Barley—No. 4, nominally \$1.10 @ 1.20; No. 3, sales, \$1.20.

Corn Chop—Nominally \$3.04 @ 3.15.

Corn Bran—Sales \$1.45.

Pershing Doesn't Need Them

Congressman Kelly of Pennsylvania would have the United States send 25 United States Senators and Representatives to the front—not to be shot, not to fight, but to "investigate and study the progress of the war." Just now it seems as if there were enough and to spare of that sort of work for Congressmen to do right here at home in speeding up war work and adjusting the war's burdens so that wealth and excess profits will carry their share.

There would be a real danger in sending these representatives to make a tour of the trenches. By the time they returned home they would have convinced themselves they knew more about the war than the generals who are conducting it; and their interference with military plans in the field might greatly hinder if they did not defeat us.

No Congress or War Department in history has ever had even fair success in conducting a war in the field. Grant was all but disgraced and side-tracked by the Washington bureaucrats. Had it not been for Lincoln the North probably would have lost its greatest general. Sherman also had to hustle on several occasions to get things done before bullheaded interference from Washington robbed him of the chance.

Let the Senators and Representatives stay here at home where they are needed. They have a big enough job pushing their proper part of the war. Let them put war taxes on a parly so that wealth and big business shall do their share. This is what the country wishes its representatives to do. It doesn't expect them to advise Pershing how and when to fight.

Hogs—Bulk, \$17.10 @ 17.30; heavy, \$17.00 @ 17.20; packers and butchers, \$17.10 @ 17.30; light, \$17.15 @ 17.40; pigs, \$17.00 @ 18.00.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$17.00 @ 17.75; dressed beef steers, \$15.50 @ 16.75; western steers, \$15.00 @ 17.75; southern steers, \$11.00 @ 15.00; cows, \$8.00 @ 15.00; heifers, \$10.00 @ 15.25; stockers and feeders, \$9.50 @ 15.00; bulls, \$10.00 @ 13.00; calves, \$9.00 @ 13.00.

Sheep—Lambs, \$16.00 @ 19.50; yearlings, \$14.00 @ 17.00; wethers, \$13.00 @ 16.25; ewes, \$11.00 @ 16.00; stockers and feeders, \$8.50 @ 17.00.

Hay—Prairie, choice, \$19.50 @ 20.50; No. 1, \$17.50 @ 19.00; No. 2, \$13.50 @ 17.00; No. 3, \$6.00 @ 13.00. Lowland prairie, \$4.00 @ 10.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$20.50 @ 21.50; No. 2, \$14.50 @ 20.00; No. 3, \$6.50 @ 14.00. Clover mixed, No. 1, \$19.50 @ 20.00; No. 1, \$15.00 @ 19.00; No. 2, \$8.00 @ 14.50. Clover, No. 1, \$13.00 @ 24.00; No. 2, \$8.00 @ 12.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$16.00 @ 25.00; No. 1, \$21.50 @ 23.50; standard, \$16.00 @ 21.00; No. 2, \$11.00 @ 15.50; No. 3, \$8.00 @ 10.50. Straw, \$5.00 @ 6.00. Packing hay, \$4.00 @ 5.00.

SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks for 10 Cents

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



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. T. W. Morse, special assignments, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., 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.

Hereford Cattle.

June 14—Southwest Missouri Breeders' Association, at Pleroc, Mo. Zack Gallo-way, Sale Mgr., Aurora, Mo. Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kan., has one of the good Poland China herds of South Central Kansas. He has herd sows from the most fashionable strains of large type breeding and his herd boars, King Wonder's Giant, by King of Wonders and Walter's Expansive, by Walter's Expansive, have a splendid lot of pigs to their credit. If you want large type breeding stock, write Mr. Greene explaining what you want. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns Average \$1369

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., sold at auction, May 16, 43 Shorthorns, 38 cows and heifers and five bulls for a total of \$58,875, an average of \$1369.18. The five bulls averaged \$4010. The sensation of the day was the sale of the show and breeding prospect, Max Acres Sultan, by Fair Acres Sultan. This young bull was bought with his dam by Clint L. Strong, Clinton, Okla., in Mr. Lookabaugh's last sale. In order to add another attraction to the long list of attractions for his sale, Mr. Lookabaugh recently purchased of Mr. Strong this great bull for the sum of \$5000. Mr. Strong, who is not only making much money in the mining business but is building one of the greatest Shorthorn herds of the west, decided to take Max Acres' Sultan back home, so joined the contending bidders who forced him to pay the long price of \$13,200. Mr. Strong also bought Roan Victoria 2d. and Maxwalton's Jealousy two daughters of Avondale for \$3150 and \$3000 respectively. W. S. Hackenberry, Jet, Okla., bought the young bull, White Bird Sultan, by Snow Bird Sultan, for \$2700. Among the other buyers were V. G. Hagaman, Oklahoma City; S. A. Wolsey, Watonga, Okla.; W. E. Swiggert, Lahoma, Okla.; A. Dick & Son, Jet, Okla.; J. A. Alderson, Nash, Okla.; C. A. Plummer, Sayre, Okla.; Fayette Schwabe, Waters, Okla.; G. W. Holcomb, Pond Creek, Okla.; H. A. Beckwith, Sayre, Okla.; W. A. Knye, Perkins, Okla.; C. E. Mabry, Talala, Okla.; H. L. Hoskins, Pond Creek, Okla.; Sam Holcomb, Pond Creek, Okla.; L. W. Bigley, Fairfax, Mo.; Lawrence Ogden, Maryville, Mo.; C. L. Peterson, Lees Summit, Mo.; W. W. Hemingway, Little Rock, Ark.; K. G. Gistad, Lancaster, Kan.; H. B. Nuessen, Olpe, Kan.; Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex., and R. L. Donald, Lewisville, Tex.—Advertisement.

N. KAN. AND S. NEB. AND IOWA

BY J. W. JOHNSON.

O. L. Hite, R. R. 7, Topeka, Kan., is offering special bargains in Duroc Jersey boars. He has two of last fall farrow, that are sired by a Golden Model boar and out of a Tat A Walla sow. This is grand champion breeding on both sides. These pigs are ready for hard service and are bargains at \$40, the price asked. Note the display advertisement in this issue and if interested write to Mr. Hite at once mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., has purchased a new boar to cross on King of Kansas pigs. This young fellow, Double Gerstale, has a promising future. Mr. Griffiths also bought five bred sows in Iowa this winter that are of excellent breeding and which will enable him to keep on supplying his old customers. At present Mr. Griffiths is busy with a new modern bungalow which he is erecting. His boar sale in October will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and it is going to be a good place to buy a herd boar.—Advertisement.

Pollard's Poland Pigs.

M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan., breeds Poland Chinas and has 65 spring pigs. The best winter he bought several choice sows, among them Big Lady 5th, by Wonder King, and she has 10 nice pigs sired by Giant Jones' grandson of Gerstale Jones, out of a Big Bob Wonder dam. The entire spring crop of pigs is coming along in fine shape and the tops will be reserved for a boar and gilt sale at the farm, Nov. 12. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Pollard is an auctioneer and has a nice local business in connection with farming and Poland China business. Poland China breeders would do well to remember Mr. Pollard as he is well posted on Poland China affairs and can make you money on your next sale. Write him for rates and open dates.—Advertisement.

Rock-Martin Holstein Sale.

The Geo. Rock-A. D. Martin sale of Holsteins at Hope, Kan., last Wednesday was well attended and was a big success. 142 head were sold and the prices received were satisfactory to both Mr. Rock and Mr. Martin. Everybody was glad of an opportunity to buy Geo. Rock's splendid Holsteins and while they were sorry to see him disperse the herd they were more than willing to buy his cows and at good prices. The offering was a good one through and through. Mr. A. D. Martin furnished a major portion of the offering and he presented his part of it

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

IMP. 160, 1 1/2 ml. of town. Price \$8,000. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

320 A., 3 MI. TOWN. ALL IN GRASS. All level, no imp. Price \$7,000. Terms on part. H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.

FOUR SNAPS—Imp. 194 a. \$45, 147 a. \$100, 120 a. \$40, 80 a. \$50. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

TRADES: All kinds; what have you? What do you want? Write me about yours. F. D. Garrison, Salina, Kan.

30 MILES Kansas City, improved farms priced right—let me know what you want. J. W. Evans, Tonganoxie, Kan.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

160 ACRES of Scott County's famous smooth wheat land, ten miles from market, quick sale, \$10.00 an acre. King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 acres, smooth land, two miles from Ensign, Kan. Will consider small town property as part payment. J. E. Stohr, Ensign, Kan.

EOR SALE or trade, for Eastern Kansas land, 160 acres, 7 miles of Spearville, Kan. Cash price, \$30 per acre. Owner, Chas. Blecha, R. 6, Box 15, Elk City, Kan.

120 ACRES, 5 miles from Ottawa. Extra good improvements. Nearly all tillable. Alfalfa land. \$85 acre. Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

SMALL RANCHES in Lyon county, 880 acres, 4 miles Santa Fe, smooth land, highly improved, only \$50 per acre. 1300 acres best blue stem pasture \$40. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE solid brick building, well located, Kansas City, Mo., good repair, modern. Rental value \$1200 per year, price \$20,000, mortgage \$7000. Will exchange for land. J. F. Bessel, Colony, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY—Fine stock farm 1 mile town, 300 acres alfalfa land, 400 acres finest grazing land, splendid improvements. Price \$60,000. Terms. J. E. Bockook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE—Splendidly improved 1/4 sec. 1 mile of university, Douglas Co., possession if sold within 60 days. Good wheat and alfalfa land, living water. \$16,000. E. Haynes, Baldwin, Kan.

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

1520 ACRES choice farm and ranch proposition, some improvement, shallow wells on county road, for immediate sale, \$12.50 an acre. Other bargains. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 acres only 2 miles from Madison, Kan. 16 acres alfalfa, 25 wheat, 60 pasture, 25 meadow, 4-room house. Price \$37.50 per acre. John J. Wieland, Room 15 Kress Bldg., Emporia, Kan.

\$11,000 STOCK general merchandise located in good town about 2,000 population. Best location in town. Exchange for well improved farm. Stock has never been traded. The Pratt Abstract & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kansas.

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

WRITE FOR free descriptive booklet, describing north eastern Kansas; corn, wheat, clover land. Special bargain list to select from. This land will increase 25% to 100% in near future. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

In most excellent condition and it was a top lot of cows and heifers. Two cows consigned by Mr. Martin sold for \$262.50 and \$230 each. They were grade cows but magnificent individuals and not old. Mr. J. T. Drummond, Oskaloosa, Kan., the gentleman who bought F. J. Searle's dairy farm, in the heaviest buyer. The first 27 grade cows averaged \$162.50. The pure bred cows sold for an average of about \$250. There were a number of farmers and dairymen from a distance but the most of the offering was absorbed by the friends and former customers of Messers Rock and Martin.—Advertisement.

Some Good Duroc Jerseys. John W. Jones, a pioneer breeder of Duroc Jerseys at Concordia, Kan., is probably better known in Duroc Jersey circles than any other man who ever engaged in the business in the west. Breeders everywhere will be glad to know that he is back in the business with a splendid herd located on a nice farm which he bought last spring at Minneapolis, Kan. Last spring he attended the Ira Jackson sale and other prominent sales in the east and bought a nice line of fashionably bred sows, bred to the world's greatest breeders. The top gilts from these were reserved for his foundation herd and bred to the best boars to be had. This spring he has 78 pigs and it is doubtful if there is

160 A. COFFEY CO. imp., 140 cult., bal. pasture, all tillable alfalfa land, living water, \$60 a. \$2,500 will handle. Black loam soil, school cross road. E. J. Jasper, Council Grove, Kan.

PRICE \$6000 320 acres 1/2 mile from switch (new elevator building). All choice farm land. 5 1/2 miles from Hugoton, \$2400 cash, balanced easy terms. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

QUARTERS, half and full sections in Govt. Logan, Thomas and Greeley counties. \$7 to \$20 per acre. Only one-tenth cash, balance ten years time, 6%. H. A. Swanson, Sales Agent, Union Pacific Lands, Brandels Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

PLENTY OF RAIN and snow, in Ness County, assures a good wheat crop. Best prospect in this locality for years. Write us for list of bargains in farms and ranches. Fouquet Brothers, Ransom, Kan.

640 ACRES, living water, 60 bottom, 200 smooth upland cultivated, fine large new house and barn, all crop goes and possession at once, come soon this 7 mile of Utica, Ness Co. \$22.50 an acre, some terms. Box 153, Utica, Kan.

1440 ACRE RANCH In Seward Co., Kansas, 200 acres bottom land, 350 acres in cultivation, 1 mile running water, 2 1/2 miles to market, 7 room house, barns, sheds, etc. All fenced and cross fenced. Snap at \$15 per acre. Easy terms 6% interest. No trades. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

GRAIN and stock farms, 453 acres 2 ml. town, horse barn, cattle barn, house and other out bldgs., 235 cultivation, 170 pasture, 50 meadow. Price \$50 acre. \$5,000 will handle. 90 for wheat this fall. 240 acres improved, level land 5 1/2 miles town, 105 pasture, 20 meadow, 40 hog fenced, 85 for wheat. Possession August, 1918. Price \$58.50 acre, \$6,000 will handle. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

FINE 80 ACRE HOME in Franklin county, Kansas, 2 miles good railroad town, consolidated district high school, all choice land; 12 acres fine alfalfa; 30 acres good pasture; remainder corn; dandy new barn building; good 6-room house; plenty other out buildings; all fenced and cross fenced; lots fruit all kinds; never falling water; good county highway; price \$85 per acre. \$3,000 cash, remainder 5 years 6%. Casida, Clark & Spangler, Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

5 ACRE tract, good improvements, clear. Price \$3,000. Want 160, east Kansas. Will assume some. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

STONE & MAYDEN—Real estate and exchange, farm land, stock ranches; any kind of land for sale; cheap. Address Stone & Mayden, Sparta, Mo.

GENERAL STOCK MERCHANDISE Invoice \$10,000. New six-room house, modern, seven lots for good farm. G. O. B. Care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE or trade, stock of general merchandise doing a good business. Will take 40 or 80 acres. O. C. FAXON, Meriden, Kan.

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.

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities in the farmer, stockman and investor. Surveys by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not one in awhile. No irrigation, applied climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box K-1405, Lewistown, Montana

MISSOURI

HOMES IN MISSOURI. The land of opportunities. Buy now. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

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

BLUE GRASS, Corn and clover farms. 60 ml. south of Kansas City. Best buy you can make. Write me. Parish Real Estate Exchange, Adrian, Mo.

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

320 A., 240 CULT., 2 fine Imps., 30 alfalfa, 100 fine wheat, 35 a. oats, all goes, 45 a. clover and timothy, hog tight wire fence, wells and springs 5 ml. Pineville, county seat, R. F. D., phone, auto road, \$26,000, terms. Sherman Brown, Pineville, Missouri.

20 A. IMP., fruits of all kinds, 1 1/2 ml. town, \$3,000. Very desirable. 230 a., well imp., 125 cult., 100 a. bottom, bal. pasture and timber, living water. If sold soon \$25 a. Four miles town. 110 a. imp., 50 cult., bal. timber and pasture, living water, \$25 a. Terms. Exchanges made. Have farms to suit every one. R. J. Friesbe, Mt. Grove, Mo.

COLORADO

RENTERS OWN YOUR HOMES

I have for sale a few Homestead relinquishments in southeastern Colorado. Mild winters, no hot winds in summer. These can be had at a bargain. Write your wants to W. C. DONEGAN, First Nat'l Bank Bldg., La Junta, Colorado.

Washington Co. Wheat Lands One of the best counties in the state. Good crops, climate, market, churches and schools. No hot winds. We have some good land, with growing wheat, some improved. Land which the crop pays for in one year. Reasonable terms. For further information write to the Co-Operative Realty Company, Akron, Colorado.

ARKANSAS

480 ACRES 8 mile Leslie, main road, 50 cultivation, bal. timber, 2 buildings, fine water \$2150. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

CHOICE HOMES and lands Western Arkansas, Logan county, including the famous Pettit Jean Valley. No overflow, no drought, no failure of crops. Write for free list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

BUY a home, beautiful Ozarks, along the Frisco; fertile soil, springs, creeks, small rivers, healthy; fruit, stock, grain farms; easy payments; prices right. Mitchell & Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

DO YOU WANT a fruit, stock, grain or poultry farm—which? We have plenty of either in Benton county, on easy terms. Finest springs and streams, long, cool summers and short mild winters. Hayes, Bentonville, Arkansas.

OKLAHOMA

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

21 A. 2 ml. from center McAlester, 14 a. splendid day black bottom land. 12 a. cultivation. \$55.00 per a. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FARMS The best buy today is Oklahoma farms. Quarter, eight miles from Guthrie, 40 acres best creek bottom, 7 acres alfalfa. Good barn. Other improvements poor. A snap at \$5,500. Write today. A. B. Armstrong, Guthrie, Okla.

MINNESOTA

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

at the same place in February. A circuit of sales is being organized which will make it convenient to attend several sales in northern Kansas with the same expense and with good train connections. They offer a few choice sows, bred to farrow in August. Look up their nice display advertisement in this issue and write them for prices. Their sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Poland China Boars Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan., offer in the Poland China section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, 10 boars of last September farrow and sired by Our Big Knox and out of the famous Blough sows. They will weigh about 240 pounds each and they are certainly a fine lot of young herd boar prospects. They are anxious to move them and will price them from now on at much less than they have been holding them. These young boars are out of Big Orange dams that are as good as any like number of sows in any herd. They have a fine crop of spring pigs representing the four popular families. This firm will hold a boar sale in October and a bred sow sale next February and in these sales will be found breeding and individual merit equal to the best in many of the older established herds. Mr. Willis is a well known business man of Emporia having been connected in an of-

Gwin & Sons' Durocs. The attention of Duroc Jersey breeders everywhere is called to the advertisement of F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan., Washington county, in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. 400 spring pigs makes this one of the outstanding herds in the west and few herds in the east can boast of better breeding or more pigs. Their herd sows are by Illustrators 2nd; Deet's Illustrator 2nd; Critic Model; The King; Steele's Golden Illustrator; Gano's Masterpiece and Critic G. The litters in this splendid spring crop of pigs are largely by King the Col.; Investigator; Orion King E; Giant Invincible and Cherry Orion, with fine litters by other boars of note. They will hold a boar sale at Washington, Kan., in October and a bred sow sale

ficial capacity for a number of years with the Warren Farm Mortgage company of that place. John Blough is a young farmer and Poland China breeder that has attracted much favorable attention to himself because of the high class Polands he has shipped all over Kansas. He is in charge of the farm and herd. They were among the best buyers in the leading bred sow sales last winter. Their coming sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time. But write them at once if you can use a real herd boar at a very attractive price.—Advertisement.

Two Great Poland Herds

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan., Saline county, are breeders of Poland Chinas who have been good buyers in recent bred sow sales and they have 215 spring pigs representing the leading popular families. Mr. Adams and Mr. Mason have separate herds on separate farms near each other and advertise and hold sales jointly. In their fall sale October 31, which is the day before their neighbor breeder, J. J. Hartman, sells at Elmo, they will sell a draft of boars drawn from their two herds that will certainly be full of attractions both in breeding and individual merit. January 30 they will sell a draft of bred sows and gilts drawn from the two herds that will be equally as desirable. This sale will be held in Salina in a new sale pavilion which will be erected there in time for their sale. This is the day before J. J. Hartman sells at Abilene.

TESTIMONIAL

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.
Gentlemen:—My ad, in your papers has been giving excellent results, and an enclosing photo of calves shipped to Oklahoma last week. We are shipping 25 to 50 Holstein heifer calves per week, all from heavy producing dams, and during the past 5 years have started and shipped to many of the best dairy farms in the west and south.—Very truly yours, Orrie Coburn, Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Whitewater, Wis., April 29, 1918.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. AUCTIONEER
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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

HOMER T. RULE
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates.
REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.
HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Perfection Spotted Polands
The old original, big boned kind. Spring pigs for June delivery. None better. Send for circulars and prices before buying elsewhere. **THE ENNIS STOCK AND DAIRY FARM, HORINE, MO. Just south of St. Louis.**

BABY PIGS FOR SALE
I am now booking orders for Baby Pigs from large type, heavy boned, prolific sires and dams. Also have a few choice Aug. and Sept. boars and bred gilts for sale.
A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Townview Polands
Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7726. I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. **Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas**

FOR SALE
Poland China and Duroc-Jersey Boars
Serviceable age. Cholera immune.
LAPTAD STOCK FARM
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Blough's Big Polands
10 great boars (September). Weight about 240 lbs. each, by Our Big Knox and out of famous Blough sows. Prices will suit.
Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.

PLEASANT RIDGE POLAND CHINAS
Choice spring pigs for sale. Either sex. The big bone kind with good breeding and lots of quality.
W. D. Gunsaulus, Redfield, Ks.

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS
A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

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

Giant Bob, by Mellow Bob, by Big Bob and Wonder Timm, by Big Timm are two herd boars in use in their herds that represent the best in big type breeding and both are splendid individuals. Litters by Caldwell's Big Bob and McGath's Big Orphan, winners at the National Swine Show and both Kansas fairs respectively are attractions in these herds. Also litters by Kansas Wonder, the \$1000 Kansas Wonder, by Big Bob Wonder and considered one of the very best boars ever sired by Big Bob Wonder are also attractions. Also others by Bob Quality, the junior champion at Omaha in 1917; Giant Jones by Big Jones; Big Wonder, the 1250 pound boar and others by Big Wonder, 2nd. at Omaha and other noted boars make these two sales sure to be full of attractions. Adams & Mason is a firm sure to make itself known wherever the best in Poland Chinas is known and desired. Both sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Smith Bros., the progressive Poland China breeders of Superior, Neb., have 130 spring pigs that are just a little better than ever before. The others seem to know how to get them a little longer and higher from the ground each year without interfering with the Smith quality. This year's crop is largely by the herd boars, Bob King Price; Orphans Chief Price; Mc's. Sampson Equal and Amazon Ben. These are all large smooth type fellows, coming from the best big type strains. The Smiths have developed, by careful mating and selection, one of the greatest lines of sows to be found anywhere. They are large, prolific and have lots of feeding quality.—Advertisement.

Good Son of Gertsdale Jones.

R. Miller & Son, Poland China breeders of Chester, Neb., have 15 good spring pigs. About 80 of them were sired by their very promising yearling herd boar, Gertsdale Choice, a son of the noted Gertsdale Jones. Sixty are by their other herd boar, Charter Oak Giant, a son of Charter and out of Long Giantess, sister to the dam of the \$3,000 sow now in the Meyers Bros. herd. One good litter is by Big Timm; one by Blue Valley Timm; one by Jumbo Bob and one by Sampson 2nd. About twenty choice fall gilts are on hand and some good herd boar prospects in fall boars, among them two sons of old Gertsdale Jones.—Advertisement.

Draft Horse Sales.

Woods Bros. Company, Lincoln, Neb., report the following sales: To Alvin S. Smith, Midland, S. Dak., the 4-year-old Shire, Magnolia Chamer; to Chas. Humberger, Plymouth, Neb., the 7-year-old imported Percheron, Intentionne; to L. Lambertson, Langford, S. Dak., the 2-year-old black Percheron, Bobby; to Wm. Hansen, Longmont, Colo., the 2-year-old black Percheron, Joffre; to Geo. J. Burke, Little River, Kan., the imported 7-year-old Percheron, Lock; to C. M. Yearrows, Midland, S. Dak., the 2-year-old grey Percheron, Mosby; to F. J. Haycock, Midland, S. Dak., the 2-year-old black Percheron, Victor, and the 3-year-old grey Percheron, Thumper.

Geo. Briggs & Son's Durocs.

Geo. Briggs & Son, veteran Duroc Jersey breeders of Clay Center, Neb., have 150 good spring pigs, mostly sired by Joe Orion 5th; Pals Giant and the great old breeding boar Illustrater 2nd. All of these boars are proven sires and no experiment is being made. Joe Orion 5th is making a great record as a sire. Every few days the writer visits some good herd where there is one or more litters by this boar that the owner points to with more than ordinary enthusiasm. Briggs & Son don't make very much noise but are always there with the goods. Few firms have put out more good Durocs within the last dozen years. Visit them often as possible and learn something each time.—Advertisement.

Good Spring Pigs.

Von Forell Bros., Chester, Neb., have the best lot of spring pigs ever seen on the farm. Of the 125 head of good thrifty fellows half or more are by their splendid young boar Jumbo Bob 8141, perhaps the best breeding son of the champion Caldwell's Big Bob. Some of the very best pigs on the farm are by their yearling boar, Mc's. Sampson 2nd, a son of the national prize winner Mc's. Sampson. Then there are some mighty good ones by the great old breeding boar Orphan Sure and a good litter by A. Mastodon, the grand champion of Iowa and one by Spots Wonder, grand champion of Nebraska, and one by Nebraska Wonder, litter brother to Spots Wonder, and one by Mellow Bob. These pigs are out of mature sows. There are about twenty choice fall gilts sired by Jumbo Bob.—Advertisement.

J. O. Bayne & Son's Durocs.

J. O. Bayne & Son, old time Duroc Jersey breeders of Aurora, Neb., have about 100 spring pigs half of them sired by their great prize winning boars, Crimson King, one of the very best sons of old King The Col. and Willetta King 2nd, son of Orion Cherry King. This young sire is a full brother to the National grand champion Scissors. Other litters are by Jacks Orion; Cherry King and other good breeding boars. The Baynes have recently purchased a pair of great young boars in the east, one of them was sired by Oakland's Orion Cherry King. The other one is a grandson of Pals Col. These young boars will be mated to the granddaughters of Orion Cherry King and King The Col. They have also bought a choice lot of fall gilts from eastern breeders. Perhaps no herd in Nebraska has a greater lot of Orion Cherry King breeding.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

It is the writer's opinion that Mike Seiwald, of Eudora, Kan., owns the best son of King The Col. in the Sunflower state. This boar he calls King Superior. He is out of Superba, by Golden Model, I Am. About two months ago a Kansas breeder wrote me and told me to buy him the best King The Col. boar I could find. I searched the state of Kansas and Missouri pretty thoroughly and tried to buy the Seiwald boar. But when I went out to get him Mike said it would take \$2000 to move him. Mr. Seiwald has about a dozen fine fall gilts bred to this good boar, that he will sell at reasonable prices. He has a few select boars that he is especially anxious to move and is putting them on the bargain counter.—Advertisement.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland China Boars
A few good ones, last fall farrow. Spring pigs in pairs and trios not related. Big type, big litter kind.
CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS

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

WEANED PIGS
Thrifty, growthy and descended from A Wonder; Big Hadley and Perfect Tecumseh, \$10 and \$15 each.
E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA GILTS
A few fall boars and gilts, open. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once.
R. H. McCune, (Clay Co.) Longford, Kan.

30 FALL BOARS 30 Poland China Fall Boars at Private Sale.
Also a few fall gilts. Best of big type breeding.
PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Box U, Humboldt, Nebraska

Old Original Spotted Potands
10 good September and October boars ready for service and 2 good June boars. Write for prices.
ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Pure Bred Duroc Boars
Weight 120 pounds. Will sell or exchange for gilts.
DON E. SYMES, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS.

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS
For sale—Dream's Fancy, bred to King's Colonel I Am. This is the dam of 1st Prize 1917 Futurity Litter. Crimson Gano Junior Champion of Kansas. Summer and fall boars. Few fall gilts. Bred gilts all sold.
C. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Royal Herd Farm Durocs
Fall boars with quality and blood lines of distinction. You are invited to come and see these good boars, or write me for description and prices. Entire herd immune. **B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas, Route 7.**

Trumbo's Durocs
Herd Boars, Constructor and Constructor Jr. 234259, first prize boar at Kansas State Fair 1917. Immuned boars ready for service \$35 to \$60 each. Write today.
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

MOSER'S BIG TYPE DUROCS
A few extra good fall boars for sale. Bred gilt sale in July.
F. J. MOSER, COFF, KANSAS

Durocs of Size and Quality
Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Special prices on fall boars and gilts, from Crimson Wonder, Golden Model, Illustrater and Defender breeding. **John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.**

Wooddell's Durocs
Eight cherry red fall boars for sale. I want to move these out at once, therefore you may expect an attractive price. Yours for better Durocs.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

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

Choice Duroc Boars
6 months old, 170 pounds. Illustrater breeding; also September gilts.
G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

CHOICE IMMUNED DUROC BOARS
Sired by Taylor's Model Chief 126455, winner at American Royal and Missouri State fairs. Also gilts bred to Great Wonder and Pathfinder boars. **W. R. Houston, Americus, Kan.**

Duroc-Jersey Gilts
September gilts, sired by Bert's Critic and out of mature sows. Bred or open. Bred to Orion Model. Good growthy gilts, priced reasonably. **O. H. Doerschlag, E. 2, Topeka, Kan.**

GWINNELL DUROCS
400—Spring Pigs—400

Mainly Sired by Our Herd Boars
Grand Wonder 6th, by Great Wonder, the Iowa Grand Champion, out of the \$1,200 Golden Model sow, Grand Lady 2nd.
Gano's Masterpiece 2nd, by Gano's Masterpiece.
Orion Illustrater 2nd, by Joe Orion 5th, dam by Illustrater 2nd.

Our Herd Sows are Mainly by Such Boars as
Illustrator 2nd, Deets Illustrater 2nd, Critic Model, The King, Steeles Golden Illustrater, Gano's Masterpiece and Critic G.

We Have Other Splendid Litters as Follows:
9 by King the Col, dam by I Am Golden Wonder. 10 by Investor, dam by Royal Gano. 10 by Orion King E, dam by Critic B 2nd. 8 by Giant Invincible, dam by Grand Model. 8 by Cherry Orion, dam by Kings Col.

Remember our herd when you want Durocs of CHOICEST BREEDING, SIZE, AND QUALITY.
BOAR SALE IN OCTOBER. BRED SOW SALE IN FEBRUARY.
A Few Tried Sows For Sale at This Time, Bred to Farrow in Aug. and Sept.
F. E. GWIN & SONS, MORROWVILLE, (WASHINGTON COUNTY) KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

GARRETT'S DUROCS
Bred gilts and piglets special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding.
R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

DUROC-JERSEYS
5 tried sows, by Wonder Lad; also 10 choice gilts, by Supreme Challenge, bred to a son of A Critic, the 1916 champion, for sale at reasonable prices. **R. F. Dilley, Summerfield, Kan.**

Duroc-Jersey March Pigs
Out of first prize and champion sows and boars. Pedigree with every pig. Write quick. **W. J. Harrison, Astell, Kan.**

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Bancroft's Durocs
September boars and gilts open or bred to order for September farrow. Early March pigs weaned and ready to ship May 8th.
D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas.

BOARS
Two choice Duroc Jersey boars. Fall farrow, richly bred, sired by a Golden Model boar and out of a Tat A Walla sow. Good strong boned fellows, ready for heavy service. Price, \$40 each if taken soon. Address
O. L. HITE, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

Bargains in Baby Pigs
Splendid, big boned, big type Duroc Jersey pigs, of thousand pound ancestry, weaned and ready for immediate delivery. Twenty dollars apiece, papers furnished with every pig. Order at once and get the early ones.
A. L. ESHELMAN, Grand View Farm, Abilene, Kansas

Otey's Durocs
Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2d, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd. Fifteen gilts bred for summer and fall litters for sale. Write or come and see them.
W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

Duroc Boars and Gilts
10 Aug. and Sept. boars—15 gilts, same age bred to Orion Model or sold open. All by a son of A. Critic, the 1916 champion. Two tried sows to farrow in July. Farmer's prices. Address
A. E. SISCO, TOPEKA, KAN., R. D. 2, Phone 3026, Wakarusa.

FALL BOAR BARGAINS
We have selected a few good boars out of our bunch of fall pigs and will sell them worth the money. We also will sell ten litter sisters bred to King Superior by King The Col.
MIKE SEIWALD, Eudora, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.
Registered Jersey Males and Heifers
 bred right for foundation stock. Priced within reach.
 Write for pedigrees. O. J. Corliss & Son, Coats, Kan.

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys
 Registered and Register of Merit Breeding. Write
 for pedigrees and prices. Buy your bull young and
 heifers. References: Bradstreet and Dunns.
 M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
Clear-View Hereford Farm 2 choice bulls,
 1 yearling, 1 two
 yearling. C. E. DIEFFENBAUGH, Talmage, Kan.

For Sale
 18 head richly bred 3
 and 4 year old Hereford
 cows; calving now. A
 few very desirable young
 bulls. Must sell; have
 no pasture.
Fred O. Peterson
 R. F. D. No. 5,
 Lawrence, Kansas.

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm
 Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young
 heifers and heifers. HALLORAN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls
 from 6 to 12
 months old, by Cremo 2nd.
 Cows and heifers.
CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Red Polled Bulls
 The sons of Bob Evans 25387, one of the best sires of
 the state. They are in good condition, 10 months old,
 and are ready for service. Priced for quick sale. Also
 a few choice coming yearling heifers.
I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS.

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

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

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred or open
 sired by Jack
 W. L. A. son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a
 nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell Frankfort, Kan.

January Boars and Gilts
 Special individuals and fashionable breeding. Very
 special prices for a short time.
R. T. WRIGHT, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS
 40 March pigs, pairs and trios not related. Extra
 will be sold and most popular breeding. The beginner's
 opportunity.
GEO. W. ELA, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS
 Secretary Kansas Hampshire Association.

Hampshires on Approval
 Choice 200 pound Sept. boars and gilts.
 Breeding the gilts now. Send the money
 after you get your hogs. Farmers prices.
F. D. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
 200 head Messenger Boy breeding.
 Bred sows and gilts, service boars
 fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction
 guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6,
 Phone 3816, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.
Big Smooth O.I.C. Pigs Pairs or trios
 not related. Not akin.
HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, Kan.

Chester White Hogs Boar pigs to be shipped at
 10 weeks of age. E. E. SMILEY, Perth, Kansas

Chester White Private Sale
 A few choice sows to have summer litters and a few boars
 ready for service, for sale. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kan.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites
 12 September boars and 25 gilts same age. Very
 choice and as good as you ever saw. Most of them
 by Dan Wildwood and gilts bred if desired to them.
 Champion Dan Keokuk. Don't delay if you want them.
ARTHUR MOSSE, R. D. 5, LEAVENWORTH, Kan.

HORSES.
Pleasant View Stock Farm
 For sale: two yearling, registered Percheron stallions, weight
 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLORAN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, Kan.

Wagon Horse Association
 An association for the promotion of the wagon horse in Vol. 2, from
 the States and Canada. If you have a good mare write
 W. B. Carter, President, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Missouri

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
 Herd headed by Louis of View-
 point 4th. 150624, half brother
 to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Sutton Angus Farms
 40 Bulls—50 Heifers
 Also 25 Bred Heifers
 Prices and descriptions
 by return mail.
Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Shorthorn Bulls worth the price. Fourteen
 one and two year olds,
 the kind that will do
 you good. **FRANK H. YEAGER, Bassar, Kan.**

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

CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS
 Five bulls from 12 to 16 months old. Three
 heifers, two years old by Secret's Sultan and
 safe in calf to type's Goods.
S. B. ANCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

Two Shorthorn Bulls
 These bulls are from 10 to 15 months old, and sired
 by Cumberland's Knight, by Cumberland's Last. They
 are good individuals, good colors and priced right.
W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, Kan.

Crescent Acre Farms
Registered Shorthorn Cattle.
 5 bulls for sale from 9 to 13 months old,
 all reds. Write for photo and breeding
 of each. Prices from \$120 to \$150 each.
WARREN WATTS, CLAY CENTER, Kan.

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

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

Scotch and Scotch Tops
 A few bulls 11 and 12 months old. A
 choice lot of young bulls that will be
 yearlings this fall. Write for breeding
 and prices.
C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.
 (Dickinson county)

**SCOTCH AND
 SCOTCH TOPPED**
 12 bulls from 11 to 22 months old. Got
 by True Cumberland, a splendid Grand-
 son of Cumberland's Last. Priced right
 for quick sales.
ASHCRAFT BROS., ATCHISON, Kan.
 Rural Route 2 - Phone 1916-F4

Shorthorn Bulls
 20 choice young bulls
 10 to 20 months old.
 Sired by Secret's Sultan and Master
 Butterfly 5th.
 All in good condition and priced to sell.
W. F. BLEAM & SONS,
BLOOMINGTON, Osborne County, KANSAS

**Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Plan
 Beginner's Department**
 Any Farmer, Banker, Lawyer, Doctor,
 Merchant or other business man can
 make money raising Shorthorns if he fol-
 lows the plans laid down by our Begin-
 ners Department. If interested in Short-
 horns send your name today outlining
 your situation as to location, land, pas-
 ture, farm help, finance, age, occupation,
 etc., and let us give you the benefit of
 our plan that has helped many a man
 gain both profit and pleasure by raising
 Shorthorns. Write us freely regarding
 what plans you have in mind. Our Be-
 ginner's Department will then suggest a
 plan for your particular case.
LOOKABAUGH'S BEGINNER'S DEPT.,
 Watonga, Oklahoma

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
Blue Ribbon Holsteins 3 bred heifers
 and a regis-
 tered bull \$325.
450—Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—450
 We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you?
 50 Fresh Cows, 100 Springing Cows, 100 Springing Heifers, 100 Open Heifers, 40 Pure
 Bred Bulls, all ages, many with A. R. O. breeding. Bring your dairy expert if you
 wish. Calves well marked, high grade, either Heifers or Bulls, from 1 to 6 weeks old.
 Price \$30.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas.
 We invite you to our farms. Come to the fountain. We lead, others follow. Herd
 tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee.
50—REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—50
 Some fresh, others fresh soon. Many with A. R. O. records. All ages from 6 weeks
 to 8 years old. Remember we have one of the Best Bulls in the World, Fairmont
 Johanna Pieterse 78903. A calf from him is a starter on the road to prosperity.
 We want to reduce our herd to 250 head on account of room and will make very
 attractive price on either pure bred or grade stuff for 30 days only.
LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabunsee County, Kansas
 Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

Holstein Bargains for 60 Days
75 very choice, high grade springing heifers
 to freshen in March and April
 High grade heifers bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the
 world's record for milk production for a two-year-old. A few choice
 heifers sired by or bred to my Segis bulls.
SPECIAL: Well marked heifer calves at \$25. Express paid.
 My heavy springing two-year-old heifers will interest you. Come
 and see them. Write today.
M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.

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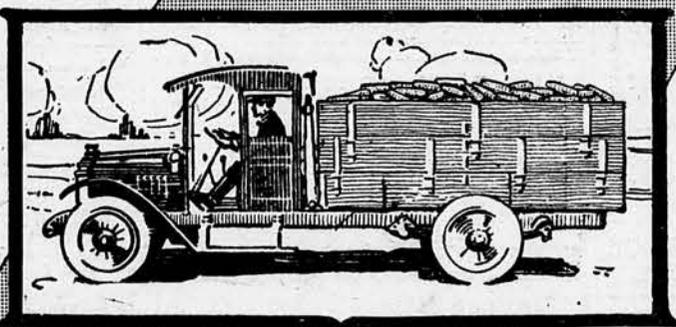
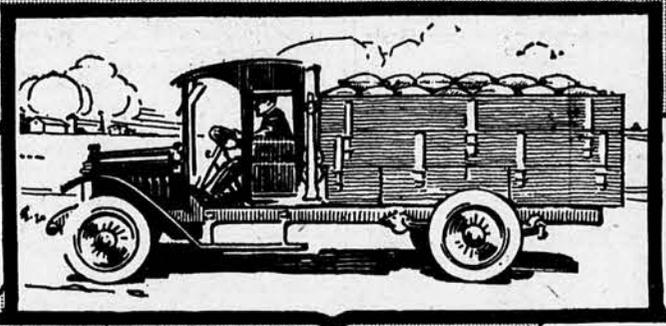
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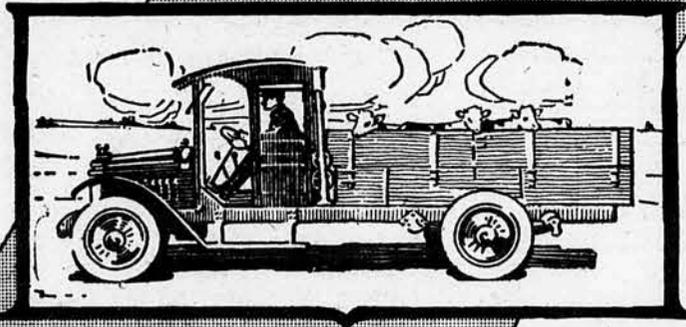
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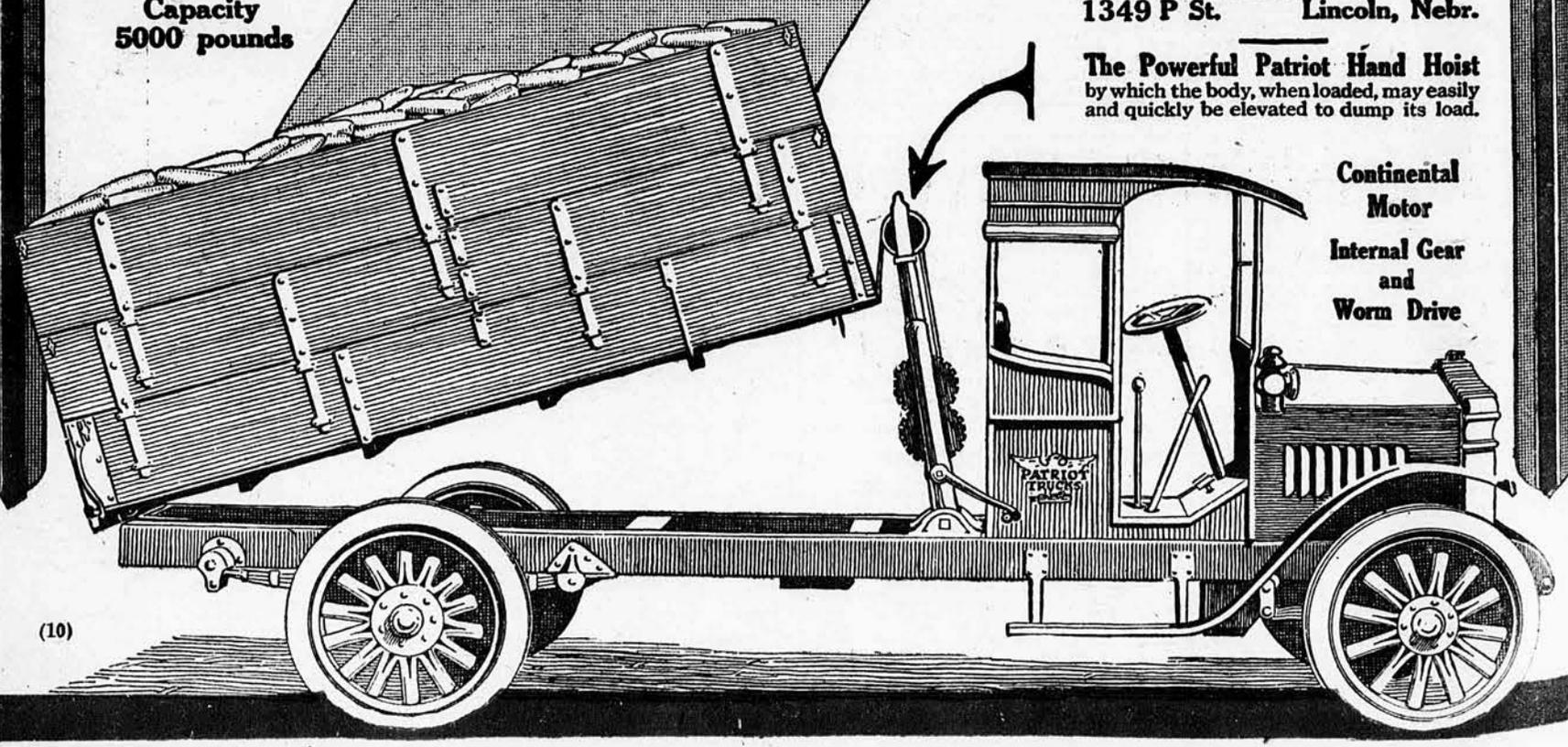
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