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The

FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE



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Better Livestock for Kansas

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

A BIG improvement is coming in the quality of the animals on Kansas farms. This is going to be one of the mighty beneficial effects of the high prices for feed. There is perhaps no better argument for more efficient animals than corn at \$1 or more a bushel, and other feeds selling in proportion. When a man is feeding materials that cost like that, it is important that the animals should be able to use them at a profit.

You can find this interest in better animals in every county, and with any kind of animals you wish to select. It probably is being reflected the best with dairy cattle, perhaps because there is a huge interest just now in Kansas in keeping cows. It has been well shown that a poor dairy cow is one of the most efficient money losers known—she works overtime to make the owner poor. If you don't believe this just consider that the production of the average cow in Kansas is only about 3,000 pounds of milk and 120 pounds of butterfat a year, and then study the cost of keeping a cow for a year in connection with the income obtained, and you can see where the loss comes in. The very unprofitable results of course are obtained from the animals with less than 120 pounds of butterfat a year—there are many thousands of cows in this state far below the average. If this were not so the fact that the large number of animals in the class from 10,000 to 17,000 pounds of milk a year would tend to raise the average a great deal.

And contrasted against the results with the poor dairy cows, there is perhaps no other animal capable of making a better use of feeds, and converting them into profitable products, than high producing dairy animals. The difference in the results that can be obtained from good and poor cows generally is appreciated better in the leading dairy sections than in communities where the progress has not been so great. Consider the fact that in Dickinson county and around Mulvane—two places where excellent progress has been made with dairy farming—cow testing associations have been organized. The farmers are finding the definite cost of production and the returns from the cows. In other words, they are doing what was done in commercial manufacturing organizations years ago.

There is not a great deal of work required in getting records on the cows that will give a fairly definite idea of the production. One can get this if he will weigh the milk and test it on certain days in the month—if exact records are needed this will have to be done every day of course, but for all ordinary purposes the recording of production on certain

days will give a good idea of the returns from the cows. Results of this kind must be obtained if the right progress is to be made in breeding up the dairy herd—one can't expect to get anywhere in breeding when going it blind.

Excellent results have been produced in the breeding of hogs in many communities. This has gone along with the improvement of dairy cattle in many cases—these two lines are related closely, and there will be a still closer relation in the future. A man who is milking cows, and thus has a surplus of skim-milk, has a mighty good start for a ration for the hogs.

The number of purebred males at the head of hog herds on Kansas farms is surprisingly large, taking the state as a whole, and the percentage is increasing rapidly every year. High grain prices will force a still larger in-

attention to the hang of the ear and the curl of the tail and more to the cost a pound of the pork that one sends across the scales.

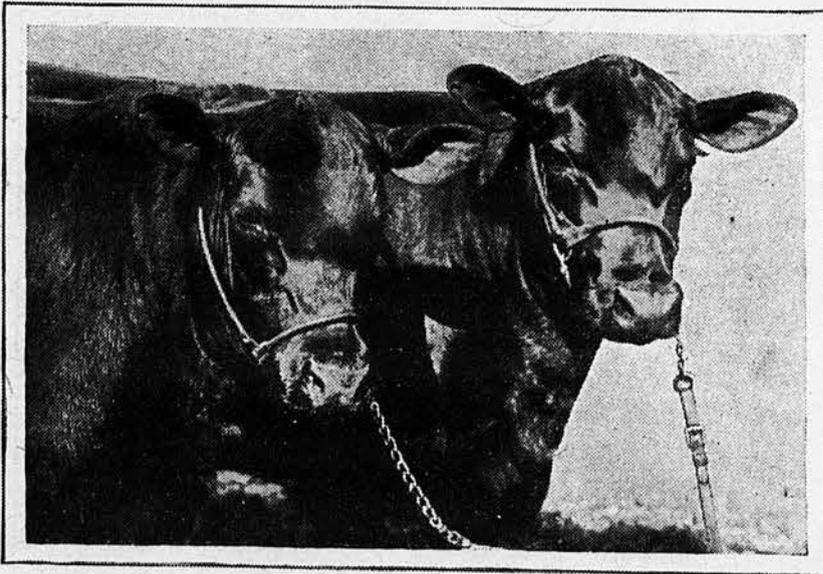
Farmers are showing more and more of a tendency to make all the gains possible on pasture, and to keep hogs that can produce the best results under pasture conditions. Kansas, with the largest acreage of alfalfa in any state, is especially fortunate in being provided with pasture, for on the soils where this crop will grow properly it is mighty well adapted to hogs. Where alfalfa doesn't do well, there are plenty of other crops that can be used. Red clover is excellent. In Eastern Kansas good results are being obtained from a combination of rape and oats. The sorghums also are being used a great deal as pasture crops for hogs—this is especially true with Sudan grass. So long as Western Kansas can raise a good pasture crop like Sudan grass there is no excuse for not having a large production of hogs from that section.

Beef cattle breeders are showing pep, and a decided tendency to demand that the animals mature at an earlier age than formerly. This is in response to the fact that the most economical gains of beef usually are made at an early age, and it has been forced by the increasing costs of feed. Not only is this true with ordinary farm herds—Kansas breeders are getting a reputation for quality with purebred stock in competition with the markets of the world. For example, consider Bocaldo 6th, from the herd of R. J. Hazlett of Eldorado, the grand champion bull at the American Royal and the International.

The tendency with horses also shows a belief in animals that have a utility value. In the agricultural history of Kansas the 10-year period from 1910

to 1920 will be recorded as an era of extraordinary improvement in draft animals. We are in an epoch of development with horses greater than we have ever known. "Efficiency is the keynote of the whole draft horse movement in Kansas," says Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the livestock registry board. "A big basis for the effort that is being made with draft animals is to get cheaper results—the idea is to produce animals that can do work at a lower cost. This means that all breeding must be based on the ideal of utility value—of what the animal is to do and how he is to do it in an efficient way."

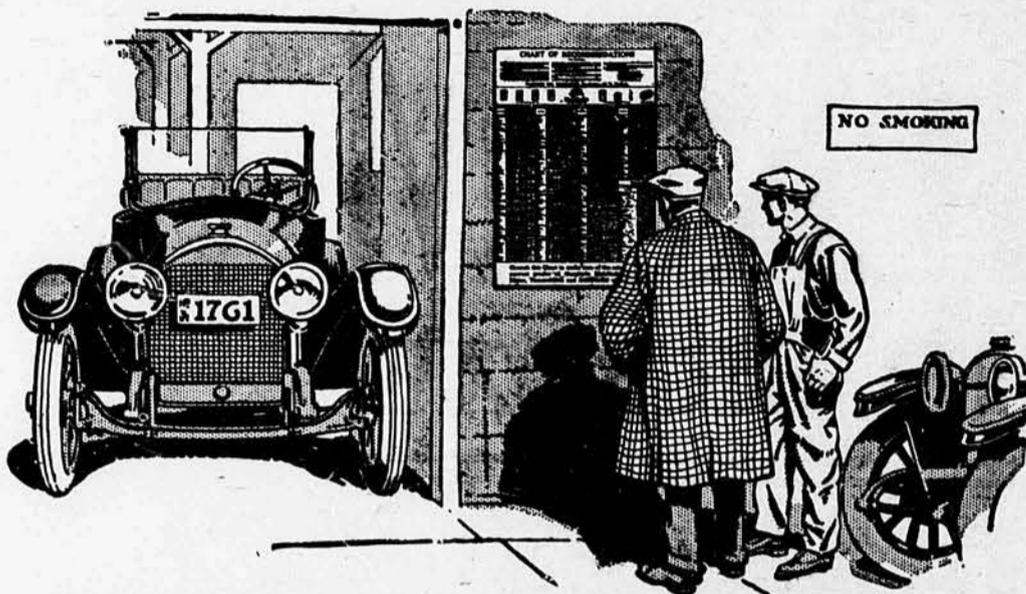
Perhaps the best thing about the livestock situation in Kansas is not the progress that has been made—considerable as that is—but the appreciation of the fundamentals of profitable livestock farming, which will result in a great development in breeding in the next few years.



crease. Many of the farm herds used for producing animals to be sold into the ordinary commercial markets are purebred. There was a huge demand in January, February and March for good sows, and the prices were higher than most Kansas farmers have ever known. The high prices for hogs on the market had something to do with this, but still more important was the appreciation that good breeding is required if one expects to get anywhere under modern conditions in raising hogs. The right way to get this good breeding is to start with proper foundation stock.

And here is another thing about this hog business in Kansas: there is not the wild and unreasoning breed championship of 10 years ago. You can find many men who are the loyal champions of the breed they are raising, but they have definite reasons based on the economic idea of profit. There is less

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Model of CARS	1917		1916		1915		1914		1913	
	Summer	Winter								
Abbott-Detroit (8 cyl)	Arc									
Allen (Mod. 33-34-35)	A	Arc								
American Six	Arc									
Apperson (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (4 cyl)	A	Arc								
Auburn (6 cyl)	A	Arc								
Autocar (2 cyl)	A	Arc								
Avery (Mod. 5 & C 1 ton)	Arc									
Briscoe (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	Arc									
Cadillac (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	A	Arc								
Chalmers (Mod. 6-9)	A	Arc								
Chalmers (Mod. 6-30)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc									
Chase (air)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Chase (water)	A	Arc								
Chevrolet	Arc									
Cole (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daniels (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dart (Mod. C)	A	Arc								
DeLaunay-Belleville	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Detroit (8 cyl)	Arc									
Dodge (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dor	A	Arc								
Empire (4 cyl)	Arc									
Empire (8 cyl)	Arc									
Federal	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. A. L.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes	A	Arc								
Hollier (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson (Super Six)	A	Arc								
Hupp	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
I.H.C. (air)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
I.H.C. (water) (2 cycle)	A	Arc								
International	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jackson (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jeffery (Champion)	A	Arc								
Jeffery (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jordan	Arc									
Kearns	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King (Com'l)	A	Arc								
Klimal Kar	A	Arc								
Knott (Mod. 49)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Knott (Mod. 35)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington	Arc									
Liberty (Detroit)	Arc									
Lippard Stewart	Arc									
Locomobile (Mod. M)	A	Arc								
Locomobile (water)	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Marion Handley (Mod. 6-40)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmion	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	Arc									
Mercer (32-70)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Molins	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Molins Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon (4 cyl)	Arc									
Murray (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
National (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland (8 cyl)	Arc									
Oldsmobile (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	Arc									
Owen Magnetic	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (6-46)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (6-36 & 38)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pathfinder (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless (8 cyl)	Arc									
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (Com'l)	Arc									
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pullman	Arc									
Regal (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Renault	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	Arc									
Richmond	Arc									
Riker	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Scripps-Booth (air)	A	Arc								
Scripps-Booth (water)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Selden	Arc									
Simplex	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Standard (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns-Knight (8 cyl)	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Sterling (Wisconsin)	A	Arc								
Studebaker	A	Arc								
Suiz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Yellie (4 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Vim (6 cyl)	Arc									
Westcott	Arc									
White	Arc									
Willya-Knight	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Willya Six	Arc									
Winston	Arc									

Electric Vehicles—For motor bearings and enclosed chains use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" the year 'round. For open chains and differential use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C" the year 'round. **Exception**—For winter lubrication of pleasure cars use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" for worm drive and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" for bevel gear drive.



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Farm Editorials



ALARGE alfalfa acreage probably will be sown in Kansas next fall. In addition to the usual growth in the acreage, big plantings are encouraged by the fact that the price of the hay has been mighty high for the last few months. Then there is a growing belief in the value of alfalfa in crop rotations and in improving the soil.

The present generation of farmers is going to make Kansas one of the greatest producing regions the world has ever seen. Our present disgraceful acre yields are going to be raised; better methods, crop rotations, legumes, livestock, manures and brains are going to unite to get high production. Work will be better organized; the present extraordinary condition in the wheat counties, in which there is a huge demand for help for a few weeks and a lack of productive work for the rest of the time will be done away with. Other lines of work will be provided that will give these counties a considerable agricultural production in addition to the wheat, thus increasing the returns and decreasing the big labor demand in harvest. A diversified system will be more satisfactory from every standpoint.

Beef Consumption

The population of the United States already considerably exceeds 102 million persons, and the prospects are that the next decade will witness a large increase caused primarily by the drift from Europe to our shores. This will mean a growing home market for American beef. There seems to be no difference of opinion among men who have studied the meat production of the world—there is a shortage the world over, but the United States will find a market within its borders for all the beef it will be able to produce. This forecast cannot fail to encourage the man whose investment is in a breeding herd of beef cattle.

Sunlight

No amount of fertilizer, watering and cultivation will make up for the absence of sunlight in a garden. Home gardeners before attempting for the first time to use a back yard or other space should consider carefully how many hours a day any part of the yard is in the shadow from buildings, fences or trees. At least 5 hours of sunlight a day is necessary for a successful garden.

The more sunlight they get the better it is for most vegetables. For this reason it is a bad practice to put plants of low habit between tall-growing plants which will shade them for the greater part of the day. As a rule, foliage crops such as lettuce, spinach and kale do fairly well in partial shade, but even these must have sunshine 2 or 3 hours a day. In laying out the garden, therefore, use shadier parts for such plants and reserve the sunny spaces for those which must have plenty of sunlight to grow and fruit properly.

The Fire Waste

Never since the strenuous days of the Civil war has the problem of the cost of living attained so acute a stage as at the present time. Costs have mounted higher and ever higher until the very necessities of life are almost beyond the reach of the ordinary family.

One of the most potent factors in bringing about this unfortunate state of affairs is the American tendency to extravagance and waste. What the peoples of the Old World save with almost religious zeal we throw to the winds with reckless abandon. It is not that we are so essentially a different people, but for generations past conditions in this country have been vastly different from conditions in Europe. There the population is dense, much of the soil unproductive, and wages low. The result is that the masses have learned to conserve their resources to the last farthing and the last crust of bread. Nothing is allowed to go to waste. Every fence corner is tilled to advantage. Every particle of fertilizer is preserved and used. All scraps of waste material are made to serve some purpose. Every effort is put forth to protect and preserve property and possessions of every description, big or little, from needless damage or destruction by the elements.

Land, until recent years, had been so plentiful in this country, the soil in most localities so rich, room so abundant, resources of all sorts so bountiful and easily drawn upon, and nature in general so beneficent that the necessity of eliminating waste never

had been forced upon the American people. It always had been easier to get more to replace a loss than to take the necessary steps to preserve from destruction what we already possessed.

But a new era has begun. The country is filling up rapidly. Land is no longer to be had for the taking. Natural resources have been discovered and appropriated. The day of extensive production is passing and the day of intensive production is being ushered in.

It is no longer easier or cheaper to replace a loss than to preserve that which we have. The problem of conservation is the most vital economic problem of the age. Waste must be eliminated if the American people prosper.

In 1906 the San Francisco fire made the loss abnormally high, while in 1915 the prevalence of damp, rainy weather all over the country throughout most of the year brought about an abnormally low fire loss, but allowing for such occasional exceptional years, the increase has been steady and sure.

The actual fire waste itself does not begin to cover the cost. To it should be added the cost of maintaining fire departments and other fire fighting equipment and the expense of carrying on the insurance business. The total of the three factors combined amounts to 3/4 billion dollars per annum.

The average annual fire loss in this country would build the Panama canal in two years. It would build two high-grade, hard-surfaced roads from Alaska to Cape Horn every year. It would support 1 1/4 million persons—1/4 million families—in comparative comfort even in these days of the high cost of living.

Figuring the fire loss in terms of time, it amounts to about \$500 a minute, \$30,000 an hour, \$720,000 a day, 5 million dollars a week, over 20 million dollars a month, and 250 million dollars a year.

Such is the fire waste in America. In proportion to the amount of destructible property in the state, the annual fire waste in Kansas is equally appalling. Even more appalling is the loss of life in Kansas, the death toll for the state averaging nearly 100 persons a year.

L. T. HUSSEY,
State Fire Marshal.

Irrigation

Irrigation should be recognized as an agricultural art of wide applicability and value in Kansas. Its association with the idea of desert reclamation has blinded the public mind in many cases to its value for regions where the need for reclamation does not exist. Irrigation is a means of soil improvement to be employed, like other means of improvement, when the soil needs it. Water is the most important food of plants, not alone because it enters in such volume into their tissues, but also because without it in adequate amounts the plant cannot use other foods in sufficient quantity. No one questions the wisdom of saving and storing manures, nor the wisdom of a generous outlay for commercial fertilizers when required. The same is true of soil improvement by means of drainage. There should be a similar feeling in regard to irrigation.

Rural Teachers

Rural teachers need to take a larger part in the life of the community. We must have more teachers who are leaders who have the vision of the progress that agriculture can make. "We need to get the home into the school as well as to get the school into the home," said W. A. Lewis, president of the Hays normal, recently.

"The teacher should demand a right to sit in the councils of the community. He should teach not only the game of merely teaching school, but also the game of life, and the teacher should not teach school as if the class room was a preparation for life, but as if life were but the continuation of the class room. The reason there is so much helplessness after graduation from either the eighth grade or the college is because of this. The creed of every school teacher and especially the rural ones should contain, 'I demand a right to be heard in the affairs of the community.' The smallest part of a teacher's business is to get from the text book those things which should be gotten into the heads of his charges. The life of the immediate community should be the biggest text book for every rural teacher."

Better Roads

Sixty miles of rock road, in addition to the 50 miles already in use in Bourbon county, is to be constructed in the near future, definite work to this end having been under way for some time. Although only 10 miles of the 60 are actually under construc-

tion, there are 18 miles for which contracts have been let, including the Walkertown road, going southwest 6 1/2 miles from Ft. Scott, and the Pawnee road, going south 11 1/2 miles. The petition for the 9-mile Fort Scott-Fulton road has been filed, and that for the road to Devon is ready for filing. The petitions for the 4-mile road to the Linn county line and for the 11-mile road from Ft. Scott to Garland are now being circulated.

The community around Ft. Scott is showing a great deal of pep these days. In addition to being in the lead in road building it also is doing some excellent work in dairy farming. This development with the cow business is increasing the returns and conserving the soil fertility. The community has a vision of the big things that it can do in farming.

Farm Sanitation

As the population becomes more dense in Kansas and farms are being divided into smaller tracts, the problems of sanitation in the country become more like those of the city. This is due to the fact that it is not possible for man or animal to live in close proximity with other men and animals without his method of living reacting upon those surrounding him and their methods of living in turn reacting upon him.

Persons living in rural communities should be almost free from contagious diseases as compared to their city neighbors who live in close proximity. We do not, however, find this to be the case. The city person is under the strict supervision of the health officers and must live under sanitary conditions whether he wishes to or not. The country person is not under strict supervision and is apt to overlook many of the rules of sanitation, thus spreading contagious diseases promiscuously.

In sanitation the idea of prevention is emphasized probably more than any other thought. We find that many diseases, while practically incurable when once they become established, can be prevented easily. Thus the old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" was never more true than it is today in combating preventable diseases.

A Time of Opportunity

This season probably will be a good year in farming, and this is a mighty important time of the season. The work done in the spring usually is a good index of the success that will be obtained later. The editor of the Ohio Farmer in a recent issue tells of that in this way:

This is the season of possibilities. The spring brings dreams and hopes and anticipations; the autumn brings harvests and results and realizations. The idea must go ahead of action. Before we do a worthy or unworthy deed we must decide in our minds to do it, or do it under the suggestion or compulsion of some one else. For a farmer the springtime is the foundation period of the entire season. It is at this time that things are planned and being started that will occupy us until snow flies next fall, and possibly thereafter.

The success of the season's work depends largely on the way our plans are matured and carried out. On the thoroughness with which this year's corn land is covered with manure and the timeliness and thoroughness of its preparation will rest the future of the crop, and the extent of next winter's feeding operations. On the care with which the scion is set in the stock this spring will rest the fruit crop of the tree a few seasons hence. On the care with which the seed has been selected and tested for germination will rest the perfect or partial stand. The quality of the potato crop will depend largely on whether clean seed stock has been saved or bought and whether it is treated before planting to prevent scab and other destructive diseases. On the thoroughness of the early spring spraying will depend the quality of the fruit crop. On the care and attention at foaling time will depend the life and health of many colts. On proper housing and feeding for the sow will depend the size of many litters of pigs.

One pig lost by neglect now might represent a good many dollars by next fall. It is a time for care and thought and action. There are great possibilities in the springtime, and "preparedness" is the word. One generally knows what he may expect and it is only business to be ready to meet a contingency that is fairly certain to present itself. Plans well laid and carried out are the foundation for success in farming.

We should be on the job every minute. The country needs every pound of food that can be produced. The market will pay higher and more profitable prices than we have ever known.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Who Will Pay?

Congress may have passed, by the time this is being read, a military conscription measure which will draft as much of the stalwart young manhood as the country may need to fill the army required.

Now the question is, how are the expenses to be paid? Certainly if it is fair to draft the manhood of the country it is more than fair to draft the wealth of the country. It is estimated that less than 5 per cent of the people of this country own 95 per cent of the wealth.

If so these 5 per cent should bear 95 per cent of the cost of this military preparation so far as money and wealth can pay the cost.

The income tax should at once be increased so that all net incomes of more than \$5,000 and less than \$10,000 per annum should pay at least 50 per cent, and all incomes of more than \$10,000 per annum should pay not less than 75 per cent. In past wars wealth generally has avoided paying its share. During our Civil war when the government was hard up money lenders bought its bonds with depreciated currency and then insisted that they must not only be paid large rates of interest but also that they must be paid more than twice the gold value of the bonds they bought at the time of purchase. The men who did the fighting, however, were paid in the depreciated obligations of the government, and no action was ever taken to make up to them the difference between the gold value of their pay at the time they received it and the face value of the currency they had to take.

The Civil war laid the foundation for many great fortunes. It was so unfair that the wonder always has been that the people stood for the injustice. The man of wealth has a good deal more at stake than the man who has no property, and as he generally is a man past military age when wars break out he is exempt from military duty. He does not have to risk his life. It is little enough to ask of him that he offer his wealth. I do not mean by this that I would relieve all incomes of less than \$5,000 per annum from the income tax. I think the present limit is plenty high enough and would not object if it were made somewhat lower, but I wish the big incomes to pay practically all of the cost of this war. If even such an income tax as I have suggested is not sufficient to pay all the expenses as we go along, let the government issue a series of one, two, three, four and five-year non-interest bearing notes and take them up after the war as they fall due. These notes while outstanding should be made legal tender. In short the people of the country should make this demand and make it hard. If the young manhood of the country must do the fighting if there is fighting to be done, and it must, then let the small percentage of persons who own the great bulk of the wealth of the country pay the bills. Even that is not exactly fair to those who do the fighting, but it is as fair as we can make it.

Economy Necessary

If this war continues as it is predicted, for another year or perhaps two, there is going to be felt in this country the pinch of hard times, especially among the poor and the persons who have to live on fixed and moderate salaries.

It is too early yet to speak of crop prospects but it must be said that so far as Kansas is concerned the outlook does not seem to me to have been more gloomy for many years than it is now. As this is written there are no indications of rain, and unless rain comes within a short time the wheat in two-thirds of the state will be almost, if not a total failure. There is no rule that applies to Kansas that does not have many exceptions, but the rule is that when there is no moisture worth mentioning in the ground at seeding time in the spring the chances for a crop are slender. There certainly cannot be a great reservoir of moisture in the soil this spring. As I have said there is no hard and fast rule in Kansas. It may be that within a week the state will be visited with abundant rains.

But it looks now as if a large number of the young men, the producers of the country, will be called into service. This will make a shortage of help and a consequent rise in prices of the essentials of life.

I think that we may look for the cost of living

to increase. This fact may, however, in a certain way prove to be a benefit in that it will compel a more general economy. We waste a good deal that might be saved. And then there will without doubt be an increased tendency to produce where there was not production before. A good many persons will utilize small tracts of ground for gardening purposes who under ordinary circumstances would not think of doing so. Also there may be some public action taken to prevent the consumers from being exploited by those who will raise prices for purposes of profit unless they are prevented. Altogether it is not going to be a happy time that is just ahead of us I fear. We may as well face the facts. These are the most serious times the people of this nation have seen since the Civil war.

You Needn't Write

I have here several letters from readers who still seem to be sympathetic with Germany and who still think we have no occasion for a quarrel with that country.

These letters came to my desk just as I received the news that two more ships carrying food to the starving women and children of Belgium had been sunk without warning by German submarines. This also was just after I had read the report of Mr. Hoover, who for more than two years has had charge of the Belgian relief work.

The ships that were sunk were not carrying food to the allies. They were carrying food to the starving women and children of Belgium. The money to buy that food was contributed by men and women all over the United States out of a feeling of sympathy for suffering humanity. The safe passage of these ships had been promised by the German government. In view of these things I confess that I am not in a humor to patiently read apologies for an inhuman government as that of Germany. One man says that I probably do not dare to publish what he writes me. Oh, yes, I dare to publish it all right but in my judgment the space can be much better occupied. That is the reason why it has gone to the waste basket.

He is More Reasonable

Here is a letter from a Western Kansas man who wrote me some weeks ago that he should like to see the experiment tried of boring a hole or sinking a shaft thru the earth, the purpose being to see what the interior of the earth contains. However, I received another letter from him recently saying that in view of the fact that there are so many other matters of much more importance pressing for consideration just now he thinks I had better not give space to a discussion of his project. Now there is a considerate man. Generally the man who gets some peculiar notion of that kind seems to consider it about the most important thing, and he gets peeved if the editor doesn't give him space. This Kansas man is different. He is willing to put off starting that hole at least until after this war is over.

Not Many Will be Left

I have been reading a paper whose editor professes to have this whole situation figured out from the beginning. His contention is that all the things that are going on at present were foretold by the Hebrew prophets several thousand years ago, and he says that years before the war started he foretold when it would begin. This, however, is not the most serious part of his theory. He insists that the thing is only fairly started and that before it is ended the entire world will be involved and worse still that practically everybody will be killed. I believe that he has figured it down to the point where there will only be 144,000 persons left in the world—not half so many as there are now in Kansas City, Mo.

Now just pause and figure out how many chances you have of pulling thru on that basis. There are supposed to be about 1½ billion persons in the world. If this estimate is correct the average individual stands one chance in 10,416 of being alive when the scrap is ended.

Just to show how lonesome those few will be I might say that the area of the United States is more than 3 million square miles. If these 144,000

persons were scattered about in the United States alone, each one would have more than 20 square miles to roam over. But after all the United States is only a small part of the world, which has a land area of more than 56 million square miles. This would afford 400 square miles to each of these 144,000 persons. There would be hardly enough left for seed. I assume also that these few would be composed mostly of the membership of the denomination to which this editorial writer belongs.

Do Not Deceive Yourself

I have heard a good many men say that the present trouble between the United States and Germany will be of short duration; that the war will all be over before we can get even an army ready to send across the water and that at best the full extent of our part in it will be helping a little with our navy in running down and trapping submarines and in furnishing money and supplies to the allies.

I hope these men are correct. I most sincerely hope that the war will end within a month or two and that not a single American boy will have to risk his life in the trenches.

Of course I know no more about what is going to occur than any other person who knows nothing about it. There are several things that may happen. It may be that the allied forces are right now on the eve of a great victory that will settle the war. It may be that the German people will determine to overthrow the Hohenzollern dynasty and establish a republic. That would end the war I believe immediately. I believe that I am speaking conservatively when I say that there are not 2 per cent of the people of the United States who would be willing to continue a war for a single day against a German republic.

Germany may be nearing the point of exhaustion. Any of these things may be at hand, but I can see nothing that gives me confidence in any such belief. There are some indications of uneasiness and dissatisfaction among the German people, but nothing so far that looks like a revolution. The time may be near when the allies will win a decisive battle, but there is nothing in the dispatches that warrants that hope so far as I can see.

It may be that Germany is near exhaustion but I do not believe it. No doubt her people are suffering but then people can suffer and fight a long time.

The citizen of the United States who does not think the outlook is exceedingly serious is likely to experience a shock when the real truth comes home to him.

In my opinion there has never been a time since the outbreak of the Civil war when the outlook was so serious for this republic as right now. One of my readers who sympathizes with Germany wrote me that he believed I wanted war. I never dreaded war more nor hated it more in my life than now. I have a feeling, however, that it was inevitable. I also have a feeling that there is a world wide struggle on between autocracy and democracy.

I know the talk that has been going on about the war being encouraged by Wall street. I know that there are persons who really believe that Wall street influences urged the administration into the war to save their foreign investments. Of course if that is the correct theory it would seem to follow that it must have been Wall street that cunningly persuaded the German government to pursue a course that would lead to trouble with this government; that at the instance of Wall street the Lusitania, the Palaba and the Sussex were sunk because it is certain that without these causes the administration never could have been persuaded to break with Germany.

But even granting that the Wall street money kings are capable of hatching such a plot I still believe the war is a contest between the forces of democracy and the forces of autocracy, and if it is true that Wall street is responsible for persuading the administration to take the final plunge, it will prove to be the worst thing that could occur to Wall street. I believe that in the end it will mean a radical change in our financial policy which will curtail the business and profits of Wall street.

I also regret to say that I cannot feel the degree of optimism about the support of the people that some persons seem to feel. I read a good deal about the enthusiastic popular support of the President.

I fear that is not true. I think that a large majority of the people will support the government, but my judgment is that there are many thousands and perhaps even millions who will not. Possibly they will not go so far as to give aid and comfort to our enemy but they will give grudging support if at all to our own government. If these persons could be made to believe what I believe—that it is essential to a permanent world peace and to a world wide democracy that the allies and the United States should win in this war—I think they would be entirely loyal, but they do not have that vision.

So I have a sense of depression and great sadness as I write this for there looms up before me the prospect of many months of terrible loss, suffering and bloodshed that I think must be, but none the less terrible for that.

I wish that all of my fellow citizens could see the case as I see it, but they cannot.

And yet now that the decisive step has been taken, now that the President has put his hand to the plow I would not have him turn back. He and the American people must turn the furrow to the end.

The Wheat Situation

I traveled last week thru a part of the counties of Shawnee, Wabamsee, Pottawatomie, Marion, Butler, Sedgwick, Dickinson and Sumner. I was surprised to note that wheat along the road traveled is apparently in very good condition. This also is true of North-central Oklahoma. The prospect is fully up to the average.

Word received from the western part of the state is not encouraging. They have had unusually dry weather and a great deal of wind. I still believe, however, that if the western half should be visited with a good rain any time this month a great many of the wheat fields will show up fairly well and with the price that is certain to be received for wheat this year a half crop will be better than a full crop in ordinary years.

It is, of course, too early to make any positive estimates. Unfavorable weather conditions between now and harvest might ruin the crop in all parts of the state. All that can be said is that just now the eastern half of the state gives promise of at least an average wheat yield. As the eastern half of the state is not counted a great wheat country, the farmers generally devoting more attention to the growing of corn and livestock, it is entirely probable that the wheat crop of the state will fall far below the figures of the big wheat years, but at that Kansas is going to raise many bushels of wheat according to the present outlook, perhaps 50 or 60 million bushels, and if we do the crop will be worth from 100 to 120 million dollars, which is more than the total money value of the second largest wheat crop the state ever produced.

Take Them All In

The argument being made for universal enforced military service is based on three things. First, it is democratic in that it requires all classes to bear an equal share of the burdens and dangers of military service; second, it insures the country always of having a trained army ready for national defense and, third, it is of great benefit to the young men who have to undergo the military training.

The plan usually advocated is to compel young men between certain ages, say from 18 to 24, to serve in training camps for a period of one or two years. The army officers generally insist on two years' training and if compulsory service once is established probably will urge that the time be extended to three years. Such a plan is not democratic for the reason that it applies only to a limited class. It amounts in theory to sentencing all the able bodied young men between the ages mentioned to involuntary servitude and in case of war to wounds and death without trial. It runs counter to the fundamental principle of our constitutional bill of rights.

It would perhaps insure the nation of a body of men with some military training in case of war, but it would on the other hand tend to destroy one of the finest things connected with American citizenship, namely, the feeling that the loyal citizen is ready to serve his country because he loves it and not because he has to do so.

The third claim that is made for compulsory military service is that it is of great benefit in the way of building up the physical bodies of those who are compelled to take the training. If this claim is well founded the training system should be applied to all men of all ages. The men who most need physical training are the men of middle age and even beyond middle age. Young men like other young animals take a good deal of healthful exercise just for the natural love of it, but as we grow older the tendency is to become more and more sedentary.

Also, if we are in fairly good health our appetites remain unimpaired and we eat more than is necessary in view of the fact that we no longer are building up our physical bodies and all we should eat is sufficient to make up for the natural waste. Also by reason of the fact that we take less exercise than formerly the natural waste is less, and less food should be required. We continue to eat, however, because things taste good and put unnecessary fuel in our bodily furnaces and as a result clog up the flues so to speak. It might possibly be a good thing for us older men who have accumulated a surplus of bowels to compel us to take a couple of years' training. Therefore if military training is to be com-

mended because of its effects on the physical health it certainly should be applied to those most in need of the training.

It may be answered that the men of middle age and over could not be made fit for military duty. This war has demonstrated the fallacy of that argument. All of the commanders on both sides who have attained any degree of prominence are men of middle age or past it. Von Hindenburg, the idol and hope of the German army, is near 70, Joffre who organized the French army and conducted the general supervision of its wonderful defense against the German invading army is 70. Foch who was in immediate command of the French troops at the battle of the Marne is also three score and ten. Kitchener at the time of his death was 65. Sir Douglass Hague is considerably younger but he too is past military age by a number of years. It may be said that these men do not have to get out into the trenches. That is true, but every one knows from personal experience that the strain of responsibility is more wearying than mere physical exertion. If these men can stand the strain of the responsibility that goes with the command of huge armies, they could stand the physical labor of fighting in the trenches.

If it is the duty of every man to give his services to his country if needed, and we concede that it is, then if we are to have compulsory military service let us carry the principle to its logical conclusion and compel every able bodied man of no matter what age to go into training. Take me, and the other men of my age and make us train as well as the young men. Do not stop there. The country is just as important to the women as to the men and while it would not be expected that women would be called on to go out and fight in case of war, there are many ways in which they could be useful. They also should be required to take training in red cross work, caring for sick and wounded, in the preparation of supplies and many other things just as necessary in carrying on war as fighting in the trenches.

Compulsory military service can be justified only, if at all, on the theory that it is the duty of every citizen to be prepared to render efficient service to his country and if that is a correct theory then all citizens should be prepared. Let all be trained.

Wealth to Be Conscripted?

Certainly if the government has the right to order the young manhood of the country to train to die on the battlefield, it has a better right to demand that wealth also shall be subject to draft. Wealth indeed owes relatively speaking, much more to the government than manhood. If the government should be destroyed the foundation would be knocked from under the private wealth of the country while the manhood simply would reorganize itself under some other form of government.

Instead therefore of piling a great debt on the shoulders of posterity, the nation should take as sweeping measures to compel the wealth of the land to bear the burdens of the war as the manhood. All incomes above \$10,000 a year should be confiscated at once. Just how much this would mean in the way of national income I do not know but it is certain that it would bring in a vastly greater income than all the present government revenues. The income of John D. Rockefeller has been variously estimated at from 40 to 100 million dollars a year. Under the plan suggested all of that vast income except \$10,000 would be turned over to the government. One hundred men would be compelled to pay considerably more than half of all the revenue of the government. Of course there would be wailing and gnashing of teeth among the multimillionaires and talk about the injustice of confiscation, but as between confiscating a man's life and his property it occurs to me that the man who is compelled to offer his life has much the stronger ground for complaint.

The Nation's Food

"Shut down the breweries and distilleries, close the saloons, and utilize the grain and labor productively," was the constructive preparedness note in the address of Henry Jackson Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, before the conference called by Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture to consider the food situation of the nation. This conference began last Monday morning at St. Louis.

"We face the problem of very soon supporting 2 million men in army camps," said President Waters. "We must also feed our own people at home while they produce munitions and equipment for our soldiers and those of our allies, and we must also assist in supplying our allies with food."

"We are entering upon one of the greatest of wars without any reserve of food," he declared. "Germany spent years in accumulating a food reserve to prepare herself for this emergency. This country's visible supply of food, however, will be consumed before another harvest. If we should have an unfavorable season, this country will face the greatest food shortage it has had since the Civil war. We must therefore immediately proceed to increase our food output and to practice the most rigid economy in the consumption of products already produced."

"Since the American soldier lives on hard tack, pork and beans we must increase at once these army necessities. We must increase the bean acreage this year. In the North and West we can grow a larger acreage of the navy bean, and in the South and West of the Mexican and Tepary bean.

"A large saving in grain suitable for fattening

livestock can be made by shutting down the breweries and distilleries. By closing the saloons and shutting down the breweries and distilleries of the country, we would save annually 618,508,095 bushels of grain.

"The equipment of our breweries and distilleries could be put to work to manufacture munitions, to refine fuel oil for farm tractors, and even to can fruits and vegetables. Considerable labor could also be utilized to help make up the farm labor shortage, thus lightening the greatest difficulty in the way of a permanent increase in the national food supply."

No one in the country is better qualified than President Waters to discuss the important economic questions involved in the present situation in America. The country has no more careful student. It has few men so well fitted to give immensely important service to the nation at a time when brains count for more perhaps than in any other period of the country's history.

Next to President Waters in point of efficiency stands William M. Jardine, dean of agriculture at the Kansas Experiment station. Dean Jardine gave valuable suggestions in the St. Louis conference last Monday. "If our armies are to succeed," said the dean, "we must back up the patriotism of the soldier by the patriotism of increased production," in an address before the conference of national leaders here today, called by Secretary Houston to consider the conservation of the nation's food supply.

"We are producing more food products than we are using," said Dean Jardine, "because as yet no scheme has been put into operation comprehensive enough to conserve all our commodities from the period of surplus to that of shortage. We must immediately enter upon a plan to utilize to the best advantage our total staple grain, beef, pork, dairy, poultry, garden, and orchard products."

"We must get ready now for the planting of a large wheat acreage next fall. Kansas seeded 8½ million acres of wheat last fall. Drouth conditions have already made nearly 3 million acres worthless. This land must be planted to corn and grain sorghums in such a way as to leave it in the best shape for wheat this coming fall. If the corn is planted in rows 7 feet apart instead of 3½ feet, according to experiments carried on at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station, the ground will produce a maximum yield and will be left in the best possible shape for the production of wheat."

"There is yet plenty of time to increase this season's corn yield. This can be done by the selection of good seed and by the proper preparation of the ground for planting."

"We have been negligent in the conservation of our meat supply. Last year we lost 200,000 hogs or 3 million dollars' worth of pork in Kansas from cholera alone, a disease that can be absolutely controlled by proper co-operation."

"By giving the dairy cows better care and feed it is possible to increase the total dairy product from 10 to 25 per cent. Better feed for dairy cattle might be secured by the proper co-operation of the owners of mills, elevators, and feed stores in the preparation of properly balanced grain rations. Such co-operation would have an immediate effect in increased dairy products."

Rich in Friendship

From a Recent Address by Governor Capper to High School Students at Vinland, Kan.

I said something awhile ago about getting rich on a Kansas farm. I don't mean making a million dollars. I don't mean getting so much money that you have to struggle like poor old Andy Carnegie to find some way to get rid of it. I don't mean growing to be like John D. Rockefeller, who pays so much income tax that he's ashamed to tell how much it is. Or maybe he really pays so little he's ashamed of it. Anyway he won't tell. No, I don't mean getting to be a bloated bondholder or anything like that. The cities produce enough of them. Kansas needn't go into that business. What I mean by growing rich in Kansas is getting a competency; owning a good farm well-stocked and well-tilled; a farm which when rightly farmed grows more valuable every year of your life. But that's only the foundation, that is only the beginning of your riches in Kansas. You grow rich in friends, friends who will stand by you thru thick and thin, friends who are worth more to you than all the money in the world. If you will pardon a personal reference, I wish to say here that Kansas has been mighty good to me for 51 years. The people of Kansas have helped me build up one of the big business concerns of the state. They have invested a lot of money in the printing and publishing plant I call mine in Topeka. They have seen fit to make me their chief executive twice, but it is all as nothing when compared with the genuine friendship that so many Kansas men and women and boys and girls have given me. You may take all the rest if you will leave me my friends. I don't know, maybe I'm a little prejudiced, but it seems to me friends are a little truer and friendships a little warmer in Kansas than in any other spot on earth. I haven't been in all of them, of course, and so I can't be sure; but that's the way it seems to me.

Do Not Put Up With Power That Will "Pass"—You Want It To "Pull"

Wasteful extravagance goes hand in hand with inefficient farm power apparatus. Soil scratched with light plowing that reduces production, crops lost with poor threshing that wastes the yield, soon eat up the saving made in the purchase of a cheap and light farm engine. The farm engine should be a good one, capable of doing work that will bring returns in proportion to its cost. No better engines can be found than those that bear the Nichols & Shepard name as members of the

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

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

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

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

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Give Crops a Chance

Water Pumped from the Underflow Will Increase Yields

By O. L. Waller

PUMPING irrigation can be developed profitably in Kansas to a much greater degree. To get the right results, however, efficient machinery must be used. The equipment should be studied carefully before it is installed.

When a farmer, knowing his local conditions, has made up his mind as to about how much water will be needed an acre, and the number of acres to be irrigated, the product of the number of acre feet of water needed an acre by the number of acres to be irrigated will give the total amount of water to be pumped during the usual irrigation season of about four months or 120 days. Practice has shown that about one-third of this amount frequently will be needed during the hottest month. Taking one-third of the total season's requirement as the amount to be pumped during the hottest month, and dividing this amount by 30, we find the number of acre feet to be pumped every day. The latter figure divided by two will reduce the amount required to cubic feet a second and finally if the number of cubic feet a second is multiplied by 450 the result will be the number of gallons a minute to be pumped, the pump operating 24 hours a day. Knowing the number of gallons a minute to be pumped, a pump catalog will give the size of the pump. Having thus determined the size of the pump required we will next find the amount of power needed to do the pumping.

We found the number of cubic feet a second required. Multiplying this by 0.1135 and by the lift in feet—including measured lift, friction head lost in the delivery pipe, and suction lift—will give the theoretical horsepower. The actual power required to do the pumping for small plants ranging from 10 to 15 horsepower will be about three times this theoretical amount; for smaller plants more than three times this amount will be needed and for larger plants less than three times will be required. This is based on the joint efficiency of motor and pump or engine and pump, as the case may be, when both are working under average farm conditions.

Assuming that you are expecting to buy either a gasoline, distillate or oil engine, then you will wish to know how much gasoline, distillate or oil will be needed to do your pumping. If this factor were known you could find out from the oil company the cost for the season's supply.

A careful study of the material giving cost data on pumping plants reveals a wide variation in power costs. All available data were examined and plotted recently for the purpose of determining how much gas, distillate or oil was used under actual farm conditions to pump 1 acre foot of water 1 foot high. It was observed that small pumping plants used much more fuel in proportion to the work done than large ones. In other words it costs more for fuel to lift an acre foot of water 1 foot high with a small plant than with a large one.

Some of the cases studied showed that the pumping plant was too big for the job, and considerable fuel was wasted in turning over a big engine and pump for a small amount of water, or it might have been so big that it was only operated for a few hours a week. It is not economical to run an engine at a light load. Many of the engines used for irrigation pumping are too large for the service they are required to render. In such cases the interest on the investment is large, and the depreciation charges and taxes are much heavier than they would be on a properly sized outfit. Motto: Buy as big an outfit as you need but no bigger.

The plant should be designed for the maximum service during the hottest month, and it should not be larger than is necessary for this maximum service. Whenever it is in operation it should be run up to its rated speed, or in other words it should be required to deliver water at its maximum capacity.

Several hundred tests have been run on small pumping plants in the United States to determine their performance. These have been published and are

available to any one wishing to make a study of them.

If you expect to use a centrifugal or turbine pump you should know the exact pressure gauge head under which it is to be operated. And in no case buy a stock pump unless it is designed for your particular lift. Buy a well made pump, one that has a record for high efficiency, and that has stood up under service, that has required a minimum of repairs, and that continues to deliver water up to its rated capacity and then you must give it good care if you expect it to be economical. Unless the pump is well built and designed for a particular pressure gauge lift, it will waste power and consequently waste money.

Problem—To determine the amount of gas or oil required to irrigate 80 acres under a 65-foot lift, water to be pumped with a centrifugal pump, belted to a gasoline or oil engine:

From the soil and climatic conditions we must determine how many acre feet of water will be needed. An acre foot is the amount of water required to cover 1 acre 1 foot or 12 inches deep. The

right size, for the problem stated, it may be assumed that one-third of all the water to be used during the season should be used during the hottest month, or that 80 acre feet must be pumped in 30 days or that the pump must handle $1\frac{1}{3}$ second feet. This would require a pump lifting 600 gallons a minute, and operating 24 hours a day. A well constructed No. 5 pump running at a proper speed will deliver that amount of water. It is safe to say that centrifugal pumps are generally over-rated and that they usually do not deliver the amount of water they are supposed to lift. In installing a pump this fact should be kept in mind and the manufacturer should be required to guarantee the delivery of the pump and the over all efficiency of the plant, and the plant should not be accepted and paid for until a test has been run to see that the guarantee has been fully complied with. A plant that does not give a high efficiency is wasting your money. The theoretical horsepower required can be obtained by multiplying $1\frac{1}{3}$ cubic feet a second by 65, the lift in feet, and this product by the constant 0.1135, which gives 9.88.

How YOU Can Help

It is the patriotic duty of every American citizen to do everything in his power to increase the production of food-stuffs of all kinds. The nation is at war, and we and our allies will need more food than is now in sight. The people of the Middle West must do their full share and "their full share" means the very maximum production. There is no danger of "over production"; there will be abundant need of all that we can grow. I urge every citizen to make sacrifices if need be in order to grow food-stuffs. Encourage in every way the utilization of vacant lots and tracts of lands in and near cities and towns. I urge farmers to increase their crop acreage; to cultivate to the limit; to employ labor-saving machinery; to work over-time. Every additional pound and bushel produced will count.

Bankers and capitalists can greatly help by advancing money for needed seeds and machinery.

I repeat this special appeal because the planting season is at hand and no time must be lost. The necessity of action is greater than most of us realize, and patriotic citizens of all callings must co-operate. The nation needs you.

Arthur Capper
Governor.

whole amount needed for the season will be found by multiplying 80 acres by the number of acre feet an acre required. In this case we will assume that the land will require 3 acre feet an acre or the equivalent of 30 inches of rainfall during the growing season. Then 80 multiplied by three equals 240 acre feet of water needed for the growing season. If this is multiplied by 65, the number of feet that it must be lifted, the result will be 15,600 acre feet feet. An acre foot foot may be defined as 1 acre foot of water lifted 1 foot high. Then 240 acre feet of water lifted 65 feet on the land to be irrigated will give 15,600 acre feet feet. This multiplied by .5 gallons, the amount of gasoline or oil which farm practice has shown will be required to lift 1 acre foot of water 1 foot high, will give 7,800 gallons for the season's run. The $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon of gasoline used in this last multiplication is the amount of gasoline or oil that a 25 horsepower engine would consume in lifting 1 acre foot of water 1 foot high. Having thus determined the amount of gasoline or oil required for the season's run, and knowing the market prices, it is easy to arrive at the cost of the fuel used.

To this must be added the yearly depreciation on the plant, interest on the cost, time of man required to run the pump, cost of oils, waste and repairs. When all of these items are determined and added, the total cost an acre for water can be arrived at by dividing this total by the number of acres irrigated.

The prices of gasoline, kerosene, distillate, and heavy oils vary so much in different localities that it seems best to estimate the amount used and leave it to the prospective user, knowing the market price for such a product, to make his own estimate of the cost.

In selecting a pump and motor of the

A 25 horsepower engine will therefore be selected.

If you are about to buy a pumping plant for irrigation purposes it will pay you to visit several plants in operation, —some using distillate or oil and some using electricity. You should study pumps as well as engines and motors. You need an outfit that will deliver its rated amount of water continuously, one that is simple and that is easily kept in order and one upon which the operating expenses do not continually grow larger.

Tests have shown repeatedly that every centrifugal pump has its highest efficiency at some particular speed and that it costs more to operate it at a higher or a lower speed. When a pump has been tested and the speed of its highest efficiency determined it should then always be run at that particular speed.

The belt should be wide enough and long enough to do the work, and should be kept in good repair and tight enough so it will not slip. The foundation for the pump and motor should be large and strong enough to eliminate vibration.

Standards for the Wheat

The official grain standards of the United States for wheat were established and published recently by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority given in the Grain Standards Act. The standards for hard red and soft red winter wheat are to become effective July 1. The standards are published as Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 22, Office of Markets and Rural Organization, United States Department of Agriculture. The circular will be sent free on application to the department at Washington, D. C.

Let's Enlist for the War

Capper Club Boys Can Show Patriotism at Home

By John F. Case, Contest Manager

NO MORE patriotic folks can be found in the whole United States than those who live in Kansas. We were against war and still we look upon the sacrifice of life with horror and regret, but now that war has been decided upon we are back of our president to a man—and boy. True Americans never have shed blood except in defense of liberty and honor and they never will. Our cause is a righteous one and, in the end, righteousness always wins. Don't forget that, friends, when you hear pessimistic folks talk about what may happen in the days to come.

Capper Pig Club members are called to the colors now. This is my message ordering mobilization and active preparation for duty. Don't laugh, grown-ups, for I'm genuinely in earnest. Wars are won on the farm field as well as at the battle front. With the possibility of a world wide food shortage, farm folks can serve their country well by adding every pound possible to the nation's food supply. And there is where the Capper Pig Club comes in.

Last year the Capper Pig Club produced more than 80,000 pounds of pork. Thru the efficient care given, the regularity of feeding and the wise use of pasture crops, this pork was produced more cheaply than any similar amount grown in Kansas. This year with more than 400 boys enrolled, pork production should mount up into the hundreds of thousands of pounds. When you feed your pigs, fellows, remember that you are helping fight the battle of bread for Kansas and the Good Old U. S. A. In England every fellow who does his best is said to be "Doing His Bit" for his country. You can "do your bit" for the United States by producing just as many pounds of pork as you possibly can. Be a Patriotic Pork Producer. Get into the spirit of this new feature of the club work. What do you think about it, anyway?

The Capper Pig Club has the distinction of having one member who has enlisted for actual service. Charles Frame of Leoti, Wichita county, joined the club last December and paid \$40 for a Duroc sow. Unfortunately, the sow died.

Charles had been very enthusiastic over the club work and a real booster for his county. "I'll pay for the sow, tho," wrote Charles, "just as soon as I can earn the money." His father is a preacher but Charles expected to work on a farm. When the call for volunteers came a few weeks ago this 18-year-old chap enlisted. Here's three cheers for him and good luck. Probably if the sow had lived Charles would be wielding a hoe instead of a gun this year. Fate plays strange pranks. May he come safely back to us again.

Another boy who has the war fever is Harry Dunlap of Allen county. "If I was old enough to join the army," writes Harry who is only 15, "I'd do it and let my brother take care of my sow." I'll wager that Harry will be a real Patriotic Pork Producer for he's one of the club's live wires.

State pride and county pride are expressions of patriotism. No person is eager to defend something that he isn't proud of. And so our county organizations, stimulating pride in your work at home, making you better citizens and better pork producers, is an aid to patriotism, too. I'm thinking that Poland breeders will have to change their slogan. "Let us prepare for better Polands instead of for war," was the Poland slogan last year. It isn't timely now. Perhaps this slogan was the handicap that prevented Poland breeders from winning in 1916.

All of you fellows have heard about the President's "little group of willful men." I have a "little group of hustling boys." Touching one another we have Saline, Dickinson, Marion and Harvey counties. There are 20 boys in those counties who are showing more pep than any similar group in the state. Under efficient leadership every county club has organized and is preparing to put up a real fight for the \$50 county prize and the pep trophy. I've shown you the Marion and Harvey county groups, this week I'm introducing you to the Saline county boys. And Dickinson will send a picture, soon.

Joe Fulton, last year's member, is leader of the county club and the Saline boys were entertained at his home. "All

the boys were present," wrote Vernon Olson, "and we had a fine time. Believe me, Mrs. Fulton had a good dinner. I think she should have credit for being our escort to Salina where we had our pictures taken. I went down Friday evening and stayed until Sunday. We all decided to go to the fair at Topeka if there was any way to get there. We are going to meet at my home next and we plan to have monthly meetings. Of course I'm not the county leader but I just can't resist telling you the county news. Hurrah for Saline county."

Just because you are not a county leader doesn't mean that you shouldn't write to me and tell me all about your county club work and what you personally are doing in the contest. That's the finest way to prove that you are helping boost your county and to convince me that your leader is doing his share in hustling for the pep prize. Don't expect the county leader to do it all. He can't win without your help. Vernon, who is only 13, had bad luck with his sow. She lost her pigs and he must depend on a later litter for contest work but he is just as enthusiastic and full of pep as if he had ten lusty Polands growing into cash. "There are no quitters in Saline county," asserts Joe Fulton and I believe it's true.

Some of you fellows complain that you are too far apart to get together. Saline boys are scattered all over the county, having miles to go, but you will notice they are planning for a meeting every month. And they are young, too. Joe and Vernon are 13, Avon Selleck and Carden Pinkham are 11 and Harry Tuthill is 12. Joe has a Spotted Poland, Avon has a Duroc and the other boys have Poland China sows. These boys are real live wires. Vernon tells me that he is saving all the pictures shown in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and it's a fine plan.

Last year numerous pigs were named for the contest manager and for Arthur Capper. I don't believe any of them proved to be winners but I think the hoodoo has been driven away by Richard Stumbo of Crawford county. Richard has a Spotted Poland and recently she brought eight fine pigs, saving six of them. "They are sure a spotted bunch," wrote Richard, "and I have named one of them Spotted John Case. I am going to name another Governor Capper. I want to take these two to the Crawford county fair this fall for I think they both will be winners." Here's hoping anyway, Richard. "Spotted John"—that's some name.

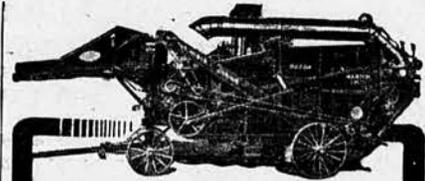
"I am one of the happiest boys in the world," wrote 10-year-old Laurence Oliver of Sedgwick county, "for Betsy found ten pigs last night. I am just getting over the measles but I was able to go out and see them. Nine of the pigs are fine and strong and I am eager to begin feeding them. I hardly can wait until they are old enough to put on full feed. Won't I make them grow! My Duroc sow is tame and motherly. She came to meet me this morning and wanted to be rubbed. I sure do like to keep records and I can't understand what is the matter with a fellow who will drop out of the game because record keeping is too much trouble." I can't either, Laurence, but all boys do not have so much pep as you display.

There was great excitement in Atchison county the other day. Clarence Kiefer's Duroc sow farrowed 12 pigs and saved ten of them. Clarence telephoned the other club boys at once. Bill Brun hired a pony and Harry Pulver also hiked to see the new arrivals. Roy Shaw and Albert Bishop couldn't go but those three boys sure "talked hog".

"It might encourage some of the other boys to learn what I did in the contest last year," wrote Harry recently. "I borrowed \$25 from Arthur-Capper, paying 6 per cent interest on the loan, and bought a Duroc gilt. Now I have the sow and six pigs and \$100 cash, all clear from that \$25 loan. I do not have so many pigs this year but they are better quality. I intend to keep one of the gilts and sell the sow." That certainly is encouragement of the right sort.



Saline County Live Wires: Standing, left to right; Avon Selleck, Joe Fulton, Carden Pinkham. Sitting, left to right; Harry Tuthill, Vernon Olson.



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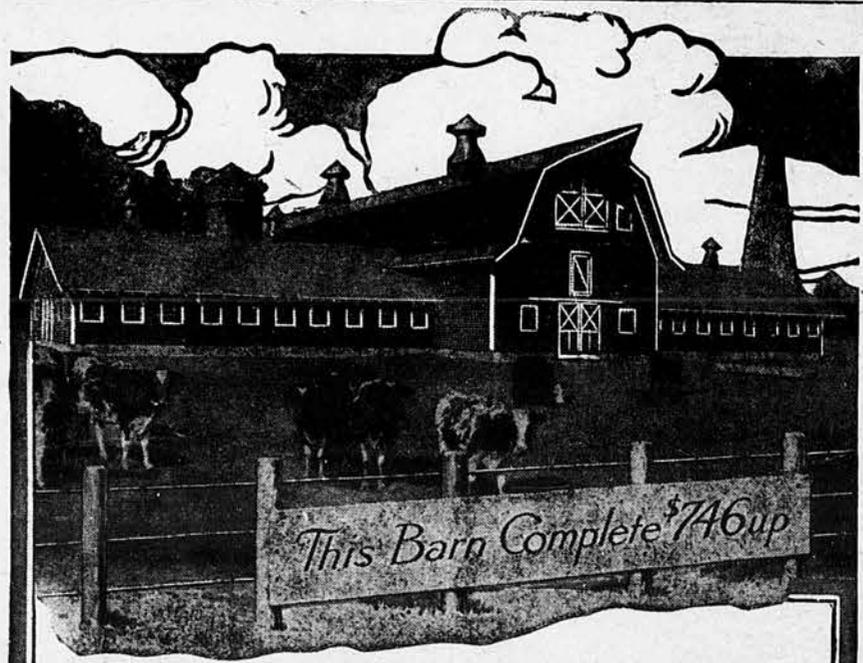
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Corn Fields Need the Rain

Is a Dry March Followed by Large Crops?

BY HARLEY HATCH

IT HAS been good weather for so long, in which a man could work on the farm every day, that I almost wish for an old fashioned rainy period during which I could sit in the house and watch the rainfall and catch up with my reading. I can't recall so long a time in which the weather did not hinder outdoor work in the years I have been farming, and that has been since 1883.

If there is anything to the theory that a dry, windy March is followed by a big corn crop we will all have our cribs full to the top next fall and a lot piled on the ground. The basis of truth in such old sayings is in the fact that if March is dry the ground usually is worked well and in good condition; in addition, a dry spring is a windy one in the West, so there you have the reason for the big crop theory. I only hope it may prove a true one this year.

On this farm we have plowing for one-half day left and then all the corn ground will have been made ready for the final act, that of harrowing, disking if need be, and splitting the lister ridges. Our corn ground is almost evenly divided between plowed ground which will be top planted with a check rower and land which was listed last fall and will be split again just before planting. Which way will raise the best corn depends on the season; my guess is that the listed corn will yield best.

We could have been done plowing several days ago but on one land stood what was left of the oats straw, and the wind has blown so we did not like to move it. This morning we hauled in the last of the straw and the land is now ready to plow. This whole field has turned over in fine shape; it was in oats last summer and there was not a thing to prevent a good job being done. We plowed this field instead of listing because it had not been plowed since the spring of 1914, and that is as long as land should be farmed here without plowing. Even double listing does not stir the soil so thoroughly as a good deep rooting up with a plow.

Many farmers are planning on starting the corn planter this week. If the weather remains warm it will be all right altho corn planted in two weeks will be just as far ahead by July 1 as that planted the first week in April. When we came to Kansas we had a series of early springs when nearly all the corn here was planted by April 15. Those were good corn years and during that period July supplied more rain than August. Because of that, the early planted corn did best, and this may be another year of that kind. Corn, if good strong seed, will stand a great deal of cold weather after planting if the ground is not too wet. I often have seen corn make a fairly good stand after having been in the ground three weeks after planting before showing above ground.

For seed we have saved some white corn which is of the Boone county type. The rest is Golden Beauty, a little mixed with some larger variety. It is commonly thought here that white corn is more hardy than yellow, and that given the same show will yield better. Probably this is true in most cases but last year our yellow corn was the best and it was not on the best land, either. The reason yellow corn is not planted more here is because most of the corn of that color raised in this county is a deep grained corn adapted for bottom land. Given a rather slender, long ear like Golden Beauty and I think it does as well on upland as white corn unless the season is very dry. In that case a local white variety, of rather small size which is very solid and hard, called "Coal Creek" does best.

The alfalfa has been showing up nicely in the last two days. I can't find a single plant which is not starting well, and the growth looks healthy. Both of our fields raised seed last year and I didn't know just what effect it would have on the stand. All our alfalfa is growing on upland and the soil in all parts of the fields is rather thin; in fact, I think most of it is the poorest land on the farm. We have got much

more from this alfalfa than we expected when we sowed it; we took a chance on it as we wished to improve the thin soil which was falling down in fertility; it had been farmed for 40 years. We caught most of this thin land when it was fairly clean following the dry year of 1913, and during the first week in April disked it up, sowed the seed broadcast by hand and harrowed it in. It came up to a good stand and it has held on very well ever since despite the wet year of 1915 and the wet spring last year.

I think the secret of getting a stand of alfalfa on this class of upland in Eastern Kansas is in having the soil free from grass. The great enemy young alfalfa has here is grass, mostly crabgrass and foxtail. If the land is full of these seeds and a wet spring follows the sowing the alfalfa seed usually is killed. I favor early sowing, by April 10 at the outside, but I think that seed sown on clean ground here as late as May 1 stands a good show provided the land is not plowed. On our soil I would not let a man plow for me for nothing if I wished to sow alfalfa in the spring. Disking twice is the thing; it stands both dry and wet weather better.

I had always been led to believe that if alfalfa was allowed to seed that it weakened the vitality of the plants. But I rather doubt that now since seeing how well our upland alfalfa has made it thru the winter. During the last week I have been reading of a series of tests in cutting alfalfa which covered three years. These tests proved pretty thoroly that the more alfalfa grown on upland was cut, the more likely it was to kill out. In these tests the fields which were cut five times were taken by grass, while the fields which were not cut until seed formed kept a good stand. I imagine that is what saved our stand of alfalfa during the wet year of 1915; the grass came on thickly and grew as tall as the alfalfa. The weather remained rainy and we did not cut it. The alfalfa kept its head above the grass and all lived thru while neighboring fields on better drained soil which were cut early were taken by the grass and all killed out. At any rate, I can account for it in no other way, and the tests of which I read seem to indicate that this is the real reason.

I note that the papers are full of articles bearing on the lower interest rate promised by the Federal Farm Loan Act. I hope that the act will prove all, and even more, than is promised us but at the same time I am like the old Indian, "I believe 'um when I see 'um." But when I hear of interest rates on farm land as low as 5 per cent I think of how the farmers of the West were soaked some 30 years ago. We were so close to homestead times then that land had but little value and the money that could be raised by a mortgage on 160 acres, would buy little more than a team. When the average farmer needed money he had to go to the bank and pay all the way from 24 to 36 per cent for it. Men who were considered as "good" could get a short time loan for 2 per cent a month, but the majority had to pay about 3 per cent. When a man got in debt in those days he stayed in debt a long time; it took all he could rake and scrape to keep the interest paid.

Speaking of paying 3 per cent a month interest reminds me of a neighbor we had something like 30 years ago. He thought he ought to fence his farm. Truth to tell, he was one of those careful fellows who did not like to have the homesteaders driving over his land in all kinds of weather. So he borrowed the money and bought wire and posts and fenced his 160-acre farm. As long as we lived by him, and it was for many years, he continued to pay 3 per cent interest on his note. He finally got a mortgage on his farm and with part of the proceeds paid his note at the bank. I would not like to state how many times he paid the original amount in interest but it must have been a good many. Our 8 per cent rate looks high now to many men but it seems low to a man who paid the average rate 25 years ago.

Criticism should always be made in the "first person, singular."

Cheap Pork from the Rape

Forage Crops for Swine Mean Larger Profits

BY M. I. HURLEY

DURING the last five years the price of corn and other feeds used in pork production has gradually increased. These feeds may be substituted to a large extent during the summer months by the use of forage crops.

These crops should be such that they can be harvested by the hogs in the field where they are grown. In hogging off crops the cost of pork production will not only be reduced but the fertility will all be put back into the fields.

While bluegrass is probably the most common of our permanent pasture grasses and provides forage for a long season, yet there are a few weeks during the middle of the summer when a more succulent forage should be provided.

Alfalfa ranks first as a forage crop because of its long growing season and being rich in protein and mineral matter.

Rape probably is the best of all forage crops that have to be sown each year. Rape should be sown early in the spring as it is a cool weather plant and will be ready to pasture in six to eight weeks after sowing. It resembles a cabbage plant very much and will furnish forage until the ground freezes in the fall. But it should not be pastured too closely as close pasturing is likely to kill it. Two fields should be provided, with one sown a few days later than the other in order that the hogs may be shifted from one to the other as the condition of the crop warrants. By using a system of this kind fresh forage is always available which is very important in running hogs on forage crops.

Drill the Seed.

The best results obtained from rape in Kansas are by drilling the seed instead of broadcasting. When rape is drilled in rows the hogs don't waste so much of it as when it is sown broadcast. It should be drilled in rows from 24 to 32 inches apart, at the rate of 4 or 5 pounds an acre and the Dwarf-Essex variety planted. This can be done with the grass seeder attachment of a grain drill by stopping up part of the holes and using spouts to convey the seed from the open holes of the grass seeder to the main hose so that the seed may pass down into the furrows and be covered.

Rape should be cultivated while small and each time the hogs are taken off the field, as cultivation keeps the weeds down and the ground in much better condition. It should be 10 or 12 inches high before the hogs are turned in.

Rape and oats sometimes are sown together and make an excellent forage for hogs. When sown together about 4 or 5 pounds of rape seed and a bushel of oats an acre are used. The oats may be drilled and the rape sown from the grass seeder or broadcasted later and covered by harrowing. Clover is sometimes added to this mixture at the rate of 5 or 6 pounds an acre.

It is generally conceded that in dry lot feeding a bushel of corn will produce about 10 pounds of pork. The Missouri experiment station was able to produce 12.4 pounds of pork to the bushel of corn fed with the hogs running on bluegrass. While 20.4 pounds of pork were secured to the bushel of corn fed

where the hogs were running on rape forage.

Around most farms there usually are some vacant lots which could be used for this purpose during the summer, if not it would be advisable to provide some ground to be used in this way.

Soybeans or cowpeas make a good forage for swine when put in with corn. The soybeans seem to give better results as they are a little more resistant to frost and drouths.

They should be put in with a cowpea attachment on the planter at the rate of 10 pounds an acre or four beans to the hill with two grains of corn. The following varieties are adapted for this use: Soybeans—Perley's Mongol, Mikado, Auburn, Ito San, Medium Yellow and Mongol. Cowpeas—Whippoorwill, Little Black and Red Ripper.

The Protein.

The growing of these crops serves a double purpose, as they are rich in protein, which will tend to balance the ration and they store nitrogen in the soil while they are growing. The corn should be dented before the hogs are turned in, and the hogs should not be given access to more than they will clean up in 10 or 12 days.

One should drill a small piece of soybeans to mow and put up to feed the hogs as roughness during the winter, as hogs are very fond of the hay and require very little grain when fed a legume hay that is rich in protein.

When grown for hay or seed soybeans should be drilled in rows from 24 to 32 inches apart at the rate of 1/2 bushel an acre and cultivated. Any of the varieties used in the corn are good for this purpose. Hogs should be kept in the field while foraging off crops to secure the best results.

Service for the People

Governor Capper vetoed the offensively partisan ballot law passed by the Republican extremists at the session of the legislature just closed. For this he is to be commended by every citizen of the state who believes in honest elections free from interference or dictations on the part of politicians. The present ballot law which is known as the Massachusetts law, is recognized thruout the nation as the best in existence.

The old system of providing a circle or square at the head of a long list of party names opens the door to cunning politicians. It enables them to deal with the voters who have no convictions and regard the right of suffrage lightly. To go back to that old system would be unworthy of any state that claims to be advancing in thought and deed, and the governor's heed to the voice of the people rather than the demands of the politicians finds a most popular endorsement.—Medicine. Lodge Index.

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Notice the harmony between the furniture and the CURTIS Woodwork.

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4		7
	7	3
6	4	

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Growing Corn in Wide Rows

The Yields May be Increased by Using This System

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

PLANTING in wide rows often is a satisfactory practice where corn is likely to be injured by midsummer drouth. It differs from the ordinary way of planting in that the rows are spaced 7 instead of 3½ feet apart. A blank row is alternated with a planted one, which spaces the rows twice the usual width. This method of planting has been practiced in several places in Western Kansas and in a limited way in other parts of the state. The yields for wide spaced corn have been higher than those for corn planted in the 3½-foot rows, except in wet seasons.

The greater yield obtained from wide spaced corn under dry conditions is due to the fact that corn planted in this way utilizes the available moisture and plant food to a better advantage for the production of grain. The stalks and leaves of the corn plant are formed first and the grain last, and in almost every season there is always sufficient moisture to produce a good growth of foliage. The supply of moisture, however often is exhausted before the ears are developed. Some seasons the ears fail to form, while in other seasons they do not fully mature. The problem is to keep the corn in a flourishing condition until it completes its growth. To accomplish this, it is necessary to provide moisture in such a way that it will be available thruout the growing period. It appears that this is brought about by planting the corn in wide rows. The supply of moisture is not increased in any way, but is so utilized that a larger percentage is available in the later period of growth, or when the grain is produced.

Where corn is planted in 3½ foot rows the roots, when they become about 26 inches long, occupy the entire surface

cause of drouth, Mr. Lohrentz's wide spaced corn averaged 15 bushels an acre, while that planted in the ordinary way in his locality made from 5 to 10 bushels.

The wide spaced and ordinary spaced corn have been compared since 1913 at the Tribune station in Greeley county in the extreme western part of the state. The yields were as follows:

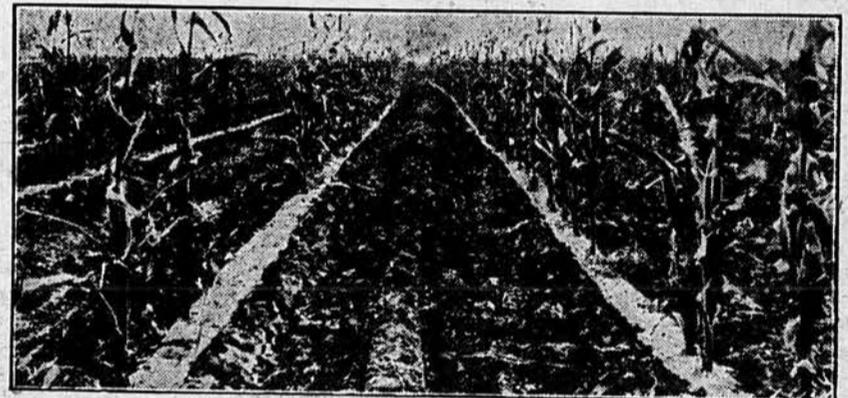
ACRE YIELD IN BUSHEL.

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Wide spaced rows	16.8	23.5	30.7	0.0
Narrow spaced rows....	2.0	17.5	62.0	0.0

In 1913 and 1914, which were seasons that were nearly normal, the wide spaced corn outyielded the other, but in 1915, an unusually cool, wet season, the corn planted in the ordinary way yielded best. In 1916 all the corn was destroyed by drouth and grasshoppers.

During 1914, 1915 and 1916 many tests were conducted in co-operation with farmers in which the two methods of planting corn were compared. In 1914 and 1916 practically all the tests were favorable for the wide spaced corn. Because of favorable conditions in 1915 the results were in favor of the corn planted in 3½ foot rows, except in a few tests in which equally good yields were obtained.

There are several advantages in cultivation that should make the wide spacing of corn rows popular, even though no increase in yield is obtained. The weeds most difficult to control are those that come up in the row near or on a line with the corn. Since only half as much row space is planted the probability of trouble from this source is reduced 50 per cent. In cultivating the corn, the two-row cultivator may be used, straddling the rows in the same manner that the one-row implement is employed in going over ordinary spaced



Corn in Wide Rows on the Colby Experiment Station; the Land is Placed in Excellent Condition for Wheat.

soil space between rows, while the roots of corn in wide rows do not permeate all of the surface soil until they become 43 inches long. If the soil is moist to a depth of 4 feet, then the entire soil space from which moisture would be available would not be occupied until the corn roots obtained a length of nearly 4½ feet for the narrow spaced rows and nearly 6 feet for those 7 feet apart. Because of the wide spacing, the moisture midway between the rows, especially that in the deep subsoil, is held in reserve for the later stages of growth, since the roots do not grow into this soil until the plants become nearly full grown. During temporary periods of drouth, this reserve moisture often is sufficient to maintain the corn in a flourishing condition until rains come, while occasionally it may complete the development of the crop. In either case the chance of obtaining a yield of grain is increased greatly.

Jacob Lohrentz, who lives near Moundridge in Northern Harvey county, has practiced the wide spacing method of planting corn since 1910. Mr. Lohrentz reports that the yield he has obtained as compared with corn planted in the ordinary way varies with the amount of moisture. In wet seasons he has succeeded in obtaining yields equal to those for corn planted in rows 3½ feet apart, while in the dry seasons the wide spaced corn has always outyielded the other from 5 to 10 bushels an acre. In 1915, a very wet season, Mr. Lohrentz's corn yielded 45 bushels an acre, while other corn in the locality yielded from 35 to 45 bushels. In 1916, a year in which corn was almost a failure be-

cause of drouth, Mr. Lohrentz's wide spaced corn averaged 15 bushels an acre, while that planted in the ordinary way in his locality made from 5 to 10 bushels. This does away with the necessity of trying to watch two rows at the same time. Also the two-row cultivator may be used without trouble in cultivating corn planted by a single-row lister. Corn planted in the ordinary way with a single-row lister cannot be cultivated to a good advantage with the two-row implement unless the rows are spaced uniformly, which requires more careful planting than ordinarily is obtained. With the double-spacing method it is not so important to make the rows the same distance apart. After the corn becomes too high to cultivate by straddling the rows, implements requiring two horses may be used in cultivating double-spaced corn. This is a great advantage, for the work can be accomplished much more rapidly and at less expense than it could be done if it were necessary to use comparatively narrow implements drawn by one horse.

Land on which corn is grown in wide spaced rows usually is in excellent condition for seeding to winter wheat. Growing wheat on land cropped to wide spaced corn often is more satisfactory than summer fallowing. The wheat does not make the over growth of straw characteristic on summer fallow, while the stalks tend to hold the snow during the winter and to prevent "soil drifting."

To obtain any benefit from the wide spacing of corn it is essential that the space between rows be kept free of weeds. Nothing is gained if weeds are allowed to rob the corn of the moisture between the rows.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

A "Back to the Farm" View

The Country Looks Attractive to a Man Who Has Had Considerable Experience With City Life

This story was written by a man who has been successful in city work. He has come to appreciate, however, that for most persons the country offers better rewards. His viewpoint is the same as that of thousands of men in the cities who would like to get back to the farm.

TALK TO the average office man long enough and he will disclose his ambition to buy a farm and grow rich and independent raising pigs and chickens. In this respect I am an average office man, the only difference being that in my case it requires less time to uncover the farm talking streak. It can hardly be called a back-to-the-land ambition with me as the only time I ever devoted to practical farming was the three or four summers in my teens when I imagined myself a hand on Uncle Bill's place and learned the meaning of gee and haw, discovered that the right side is the proper one on which to approach the cow for milking purposes and picked up other rudiments of farm knowledge that country youngsters know instinctively.

Since that time, life has been devoted largely to school and office work of various kinds, but no year since has been wholly without its periods of hankering for the open fields. Since acquiring a farm several years ago, these attacks have come with greater frequency and have been of longer duration. It is only a matter of a year or two until the case promises to become chronic, and actual residence on the place will either remove or satisfy the yearning.

In the Short Grass Land.

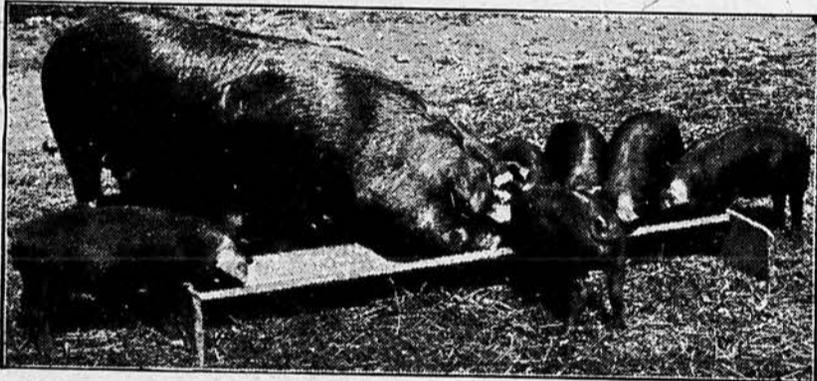
"The place" is located in that high plains region of Kansas romantically known as the Short Grass and, in the years that others have been cultivating it, has been given over largely to wheat growing, the great agricultural gamble

creased soil fertility and farm value.

In my plans, cattle play a prominent part. The pasture is bringing in but a small revenue; but it is large enough to carry a good bunch of cattle thru the summer, and with the milo, feterita and other forage crops that are reasonably sure every year, and the usual wheat pasture in the winter, it will not be an expensive proposition to keep a bunch of cows and calves. In edging into the cattle business, I expect to buy stock cows and a good sire, and then by keeping the heifer calves and maintaining a good sire it will be a matter of only a few years until I can be selling calves or cows annually, and this without incurring the risk of feeding high-priced feeds for a poor market, which the feeder of fat cattle frequently faces.

Hog raising has never been listed as one of the prominent sources of farm revenue in our section, but I believe it could be made to contribute its share if wisely managed. I have a theory, backed by the experience of a youthful flier in the business, that hogs can be put in pretty fair condition on kafir, milo, alfalfa and other crops that can be grown to good advantage in our county. If this theory works out in practice, the porker crop will be another item in the general revenue.

These three lines, hogs, cattle and wheat, will be the big money producers according to my present plans, which also include three other things that are expected to provide for running expenses and care for the living of the family. In addition to the stock cows mentioned, three or four dairy cows will supply milk and butter for the table, arrange for a regular cream check and add three or four calves to the herd an-



An Effort Will be Made in Raising Hogs; a Large Part of the Feed Can be Obtained from Pastures and the Grain Sorghums.

of Western Kansas farmers. As a consequence, some years its one money crop has paid good interest on \$100 an acre, while in other years it has been so small as to be almost negligible. Such a condition does not appeal to me as being economically wise, and in the years I have been studying the possibilities of the farm, my first thought has been to determine on some system that will make farming on these Short Grass acres more of a business proposition than a guess as to which shell covers the little pea.

There probably are several solutions for this problem, but the one that appears best to me, after studying farm books, reading farm papers and talking with practical farmers, is to produce such a diversity of crops that the eggs will not all be in the same basket, neither will they be placed in so many receptacles as to make watching them an impracticable feat for the common or garden variety of farmer.

As wheat is the big money crop in our section, I do not think it wise to give it up altogether but will still put a sufficient acreage in wheat to make it worth while in a good year. I also plan to do some experimenting with summer fallowing, green manuring and in the conservation of moisture. In carrying out these experiments, a farmer always faces the temptation to put in, as large an acreage of wheat as possible, the thought of the profits that would result in a real wheat year refusing to down. I believe that while the experiment may prove expensive as a temporary proposition it will be highly profitable in the long run, in the increase of the average yield, to say nothing of the in-

creased soil fertility and farm value. The poultry yard also will do its part toward caring for running expenses, supplying eggs and meat for the table and bringing in some returns from the sale of eggs and fowls. The third source of supply for the maintenance fund will be the garden, which should give a good share of the food used by the family and which might be managed so it would add a few dollars to the cash returns, altho in my estimates I have taken no account of this item.

In raising hogs I would start with registered animals or those eligible to registry, and sooner or later I would aim to build up a market for registered pigs. In poultry, it is my plan to raise purebred fowls, as the cost of growing them is little greater than that of raising scrubs, and this difference is more than offset in the returns. As for the cattle, I do not plan to begin handling registered stuff immediately but I hope to build up a high grade herd as early as possible.

Better than an Office.

This, in brief, is the program I expect to follow in getting out on the land. It is rather a modest one with no revolutionary theories against accepted methods of agriculture. I do not expect to turn the farm into a gold mine the first year, but I do believe that by feeling my way into farming and profiting by experience, I can make the place return an income much larger than I can get by facing a wall of pigeonholes 8 hours the advantages of living and the chances a day; and this too without curtailing for enjoyment and development.

Yes, a warrior may conquer the earth. (The sexton will survey it with a spade.)



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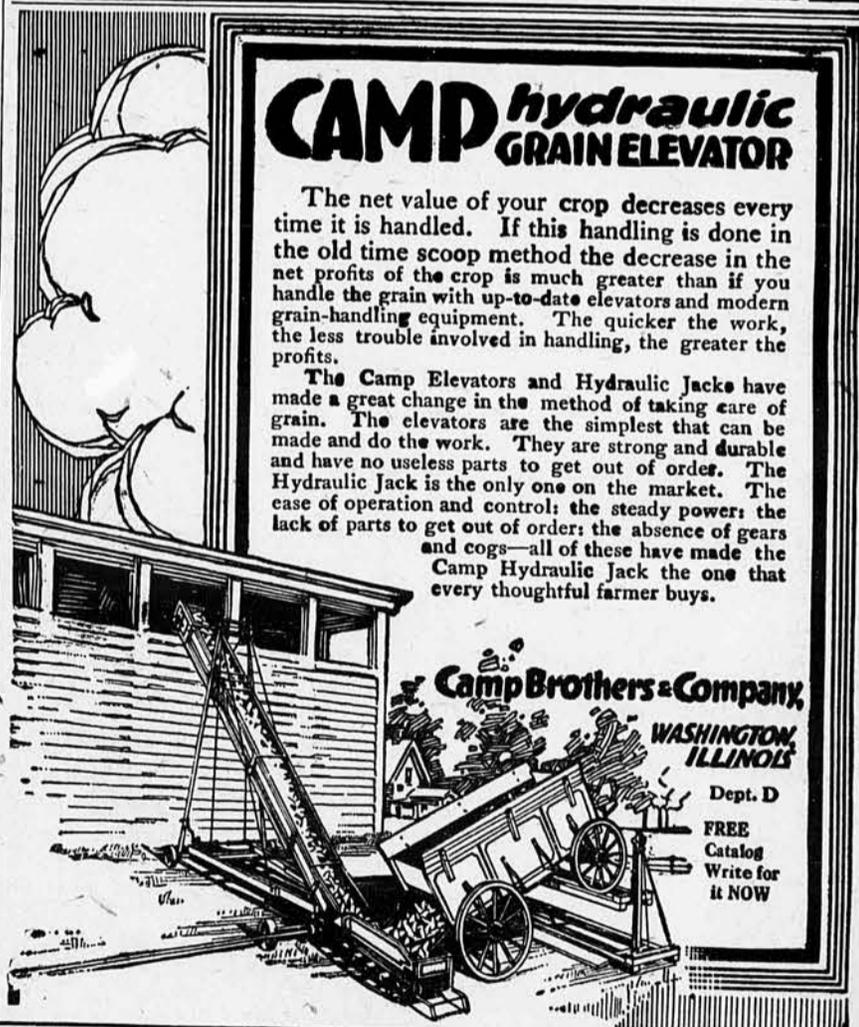
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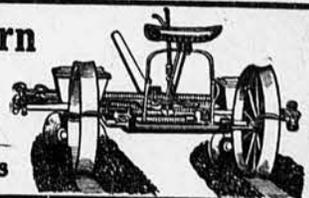
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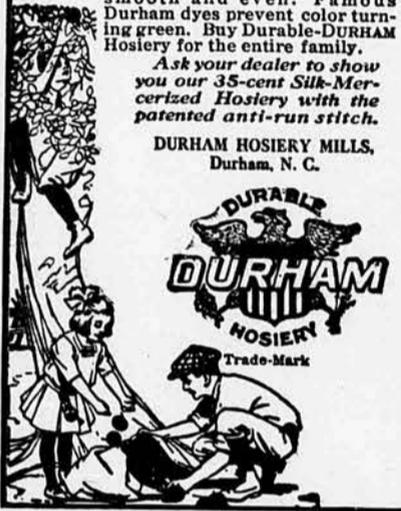
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Grows 6 ft. High

if left untrimmed, but can be trimmed by shearing to any shape.

Plant a Barberry Hedge!

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Capper's Weekly, Dept. J. B. 2, Topeka, Kan.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Here's a "War Bread" Recipe

Cornmeal may be used in combination with wheat flour in "light" bread, according to experts in the Department of Agriculture. The government recipe gives a loaf of slightly poorer texture than bread made all of wheat flour, but one that is light and spongy, wholesome and very palatable. It is well worth a trial now that flour prices are so high.

For four loaves of bread, use 2 1/4 pounds or 2 1/4 scant quarts of sifted wheat flour, 3/4 pound or 2 3/8 cups of cornmeal, 2 cakes of yeast, 3 level tablespoons of sugar, 1 1/2 level tablespoons of salt, 3 1/2 cups of cold water and 3 level tablespoons of shortening, if desired. Less yeast may be used but more time for rising will then be required.

Put the cornmeal and water into a double boiler, mix thoroly and bring to the boiling point, stirring frequently. Cover, remove the boiler from the fire and let the meal steam for at least 10 minutes, then cool it until lukewarm. Add the sugar and salt, 1 cup of flour, and the yeast dissolved in 2 cups of lukewarm water. Mix thoroly, cover and set in a moderately warm place free from drafts. When the sponge is light—about 2 hours will be required—beat it thoroly, add the softened shortening and the remainder of the white flour and knead until the dough is smooth and elastic. Should the dough be too stiff or too soft, work in a little more water or flour. Cover the dough and set it back in the warm place to rise until double in bulk. Mold into loaves, let rise again until doubled in bulk, and bake from 45 to 50 minutes in an oven with good steady heat.

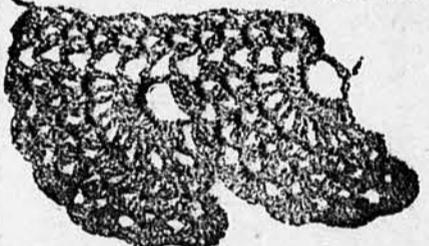
Shell Lace in Crochet

This shell lace makes an effective trimming for towels, pillow cases or table runners. Begin with a chain (ch) of 10 stitches (st).

1st Row—Make 2 double crochets (d c, thread over hook once) into the 4th st, ch 1, 2 d c into same st forming a shell, ch 2, d c into 6th st, ch 5, d c into last st, turn.

2nd Row—Ch 3, 12 d c under ch 5, ch 2, shell in shell, d c into 1st d c of 1st shell, turn.

3rd Row—Ch 3, shell in shell, d c into



1st d c, ch 1, repeat until there are 12 d c's with ch 1 between. Turn.

4th Row—Ch 3, shell into every other space between d c's, ch 2, shell in shell, d c into last st of ch 3 to make a straight edge, turn.

5th Row—Ch 3, shell in shell, ch 2, make a shell of 3 d c, ch 1, 3 d c into every shell, turn.

6th Row—Ch 3, 7 d c into every shell, ch 2, shell in shell, d c, turn.

7th Row—Ch 3, shell in shell, ch 2, d c in last d c of 1st shell, ch 5, d c in last d c of same shell, turn. Continue for the length desired.

Mrs. Susie Wyatt.

Grady Co., Okla.

A National Rose Garden

Lovers of roses and peonies will be interested in a flower garden conducted by the Department of Agriculture at Arlington, Va., just across the Potomac River from Washington. It is the hope of the Department to assemble here as nearly complete collections of varieties of the two flowers as possible. The collections are to be used for comparison and study of the conditions under which the varieties thrive best and also as a basis for plant breeding work. About 700 varieties of roses and 400 varieties of peonies now are growing in the Arlington gardens and it is believed there are as many again to be found in the United States.

The Department of Agriculture is creating these test gardens in co-operation with the American Rose society and the American Peony society. The majority of the plants have been contributed by nurserymen and florists, tho many have been given by flowers lovers who grow the plants for their own pleasure. The

Department invites all persons who have varieties of roses or peonies not represented in the Arlington gardens to send in specimens. Write to the Office of Horticultural Investigations, Washington, D. C., offering specific varieties or requesting a list of the varieties desired. Express or postal charges are paid by the contributors. Plants should be sent during the dormant season which lasts from autumn to late April.

Start Cannas Indoors

Cannas should be started indoors the first or second week in April and transplanted the second week in May. This plan has numerous advantages over the old method of planting the bulbs directly in the beds in which they are to grow, says M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

By the new method it is possible for the grower to select plants of uniform size and color. There is less danger from frost when the plants are not set out until May.

The indoor plan is simple. The bulbs are cut in lengths varying from 2 to 4 inches. Individual specimens are placed in pots or several may be planted in a shallow box. The pots or boxes should be put in sunny basement windows, under greenhouse benches, in hotbeds, or in cold frames. Strong, well developed plants are produced that will stand the strain of transplanting.

Let the Frame be Artistic

Framing a picture correctly is almost as much a matter of art as is painting or drawing. The frame should serve to bring out the picture instead of attracting attention to itself. William S. Hekking, professor of drawing in the University of Kansas, advises choosing a frame of some color found in the picture. This should not be a bright color, but a soft, harmonious one. When a mat is used, this color should be chosen for it. Water colors ordinarily are framed with a mat to bring out the tones in the picture. Etchings usually should have a white mat. Small pictures need a large mat and dark pictures require delicate frames. Contrasts are used continually in making the most of a picture's possibilities.

Wooden frames stained in monotonous are most satisfactory for ordinary purposes. Certain pictures have characteristics that call for certain frames. For instance, a painting having warm reds, yellows and browns will take an old gold or bronze frame. Modern taste calls for narrow frames with little or no carving. The wires hanging the picture should be as nearly invisible as possible. Copper wires may be used on brown wall paper. White corn is least noticeable in light rooms. Use two hooks so that the wires will be straight and conform to the other lines in the room. A triangle of wire ending at a sharp point is considered extremely inartistic.

Frills Have Charm

An unusually pleasing model for a separate blouse is shown here. Any of the pretty new white waistings may be used. The design is suitable also for



8185

crepe de cine or Georgette crepe. The ruffles are hemstitched. The pattern, No. 8185, is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

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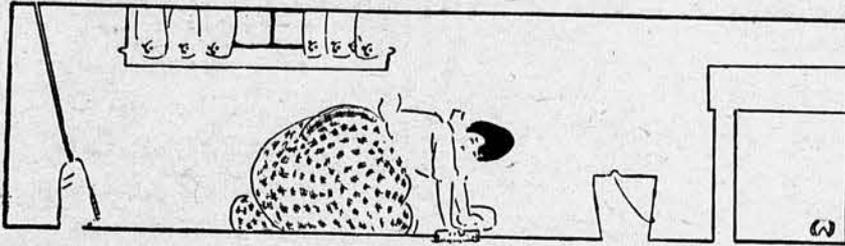
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Spick and Span Once More

Spring Housecleaning Drives out Winter's Dust and Grime

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County



"WELL, I'M going to clean house next week," said my neighbor with a big 14-room bungalow to manage.

"You mean you are going to start your housecleaning, don't you?" we asked.

"Start and finish," she replied, "tho as a matter of fact I do most of my housecleaning before I clean house."

By this, she meant that she did all the little time-taking tasks before she really began to move the furniture and clean the walls. She was busy a month ago cleaning the various drawers and chests. She has the advantage of a furnace heated house. It is easier to keep rooms orderly if they are always comfortable for working. She has also water and drain on both floors. That saves much of the heavy, hard work connected with cleaning. A third advantage is a man assistant who takes out the rugs and moves the furniture.

In housecleaning as in housework in general, headwork counts as much as handwork. To have a task well planned is almost equal to having it half done. The first essential in planning is to have the necessary tools on hand. It is poor business to undertake cleaning without sufficient soap, scouring powders, cleaning cloths and absorbent dust cloths. A piece of an old Turkish towel with a little kerosene on it is a dust-cloth that will take up an immense amount of dirt. Little hand brushes of various sizes are often of more use than large scrubbing brushes. Floor finishing materials, furniture polish, gilt paint, varnish and wax may all be used in making the home "spick and span."

Don't Buy Cheap Paper.

It is a good piece of headwork to study out ahead of the housecleaning time just what changes may be desirable—what rooms should be papered or painted and what rooms may be fitted for other uses such as sewing rooms, children's play room, storage or chest room.

We wish it were easier in the country to get good paper hangers. Many prefer to do the work rather than wait until they can get some one from town. The task is far from being an easy one for the inexperienced person. Too often she makes it harder by thinking that her unfitness will not warrant the spending of much money for good paper. Cheap paper is likely to be thin; it tears easily and the colors run. It fades as readily. A good, heavy paper of the oatmeal type, of small pattern or pleasing conventional design is certain to give more satisfaction in the beginning and for a long time.

It is more sanitary to remove old paper from the walls. If it adheres too strongly to tear off readily, painting over with thin paste will sometimes effect a cure for the trouble. Even the best of wall paper will break over every crack in the wall unless precaution is used. We have learned that a strip of thin cloth pasted over the crack in the wall does not show under heavy paper and prevents an unsightly crease that is often in evidence.

Fill the Floor Cracks.

The earliest farm homes we remember had rag carpets on most bedroom floors. These were tacked securely in place and stretched to the breaking point by means of rakes, rubber boots and broken finger nails. Rugs have replaced the carpets, but many floors could be improved without much trouble or expense. Most floors are made of pine. These wear in the softer parts, leaving the pitch layers higher and ready to splinter. A good wood filler or oil will help to prevent the wear. A floor stain that contains a varnish will give a finished surface.

Many of the pine floors have cracks

in which lint and dust accumulate so that sweeping is a task indeed. We read once in the Craftsman Magazine that the following mixture made a very satisfactory crack filler: Into 3 quarts of hot water throw torn newspapers enough to absorb it all and let soak until soft and pulpy. Mix half a pound each of flour and powdered alum and stir in, cooking all until thick as putty. Then press into the cracks. A putty knife or something similar is a good tool for the purpose.

Window curtains, dresser scarfs, bed spreads and all linens should be washed before rooms are cleaned. This makes it possible to complete the arranging of the room when set in order. It is surely a pleasure to draw from the pile of clean spreads or scarfs and put on the finishing touches.

Unless we are going to paper or paint, we brush the walls with the dustless mop. A tennis flannel sack cover over a broom is a good substitute. We then wash the windows and floors and clean the rugs while the floors are drying.

Tar Paper Keeps out Moths.

A number of chests or good tight boxes is almost a necessity for storing winter garments away from moths. A government bulletin says that no drug or scent will keep moths absolutely away from garments which have been left out until the eggs have been deposited on the cloth. The safest way to handle good woolen clothes, blankets or furs is to cleanse them thoroly by washing or brushing and airing, and store them in moth proof boxes or bags. A newspaper stitched in sack form makes a good bag for the little one's woolen skirts and clothing. Tar paper of the lighter weight makes good sacks for blankets, heavy shawls and fur laprobes. A box with tar paper securely pasted over sides and bottom is a safe place to store small dresses. The lid must be as carefully covered as the rest of the box and securely closed.

A neat set of boxes for storing clothes is a set of even size with one side fastened on hinges and closed with snaps. The set we have in mind was about the size of sectional book cases. They were stacked, one upon another, yet each one was accessible. The boxes were papered on the outside with oilcloth wall paper.

Not the least part of successful housecleaning if one judges from the standpoint of the family as a whole, is concerned with the bill of fare. One cannot do much cooking and personally attend to the cleaning. There is need of a well stocked emergency shelf and of many dishes prepared in advance. Boiled hams, well washed potatoes—ready to boil in their jackets or to bake—two kinds of bread, cooky jars well filled, cheese, crackers and cans of soups, peas, beans, tomatoes, corn and fish—are all excellent helps toward preparing a hurried meal.

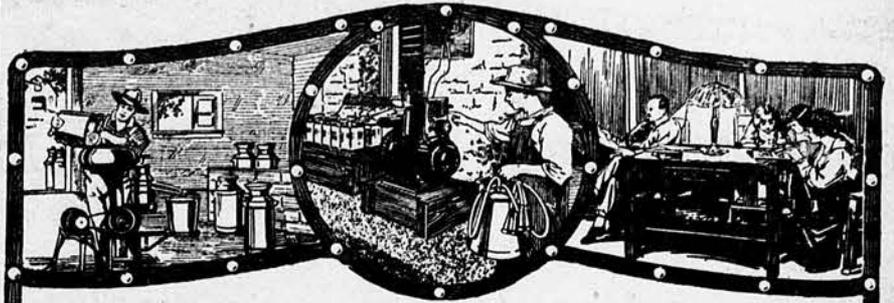
The Land of Liberty

I love my country's pine-clad hills,
Her thousand bright and gushing rills,
Her sunshine, and her storms;
Her rough and rugged rocks, that rear
Their hoary heads high in the air
In wild, fantastic forms.

I love her rivers deep and wide,
Those mighty streams that seaward glide
To seek the ocean's breast;
Her smiling fields, her pleasant vales,
Her shady dells, her flow'ry dales,
The haunts of peaceful rest.

I love her forests dark and lone,
For there the wild birds' merry tone
I hear from morn till night;
And there are lovelier flowers, I ween,
Than e'er in Eastern lands were seen
In varied colors bright.

Her forests and her valleys fair,
Her flowers that scent the morning air,
All have their charms for me;
But more I love my country's name,
Those words that echo deathless fame,
"The Land of Liberty."
—From "Real Patriotism."



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Four-Passenger Touring-Roadster
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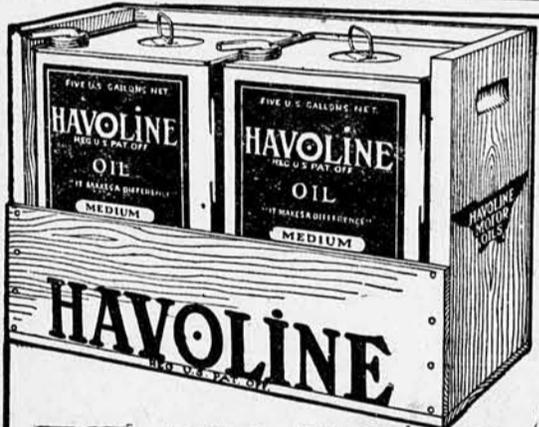
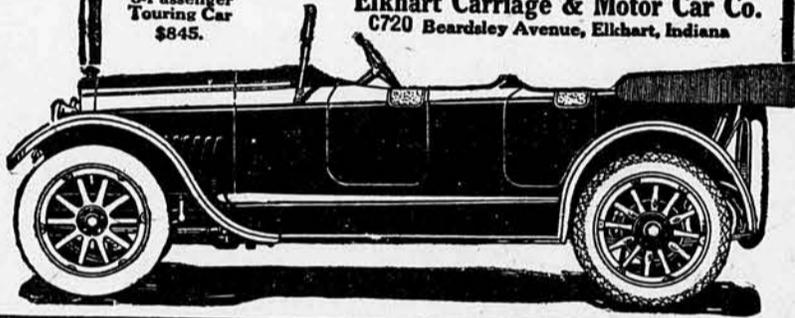
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CAPPER RIFLE CLUB, Dept. A.R.-24, Topeka, Kansas

No Wonder Bruin Got Angry

Reynard, the Fox, Played Some Mean Tricks on the Bear and They Haven't Been Good Friends Since

ONCE upon a time Bruin, the bear and Reynard, the fox, agreed to be friends and partners. So they cleared up a field in the woods and then they made ready the ground to plant their seed. Now Bruin did all the hard work, for he was much larger and stronger than Reynard, but Reynard chose the seed that should be planted. So, when their farm was ready, Reynard said: "Let us sow a crop of rye; and we must share the crop so that all will be fair. If you like I will take the top, and you, who have been digging in the earth may take all that grows underground."

"Yes, I will take the root," growled Bruin; "and you may have the top."

So, when the rye was ripe and the crop was cut and threshed, Reynard got all the good grain, but Bruin had nothing but roots and rubbish.

"Gurr-rr—Gurr-rr-rr-rrr," growled Bruin. "That is not fair. I did more than my share of the work and I do not like these roots for my harvest."

"But that was our agreement," answered Reynard. "This year I have the grain, but next season it will be your turn. I tell you what we can do next year: You shall have the top and I will take the roots."

The next year, when the springtime came and they started to sow the seed, Reynard said to Bruin:

"Don't you think that it would be wise to sow a crop of turnips?"

"Oh, yes, yes!" answered the greedy Bruin. "Turnips are much better food than rye!"

But, Georgene Faulkner says in the Ladies Home Journal that when the harvest time came Reynard got the roots, or all the nice turnips, while Bruin got only the tops.

"Gur-urr-urr-rrr!" growled Bruin. "You never play fair, Reynard, and you have fooled me twice, so this puts an end to our partnership."

One time, when Bruin was sleeping in the woods, Reynard came along and saw him. "Now I will play another trick upon the bear," he said. So he caught three field mice and put them on a stump under Bruin's nose, and he called: "Bo! Bruin! Wake up, the hunter is behind the stump!"

Bruin awoke with a start, and when he saw the mice he began to crush them with his paw, for he thought that they had called him. But just then he saw Reynard's tail among the bushes, so away he ran after the fox.

At last Bruin caught hold of his hind foot just as Reynard was crawling into a hole under a pine root. Reynard knew that Bruin would punish him for all his tricks; but still he had his wits, and called out: "Slip the pine root and catch Reynard's foot!"

And so that stupid bear let go of Reynard's foot and took hold of the pine root instead. Then the sly Reynard crawled down into the earth and called: "I fooled you that time, too, didn't I, Bruin?"

"Out of sight is not out of mind," growled Bruin, as he went away.

And they do say that the bear and the fox have never been friends since that day.

One Dollar for a Moth

Did you know that there is a market for butterflies and that there are a few persons who have butterfly farms? A young girl in California is the proprietor of such a farm and she sometimes sells moths for as much as a dollar apiece. When this girl finds a caterpillar attacking a vine or shrub she catches it, hatches it into a specimen, and makes it pay its board. Her outfit for her work consists of fruit jars and boxes and barrels covered with gauze to contain the caterpillars, a net, and a few cyanide bottles for the day work, and a miner's lamp for use at night. She has made as much as \$500 in 10 weeks.

An Indian Scare

My mother tells this story about an Indian scare she had when she was a young girl. It was in Pratt county in 1886. Mother and her sister and two neighbor girls went a mile from home

to gather plums. They hadn't gone far until they saw a woman running toward them with her hands in the air calling to them to stop. They began to run away from her for they thought she was angry because they were in her plum patch, but she kept telling them to wait so they stopped and she told them to run home as fast as they could and tell their parents the Indians were coming and were only a few miles away.

The girls were not long getting home and their parents soon filled their wagons and got the cattle and horses ready to start to the nearest town where all the neighbors gathered when there was danger. When they arrived at the town they were told it was only an Indian scare that some cowboy had reported and everyone went home that night tired and not in the best of spirits.

Harper, Kan. Hazel Barber.

Can You Solve This Puzzle?

Who can read the name and address on this letter correctly? Notice the position of the words. A package of postcards for the first five correct answers received.



Address the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by April 30.

The four gifts in the puzzle in the March 17 issue are: ties, gloves, books and candy. Prize winners are: George Simon, Mont Ida, Kan.; Victor Knudson, Waterville, Kan.; Nora Baird, Wellsville, Kan.; Evelyn May Smith, Coyville, Kan.; and Ella Niemaller, Wakefield, Kan.

From their earliest consciousness, take the children into your confidence, and encourage them to tell you all their troubles. Let this become a habit; it is the very best safeguard against wrongdoing.

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"There's a Reason"

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Rural Nursing.

A young woman who lives in the country asks me how she may fit herself for nursing and whether I would recommend a correspondence course. I think a good course of that nature will undoubtedly teach many helpful things. I think, too, that a clever young woman interested in nursing can get a great deal of training simply by a course of reading supplemented by advice from some interested physician. There are many practicable books that give instructions clearly enough for a smart young woman to understand and practice them.

I do not underrate the value of hospital training. I think that every girl who seriously contemplates nursing as a profession should take the necessary course, graduate and become a registered nurse. On the other hand I find a great shortage of intelligent helpers competent to care for cases not considered sufficiently serious for employing a trained nurse or cases in which the expense prohibits their employment, and especially is this true in country practice. The "domestic nurse" has her place and a very valuable one at that. I know some that I consider invaluable notwithstanding their lack of hospital practice. There is plenty of opportunity for healthy, clever women of all ages who desire to specialize in domestic nursing.

Candy.

My child is very fond of candy and wants to have some every day. I can be strict about it if necessary, but the question comes: Is it wise to deny what may be a natural craving due to some deficiency of the body that the sugar will supply? I wish to do the right thing but not to deny the child the candy just because he likes it.

MOTHER.

No, mother; neither should you let him have it just because he likes it. A proper proportion of sugar is needed in a child's diet, without question. But that amount is well supplied to the average child in the sugar used in cooking and serving regular meals. If the child is allowed additional sweets let it be as a dessert immediately following a meal. The objection to allowing candy, cake, crackers and other dainties between meals is that it spoils regularity of appetite and digestion. Then mother complains that the child has no appetite, meaning rather that he has a pervert l appetite.

His body is thin and wasted because he is so fed with carbohydrate foods that he has no desire for the milk, eggs, cereals and fruit that are needed to build up his tissues and give him good blood and muscle. The candy supplies heat and some fat. It does not make blood, bone or muscle. The teeth of a candy eater are poor not so much because the sugar injures the dentine as because the unbalanced diet leaves a deficiency of tooth-forming material. A child may really need more than three meals a day, but if so, give a fourth meal, say about 4 p. m., instead of allowing indiscriminate eating of cake, candy and cookies at all hours.

Scarlatina.

Will you please describe measures where one in the family has scarlatina to prevent the others getting it? One of our children has that disease. Am I right in supposing that it is not so dangerous or contagious as scarlet fever?

H. M.

Scarlatina is merely another name for scarlet fever, a survival of old days when it was supposed to be different. It is a great pity that such a distinction was ever made as it sometimes leads some persons into the grave mistake that scarlatina is a rather harmless disease that need not be quarantined. A case that is mild in one child may spread an infection that will be most malignant in others. Adult persons may take scarlet fever but they are not so susceptible as children. It is quite possible to prevent the spread of the disease from one patient to other children even tho they must be confined in the same house.

The safest precaution is complete isolation of the patient. Let him be in a room by himself and let no one enter it but the nurse. Be careful that all sheets, handkerchiefs, towels, and so forth are boiled before they get back into general use. See that the patient has his own dishes, and keep them in the sickroom. All discharges are contagious, especially those from the throat or from running ears. When the "peeling" stage is going

on wash the skin every day in a mild solution of formaldehyde, say a teaspoonful to a quart of water.

It is important not to allow the child who has been ill to mingle with the others at too early a date.

Good Butter.

1. Is fresh, unsalted butter eaten without bread harmful to small children? I have two who dearly love it, but they both have poor digestive powers and I try to be careful as far as I know. 2. Are spices injurious? If so which is the most harmful; ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg or cloves? 3. I have a little girl 2 1/2 years old who has kidney trouble. Can you recommend anything for her? 4. Is sweet spirits of nitre injurious to the heart? O. M.

1. It makes very little difference whether butter is eaten with or without bread. It is almost wholly fat and the daily amount that a child can digest is necessarily limited.

2. None of the spices named are harmful if used properly. The most dangerous is nutmeg which is poisonous in large doses.

3. "Kidney trouble" is too indefinite a term.

4. Sweet spirits of nitre is a drug capable of producing very injurious effects, tho only affecting the heart indirectly. It should be used only when prescribed by a physician. The commercial spirits of nitre sold by grocers and general stores is especially harmful.

Treatment for Eyes.

I have a sty on one eye and would be grateful if you could give me a remedy that will cure without an operation.

A SUBSCRIBER.

If taken in the beginning the condition can be checked by the application of a drop of pure carbolic acid on the end of a toothpick. I do not advise home treatment, however, for anyone who can reach a physician, as it is delicate work and if not done with precision may damage the eye. The reason styes come apparently in a series, one succeeding the other, is because they are infectious and spread along the small glands of the eyelid. A "rundown" condition seems to favor them and it is believed generally that eye strain is a predisposing factor. For these reasons a sty that persists should receive thoro treatment.

Spring Fever.

Talking about spring tonics and spring fever, don't forget Doctor Crumbine's declaration that the best cure for spring fever is a rake and a hoe. He means that active, outdoor work will rejuvenate you and be an efficient safeguard against "that tired feeling."

Remember that if spring brings a real fever it is likely to be that of malaria. That is because there are more breeding places provided for the malaria-bearing mosquito. Don't ignore the fact that an old tin can filled with water may be a breeding place for enough mosquitoes to infect a whole family. Allow no collections of water unless needed for household purposes, and see that all such are properly covered. Ponds and marshes that cannot be drained may be rendered safe by a coating of crude oil on the surface.

While you are cleaning up around the premises take the opportunity to repair all defective screens. It may be impossible to keep flies and mosquitoes entirely away from your farm, but at least they can be kept out of the house.

Do you know that Clean-up Week is officially proclaimed for April 16-21? Be sure to read the governor's excellent proclamation. It's in this paper.

For Mothers.

Can you inform me if there is a state information bureau for mothers and where one can obtain the best information on infant care? What are the best periodicals published dealing with the care of children? E.

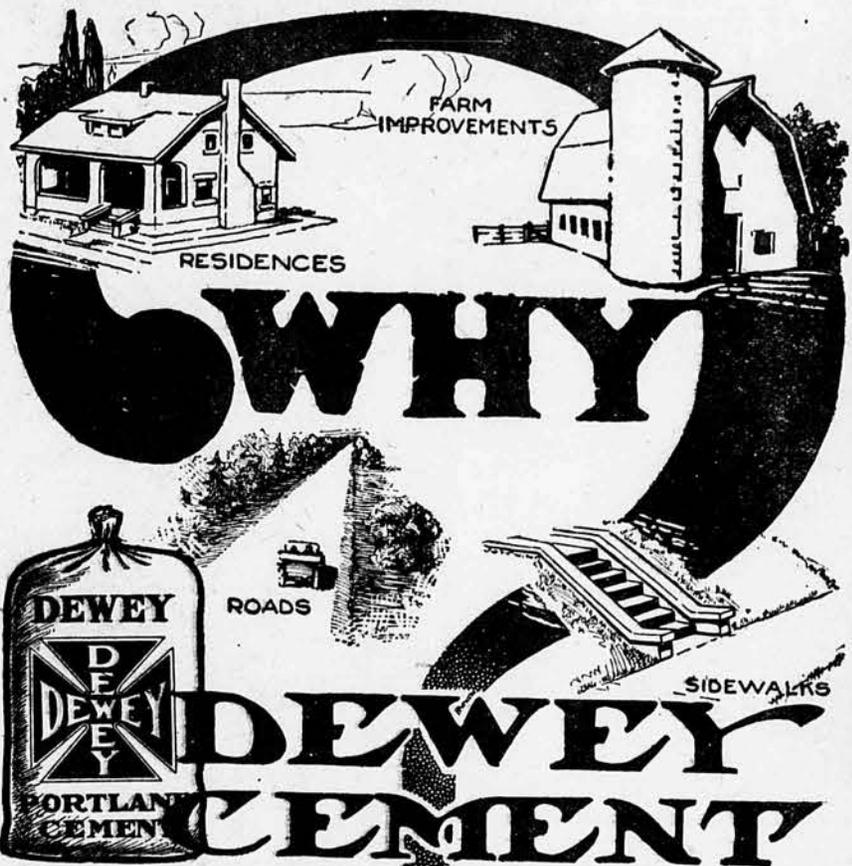
Write to Doctor Lydia A. DeVilbiss, director child hygiene state board of health, Topeka, Kan. A very helpful monthly treating of childhood and its problems is American Motherhood, published at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Mrs. R. O. W.:

An enlarged and tender liver would quite likely give such pain as you describe, upon suddenly stooping over. Get your malaria cured and the liver probably will right itself.

E. E. S.:

This sounds like an epigastric hernia. Such a rupture can be cured by a skilled surgeon who will see that the tissues are thoroly overlapped in the repair, but it is no job for the everyday doctor.



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Girls Help to Make History

The Poultry Club Has Its Part in Winning the War

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

EVERY girl in the Capper Poultry Club has a chance to help make history. That may sound big to you, yet it is true. History doesn't stay shut up in school books, but a new page is made every day and the ones who make it are just folks like you and me. The history you studied at school tells of a time when our country went to war to win liberty for ourselves. In the history we are living today, our country is going into perhaps a greater war so that other people across the seas may have their freedom too, and just as the girls of 1776 you have read about helped their country by spinning and

laid 2,172 eggs or 181 dozen in the month. One duck in the farm flock was sold and another one died. Feed for the month came to \$7, and the total profits were \$42.59. Ethelyn says, "I am sure my old faithful hens know they are in the Capper Poultry Club, and they seem to like it from the way they are laying eggs." Ethelyn has written to every girl in her county. Isn't that fine?

Marjorie Yeager of Republic county has a good showing too. Her farm flock is crossbred and contains 60 hens. She gathered 814 eggs in the month. Of these, she sold 459, set 195 and used the rest. She did not say how much money they made. Edna Moore of Osborne county got 1,270 eggs from their farm flock of 86 crossbred Plymouth Rock hens and pullets. Edna got three turkey eggs, too. How many other girls found turkey eggs in March, I wonder. Fern Hildebrand of Coffey county has 50 purebred Rose Comb White Leghorn hens and pullets in her farm flock and they laid 747 eggs in March. Fern's mother bought her a composition book and Fern has written the names of all the Kansas counties in it. When a county is filled, Fern pastes the list in this book. She is going to use the book for her record of her 20 purebreds also. Fern has written to all the girls in her county, too. Her grandmother has given her 32 Rhode Island Red eggs for her little purebreds.

One of our club members has lived in a city most of her life and moved to the country only last summer. She thinks the Poultry Club is a good way to show that chickens can pay for themselves and persuaded her mother to let her join just as soon as she read about it. Edith Wallace is this girl's name and she lives in Allen county. Edith is going to make a mighty good club worker, or I miss my guess. Louise Tracy of Sumner county has entered her 20 purebreds. They are Barred Rocks and were hatched March 20. Her mother had more than 150 new chicks hatched when the farm flock entrance blank was filed the last of March. Louise has been digging worms for the chickens to make them grow faster. She is braver than I was when I was a little girl. I used to be afraid of worms.

These Members are Busy.

Lydia Jantz of Clark county says she scarcely can wait till Saturday to read about the Poultry Club in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Their farm flock is a large one with 100 hens and 245 pullets, all crossbred White Leghorns. The last week in March they got 101½ dozen eggs. Lydia must be kept pretty busy, don't you think? One of the Pottawatomie county girls, Katrina Thierolf, has been helping her mother with the little chickens for eight years. She ought to know a good deal about the poultry business now, I'm sure. Katrina goes to high school and will not have a great deal of time for her club work until school is out but she is enthusiastic, just the same.

Another Pottawatomie county girl, Bertha Harms, likes to do fancy work as well as take care of chickens. She



The Girls' Way to Help.

weaving cloth for clothes for the soldiers and melting their pretty pewter dishes into bullets, the Capper Poultry Club girls of 1917 are going to do their share toward winning this war by raising chickens.

"But how will raising chickens 'way out here on a Kansas farm help win a war?" some of the girls may be asking. Just this way. Chickens and eggs are food, and every chicken you can hatch and take care of till it is grown is just that much more for someone to eat. You are increasing the nation's food supply, is the way the men at Washington would put it. In wars today the nation with the best supply of food is likely to be victorious because it can hold out longest, and when you girls are caring for your flock or helping in the garden you are serving your country and her beautiful flag just as truly as any soldier on the battlefield. I like to think of it that way, and I believe the Poultry Club girls do too and will be glad of this chance to show how much they love our dear America.

March Records Were Good.

Farm flock egg records for March are beginning to come in now, and some of them are mighty good. Ethelyn Etherington of Greenwood county has the best one so far. There are 144 purebred Single Comb Brown Leghorn hens and pullets in her mother's flock, and they

High Feed Costs Smashed!

Down they go—to smash! In scads of cases cut down a HALF! Thousands of farmers are selling their No. 1 hay, milling off grades. They're making the grandest alfalfa chop: fattening hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry and purses—making it cheaply, easily, with our famous patented Recutter Attachment (saves for feed use).

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Jim Roban, Pres.

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Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4584 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhea and How to Cure it." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

The White Diarrhea Germ

White Diarrhea is caused by a germ, transmitted through the yolk, which multiplies rapidly after the chick is hatched. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks, and before you learn which ones are affected, they have infected the whole brood. The germs can be killed by the use of preventives and they should be given as soon as chicks are out of the shell. The only practical, common-sense method is prevention.

HOW TO PREVENT WHITE DIARRHEA

Dear Sir: I have raised poultry for years and have lost my share of little chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I learned of Walker's Walko Remedy for this disease, so sent for two 50c packages to the Walker Remedy Co., L. 6, Waterloo, Iowa. I raised over 500 chicks and never lost a single one from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor—they develop quicker and feather earlier. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail. Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Indiana.

DON'T WAIT.

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L. 6, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

The Capper Poultry Club

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

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

My name is Age

R. R. Postoffice County

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

..... Mother or Guardian.

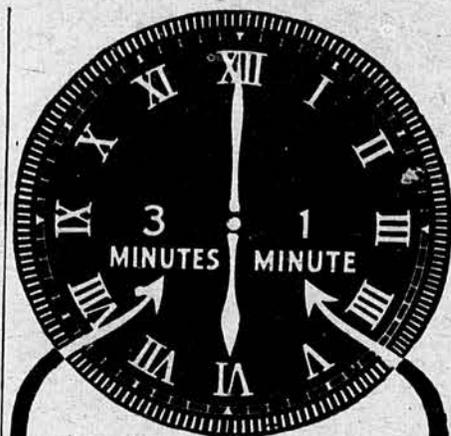
Secure the Signatures of Two Farm Women Here.

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

.....

.....

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



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Does everything that a heavy tractor will do—at the draw bar or belt pulley—adapted to all soil and weather conditions—the most sensational farm machinery development for years.

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has crocheted a yoke and a doily and some lace for dresser scarfs and towels and narrow edgings for her own clothes. Bertha wasn't too busy to hunt for new girls for the Capper Poultry Club. We have to give her some of the thanks for filling Pottawatomie county. Elvise Oliver of Sedgwick county was expecting a present from her brother Laurence when she wrote last time. Would you like to know what? Measles. Laurence had them and the family was so sure he would give them to Elvise she had to stay out of school and wait. Do you suppose she got them? If Elvise hasn't the measles I'm sure she is working to fill Sedgwick county for she is eager to have the membership full. Her papa built a new brooder house this year and made it large enough to do for her pure-bred fowls when she pens them next February.

Two counties have been filled since last time. They are Pratt and Washington. The counties already filled are: Atchison, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Crawford, Dickinson, Douglas, Greenwood, Jefferson, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, McPherson, Miami, Montgomery, Neosho, Pottawatomie, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Shawnee, Sherman, Sumner, and Wau-bunsee. These are the new names:

Name and Address.	Age.
PRATT COUNTY—	
Myrtis Hacker, R. 1, Iuka.....	14
Marie Huffman, R. 3, Pratt.....	10
Mac Duncan, R. 1, Preston.....	13
Eather Omo, R. 2, Pratt.....	13
Sylvia Leonard, R. 2, Cullison.....	10
WASHINGTON COUNTY—	
Dorris Barkley, R. 1, Washington.....	11
Sadie Huffman, R. 4, Washington.....	15
Florence Henry, R. 3, Washington.....	11
Beatrice Hamilton, R. 3, Morrowville.....	17
Larene McDougal, R. 3, Washington.....	13

Let's have some more counties filled by next week. You must remember now that the Capper Poultry Club isn't just a way to make money and have a good time for ourselves. It is the way we girls have to serve our dear country and our beautiful flag and we are all going to work harder now than we ever have before. Let's have every Kansas county full and show our patriotism.

The Hens Worked Every Day

I think we made some profit from our poultry last year. We sold \$90.75 worth of eggs and \$30 worth of chicks and hens, and have 40 hens more than we had at this time last year. We also had roasts and stews and at least 100 fries; and from six to 12 eggs a day for table use.

We did not notice the amount of feed consumed, as we fed hogs both winters and had to feed the hens grain only when we kept them shut up on account of storms. The grain was principally kafir and corn, also we fed some wheat. I feed the table scraps and vegetable peelings cooked and mixed with bran and skim milk occasionally, seasoning it with a poultry tonic once or twice a week in the winter time. We gathered eggs every day last winter.

We have a flock of healthy Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. We smudge them occasionally with sulfur to kill germs, by putting a few coals on the ground under the roosts and throwing on a few handfuls of sulfur and closing the house. As the south side is curtained, this is perfectly safe. We also color the water red occasionally with permanganate of potash, which is a disinfectant.

We find the most profit in selling eggs, raising plenty of chicks for our own table use and keeping as many hens as we have comfortable quarters for.

Birds that Wear Fine Feathers

I have White Embden geese. They are pure white birds of great size and beauty. They weigh from 20 to 25 pounds, and the white feathers bring more a pound than colored. The males and females are easier to distinguish than other breeds. I always set the eggs under chicken hens, and when they have been set on two weeks I sprinkle the eggs lightly with warm water every day and increase the amount of water as the time comes for them to hatch. I also watch the nest closely to see that the shells do not get crushed in on them and to help them out. A person can help a gosling a great deal in getting out of the shell but you must be careful not to tear the tissue and make it bleed. I sometimes give the gosling a little sweet milk if it is a long time hatching. It gives it strength and helps it wonderfully.

When out of the shell I take them to the house and put them in a box containing straw, and cover with a cloth. I

powder them with a good insect powder to kill the vermin, if any. Two or three big lice soon will kill a gosling. Don't put grease on a gosling's head. I do not feed them until they are about 36 hours old. Then I put them in a wire coop without a bottom, set them out on tender grass with a dish of sand, a dish of sweet milk with bread soaked in it, and a dish of water. I stick their bills into the different dishes and they go right to eating. They are no more trouble. I never let them run at large until they are nearly feathered out. In this way they never get the habit of running away.

Rich Hill, Mo. Mrs. W. Z. Baker.

Good and Bad Luck With Guineas

Guineas are worthy of more consideration than is accorded them by farmers and poultrymen in general. When we began with them all the information concerning their care, habits and disposition we could get was to let them care for themselves and rear their young unaided, that they hid their nests some distance from the buildings, were sure to keep the hawks and coyotes away by their noise, and that they would fight the old chickens and kill the young ones. We bought a trio, turned them loose, but we also set some of the eggs under a chicken hen. They hatched out wild as birds and nothing could be done with them. Only three lived. The coyotes devoured the old ones and all their young.

When the hen tried to wean her three little guineas she went to the chicken house but they went along and, guinea fashion, they stayed near her all winter. By spring they were tame enough to make their nests with the hens and they laid a great many eggs. We set some under hens. When they hatched we put them in a shallow box and kept them in the house during the day to tame them, and put them under the hen at night so they would become accustomed to her. In a few days they were little pets. When feeding time came they would swarm all over one's hands and into the feed pan. They were greedy eaters while small. They soon grew into the finest broilers I ever tasted. When larger they were splendid cooked in any way one cooks chicken. The early ones brought a good price. Guinea eggs are richer than hen eggs and keep longer. The guinea fowl well might be an added source of profit on most farms. They never have harmed other poultry for us and by our method of taming them the loss is very small, and they can be reared easily in large numbers. Mrs. H. W. Hammond.

What Will an Old Hen Do Next?

The incubator way to my thinking is the only way to hatch chickens. I should much rather look after five incubators than that number of hens, the incubator is mechanically operated and you know when it is working right and how to keep it that way but you cannot tell about an old hen. She may leave the nest any time, and just at the wrong time. We have had 40 per cent better results with the incubator. We rarely have less than 80 per cent of the fertile eggs hatch, and have had 95 per cent hatch. No one can set the same number of eggs under hens and get the same results.

We get the best results from the incubator by keeping it in the cellar where the temperature does not change so quickly and there is at no time a temperature under 50. We have tried hatches in a number of places in rooms above the ground and have not had nearly such good hatches.

It never pays to set eggs from unhealthy hens. We select an average size egg of good shape as a pattern and try to get the full setting as nearly like it as possible.

The best way to care for little chicks is with a colony house and a stove. Too much feed for little chicks has proved worse than not enough. So long as they can run out and the weather is nice you cannot feed them too much but house them up and they do not get the exercise and they do overeat.

Paola, Kan. E. V. Fritts.

Early chicks should have lots of sun if they are expected to keep well and grow rapidly.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS—FREE.
Send two names to The Wight Company, 17 Main, Lamoni, Iowa, and they will send you enough Iowite Remedy, absolutely free, to save 40 chicks from White Diarrhea.—Advertisement.



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YOU CAN BET YOUR LAST CHEW ON THAT JUDGE. THE STABLE BOYS CALL HIM "SMALL CHEW" BECAUSE HE LASTS LONGER THAN ANY PLUG IN THE FIELD.



YOU men get to putting reliance into good stock. Ever since you learned of the rich tobacco of which W-B CUT Chewing is made, there has been a big and increasing demand for it. The idea of shredding the leaf, so that you can get at the tobacco satisfaction without so much grinding and spitting, has made a winning with men also. The little chew that lasts and satisfies is the thing.

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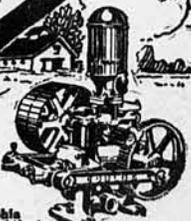
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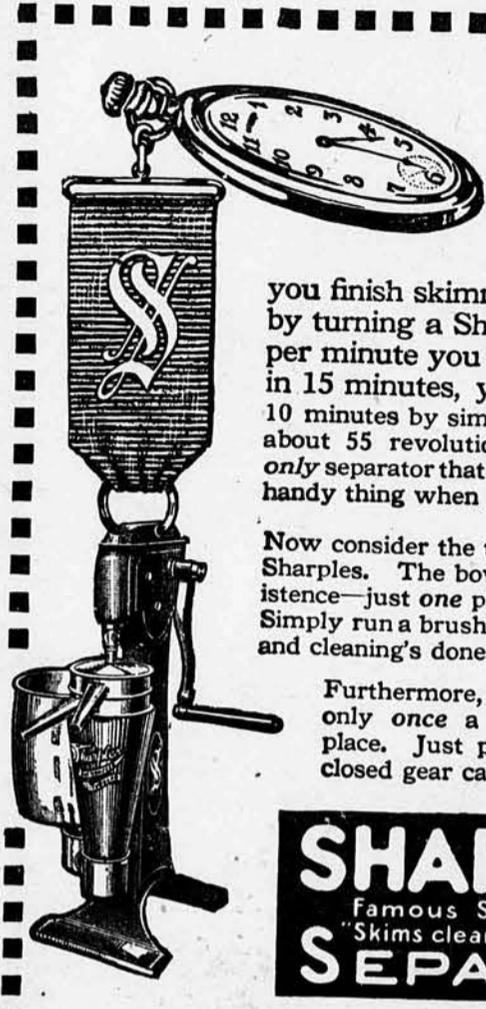
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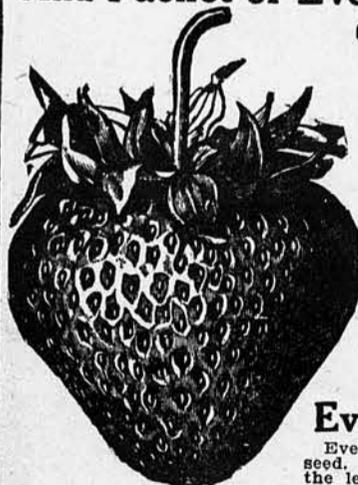
Remember that all separators lose considerable cream when turned below speed—except Sharples! The Sharples gets all the cream no matter whether you turn it fast or slow. It saves up to \$100 a year more than other separators. Cordially welcomed by women, owing to its easy turning and easy cleaning. Over a million Sharples users. Write for catalog to Department 15

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The Superb Everbearing Strawberry is bound to revolutionize the strawberry business. Imagine a berry having the quality of the Sample, the size of the Brandywine, the firm texture of the Dunlap (making it a good shipper), the heavy yielding qualities of the Aroma—then imagine a strawberry having all of these points of excellence, and in addition, the habit of fruiting continually from May until snow flies. Early fall frosts, if severe, will kill the blossoms that are open, but new blossoms take their place and the vines go on fruiting. Several Michigan growers have been shipping these berries to Chicago during the fall months, the past two or three seasons, and have received as high as \$5.00 per 16-quart crate for them on the wholesale market. We can furnish four nice, strong plants that will bear a crop of fruit in summer and fall of first year, and mammoth crops every year after.

Everbearing Strawberry Seed

Everbearing Strawberries are easily grown from seed. Our seed was all saved from choice plants, of the leading everbearing varieties, and by planting a packet you should get an endless variety of new kinds that will bear fruit continuously spring, summer and fall. Strawberries grown from seed don't always come exactly like the parent plants, which makes it all the more interesting to grow them in this way. You may get some new varieties that will make you a fortune. All the leading new varieties are seedlings, and were secured in just this way. You are just as liable to get a valuable new variety as anyone. A packet of seed should produce from 100 to 150 plants, and the most of the plants should commence fruiting the same season that seed is planted. They are perfectly hardy, and after the first season will produce an abundant crop of berries. If you have a little garden space, don't fail to start one of these Everbearing Strawberry beds.

Special Free Offer We will send four of above described Everbearing Strawberry Plants and a packet of Everbearing Strawberry Seed free and postpaid to all who send us 50 cents for a one-year subscription to *Capper's Weekly*. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer.

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Berry Dept. 2, Topeka, Kansas

Keep High Producing Cows

From an Address by Marco Morrow April 6 Before the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association at Newton

IF THERE ever was a time in the history of Kansas when pure patriotism demanded the production of every ounce of food that it is possible to produce, that time is today. Your last annual meeting may have concerned itself with purely selfish affairs, but your meeting today, in-so-far as it will tend to produce more food for the human family, becomes an act of patriotism and loyalty to the country you love. The war in Europe is being fought as strenuously, as valiantly, and as effectively in fields a thousand miles from the firing line as in the trenches.

It was Napoleon, I think, who said that an army travels on its belly, meaning that the rations are of greater importance than ammunition. The result of the European war from its very start has been almost wholly a question as to which side can starve out the other. So, now that we are in it, the first duty of Kansas and the first duty of the members of this association is to increase food production this year and in the years to come. And, gentlemen, I don't know of any more effective machine to do this work than a good bunch of Holstein cows. You are going to do your part, both directly as producers, and indirectly as preachers of increased dairy production.

I am not going to point out to you the need of more dairy cattle in this state nor the possibilities of dairying in this land of alfalfa and corn and the sorghums. Kansas has only a few more than a million milk cows and ought to have 2 million. But more than a larger number of dairy cows we first need better cows. You know it or you wouldn't be in the business and you wouldn't be here today.

Grain Farmers.

I do wish, however, to say a few words for the benefit of the poor, benighted souls in Kansas who have not yet seen the light—men who are struggling along year after year raising grain, and robbing their soil of its fertility. They usually are making little more than a bare living and at the same time are letting a large portion of the human race live on oleomargarine and actually suffer from malnutrition because of the absence of milk from the daily diet. These are the farmers that I wish to talk about. How are we going to reach them? How are we going to open their eyes? How are we going to convert them? How are we going to get the gospel of the dairy cow into their inner consciousness?

This is one of the chief objects of your association. You wish not only to look after your own interests and the interests of the breed you represent, but you also desire to spread the gospel of more and better dairying. Well now, I have every confidence in the innate goodness of human nature. I believe in the philanthropist. I know that there are men and women who become so devoted to a good cause that they will sacrifice time and health and money and even life itself in behalf of that cause. I should hate to think that this world rests entirely upon the dollar; that money is the motive back of all our actions, and yet when we get down to brass tacks and look at things as they are, we know that the Scriptures are right when they say: "Where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also." We know that a man takes a bigger interest in a thing when he has some of his treasure invested in it.

A Financial Interest.

The farm press is doing good work in preaching the gospel of better dairying, the institute workers, the agricultural college, the railroads with their special dairy trains are all helping; but the real problem is up to you, up to the real dairymen of the state, the men who have "their treasure," a financial interest, at stake in the cows. You are the men who must put it over, because you are the men—your purebred breeders—who have a financial interest in the matter. You wish to increase the market for purebred stock. The men whom you convert, whom you lead to see the light, whom you start into dairying in the right way, will profit the most in the end, but you have the

first financial interest in the matter. It's up to you.

I do not doubt that you are doing much of this needed missionary work, individually. In fact I know you are. But you can do it so much more effectively and with so much greater economy, as an organization. I don't know anything that would do Kansas more good than a well-organized propaganda backed by the Holstein breeders of the state having as its object the advancement of the dairying interests of the state and the establishing of more and better dairy herds in Kansas. Coming from you, the men and women in the business, who are making money from the cow, the story has twice the weight it has coming from any other source. I should like to see this organization get behind a propaganda that would drive home to every farmer in the state with irresistible force in the next year a few of the outstanding facts about dairying in Kansas.

Good Breeding.

Tell the general farmers of Kansas—again and again—what the Holstein cows have done for the farmers around Mulvane, Independence, Ft. Scott and Winfield. Show them that the average yield of the cows of Kansas is only 3,000 pounds of milk a year, and those of the United States 4,000 pounds, while Holland's high-bred dairy cows produce an average of 10,000 pounds. And it's largely a matter of breeding. Show them that the cow which gives only enough milk to pay for her maintenance yields no profit. The cow which gives 500 pounds more than a maintenance yield makes double the net profit of the cow that gives only 250 pounds excess. In other words, a cow averaging only a pint a day more milk than her sister may be netting double the profit.

Show them the possibilities of grading up a herd, and increasing the production by putting a purebred sire at the head of the herd. Show that the value of the offspring of a good cow frequently is greater than the value of the milk, and thus the folly of breeding to anything but a purebred sire. Tell the general farmers—and this, my brethren, is a lesson that Kansas has got to learn and learn quickly—that exclusive grain farming is simply highway robbery of posterity, while 75 per cent of the value of the food consumed by the dairy cow is returned to the soil. Show them the increasing market for dairy products, and the absolute certainty of the continuance of profitable prices.

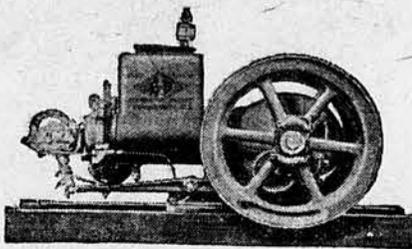
Start at the beginning and tell what a dairy cow is. Show the advantages Kansas has for dairying over other states that are making such a success of it—drive home your facts and arguments straight from headquarters—and you can't fail greatly to increase the number of Holsteins in the state.

Kansas needs this campaign of education—and I don't see how this association can side step the responsibility for starting it. I should dislike to see a dairy boom in the state. Governor Hoard has often said, "It's better to grow into dairying than to go into it." Breeding isn't everything—a knowledge of feeding, care and genuine love for cows must go with it. A shiftless man isn't going to be made over in a night, just because he happens to buy some good Holsteins. But there are plenty of intelligent, wide-awake, enterprising men in Kansas who will make model dairymen if they once see the light. And it's up to you to show them the light.

Cow With Record is Worth More

A good yearly association record for a cow will increase the selling price of her or her daughters about 25 per cent. In 1913 a member of the Benson, Iowa association sold at public auction 34 grade cows and heifers which were either tested or out of tested dams. The average price paid for these cattle was \$131.50 a head, while similar cows which were not tested did well at other farm sales in that community to bring \$90 to \$100 a head.

When the dairy cow and hog dissolve partnership, success is likely to go a-visiting.



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Milk that the Cow Wants to Keep

Few things tax the patience more than for a milk cow to refuse to give down her milk. It is possible to handle such a cow so as to overcome this difficulty. A Wisconsin experiment station bulletin discusses this subject giving what is known as the Hegelund method of manipulating the udder to cure cows of the exasperating habit of holding up their milk.

According to this plan in the first manipulation the right quarters of the udder are pressed against each other, with the left hand on the hind quarter and the right hand in front of the fore quarter, the thumbs being placed on the outside of the udder and the fingers in the division between the two halves of the udder. The hands are now pressed toward each other and at the same time lifted toward the body of the cow. This pressing and lifting is repeated three times. The milk collected in the milk cistern is then milked out and the manipulation repeated until no more milk is obtained in this way, when the left quarters are treated in the same manner.

In the second manipulation the glands are pressed together from the side. The fore quarters are milked each by itself by placing one hand, with fingers spread, on the outside of the quarter and the other hand in the division between the right and left fore quarters. The hands are pressed against each other and the teat then milked. When no more milk is obtained by this manipulation, the hind quarters are milked by placing a hand on the outside of each quarter, likewise with fingers spread and turned upward, but with the thumb just in front of the hind quarter. The hands are lifted and grasped into the gland from behind and from the side, after which they are lowered to draw the milk. The manipulation is repeated until no more milk is obtained.

In the third manipulation the fore teats are grasped with partly closed hands and lifted with a push toward the body of the cow, both at the same time, by which method the glands are pressed between the hands and the body. The milk is drawn after each three pushes. When the fore teats are emptied the hind teats are milked in the same manner.

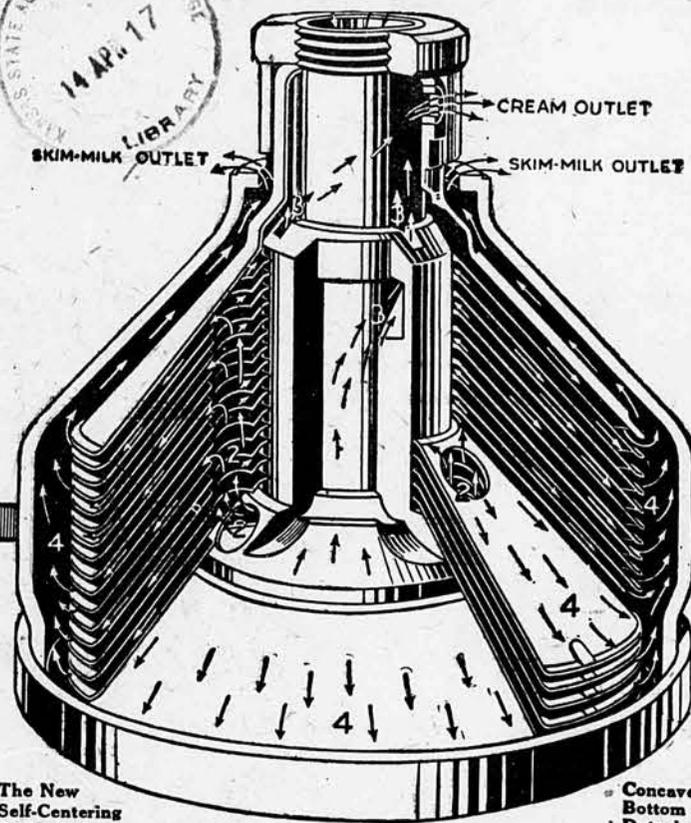
On the efficiency of this method with cows that hold up their milk Professor Woll remarks: "Cows sometimes do not let down all of their milk during a milking, thru a congestion of blood in the veins or arteries of the udder, which closes the sphincter muscles at the branching points of the various milk ducts in the udder. The investigations here reported have given proof that a cow cannot, as a rule, continue to hold up her milk after a few manipulations of the udder have been practiced. When a cow does not give her usual mess of milk and there is no reason to suspect that she is sick, she is very likely holding up a portion of her milk, and in such a case it is especially important to finish the milking by the manipulation. This generally will give the owner about the usual amount of milk from the cow and will leave the milk secreting glands of the udder in proper condition for the manufacture of milk for the next milking."

Help for Writers

If you wish to write for publication; if you have a paper to prepare for your institute or the Grange; if you are to make a speech or write an essay for the school teacher, Dillon's Desk Book will be a constant help. It answers all the bothersome questions. It contains 48 pages of valuable instruction. The price is 50 cents, postpaid. The third edition has just come from the presses of the Mail Printing House, a branch of the Capper Publications. Address Charles Dillon, Managing Editor, Capital Building, Topeka, Kan.

A Book on Breeding

An excellent book for livestock men, The Breeding of Farm Animals, has just been issued by The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. It was written by F. B. Mumford, dean of agriculture in the college of agriculture of the University of Missouri, and thus it gives the viewpoint of a Western man. The book consists of 310 pages, and is of the greatest value for every farmer engaged in breeding farm animals. It ought to be in the library of every livestock man in Kansas. The price is \$1.75.



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The Supremacy of the NEW DE LAVAL

THERE may be some question as to who makes the best wagon or the best plow or the best watch, but when it comes to cream separators the supremacy of the De Laval is acknowledged at once by every fair minded and impartial man who is familiar with the cream-separator situation.

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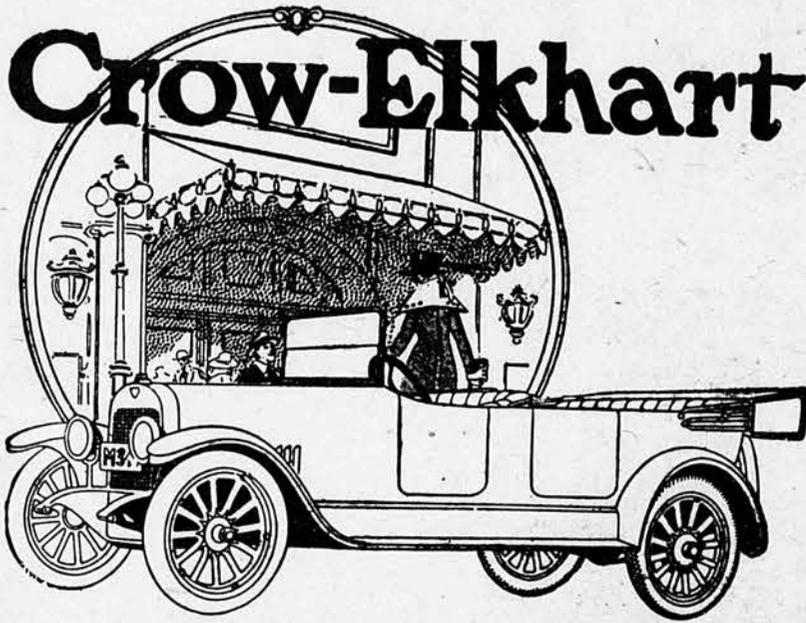
Low round-trip home-seekers' fares to Western Canada are in effect every Tuesday, March to November inclusive. Also one-way low-fare for settlers. Even if you have already selected your farm, it will pay you to travel to Western Canada via the Canadian Northern Railroad. 21-year grazing land grants may be procured at very low cost. Outdoor feeding of beef cattle on native grasses bring even better results than indoor feeding. Country roads are good and the public school system is well abreast of the times.

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Come, see its extra tonneau space. Lounge in its wide 49-inch rear seat. This five-passenger is the largest car at the price, \$795—a big powerful brute of a car with flowing yacht lines and the latest up-to-the-minute refinements.

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We will make a special price on first Crow-Elkhart car going into your town.

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Greatest offer ever made in our entire business history. Trees, vines and plants direct from Nursery at prices that defy competition. Just read the special offers below and order from this list today—at once. Limited number of these offers to be shipped. It is not too late to plant because the season is backward, but don't wait—you may be too late for these bargains.

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Your money returned promptly if not satisfied in every way. You can't lose. Must satisfy you or your money is refunded. The Kansas State Agricultural College recommends the following orchard to be planted on every farm this season. Our special price makes it doubly attractive. You save \$6.16.

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FARM ANSWERS

A Place for Asparagus.

We should like to grow asparagus; please tell us something about the crop. Johnson Co. F. L. I.

Asparagus is an easy garden crop to grow. Its tender shoots, coming early in the spring, make it a much prized vegetable in every family. The growing of the vegetable has been much neglected on Kansas farms. It should have a place in every farm garden.

Commercial growers prefer a rich, sandy and well drained soil. While the soil should be well drained it should not be dry. The crop can be grown on the clay soils, always providing there is plenty of humus to prevent the crusting of the soil over the young plants. Any soil that is in good tilth and that has a great deal of available plant food will grow an abundance of asparagus for the family use.

Like an orchard, an asparagus bed is a long-time investment, and it pays well for a good preparation of the soil. Nothing should be left undone that will increase the yield. The ground on which the asparagus bed is to be planted should be heavily manured with barnyard manure the fall before the roots are set. If the ground has been in potatoes the summer before, so much the better. This will insure fall plowing, which the field should have by all means. If possible the ground should be left rough over winter, disked in the spring, and then harrowed level to break up clods.

Asparagus is propagated from seeds. The roots can be grown in the home garden or may be procured from the nursery at from 75 cents to \$1.50 a hundred. Good roots may be grown from seed gathered from a productive bed. In this case the pulp must be removed from the seed by washing before it is planted. The seed is for sale by all seedmen at from 60 cents to \$1 a pound. The seed is sown in early spring, in drills, after it has been soaked over night in warm water. As it germinates rather slowly, it is a good plan to mix radish seed with it to mark the rows and to prevent the earth's crusting over the tender young asparagus plants. A pound of seed ought to produce from 3,000 to 6,000 plants. The practice of sowing seeds where the asparagus bed is to be is never a good one. It is difficult to choose the stronger growing plants except by transplanting. Where the seed is sown in drills the grower has full use of the bed for other crops for at least two years. The plants usually are set in the permanent bed when 2 years old.

Roots are transplanted to the permanent bed as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, the planting may be continued some time after the ordinary planting season for trees, provided the roots are kept in a dark, cool place. As the roots are taken out of storage to the field, they should be puddled thoroughly, and should never be allowed to become dry. Nurserymen are blamed frequently for a poor stand because the grower has not used proper care.

The ground usually is marked out with a plow or lister. The rows are run 4 feet apart running north and south to allow free access of the sunlight to each plant and a free circulation of air thru the rows. While this is not, perhaps, so important as in more humid climates, there will be seasons when it will be of the utmost importance. The furrows made by the plow or lister should be at least 3 inches deep, measuring from the normal surface of the ground. This frequently requires that the plow be run in the same furrow twice. The plants are set not closer than 3 feet apart in the row. When mature they are gross feeders and should not be crowded. In planting, a small mound is made in the bottom of the furrow and the roots are spread over this in all directions. The crown usually is left 6 inches below the surface, and is covered with about 3 inches of earth. As the plant grows, the earth is worked in and the ground leveled. When the ground is level, the crown will be 6 inches below the surface. This allows thorough cultivation of the surface without disturbing the plants.

While the usual farm method of culture is to allow the asparagus bed to take care of itself, there are few of the garden crops that respond so thoroughly to good culture. The cultivation given asparagus should be continuous and thoro. After the crop is off, the ground should have a heavy application of barnyard manure. This will be well worked into the ground during summer cultivations. It should be followed by another dressing in the fall heavy enough to act as a winter mulch and to prevent winter killing of the roots.

The first year after the roots are set, it is a good plan to interplant with some other garden vegetable to insure perfect culture. These companion crops can be cabbage, cauliflower and peppers. During the first two years of the life of the permanent bed it is well to gather all of the seeds before they have had a chance to mature. The roots are not strong enough to withstand the extra strain, and need to store any extra amount of plant food for their future growth.

As soon as the growth has ceased in the fall, the plants should be cut off

at the surface, raked up and burned. This allows free culture in the fall and spring. If the plants have been set at the proper depth the ground can be thoroughly disked crosswise or plowed 3 inches deep and left rough over winter. A coat of barnyard manure should then be applied on the surface. In the spring the ground should be thoroughly disked and harrowed before the shoots start.

No shoots should be cut from the plants until the third year after setting. The amount to cut will depend on the growth and vigor of the plants. In Kansas the harvest usually starts in April and ends in June.

K. S. A. C. GEORGE O. GREENE.

Cost of Pit Silos.

Please tell me about the cost of construction with pit silos and of the methods that should be used. Meade Co. L. R. H.

The cost of construction will vary a great deal. Pit silos have been built where the outlay for material, in a silo 14 by 20 feet, was less than \$10. This, however, is where the plastered wall is rather thin.

So far as the estimates of digging are concerned you can supply an estimate for your own local conditions better than we can supply it from here. The cost will vary with your type of soil and the price which you have to pay for hired help. With good conditions the cost of digging a silo the size you have described, 18 by 30 feet, ought not to be more than \$50 or \$60, and you may get it done for a good deal less. You will notice from a bulletin sent you that the cost of digging has varied all the way from \$25 to \$150. For the average size silos, however, the usual cost of labor and material is about \$75 to \$100.

Where the conditions are right for pit silos the pit silo will keep feed as good as any other kind of a silo. If the ground is wet and seepy so water comes into the silo it is not satisfactory for pit silo building.

So far as gas is concerned we usually consider pit silos safe. However, there is some danger of gas settling into these silos just the same as it settles into wells or mines. Ordinarily, when the pit silos are out in the open, there is circulation enough caused by the wind blowing over the silo to keep the gas cleaned out. So far as I know the only two silos in Kansas in which gas has been found were in pit silos that were inside of barns and, in addition, the silos were kept covered.

A pit silo, well constructed, in the right kind of soil is just as durable as any other kind of a silo. If the ground is such that you can plaster to the dirt in cellars or cisterns you will have no trouble in building a pit silo. If you make the plastered wall an inch or more in thickness you will have a good permanent silo, and it will last for many years without cracking or crumbling.

If your ground is such as I have described for building pit silos I believe you will find the pit silo the most practicable kind you can build. It is more practicable because it is cheap and will keep the feed just as good as any other.

I would suggest that before you start to build your pit silo you visit two or three pit silos that have already been constructed in your section. There are several of these silos near Montezuma, several around Hugoton, some near Liberal and, by inquiring you will, no doubt, be able to locate others reasonably close.

K. S. A. C. G. E. THOMPSON.

For Efficient Government

Governor Capper had one "jim-daisy" of a proposition in his state receivership scheme, and we all know just what Jones it was who paid the freight on it up Salt River. And I haven't heard a single "yap" from "the people." It seems to me that Capper is about the whitest man Kansas ever honored with the chair; but if we don't stand up and "holler" for him, the thing will be reversed. He will be honoring the state and it will not be appreciating him. He is doing his best to help us to better government, and we are unworthy of help if we don't help ourselves by helping him.

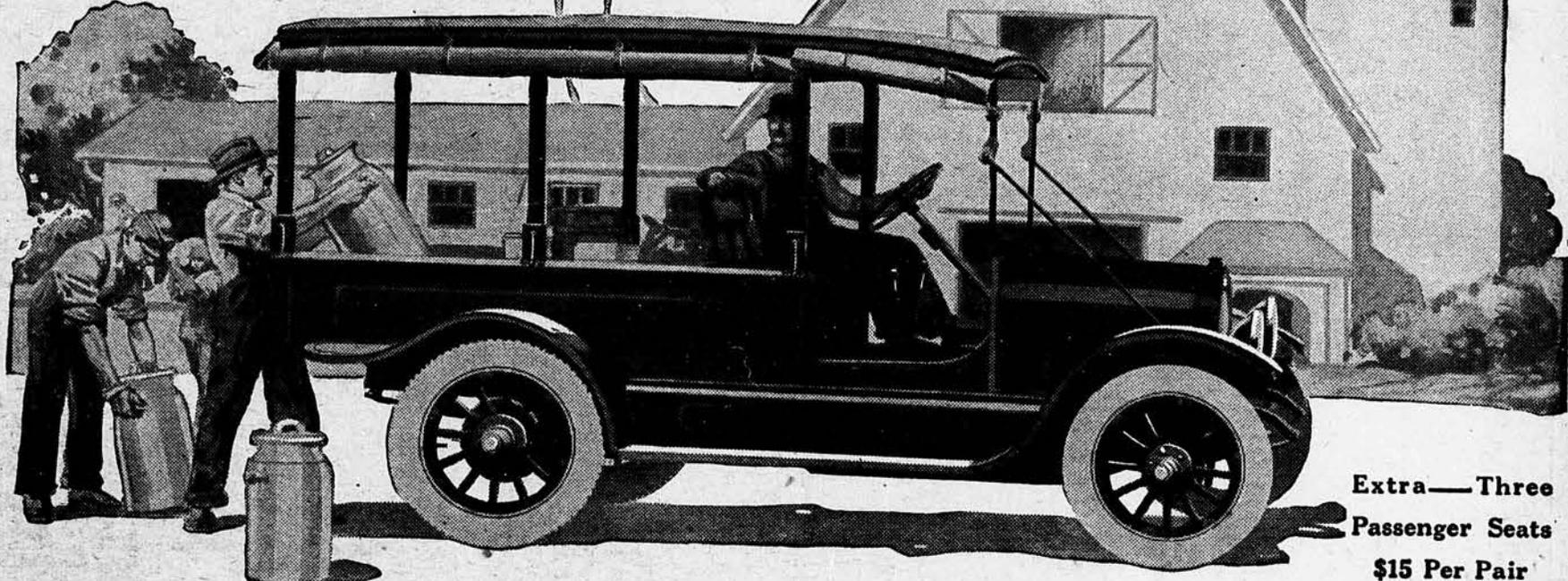
The Republican "pups" are "yapping" party disloyalty at him now, too. Now I am a Socialist, but I don't give a "dad-burn" whether Capper is for ANYTHING, politically speaking, or not—he's for efficient and sufficient government, and if he has to be disloyal to the Republican party to be that, why the bloomin' party has dust in the wheel works and needs a good dose of trading off.

I make a motion that you and I and all of us get up and shout when some public utility lobbyist turns thumbs down on a deal of Capper's that will help us to get something for supper besides a can of raw tomatoes and bread. I'm for Capper is every deal he's up to, to cold deck the ducks who stand between us farmers and the people who eat our wheat and spuds. And I'm going to lift my voice in lamentation every time they block him. I believe in live and let live.

G. H. Sutton.
R. 4, Elk City.

Overland

1200 Lb.
Delivery Wagon
\$850
f. o. b. Toledo



Extra—Three
Passenger Seats
\$15 Per Pair

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The Overland 1200 pound Delivery Wagon is built on the reliable time tested 35 horsepower chassis that made Overland famous the world over.

It is electrically equipped for lighting and starting and has every convenience.

The body is big and has capacity for larger bulk freight as well as 1200 pounds of weight.

It is a comfortable easy riding car as well and may be had with two *extra three-passenger removable seats for fifteen dollars additional if desired.* With these extra seats

you have a comfortable eight passenger car.

It is a great money maker and time saver on any farm.

At the price \$850 it is exceptional value for it shares proportionately in the economies of our vast production of the most comprehensive line of motor cars ever built by any one producer.

The smaller cars either panel or express type are exceptional values and equally sturdy and reliable for lighter farm hauling.

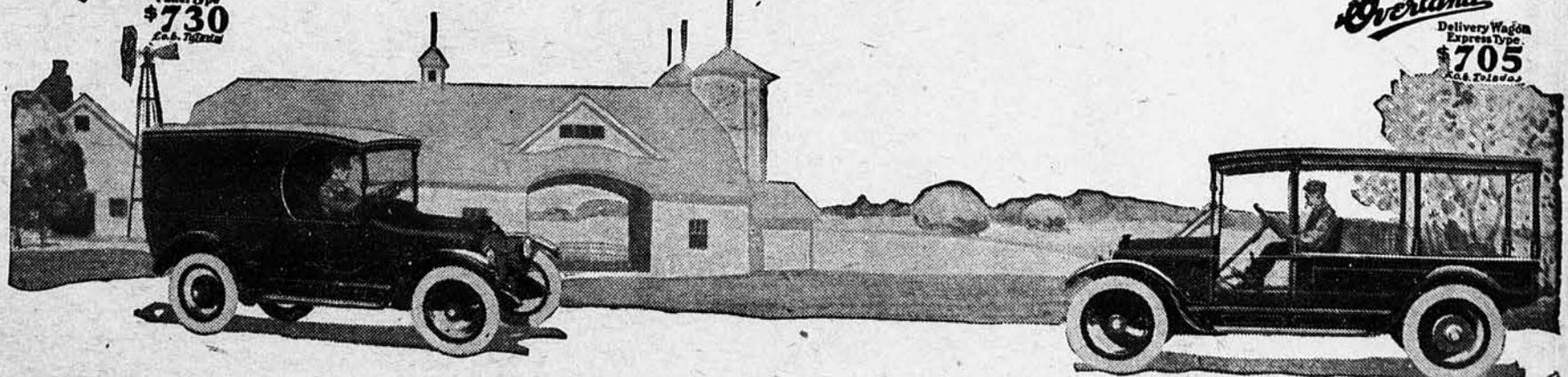
See the nearest Willys-Overland dealer at once and have him show you these wagons and the beautiful new line of passenger cars.

*Descriptive literature on request. Please address Department 985
Prices are f. o. b. Toledo and subject to change without notice.*

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Delivery Wagons
"Made in U. S. A."

Overland
Delivery Wagon
Panel Type
\$730
f. o. b. Toledo

Overland
Delivery Wagon
Express Type
\$705
f. o. b. Toledo



\$11,400,000.00 Assets

Bendena, Kansas, February 27, 1917.
 Mr. W. C. Wilson, President,
 Bankers Life Insurance Company, Lincoln, Neb.
 Dear Sir: I wish I could tell you how well pleased I am with my policy I have carried with your Co. 20 years and is paying out today. When I was 39 years of age I started this policy of \$3,000.00 making an annual payment of \$115.75 and in the 20 years the total payments amounted to \$2274.00 and your agent Mr. Willoughby just delivered your check for \$3480.48, making me a net profit of \$1206.48. Can you figure expense to carrying this kind of insurance? My children were protected for the 20 years for the full face of my policy against any kind of a death, and now when they are older and can do for themselves, this money comes in at a time when I have bought more land and it surely pleases me. You already know what we think of the Bankers Life as a family, because I have 6 boys, with \$3,000 each, one girl, and I have just given Mr. Willoughby her application for \$3000 and also my application for \$2000 more, and this makes in the family twenty-three thousand, and if I had any more children I would not stop until they all had insurance with you. I have had plenty of opportunities to buy insurance in other Companies but the boys and I have decided we could not beat the Bankers Life of Lincoln.
 I wish you continued success. I remain
 Very respectfully, HERMAN GRONNIGER.
 574

Twenty Payment Life Policy Matured in the Old Line Bankers Life Insurance Company of Lincoln, Nebraska

Name of insured..... Herman Gronniger
 Residence..... Bendena, Kansas
 Amount of Policy..... \$3,000.00
 Total Premiums Paid Company \$2,274.00

SETTLEMENT
 Total cash paid Mr. Gronniger, \$3,480.48
 And 20 Years Insurance for Nothing.

If you are thinking of taking a policy or an agency, write Home Office Lincoln, Nebr. for particulars, Dept. A.

It's easy to sell Bankers Life Policies. They mature to the satisfaction of every policyholder. Why not try it?

2 Plows



PRAIRIE DOG TRACTOR

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

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE

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

12 Flowering Shrubs



The Largest and Most Magnificent Collection ever Offered. One year size, they will bloom the same year planted and every year after, surrounding your home with a fragrant sea of ever-changing fragrant bloom. This beautiful collection is

The Farmers Mail and Breeze's Gift to You

The shrubs we send you are about a foot high, the best size to plant. They grow rapidly, increasing in beauty from year to year, attaining in a short time the following size:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Golden Bell. Very tall and beautiful. 12 to 16 ft. | Sweet Shrub. Quick growers, spicyly fragrant. 4 to 6 ft. |
| Barberry. Neat, dense and spherical. 4 to 6 ft. | Snowball. Stately and imposing. 6 to 8 ft. |
| Deutzia. Profuse, showy double bloomers. 6 to 8 ft. | Rose of Sharon. Heavy variegated bloom. 10 to 12 ft. |

Nine Months of Fragrant Flowers in Every Year

Your home will be surrounded by a bower of fragrant flowers all the year, except for a few months in the winter. Very early in the year, even before the snow is gone, the Golden Bells are covered with rich golden flowers. Shortly afterward the Barberry blazes out in a mass of canary, quickly followed by the delicate yet massive rose blooms of the Deutzias. Midsummer brings the rich chocolate red flowers of the Sweet Shrubs, which bloom at intervals until snow. Then the Snowballs, with their stately white flowers and finally the luxuriant bloom of the Rose of Sharon is added to the scene. Even when winter's icy touch banishes the flowers, the brilliant red and yellow, brown and gold of the foliage, and the red berries of the Barberry (which remain through the winter) remind us that in but a few short months the flowers will return in greater beauty.

Our "12 Shrub" Offer

We will send this collection of Twelve Hardy Shrubs, Postpaid, as a Premium with a One-Year Subscription to FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE at \$1.00 and 30 cents additional, or \$1.30 in all. This covers all charges, for both the magazine and the Shrubs. CUT THIS AD OUT, write your name and address below, and send with \$1.30 to

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Shrub Dept., Topeka, Kan.
 Gentlemen:—I enclose \$1.30 for FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE One Year and the 12 SHRUBS as listed in this ad, all charges paid.

Name.....
 Address.....
 Please Check whether a NEW () or a RENEWAL () subscription.

Our 12 Shrub Collection

- This big collection consists of these hardy one-year shrubs.
 2 Golden Bell (Forsythia)
 2 Thunberg's Barberry
 2 Deutzias
 2 Sweet Shrub (Cal'thus)
 2 Snowball Hydrangeas
 2 Rose of Sharon
 They are securely packed, and sent to you Postpaid, with full instructions for planting.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for April 22. Jesus Anointed at Bethany. John 12:1-11.

Golden Text: She hath done what she could. Mark 14:8.

The plotting among the Jewish rulers against Jesus went on with greater intensity, for the Pharisees, after hearing the startling news of the resurrection of Lazarus, joined with their foes, the priestly Sadducees. This party was led by the high priest Joseph Caiaphas, a son-in-law of Annas, the high priest of this order. Caiaphas was a masterful man of insolent disposition and shameless disregard of all forms of the law that thwarted his will, and it was thru his determination that the Sanhedrin resolved to put Jesus to death for the popularity He had gained thru this miracle.

They pretended that loyal patriotism impelled them to kill Jesus and thus remove His influence so that the power of the Jewish nation might not be imperiled, while in reality they feared for their own personal political authority. Messages were sent out among the enemies of Jesus that the hated wonder worker must be caught and given over to the Sanhedrin for trial.

Spies had reported the departure of Jesus, shortly after the resurrection of Lazarus, from Bethany to Ephriam, a city near a wilderness 14 miles northeast of Jerusalem. As April came nearer and preparations for the Passover feast began, the question, among all the arrivals at Jerusalem, who were making themselves ceremonially clean in the Temple, was, will Jesus, who has always been so careful heretofore to follow all the religious rites of the Temple, dare to come to the feast this time?

Just six days before the Passover Jesus came back to Bethany to the home of His three friends, who thru their loving gratitude and thankfulness gave a supper in His honor.

After sunset, at the close of the Jewish Sabbath, in the house of Simon, the Bethany friends gathered around their Master. The ever careful Martha, heedful of their guests' comfort, was refreshing in her hospitality, and this peaceful meal is touching and pathetic in its calm quietness and the contrast it offers to the stormy plots at Jerusalem of persons who were seeking to destroy the Master and His friend Lazarus.

As the guests reclined on their couches around the table, the room became filled with the most exquisite odor, and in seeking the source of this delightful fragrance they found Lazarus's beautiful sister Mary at the feet of the Master. An alabaster flask containing a pound of the most expensive ointment known to the Orient lay broken beside her and she was wiping, with her hair, the feet of their benefactor.

Some persons were quick to criticize, for the value of this ointment was about \$400, and would really have accomplished much among the poor, but as Jesus gently rebuked them for their unjust opinion of Mary's seeming wastefulness they must have realized the beauty of her act of devotion and the new meaning of His approaching death and burial. They were brought face to face for the first time with the idea that a beautiful thought means more sometimes than general utility. Useful things need always to be done but they also must be accompanied by a service from our hearts of beauty and love or they become mere forms of tiresome duty.

Mary, in doing the thing that she could, has been an inspiration for countless gifts of love. Her name will always be a memorial not for wisdom but for immortal kindness and unselfishness, as Jesus said it would when He commended her for her tribute of love in anointing Him with her precious alabaster flask of ointment.

Tractor Plowing at Great Bend.

Plowing deeply at exactly the right time, and when the soil is in the best condition to be plowed is the secret of successful wheat raising. This was the consensus of opinion of the 200 farmers and dealers who attended the tractor school held by the Avery company last week at Great Bend. This school, which lasted three days, studied the tractor from two sides: first, as a piece of machinery; and second, as an agricul-

tural implement. It was organized by William Grumbine, manager of the West-Central district of Kansas for the Avery company, and it was held in the show rooms of E. E. Cook, the Great Bend agent. Hugh McVey, advertising counselor of the Capper Publications, conducted the session during which the tractor was analyzed as a farm implement.

Many farmers present emphasized the ability of the tractor to do heavy work quickly, which is especially desirable for winter wheat plowing, when plowing is done in the hot summer months. The audience represented 15 of the prominent wheat counties of Kansas. A good rain within the next week will, in the opinion of many farmers, enable Kansas to raise fully a half crop.

Most of the farmers who plowed last July say that they have better stands than their neighbors, but a few, in whose districts it was unusually dry in July, maintained that land plowed in September after the rains has the better wheat. The value of the harrow was emphasized, several farmers saying that, even though their land was dry last July, by using a harrow back of the tractor plow, moisture in the land was conserved for the germination of the wheat in September.

A vote taken at the close of the discussion resulted in a strong endorsement of the tractor as the best means to handle land when soil conditions are right, and it generally was agreed that a closer study of the possibilities of the tractor would help to increase the yield of wheat in Kansas.

The straw spreader came in for a strong endorsement. It was shown that straw spread on the ground kept the soil from blowing, and if spread for two or three years would enable the land to hold considerably more moisture than soil which had not been so treated.

There was no discouragement among either the farmers or dealers over the situation this year. On the other hand it was said that the unusual conditions would be of great educational value, and coming in a year when the increased price of grain is assured, the lessons would not be so costly.

Stockmen Met at Hays

The annual round-up of the stockmen of Western Kansas was held April 5 at the Hays Experiment station. About 1,000 persons were present. W. M. Jardine, dean of the division of agriculture, presided at the meeting. Charles R. Weeks superintendent of the branch station, explained the work of the station and its purposes. C. G. Cochran, a banker of Hays, spoke on "Purebred Livestock of Western Kansas." He believes that purebred animals are the most profitable, and that it pays to feed well. W. R. Stubbs, former governor of Kansas, spoke on "The Cattle Outlook."

In one experiment on the station 80 heifers were divided into two groups. This experiment started in December, 1915. Half of the cattle were fed, in the winters of 1915 and 1916, 4 1/2 pounds of corn cob meal and 1 pound of linseed meal daily with alfalfa hay, silage and straw. The second group was given no grain but the animals were handled the same otherwise.

Each group was subdivided in the spring. Twenty heifers were taken out of each lot and placed in pastures by themselves. They were bred as yearlings. The other lots were grazed on similar pastures but were not bred. The cattle were reassembled December 2, 1916, in the same manner as in the previous winter. Lot 1 was fed 3 pounds of corn and 1 pound of cottonseed cake, with alfalfa hay, silage and straw. The second lot was wintered without grain.

The bred heifers are 35 pounds heavier than those that were not bred. Those that have been well fed in the winter seasons weigh on the average 980 pounds, while those without grain average but 818 pounds.

Calves are now arriving in each lot. Those that were well fed are producing stronger and more vigorous calves, and have given less trouble in calving. They have cost \$15 more a head to grow and handle than the cattle in Lot 2. The general estimate of the farmers present was that the animals in Lot 1 are now worth \$25 a head more than those not given the extra feed. This indicates that it pays to feed breeding heifers well.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Grange Notes

BY E. McCLURE

I received the following letter the other day from a man in the Commission Merchant's business in Topeka.

I notice in the Farmers Mail and Breeze that you thank the governor for voting House Bill No. 509—you state that this law helps the farmer. I wish you would point out one single way in which it helps you. Do you make shipments on consignments? And where do you make them? I will agree to provide 100 shippers of fresh vegetables who say that this law is an expensive tom-fool law, to every one you will find who states that it helps.

The law referred to is the Commission Merchant's Law, of which much has been said lately in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I do not intend to argue with the gentleman on this law, but will say that it used to take three weeks to a month to get returns on hay, now we can get the returns in a week. Many berries were shipped and delay in getting the returns caused suspicion because so much was reported in bad order. Now the report has to be made immediately.

One prominent attorney wrote me a letter in which he said: "I was glad to read your congratulatory letter to the governor on his veto of the bill repealing the Commission Merchant's Law. * * * I have acted as attorney for these merchants on both sides of the business and think I fully understand some of their arts."

Another equally prominent man said when I telephoned him the law was repealed by the legislature: "That is the best law on the statutes today. It should not be repealed."

Admitting some defects, this is the only law that regulates in any way the commission merchants. The commission merchant pays no tax on his stock of goods. This law licenses him, and makes him pay a tax. The merchant has to pay tax on his stock of goods. Until the license tax on the commission merchant, he escaped taxation. The commission men and the seed men have never been restricted. They have had a free hand. We think it is time that the man who raises a crop and ships it and the man who buys seed to grow a crop should be protected from unscrupulous merchants and dealers the same as the man who buys and sells other commodities. The honest man never cares for reasonable restrictions.

In a matter of a constitutional convention the Grange, one year ago last December, at the state meeting at Holton, resolved that it was not to the interest of the farmers to have a new constitution. The legislative committee opposed the measure and is glad to report that no call for a convention was given this year. It was stated in the house and in the senate that here are all the way from 12 to 30 changes necessary in the constitution to make it workable for today. When it came to a show down, the house and the senate could agree that only one was necessary. It does seem strange that the old ship of the state of Kansas is still sailing after all the orators in house and senate had pronounced doom upon it unless at least 12 changes were made in the constitution. We thought that an increase in the number of amendments submitted would be submitted, but to our surprise, even that was voted down. It would be a good thing to get the old constitution down and read it over to see if you think it needs changing, and if the time comes to test it, you can vote intelligently.

Busy Lecturers

The state lecturer is a very busy man at all times, and especially so this week. He has had so many letters to answer, mainly from newly elected subordinate lecturers, asking a great many questions about their work and what is required of them and how to put in the time to do the most good and to interest the members. It is quite difficult to answer these letters in a way that will be the most beneficial for their respective Granges, for we do not know the needs and conditions of these Granges. The old saying still holds good, "Circumstances alter cases," but nevertheless we take it for granted that we all try to do our work for the betterment of our order. No matter how little we are able to do if we do it well that's what counts.

A Member.

News of the Granges

BY EVE GASCHÉ

A brother asks what to do with those who bring up the perennial question: "Why don't you do something worth while in the subordinate Granges, and why don't the Pomona get up and hustle, and let the people of the county know there is such an organization in our midst?"

I smiled over the latter part of that question, and said if that questioner had to do the work done by those responsible for the programs for Coffey County Pomona Granges, he would find out that there is something doing at each county meeting. Any experienced patron knows that it is simply impossible to please everybody, and out of my experience I have picked up the Yankee answer to such questioners. I simply ask them: "What are you doing that is worth while in Grange work? It may help others to learn of it."

While waiting for the answer to this question I want to tell of the work of some grangers and a poultry association that is furnishing 300 girls of their county with eggs to raise chickens to be exhibited at their county fair. Is not this worth while work?

While I am telling of the work of other Granges, I want to tell of the work of a little Grange in Michigan, 9 miles from a railroad, that had a visitor at one of its meetings over 25 years ago, D. E. McClure, commissioner of schools in Oceana county, who came to see if Hesperia Grange would join with the teachers of that, and Newaygo counties in a "get-together" meeting which might help both counties.

One of their first lectures was by W. N. Ferris on "Making the World Better." He said later he was not used to speaking to acres of people. These meetings last two days and three nights, and have had governors, senators and other distinguished men from many states to speak to them.

People from all over the state, and from near-by states flock to these gatherings.

For years this has been called the "Hesperia Movement," and has been written up in the Review of Reviews, Kenyon L. Butterfield gave several pages to these gatherings in his book "Country Life."

In our own county we have more than one Grange that is so far from town that picture shows do not draw the young members away from the Grange meetings and entertainments. And these are doing fine community work that benefits old and young. These people are not asking other folks why they are not doing worth while things. They are so busy doing the work at hand, that they have no time to ask why other Granges are not busy with the kind of work they think ought to be done.

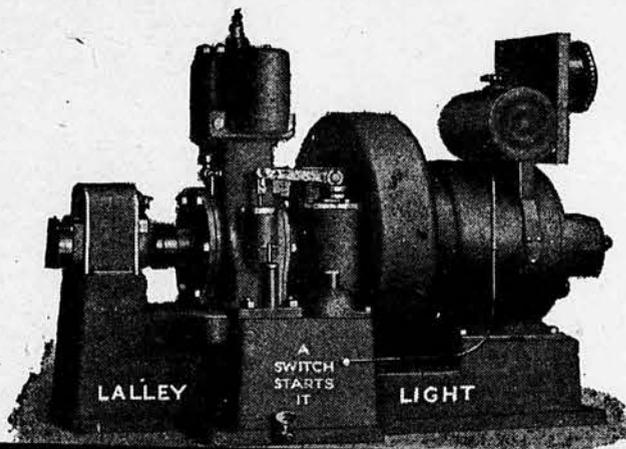
The master of the Ohio State Grange has this to say to Pomona Granges:

In carrying out the suggestions for a better year's work, the Pomona is a very important link in the chain that brings success. Most Pomona Grangers at their January meeting took action to assist the organization work in their counties. More than a score appointed a committee to help the deputy with weak Granges; others have appointed visiting teams to visit every Grange in the county; one has offered a banner to all Granges in the county that will average 50 per cent of their membership present during the year; another Pomona is offering a reward to each Grange in which the master can read the code, and the degree team has all the work committed. Four Pomonas have provided for a lecturers' and masters' conference. Six have planned to hold a June rally in co-operation with the state Grange. Many Pomonas make the mistake of meeting too infrequently in the winter months. Some of the strongest Pomonas in Ohio meet every month during the winter, and every three months during the busy season. There are several strong county organizations, however, that meet twelve times during the year.

The best work done by Pomona Granges in this, and other states is done by those that plan their work, and programs to suit the needs and wishes of the members in their own counties.

Recently I saw a list of 80 words which automobiles, their use and manufacture, had added to the English language in less than 20 years. Since usage is the law of language, these 80 words show how far-reaching the effects of the automobile have been, when its prevalence has been great enough to add to a language as profuse as the English four score and more of words appertaining solely to the motor car. I cannot recall any other one thing which his done so much along the same lines. —The Commentator, in American Motorist.

Electric Light and Power For Every Farm



Six Years of Success

Lalley-Light is tried and true. Behind it are six years of successful use in all parts of the country. No similar plant, perhaps, is so far from experiment and uncertainty.

Electricity to light the house, barn and other buildings with safety. Electricity to drive the pump, the churn, the cream separator. This appeals to every farmer, to every country-home owner.

perimental stage. Users tell us of its dependability in continuous service. Machines built four, five, six years ago are giving the best of satisfaction today.

Farmers and country-home owners are buying Lalley-Light faster than we can build. Its goodness has found it out in a bigger way than ever. Our new and larger plant, just occupied, will soon bring us abreast of demand.

LALLEY-LIGHT

His wife would welcome an electric iron, a power washing machine, a vacuum cleaner for the house.

In brief, electricity brings to the country all the conveniences it brings to the city home.

Reliability is the big essential of the farm light-and-power plant. You want also simplicity, low service-cost, high efficiency. You want brilliant, steady light and ample power.

You want convenience—a machine that starts at the touch of a switch and automatically stops when the batteries are charged.

You get them all in Lalley-Light. Six years ago it passed the ex-

Lalley-Light was designed by a famous light plant engineer. He designed for efficiency, economy, and long service in farm work. The record of Lalley-Light testifies to his wisdom.

Engine and dynamo are direct connected. The engine is water-cooled and runs on gasoline, kerosene or natural gas. Storage batteries furnish a reserve supply of electricity.

Lalley-Light is compact, simple, sturdy. It is made in two sizes and two capacities.

Write for the name of the nearest Lalley-Light distributor, and the booklet in which users themselves tell the story of its performance and success.

A Specimen Testimonial From a Lalley-Light User

I have run your lighting outfit for nearly four years and have marveled at the way it has stood up. It is "fool-proof," won't wear out or get out of order, and anyone can start and run it. I figure my lighting costs about half what it costs here in the city. I will recommend your plant to all country gentlemen, as I would not live in the country a week without it.
C. B. Wolfe, Columbus, Ohio

Lalley Electro-Lighting Company
1827 Mt. Elliott Avenue
Detroit, Mich.

Send me complete information about Lalley-Light, and the users' stories.

Name _____

Address _____

\$

This is Styleplus Week from Maine to California!

The price remains the same!

Leading merchants the nation over are this week featuring Styleplus Clothes \$17. Today more than ever before this price stands out to the nation. Our Style, our Quality, our Guarantee of Satisfaction have created a new standard of value at \$17 from Maine to California!

Styleplus \$17
Clothes

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

"The same price the nation over."
(Price in Cuba \$23)

By contracting for great quantities of cloth at the outbreak of the war, by doubling our output and so decreasing our costs, by our scientific plan of concentrating on this one-price suit we have effected great economies and kept our price the same. The same style in the fabrics—all-wool or wool and silk. The same honest, sincere workmanship throughout. The same smooth fit and splendid wear. The same guarantee! The same price!

Of course you realize how big an advantage it is to see and try on the clothes before you buy them. If you buy direct from the nearest Styleplus dealer, you know exactly what you are getting. Look for the Styleplus Label in the coat collar. If there should not be a Styleplus Store in your town, ask your favorite dealer to order a Styleplus suit for you.

STYLE PLUS
All-wool fabrics—perfect fit—expert workmanship—guaranteed wear

Write us (Dept. E) for free copy of "The Styleplus Book."

HENRY SONNEBORN & CO., INC.
Founded 1849 Baltimore, Md.

Trade Mark Registered



TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Cigarette Law.

Is there a law in Kansas that prohibits one from smoking cigarettes?
Hillsboro, Kan. A. B.

It is unlawful for a minor to smoke cigarettes in any public place. This does not apply to adults.

Who Pays the Bill?

A farmer bred a mare and afterward traded her, the fee for the service to follow. This man traded her but did not mention the fee. Then I traded for her not knowing her to be in foal. Who is to pay for the colt?
H. T.

If the owner of the stallion had the animal registered and also filed his lien he can hold the mare for the service no matter who owns her. If he failed to file his lien as provided by statute the stallion owner will have to look to the original owner of the mare for his pay.

National Banks.

1. Can a national bank issue notes to exceed the amount it has on deposit with the treasury of the United States? Does this deposit have to be gold?
2. Who is responsible for the damage an automobile might do to another vehicle, the owner or the person driving the car, if the car had been rented?
3. If the owner's minor son was the driver who would be responsible?
G. S. W.

1. National banks are no longer permitted to issue bank notes. They are now members of the Federal Reserve Bank system and such currency is issued by the 12 Federal Reserve banks. Under the old National Bank law the banks deposited United States bonds in the treasury and were permitted at first to issue 90 per cent of the face value of the bonds in National Bank notes. Afterward they were permitted to issue the full face of the bonds but never in excess of that. They were never required to deposit gold.
2. If the automobile was rented the person who borrowed or rented it would be responsible for the damage.
3. If the driver of an automobile is a minor his parents would be responsible.

National Holidays.

How many national holidays are there? Are national holidays made by the president or by Congressional action?
J. G. Osborne, Kan.

There are no National holidays, not even the Fourth of July.

The various states designate the legal holidays. For example, in Kansas the legal holidays are Lincoln's birthday, February 12; Washington's birthday, February 22; Memorial day, May 30; Labor day, first Monday in September; and Columbus day, October 12. Neither Christmas nor the Fourth of July are legal holidays in Kansas.

Care of the Child.

Can a mother be compelled to help care for an invalid child? If for some minor trouble the wife leaves home and refuses to return and help to take care of the child, can she be compelled to do so the same as the father?
R. B. C.

The law providing for the punishment of parents neglecting to support children reads as follows:

Any parent who shall, without lawful excuse, desert, neglect or refuse to provide for the support and maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of 16 years in destitute circumstances shall be guilty of a crime and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the reformatory or penitentiary at hard labor, not exceeding two years.

It is my opinion that in the case you mention the mother could not be convicted under this law.

Poll Tax.

What is a lawful notice to work out poll tax?
A. R.

Our statute requires the township trustee to notify every person subject to poll tax on or before September 1 every year that his poll tax is due and payable within 30 days, in cash, provided that the trustee may give the person so notified the option of working out his poll tax at such time and place as the trustee may designate.

Write Tumulty.

1. When was Jessie Wilson Sayre married? 2. When was Eleanor Wilson McAdoo married? 3. When did Mrs. Wilson die?
C. F. Oklahoma.

I do not have the dates in mind. Perhaps if you will address a letter to Secretary Tumulty, Washington, D. C., he can tell you. Or write to your congressman—that is what he is there for, to give important information to his constituents.

You May Have One of These Flags Free



"OLD GLORY"
Long May It Wave

Your Flag and My Flag
By
Wilbur D. Nesbit

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our Free Offer: Farmers Mail and Breeze One Year, Capper's Weekly One Year, and Flag, \$1.40.

If you haven't a flag and want one now is the time to get one free. For the small sum of \$1.40 you can't afford to pass this offer by.

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

KENDALL'S



SPAVIN TREATMENT

Known for 40 Years as
Kendall's Spavin Cure

**A New Name
But the Same Old
Reliable Remedy**

FARMERS and horsemen everywhere will be glad to know that this change is in the name only—that there is no change whatever in the famous old-time formula that has rendered such remarkable service in horse ailments—Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Sprains and Lameness—by the counter-irritant method.

Whether you get Kendall's under the old label or the new, the quality and efficiency is the same old reliable—with a 40-year-old reputation.

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Grain Crops in Republic

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW

We finished sowing the oats March 24. We did not plow for this crop as we did last year as we could not see the difference in the yield of the plowed and disked seedbed. The field was disked across the corn rows, and the disk did a perfect job of tearing down the old rows and leveling the field. It was then harrowed to further level it and to distribute the stalks and trash more evenly. This left it almost as smooth as a garden. We then sowed the oats, allowing 2½ bushels an acre.

Many farmers in this vicinity tore up part of their wheat and sowed it to oats. It did not look favorable at that time but I am inclined to think there will be considerable wheat here yet, so we will not bother ours until corn planting time at least, thus giving it a good chance. I was up on the field recently where we spread the straw last winter, and in some places the wheat can be seen nice and green the full length of the rows. Another feature I have noticed in the wheat was that where the field was sown east and west the wheat was not damaged so much as that sown north and south. The only reason I can see for this is that the ridges made by the drill protected the wheat from the winds and dust.

A good rain fell April 3 which was followed by a light snow. Every bit of this moisture was absorbed by the soil, doing much good. With a few days of warm weather now we will be able to turn the stock in the pasture. I do not know which will be the more pleased, the cattle or myself, as the feed supply is low. We sold our feed a little too close this winter for safety, which I will not do in the future. We will do well if we have enough hay to last until the new crop is cut.

We have all the corn stalks cut on the field we intend to put to corn, and if nothing prevents we will start plowing this field soon. There is an old straw stack there that will have to be spread. We will not use the straw spreader on this job as it can be handled more quickly with the manure spreader. If the wheat turns out good enough to leave we will not have so much corn this season by 15 acres as we had last season; that will give us a better chance to take care of it.

The last of the potatoes was planted yesterday. About a half acre of this crop was planted on this farm but that is not so much as we should like to have put in. We were short on seed however, and did not care to pay \$3 a bushel for more. We usually plant enough for our own use.

Notes from Johnson County

BY ROBERT McGRATH

The year has been a good one for clover. This morning we noticed our crop just peeping thru the ground. The spring has been most favorable with two showers and plenty of fine days. Both our clover fields were planted with nurse crops, one with oats and the other with wheat.

We traveled 7 miles for our seed corn, and got some good homegrown seed for \$2 a bushel. We picked out enough seed last fall to plant all the ground we intended to plant, but we decided we could improve on the seed. So the hogs are testing this corn.

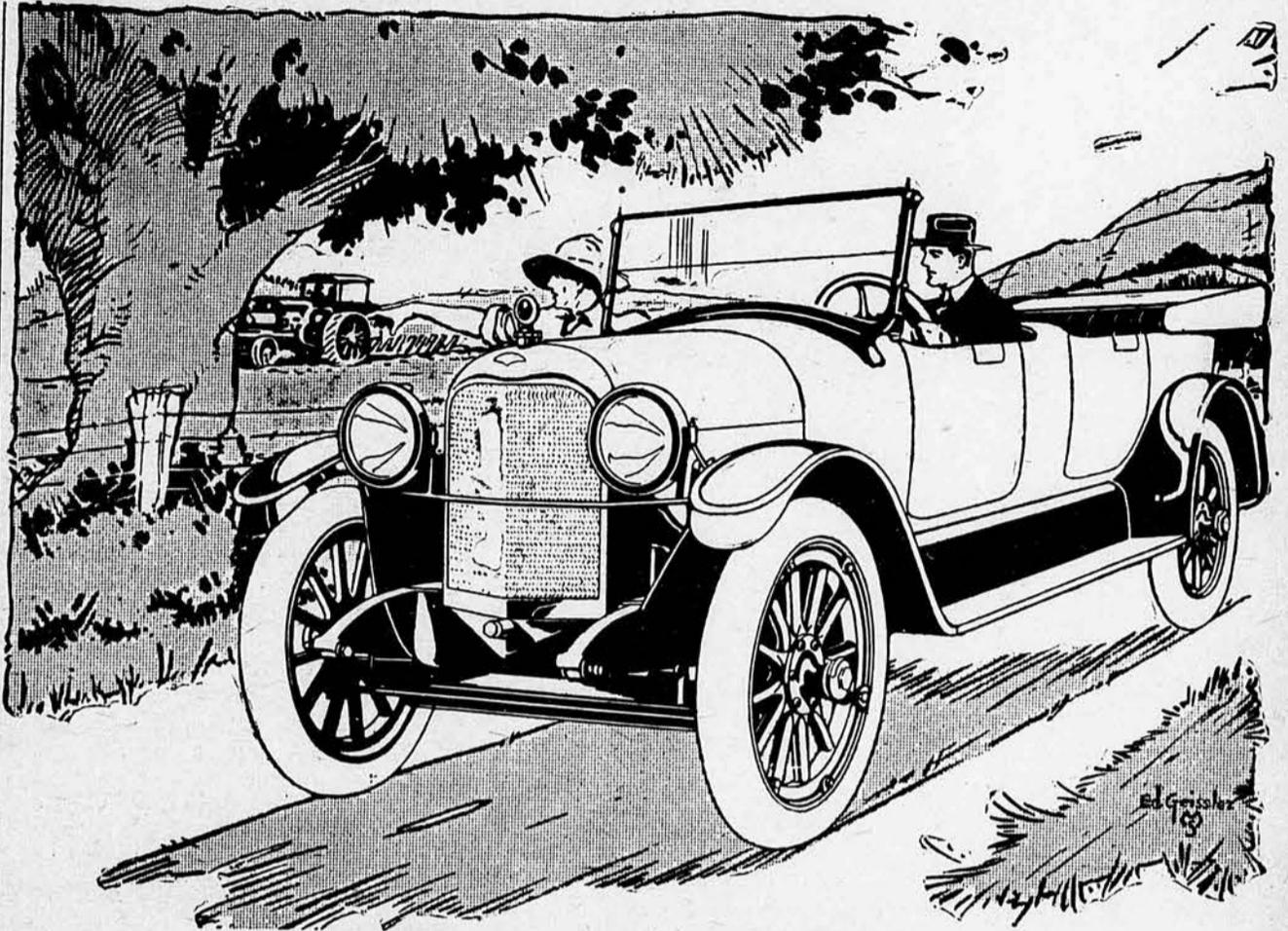
The mail man has had good roads to travel over this spring. We farmers like to get the papers at noon, especially the farm papers; for this gives a pleasant diversion from the routine work.

This region had no crop to speak of last year yet the gains in two banks at Gardner, our trading point, were placed at \$70,000. And with a population of 600 the two banks in the town have deposits of \$450,000.

The flax ground has undergone its preparation. It was double disked and harrowed fine. The ground has never grown flax, consequently we think the site will be a good one.

Good seed, rich soil and proper cultivation are the essence of good growth and harvest.

Do something worth while, for no one stands still. We either go forward or backward.



PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

The Final Test of Quality

IT IS a matter of record in fifteen of the principal cities that Paige used cars bring a higher price—proportionate to first cost—than any other American automobiles.

And here, after all is said and done, is the final test of quality.

A used car has been "through the mill." Its motor and all of its working parts have been subjected to constant strain.

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The used car either stands before you a broken down, dispirited "has been"—or a strong, robust champion of many battles—ready and eager for all the service that man can give it.

That, we repeat, is the final test of quality.

And in this test the Paige stands supreme. After fifteen, twenty-five, thirty-five

thousand miles of service, there is still enough GOODNESS left in a Paigeto command the record price in used car markets.

Frankly, now, is there anything that we could tell you about our product that would be more convincing? Could you have any better guarantee that a Paige is all that we claim it to be—all that you could possibly expect it to be?

As to the selection of a model, this is simply a matter of your own personal requirements.

In our line there are two seven-passenger cars, a five-passenger car and two roadsters. You, alone, can make a choice but please remember that you can't make a mistake. For all of these models are Paiges—blood brothers of the same strain. That is the really important thing.

But don't lose any time. See your Paige Dealer today. Let him give you the kind of demonstration that will definitely settle your automobile problem, and place your order while we can still promise early deliveries.

Linwood "Six-39" 5-passenger	- -	\$1175 f. o. b. Detroit
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We urge you to see how John W. Bate thinks a great car should be built.

Mr. Bate, the great efficiency expert, has spent 14 years on the Mitchell. This model factory—covering 45 acres—was built and equipped by him.

He has aimed to build this single type at the lowest factory cost. His methods will save us on this year's output at least \$4,000,000. And he puts that saving into extras, to give you a better car.

The Extras

The latest Mitchells have
**31 extra features—
 24 per cent added luxury—
 100 per cent over-strength.**

The 31 extras are features which most cars omit. Things like a power tire pump, ball-bearing steering gear, dashboard engine primer, etc.

The added luxury is paid for by savings in our new body

plant. We have added 24 per cent this year to finish, upholstery and trimmings, to make this the beauty car.

The vast over-strength means a lifetime car. In the past three years we have doubled our margins of safety.

Over 440 parts are built of toughened steel. All safety parts are oversize. Parts which get a major strain are built of Chrome-Vanadium.

Several Mitchells have already run over 200,000 miles—over 40 years of ordinary service. In the past two years, not a single Bate spring has broken.

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

None Like Them

You will find no other car like Mitchells. Most of our extras are found in Mitchells only. John W. Bate's methods are used in this factory alone. Our body designs are exclusive.

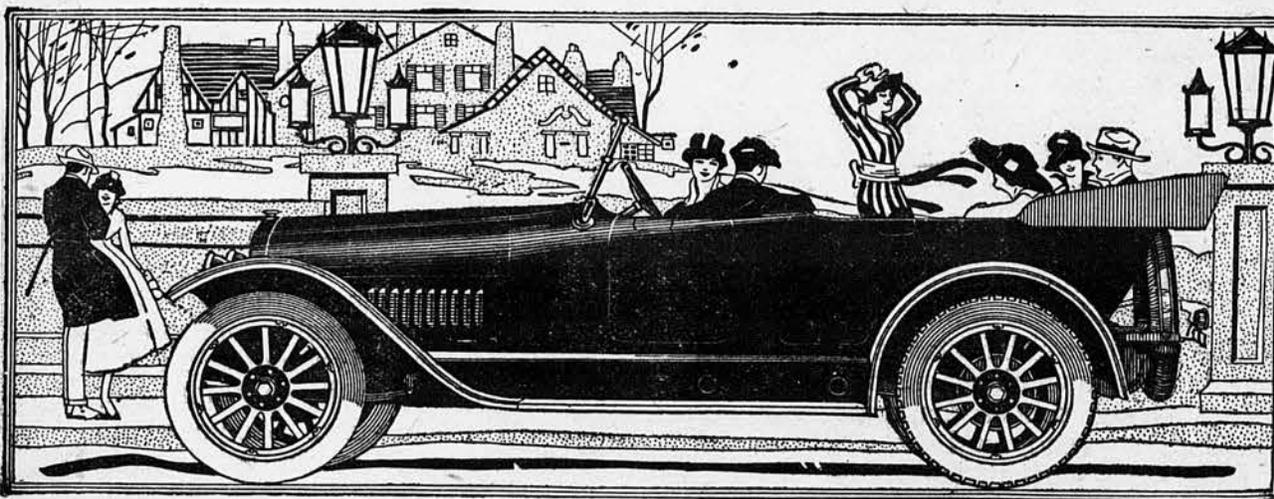
Go see what these things mean to you. See the extra features, extra beauty, extra strength. See if you want a fine car without them. If you do not know the nearest Mitchell dealer, ask us for his name.

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Mitchell Junior is almost like the Mitchell, but a little smaller. But even this size is roomy and powerful. The wheelbase is 120 inches.

See which size you want, and which style of body. All are Bate-built cars. And each one offers at least 20 per cent extra value.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.
 Racine, Wis., U. S. A.



Spring Sowing for Clover

BY GUY M. TREDWAY
 Allen County

Spring sowing of clover or alfalfa with a nurse crop, either oats or flax sown at one-half the usual amount, has been successful with us. This year the oats was sown February 20, too early to sow alfalfa. Alfalfa was sown April 2 with a wheelbarrow seeder, and the ground was given as light a harrowing as would cover the seed. No doubt some oats plants were destroyed but the alfalfa is the crop we are anxious to grow. The alfalfa that has been sown several years is starting early and is making a vigorous growth.

Rye pasture is being used this spring. It pays to sow rye every year for pasture as cows eat roughness poorly this time of the year. It also saves the pasture until it is ready to give the cows all they want. If the rye is not pastured too long a seed crop can be cut.

Some 10 acres of the best land on this farm is being plowed for the first time. It has always been overflowed until July by the seepage off a high stony pasture. The ground has been in pasture but has not been profitable. Three strings of 4-inch tile emptying into 5-inch and farther on into 6-inch tile catch the seep and leave the ground dry. From early spring until July this 6-inch-tile runs full.

Buckbrush has grown on the field thickly, but burning this spring cleared the ground. A heavy 16-inch plow, set to cut about 10 inches wide and as shallow as the ground can be turned, has been most satisfactory for plowing. Many roots are so large that the plow will not cut them, nor can the team—two horses work more steadily than three or four—pull them out. The man doing the plowing carries a grubbing hoe on the plow and stops to cut all roots on one part of the land. Another man takes the larger part and grubs roots the whole time. Many loads of roots are being hauled off the ground. Probably the corn can be cultivated with one horse only altho the corn will be checked in.

Some merchants of our county seat, Iola, have placed concrete mile posts with advertising and the distance to Iola on all cross roads corners within 6 miles of the town. The posts were made three cornered and were re-enforced with three No. 2 wires. The advertising boards are 10 feet above the ground. Many of the posts are not strong enough to stand the strain of a strong wind and have broken off at the ground level. One reason for this is that a rounded gravel has been used. Concrete must have a rough material to which the cement may cling.

During the lambing season the sheep have taken considerable time. On bad nights we visited the sheds five times and on mild nights but two or three times. From March 9 until March 25 we were up every night. The lambs are doing well and at present prices should pay for the trouble they make when young.

A registered Jersey calf was shipped this week to Western Kansas. A grade, male Jersey calf is of little value, but purebred animals pay just as purebred cows are more profitable than grade cows.

Where a community thru co-operation is producing some one thing of quality and in considerable quantity that community is fast making a name for itself and is soon advertised and is sought by buyers. The idea applies to livestock, fruit, grain or dairy products. It pays communities to pull together in planning production.

Now, boy, on your march, don't go and forget the old maxim that "one drop of honey catches more flies than a half gallon of gall." Load your musket with this maxim, and smoke it in your pipe. The way for a young man to rise is to improve himself every way he can, never suspecting that anybody wishes to hinder him. Allow me to assure you that suspicion and jealousy never did help any man in any situation. There may sometimes be ungenerous attempts to keep a young man down; and they will succeed, too, if he allows his mind to be diverted from its true channel to brood over the attempted injury.

Fool The Batter, Boys!

Baseball Curver Free

Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves with each curver.

OUR OFFER: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great home and family magazine, The Household Magazine. Send us 10c for a three months' subscription and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. Address
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CASH. Fourteen-inch swell front, 3-inch stirrup leather, guaranteed, solid steel fork. Catalog free.

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Consider the Average

BY J. C. MOHLER.

There seems to be a general impression that Kansas is in for a disastrous year because of prolonged dry weather and the pessimistic reports concerning the outlook for wheat in some portions of the state. To give courage to persons who "view with alarm" I should like to sound a note of optimism. The wheat that is alive and growing in Kansas today may produce a fair aggregate yield. Kansas always produces some wheat. She will do so this year. Seasonable weather alone will determine to what extent. Prior to the outbreak of the war the 20-year average crop in Kansas amounted to about 65 million bushels. The three crops of 1914, 1915 and 1916 averaged more than 125 million bushels annually. While this year's crop will be short of the average for

How the West Can Help

The war drum is beating. The shouting and the tumult increase. War frenzy is seizing the Nation and the people's fighting blood is up. Yet in this time of crisis and turmoil of preparation, the one unescapable fact is that western acres will do more for national offense and national defense than many big guns and battleships. The plow and the hoe are mightier than the sword. The rapid breaking up of the big livestock ranges under the new homestead law, means high prices for all food-stuffs for years to come. Indications are that the demand for food products will be as great or greater next year than they have been this year. Here lies both a patriotic duty and an opportunity for the folks on the farms, always the true mainstay of the Nation and never more so than at this time of crisis.

the last three years, it is possible the state may yield as much or more than the previous 20-year average. Almost any other state would regard this amount as a big crop.

Assuming that we may be disappointed in wheat this year, we should not be discouraged. Usually when we have a poor wheat crop we have a good corn year; when conditions are bad for one crop they are favorable for the other. To bear out this assertion a few figures have been taken showing results in Kansas with corn when wheat does not give a good account of itself.

Year.	Wheat.	Corn.
1885	5.15	33.67
1893	4.85	29.00
1895	3.84	24.00
1896	8.28	28.00
1899	8.76	27.50
1902	8.67	28.80
General average for the state in the last 20 years	13.22	19.57

Corn and wheat are the two big crops of Kansas, together comprising about two-thirds of the state's cultivated acreage. Information coming to the board of agriculture indicates that the physical condition of the soil is better than usual for corn planting. When the water-plugs are drawn and the rains come, as they surely will, the situation for corn should be ideal. A big corn crop usually means much more to Kansas than a big wheat crop anyway. Large plantings of other spring crops may be made, as kafir, oats, barley, millet and so on, while the perennial alfalfa, of which Kansas is the foremost grower, is always on the job. Even tho wheat may be short, the final inventory next fall may reveal that Kansas after all has experienced her most prosperous year in 1917, and contributed her full quota toward the sustenance of humanity.

The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds.

If we should wait before collecting a tax, to adjust the taxes upon each man in exact proportion with every other man, we should never collect any tax at all.

As labor is the common burden of our race, so the effort of some to shift their share of the burden to the shoulders of others is the great durable curse of the race.

Fair List Prices



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 Underwritten by **GOODRICH**
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The Fair Treatment Guarantee—the pledged good faith of The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company—takes the slightest shadow of a risk off Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tires.

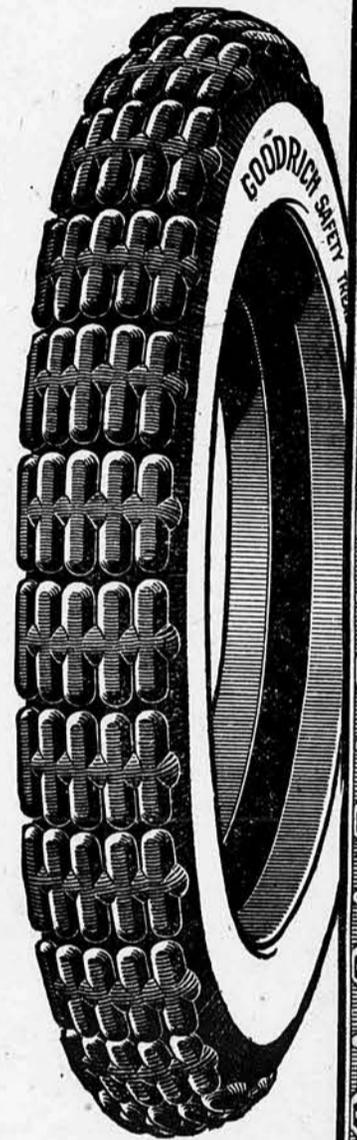
You must get full value service from a Goodrich tire, or Goodrich wants it back forthwith.

Then Goodrich FAIR TREATMENT steps up and squares the debt of that tire—squares it gladly and generously with a liberal adjustment, bound to satisfy you.

For Goodrich accepts as the Company's debt of honor an obligation of tire service, worthy of the best fabric tire made.

There are no conditions, no catch words to Goodrich's world wide invitation:

Send back to Goodrich ANY Goodrich tire you believe owes you anything.



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The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.
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Also Maker of the Celebrated tires on which Dario Resta won the official 1916 National Automobile Racing Championship, Silvertown Cord Tires

"Best in the Long Run"

5 ROSES FREE
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A Beautiful Free-Flowering Shrub of Rapid Growth. Shows the Most Magnificent Show of Colored Flowers. Grows 12ft. tall.

Blooms First Year and increases in size and beauty every year. Variegated double flowers remain through September and October, enriching late Fall with a mass of luxuriant bloom.

No Insect Pests These shrubs are not attacked by any insect or disease. Absolutely hardy. Will not water-kill.



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Capper's Weekly, Desk 2, Topeka, Kan.

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A Real Automobile Necessity

For Water For Gas

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NO FUNNEL NEEDED

In case the radiator goes dry when in the country, this collapsible bucket provides a means of filling it without borrowing a bucket, hunting a tin can or using a hat. When it is out of the way and always handy. You can pour as small a stream as desired with no slopping.

How to Obtain This Collapsible Water Bucket Free We will send one of these collapsible water buckets free and post paid to anyone who sends us 50 cents to pay for a yearly subscription to Capper's Weekly or given free for a three years' subscription at \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address, **CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Dept. C. B. 4, Topeka, Kansas**

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Friction

Is the Problem Solved in Hudson Super-Six

This is to give you a clear understanding of what the Super-Six motor means.

This is why it holds unquestioned the leading place in Motordom. Why it won all the worth-while records. Why it stopped the trend toward Eights and Twelves. And why it gave supremacy—perhaps forever—to this new type of a Six.

What Friction Does

Motion causes friction. You know this in farm machinery. It is friction that finally destroys it.

In a high-speed motor the vibration makes friction a big problem. A large part of the power is consumed by it. The motor's endurance is limited.

So the chief problem in motor car engineering has been the reduction of friction.

Sixes Disappointed

The Six-type was adopted to lessen this vibration. The Light Six, with small bore, was made to lessen it further. But the highest attainment in a Light Six proved a disappointment. Motor friction was not reduced as engineers had hoped.

So some leading makers, including the Hudson, started tests with Eights and Twelves. It was hoped that twin motors, set at angles, would solve the friction problem.

Then Came This

That was in 1915. Many engineers thought the Six type was doomed. That the V-types would displace it, as they had in certain cars.

But in that year Hudson engineers invented the Super-Six. In December, 1915, we were granted patents on it.

Tests proved that this invention added 80 per cent to the efficiency of the Six. And it did that solely by reducing friction beyond any other type.

All Records Won

Last year, in a hundred tests, the Super-Six won all the stock-car records which can prove a motor's value. It won the records for speed, for hill-climbing, for quick acceleration and endurance.

It broke the 24-hour endurance record by 32 per cent. It twice broke the transcontinental record in one continuous 7000-mile round trip.

So, in performance and endurance, the Super-Six has no rival. And that is due to the fact that friction is reduced almost to nil.

The Economy Car

This endurance will probably double the life of the Hudson car. The reduction of friction saves immense power waste.

In addition, we this year add to the Hudson a wonderful gasoline saver.

So the Hudson Super-Six means economy to you. It means a daily saving—in the long run, a very big saving.

It means pride in your car. The Super-Six owner knows that he rules the road. And, in beauty and luxury, the car stands out as a master-piece in any crowd.

You can have all this, and still save money, because of the Super-Six economies. These are things to consider well when you buy a car to keep.

If you don't know the nearest Hudson dealer, ask us for his name. Let him show you all the ways in which this master car excels.



Phaeton, 7-passenger, \$1650	Touring Sedan . . . \$2175	Town Car \$2925
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HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Potatoes With Good Quality

BY LOU D. SWEET

The consumption of potatoes greatly decreases when the quality is poor, and increases proportionately when the quality is good. In this country the consumption of potatoes per capita is less than one-half that of other countries where potatoes are a staple article of diet, and this is largely because of the poor quality of the potatoes we have grown. In actual food value potatoes usually are very cheap as compared with other foods, and they are also wholesome and very palatable when the quality is good and they are properly prepared, but when they are poor in quality or improperly prepared their nutritive value is largely lost.

I firmly believe that if the potato growers of this country would unite to grow only high grade potatoes, with fine flavor and good food value, that the per capita consumption of potatoes would be practically double what it is now.

The yield of potatoes on many farms has been decreasing until it became too low to be profitable, and this is caused largely by lack of care in the selection of seed. A potato does not produce like itself but like the hill from which it comes. As selected by most of the growers, their seed potatoes come largely from poor hills or only fair hills and rarely from high yielding hills, because most of the potatoes taken from high yielding hills are so good that they are sold as market stock and consequently very few are used as seed. The natural result follows that, planting continually from inferior seed, the crop yields become smaller and smaller until they are no longer profitable. The same law prevails in the growing of potatoes as in all other plant and animal life; namely, if you wish the best crops you must plant only the best seed and breed only the best animals.

Then, the question is asked, "How can we get such good seed? The answer is, to practically all of our Northern growers at least, "Raise it yourself." By growing a separate seed plot in which every year you plant your best selected seed, and from the seed plot selecting your seed for the next year's field crop, after reserving the very best for the following year's seed plot, there is no question but that you can keep both the yield and quality of your potatoes steadily up to standard. By being careful to select only true to type seed from hills that have given very good yields and planting them in seed plots, and using only ground on which the crops have been rotated properly, it is only a question of a few years until the average yield will be doubled and trebled.

The claim has been made, however, and apparently with a basis of fact, that in some sections potatoes cannot be raised because of some peculiarity of the soil. I am inclined to think that most soils can be made to produce potatoes abundantly if it is filled with humus and properly tilled preparatory to planting, and good seed is used together with proper methods of growing. At least it has been demonstrated repeatedly in soils that the farmers of the vicinity said would not produce potatoes, that all the soil needed was the addition of plenty of humus, with good vital seed and right methods of handling the crop.

To grow a good crop of potatoes the soil must contain plenty of humus, which helps to provide food for the potato plant and also vastly increases the water holding capacity of the soil. One hundred pounds of sand will hold in suspension only 22 pounds of water, but 100 pounds of humus will hold 196 pounds of water before becoming thoroughly saturated. Without a considerable amount of humus in the soil it is useless to attempt to grow potatoes commercially.

Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world that some have labored, and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy subject of any good government.

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Home Life—Green's Fruit Grower
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This gives you a chance to save almost one-half on your reading matter, but you must act at once as this offer will be withdrawn soon.
Farmers Mail and Breeze, Club Dept. 40, Topeka, Kan.

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

Life in the Navy

This is the second of a series of letters by Mr. Province about life in the navy. In the issue of last week he told of his work on a tug.

The man whose place I was filling returned on time. I was glad to leave, for I wished to go to sea on a battleship, altho my experience on the tug had been very pleasant. I was told by the captain of the vessel to pack my belongings and report without delay on board the receiving ship where I would await further detail to some other ship. I reported promptly on board the receiving ship, stored away my belongings and went thru the usual daily setting up drills, drill on the field and target practice. Occasionally we would help to move some yard craft from one berth to another, coal up a yard vessel, and do some restoring of equipment in the ship I was stationed on. I would go on shore sometimes with the liberty party of an evening to New York or Brooklyn where one comes in contact with all elements and has a chance to see the tallest buildings in the world.

I well remember the feeling of awe that came over me the first time I walked across the Brooklyn bridge. I stood in the middle section of the bridge and could look straight down into the funnels of the various ships and smaller vessels. Now and then a large ocean liner would pass under on her way out on the ocean bound to foreign lands, with her hundreds of tons of valuable cargoes and numerous passengers walking to and fro on her upper decks gazing at the water front. After looking for a considerable time at this most fascinating sight I would go on across to New York.

After a little more than a month's stay on the receiving ship I was called by name one morning and told to again pack up my belongings and get ready to be transferred. There were several men ordered to pack up at that time. We were later informed that we were to be sent to Newport, where we were to be given a four-months' course of training in the petty officers' school, to be fitted for torpedo boat service. We were, like all boys, very much excited over the prospect of new scenes and new experiences. We were marched down to the boat landing, went on board the yard tug and were taken to the Fall River steamer docks to await the arrival of the Long Island Sound steamer called the Priscilla. After a short wait she was in and ready to take passengers. We were the first to go over the gangway on board, for you will remember that all of us had our first trip to make on a ship, and we were in a hurry to begin it. We left the dock that night at 9 o'clock on our way for the first time at sea. The Priscilla was a large and beautiful ship.

I didn't have the experience of getting seasick on this trip. We had a very nice run down the sound, and arrived at Newport at 7:30 o'clock the following morning. There was a tug at the pier to meet us and it took us over to the torpedo station on a small island called Goat Island in the Long Island Sound, a short distance from Newport. Here we were given our quarters for our stay at this station, and it proved to be a very pleasant stay. We were instructed in steam engineering and the operation of all classes of machines, their repair, and the various ways and means of doing repairs under difficult conditions at sea. While men are in the school they are allowed to go on shore in Newport every evening at 5 o'clock and return at 7 in the morning. Most of us had rooms ashore.

We remained in the school four months and were given our certificates of graduation and were sent out to the torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. As these are boats of practically the same type of machinery and guns, with the exception that the destroyers are much larger than the torpedo boats, it was my lot to be sent to one of the largest torpedo boat destroyers the navy had at that time. I was sent to her one morning all alone; she was at the navy yard at Philadelphia and was a new vessel that had never been at sea.

This boat was in the yard for several weeks undergoing some reconstruction work on her hull and machinery, and this gave me a chance to see Philadelphia, which by the way is almost as interesting as New York. I was allowed to go on shore every evening after working hours so long as I had no night watches on board the vessel. I met some very agreeable persons, of whom I will

have more to say later on in my story. I was placed in the engine room of the vessel when I first reported to the engineer for duty, and was told that I was to learn the duties of an oiler and to help the machinist on the engines when my assistance was needed. It is in this way that boys learn to operate all kinds of machinery and to overhaul and repair it. I soon found that the duties were comparatively easy so long as one did the best he knew. What he doesn't know in regard to the duties given him he can readily learn from men who know. After a month's stay in Philadelphia we at last were ready to sail for the West Indies where we were to join the fleet of destroyers for the drills in battle formation, torpedo work, speed trials, and other practice a vessel would likely have to perform in time of war. We sailed at noon one sunny day toward the spring of the year, and I well remember how thrilled I felt to think that I was going to sea to be tossed and pitched about like I had been told of while I was in the receiving ship at New York. We were ordered to embark for Guantanamo Bay on the coast of Cuba, a distance of about 1,100 miles from Philadelphia.

In a future issue I will tell you of the experiences on this trip. In the meantime if you wish to learn more about the advantages in the navy you can get full information from any navy recruiting officer. **William Province, Room 26, Postoffice Bldg., Topeka, Kan.**

Suggestions for Foaling Time

The foal's vitality at birth depends to a large degree on the care of the mare previous to foaling, say the animal husbandrymen at the Iowa State college. Exercise becomes a problem when a breeder has a large number of mares. A bluegrass pasture that has not been grazed too closely after the fall rains will make an ideal place for exercise. Moderate farm work with a considerate teamster is also desirable. The average farm mare can be worked right up to foaling time without injury to her offspring. Always remove shoes before foaling.

The best place for a mare to foal is out in the pasture, where the surroundings are free from harmful germs or other infection. If the weather does not permit this, a clean, well-ventilated, well-bedded box stall will do very well. Be sure the stall is free from drafts.

As foaling time approaches, reduce the grain ration and increase the laxative food. An hour or so after foaling, offer the mare a pail of lukewarm water, also a warm, sloppy bran mash and a little clover hay, but no grain for 48 hours. Her drinking water should be warmed a little for a day or two.

Hereafter the potato bug will have to be reckoned with the aristocrats.

The Kansas State Fair

Advance Information to Exhibitors in Department of Agriculture.

Hard winter wheat, half bushel—1st \$10, 2d \$8, 3rd \$6, 4th \$3.
Display of corn not less than twenty varieties, and ten ears of each variety—1st \$25, 2nd \$18, 3rd \$12, 4th \$8.
One hundred ears of white corn—1st \$15, 2nd \$12, 3rd \$10, 4th \$8, 5th \$5. The next five highest \$4 each.
One hundred ears of yellow corn—1st \$15, 2nd \$12, 3rd \$10, 4th \$8, 5th \$5. The next five highest \$4 each.
One bushel of hard winter wheat—1st \$25, 2nd \$20, 3rd \$15, 4th \$10. The next six highest \$8 each.
The best individual farm display—1st \$40, 2nd \$36, 3rd \$34, 4th \$30, 5th \$25, 6th \$20.

To the four highest scoring counties under the rules, there will be given the following prizes: \$100, \$75, \$50, and \$25.

Those counties lying west of a line extending south from the Northwest corner of Phillips county to the Southwest corner of Comanche county, are designated as the Western Section.

To any county in the Western Section that appropriates \$100 or more for the purpose of making a county exhibit at the State Fair will \$50 be added.

Best display of kafirs, 10 heads of each variety, and not less than six varieties—\$8, \$6, \$5, \$3, \$2, \$2.

Liberal prizes in each of the 17 departments. Now is the time to prepare to make an exhibit. Send for catalog to A. L. Sponsler, Secretary.—Advertisement.

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YOUNG MAN—21 years or over, with some farming experience preferred. To take charge of a profitable retail business in your county. Good reference required. If interested, samples on request. **A Rare Opportunity** You owe it to yourself to investigate. For complete particulars, write (mention this paper) to

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SAMSON WIND MILLS, STOVER'S GOOD ENGINES, MAGNETOS, ALFALFA AND ENSILAGE CUTTERS, WOOD SAW FRAMES, WASHING MACHINES, PUMP JACKS, HAND GRINDERS, FINE PLACE FIXTURES AND HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.

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

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

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

NORTHEAST KANSAS bargains in bluegrass, timothy, clover and alfalfa farms. Exchanges. Compton & Keen, Valley Falls, Kan.

A 40 ACRE FARM for sale or rent; 3 mi. north of Carbondale, Kan. Please see Mrs. Rachel Layman, Carbondale, Kansas.

100 A., 1 1/2 mi. Lebo, Kan., 80 cult., 20 blue-grass pasture. \$75 a. Mtg. \$2500, 6 1/2%. Trade for mdse. Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SANTA FE LANDS ON LONG TIME. L. J. Pettijohn, Gen'l Agent, Dodge City, Kan.

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

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

80 Acres Only \$500
Only 7 mi. Wichita. Virgin black loam soil. New 5-room cottage, new barn, etc., only \$500 cash. \$500 Aug. 1st, \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FARM HOMES FOR YOU
160 a. farm, rich loam soil, improved, 100 a. alfalfa land, well located, \$7500, \$3000 handles. 80 a. farm, rich soil, improved, fine location, \$4500, \$2500 handles. H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

Fine Farm Adjoining Town
320 acres, 3/4 mi. high school, town 1,000 population. Fine imp. level land; good soil, no rock. Price \$80 per a. Terms. Write for description and pictures.
Iola Land Co., Iola, Kan.

CHEAP Lands in Western Kansas. Choicest Wheat or Pasture land.
Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

This Herd Earned \$715

It is almost a daily occurrence for me to tell somebody why I breed Hampshires. Whenever I can, tho, I like to illustrate with the living subject for few persons can look upon a herd of belted beauties and not admire them. The very bearing of the Hampshire shows that quality which makes him the best grazing hog of any breed and that quality is best expressed by the little word "pep". If you want a hog that will get out and rustle get the Hampshire but if you expect to carry the food to your hogs try some other breed. Hampshire sows are good mothers. There may be breeds that will farrow more pigs (I am even doubtful of this) but none will have more at weaning time. In four years experience as a

IMMEDIATE possession beautiful suburban 120 acre farm, adjoining Ottawa, rich, smooth land, very fine modern buildings. Write for full and complete description. Terms if wanted. Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Ottawa, Kan.

480 ACRES, 6 1/2 miles N. W. Leoti, Kan., on main line Mo. Pac. R. R., perfectly level and improved as follows: Good 3 room frame house, big barn, cattle sheds, milk house, feed rack, good well and windmill, water tanks, 40 acres in good state of cultivation and all fenced. Price \$6500, \$3500 cash, balance 3 years 6% interest.

800 acres 9 miles N. E. Selkirk, Wichita county, Kansas, all perfectly smooth. Beaver Creek runs through one quarter, running water the year around, 80 acres good bottom alfalfa land. Price \$7200, terms. NO TRADES. F. G. Jones, Leoti, Kan.

WE HAVE GOOD FARM LAND in Ness and Trego County, Kan. From \$15 to \$40 per acre. Write us for list.
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160 acres 7 mi. town near school, 80 a. plow land; alfalfa; 6 rooms; barn, orchard, good water. \$4,500.
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The busiest and fastest growing town in the state. A solid block of 24 residence lots right in the path of the city's present development. Good homes on all sides. Three blocks from grade school, four blocks from high school. Nine blocks from P. O. If you want a safe investment that will double in value in a short time grab this snap. Price for entire block only \$2,000.
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30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us.
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UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, Soo Lines, 1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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We are offering 20,000 acres, in tracts of 160 and 320 a. farms, of the richest fertile farm lands in eastern Colorado, at prices from \$12.50 to \$35 per acre. Some improved, with growing crops. Get a home of your own, or buy one for your son, or son-in-law. Don't send them to the city or see them start out renting. Those who located in eastern Nebraska and Iowa 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent. Your chance today, is in eastern Colorado where good land is still cheap. Where one crop will pay for the price of the land. With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making large profits on small investments. It is the place for the man of moderate means. New proposed road now under advisement. Good roads, markets, churches and schools. Don't let others get ahead of you. You want the choicest. Come or write for full particulars with illustrated folder showing what others have done and are doing.
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100% FARMS

If you want to buy good farm land located in the "Best Wheat, Oats and Corn Country" in Eastern Colorado at from \$15 to \$45 per acre on good terms of payment that will produce 100% every year on the first money you invest write for my free list of Special Farm Bargains.
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960 A. RICH BOTTOM LANDS. 300 cultivation; 3 sets improvements; 1 mile railroad town; fine roads. Good water, healthy location, soil 10 feet deep; no overflow; 2 million feet hardwood timber; sacrificing account trouble; half price.
M. C. Wade, Texarkana, Texas.

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79 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult. \$2200.00. Moss & Hurlock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

80 A., 25 CULT.; \$15 a. 160 a., 80 cult.; bal. timber; water, house, barn, orchard; public road; no rocks. \$20 an acre. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark. (On Ry.)

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

200 A. 6 mi. R. R. station; 60 acres in cult. Small imps. \$1500, 1/2 cash, bal. long time. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

80 ACRES, 30 in cult.; small house. Bal. timber. 5 mi. Marshall on turnpike road. Terms, \$10 a. Lock Box 21, Marshall, Ark.

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

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

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FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature.
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WRITE US FOR TERMS, price and particulars on 70 a. fruit farm near City, a fine proposition; paid in fruit 1916 \$2400. McClendon & Jones, McAlester, Okla.

170 A. SMOOTH prairie land. 8 mi. McAlester, city 15,000. All tillable. 100 a. cultivation, bal. meadow. Fair imp. \$34 a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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LeFlore County, Oklahoma. 6 miles R. R. station. 257 acres good bottom land, woven wire fencing, 3 sets buildings, 3 separate fields, bal. extra good pasture land, well watered. For quick sale \$3.75 per acre, half cash, balance two and six years, 6% interest. O. C. Buschow, Fort Collins, Colo.

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LOCATE on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern R.R. Large or small tracts, suitable for alfalfa, general farming, truck, pecans, oranges and stock raising. New road, new country. Healthy, rapidly developing. Address H. H. Bolton, Immigration Agent, Mobile, Ala.

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IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell or trade land, write E. A. Ward, Alden, Kansas.

WHATEVER you may have for exchange write me. Eugene Oaks, West Plains, Mo.

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

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160 ACRES, north Missouri. Price \$20,000; mtg. \$7,200. Want Kansas land, residence or mill. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kan.

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FOR illustrated booklet of good land in southeastern Kansas for sale or trade write Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

THREE RANCHES in Elk Co. to exchange for wheat land, city property or small farm. F. J. Brown, Howard, Kansas.

COMPLETE STOCK of hardware, implements and building. Good town; good country. Would exchange for grass land. Theo. Veste, Olpe, Kansas.

TWO FINE QUARTERS priced at \$60.00 per acre. One 1/2 miles east Ellis, all under cultivation, no improvements. Other 7 miles northeast Ellis, 120 acres under cultivation, balance hay meadow, improvements fair. Wish to sell immediately. Will take clear residence up to \$4000.00 on either farm. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

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

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains.
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HALF SECTION, 5 MI. WAKEENEY. No improvements. 200 acres in wheat, 1/4 to purchaser. Will take in residence to \$3,000 as first payment. \$35 per acre.
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For Sale or Trade

A nice clean stock general mdse. (No clothing or hardware). Invoice about \$8,000. Town of 300. Well located. Never been traded; established 15 years. Rent \$26. Would like a clear farm or pasture land. What have you? C. T., care of Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

breeder of Hampshires I never have had a sow nor a gilt to have any trouble in farrowing their pigs and I have had some gilts farrow at 8 months old.

From sworn statements made by different packing firms the Hampshire dresses out a greater per cent of salable meat than the hogs of other breeds. From my own experience, I know that there is no finer pork than comes from the Hampshire hog; the long deep sides of bacon well streaked with lean, the fine juicy hams marbled with fat and a length of loin that is not equaled by any other breed. The only thing that they are shy on is jowl and if one insists on having jowl meat he had better breed Hampshires anyway for jowl meat is cheap and the price of one good side of bacon will buy a lot of it.
Another reason why I breed Hamp-

shires: January 1, 1916, I had on hand, valued at stock hog prices, five sows worth \$125; two spring gilts worth \$35; two spring boars worth \$30; and 11 fall pigs worth \$55; a total value of \$245.

January 1, 1917, I had seven sows worth at market price, \$315; two gilts worth \$50; 10 fall pigs worth \$80; 14 late pigs worth \$56; a total value of \$501.
Feed for 1916: Corn, \$345, shorts and meat meal, \$46, a total feed cost of \$391.
I sold during the year \$750 worth of hogs including hogs sold both for breeding purposes and for meat. The difference between the stock on hand January 1, 1916, and the stock on hand January 1, 1917, plus the amount sold during the year or \$1,006 is the value of the hogs produced in 1916. From this, subtracting the feeding expense, we have \$715, the profit for the year. It is only

fair to say that I did not include the pasture bill on 4 acres of alfalfa from which I cut four good crops of hay averaging easily 1 1/2 tons to the acre.

I feed my hogs by hand, feeding the pigs and the sows suckling pigs a slop made of shorts, and plenty of corn with a little tankage or meat meal fed dry and in season have them on alfalfa pasture. The shotes receive corn, tankage and the alfalfa pasture, if in winter time alfalfa hay. The older hogs corn, pasture in season, in winter hay. I have had my brood sows winter thru in excellent condition on two ears of corn daily and all the alfalfa hay they could clean up. Six Hampshire sows have farrowed 59 pigs this year and one of the sows farrowed only seven.
Grantville, Kan. R. T. Wright.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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REDS NOT BUFFS; eggs at live and let live prices, 5 Grand Pens this spring, pen 1, \$4 per 15; pen 2, 3, and 4, \$3.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 30; pen 5, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. I have always taken my share of Blue Ribbons wherever shown; at Salina this winter, 1, 2, hen, 2nd cock, 2nd pen, 1, 2, 3, 4, pullet. Satisfaction guaranteed. "Redview" Poultry Farm, Hays, Kan. BAR. ROCK EGGS FROM BIGGEST OF the big; cks. weigh from 11 to 13 lbs., hens 8 to 11 lbs., with that short snappy steel blue deep barring that everybody wants but is hard to find; legs and beaks very yellow; over 35 yrs. experience with this great breed; eggs 15-\$1.50; 30-\$2.50; 45-\$3; 100-\$6; shipped over 11,000 eggs last yr. Orders booked now; a fair hatch guaranteed except for incubators; nothing but good fresh eggs shipped. G. F. Marshall & Son, Monroe, Iowa.

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WYANDOTTES.

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of Farmers Mail and Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for April 1, 1917. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss. Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. E. Griest, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true state- ment of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, as required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas; Editor, T. A. McNeal, Topeka, Kansas; Managing Editor, Charles Dillon, Topeka, Kansas; Business Manager, J. E. Griest, Topeka, Kansas. 2. That the owner is: Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None. J. E. GRIEST, (Business Manager.) Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of March, 1917. FRANCES WRIGHT. (Seal) (My commission expires October 29, 1920.)

To Remove the Stumps

In many sections where a great deal of land clearing is going on, farmers are finding it cheapest to use both powder and pullers. They remove the small stumps by pulling and either blast them the larger stumps entirely or split them enough with powder so they may be pulled readily. Most farmers prefer to blast the largest stumps, as they are too big and heavy to handle easily. If taken out whole, one man cannot lift the load them. They must be handled with cables and power, unless they are split by blasting.

On the ordinary farm there is no large number of stumps to remove, and the only practicable method is blasting, as it does not pay to buy equipment for removing a few stumps. The large stumps must be split for handling any- how. Besides that, blasting gets the work done in short order, which is a big factor when wages are as high and men as scarce as in 1917.

The kind of soil has something to do with the effectiveness of a blast. No one should attempt to blow stumps out of sand when it is dry. Wait until it is water-soaked, or pour water about it. At least thoroughly wet the ground where the charge lies. Wet ground holds the gases better. Blasting is most economical in heavy soils, and the wetter they are the better.

The only exception to the rule of blast- ing out stumps when the ground is water- soaked is in case of heavy soils in a field to be farmed at once, as when tak- ing a stump out of a field already culti- vated. Wet soils pack when blasted, a bad effect from a tillage standpoint. On the other hand, any kind of soil when dry will crumble and loosen in a won- derfully beneficial manner.

High percentage nitroglycerine pow- ders and dynamite pack the soil much more than farm powder. Since they cost a great deal more this year, and since they actually are less efficient in taking out the roots of stumps, farmers who know this will not use them.

Paradoxical tho it may seem, nearly all cranks are self-starters.—American Motorist.

Pastures are Getting Green

Grass is greening up slowly. Early sown oats is looking well in some counties. In other counties there still is some oats to plant. Livestock is in excellent condition this spring. High prices are paid at public sales. Good, home-grown seed is scarce. Some corn already is planted.

Rawlins County—We had a light rain April 3 which is the first moisture we have had. Wheat is damaged badly and there will not be more than half a crop. Wheat \$2.—J. S. Skolant, April 7.

Stanton County—Weather is a little cold. Stock has wintered well. Prospects are good for a large crop of broomcorn. Lots of public sales, and all stock sells high.—Earl H. Dunbar, April 4.

Mitchell County—Weather is dry and windy. Wheat crop will be a total failure. A large acreage of corn will be sown. Not much prospect of early pasture. Wheat \$2.10; corn \$1.26; flour \$6.—S. C. De Poy, April 7.

Harvey County—High winds and dry weather are hard on the wheat crop. Livestock is doing well. Wheat \$1.05; corn \$1.25; bran \$9; shorts \$42; alfalfa \$14; butter 30c; eggs 26c.—H. W. Prouty, April 7.

Jewell County—Weather still continues dry and windy. We have not had a good rain since June, 1916. Farmers have given up hope of a wheat crop and the largest corn crop in years is expected. Eggs 28c; cream 40c.—L. S. Behymer, April 7.

Pottawatomie County—A nice rain today will benefit the crops greatly as the ground is dry and is hard to plow. A large crop of potatoes is expected. Corn \$1.10; oats 65c; butter 30c; hens 18c; eggs 27c.—S. L. Knapp, April 7.

Sumner County—Wheat looks fine in this county. Late sown fields have blown considerably. Oats are up and look fair, but need rain badly. Corn planting is in progress. Wheat \$2.05; corn \$1.20; oats 70c; eggs 26c; butterfat 42c.—E. L. Stocking, April 6.

Rooks County—Oats sowing is dragging. Some fields are too dry to plow and others are in good condition. A large acreage of corn is being planted. Wheat that has started looks fine. Wheat \$2.05; corn \$1.40; eggs 28c; butterfat 40c.—C. O. Thomas, April 7.

Chautauqua County—We had one light rain in March, but plenty of wind. There was a good acreage of oats sown. The fruit crop is safe up to the present time. A small portion of the usual rough feed crop will be sown this year.—H. B. Fairley, April 7.

Doniphan County—Weather still continues dry. Wheat in bad condition, but with favorable weather will improve. Oats have been sown and corn ground is being prepared. Most all wheat sold and very few fat hogs or cattle left in the county.—C. Culp, Jr., April 7.

Riley County—A fine rain is falling today. Early sown oats up and looking fine. Very few wheat fields left in this county. A large crop of potatoes has been sown. Demand for all kinds of seed for spring planting. Spring pigs are coming on.—P. O. Hawkinson, April 7.

Ford County—Weather is very dry and the dust storms continue. The prospect for a wheat crop is very poor. Farmers are waiting for rain before sowing oats and barley. Feed is scarce and high. Wheat \$2.15; corn \$1.25; butter 35c; eggs 25c.—John Zurbuchen, April 7.

Johnson County—Our long dry spell has been broken today by an all day rain, which will prove a great help to all vegetation. It is sleeting now, but not freezing. The early sown oats are up and look fine. Wheat is improving every day. Pastures are green but short.—L. E. Douglas, April 7.

Allen County—This has been the driest winter in years. Plowing nearly finished. Oats are up and looking good. Stock water is scarce. Some corn is being planted and a large acreage is expected. Hogs are scarce and not many spring pigs. Eggs 28c; butter 25c; cream 35c.—Geo. O. Johnson, April 7.

Cheyenne County—About half of the wheat crop is dead and some wheat ground is being sown to oats, barley and corn. We had several light rains and snows in March, and the ground is in fine condition. Wheat \$1.85; barley 90c; corn \$1; eggs 25c; chickens 17c; butter 25c; cream 35c.—E. D. Kyle, April 6.

Stevens County—High winds and dust storms have damaged the wheat considerably. Very little oats or barley sown on account of the dry weather. Farmers disking the ground to hold moisture. A number of tractors being purchased, so work can be rushed when moisture comes.—Monroe Travers, April 6.

Lyon County—Good rains in March made a big improvement in the condition of the wheat. We are having fine spring weather. Farmers are busy with spring work. Corn will be sown soon. Alfalfa and pastures are greening up. Stock is in good condition, and will be turned on pasture in a short time.—E. R. Griffith, April 7.

Clark County—The drought continues with dust storms nearly every day. One-half of wheat acreage will be plowed up and the balance has prospect of half a crop. Spring crop acreage will be larger than ever before. Cattle are looking well. Public sales are numerous and everything sells high. Wheat \$2; corn \$1.25; oats 80c.—H. C. Jacobs, April 5.

Thomas County—We had a light rain the first of the week, and are having lots of wind. Early barley is coming up and grass is greening slowly. We would still have about half a crop of wheat with a good rain soon. Wheat sells for \$2.05 and very little going to market at that price.—C. C. Cole, April 7.

Kingman County—Thirty per cent of the wheat has been blown out, but the balance will have a good stand. Some corn has been planted, but must have rain to grow. Feed is scarce and some farmers are hauling hay 30 miles to feed work teams. Corn \$1.35; wheat \$2.06; butterfat 37c; eggs 27c.—H. H. Rodman, April 6.

Rice County—We are having lots of wind, but no rain. Wheat and oats are suffering for moisture. A good many fields are blowing badly. There will be very little wheat in the northern half of the county. Farmers

are planning on a big corn crop. With a shortage of last year's corn crop, farmers find there is a shortage of good seed corn. Wheat \$2.06; corn \$1.35; hay \$15.50; hens 16c; eggs 27c.—Lester N. Six, April 7.

Saline County—Despite a dry and windy winter and spring wheat is in fair condition in this county. Some fields look bad, but wheat is not all gone by any means.—John Holt, April 7.

Douglas County—We had a fine rain with some snow today, which greatly benefited all the crops, as well as health in this county. Wheat is looking better on the black land but does not show up as well on sandy land. Oats are up and pastures coming out fine. Stock is doing well with little disease.—O. L. Cox, April 7.

Dickinson County—This county had a nice rain this morning that brightened things up, but we need a good soaking rain to start the crops. The high winds in March ruined lots of wheat. Eighty per cent of the wheat in this county looks fair. Corn planting will be started next week, and a large acreage will be sown.—F. M. Lorson, April 7.

Neosho County—Wheat and oats need rain badly. Unusually windy weather this spring. Farmers are planting corn. There will be a small acreage of potatoes. Flax has been sown, but is not up. Very little Sudan grass will be sown. Sudan grass seed bought from farmers for 10c is now held by seed merchants at 40-50c. Potatoes \$3; corn \$1.20; oats 80c; flax seed \$3; eggs 24c.—Adolph Anderson, April 7.

Grain Prices Take a Big Jump

(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.)

The extraordinary rise in grain prices to rapidly succeeding new high levels received additional impetus last week from the declaration of war between this country and Germany, which is expected to facilitate, by affording the additional protection of the United States navy, the shipment of supplies to the allied nations of Europe.

Yesterday's government crop report, showing a winter wheat condition of only 63.4, the lowest ever recorded in any month, and much below recent private estimates, gave new impetus to the advance. May wheat sold up to \$2.17 Saturday in Kansas City, 23 1/2 cents higher than the preceding week, and more than double the price a year ago. A car load of choice hard wheat sold Saturday at \$2.32 a bushel, 17 cents over the top price a year ago.

A winter wheat prospect that is less promising than ever before at this time of the year, and at a time when old crop reserves are small, and foreign demand for American grain is likely to be greater than ever before, constitutes a very strong feature of the market. Estimates as to the size of this year's winter wheat crop are worthless at the present time. Probably the May government report will show 8 million acres or more abandoned, but favorable weather is likely to make a marked improvement this month in the prospect.

Only an unusually big spring wheat crop can prevent a continuation of scarcity prices for another year. The spring wheat crop can be big enough, added to 430 million bushels of winter wheat, to provide an exportable surplus of 150 million bushels, if it equals that of 1915. The situation, therefore, is not hopeless.

Wheat continued to arrive at primary markets in relatively liberal quantities. The five principal markets received 4,083 carloads of wheat last week, about 10 per cent less than a year ago and more than double the receipts of two years ago. As has been repeatedly remarked the current arrivals are not small enough to suggest any scarcity in the country. The present visible supply is larger than the early April figures in five of the last 10 years. These statistics do not suggest any present scarcity, tho the willingness of buyers to pay present prices for milling and export seems to indicate a demand in excess of supplies.

The great advance in wheat stimulated buying of corn futures, already sensationally high, and the May price reached \$1.34 in Kansas City, 17 cents higher than a week ago, and almost double the quotation a year ago. A carlot of white corn brought \$1.40 a bushel Saturday.

In the corn market, as in wheat, current arrivals do not suggest scarcity in the country. Primary receipts last week were more than normal for this time of year, slightly over those of a year ago and 50 per cent more than two and three years ago. The visible supply is less than half as large as a year ago, but it has been smaller early in April than at present. Statistics do not afford any explanation or justification for present prices, but the market itself is a better indication of relative demand and supply than crop estimates, visible supplies, or any other form of statistics.

Saturday's grain quotations were: Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.25 to \$2.32; No. 2 soft, \$2.24 to \$2.28; No. 2 mixed, \$2.21. Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.35 to \$1.37; No. 2 white, \$1.36 to \$1.40; No. 2 yellow, \$1.35 1/2 to \$1.37 1/2. Oats: No. 2 white, 70c to 71 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 69c to 70c; No. 2 red, 69c to 71c.

New high record livestock prices were made almost every succeeding day last week. The strong factors in the market were the belief that large demand will come from the United States government for army and navy needs and that the supply of fat cattle, hogs and sheep in the country is short of normal because of the high prices for feed. The new high record prices last week were: Native and Western steers \$12.50, cows \$11, hogs \$15.80, and lambs \$15.10. Hogs are leading other livestock in prices by big margins, and cattle are, relatively, the lowest.

The advance in hogs for the week was 35 to 40 cents. Virtually all classes sold above \$15 except pigs and the lightest weight hogs. Since the first of the year the advance amounts to about \$5.50 and within the last thirty days to about \$1. There has been no down turn in the market of any consequence since the first week in December. Thus far this year the five Western markets received 6,200,000 hogs, about

415,000 fewer than in the same period last year.

The receipts of cattle the first two days of the week were larger than for some time past and medium and plain grades were lower, active buying developed on Wednesday and choice to prime steers advanced 25 to 40 cents, and the medium to fair grades 15 to 25 cents. Far Eastern demand took the best class of heavy steers at \$12 to \$12.40. Only a few odd bunches sold under \$9.50, and those of common quality. Colorado beet-pulp feeding districts supplied a liberal per cent of the good steers. They sold at \$11.50 to \$12, with a \$12.50 top. Some Nebraska heaves brought \$11.75 to \$12.25, and some Kansas steers \$12.50.

Cows, heifers and better classes of yearling steers were 15 to 25 cents higher. Medium and plain yearlings were neglected, but did not show any material price change. Veal calves and bulls were steady. Stock and feeding cattle were rather neglected and concessions of 15 to 25 cents were quoted to buyers.

The sheep prices declined 15 to 25 cents early in the week the market strengthened Wednesday and closed 15 to 25 cents net higher, and in the highest position on record. Lambs sold up to \$15.10 and ewes up to \$12.50.

Why the Tenants Move

BY W. P. CAMP

A great deal is said and written about bettering the condition of the tenant farmer, or renter, as he is called in some localities. After living on the farm for more than 40 years and having had experience as both tenant and landowner, I am very much of the opinion that the tenant is going to have to work out his own salvation. So far as I have been able to observe, there are two classes of tenants. One class is looking to the future and expects to own a home some day. The other class is looking only a year ahead and expects to move to a new location at the end of each year.

A tenant of the first class mentioned is a good energetic worker who prepares his land, plants his crop and cultivates it in a painstaking and business-like way. He makes every effort possible to conserve the fertility of the land he farms instead of trying to "bleed" it for everything that is in it. He takes an interest in keeping the fencing and other improvements up in good shape. He sends his children to school regularly, goes with his family to social gatherings, and takes an active part in everything for the betterment of the locality. When the crop is gathered the landowner gets his rent promptly and all that is coming to him. This kind of tenant is liked by the landowner and by the neighbors he lives among, and they always help him in every way possible.

There are not many of this kind of tenants that are hunting land to rent. The landowners are hunting them. The landowner knows that when he gets this kind of tenant on his land, he has something to be proud of and he is going to keep him as long as possible.

I know of a landowner who has been hunting this kind of tenants for the last three years but he has not succeeded in finding one yet. He would almost make a tenant rich if he would show by his work that he wanted to get along in the world and have something more than a living. This man lives in the city. He is wealthy and doesn't care so much about the rent from his land as he does to help those who would help themselves. He is not finding the kind of a tenant he wants because this kind already has a home as long as he wants it with a landowner who is eager to keep him. Conditions are growing better every year for such tenants. The landowners are becoming more eager and are offering better inducements each year to get them.

A tenant of the second class mentioned is one who is not looking to any future. He expects to move at the end of each year and generally does. He has moved so much that it has become habitual with him. He is not contented unless he changes locations each year.

When a tenant of this kind moves on a farm, everything runs smoothly between him and the landowner for about a month. After this the tenant begins finding fault with the landowner. He "has not done as he agreed to do" and is naturally a "mean old cuss" anyway. In about three months the landowner and tenant fall out altogether and are hardly on speaking terms the balance of the year. The tenant uses this disagreement between him and the landowner as an excuse for not working his crop. He tells the neighbors that he wants his crop to grow up in weeds so as to have a good crop of seed for the landowner next year.

When the crop is ready to gather, which as a general rule does not

amount to very much, the tenant gathers his part and leaves the landowner's part in the field. The landowner gathers out his part or hires it done and while doing so, makes up his mind that he will rent his land to a real good tenant the next year, or, if he cannot find one, he will let the land lie idle.

After the tenant gets his crop gathered he begins preparing to move to another place. He has rented land over in another neighborhood about 10 miles from where he lives. The landowner he rented from over there is a "dandy good fellow" and he knows that they will have no trouble and he expects to raise a bumper crop next year. The next year with the new landowner proves out about the same as or a little worse than with the old one. But before leaving for the new location the tenant is very careful to burn up all the loose planks about the barn and lots and to burn up as much of the yard fence as possible. And as a parting shot, all the window panes are punched out of the house and a dead cat is thrown into the cistern or well. All this is done as spitework against the landowner because he did not treat him right in the beginning.

Landowners are getting tired and discouraged with this sort of tenants. They don't want them and will not have them unless it is a last chance. Many landowners would rather let their land lie idle than to have it butchered over by this kind of tenants. The tenants are responsible for the bad conditions they have to put up with. The sooner that class begins seeing their mistakes the sooner their conditions will be improved.

I don't want to leave the impression that all tenants seen moving belong to this second class. Many things happen that cause the very best tenants to move, such as sickness in the family, the landowner selling his land, or to get to where there are better schools.

It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself and claims kindred to the great God who made him.

No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned.

WOODS BROS. CO., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. Imported and Home-Bred Stallions Percherons, Belgians and Shires. For the Next 60 Days We are Making Special Prices on Stallions, yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds and up. Come and make your selection. We offer terms, prices and guarantee that will suit you. At the recent Denver show and at the Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs our horses won 25 championships, 40 first prizes, 22 second and 14 third prizes. A. P. COON, Manager.

SHEEP. REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS. Yearlings and two, square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS. REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan. Hampshires of Quality. A few choice fall pigs, either sex, nicely belted and best of breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced to sell. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

Shaw's Hampshires. 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treatment. Service boars and bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Shaw, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

A Few September Boars and Gilts by half-ton sires, and out of big prolific sows W. C. MILLIGAN, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS Boar pigs for sale. Four boars of October farrow at \$35 each. GEORGE MORTON, OXFORD, KANSAS

Fashionable Stock Place Big Type Poland Chinas Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. O. JOHNSON, AULNE, KANSAS.

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS for sale. Boars large enough for service. Can furnish pairs or trios not related. Address your letters to A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KANSAS

Spotted Poland China Gilts and a few boars. Sept and Oct. farrow. Well grown and well spotted. Also spring pigs in pairs and trios not related. Address CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

Old Original Spotted Polands 100 March pigs out of mature sows and sired by big half ton kind of herd boars. A few fall boars for sale. Pigs in pairs and trios. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS Full values offered in 50 fall pigs, sired by Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley. For prices and description, address P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Missouri's Best Polands Fall pigs—boars and gilts—the kind every hog enthusiast loves to breed. Conclusive proof that their sire THE MONT 254411 is one of the few great sires of the breed. Their dams are sired by boars of wide and favorable reputation. Reasonable prices. Joe Young RICHARDS, MISSOURI Joe Sheehy

Private Sale A few gilts bred for July farrow. Also July boars and am booking orders for spring boar pigs by Hercules 2d out of Helene Again. Price right. Pedigree with each pig. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

Poland Chinas Breeding stock as good as the best and at prices consistent with the quality offered. Write your wants. I will try to please. L. C. WALBRIDGE, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Baby Pig Bargains 100 March Poland China Pigs, either sex, for sale, at 10 weeks old. Out of 650 and 700 pound dams and sired by my half ton herd boars, King of Kansas and Long Jumbo Jr. Pedigree with every pig. Shipped in light crates. Address J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Bazant's Famous Spotted Poland Chinas 200 March pigs for sale on approval. All to be recorded free in the S. P. C. record association. Average in litter nine. Can sell boar and four gilts not related. All sired by three of the best boars in the west. Pigs out of 600 and 700 pound mature dams. I can start you in the business. Address R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan. Republic County) Ship over Rock Island and Burlington.

Spotted Poland China Boars 25 spotted Poland China boars and 15 gilts. November farrow. Well spotted, well grown, out of big litters and out of big mature sows. Good growing condition but not fat. Also a few Hampshire boars same age. Farmer's prices. Write at once. C. T. Drumm & Son, Longford, Kan., (Clay County)

Elmo Valley Herd IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS 25 Oct. and Nov. Boars sired by Elmo Valley and Orange Valley. Out of big mature sows. Real Herd header material, well grown, stretchy boars that have been grown right. Farmers prices to move these good boars in 30 days. Can ship over Superior branch, Santa Fe or main line Missouri Pacific. Write at once. J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. (Dickinson County)

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Draft Horses.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.

Apr. 18—Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

May 1—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.

May 2—Geo. Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb. Sale at So. Omaha.

May 15—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

May 16—Crosbie, Gillespie, Suppes & Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.

Polled Durham Cattle.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

June 8—Ed Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

May 31—R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Great Shorthorn Sale Circuit.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., sells the greatest offering Pleasant Valley Stock Farm ever offered May 15 and special Pullman service will be offered from Watonga, to Tulsa, Okla., where on the following day, May 16, will be offered a select offering from the great herds of J. E. Crosbie, F. A. Gillespie, Col. C. E. Suppes and John Kramer. Oklahoma is attracting the eyes of all Shorthorn cattle breeders of note in the United States and nobody in America is closer to the high class buyers of South America than these prominent breeders of Tulsa. Get the best of these are the kind that the export trade will want after the war. The outlook never was brighter for the American stockman. Watch this paper for further notice and details regarding these two greatest sales of Shorthorns ever held in the West. Send your name early for descriptive catalog. Address H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., and S. B. Jackson, manager of the great Tulsa sale. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. —Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Abe Fisher's Shorthorn sale at Glen Elder, Kan., last Wednesday was a success. The average was \$134. Among the prominent breeders who bought were Geo. Shear, Logan, Kan.; Loomis Brothers, Ionia, Kan.; W. G. Woodard, Glen Elder; Joe Keppie, Glen Elder, Kan.; Roy Strawn, Victor, Kan.; J. W. Smith, Beloit, Kan., and Homer Breitzweiser, Cawker City, Kan. It was Mr. Fisher's first sale of registered Shorthorns and was well received and one of the best sales ever held in Mitchell county. Will Myers, Beloit, Kan., conducted the sale. —Advertisement.

Denton's Angus Offering.

W. G. Denton, Denton, Kan., is one of the foremost breeders of Aberdeen Angus cattle. His herd is conceded one of the strongest in the West. He is one of the popular breeders of these popular cattle. At present he offers 10 heifers, 12 to 14 months old, that are the kind that it is hard to find. But they represent the surplus in this splendid little herd and will be sold at prices that will be found very reasonable, indeed, considering the quality of the heifers. The breeding is right at the top in popularity and as individuals you can't beat them. The prices are bargain prices and you can't duplicate them anywhere in the United States. Write at once if interested. Denton is on the St. Joseph and Topeka line of the Rock Island in Doniphan county. Write at once. —Advertisement.

Choice Spotted Polands.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., is the pioneer Spotted Poland China breeder of Kansas and has been in the game for a number of years. He has made rapid progress and today his herd is one of the good ones to be found in the West. His herd sows and herd boars are of the big kind with all the qualities of the profitable hog for the farmer. He has 100 spring pigs farrowed in March that are dandies. He is starting his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and is offering these pigs in pairs and trios not related, at 10 weeks old. They will be shipped in light crate and the cost of transportation will not be much. He will price them at figures that will enable anyone to get started in the hog business. Write him at once. —Advertisement.

Kansas Holstein Breeders Meet.

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas was held at Newton last Friday. There was a good attendance of members from over the state and a splendid program was rendered at the afternoon session. In the evening the business men of Newton entertained the visiting members at a splendid banquet at

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Jones Sells on Approval High Quality Duroc-Jerseys White Wyandottes, eggs for sale now W. W. & L. C. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed Immune. Ten choice September boars. D. Q. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

50 Duroc-Jersey Pigs Sired by Critic B and G's Crimson Echo 2nd. Special prices for 30 days R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEBR.

Quality Durocs

Richly bred fall boars and gilts for sale. Attractive prices to move them as I need the room. F. J. MOSE, MOSE, GOFF, KANSAS



Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts, from champions Defender, Illustrater, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

TRUMBO'S DUROCS Herd boars Constructor 187651 and Golden Model 146175. Write your wants. Stock double immuned. Address, W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM DUROC-JERSEYS! Booking orders for spring pigs, sired by A Critic, out of Tat-A-Walla sows. SEARLE & COTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

July and September Boars sired by G. M. Crimson Wonder 169769, G. M.s Defender and Illustrater II Jr. Also two good herd boars. Write for description and prices. Every hog immunized. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Royally Bred Durocs Choice fall gilts and boars by our herd boars Crimson Orion King, Premier Illustrater, and Golden Model Again. 50 February pigs doing well. Orders booked any time. Write for description of breeding of our grand lot of brood sows. LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS

Sept. Boars and Gilts Duroc-Jerseys of Quality 25 gilts and 19 boars farrowed in November. Popular breeding and splendid individuals. Farmer's prices gets them. Gilts open or bred to order. Write me at once. F. F. WOOD, WAMEGO, KAN. BARRED ROCK CHKS AND EGGS.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS Best of Breeding. Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

O. I. Cs. Breeding stock all sold. Booking orders for March and April pigs. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

O. I. C. Service Boars Spring pigs Both sexes. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

Summer Boars and fall pigs, at very reasonable prices, to make room for my spring pigs. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Edgewood Farm Herd Chester Whites Spring boars with length, size, bone and quality sired by Don Ben 2nd and Sweepstakes. HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. A few good fall pigs at bargain prices. J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

FEHNER'S O. I. C. Herd headed by the \$300 Eagle Archie first prize aged boar at Sedalia, 1916. We offer 100 selected spring pigs, a number by a son of Eagle Archie, every one immune and shipped on 10 days' approval. Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS SHIPPED C. O. D. I am booking orders for spring pigs sired by prize winners. Free, 24 page catalog with photos. Also the difference between Chester Whites and O. I. C's. My herd boar, a prize winner, for sale. Henry Wilmers, Diller, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.

"PREPAREDNESS"

Get ready for your 1917 pig crop. Large, heavy-boned, early-maturing type of O. I. C. Rich in champion and grand champion blood lines. All ages (either sex) for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Greiner, Box B. Billings, Mo. Breed O. I. C.

Kansas Herd Kansas Improved Chesters

Size, Bone, Quality. Immuned and Shipped on Approval 15 last of September boars that are actual tops and real herd header material. Some select gilts same age bred or open. 100 spring pigs in pairs and trios not related. Out of big prolific sows and sired by Don Milligan, Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Write for prices and descriptions. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. R. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

Lookabaugh's Greatest Shorthorn Event

Watonga, Okla., Tuesday, May 15

Featuring 45 head of the greatest reds, whites and roans ever offered by Lookabaugh, including

39 Head of Females of the Very Best Breeding with either calf at foot or safe in calf to Fair Acres Sultan, Watonga Searchlight or Avondale's Choice. 11 coming two-year-old heifers, roans, of the very best breeding, all bred. 3 imported cows with imported calves by their sides and all rebred and safe in calf to Fair Acres Sultan. Hallwood Lavender 2nd, grand champion at Kansas City and sweepstakes over the grand champion bull. Maxwalton Jealousy 2nd, by Avondale, with white bull calf at foot by Watonga Searchlight. Maxwalton Avene, with roan bull calf, a real herd header, at foot by Fair Acres Sultan. Cumberland Gladstone, by Cumberland's Best, out of Gladstone 6th. She is a sister to the heifer that brought \$1,650 in the Saunders sale in June, 1916; she is safe in calf to Fair Acres Sultan. Lady Cumberland 2nd, by Cumberland's Best, and out of Lady Douglas 5th, in calf to Fair Acres Sultan. Gladstone 6th, the mother of the \$1,650 heifer in the Saunders sale; bred to Avondale's Choice.

Six Great Young Bulls, Each One An Outstanding Herd Bull

Pleasant Dale's Choice, a white son of Avondale's Choice, out of Pleasant Snowball, junior and grand champion at the National Feeder's and Breeder's Show. Pleasant Dale 4th, a roan son of Avondale's Choice, out of Maxwalton Avene 2nd, mother of top bull bought by Lee Patterson in last spring's sale. (Both above bulls undefeated in class 1916.) Imported Allister, calved March 16, 1916, and out of Imported Graceful 29th. Pleasant Fair Acres, a roan son of Fair Acres Sultan and out of Crimson's Daughter, of the Lovely tribe. Lavender's Pleasant Choice, a red son of Avondale's Choice, out of Lavender Bloom 2d, out of Imported Lavender Bloom, mother of the highest priced calf in Southwest American sale 1915. Pleasant Jealousy's Choice, a red son of Avondale's Choice, out of Maxwalton Jealousy 2nd, by Avondale; next dam, Sultan Jealousy, by White Hall Sultan; she out of Imported Jeanie, by Count Arthur.

This is my greatest effort to furnish my customers and fellow breeders with herd headers and foundation Shorthorns of the most fashionable and popular blood lines of the breed. For catalog, address

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

NOTE: Special Pullman service Watonga to Great Shorthorn sale at Tulsa the following day.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

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

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

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,200 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.

W.B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

DOYLE SPRING SCOTCH TOPPED SHORTHORNS 10 bulls, ages 8 to 11 months, bred by the famous Star Goods and Orange Marshall. Write your wants. F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kansas

Park Place Shorthorns

Young bulls ready for service, Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 3705. PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

Scotch and Scotch Topped

Bulls for sale. Reds and roans. An unusually choice lot of pure Scotch and Scotch topped yearling bulls at prices within the reach of all. Farm at Pearl station, Salina branch Rock Island. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific. Address, C.W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan. (Dickinson County)

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Denton's Angus 10 Great Angus heifers for sale, 12 to 14 months old. The kind not often found for sale. Prices will suit. W.S. Denton, Denton, Ks. (Doniphan County.)

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

MORRISON'S RED POLLS Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1200 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Halfbreed & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE 1 year old high grade Guernsey heifer. Geo. Haas, Gridley, Kan. Two Registered Guernsey Bull Calves of May Rose breeding. SHADY KNOLL FARM, STAFFORD, KANSAS

GUERNSEYS

To make room for spring calves, we are offering a few registered, bred cows and heifers, and one bull calf. Overland Guernsey Farm Overland Park, Kansas

the Arcade Hotel. Dr. J. T. Axtell, P. W. Ennis, Newton members of the association, did much to help entertain the visitors. The forenoon was spent visiting the several dairy farms in the vicinity of Newton. Ben Schneider of Nortonville was elected president. The old officers with this one exception were re-elected. W. H. Mott, of Herington who has been the association's efficient secretary for the past year and who was re-elected for another year, reported that he had received over 1000 letters during the year requesting information about Holsteins. The next annual meeting will be held in Wichita.—Advertisement.

Holsteins Average \$240.

The Kansas Holstein breeders' sale last Saturday at Newton, Kan., was well attended and good prices were received for the cattle offered. Fifty-five head sold for an average of \$240. Included in this number was a calf one day old that sold for \$165. There were also a number of young bulls not old enough for service and some young heifers. The offering was a splendid lot of registered Holsteins that reflected credit upon the breeders who consigned them. The sale was handled in a business like manner from start to finish. Dr. W. H. Mott, the efficient sales manager had carefully looked after every detail and while the day was a little disagreeable it was a red letter day in Holstein affairs in Kansas just the same. W. R. Gates, Fort Atkinson, Wis., was employed as pedigree reader and was an important factor in making the sale a success. The top was \$400 paid by H. N. Halderman, Meade, Kan., for Bessie Rag Apple Korndyke 2nd, a splendid heifer, by Sir Rag Apple Korndyke, by Rag Apple Korndyke. Everyone seemed well pleased with the sale, both the buyers and the sellers.—Advertisement.

Ships Hogs on Approval.

Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., breeds Chester White hogs (O. I. C. hogs) and his herd is one of the very best in the whole country. At present he offers 15 last of September boars that are simply great and real herd boar prospects that should be investigated by anyone wanting a herd boar. They have been carefully grown. Not stuffed but not allowed to stop growing. They have the stretch, good backs, good feet and legs and the size. They are indeed a great lot of young Chester White boars that should be investigated at once if you want something that is real good. They are by Don Milligan, a great herd boar in use in this herd and a wonderful sire. The dams of these boars are as good as will be found in any herd. Mr. Mosse also offers some nice smooth gilts of the same age and breeding, either bred or open. He also has for sale 100 March pigs, sired by Don Milligan, Don Wonder and the great young boar Don Wildwood. Mr. Mosse looks after his herd personally and you will find him a good man to deal with. He is advertising the year around in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He offers to ship on approval which is certainly the best evidence that he will ship nothing but the kind that will suit.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

The Polled Durham and Shorthorn sales held at South Omaha, Neb., March 29 and 30, and managed by H. C. McKelvie, were satisfactory in every detail. On March 29, sixty-one Polled Durhams sold for \$15,885, making an average of \$260.40. On March 30, seventy-two Shorthorns sold for \$18,860, making an average of \$261.94. The general average for the 133 cattle sold in the two days was \$261.20. Mr. McKelvie had given the sale wide publicity and buyers were present from Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, Missouri and Montana. Everybody connected with the sale expressed themselves as satisfied.—Advertisement.

Geo. Allen & Sons' Shorthorn Sale.

The Geo. Allen & Sons' Shorthorn cattle sale to be held at South Omaha, May 2, will be chock full of attractions. Among them will be Lady Violet 5th, a choice heifer just past two years old, sired by Victor Sultan and out of Grassland Violet, by Imp. Conqueror and Village Maid 47th, by Victor Sultan and out of Village 49th, by Bampton Coronet. A big lot of the best females are daughters and granddaughters of the great breeding bull, Victor Sultan. Others are by Avondale's Best, Rosewood Sultan and Baron Sultan, and Victor Sultan. One of the real attractions is a choice roan heifer, sired by Victor Sultan and out of Lavender Princess 3rd by Lavender King. Only five bulls are being sold but they are all good ones. Two of them are by Victor Sultan, two by Count Lavender 4th and one by Ruberta's Goods. Another real attraction is the fine cow, Lady Clipper 10th, a daughter of Victor Sultan. It is impossible to mention the many high class lots that will sell but the big illustrated catalog gives all desired information and will be sent upon request. This is one of the good offerings of the season and readers of this paper will do well to attend. S. A. Nelson & Sons sell Shorthorns the day before. Both sales can be attended with one expense. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when asking for catalog.—Advertisement.

Nelson & Sons' Shorthorn Sale.

Every reader of this paper who is in the market for Shorthorns should be interested in the S. A. Nelson & Sons' sale, to be held at Malcom, Neb., May 1. The offering is one of the best of the season and includes some outstanding individuality and breeding. Among them, King Missie, sired by Highland Goods and out of Missie's Pride by Royal Highlander; Baron 2nd, by Wolf Creek Baron and out of a Queen Of Beauty dam. Other choice young bulls are by Good Lad's Choice, Afton's Clipper, and Beauty's Knight. A great line of females are included in this sale, many of the cows have big calves at foot and are well along in calf again to the great young herd bulls, Nelson's Type, a splendid son of Cumberland Type the undefeated bull, and Villager's Best, a worthy son of the noted imported Villager. Among the choice things selling are one by Scottish Lad with a Queen of Beauty dam. She sells with a big bull calf at foot, by Royal Sultan, first prize bull at Nebraska State Fair last year. Another one is a daughter of Imp. Strowan Star, with a dam by Nonpariel. She sells in calf to Nelson's Type. Belle, a choice Orange Blossom cow, sired by Afton's Clipper, sells bred to Villager's Best. Cumberland Belle, by Royal Cumberland 2nd with a dam by Imp. Golden Archer, sells bred to Villager's Best.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Galloway Bulls For Sale

Five pure bred bulls, one year old, registered, price—Seventy-five dollars each. Wish to trade for, or buy a good registered Galloway bull. LEON STAHL, AUBURN, KAN., or F. M. STAHL, TOPEKA, KAN.

Smoky Hill Galloways

The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reasonable prices. If in the market for Galloway bulls come and look them over.

Smoky Hill Ranch

E. J. Guilbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Bulls Excellent Breeding. Percy Lill, Mount Hope, Kansas

LINSCOTT JERSEYS R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

2 Registered Jersey Bulls, solid color, good ones. Several cows and heifers. Also pure Texas outs; cleaned, extra good. Seed bought in Texas last year. S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

Higginbotham Holsteins

Buy your next bull calf from a herd that is making good A. R. O. records, where every cow is given a chance to make a good official butter and milk record, and where they are backed by the best blood lines of the breed. Now have several good bulls, from cows with records from 14 to 24 pounds of butter in seven days. HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, Rosville, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered Holstein bull calves for sale, from good cows. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 8 to 4 weeks old, \$20, crated for shipment. BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITWATER, WIS.

FOR SALE Our Registered Holstein Herd Bull

also some grade heifers not related to this bull. Priced right. P. H. Haverly & Son, Hollenberg, Kan.

High Grade Holstein Calves

12 heifers 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$18 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Nine for sale, mostly from A. R. O. cows. Inspection solicited. Prices right. BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

Corydale Farm Herd Registered Holstein Cattle

Five bulls from one to eight months old, sired by Jewel Paul Butler Boy #4245 Out of grand daughters of a World's champion butter and milk cow for eight years. Address L. F. CORY, BELLVILLE, KANSAS (Republic County)

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt

Braeburn Holsteins

I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Look to the Future. TREDICO BULLS, (Holsteins) Kingman, Kansas.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas

as an organization offers nothing for sale but desires to supply valuable information free to prospective buyers. The object of this association is to protect the interests of the breed in Kansas. Are you a member? Write W. H. MOTT, Sec'y, Herington, Kansas.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Breeders of Purebred Holsteins

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

200 High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers, 200

A Special 60 Days' Sale



30 cows that are fresh or heavy springers. 70 coming three-year-old heifers, many are fresh now, and all to be fresh before May 1st. 100 extra choice yearling and two-year-old heifers. The older ones to freshen this fall.

Registered cows, heifers and young bulls

Eight young bulls from eight to eighteen months old. A few registered cows and heifers. This is one of the pioneer herds of Kansas. For full information and prices address,

Healey & Anderson, Hope, (Dickinson County), Kan.

Choice individuals backed up by good breeding will be found in this sale. Write at once for catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Plan to attend the sale and stay over for the Geo. Allen & Sons sale at South Omaha the following day.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Young & Sheehy of Richards, Mo., are changing their card ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze, and are offering some choice fall pigs. Mr. Young, in a recent letter says, "These pigs will cure a hog enthusiast of sore eyes." He says they are without question the best bunch of pigs he has offered in years. To all of our readers who are personally acquainted with Joe Young this statement is sufficient to warrant their sending an order for pigs at once. He is one of the very best hog men in the business and one of the very best judges and his statements are always worth face value. These pigs are sired by The Mint 254411 and are out of sows sired by the most noted big type sires of the breed. Young & Sheehy will have a full futurity herd at the Missouri State Fair this fall. If in the market for strictly first class Poland China pigs write Young & Sheehy, Richards, Mo., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Laptad Farm Hog Sale.

F. G. Laptad, proprietor of the Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan., will hold his annual spring sale April 25. On this date he will sell 40 head of hogs including 20 Poland Chinas and 20 Duroc Jerseys. There will be 10 boars and 10 sows of each breed. Mr. Laptad is well known to the readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze. He has been advertising his annual sales in this paper for a number of years. He always offers a good, useful lot of hogs and this year his offering is the equal of any offering he has ever made. All of his hogs are immune and are in the best possible condition to go ahead and make money for their new owners. If in the market for good hogs, either Poland Chinas or Duroc Jerseys, don't overlook this sale. If you find it inconvenient to attend the sale bids can be mailed to C. H. Hay who will handle all bids entrusted to him in the interest of the buyer.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Leather Safe Material.

"No satisfactory substitute has ever been found for leather," is the statement coming from an official of our good friends, the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., of Milwaukee, who have been advertising their Honorbilt, Martha Washington and Dry Sox Shoes in these columns for years. "The day may come when science will find a way, but no material has been discovered since the days of Adam that supplies the wearing service of genuine leather—that is why we stick to our first motto established 30 years ago, 'No Leather too Good for Mayer Shoes.'"—Advertisement.

One Woman's Opinion

We have been tenants for four years. Land is so scarce around here that it is difficult to rent a place and when you do get a farm generally it is an old run down place that the owner has lost all hope of selling. We have lived on four farms and moved to the city once. The first place was a run down farm and we grew practically nothing, giving one-third. Next we gave \$60 cash for 20 acres partly pasture, and failed to produce enough to pay our rent. The next year we did little better so you can see that it is no wonder we are poor.

During the four years we have paid out \$400 in rent. That isn't much for rich folks but it's a lot for a young couple just starting out. It is our experience with land owners that all they care about the tenant is collecting the rent. Of course there are exceptions, some will treat you square, but the general run of land owners are all for themselves.

If one rents and gives a share of the crop it is better for in case of failure the tenant does not lose all. Last summer we paid \$3.50 a month for a house and rented land for 1/3 the crop. That was almost like double rent. I think that if the land owner would consider the renter his partner it would be better for both as they would be equally interested in doing their best.

When a man owns land it seems as if he doesn't care whether any other person ever owns a farm or not. I wonder if they realize how we renters long for a home of our own and something of our own to work for. If they did they wouldn't be so unjust and we would feel more like working on their farms, but generally they treat their renters no better than they treat their stock and dogs. Men living in this county and owning hundreds of acres will not allow renters to pick up wood on the farms when it is rotting away. We have been hauling wood 6 miles when I could go just outside of the yard and pick up plenty of wood that is going to waste. I hope some time the land owners will come to their senses and treat their renters right, then we can feel as we should toward our neighbors. Mrs. M. R. A.

A covetous warrior may march long, and wearily, before getting a chance to sit down on the swinging boot of Justice.

Percherons and Herefords

Two Percheron stallions, coming two, April and May. Weight 1500 pounds. Also nice Hereford bull calves. MORA E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KANSAS.

Stallions and Jacks

A few black and gray, three and four year Percheron stallions that will develop into 2,300-pound horses and two big registered jacks for sale at live and let live prices. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

40 PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS

2 to 6 years old; heavy bone, right every way. Imported Spanish jack, weight 1200 pounds at head of jennet herd. Come and see us. We mean business. Prices reasonable. J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Chase, Rice Co. Kansas

Jeun In Service

Pure Bred License No. 2231

The great Percheron stallion at the head of my herd. A few mares will be received either Riley or Leonardville at \$100 per service. ED. NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.



FOUR 4 YR. OLD REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLIONS, MY OWN GROWING, WEIGHT 8480 LBS.

3 and 4 year old stallions ton and heavier, Youngsters growing to ton weights. Mares same ages and quality, and in foal. Over 100 head for sale. Terms if it will accommodate you.

Percherons, Belgians, Shires

Buy from the grower

Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa

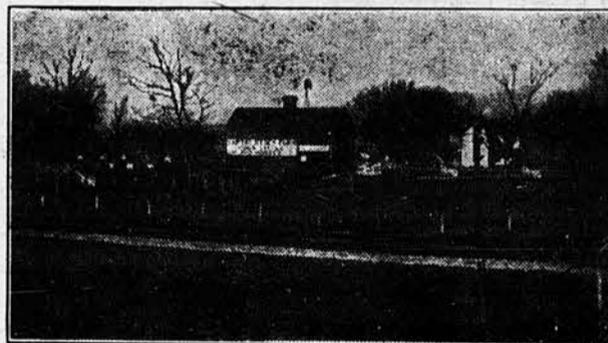
Chariton is on the "Rock Island" direct over from Kansas City.

Laptad Stock Farm

Semi-Annual Hog Sale

Everything Immune

Lawrence, Kan., Apr. 25, 1917



Laptad Stock Farm



Herd Headers

40-HEAD-40 20 Poland China and 20 Duroc-Jersey
20 Boars and 20 Sows

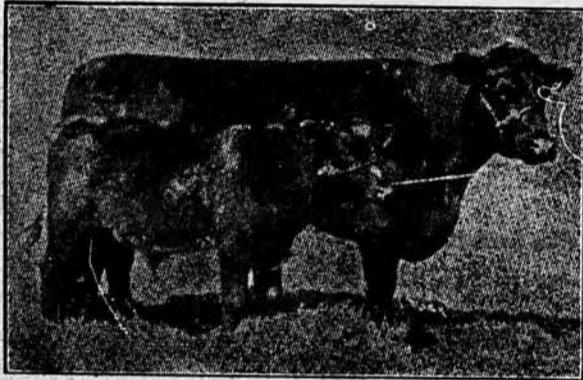
Send For Illustrated Catalogue. Come to the Sale, Rain or Shine. **Apr. 25, 1917**

Address **FRED G. LAPTAD, Box 10, Lawrence, Kan.**

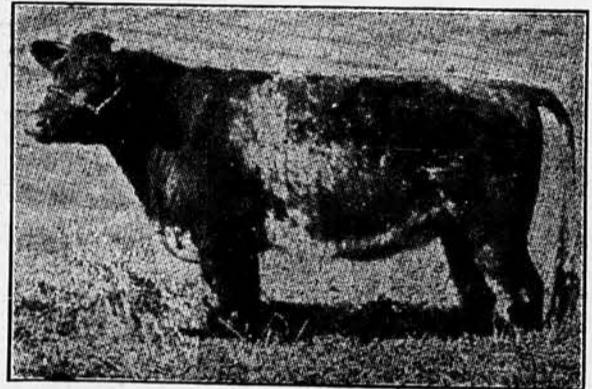
Auctioneers: Rule Bros. Ottawa, Kan. H. V. Stone, Lawrence, Kan. Clerk, Merchants Nat. Bank. Fieldman, C. H. Hay.

Nebraska's Leading Shorthorn Cattle Sales

S. A. Nelson & Sons' Semi-Annual Shorthorn Sale At Farm Near Malcolm, Neb., Tuesday, May 1, 1917



50 HEAD
of Strictly
High Class Scotch
and
Scotch Topped
Shorthorns



15 very choice bulls in age from twelve to eighteen months. 35 females, 20 of them splendid breeding cows, 15 or more of them will have calves at foot sale day and most of them will be bred again. 15 choice heifers practically all bred and safe in calf by time of sale. Everything bred to our great young bulls **NELSON'S TYPE**, by the noted Cumberland's Type and **VILLAGER'S BEST**, a son of Imp. Villager. The offering includes many pure Scotch herd bulls and many of the cows sell with big calves at foot and well along in calf. Among the attractions will be many choice heifers sired by **ROYAL SULTAN**, first prize bull at Nebraska state fair last fall. The big illustrated catalog shows breeding and photos of many of the animals selling. Write for it at once and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Nelson's **SPECIAL** will take visitors from Lincoln morning of sale and bring them back after sale.

S. A. NELSON & SONS, Malcolm, Nebraska

(Geo. Allen & Sons sell at So. Omaha next day—attend both sales.)
Auctioneers: Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. N. G. Kraschel. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

Geo. Allen & Sons' Annual Sale of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle South Omaha, Neb., Wednesday, May 2, 1917

50
HEAD



50
HEAD

Best Scotch Breeding With High Class Individuality

5 real herd bulls, from fourteen to twenty months old. 45 females, comprising 15 young cows twelve of them with calves at foot and most of them bred again. 25 two and three-year-old heifers all in calf. 5 open heifers. The females will be bred to our great bulls **VICTOR SULTAN**, **COUNT LAVENDER 3d**, **COUNT LAVENDER 4th**, **ROSEWOOD SULTAN 2nd** and **BARON SULTAN**. A big per cent of the females are daughters and granddaughters of the great bull **VICTOR SULTAN**. This offering is first class in every way and represents years of careful breeding. The bulls cataloged are good enough to head the best herds and the females in this sale include many outstanding individuals. Our catalog gives all information and shows photos of some of the animals selling. Write for it and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

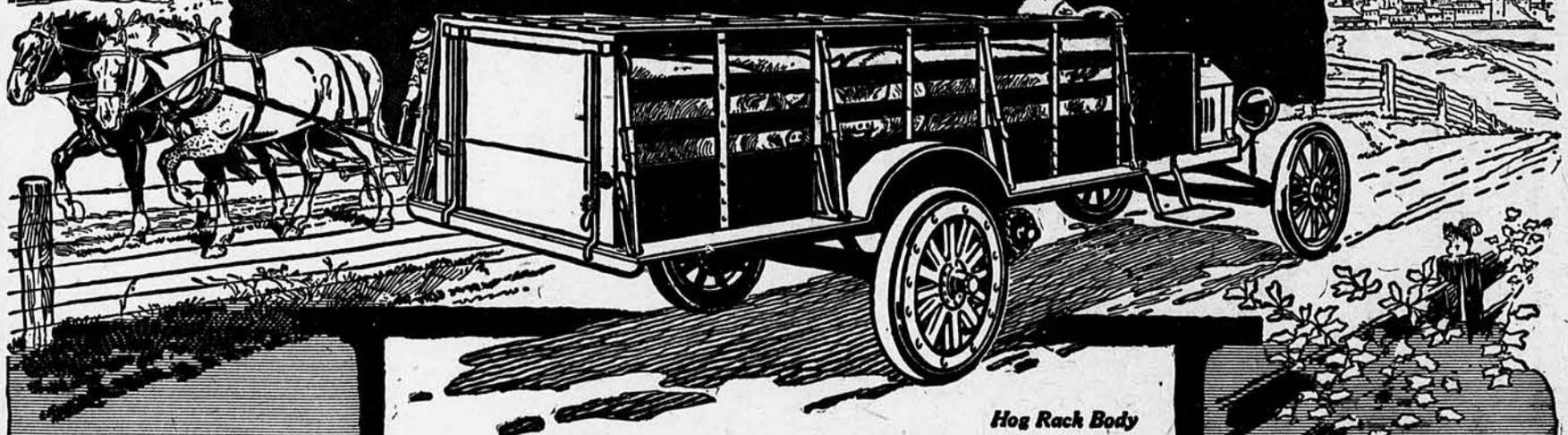
GEO. ALLEN & SONS, Lexington, Nebraska

(S. A. Nelson & Sons sell day before at Malcolm, Neb. Attend both sales.)
Auctioneers—Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. N. G. Kraschel. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

Smith Form-a-Truck

\$350

F.O.B.
CHICAGO



Hog Rack Body

You Need Your Horses for Plowing— How Do You Do Your Hauling?

Smith Form-a-Truck is keeping every horse on the farm for live, money-making farmers. Plowing, seeding and harvesting are real work for horses. Get *early crops* and *fancy prices* by quick seeding and harvesting. Insure against crop losses due to delays in plowing. Do it by keeping your horses at real horse work and do your hauling with a Smith Form-a-Truck.

These Big Savings

Use Smith Form-a-Truck for hauling hogs, sheep and cattle to market. One Smith Form-a-Truck will haul as much as 2 teams. And in *half the time*—10 to 12 miles per hour!

Save the pay of 3 drivers in hauling crops to town. One Smith Form-a-Truck and a single driver will do all the work of 4 teams and 4 drivers—a clear saving of \$8 to \$10 a day!

Smith Form-a-Truck will carry 2,000 pounds of milk 10 miles and return with the empty cans in less than 2 hours. And the total cost of the round trip is but \$1.50—gasoline, oil, tires and everything. Think of it!

20 More Acres for Tractor Owners

Throughout the country tractor owners are now selling their horses and buying Smith Form-a-Trucks. They are saving veterinary bills, medicine, shoeing, bedding—scores of needless expenses.

Government figures show that it requires all the feed grown on 20 acres of land to feed four horses.

A Smith Form-a-Truck saves this—giving you the use of this land for *other* crops.

20 acres of fine farm land for \$350—think of it!

Now 8 Farm Bodies in 1

Change to any one of 8 types of farm bodies is now made instantly with the famous 8-in-1 convertible farm body. Not a single tool is required. Merely pull the lever and change from hog rack body to hay rack body for loose grain—high side flare board body—flat rack body—stock rack body—basket rack body—flat rack body, scoop board down—grain body. This is an exclusive Smith Form-a-Truck feature.

Double Strength

Smith Form-a-Truck combines with any Ford, Maxwell, Overland, Dodge Bros., Buick or Chevrolet—either new or used cars—to make a fully guaranteed, one-ton truck. When the chassis of these cars is telescoped on the Smith Form-a-Truck frame the remarkable strength of these cars is reinforced. You secure double construction—double strength—the strongest construction ever known to engineering.

And the rear axles of these cars become jackshafts for the powerful chain drive. The strong, sturdy Smith Form-a-Truck axle carries 90% of the load.

Amazing Economy

Never has any motor truck at any price surpassed the astonishing economy records of the Smith Form-a-Truck now being made in daily use on hundreds and hundreds of farms.

Note these wonderful economies: 12 to 15 miles per gallon of gasoline—5,000 to 8,000 miles on a set of tires—and practically no repair bills.

The first Smith Form-a-Truck ever built is still in daily service. It has traveled over 22,000 miles. And the total repair cost has been less than \$8. Where else could you duplicate this economy?

Send Coupon NOW

You need Smith Form-a-Truck on your farm NOW—AT ONCE. Keep your horses for farm work. Start saving money immediately by getting the full value of horses. Read the wonderful story of Smith Form-a-Truck in our big book—FREE to farmers. Yours for the coupon. Send it TODAY.

SMITH MOTOR TRUCK CORPORATION

Manufacturers of Smith Form-a-Truck

Executive Offices and Salesroom: Suite 947 Smith Form-a-Truck Building
Chicago



Stock Rack Body



Flat Rack Body,
Scoop Board Down



Grain Rack Body



High Side
Flare Board Body



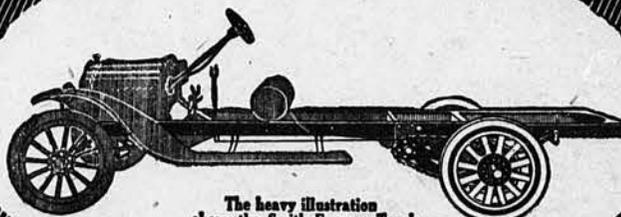
Flat Rack Body



Rack Body for Hay,
Straw, Loose Grain



Basket Rack Body



The heavy illustration shows the Smith Form-a-Truck Attachment, which carries 90% of the load, bolted to the power plant with a vise-like grip.

MAIL THIS TODAY

Smith Motor Truck Corporation,
Suite 947 Smith Form-a-Truck Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part, please send full details of Smith Form-a-Truck, the wonderful farm attachment with the new convertible body for farm use. I am interested in how the Smith Form-a-Truck can save me money and give me better service than I am now getting from horses.

Name.....

Town and County.....

State.....Number Acres Owned.....