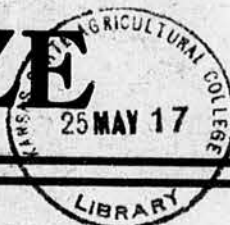


May 26, 1917

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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



THINKING IN BILLIONS

By CHARLES DILLON

"The Farmers are
the Founders of
Human Civilization"

—Daniel Webster

SOMEONE said, not long ago, that Kansas and the Middle West had no broadminded conception of the world war. It was declared, in a meeting of men who travel and talk with all classes, that very few of us out here realize, even in a small way, just what the Great War means. Because we live far from the sea coasts it was said we are concerned only about the price we get for what we produce, and that safety from shells has made us self-satisfied and selfish, and wholly unable to grasp the big fundamentals of a mighty problem.

I don't believe this. But I want to ask you—you old and faithful friends of the Farmers Mail and Breeze—just how much truth you think there is in this talk. Go over the astounding facts of today as they appear and see if you are thinking in a large way, as you ought to think, of the tragic events recorded since August, 1914, events which finally have involved America in the mightiest conflict in history. You need not be ashamed if you feel yourself somewhat confused in contemplating these world-events. The big thing is just to realize, while trying to keep up with the news, that never since the world began were such gigantic happenings recorded.

Consider: In one month the United States has done these things: Abandoned the volunteer system and adopted conscription; voted 7 billion dollars for war uses; prepared to collect 2 billion dollars within a year by taxation; added 75,000 volunteers to the army, navy and marine corps; organized training camps for 10,000 new officers for the conscript army; seized and repaired 400,000 tons of interned enemy ships; relieved the Allies' naval patrol of the Atlantic seacoast of America; sent a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers safely across the Atlantic to help the British and French fleets; mobilized farms and farmers and city and country children for increased food production; worked out plans to co-operate with the Allies thru visiting commissions; probably solved the U-boat problem.

And abroad, what events are needed to inspire us—you—with the stupendous magnitude of the tragedy? Russia is neither a monarchy nor a republic in fact, and has become a negligible factor in the Great War while its people riot among themselves. In the reichstag, the German Congress, one brave man has openly and calmly proposed measures looking to the forming of a republic in Germany. And the man still lives! Canada has lost nearly 100,000 men on European battlefields, fighting for the mother country. German submarines are sinking ships faster than they can be built. From 50 to 100 vessels, freight or passenger, are destroyed every week. A dozen American ships have been sunk since February 1 with great loss of life. And these are only the high lights—the outstanding facts assembled to prevent your looking at this war as if you were gazing at it thru the big end of a telescope. It is our war, now. We are in it.

What about it? What is our part in the struggle? One thing is certain, the people of the Middle West will have to realize, now, that the crop of 1917—what we gather next autumn—will be only a fair beginning on the job laid out for this Western Hemisphere. Regardless of who wins this war the chief burden of supplying food for a hungry world AFTER THE WAR will rest on America. The most of that food will have to come from the wheat and corn belts, and it will be paid for liberally. Setting aside for the moment every consideration of patriotism, if that can be done in such a crisis, no such opportunity ever was presented to the farmers of America to get their rightful share of the proceeds of their toil. It's your great chance to help your country and your country's friends, and

at the same time be well paid for your work. I am giving you no advice about what to plant or how to plant it or when. What I want to set down clearly, without any frills, is just this: If the Allies are to win this war, if Germany is to be defeated and the world saved to democracy and all the blessings for which our forefathers fought, then the strength must come from America. France needs men. Italy is bankrupt. England needs food and will need a lot of it—and money.

It is doubtful whether Kansas will have 50 million bushels of wheat this year. The whole country will produce the smallest crop of winter wheat in 13 years, about 365 million bushels and perhaps 250 million bushels of spring

wheat—616 million all together. America needs 600 million bushels and the Allies—our Allies—will need 500 million bushels. We are lending the Allies 3 billion dollars, every dollar of which will be spent in America, but will we grow enough wheat next year to send millions of bushels to Europe? We shall, most certainly, if the farmers of America do the work. It won't be done in newspapers or cities. It's your job.

But there is another thing: Don't let the war excitement and the constant urging toward economy, and the talk of famine frighten you into hoarding your resources. You know as well as I do that America will have no famine. A country that can grow nearly 300 million bushels of corn and probably a hundred million bushels more wheat than we need, not forgetting the other millions of other crops, with a climate so diversified that some parts of the country are certain every year to have a harvest—such a country cannot be starved.

We must realize that America is coming into an era of the greatest prosperity it has ever known. The country has more money today than at any time in its history. The most recent statement of the Comptroller of the Currency showed that the United States banks had assets of 16 billion dollars, an increase of 5 billions in four years. Our total national wealth is more than 250 billion dollars, and the national debt only 8 billions. Compare this with the combined wealth of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia and Germany—275 billions—and you get a fair idea of how big a country you are helping along.

We are not worrying about money. If you begin scrimping and skimping, doing without this and that common necessity of life you will do your part in starting a panic, and it will hit you between the eyes hard. Economy is perfectly proper, but let us have economy with common sense. Hoarding of funds or of food-stuffs will have the most disastrous effect on the whole country. Hardships thru economy are needless.

You will get higher prices next fall and next year than you ever received, whether the Great War ends in three months or goes right on. That is one human incentive to increased industry on farms and in factories. The farmers' patriotic duty to remain on his farm and do his level best is so well recognized that he will not be called to the ranks when the draft begins. Why? Because we may have an army of 3 millions in the field within a year, and that army must have food. Perhaps you remember the words of an old hymn which most of us have heard or sung, the verses ending with these words: "The victory, my brother, may depend on you." It applies to every man in the land, but particularly to the farmers who will have to feed the armies. If you get a proper idea of your part in the conflict you will have to begin right now to think in billions. All the precedents of the past are wiped out. We are living in a new world. Monarchies are crumbling. Kings are going down to oblivion. It is "the day" for democracy's triumph.



\$1195 F. o. b.
Racine

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

Mitchell
SIXES

\$1460 F. o. b.
Racine

7-Passenger—48-Horsepower
127-inch Wheelbase

Trust John W. Bate To Build a Car As You Want It

The latest Mitchells will show you that John W. Bate is a master at building cars.

You have never, at any price, seen a car so complete. You have never seen such luxury, so much over-strength, at anywhere near our price.

How Mr. Bate Works

Mr. Bate, the great efficiency expert, has spent 14 years on Mitchells. The latest Mitchell is his 19th model. It is the final result of 700 improvements.

But he started by building this model plant, which now covers 45 acres. He spent millions of dollars to build and equip it to build this one type economically.

Nowhere else in the world could a car like the Mitchell be built at the Mitchell cost. His methods will save us on this year's output about \$4,000,000.

It is that saving which pays for all the Mitchell extras, and gives men these matchless cars.

31 Extra Features

There are 31 features in the Mitchell which nearly all cars omit. Things like a power tire pump, reversible headlights, dashboard engine primer, ball-bearing steering gear.

There is more beauty and luxury than

was ever before combined in a modest-priced car. The reason is, we build our own bodies. And all we save goes into this extra luxury.

And no other car has Bate cantilever springs. They make the Mitchell ride like an aeroplane. In two years' use, on many thousand cars, not one of these springs has broken.

100% Over-Strength

But the chief Mitchell extra is double strength in every vital part. In the past three years we have doubled our margins of safety. We are making the Mitchell a lifetime car. Three of these cars have already run over 200,000 miles each. That's 40 years of ordinary service.

Over 440 parts are built of toughened steel. All safety parts are vastly over-

size. All parts which get a major strain are built of Chrome-Vanadium.

In these days of high steel prices, any car which is built this way is either rare or costly.

Everything You Want

Mr. Bate has worked 14 years to combine in Mitchells everything you want. He spent one year in Europe, to glean the best ideas from there.

Before designing this year's Mitchells, his artists and experts examined 257 new models. So all the known attractions are combined in these Mitchell cars.

One Size, \$1195

The smaller Mitchell—Mitchell Junior—costs only \$1195. Yet it is a powerful Six, with a 120-inch wheelbase. You never saw such value in a car around this price.

But the larger Mitchell offers special value. See both sizes. See the extra features, the extra beauty and the extra strength. You will want a Bate-built Mitchell then for the car you buy to keep.

If you don't know the nearest Mitchell dealer, ask us for his name.

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

TWO SIZES

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

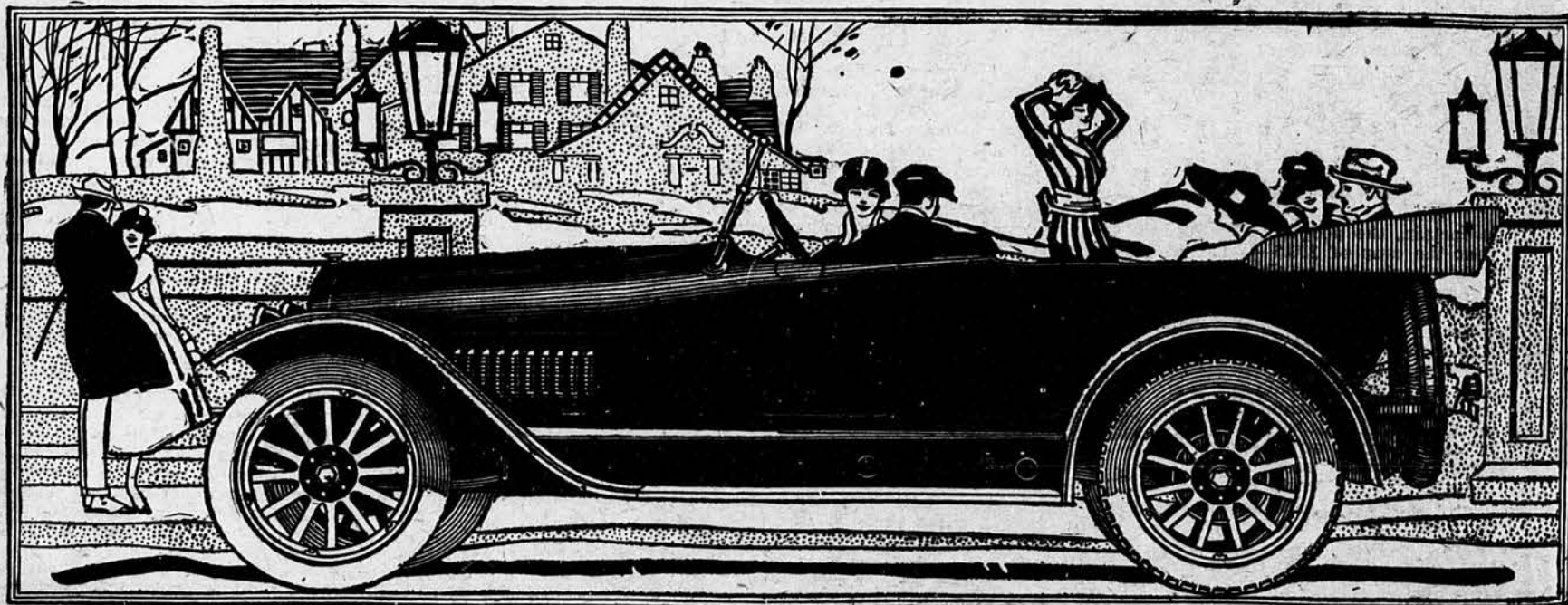
\$1460

Four Passenger Roadster, \$1495. Sedan, \$2175. Cabriolet, \$1895. Coupe, \$1995.
Also Town Car and Limousine

Mitchell Junior—a 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor. 1.4 inch smaller bore.

\$1195

All Prices f. o. b. Racine



Farming in War Times



GREAT CARE and economy are needed in harvesting the crops this year in Kansas. It is important that all of the food that is raised should be saved, for the country needs it and the price will be very high. Let's save the last pound of hay and the last ounce of wheat—and don't forget the importance of canning all of the surplus vegetables.

There will be but little land in Kansas that will not produce something this year. Dealers report a big demand for the seed of such crops as cowpeas, feterita and Kansas Orange sorghum that can be planted late. The quick maturing crops will be given their chance.

Do not be troubled because you do not have great virtues. God made a million spears of grass where He made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests, but with grasses. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities and you need not mourn because you are neither a hero nor a saint.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Plans are already made on most Kansas farms for sowing a large acreage of alfalfa next fall. There will be an immense planting of this legume if the conditions are at all favorable. The season of '1917 probably will go down in the agricultural history of Kansas as a time in which a record breaking acreage of alfalfa and wheat was sown.

Bankers Can Help

A writer in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze suggests that more of the young stock should be saved until it is older before selling. That is all right, but let me tell you that we frequently are compelled to sell stock in order to get the means to live. For instance this spring we had some nice young heifers that we very much wished to save, having raised them ourselves. Do you think we could get a loan from the banks? No, they had all they could carry or the bank inspector did not permit them to make loans on stock. We applied to several men that could have let money out—no they would not lend but were prepared to buy stock. Now when the bankers won't lend you a dollar on good stock with nothing against it and food stuff soaring in price and a man with little children calling for bread, what is left for him to do but sell to get the food for his family?

Around us here are farmers who would put out a larger acreage of crops if they had the capital. But seed is high, feed is not to be had, only as it is bought from the store, and it takes a fat pocket-book to get that so teams are in a weak condition to do much work. I am a farmer's wife and know the hardships of that class and also know that what the bankers here desire is your money to lend to make a big profit on but when you get any from them you certainly pay good interest.

Wilson County.

Mrs. F. A. F.

Colt Shows

Kansas should lead all other states in the holding of colt shows. The people of the state are much interested in better horses. The colt show is the real progressive type of show for the fall season. We must expect many localities of the state to take up with the idea, and shows can be put on that will be an inspiration and a credit to everyone.

The first essential in starting a show is a moving spirit. Every community has just such a spirit. The moving spirit may be a farmer's club; it may be the commercial club of the town; it may be a veterinarian or a progressive horse breeder; often it is the county agent or the agricultural instructor in the schools; it may be a county horse breeders' association. The one that is ideal is the horse breeders' club. No better working organization can be effected than a county breeders' club assisted by a committee of business men and by a county agent. The club is organized for the purpose of improving the horses of the community and to advance the interests of the members. The colt show does more than any other single agency toward horse improvement. It is a necessity for any well meaning horse breeders' club to hold one colt show or more every year.

Enthusiasm is the chief capital stock required to start and to successfully conduct a colt show. If the exhibitors are enthused and if the business men of the town are elated and if the spectators are looking forward with keen anticipation, there is little left to be done. Without enthusiasm a show will be dull. It will drag. It will die unless real, genuine enthusiasm is aroused by some manner or means. The best show in America was founded on enthusiasm and hard work, and it was enthusiasm that caused the hard work to be done. Enthusiasm, if of the substantial kind, will work wonders, once a colt show project is started.

A Tenant's View

I have been reading what Mr. Camp says on "Why the Tenants Move," and consider it a good article, except that he does not say anything about there being two classes of landowners. One class appreciates what the tenant does, and the other will not put up any improvements and would like

to get everything a tenant raises above what he must have to live on. We know both kinds.

There also are nine-tenths of the tenants that we wouldn't have on a place of our own. Now Mr. Camp, I don't wish you to think I am boasting, but I should like to tell you about a tenant of the first class you spoke about. I don't think you could find any better tenant in every way than my husband. We haven't made our home yet but we have a fair start and will make it if we do not have too much bad luck. We have had a good deal all ready.

We live on 160 acres of rented bottom land and raise wheat, corn, oats and cane for hay; my husband does all his farm work. We hardly ever go to town but when we do we don't go in an automobile but in a wagon behind 3000 pound draft mares, and we are raising some good colts, too.

I do all my own work, labor in the garden, raise chickens and make butter. We have four children and they all do their share.

And another thing that is important to me and all his neighbors is that my husband has lots of principle and hasn't any bad habits—he doesn't use liquor. He is honest and gives the owner a square deal in every way. The place could not be better farmed by the owner himself. So you see we think there are two sides to this question. We take Capper's Weekly and the Farmers Mail and Breeze and think they are both fine.

Ponca City, Okla.

Mrs. A. R. S.

Farm Irrigation

The use of individual pumping plants on irrigated farms has many advantages and few drawbacks, and the area in Kansas irrigated in this way is increasing. If a farmer has a dependable supply of water and a well-designed and properly installed pumping plant, he is sure of being able to give his crops the water they need when they need it.

When the Country Calls.

Loudly may the jingoes clamor
That our patriotism's dead;
All the Theodores may thunder
That our blood's no longer red;
But when Congress, gravely sitting,
Says a state of war exists—
Then there are no hyphenated,
And there are no pacifists.

Some may rave at "watchful waiting;"
Some want peace at any price;
Some be unconcerned at U-boats,
Dealing death, destruction, vice—
Let the Stars and Stripes be threat'nd—
At the call for volunteers,
We are one behind the colors—
Every difference disappears.

Some have sympathies with one land,
Some another o'er the sea;
There the loved ones still are waiting
For the light of liberty.
Comes the break—they all determine:
We will every man be true
To the land of his adoption,
To the red, the white, the blue.

—John P. Ruppenthal.
Russell, Kan.

The choice between a pumping plant of large capacity without a reservoir and one of smaller capacity with a reservoir is largely a question of the comparative cost of the larger equipment and of the reservoir. In applying irrigation water, a very small stream cannot be used to advantage. Where only limited areas are to be irrigated, therefore, it is customary either to install a pumping plant capable of delivering more water than is absolutely necessary, or else to use a smaller plant with a reservoir.

The Taxes You Pay

It isn't a good idea to fall into the belief that you are paying more taxes than any other man or class of men. City men will bear a rather fair part of the burden. The war revenue bill on incomes proposes an increase of the normal rate from 2 to 4 per cent and the lowering of the exemption so that incomes beginning at \$2,000 for married and \$1,000 for unmarried persons will pay 4 per cent on the excess over the minimum figures. Also there will be higher rates beginning at \$5,000 incomes, in place of \$20,000 as heretofore. Married persons with a joint income of \$2,500, heretofore untaxed, will, for instance, pay \$20 income tax, and single persons will pay the same tax on incomes of \$1,500. Heretofore married persons with joint income of \$4,000 were exempt, but such incomes will now pay, under the proposed bill, the considerable income tax of \$80. Single persons heretofore exempt on incomes of \$3,000 will pay on that income \$80. While these rates seem large, they are small in comparison with the existing English income tax rates, says Capper's Weekly.

Under the British war tax, incomes of \$1,000 (exempt under our act) pay \$45. English incomes of \$5,000 pay \$625, compared with but \$120 under our schedule. An English income of \$25,000 pays \$7,021, or nearly 33 per cent, while one of \$50,000 pays \$16,396, and of \$100,000 pays \$37,646. The last named is nearly 38 per cent. Whereas such a rate

is not to be collected under the law proposed by Congress on any incomes, and 33 per cent only on excess when incomes over ½ million dollars are reached. Under our bill incomes of ½ million dollars will pay something like \$80,000 tax, but the same income under the British law pays \$207,646. It is seen that great American incomes get off lightly, compared with the same British incomes, and this is true also of the "excess profits" taxes on corporations. These we have placed at 16 per cent, but in England the ratio is 60 per cent. Wealth is much harder hit in aristocratic England than in democratic America to carry on the war.

Corn Growing

Corn should be cultivated in Kansas only when one or more objects will be accomplished by the cultivation. Some beneficial effects are (1) preventing weeds from robbing the corn of soil moisture and fertility; (2) putting the surface in condition to take in rainfall, thus preventing run-off and erosion—losses of water and soil fertility; (3) warming the soil by drying its surface quickly; and (4) saving moisture by checking its capillary rise to the soil surface.

Some injurious effects are (1) breaking corn roots, which otherwise would use some of the moisture of light showers before it evaporates; and (2) forming large clods and holes, thus permitting dry air to enter and dry the soil. Corn cultivation requires more good judgment in Western Kansas than in most other sections.

The primary object of cultivation is to prevent the loss of moisture. Moisture losses are caused by run-off, evaporation, and, most of all, weed growth. The one most important object of corn cultivation is the keeping out of weeds. It takes but little stirring of the soil to kill weeds immediately after they germinate and before they have used much soil moisture, but to destroy weeds that are well rooted the soil must be worked deeply and thoroughly. This requires much labor and cannot be accomplished without breaking and destroying many corn roots. In some counties, or in seasons when the seed germinates slowly, it is advisable to harrow once or twice or to cultivate after planting before the corn comes up.

Deep cultivation should never be close to the plants after they are a foot tall, as much harm would be done by breaking the corn roots.

To Fight Tuberculosis

Kansas farmers need to study the matter of tuberculosis in animals a great deal more. This disease can be eliminated if it is understood properly. For example it is known now that the vast majority of cases of hog tuberculosis are produced by:

1. Raw milk and slime from creameries.
2. Hand-separated milk from tuberculous cattle.
3. Feeding behind tuberculous cattle.
4. Feeding tuberculous carcasses of various animals, including fowls.
5. Feeding slaughterhouse offal.
6. Feeding uncooked garbage.

It therefore behooves veterinarians to educate their clients as to the proper method of preventing this disease, as they would recommend a proper feeding ration or proper construction of a stable. Hog raisers should (1) scald all raw products returned from the creamery; (2) have their cattle tested with tuberculin if a hand separator is used on the farm, or, in the absence of such a test, scald the skimmed milk; (3) let the hogs feed behind healthy cattle only, or those which have passed the tuberculin test; (4) feed carcasses of animals that have died from any cause, or offal from the slaughterhouse, or garbage of any character, only after the meat, offal, or garbage has been cooked thoroughly.

Sooner or later the packer and slaughterer are going to buy hogs subject to the post-mortem inspection, as they are at present doing in some of the large packing centers with certain classes of female cattle; and the hog raiser who continues to fatten his hogs with tuberculous material should be made to sustain the losses arising from his lack of knowledge, skepticism or indifference. The innocent purchaser, who cannot be familiar with the methods of feeding on the farms of the different breeders, should not be expected to bear such losses, nor should the intelligent hog raiser who produces healthy hogs by carrying out minutely the known and proved methods of prevention be obliged to bear a portion of the burden caused by the careless hog raiser, as is the case at present. Today the hog buyer must make his purchases with the absolute knowledge that a certain proportion of his purchase will be condemned for tuberculosis, and as the post-mortem examination is the only key to the extent of the disease, the careful breeder must suffer equally with the careless one. This is not equitable. When the packer buys subject to the post-mortem results the intelligent hog raiser will get more for his healthy hogs than he does now, and the careless breeder will get less for his tuberculous hogs, which is as it should be.

Extirmination of hog tuberculosis is practicable, relatively easy, and should be attained without delay before the disease has gained too much headway.

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

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WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

One More Step To War

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation designating June 5 as the day on which young men between the ages of 21 and 31 must register preparatory to the selective draft which is to follow. So far as registration is concerned my understanding is that all males who have reached their 21st birthday and who have not passed their 31st birthday will be required to register unless they are already in some branch of the service. The language of the proclamation designating who must register reads as follows:

Those who have attained their 21st birthday on or before the date here named (June 5) and who shall not have attained their 31st birthday on or before the date here named, are required to register, excepting only the officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy, the marine corps and the national guard and naval militia while in active service.

This means that all shall register who are within the ages named and the selection will come afterward. When it comes to selection, a great many will be excused for various reasons, for instance, physical disability, or because they belong to certain excepted classes, or because they have families depending on them for support. In the registration blanks those registering will be required to give their exact age, nativity, place of residence, occupation, whether married or single and any reason they may have for being exempted. When the registration is completed I presume that all the names will be catalogued by states and then will come the first selective draft. That is a certain number of names in each state will be drawn by lot. Those whose names are so drawn will then be called for examination. Many will be excused on account of physical disability which will be very strict. Others will be excused on account of the fact that they have families or relatives dependent on them for support. Others will be excused no doubt because the government will consider their services more needed at home than at the front. Others will be excused on account of belonging to some church which forbids its members to engage in war; others because they are medical students or physicians whose services will likely be called for in the hospital department.

When the weeding out has been accomplished if the number of unexcused is not sufficient to fill the first selective army of 500,000 men, another lot of names will be drawn by lot and these will be put thru the same examination. When the required number has passed the examinations and been accepted the men will be distributed in training camps for drill. It is estimated that the assembling in these training camps cannot take place until some time in September. Then the new army will be equipped and drilled. It probably will take at least three months to drill the army sufficiently to make the men fit for active service, so that in any event the new army cannot be ready for active service before January 1, 1918. If the war has not ended by that time arrangements probably will be made for transporting this army to Europe; where a further period of drill will be given before being taken to the front. As the Atlantic is likely to be very stormy during January, February and March it is entirely probable that few if any of these new troops will be sent across before next spring, by which time let us hope the war will be over.

In the meantime, however, a considerable number of United States troops will have been sent to Europe. General Pershing has already been ordered to take one division of regulars and these troops no doubt will be followed by other divisions of regulars or national guardsmen who have seen service on the border. It is entirely probable that by the first of next year there will be at least 100,000 United States troops operating in France, and it goes without saying that there will be no finer troops in the world.

One Job at a Time

I am still of the opinion which I have often expressed, that if all the nations now lined up against the central powers had worked together earnestly and intelligently for two or three years or perhaps half a dozen years before the present war began they might have succeeded in bringing about a world wide disarmament and world wide and lasting peace without the present horrible war, with its inconceivable loss of life and property and its shocking barbarities.

I have not changed my mind on that subject, but I also believe that when militarism has at last ripened and produced its legitimate fruit; when as a result of that same damnable militarism a nation has been made mad and runs amuck among the nations there is nothing left to do but to overcome that nation by force, take its guns away from it and compel it to listen to the voice of reason.

Germany is the legitimate fruit of militarism carried to its conclusion. It is a nation mad and running amuck, threatening the destruction of all peaceful peoples just as on the frontier in the old days it was not uncommon to see armed men, filled with the hell-broth called whisky which was sold in the frontier towns, running amuck, shooting recklessly at everything in sight and endangering the peace and lives of all the citizens. In such cases there always were many citizens who never carried guns, who were opposed to carrying guns on general principles, but when one of these whisky-mad men came tearing and swearing down the street shooting to the right and left with utter disregard for the rights and safety of everybody, these same peace-loving citizens who never went armed were ready to arm themselves and join a posse for the purpose of stopping the crazy gunman. They understood perfectly well that when he got worked up to that state of mad frenzy it was useless to reason with him; he must be stopped by force. If he could be stopped in no other way than by shooting him, it would be the duty of the peace-loving citizen to shoot him in order to protect the lives of orderly and law-abiding citizens. So I feel that the United States is compelled in the interest of humanity to take a hand in stopping this nation gone mad. But when the man in the frontier town finally was arrested and disarmed the peace-loving citizens were more insistent than ever that no one should be permitted to carry arms because they knew that a general disarmament of the citizens was the best guarantee that the peace of all would be undisturbed. So when this war is over it will be the duty of every right thinking citizen not only to insist that militarism shall not be fastened on this country but that the power of this country shall be exercised to effect a world wide disarmament, for it is only by a world wide disarmament that universal peace can be established and maintained.

But we can do only one job at a time. Just now this nation has undertaken, perhaps, the most gigantic task ever undertaken by a nation. It has undertaken virtually to feed and finance all of the allied nations and besides to train, and transport a vast army across the ocean with sufficient supplies to feed, clothe and equip that army until victory shall come to the allies. This job must be completed first. Our power and energy must not be dissipated until this herculean task is accomplished.

The Runnymede Idea

More than 30 years ago an Irishman had an idea. That, I might say, was nothing strange. The average Irishman is full of ideas and ideals. Sometimes they are practical—often they are not. If it had not been for Irish ideals the turmoil and struggle for independence would not have survived so long in the Green Island, and if they had been more practical the people of the island probably long ago would have attained to as much independence as could, reasonably, be desired.

The Irishman referred to was Ned Turnely, a world rover with an infusion of the Irish sentiment and romance in his makeup. To carry out his idea he joined with him an Englishman, Herbert Seppings, who also was somewhat of an adventurer. Turnely had ridden over the beautiful prairie thru which flows the Chikaskia, and while so riding the idea took shape in his fertile mind. Just how Seppings got into it I do not know, but the two of them got together and worked out the idea.

They bought lands and options on lands in the Chikaskia Valley, and then went to England. There were a great many rich English squires and members of the nobility who were afflicted with worthless sons, not that the young Englishmen were bad at heart; on the contrary they were generally good sports, generous, brave to the point of recklessness, but spoiled by their environment and the fact that they had never been trained to do any work or attend to any business that was worth while. They could ride after the hounds all day and take any

sort of chances in the hunt. They were the sort of stuff that makes ideal fighting men, but when it came to doing something really useful they simply did not know how. Their fathers didn't know what to do with them and so far as the young men were concerned, so long as the fox hunting was good they were not particularly interested in the future.

To the English squires and noblemen came Turnely and Seppings with a plan for developing the wild youths and not only making something useful out of them, but also for putting them on the road to wealth in the new land of America. Their fathers were to contract with Turnely and Seppings to take the wild young fox hunters out to the prairies of Kansas and teach them the cattle business. The squires had heard of fabulous profits garnered on the great plains by just turning herds of cattle loose to eat the succulent native grasses and fatten almost without cost. Turnely and Seppings, mostly Turnely, agreed to take the young men for a given yearly stipend, about \$1,000 apiece, and teach them the cattle business. The idea appealed to the young fox hunters for with a wealth of imagination and Irish descriptive power Turnely told of the magnificent sweep of the prairie, of the numberless wolves and giant hares that abounded ready for the chase.

It was a unique colony that followed Turnely from England to the New West. With a shrewd purpose of appealing to the patriotic traditions of liberty-loving Englishmen, Turnely named the site of his proposed town Runnymede in honor of the level stretch of land skirting the Thames, where, long ago, the barons forced from a reluctant king the first great charter of English liberty. For a time the new colony flourished after a fashion. A spacious hotel was built and a club house fitted up in what was then modern style. The town reached a population of 500 or 600, and it can be said in truth that it was no dead town.

Ned Turnely referred to his Englishmen as "These English pups." Day after day they rode after the coyotes and jackrabbits and when the quarter's allowance came there was the sound of revelry by night in Runnymede. But after a while the beef eating squires in England grew weary of putting up for their reckless, hard riding sons and then the colony faded just about as fast as it grew. But while it lasted there probably was never a more picturesque and care free crowd gathered together than "Turnely's pups." Some of them indeed were sons of English noblemen, possibly swelled up a bit on that account but soon to discover that out on the Kansas prairie a son of a nobleman counted for no more than the son of a washerwoman. It is granted by the old timers who lived in that neighborhood at the time the colony was in the heyday of its prosperity, that these sons of noblemen were, as I have said, good sports, they took their medicine without whining and when they were left without further allowance, while they were a rather helpless lot so far as being able to make a living was concerned, there is no record that they complained about their hard luck. A good many of them managed to get back to England and in the Boer war several of them distinguished themselves by their cool bravery.

A story is told of a job that was put up on these Englishmen by some Kansas men. They were admirers of the manly sport as they called it and one or two held the opinion that they could use their dukes well. At that time Paddy Shea was the champion heavyweight of Kansas, a professional prizefighter. He was rung in on the Englishmen as a gentleman who knew something of the manly art in an amateurish way, and a friendly bout was arranged. Paddy's instructions were to put the crimp in the Englishmen and he followed it to the letter. In a minute or two a swift and skillful blow from Paddy's trained fist sent the son of the English nobleman to grass and also to a dreamless sleep. When he finally woke and realized what had happened he was so filled with admiration for the skill of his opponent that he insisted on giving him all the money he had and his gold watch.

Of the old town of Runnymede with its romantic history nothing remains. A single lonesome grave fenced in on the top of the rising ground which overlooks the valley of the Chikaskia, marks the site of old Runnymede. It is the grave of the son of an English nobleman. Two miles away the new town of Runnymede was started when the Orient road was being built by its ambitious founder as

the shortest line from Kansas City to the Pacific ocean. The affairs of the Orient road have gone badly. The original investors in the stock of the two construction companies which undertook to build the road, have lost their money, unless they were lucky enough to dispose of their stock before the crisis came in the affairs of the construction company. There is not much doubt that some time the Orient road will be finished and will become one of the great transcontinental lines of the country, but it will be many years hence in all probability. Before that time comes a permanent and responsible government must be established in Mexico and the world wide commotion must be stilled.

To return to the present Runnymede. There is no similarity in the present orderly and prosperous little town by that name to the town established nearly a third of a century ago by Ned Turnely and his English partner, but the people of the newer town have ideas and ideals as well as did the romance-loving Irishman. It came to a number of the people living in the town and country adjacent, a few months ago, that it would be a good thing to have a building where they could congregate in a social way and discuss matters of interest generally to the community. So they decided to build a community house. At first it was supposed that a building costing perhaps \$1,500 would be sufficient but as the plan developed it was found that a building that would cost \$3,000 would be necessary. So the building is completed with the exception of some finishing touches and the people of Runnymede and vicinity are putting the idea they conceived into practice. They dedicated the new building May 16, and altho the day was windy and rather disagreeable, the people gathered in and crowded the new community house and that night the young people gave their first community entertainment.

Of course it will take time to determine how much benefit this community house will be to Runnymede and vicinity. The idea that caused the building of it is a fine idea but the result will depend on what use the town and community make of the community house now that it has been built. The success of a democracy depends primarily upon building up an intelligent, co-operative community spirit all over the country. This means more than simply getting together occasionally in a social way. It means the development of a co-operative spirit in a business way as well as a social way. It means the study by communities of the problems of government especially of popular government. It means the study by communities of the economic questions in all their ramifications and world-wide scope. I am going to watch the Runnymede experiment with interest. I want to see the idea that is back of it succeed.

All in Distribution

A subscriber in Texas, N. C. Myers of San Benito, Texas, sends me an editorial clipped from the Houston Chronicle on the subject of food conservation and distribution. It reads:

Perhaps the greatest problem for this section of the country is distribution and conservation. We experience little difficulty in producing vast quantities of foodstuffs, but the climate makes them hard to keep. Unless they are shipped to the market promptly, or are stored in refrigerating plants, they perish in a very short time. It has been estimated that three-fifths of the garden truck raised in Texas never reaches the consumer. This is not only hard on the people who need, and could use it, but it is an injustice to the farmer. Just now beans and tomatoes are coming on. The local markets are glutted with them, but there is plenty of room in the North. As a matter of fact, many acres of these valuable vegetables will rot because of the lack of marketing facilities, and distributing agencies. It does little good to produce unless the products reach their legitimate destination. Distribution and conservation mean everything to agriculture as well as to the consumer. They comprehend more than train service and waybills. They comprehend the proper sorting and packing, the proper refrigeration and the proper unloading on the market. Before the United Fruit Company took hold of the banana market it was uncertain and fluctuating, even to a greater extent than is the vegetable market today. Bananas were sometimes five cents apiece, and sometimes five cents a dozen. Now the banana market is not only remarkably steady, but the distributing facilities have been so arranged that villages of the interior can get the fruit at all times of the year at about the same price as the larger cities, and the change in price from one season to another is remarkably small. The same thing could be done with beans, tomatoes, lettuce, cucumbers and other vegetables, were the same efficient system to be applied. The establishing of such a system is, we believe, one of the greatest needs of this section, and, for that matter, of the whole country.

Following this Mr. Myers gives the following chapter from his own experience:

I am sending you a clipping out of a recent copy of the Houston "Chronicle." I think it contains a good deal of truth. At present, the government is trying to get the farmers and the truck growers to increase their acreage. At the present writing, I have more than 200 bushels of fine green string beans in the field ready to pick. But when I asked the price today several buyers said they thought they could pay about 60 cents a bushel for them. The seed that I planted for this crop cost me \$15 a bushel. The labor cost 85 cents a day. Then, when the beans were ready to pick, I had to pay 12½ cents for the empty hamper and 20 cents to get the beans picked. So, you see, when the seed, water, labor, containers and the like are figured in, a trucker can barely break even at 60 cents a bushel.

It is the same way with the cabbage. Only last week, I received a letter from a relative in Ohio who said cabbage was retailing at 15 cents a pound, or \$300 a ton. The same day that the letter was written, I sold some cabbage at the rate of \$50 a ton. I can't see where the extra \$250 a ton comes in. If the government would manage it some

way so that the truck would go directly from the grower to the consumer, things would be better for both the grower and the consumer.

San Benito, Texas.

N. C. MYERS.

Mr. Myers touches on the great unsolved problem so far as the food supply is concerned. It is not, after all, so much a matter of production as of distribution. If the farmer can be assured of a steady and profitable market he will take care of the production end of the problem in very fair order, but when he is urged to increase his production and knows from past experience that when he has produced a crop he is liable to have it left on his hands for want of facilities for transporting it to market, or that, if he does get it to market he will get a price that leaves him no margin of profit, it is difficult to work up any enthusiasm on his part in the matter of production.

In my opinion the remedy lies in efficient organization and co-operation of the producers along the line perhaps of the fruit growers associations on the Pacific coast. The Ohio consumers of cabbage, for example, would be delighted to pay \$100 a ton for Mr. Myers's cabbage, and they should get them for that and at the same time allow Mr. Myers to get a better price for them than he can get under the present arrangement. Increased food production is not going to solve this problem unless it is coupled with an efficient and economical system of distribution.

What Should He Do?

In many farm papers and magazines we see much about keeping boys on the farm. I suppose most of it contains the truth of the matter, and is striking at the heart of a vital thing in the life of many young men. In general I think that the farm is the better place for a young man to get a start in business for himself, and especially so if he has some backing such as his parents or some relative could give him without weakening his own self-confidence and character. But at the same time I wonder if there could not be an exception to the "Stay on the Farm" idea if the young man in question, we will say, has a college education. That is I mean to say that his starting point in business for himself shall be his commencement time.

Now if he has the means at hand whereby he can go to school four or five years longer in a higher institution such as the state university, and prepare himself for work in mechanical engineering, or perhaps electrical engineering, should he take to the farm after commencement or go on to school, assuming that his chances for success from the standpoint of natural ability are equal in the two cases mentioned. If a man is thoroughly trained to follow some branch of engineering or some science, are his chances for success in this modern, mechanical age better than they would be if he took to the farm and prepared himself just as carefully to make his farming a real business and a science? I do not mean that success is to be measured in terms of money altogether, but that it is to convey something of real service to fellowmen as well as making money.

I recognize the fact that modern farming methods are becoming more and more a definite science every year from the mechanical viewpoint as well as from the agricultural angle. Modern mechanics as applied to farm machinery are working great changes in farming methods, but what has been done in this respect is only the beginning of what surely will be done in the near future. This means that the farmer of tomorrow must be a better trained man mechanically and scientifically or he will not be able to cope with the new agricultural problems as they arise and advance his business alongside that of other industries in a creditable manner.

And it is also true that the opportunity for a well trained man in engineering is greater now than ever, and surely there is lots of room at the top of the ladder, so to speak, as in good farming. It seems to me that those who are talking constantly the "Stay on the Farm" idea do not consider that there is also a good opportunity for the man thoroughly trained in other lines of work. The farm is a better place for the untrained man than the city can possibly be, but if a man is well trained in a good profession it seems reasonable to assume that he can make good in the city as well as on the farm.

R. 10, Winfield, Kan.

L. F. WRIGHT.

If the young man can do better for himself by following some other line of business than farming, that is the thing for him to do, and if he believes that he can do better elsewhere than on the farm he will leave the farm. There is just one way to keep young men on the farm, and that is to convince them that farming is a more attractive and profitable business than other lines.

Want a New Constitution

I am in receipt of the following petition to the governor forwarded by Mrs. Ida A. Beloo of Winfield, Kan. I have no objections whatever to publishing the proposed petition but would call the attention of the sender of it and others to the fact that even if the governor should decide to call the legislature together in special session and assuming that the legislature would do now what the governor wanted it to do last winter, which it refused to do; call a constitutional convention, it would be impossible to get such a convention called and the new constitution submitted and ratified by the people in less than four years, so that it certainly could not result in any relief during the present war.

I am in favor of very greatly enlarging the powers of the state but I would not be in favor of calling a constitutional convention just now for the reason that when this war is ended I expect to see a general economic readjustment and I think that when peace comes we will be in better condition to know what readjustments are needed than we are now. I think we will have the light of some very valuable experience then to guide us, which we have not at present. However, as I said, I am entirely willing to publish the petition as sent me. If any readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze desire to sign such

a petition they can cut this out and paste it on a sheet of white paper with room for signatures below the printed petition which reads as follows:

To the Governor of Kansas:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Kansas, firmly believe that a bountiful crop will neither bring any real benefits to the producers of wealth nor decrease the excessive cost of living to the general public, so long as our patriots for profits control the natural resources and industries of our state, therefore—

We request that you call the members of the legislature together in special session for the purpose of enacting such measures as will enable the people to amend the state constitution, so that the state can engage in commercial activities, take over or establish flouring mills, storage warehouses and operate the same at cost, that our patriotic farmers who respond to the call of yourself and President Wilson may have protection from the grain speculating patriots for profits. Also to take over the coal mines, oil and gas wells, pipe lines and equipments, and operate the same at cost that the exorbitant price of fuel may be reduced to a minimum.

Declare They are Patriotic

We, the undersigned, pupils of the Alta Vista schools, desire to protest against the unfair statements made in the issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for May 12, signed by "C. R. E." and stating there had been no flag on the school house or postoffice in Alta Vista for the last year. In justice to the school and the community, please say in your columns there has never been a day when Old Glory has not been either on the flagstaff or displayed in the school room, and the school salutes the flag daily. The flag has been displayed on the postoffice flagstaff every day that the postmaster has considered the weather conditions would permit.

HARRY BOLTON,
FRED T. BROWN,
CHARLES DILLEY,
PHILIP JOHNSON,

EDWIN WOLGAST,
ROSS STICE,
HARRY LITTLE,
DONALD DROLL.

Alta Vista, Kan.

I am very glad to learn that the Alta Vista school and postoffice are being run in a patriotic manner.

A Voice From the Corn

I was made to be eaten, not to be drank,
To be threshed in a barn, not soaked in a tank;
I come as a blessing when put in a mill,
As a blight and a curse when run thru a still;
Make me up into loaves, and your children are fed;
But made into drink, I will starve them instead.
In bread I'm a servant, the eater shall rule,
In drink I'm a master, the drinker a fool.
Then remember my warning; my strength I'll employ—

If eaten, to strengthen, if drank, to destroy.

This short poem was written by Franklin L. Payne of Wichita, Kansas. I do not pose as an expert judge of poetry but I call this very good verse, and what is more important it has a fine philosophy in it, and for that reason I am glad to give it space.

The King and Kaiser

From Governor Capper's Address to the W. C. T. U. Convention, April 13, 1917.

Uncle Sam gets 300 million dollars of the dirtiest money the world ever saw as his share of the revenue every year from a traffic which costs him not a cent less than 5 billion dollars! And we have "statesmen" who wonder how we possibly can get along without this revenue, the bribe paid by the liquor interest for the privilege of debauching 103 million people—if it can!

Let me try to give you some idea of what Uncle Sam permits the booze business to do to him in return for this bribe.

It is the cause of 75 per cent of the nation's crime, of 60 per cent of all of its destitution. That alone is a fearful indictment of this national curse.

It also is the cause of 50 per cent of all Uncle Sam's defectives, the children born simple-minded or deformed.

It makes crazy 30 per cent of all of his insane.

It causes every year the death of 100,000 drunkards and makes 100,000 new drunkards out of Uncle Sam's boys and young men.

It ruins every year 60,000 of his girls.

It makes orphans every year of 800,000 of his children.

It causes the murder every year of 3,000 wives. You read of such cases almost daily in the newspapers.

It smothers every year 2,500 babies thru the carelessness of drunken, besotted parents.

It does all this and more to the nation every year that Uncle Sam may get this 300 millions of blood money which costs him 5 billions.

The yearly cost to the nation in the price of the liquor consumed is 2 billions of dollars. The yearly cost to us as the result of licensing this agent of degeneracy, debauchery, poverty and crime, is 5 billions. That is the tax King Alcohol assesses every year on the 103 million people of the United States.

Think of supporting King Alcohol and undertaking a war at the same time.

Here is the biggest truth in America today: No one thing can do half as much to increase our industrial and our national efficiency as putting the saloon out of business completely and absolutely. This only can be done by adopting national prohibition. In generations to come men will call prohibition the greatest reform in the history of the world.



IN the Middle Atlantic States where farm genius succeeds at everything from fruit growing to dairying, from intensive trucking to the most diversified of general farming, Firestone Tires are held in high respect.

The sound, conservative, far-sighted farmers of this region feel a kinship with Firestone ideals, with Most Miles per Dollar and express their friendly attitude by generous buying. Try Firestone Tires and you'll do likewise.

Free Book, "Mileage Talks," No. 29, for the name of your dealer and the make of your tires.

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on your automobile can be regulated, if not controlled by lubrication. If you are negligent in the use of a good lubricant, either as to frequency or quality, your car will go to rack and ruin in a hurry—scored cylinders; burned-out bearings; excessive carbon, etc.

Use Polarine

For Any Make Car — At Any Motor Speed or Temperature

Under driving conditions where temperature of cylinder walls ranges from 300 to 400 deg. Fah. the viscosity of POLARINE is practically identical with the so called "heavy" oils.

Turn down your grease cups frequently. Clean out your crank case and put in fresh motor oil each 1000 miles. You will have a smooth running car with a quiet motor that will sell at a much higher price.

The difference in resale price will be many times the cost of lubrication, not to mention the minimized repair bills while you are running it. Order a barrel or half barrel today. It costs less that way than in smaller quantities.

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When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Four Boys Went Fishing

Capper Pig Club Members Still Report Good Times

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager



Back, Left to Right: Lloyd Wollen, Leonard Wells. Front: Ira Martin, Cornelius Kossow.

IF PRIZES were awarded alphabetically the "a's" sure would win them. But they can't be won that way in Capper Pig Club work. As it happens the no county clubs are showing more pep than are those of Allen, Atchison and Anderson. All have complete membership, all have organized for work and all three assure me that the special prize will come their way. But as Wabunsee, Wallace, Washington, Wilson and Woodson counties all equally active in showing pep and lining up for the county prize tell me the same thing I'll have to wait and be "shown." And in between the alphabetical ends we have a few hundred boys in counties with complete membership who also propose to win. It's some contest, fellows. The county leader who wins that pep trophy will have a right to feel proud, and the five boys who pocket that \$50 prize will be stepping some, too. It wouldn't be surprising if both special prizes go to one county club.

A Pep Trophy.

When you come to the big meeting at Topeka September 11 to 13 you will have a chance to see that coveted pep trophy. I've selected the cup already and it's a "peach." When exhibited at our meeting this trophy will have the engraving completed except for the names. On it will be placed the name of the county leader who wins. On the reverse side will be the names of his friends who made the winning possible. The county leader can't win by himself. If you aren't helping loyally you are failing to show the proper spirit. Nothing discourages the county leader so much as having one or two boys fail to show pep. Of course if it's impossible for you to attend county meetings we won't blame you, but make a real try.

Anderson county has one of the liveliest clubs of Patriotic Pork Producers in the state. Ira Martin was chosen as president of the Spotted Poland club and Leonard Wells was elected vice president of the Chester White and O. I. C. club. So you fellows who belong to these clubs

can have a look at two of your officers. Ira is 17, Leonard is 15 and Lloyd Wollen is 18. Our records give Cornelius Kossow's age 11 years but if that's true he must be a "tower." Clarence Colton who was unable to attend when the county club was organized is 14. Lloyd and Cornelius have Duroc sows, Clarence has a Poland and with Leonard's O. I. C. and Ira's Spotted Poland they have quite an assortment of breeds. As they have 32 living pigs tho they are well satisfied with the prospects for winning this year. If any other county club can report as many pigs I'd like to hear from you.

The Ottawa county boys tried to get together a number of times before they succeeded and then Henry Ward was unable to attend the meeting. They met at the home of Paul Nicholas the county leader, and after getting acquainted and "talking hog" awhile all went fishing. First, tho, they had dinner at Paul's—you may be sure none of the boys would overlook that. No fish were caught but the boys tell me they had a mighty good time, anyway. The Ottawa club plans to have frequent meetings and you will meet some of them at the fair.

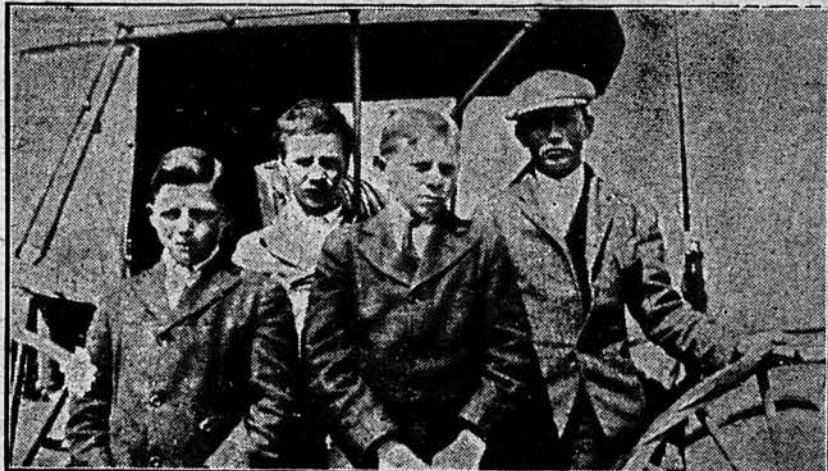
Paul Nicholas is 17, Harold Monasmith, Francis Oates and Henry Ward are 13 and Harold Gardiner is 12. Paul, and Harold have Durocs, Harold and Henry have Polands and Francis has a Spotted Poland. Paul sent me a picture showing that he has a fine, thrifty lot of red pigs. The picture was taken just as our friends were starting for the river after the fish they didn't catch. By the way I'd like to have some of you fellows tell me about a fishing trip where you do catch fish. But all the fun isn't in catching 'em after all.

Good Work.

Just because I'm not talking about the clubs whose pictures have been shown before doesn't mean that they aren't at work. Lincoln county members have had three meetings. The second was held at Lionel Holm's and Lewis Schmidt's father took the four boys there in his car. Philip Ackerman the live county leader paid the gasoline bill and it amounted to about \$1 for the round trip counted up 50 miles. Any of you county leaders showing more pep than that? The boys had a great visit and caught one fish. Lionel's one pig is getting along fine and he's showing as much interest as if he had a \$100 sow with ten pigs entered in contest work. In fact he's showing a lot more pep than some fellows who have that very thing. One county leader tells me he can't induce one member to line up and that boy has 12 pigs entered. Must be a queer boy who won't enthuse over 12 pigs. Comanche county, too, is "whooping it up." There's something doing all over the state.

A number of the boys have asked my advice about joining the clubs conducted by the Kansas Agricultural college. In every instance I have advised them to join if time can be spared for record keeping and if they feel that they can complete the contest work as well as begin it. Secure complete information tho before you enroll. Perhaps I will be censured for making this assertion but it is a fact that the percentage of members who finish in pig club contests con-

(Continued on Page 16.)



Ottawa County's "Big Four." Left to Right: Francis Oates, Harold Monasmith, Harold Gardiner and Paul Nicholas. Ottawa Should be Proud of 'Em.

Corn Makes a Good Start

Kafir, However, May Prove a Disappointment

BY H. C. HATCH

CORN will, I think, make a stand at the first planting in nearly every field in this county, altho much of it laid in the ground three weeks after planting before showing above ground. If any fails to come it will be a little planted in lister furrows on poorly drained ground a day or so before the cold, rainy weather set in. We are glad to get a stand the first trial for it is costly to replant when seed corn brings \$2.50 a bushel, to say nothing of the extra work needed.

But I have no such good news regarding the kafir. I should judge that almost all the kafir planted before May 8 would have to be replanted. I know that is the condition on this farm. We have the seed for this replanting picked out and tested and if the weather holds good will start the work at once. So numerous are the calls for seed to replant the kafir fields that the supply is exhausted and if we don't get a stand this time we shall have to put the land in corn.

If I could be sure of buying kafir next fall as cheaply as corn I would plant the field we have chosen for kafir in corn and buy the needed kafir. But we can't be sure, and we feel that we must have kafir for the poultry. We also like to have a variety of crops as usually some crop will hit. Usually corn is as sure as kafir here, and it is cheaper to grow and harvest, but occasionally there is a season like 1911 when kafir makes a big crop and corn a small one.

There may be sections of the state so well adapted to a certain crop that it will pay to put virtually the whole farm acreage into that crop year after year. But Eastern Kansas is not that kind of a country. Here we must raise a variety to succeed. For instance, this cannot be called a good locality for oats, yet for the last six years oats have made better yields than corn. It is not a good potato country either, but we raised 45 bushels of potatoes last year on 1/2 acre on this farm, and so had potatoes to eat and for seed without paying \$3 a bushel. It cannot be called a good alfalfa country yet on this farm the alfalfa is at this writing a delight to the eye, and last year it paid three times the profit to the acre that corn paid. So we intend to keep on raising a variety of crops not only because it is profitable but because it is better for the land.

The great crop in Eastern Kansas is corn, and it is probable that in a series of years corn is the most profitable grain crop we can raise. It has not proved to be such of late but it used to be and "what has been, will be again." There are two rules covering this matter of staking all upon one crop. The first is the old one "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." The second is the one made familiar by Mark Twain, "Put all your eggs in one basket—and watch that basket!" Mark Twain said he got the rule from Andrew Carnegie and there is none wiser in financial matters than the "star spangled Scotchman." But what is good for the iron and steel industry may not apply to farming.

There is a wonderful difference in the ideas of farmers as to the amount of kafir seed to be used to plant an acre. I know of many farmers who have in the past planted their kafir with corn plates which would use up at least a bushel for every 5 acres planted. At the other extreme are men who say that one bushel of good kafir seed should serve to plant 30 acres and make a good stand if conditions were right. Our personal experience on this farm indicates that one bushel of good kafir should plant 16 or 18 acres. If it is good there is no use in planting a lot of extra seed, for then the right amount will make the right kind of a stand. If conditions are such that good seed rots one would get no better stand if he planted a bushel to the acre.

I said two weeks ago that we were to have the same teacher in Sunnyside district that we have had for the last

two years. This week, however, we received word from our teacher, Walter Ainsworth, that he had enlisted and had passed the examination, and that instead of teaching in Sunnyside he expected to be "somewhere in France." We regret greatly to lose him and on the chance that he may not go to war after all the district is united in holding his job open for him until next September. Further comment as to how the people of this community regard Mr. Ainsworth is not needed.

From Osage City, Kan., come the following inquiries "How old should alfalfa be before using for hog pasture? After cutting the first crop could a light coat of manure be applied without injury to the plant?"

My answer to the first question is that alfalfa should never be used for hog pasture at all on our Eastern Kansas upland if one cares to maintain a stand. Pasturing with any kind of farm animals has killed out more alfalfa on our uplands than any other one thing. Alfalfa on bottom land or on exceptionally deep and well drained upland is all right to pasture the second year after seeding but do not put too much stock on it. The practice of the best farmers is to have enough alfalfa so that the pasture will have to be cut for at least part of a crop of hay in addition to the pasturing. But if one has a field of alfalfa on our ordinary upland which he wishes killed the quick and easy way to do it is to pasture heavily in all kinds of weather.

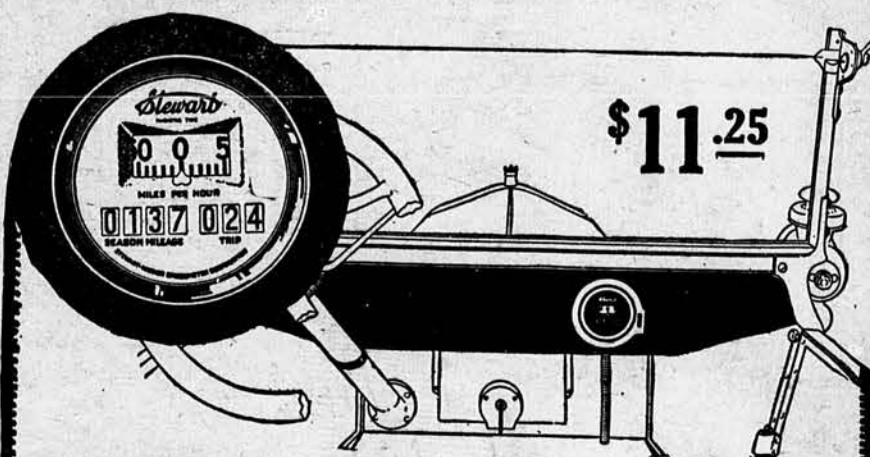
As to injuring alfalfa by applying manure—well, it might be done but I have never seen it. Applying manure to alfalfa after any cutting can only result in good to the alfalfa plant but if too coarse manure is used some may be raked up in the next crop of hay. Even then the good resulting to the alfalfa will far overbalance any damage to the hay. If alfalfa has an affinity for anything on earth it is manure, and if one wishes to keep a stand on our Eastern Kansas upland the best thing he can do is to give it a good dose of manure as often as every other year. This can't be done on most farms because the manure will not be available, but it is a good plan to use all you can to hold a stand. It makes the alfalfa grow thick and thrifty and enables it to keep down the grass which in the end takes about all the upland alfalfa in Eastern Kansas.

From Republic county, Kansas, comes this inquiry "Please tell me how to get rid of Dewberry vines. They sprout up and spread badly."

I know of no short cut in getting rid of such things. The only method we have used in the past in killing out pests such as Blackberries, Sumac and the like is to plow up the vines, gather up the roots and burn them or rake them off the field. If one had straw or old hay enough to cover the patch thickly the mulch would kill out the vines but if it was not thick enough to keep them under they would flourish all the better for the mulch. If any reader has a quick, easy method of getting rid of Dewberry, Blackberry, Sumac and post oak runners he will confer a great favor on many readers by sending his information in at once.

A friend at Cottonwood Falls has sent me some Scotch papers from which I note that oatmeal in Nairnshire brings about \$6.90 a hundred in our money, which is no more than we pay for oatmeal here. Bread in Argyle is 6 pence a 2 pound loaf, or 12 cents U. S. money. I believe that is cheaper than bread can be bought here, but I don't know about the quality. In Glasgow no new bread is allowed to be sold. It must be baked at least 12 hours before being offered for sale. But those who think Scotland will go hungry if they do not have plenty of bread are not acquainted with the Scotch. No Scotchman will ever go hungry as long as oatmeal is to be had.

Cows giving a good flow of milk require more food in proportion to their size and weight than working stock or growing animals.



Stewart Instrument Board for Fords

Takes Vibration out of steering wheel.

Improves Appearance. No bolts—No screws—No Brackets.

Instantaneous Installation.

Can be installed in One Minute.



Stewart V-Ray Spark Plug

\$1
West of Rocky Mts. \$5.50



Stewart V-Ray Searchlight

\$3.50



Stewart Hand Operated Warning Signal

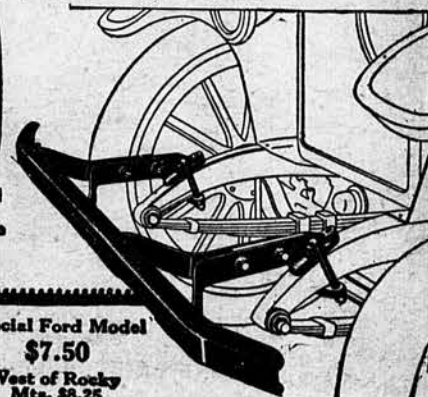
Motor Driven Type

\$6



Stewart Autoguard \$9
West of Rocky Mts. \$9.75

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp.
Chicago, U. S. A.



Special Ford Model \$7.50
West of Rocky Mts. \$8.25

JUST WHAT every Ford owner wants. Anyone can install it—takes only a minute. No bolts, no screws, nuts, or brackets. Not like any other instrument board. When installed it becomes a part of the car.

To install it, merely exert a downward pull on the steering column, slip the board into place and it is there to stay.

Top edge of the board is grooved to fit the cowl just below the windshield. The lower edge rests tight against the steering column—eliminates every bit of vibration from the steering wheel. Makes driving a pleasure—no more tired arms, no matter how far you drive.

You can install on the Stewart Instrument Board a clock, headlight control, priming lever, starter control, and any other accessories you desire. If desired, the Instrument Board can be purchased without the Speedometer.

It is exactly what is needed to give the Ford car that look of finished elegance.

Hundreds of thousands of Ford owners will want the Stewart Instrument Board, because of its many features: also because it is furnished with a Stewart magnetic type Speedometer.

The Stewart Speedometer is a flush type instrument. The large figures are white on black. Has season register and also a trip register which can be reset to any mile or tenth of a mile.

You need a Stewart Speedometer to tell how far you travel, how fast you go to avoid arrest for speeding; what mileage you get from gasoline, oil and tires. You can buy the Special Ford model Stewart Speedometer for \$10; the Stewart Instrument Board for \$1.25, or the combination complete for \$11.25.

Better see your dealer today.

The Stewart V-Ray Spark Plug, with its four sparking points, will put a V-Ray flame in your cylinders. Surefire, oil-proof, compression tight and practically fracture-proof. Price \$1.

You need the ever-reliable, far-sounding Stewart Warning Signal. A commanding warning blast just when it's needed. Motor-driven type \$6.00—hand-operated type, \$3.50.

The Stewart V-Ray Searchlight throws a big full daylight ray in any direction. It's a beauty too. You ought to have it. Price \$5.

The Stewart Autoguard is another big protection. Exceedingly light but very, very strong. Every Ford ought to have the Autoguard—yours included.

Stewart Products are for sale by leading accessory dealers, jobbers and garages.



THE manufacturer of a well-known cash register is accustomed to saying, "You will pay for it whether you buy it or not."

The same can be said of paint—if it is good paint. It saves more than it costs; therefore you pay for it whether you use it or not. Then why not enjoy it? Buy or specify

Dutch Boy White-Lead

and pure linseed oil—color for tinting if desired.

Whether you are to paint a cottage, a farm house or a country estate, this pure-material paint best assures long wear and beauty at moderate cost.

For indoors, white-leaded walls, finished flat, are as washable as tile, and are now low in cost. The soft-tinted, rich effects, long confined to elegant homes, owing to high cost, are readily secured by means of a flattening oil. Three coats now give these beautiful effects, whereas in the old days it was quite common to put on from six to ten.

Write at once for
Paint Points No. 84.



National Lead Company

New York Boston Cincinnati
Buffalo Chicago St. Louis
San Francisco Cleveland
(John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.,
Philadelphia)
(National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburgh)

Dutch Boy Red-Lead

As white-lead prevents decay in wood so red-lead heads off rust from metal. Practice economy by keeping pipes, railings, metal roofing, spouts, gutters, implements, thoroughly coated with Dutch Boy Red-Lead. It comes in paste form.

Go To The Dewey Dealer

Ask the Dewey Dealer how to make your improvements permanent. Plan your jobs so as to put an end to repairs and maintenance expense. Build of Concrete for Permanence—and use Dewey Cement.

Look for the Dewey Sign. Ask the Dewey Dealer. He handles the leading lines of building materials.

DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

Don't Miss the Club "Special"

You Can't Start for Prizetown if Blanks Aren't In

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

HOW MANY of you girls ever missed a train? Maybe you saw it pull in just as you were driving up to the station, and even tho father whipped up the horses or put the car on "high," you were too late to get on the train and missed the trip you had been planning for oh, ever so long. And all the disappointment came because somebody had been just a little bit slow.

The Capper Poultry Club "special" is going to start on its trip to Prizetown May 31. That is less than a week away now, and I'm dreadfully afraid some of you girls are going to get left and not be able to make the trip with us. You see only girls who have their farm flock and their contest flock entered by May 31 can ride on our train and there are still a few girls whose blanks are not in. Please hurry, girls. We are going to have all sorts of good fun on our "special" and we don't want you

of the older little chicks which seem drowsy and inactive.

Here is a wonderfully good farm flock record from Neosho county, sent in by Fern Clower. Fern says, "I have been reading the farm flock reports sent in by Capper Poultry Club members and comparing them with mine and have not found any as good as ours so I decided it would not be fair to our flock to keep quiet any longer. We have 155 hens, mostly Brown Leghorns. Thirteen of them are now mothering chicks and goslings, six are sitting on goose eggs and seven on hen eggs. We now have four geese, three ganders, 31 goslings and about 350 little chicks, with two incubators still to hatch. Our hens laid 2,892 eggs in April, 2,760 in March, 1,618 in February and 834 in January, a total of 8,988 eggs up till May 11. The market value of our eggs in April was \$71.08. We fed 6 bushels of corn at \$1.50 a bushel, 2 sacks of bran at \$2.25 a hundredweight, and 45 cents' worth of oyster shell and 50 cents' worth of poultry tonic, making a total feeding cost for the month of \$14.45. This leaves our profit for the month \$56.63. We have used on the table 723 eggs between January 1 and May 11 and sold \$180.40 worth. Our geese have laid 95 eggs, all of which have been set. The feed for the farm flock has been weighed every day since March 10 when I began record keeping. Mamma has kept a flock record for several years so it was not altogether new to me."

There, let's see who can beat that record! Isn't it good? Fern feeds her farm flock bran mash made of milk and slop once a day, corn twice a day and plenty of water and grit with free range. Their cockerels are only a year old and have been sent to the fattening pen and Fern says while they last she hopes to solve the H. C. of L. problem.

Three more counties were filled before May 15. They are Labette, Marion and Nemaha. Here is the list of members:

Name and Address.	Age.
LABETTE COUNTY—	
Audrey Wilson, R. 1, Bartlett.....	12
Keren McCrary, R. 3, Altamont.....	11
Idybell Bickford, R. 1, Chetopa.....	16
Leta Hopkins, R. 1, Bartlett.....	13
Lorena Taylor, R. 3, Altamont.....	10
MARION COUNTY—	
Marguerite Wells, R. 2, Florence.....	13
Emma Harnish, R. 1, Peabody.....	15
Margaret Hensley, R. 2, Tampa.....	13
Geneva Hiller, Florence.....	13
Elsa Stiller, Florence.....	13
NEMAHA COUNTY—	
Dolly Kill, Box 102, Seneca.....	12
Bess Randel, Star R. 2, Corning.....	11
Edna Long, R. 3, Seneca.....	12
Abbie Warfel, R. 2, Sabatha.....	16
Della Myers, R. 3, Centralia.....	10

Outside View of Capper

The announcement of Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, as a candidate for the Republicans for United States Senator has been in the air for some time. Arthur Capper is the most successful newspaper publisher in Kansas. He was not known to harbor any political aspirations: He was selected as a candidate for governor when the party was repudiated and made a race as a forlorn hope. Two years later he was elected. He has been a remarkable governor. He has been bold, statesmanlike and progressive. It has been a novelty to the state to have such a man in office. The people showed they appreciated his work by re-electing him by 162,000 and at the same election giving Wilson a majority of about 35,000. The politicians who had counted on Capper being a busy editor who would be governor and then return to his newspaper work forgot that the quiet, unassuming governor was the most forceful personality in the state. Since that time he has been looked upon as the logical candidate for United States Senator. Also this certainly does disturb the political plans of that state. But Capper will be a great senator.—From the Fort Smith, Ark., Times-Record.

Old Potatoes Drop

The coming of the new Florida potatoes caused holders of old stock to throw thousands of bushels on the Chicago market Tuesday, causing a 40-cent drop. In Kansas City new potatoes are 10 cents a pound.

to miss it. If you can't possibly enter your purebred flock by the time our "special" starts and think you have a good reason, write to the conductor-secretary and maybe we can hold the train at the next station and let you drive across country to meet us there. But start from the home station with us if you can, girls. That is far the best way.

County Leaders are Busy.

County leaders have been working this week. They are a mighty fine set of girls, too. There is a picture of one of them on our page today, Dolly Kill of Nemaha county. Dolly can play the violin as well as take care of poultry, you see. She played her first piece when she was only 6 years old. The picture was taken a few years ago but it looks like Dolly now. Let me tell you how Dolly helped to fill her county. After she had talked to all the girls she knew near her she wrote a letter about the Capper Poultry Club to the editor of the paper in Seneca and asked him to print it, and sure enough, Della Myers read the letter and wrote to Dolly and joined the club. I call that a good way to show pep, don't you?

Have anybody's little purebred chicks been bothered with lice? Margaret Rees of Dickinson county wrote how her mother gets rid of lice on small chicks and it is such a good way you might like to try it. As soon as the little chicks that hatch are dry and fluffy, Margaret's mother brings them to the house and puts them in a box or basket lined with a paper which has been sprinkled with coal oil. She puts 30 or 40 chicks in the basket at a time and covers them with a light colored cloth moistened with the oil. It must not be wet enough to wring out. She lays an old woolen cloth over them and lets them stay that way for 30 minutes or maybe a little longer. She peeps under the covers at them often to see that they are not too warm. Pretty soon the lice crawl off the chicks on the paper or cloth. Then she lifts the cloth and takes the chicks out of the basket. The paper in the bottom is burned and the cloth is laid on a folded paper on the stove so that the heat kills all the lice. The hens are greased well before they are put with the chicks. Mrs. Rees gives this same treatment to any

Calves Don't Need Butterfat

Thrifty Animals are Reared With Skimmilk and Grain

BY O. E. REED
Kansas State Agricultural College

OUR CALVES are all raised by hand and it is our aim to follow nature's method as nearly as possible in feeding them. Anyone who will make an effort to feed calves by hand properly can raise just as good a calf by hand, using mostly skimmilk, as can be raised by allowing the calf to run with the cow.

As a general rule, the calves are taken away from their mother as soon as they are born, not allowing them to nurse at all. If the calf is weak or the cow's udder is caked, the calf may be allowed to remain with the mother several days. The advantage of taking the calf away at once is that it is easier to teach it to drink from the pail, and then it is possible to know just how much milk it gets. Often a calf gets a poor start by gorging itself with milk during the first few days if allowed to stay with its mother.

Regularity and system count for much in raising calves by hand. Every calf in our herd gets its mother's milk for the first few days; this first milk acts as a physic or tonic to the young animal and gets its digestive tract in good order. After the first few days the calf is fed whole milk from the herd and continues to receive whole milk until it is about 3 weeks to a month old.

At this time a little skimmilk is added and the whole milk decreased until at the end of a week the calf is receiving skimmilk entirely. At this age our calves receive from 8 to 12 pounds of milk, depending upon their size. For the first few weeks of the calf's life we like to feed it three times daily, but after a month or so it will do well on two feeds a day. In nature the calf gets its milk often and in small amounts, and it is always at the right temperature, clean, sweet and very palatable. These are four important points to be kept constantly in mind when raising the calf by hand.

It is our practice to weigh the milk fed each calf, then we know just what each is getting. The amount given is gradually increased as the little fellow grows. It never should receive all the milk it wants. We try to apportion the ration so that it will be as eager to get the last drop in the pail as it was to get the first swallow. A calf 4 to 6 months old can handle 18 to 20 pounds of milk daily. If one understands his business he may feed even larger amounts, but if the limit is passed it is easy to throw the calf off feed. I have known some men to feed 4 to 6-month-old calves as much as 40 pounds of milk daily, but for the average man this is a dangerous practice.

The milk should be the same temperature at every feeding, the best being from 90 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit. Feeding cold milk one feed and warm milk the next is almost sure to upset the digestion, especially of the young calf. The milk should be fresh and sweet to give the best results. We have fed sour milk to calves, but never have obtained as good results from its use as from the fresh sweet milk.

The pails must be kept scrupulously clean, and should be scalded out or steamed at least once a day.

When the calf is a few days old, if it has the opportunity, it will begin to nibble at hay or straw. At first we prefer to feed prairie or timothy hay. Alfalfa, clover or other leguminous hays often cause scours. A small amount of grain is placed in the feed trough and when a week or 10 days old the calf will begin to nibble at this. If he is slow in learning to eat grain we put a little on his tongue just as he finishes drinking the milk. This stimulates an appetite and he soon will learn to look for the grain. If grain is fed immediately after the milk it satisfies the desire to suck and they will not go after each other's noses or ears. We have known some calf raisers to feed the grain in the milk and their calves usually show the results of this practice. When grain is fed in this manner, it is gulped down without being masticated and does not give the food a chance to be acted upon by the saliva of the mouth. As a result, the calf has indigestion and scours and often dies.

Our grain ration is a mixture of 4 parts corn chop, 2 parts wheat bran and 1 part linseed oil meal, by weight. A calf is given what it will clean up at each feeding. Shelled corn is relished by young calves very much after they have learned how to eat grain.

The greatest difficulty experienced in raising calves is caused by indigestion or scours. This trouble is assigned to several causes, but the principal one comes from not following feeding methods previously outlined in this article. The important question is how to treat a calf that has this trouble. The first thing to be done when there are signs of scours or indigestion is to cut down the feed supply, principally the amount of milk. If the calf has a very sudden attack of scours it is a good plan to take all the milk away for a feed or two, but if it is a mild case decrease the regular allowance about one-half. If the sickness continues, there are several good remedies; one is to add about a teaspoonful of blood meal to the milk, and another is to break a fresh egg in the milk. Sometimes castor oil is given, about 3 ounces to a small calf will serve to clean out its digestive tract. This may be given as a drench mixed with milk.

The success one has in controlling scours in calves largely depends upon detecting the trouble in the early stages and checking it before it goes too far. Our system of handling the small calves makes it possible for us to detect a case of scours very readily. It is our practice to keep the young calves in separate pens or stalls; a pen 3 feet wide and 5 feet long is amply large to accommodate a calf until 2 or 3 months old and this is the period when calves are most susceptible. Very often when a number of calves are running together in a pen one of them may take the scours and show no outward signs of being affected for some time, thus making it difficult if not impossible to tell which one is troubled. If the calves are in separate pens one can detect a case almost immediately. We have been able to cut down our losses and causes of serious attacks very materially by use of these individual pens. Even if a calf has a severe case of scours and recovers we do not believe it will make as good a cow or have as good a digestion as it would have had if it had not been affected.

After the calves are 2 to 3 months old the chances of indigestion are very small, and they may be allowed to run in a pen together, being fed in stanchions.

It is our experience that fall calves raised by hand will do better than those born in the spring. In the first place we have more time to care for them; the flies do not bother them, and when they are weaned at about 6 months old they are ready to be turned out to pasture, nature's choicest ration. On the other hand when the calf is born in the spring and weaned at 6 months, it has to subsist principally upon dry feeds and does not do nearly as well.—The Holstein-Friesian World.

Another Case of Bloody Milk

A young cow that had her calf early in the spring gives bloody milk. She is in good condition, has timber pasture, and does not seem to have any other trouble. L. S.

The cause of bloody milk is either a small ruptured blood vessel, or a tumor in the udder. The manipulations of milking start the rupture to bleeding. It is very difficult in many cases to obtain relief.

If the bleeding is due to a small ruptured blood vessel the internal administration of an ounce of fluid extract of ergot daily sometimes is of value. If it is due to a wart there is no known treatment. Some persons recommend inflating the udder with air. This operation should be performed under strictly sterile conditions, as otherwise you may set up an infection of the udder which would be much worse than the bleeding.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



Has self-centering bowl; detached spindle

Every De Laval equipped with Belt Speed-Indicator

NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

THESE are the days when you are getting more milk in the pail, and with butter-fat at its present high price you want to be dead sure that you are getting all the cream out of the pail.

You certainly can't afford to feed butter-fat to the calves and pigs at from 30 to 40 cents a pound.

All sorts of "claims" are made for various cream separators, but what you are looking for is "proof."

Here is the most convincing kind of proof that the De Laval is the cleanest skimming machine:

Fifteen years ago there were a dozen different makes of creamery or factory separators in use.

Today the creamerymen and large milk plants the world over use the De Laval almost exclusively. In fact, it's hard to find a large cream producer or creameryman who will allow any separator other than a De Laval in his plant, no matter what the price.

Why? Because they have found that it makes a difference of several thousand dollars a year to them whether a De Laval or some other make of machine is used. They simply can't afford to use any other machine.

This is proof of De Laval closer skimming that you can't afford to ignore. Even if you don't separate as much cream as the creameryman, you can't afford to waste it any more than he can.

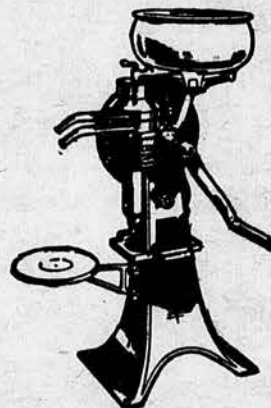
Your local De Laval agent will be glad to let you try out a New De Laval on your own place. If you don't know the local agent, write to our nearest office for catalog or other information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway, New York

29 E. Madison St., Chicago

50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



\$16.00 Sweep Feed | \$21.00 Salvaged
Grinder. Steel Wind Mill.
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.
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Delivered To You FREE
Your choice of 44 styles, colors and sizes in the famous line of "RANGER" bicycles, shown in full color in the big new Free Catalog. We pay all the freight charges from Chicago to your town. Followed on the bicycle you select, actual riding test in your own town for a full month. Do not buy until you get our great new trial offer and low Factory Direct-To-Rider terms and prices.
TIRES LAMPS, HORNS, pedals, single wheels and repair parts for all makes of bicycles at half retail prices. No one else can offer such values and such terms.
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SHARPLES
Famous Suction-Feed
"Skims clean at any Speed"
SEPARATOR

Fielder's Glove For Every Boy

Premium No. 23
Boys do you want to become noted ball players? If you do this glove will help you and is just what you need to catch high flies and stop those hot grounders. Safety first always. Do not take a chance of injuring a finger. This dandy glove will protect your hand and will help you win many games for your team.

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



Boys' League Ball Free

Premium No. 20
This Boys' League Baseball is a regular boys' size ball, made with rubber center, very heavy and durable. Fine quality horsehide cover, fancy and carefully stitched, each in box, sealed. We will send this League Ball postpaid to all who send us four yearly subscriptions to our big monthly magazine at 25 cents each, \$1.00 in all. Address:
The Household, Dept. B. L. 7, Topeka, Kan.





The Eyes of America Turned on Her Farmers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



You May Have One of These Flags Free



"OLD GLORY"
Long May It Wave

Your Flag and My Flag

By
Wilbur D. Nesbit

Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red
The stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—
The good forefathers' dream;
Sky-blue and true blue, with
stars to gleam aright—
The glorious 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., sewed stripes, warranted fast colors, absolutely rain proof and guaranteed not to fade. It is a flag we take pride in giving you and you should take pride in receiving. It is the stars and stripes and therefore the most beautiful, most glorious flag in the Universe.

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

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

Watch the Corners

When you wake up in the morning of a chill and cheerless day
And feel inclined to grumble, pout or frown,
Just glance into your mirror and you will quickly see.
It's just because the corners of your mouth turn down.
Then take this simple rime,
Remember it in time.
It's always dreary weather in countryside or town.
When you wake and find the corners of your mouth turned down.

If you wake up in the morning full of bright and happy thoughts,
And begin to count the blessings in your cup,
Then glance into your mirror and you will quickly see,
It's all because the corners of your mouth turn up.
Then take this little rime,
Remember all the time,
There's joy a-plenty in this world to fill life's cup.
If you'll only keep the corners of your mouth turned up.

—Youth's Companion.

What is the Quotation?

See if you can work out this quotation. A package of postcards for the five nearest correct answers received by June 6. Address the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

I am composed of 56 letters.
My 22, 2, 3, 10, 43, 20, 53, 56, 51 is a church denomination.
My 4, 26, 32, 44, 9, 46 is what a horse does.
My 27, 14, 38, 31 is a girl's name.
My 52, 41, 36 is a pronoun.
My 31, 35, 40, 45 is an automobile.
My 17, 5, 12, 24 is a small stick or rod.
My 34, 32, 19, 47, 23 is to tease.
My 30, 18, 29, 55 is a kind of metal drum.
My 48, 11, 49, 54, 37, 16, 13 is a place to cast metals.
My 50, 16, 1, 3 is a book of the Bible.
My 42, 7, 33, 38, 25, 6 is a city of Russia.
My whole is a well-known quotation.

The words in the puzzle in the April 21 issue are: rodent, wan, head, you, show, hue, laugh, win, tadpole, ugly, peal and we. The quotation is "Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone." Prize winners are: Billy Clark, Walnut, Kan.; Celestia Acker, Cedar Vale, Kan.; Job Brockman, Cummings, Kan.; Tootsie Schmitt, Clayton, Kan.; and Ruth Seranton, Oswego, Kan.

What the Soldiers Eat

The food of soldiers in the field varies according to their nationalities. The principal meal of the Russian soldier consists of stchee, something between a gruel and a soup, the chief ingredients of which are cabbage, potatoes, oatmeal and fat meat—preferably pork. These are boiled together, with salt and other seasoning, the result being a thick, nourishing and by no means unpalatable dish.

The Italian soldiers, who are excellent marchers, live largely on a starchy diet—macaroni, spaghetti, and so on. They are also very partial to fruit, which is issued, together with wine and cigars, as part of their rations whenever possible.

No German soldier considers his daily menu complete without a sausage of some kind or other, and the "stronger" its flavor the better, according to a writer in the Youth's Companion. A nutritious pea soup is also a staple of the army ration.

The mainstay of the French soldier consists of his beloved "soup," as he calls it. It is really a thick, nourishing stew, made of meat, potatoes and various other vegetables.

The English "Tommy" likes almost anything but the things he loves above all else are bacon and jam.

Queer Fishing

In Connecticut they tell of an old negro, "up north of the Salt Meadow Bridge," who is an untiring fisherman, and who makes his living from his activities in the Housatonic River. Now, as this old negro is always eeling, turtleing, bass fishing, shad hauling or clamming, the idea came to him to fish for a big wildcat that had been hanging around his henhouse. He lashed two big codfish hooks together, back to back, and made this double hook fast to a 6-foot snood of light iron dog chain, which he knew would resist the teeth of the game. Then he lashed the other end of the snood to a stout coil of clothesline, baited his hook with a high-flavored piece of beef, and as soon as it was dark flung his tackle out of the second-story window of his cabin and awaited results.

He was almost asleep when he heard the bedpost creak, and, feeling for the rope, found it stretched tight as a drum-head. A howl rose from the darkness

outside, and the fisherman grinned with delight as he felt the captive plunge and run and pull on the line. When he thought that the spitting, snarling creature was quieting down a bit, he went to the window, laid hold and began to haul in.

Just here was where his calculations all went wrong. Scarcely had the cat felt the hook jerked home when she emitted one long scream and, leaping for the wistaria vine on the side of the cabin, began to climb for the window with tremendous speed.

The negro was so terrified that he dropped the line and tried to close the window. It was jammed and would not budge. He gave a yell, ran into a small closet and held the door shut tight. The Youth's Companion says that not until broad daylight did he dare to open the door for a peep, and then he found the room empty. The fishline dangled loose from the window, and he discovered that the wildcat had bitten it in two and freed herself.

The negro got his hooks back the following week, when two rabbit hunters found the cat dead in a patch of chestnuts. The end of the line had caught around a stump and, twisting around her neck, had strangled her. She weighed 46 pounds.

Trix and His Playmates

I am very proud of my dog, Trix. He will do anything I tell him to. When he wishes in or out of the house he paws on the door. I sometimes hitch him up to a wagon and play that he is a horse.



When my brothers go hunting Trix always goes along. He jumps into the pond and brings the ducks out for the boys. He also catches chickens for us when we tell him to. And one rainy day he caught 45 rats.

I am sending a picture of Trix, my brother and myself. We could not get the dog's picture by himself.

Ottawa, Kan. Esther Olson.

Teddy Looked Like a Bear

We got our dog two years ago when he was a tiny pup. He looked so much like a small teddy bear that I named him Teddy. He is black with yellow spots.

I taught Teddy to shake hands when he was a pup. When he sees a small colt, calf or baby he wants to shake hands with them. He seems to think he must take care of all young creatures. Usually dogs and cats are enemies but Teddy likes our cats and plays with them.

Teddy catches chickens when we tell him to. We killed two chickens one day and laid them about 10 feet apart on the ground. Teddy wished to watch them but they were too far apart so he picked up one of them and carried it to the other one and then laid down by them and watched them. Teddy is a good dog to drive cattle, but he doesn't like to run the little calves because he is afraid he will hurt them.

Hugoton, Kan. Daisy DeLay.

For Those Who Like Riddles

Do you know these riddles? Try them on the family some evening:

- 1—When a generous tailor gives a suit to a poor man, what fit does he want it to be? A bene-fit.
- 2—When is a theatrical manager like an astronomer? When he discovers a new star.
- 3—Railroad crossing, look out for the cars; can you spell that without any R's? T-h-a-t.
- 4—Four legs up, four legs down. What is the dead thing? A bed.
- 5—Round as a moon, black as a coon, and with a tail on. What is it? A frying pan.
- 6—When will there be but 26 letters in the alphabet? When you and I are one.
- 7—Why should a boy never tell his secrets in a cornfield? Because it has so many ears.
- 8—Why is the grass on which the cow feeds older than yourself? Because it is past-ur-age.
- 9—What is that animal which has the head of a cat, and the tail of a cat, and the ways of a cat, and yet which isn't a cat? A kitten.

Our Opportunity

If we only knew the good we'd do
By speaking each day a kind word or two;
If we only knew a merry smile
Would travel on, mile after mile;
If we only knew that honest praise
Makes glad the heart for days and days;
If we only knew a restraining arm
Keeps one so often from endless harm;
If we only knew what we could do
By a little pains—myself and you,
Would we ever say, to make excuse,
As we often do, "Oh, what's the use?"
—The American Issue.

Planning Makes Work Lighter

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

The time is near at hand when idleness and wickedness will mean much the same. There are many women who will be shamed into working if they work for no other reason. The average farm woman certainly does not belong in either the idle or lazy class. If any thing derogatory may be said of her it is that she works too hard—too hard for her good health and for the best results in home making. It is often true that she does much useless work because she follows no definite plan. To a certain extent, we are inclined to be aimless in our work.

A friend who is a good housekeeper has two children who are suffering with ear trouble. Their misery has caused the mother a great deal of worry. In speaking about her work the other day she said she hadn't done as much real work as usual but she knew she had taken twice as many steps to do it. She had not used her usual good thinking in planning the work.

A short time ago, we read that the home demonstration agent of the Arizona College of Agriculture had worked out "An Eight Hour Day for Mother." By careful planning a schedule had been made that would give the farm woman 8 hours of work, 8 of rest, reading, recreation and lighter work, and 8 hours for sleep. A 2-cent stamp sent to the college brings the little bulletin written by Miss Edith C. Salisbury. Miss Salisbury does not pretend to have solved any labor problem. She merely asserts that if any farm woman would take the time to work out a good, careful plan of her work she could save much useless waste of energy and time. And must we not all agree with her?

Driven to it sometimes, by the coming of company, or many men for meals or some emergency, have we not forced ourselves into thinking exactly what we would do each hour and how we would do it? And haven't we accomplished more than we should ever have supposed would be possible? To be sure, we were working "under pressure." It is this real "work while you work and play while you play" that the bulletin writer advocates. Her schedule does not meet our requirements but we find it very suggestive. Many who have much fewer interruptions might follow the suggested arrangement to the minute. We have found it helpful.

As the present is the time that we most surely need to plan well if ever, we shall give Miss Salisbury's schedule for a week's work and for the performance of what she calls "routine" work. We might call it chores. It should be kept in mind that women in other lines of work are forced to plan their time so as to make each minute count. The teacher who doesn't plan, and plan definitely, is certainly a makeshift.

This is the suggested work schedule for a week: Monday—Routine duties; tidying living rooms, cleaning refrigerator and cupboards, preparing for wash day. Tuesday—routine duties; wash day, folding clothes for ironing. Wednesday—routine duties; ironing, baking, Thursday—routine duties; afternoon free for social calls, club work and shopping. Friday—routine duties; general sweeping and dusting in living rooms and bedrooms. Saturday—cleaning kitchen, porches and so on, preparing for Sunday meals.

The use of Tuesday for wash day has been adopted in many homes. Living rooms are likely to be used more on Sunday than on other days, papers are tossed about, and many of the better garments need attention and care. Much of the hard work of washing is eliminated by removing stains on the day before washing. Soaking clothes that are badly soiled makes lighter the task of getting them clean. The schedule makes it possible to give one room a thorough cleaning every week. In a four-room house, the whole house would be cleaned

once a month and much of the drudgery of housecleaning would be removed.

The schedule for daily routine duties or chores is planned for one pair of hands.

5-5:30—Dressing.
5:30-6:30—Preparing and serving breakfast.
6:30-7:00—Caring for milk in the home, feeding poultry.
7:00-9:00—Dressing the small children, putting up school lunches, washing breakfast dishes.
9:00-10:00—Daily care of living and bedrooms.
10:00-11:00—Special work or lighter duties, 20 minutes for rest.
11:00-12:00—Preparing dinner.
AFTERNOON.
12:00-1:00—Serving dinner, putting away remains of meal.
1:00-2:00—Washing dinner dishes.
2:00-2:30—Dressing and rest.
2:30-4:30—Needlework, light housework or special work.
4:30-5:00—Recreation.
5:30-6:30—Preparing and serving supper.
6:30-7:30—Evening duties, as care of milk and washing dishes.

Little chicks require attention several times in the course of a day. The men can do little in the garden while putting in the crops so much of our time for "recreation" is spent in weeding, setting out plants and planting later vegetables. We try to have the children help with little tasks. That means more work than help in many instances yet in spite of all our failures to keep to tabulated rules, we still agree with Miss Salisbury when she says that "The chief point to remember is that there is much value in the proverb, 'Work while you work, and play while you play,' and that the housekeeper who honestly tries to put that principle into practice is the one who accomplishes the most work and has most time for self-improvement and community work. She is also mistress of her work, rather than its slave, the queen of her home and an influence for good in her community."

Summer Frocks are Here

A good middy blouse design which may be made with or without the applied yokes is given in No. 8290. The pattern is cut in sizes 2 to 12 years.



Children's dress No. 8073 closes at the front and has a one-piece gathered skirt. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Ladies' dress No. 8308 closes at the back. The gathered skirt is cut in eight pieces. The pattern comes in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

Cleaning Varnished Furniture

Please tell me what to use to clean light furniture without harming the varnish. Is there any way to make old linoleum look like new?
MRS. JOHN SLATTER.
Labette Co., Kansas.

If the furniture is badly soiled, clean it with the following preparation: Cut up 1 pound of beeswax and 4 ounces of good laundry soap into 5 quarts of boiling water and place over the fire, stirring until all are dissolved. Then add 2 ounces of sal soda and remove from the

fire. Stir frequently while cooling. This preparation will keep for months if it is covered. When ready to use, stir ½ pint of the mixture into ½ pint of turpentine and use it sparingly on a soft cloth, changing the cloth as it becomes soiled. Rub hard and when the surface is clean, rub again with a clean, dry woolen cloth.

A good polish for dull or slightly soiled furniture is made of 1 part of turpentine and 2 parts of sweet oil. Dust the furniture carefully, apply the polish with a woolen cloth, let dry an hour or two, then rub a second time with the same mixture using more force. Rub a third time with a clean dry woolen cloth and polish with an old soft piece of linen.

Linoleum that is badly worn cannot be made to look like new. When it is dull and needs cleaning, wash it in water to which a little turpentine has been added, then rub the linoleum with a cloth moistened in equal parts of cotton-seed oil and strong vinegar. Some housewives recommend washing linoleum with sweet milk. Varnishing linoleum once in 12 months with a good floor varnish will lengthen its life many years.

25 MAY Canning Rhubarb Now

Fresh, medium sized stalks of rhubarb should be used for canning. They should be washed thoroughly and cut into small pieces that will pack closely in the jars, says the committee on canning, Kansas Council of Defense. Peeling is not necessary.

Place the pieces in boiling water for from 1 to 2 minutes, then plunge them into cold water and pack tightly in glass jars. Tin cans must never be used for rhubarb. After the pieces are packed in the jars, add hot water or hot sugar sirup of the thickness desired to within ½ inch of the tops. The lids are then put in place but not tightened. Those of the screw type should be turned as much as can be done easily with the thumb and little finger. The jars are then ready for sterilization.

If a hot water bath is used, the jars should be placed in boiling water for 15 minutes. With steam pressure outfits 5 pounds pressure for 5 minutes is sufficient. After sterilizing tighten the lids and cool the jars by placing them in tepid water followed by cold water. Do not reduce the temperature too rapidly, as this may result in cracking the glass.

Soups That Nourish

Soups made of milk are very nutritious and inexpensive and should be served frequently for supper. With crackers or toasted bread, stewed fruit and cookies these soups provide a nourishing and easily prepared meal. The following recipes come from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dried Fish Chowder—Pick over and shred ½ pound of salt codfish, smoked halibut or other dried fish.—Let soak over night if very salty. Soak the fish in lukewarm water while the other ingredients are being prepared. Cut 2 ounces of salt pork in small pieces and fry it a delicate brown in a skillet with 1 small onion, chopped. Add 4 cups of potatoes cut into small pieces, cover with water and cook until tender. Add the fish and 4 cups of skimmed milk and reheat. Salt the soup if necessary. Just before serving add 4 ounces of crackers broken into bits.

Milk and Cheese Soup—Heat in a double boiler 3 cups of milk and thicken with 1½ tablespoons of flour, stirring frequently. When ready to serve, add 1 cup of grated cheese, salt and paprika to taste. The fuel value of this soup is higher than that of a pound of beef.

Fairies Still Live

I would have our young girls apply themselves to the development of the truly feminine art of giving a soul to things which have none. Only a woman knows how to put into a home that indefinable something whose virtue has made the poet say, "The house-top rejoices and is glad." * * * It is said there are no such things as fairies, or that there are fairies no longer, but they know not what they say. The original of the fairies sung by the poets was found, and still is found, among those amiable mortals who knead bread with energy, mend rents with cheerfulness, nurse the sick with smiles, put witchery into a ribbon and genius into a stew.—Charles Wagner, "The Simple Life."

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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

Training for Girls.

I have been viewing a school exhibition of gymnastics by girls. Twenty years ago there would have been a serious question about making such an exhibition public; for these girls kicked and danced and capered and turned on the horizontal bar and crawled thru ladders in a serpentine relay race, in such a way that half the time heads were where heels should be, and no costume but bloomers could possibly stand the strain. Nowadays we have learned to be sensible, and mere man clapped his applause along with the female of the species.

A short distance away sat a woman who interested me greatly. She bore corrugations in her brow that reminded you of the furrows of a new plowed field. Her face was browned by exposure to the sun and wind of many a seedtime and harvest. When she clapped she brought to the exercise hands like those of a man, and the muscular effort produced a boom that spoke of hidden power. No woman's frame ever gained such development by going thru exercises akin to these upon which we gazed, nor by the less accomplished but more useful motions that are entailed in manipulating dishpan and churn. This woman was one of the hardy sort who had done the work of a farm-hand; one who might well be expected to scorn such gentle frivolity as lay before us. I watched her.

"There she is," she whispered to a neighbor; and from that time forth her gaze never wavered from its task of following the movements of a dark-haired girl with a tremendous bow of orange ribbon and a necktie of the same. Many heads bobbed up and down in the dance but she saw but one. The marchers developed triangles and squares and other figures, but their symmetry was lost upon this woman, whose eyes clung to one solitary unit. In the dances it was the same. She could tell if the slender, dark figure faltered, if she were in time with her neighbors, if the girls around did as well as she, but that was the full extent of her observation.

She drew a full breath at last, straightened her back with a sigh of relief, and I saw there were tears in her eyes as she turned to her companion.

"It's what we moved to town for," she said. "An' it's worth it. It's been no end o' trouble an' a lot o' sacrifice, leaving the farm an' everything, but she's got it—Bessie's got what I wanted she should have. An' I'm glad we done it. It's worth it."

Was it really worth it?

There were those ready to question it. "What do you think of all this, Doctor?" asked one. "Isn't it positively harmful to these girls to do these things just like boys? Won't it injure their pelvic organs?"

It will not. These girls should be utterly unconscious of pelvic organs. Such organs as they possess are not heavy, cumbersome impedimenta that must be treated with special care. They are small, weighing but a few ounces at most, and are supported by buoyant ligaments that allow a great deal of give and take. Excepting for a little care at periodical intervals girls may be allowed gymnastic sports equally with boys, the only stipulation being that their training must be regular rather than spasmodic. Yes, it is possible for them to overdo; they may overdo at basketball, for instance, just as boys may overdo at football.

I don't know that the country-woman made too much sacrifice to give her girl this advantage, but I do know that it should have been available without any sacrifice.

Let the little white schoolhouse give way to the consolidated school, and country children will reach equality with those of the city. Every county high school should have a gymnasium and a teacher of physical culture. If your county hasn't, don't move to town. See that you get the privileges brought right to your home! It will pay well. You can't make your children too happy or too healthy.

Care of a Baby.

I have just come back from taking care of my daughter, whose baby was born prematurely. It weighed 3 1/4 pounds and lived

4 days. I suppose it would have had some show if it had been put in a baby incubator. Please tell us whether there is any chance to raise a baby like this any other way. Did you ever know one to survive that did not have the care of the hospital and the incubator?
GRANDMA.

Incubator babies are doubtful risks under the most favorable circumstances. To rear them successfully by the aid of an incubator one needs also the aid of a special nurse whose duty is to watch the baby and the incubator. The temperature and moisture of the air must be kept exactly right all the time. The feeding must be watched carefully and every detail of the baby's life must have careful supervision. It is quite possible to raise such a baby without the help of an incubator if equal care is given. The little one will not stand much handling. No washing should be attempted beyond rubbing the body with warm oil once in two or three days.

The baby should not be dressed but wrapped in cotton from head to foot and placed in a bed kept warm by hot water bottles or some other method of supplying gentle heat. The child should be fed with a medicine dropper, getting a teaspoonful every 2 hours the first day and gradually increasing the amount up to 1 ounce at a feeding. If at all possible he should be fed with breast milk. If the mother cannot supply it there usually is some other source available. A little warm water may be given but this is not urgent if the milk is taken well. The important things are regular feeding, even temperature and absolute rest. With these supplied a premature baby may be raised at home.

It Can Be Cured.

L. M. S.:

An old, uncured gonorrhoea is just as dangerous as a fresh case. It can be cured.

Army Examinations.

Is a person subject to piles capable of passing an examination into the army?
A. R.

So many persons have piles to some degree that it is not likely to be considered a disqualification for army service under present conditions, unless the condition is severe. Formerly it was sufficient to disqualify an applicant.

G. A. S.:

When a person having heart disease is compelled to sit up in bed in order to breathe he is in an advanced stage of the trouble, and the outlook for permanent improvement is poor.

W. T. L.:

Gastric ulcer is often cured without a surgical operation. In a stubborn case, however, an operation is one of the means of relief to be considered.

Educational note: Don't say, "Bronkial tubes." The word is bronchial, pronounced "brong-keal."

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It's your last chance to save big money on a separator. Prices are soaring up and up. So don't hesitate—but act! Act! I set a 60 day limit for my special-to-you low-price proposition. How long my supply of these new Galloway Sanitary models at these half-to-you prices will last, while the rush is on, I cannot say. But I promise you this! If you let me hear from you now—at once—I'll see that you get prompt service and **immediate delivery**.

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Yes Sir! Test it for every separator point. Test it alongside the highest priced separator you know. That's what thousands of my separator customers do, and they come right back and say my new sanitary beats them all. But take nobody's word. **Try it for 90 days yourself.** Then if it isn't just what I claim—ship it right back. I'll pay the freight both ways. Its clean, perfect skimming will astonish you. You will marvel at the ease with which you can operate and clean it. Every part is rounded—no sharp corners for dirt to gather. It runs true in perfect alignment—always—because one casting—the gear case—supports all the gear shaft and both bowl-spindle bearings.

The entire gearing has but two high-carbon steel shafts—equipped with long perfect fitted bearings. All working parts run in constant oil spray. No sharp edges or corners in bowl to brake up butter fat globules. Separating discs separate entirely from each other for washing. Every drop of milk gets full skimming force of the bowl. Milk is so distributed that each disc gets its full share to skim.

There is no flooding the top of the bowl and no cross currents at the bottom. And the capacity is just what I say it is. You get the **exact capacity** you want and pay for. I know separators from the ground up. I stand back of this new sanitary model with a guarantee of ten years perfect service. I protect you absolutely. You cannot lose.

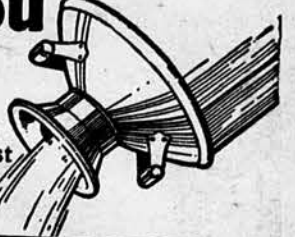
Send the Coupon—Get My FREE Book—See how I am Busting Prices!

Stop where you are if you are just about to invest in a separator. Don't decide on any separator until you get the facts on my new direct-to-you offer. **Send me this coupon now—this minute.** Get my book and learn these separator price secrets. This coupon leads you to the bargain of all separator bargains. It will put you in right, once and for all in this question of separators. It explains why dealing direct with the maker saves you big separator money.

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per hour.

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"We have used our separator one month and it has almost paid for itself. We are more than pleased with it." Mrs. H. M. Greene, Scottsville, Kansas.

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Farm News in Allen

GUY M. TREDWAY
Allen County

We said recently that we had been quite successful in treating lump jaw. The statement brought us several letters of inquiry, some mailed direct and others thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Our postoffice is La Harpe. In treating the disease we use a medicine put up by a firm in Chicago. The Farmers Mail and Breeze probably would not give it free advertising even if we were inclined to do so. However, if any one wishes the information we shall be glad to give it if a stamped, addressed envelope is sent with the request.

By the time the colt is a week old it should be tied to a solid post with a halter strong enough that there is no danger of its breaking loose. It will learn to stand now more quickly than when it is several months old. As soon as it has learned it cannot get away it will stop trying and should then be taught to lead. Much work can be saved later. We bought a mule last fall that is 2 years old now that had not been thoroughly "broken," and altho we have been handling it all winter we occasionally have considerable trouble with it even now.

Crows are digging up the grains of corn badly in places, especially near high hedge fences. As soon as the spike appears they dig for the kernel and unless planted very deep will get it. We shall treat the corn hereafter with a poison as oats is treated for smut. Crude carbolic acid can also be used.

These birds are also carrying off young chickens. Without doubt they are the most destructive bird common in this country. The few young rabbits they eat will not pay for the grain they destroy.

Many farmers thru carelessness let the castration of young pigs and calves go until they are forced to attend to it. A calf should not be allowed to run past 2 weeks old. Pigs should be cared for at 8 weeks, just before they are weaned. Neither animal will then miss a feed and

Sinews of War Here

The various Standard Oil subsidiaries have just reported profits earned averaging 85 per cent on the stock. The Atlantic Refinery stock paid 192 per cent and Standard Oil of Indiana 100 per cent. Prairie Oil and Gas earned dividends of 16 millions instead of the 4½ millions of 1915 and the Standard Oil of Kansas paid 63 per cent on the stock. Here are corporations that can stand a war income tax of 75 per cent and still be more profitable than agriculture.

growth is not stopped, apparently. A week lost in a growing animal is not long, and yet a week on a dozen animals is a loss that cannot be afforded.

For several years we have put on furrow openers when the corn planter was started, and every year they have been taken off before the planting was done. It is difficult to set ours shallow enough. The planter shoe runs little deeper than the furrow. If the ground is cloddy not enough fine dirt is left to cover the corn well, and if the ground is rather moist it is buried shallow enough so that the kernels are picked up with the dirt sticking to the planter wheel. We do not think we shall ever put them on again.

The apple and plum and pear crop seems likely to be large this year. The first spraying since the fruit bloomed has been completed. By the time this article is published the next spraying should be completed. While the material for spraying is rather expensive now the increased fruit crop will more than repay the cost and labor. If all our farm orchards were sprayed, orchard diseases would take many fewer trees than now. There is scarcely an old orchard in the country that has not been sprayed and properly pruned in which the trees have not badly died out.

The corn is being cultivated for the first time. It is very slow work, both because the corn is small and must not be covered, and because all the weeds and grass in the row must be covered. Experi-

ence has taught that 90 per cent of all weeds and grass that is left when the first cultivating is done will escape other cultivations and produce seed. Whatever one does will repay careful work but nothing more than this early cultivation.

A box of sand was left last October in a lot where 30 young pigs were fed all winter. During the winter they ate several bushels of it. A balanced ration was given them and they were thrifty all the time. We should like to know just what caused this unnatural appetite.

Many grape vines were killed by the severe drouth of last summer. If these are cut off close to the ground at once and thoro cultivation given many of them will send up a new-growth and bear next year.

Notes from Johnson County

BY ROBERT McGRATH

Plenty of grass in the pasture now. The cows refused to take their breakfast from the hay loft this morning, and we take that as a signal for abandoning the winter routine of dry feeding. Our stock consumed less feed last winter and spring than in other seasons. There were no bad storms of any note; pasture was late, killed out, and came back to life comparatively early this spring.

Few barns and outbuildings have been put up this spring. At present lumber is 10 to 15 per cent higher than six months ago. We were told this increase in lumber was not due to any scarcity in material but to an actual shortage in cars.

Our work in the potato patch to date includes two harrowings before the potatoes were up and one after they had emerged from the ground. The week following we ran the cultivator thru the rows, and this left the ground in fine condition. The plants are now growing excellently. The setback by the frost was scarcely noticeable. Potatoes are the easiest things we know to get a stand.

The latest plantings have been pumpkins and watermelons. The pumpkins were planted where an old straw stack once was and some seeds were scattered at random through a bottom field of corn. We planted the watermelon seeds about 8 feet apart and from 10 to 12 in the hill. The stand will be thinned if it comes too thick. We planted so that a cultivator could be run between the rows and thus save much labor of hoeing. The patch is more in the open than last year when it was a failure. On one side was the timber, the other tall bottom corn. This combination of corn and trees shut off the air and the hot sun, and melon bugs did the rest.

Corn is late in being put in the ground. May 15 finds many fields being planted. Some of this is replant. Bad weather more than had seed brought this about. The ground was cold and the seed did not germinate very quickly. The crows and field mice did a great deal of damage. Our fields are pillaged yearly by crows.

We know of only one rye pasture, that is used for pasturing cattle. The rye was sown last September between the corn rows with no preparation of ground whatever. The entire stand survived. There is about 15 acres in the field and it keeps four cows. The owner says they give plenty of milk.

We cannot recall a time when roads were better than they were last spring. Systematic dragging has brought this about. The roads have been dragged after every rain. This filled the ruts and gave the road bed a rounded surface. A grader was used last fall on the section road east of here. The results of this grading were manifested at the last rain when the water ran off the road immediately. The grader was pulled by a tractor which beats horsepower as a deeper ditch can be made.

Away With the Mites

An important bulletin on insects affecting poultry has been issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is Farmers Bulletin No. 801, Mites and Lice on Poultry, and every Kansas farmer who is raising poultry ought to have a copy. A request on a post card sent to the department at Washington, D. C., will bring it.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

88 Bu. Oats Per Acre

Mr. A. Taylor writes: "I had 315 acres in oats that averaged 88 bushels an acre, 30 acres in wheat that averaged 50 bushels an acre, 20 acres in barley that averaged 50 bushels an acre." This is only one of thousands of good reports from Western Canada. Yet nowhere can you buy good farm land at such low cost as along the Canadian Northern Ry.

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Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

We intend, occasionally, to print in this column, the names of Grange officers in Kansas. Here they are:

Officers: Master, B. Needham, Lane; Overseer, J. M. Ryan, Muscotah; Lecturer, A. M. Bunge, Waverly; Secretary, A. E. Wedd, Lenexa.
Committee on state-wide co-operation: J. E. Hendrix, Chairman, Lane; O. H. Johnson, Secretary, Lebo; M. H. Markum, Treasurer, Route 3, Winfield.

The Coffey County Pomona Grange met at Waverly, May 12 with delegations from nearly all the Granges in this county and several visitors and speakers from the adjoining counties. We had a short Grange session before dinner and at noon we served dinner to about 135 men and women. After dinner the worthy master called to order and the meeting was open for the public. The worthy lecturer then took charge and had a full program for the afternoon, consisting of speaking and music. These persons described the legislative work: Doctor Fear from Waverly; Senator Anspaugh from Gridley; Mr. McClure from Anderson county; State Master Needham from Franklin county and Mr. Boyle from Lyon county.

Instrumental duets were given by Katie Mellor and Lillie Bunge and also by Mrs. McIntyre and her daughter Blanche. The next Pomona meeting will be held in LeRoy.

The half dozen state Grange papers that come to me from eastern and western states tell of the extra effort being made by all farmers to raise a big crop. All of them speak of the need of better distributing agencies to get the farm produce to consumers at the minimum of necessary cost to the producer and consumer.

In the May number of the Agricultural Grange News the master of the Washington state grange says: "There was recently organized in Seattle a 'Harvesters' league, and in looking over the list of names the suggestion came to me that it was very appropriate. Certainly no one could, by the widest stretch of imagination, connect them with a 'planters' league. No, 'Harvesters' league is correct."

"Ninety per cent of this talk about increased crop production is the rawest kind of bunc. If our city brethren will expend half the energy now being used trying to tell the farmer how he should grow more crops, in trying to help solve the problem of efficient distribution and reducing excessive profits made by commission men and other middle men they will be doing a real service. Our farmers are making every effort to produce all they can use and sell. What is needed now is some commission or league to help reduce the cost of living by putting an army of useless parasites, who have been sucking big profits from both producer and consumer, out of business and into some useful occupation. By putting them into some productive capacity you can increase the available supply and reduce the cost to the consumer by from 25 to 50 per cent without in the least injuring the producer. We commend this as a field for these 'harvesters' to expend their energies."

The state Grange master of Oregon in his state Grange Bulletin has this to say to his people:

This nation has entered the great world war and the farmers of this state will be called upon to assist in providing food and clothing for our own nation, and for other countries as well. Our farmers will do their duty in a quiet, determined manner, without much feathers or noise, but they will get results. The farmers have never been found wanting in any national crisis, and in this case will "feed them all."

But what of the speculator in foodstuffs and other necessities? They have been amassing fortunes during this world war. Will they be permitted to continue to charge 65 cents of every dollar that the consumer pays for his supplies, or will the government "regulate" prices charged for distribution in proportion to the services rendered? Or will it be necessary for states and municipalities to take charge of that work?

During the high prices of last winter attention was directed from the speculator in foodstuffs to the producer. He was made to suffer for the sins of the distributor, and great stress is now laid on his patriotic duty in this time of need. The farmer will, as usual, give the greatest amount of service for the least pay of any class in the state. The farmers must feed and clothe our soldiers at the front, and the people at work at home. It will be done. Now, what of distribution?

Granges in several states are asking why the government cannot buy supplies direct from the farmer and cut out the

middlemen. The briefest and best answer to that question that I have seen was given by the editor of the Grange News of Washington.

"It would be possible for the government to buy direct from farmers if the Grange and other farm organizations had means to assemble their produce in large quantities. When the government buys it has to be in large quantities, and the stuff must be gathered together in order that the government purchasing agent may get at it. When our Granges learn to co-operate in selling, and not expect the other fellow to do all of the co-operating then will the Grange be a great financial help to its membership. Passing resolutions does not one bit of good unless action along the line is taken by the resolvers. When they have set the example others will be likely to follow. Show that you mean what you say by actions as well as words."

Bees, Boys, and War

Many farms that have only two or three neglected old-fashioned bee hives might produce honey in abundance if these were turned over to the son or daughter to be reorganized. Innumerable country and suburban places that have no bees should introduce them forthwith, says Gleanings in Bee Culture. It is not necessary that the owner should raise Alsike or buckwheat. Bees range two or three miles from home, and in many places the roadsides alone provide a vast amount of bee-pasturage, with their lindens and locust trees, sumacs, wild raspberries, White clover, and goldenrod. With sugar at war prices, a few supers heavy with delicious home-grown sweets will be welcome next fall.

A boy of 10 is old enough to be a valuable assistant in hiving the swarms and taking up the honey; and a year or two later he should be encouraged to invest in a hive, or have a swarm of his own. His sister may do as well, or better, for many women succeed with this kind of "livestock." Beekeeping encourages self-confidence, and stimulates habits of observation. It requires some pluck, deftness, intelligence, and watchfulness at certain seasons, but not that patience for monotonous labor that children have not.

As for the established beekeepers, if every one would start an enterprising boy or girl in business with one of his early swarms he would be "doing his bit" to make his own town more nearly self-supporting. To increase our honey supply we need many enthusiastic amateurs. Backyard gardens should be supplemented by backyard beehives.

Cattlemen's Meeting June 1

The fifth annual cattlemen's meeting is to be held June 1 at the agricultural college, Manhattan. One of the speakers will be Murdo McKenzie of San Paulo, Brazil, manager of the leading land and cattle company of that country. Mr. McKenzie was formerly manager of the well-known Matador ranch and president of the American National Live Stock association. He will speak on "South America as a Customer and a Competitor." P. W. Goebel, president of the Commercial National bank of Kansas City, Kan., and of the American Banking association, will speak on "Financing the Cattle Industry." T. H. Ingwersen of Chicago, for 28 years a cattle buyer on the Chicago market, will discuss "The Cattle Buyer's Viewpoint." W. R. Stubbs, president of the Kansas Cattlemen's association and former governor, will speak. Dr. Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, will preside at the morning session and Arthur Capper, governor of Kansas, in the afternoon. The visitors will be taken on an automobile trip to the agronomy farm where the field experiments will be explained. An opportunity will be given to inspect the dairy herd and other college stock. The results of experimental work conducted at Manhattan in which 84 cattle are being used will be given. A comparison is being made between the feeding value of corn and barley and also between alfalfa hay and Sweet clover. The comparative value of the influence of the different methods of curing alfalfa in fattening cattle is being ascertained.

Allowances for the national forest ranges will provide for the pasturing of 111,000 more cattle and horses than last year and about 200,000 fewer sheep. This is equivalent to a net increase of 355,000 sheep or 71,000 cattle over last year.

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I want to find out how much you know about Shetland ponies. Where were they first raised? How big are they? Have you ever ridden one? Do you know how to take care of a pony? These are a few of the things you ought to know about ponies. Write me all you can about Shetlands in 125 words. To the boy or girl who sends me the best story or article I will give a prize of \$10.00 in gold. Get busy and write your story or article today. You can win the \$10.00 prize if you try.

Beautiful Pony Given Away

You can win a beautiful pony too, for I am going to give a dandy Shetland to some boy or girl. I will tell you how you can get a pony for your very own, just as soon as I hear from you. A. M. PIPER, 657 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

FARM ANSWERS

Feterita for Late Planting.

What sorghum should be used for late planting on fields where other crops have failed? Franklin Co.

Feterita usually will give the best results, as it matures quickly. Every man should make an effort to get every field planted this year, and it would be well to try to get the seed soon. In Northwestern Kansas, Freed's sorghum, which frequently will mature in from 70 to 90 days, may be used.

Concerning the Ewe Lambs.

When should the ewes be removed from a flock which contains rams? Reno Co.

As a general rule ewes will not take the ram during warm weather, but as soon as the nights begin to get cool, later in the summer, the rams should be removed from the flock. Even during the summer, there may be a few of the dry ewes which will become pregnant. We separate the rams from the ewes immediately after the lambing season. This is the only certain method we have found which will prevent lambs from coming at unseasonable times. W. A. COCHEL, K. S. A. C.

When Growing the Turnips.

Please tell us something about growing turnips. Lyons Co.

The turnip requires a rich soil, and may be grown either as an early or a late crop. For an early crop, sow the seeds in drills 12 to 18 inches apart as early in the spring as the condition of the soil will permit. Two pounds of seed is required to plant an acre. After the plants appear, thin to about 3 inches. The roots will be ready for use before hot weather. For late turnips the seed is sown broadcast on land from which some early crop has been removed, generally during July or August. Turnips are quite hardy and the roots need not be gathered until after several frosts. Turnips may be stored in a cellar or buried in a pit outside. Before storing, the tops should be removed.

Plant the Winter Radishes.

Does it pay to plant winter radishes in Kansas? Lyons Co.

Yes, indeed, and that is especially true this year, when there is a great need for vegetables that can be carried into the winter. Every farmer should order seed of winter radishes at once, to be ready for planting time in July and August.

There are several varieties of winter radishes, the seed of which may be planted the latter part of the summer and the roots pulled and stored for winter use. These roots should remain in the ground as long as possible without frosting and should then be dug and stored the same as turnips. One ounce of radish seed is sufficient to plant 100 feet of row, and when grown on a large scale 10 to 12 pounds of seed will be required to the acre.

Cultivation of Sudan Grass.

I have some Sudan grass; how should this be cultivated? Ellis Co.

The objects of cultivation are the same as in cultivating any other crop; to keep out weeds, to keep the ground open and in condition to allow moisture to be absorbed readily, to aerate the ground and to aid in forming available plant food, and to leave the soil in such a condition that the crop can be easily harvested. When the crop is planted with an ordinary grain drill, no cultivation is necessary. When planted in cultivated rows, the ordinary corn-cultivating machinery can be used. However, since the grass grows slowly for the first three weeks, the ground should be in good condition at planting time, for it is seldom profitable to attempt cultivation while the crop is very small. G. E. THOMPSON, K. S. A. C.

Winter Germination of Wheat.

I am writing to ask your opinion about some wheat in this neighborhood that was hauled down last year; the ground was worked last fall. The wheat never came up until April 18, but it is thick enough for a perfect stand and is growing as fast now as I ever saw wheat grow. Do you think this wheat can make grain? Stafford Co.

If there was sufficient moisture in the ground last fall to germinate the wheat so it started to sprout in the fall and passed thru a resting period in the winter it would shoot and make a crop of wheat this summer. If, however, the wheat lay in the dry ground in a perfectly dormant condition all winter and has not passed thru a resting period after germinating, it probably will not make a crop. It is not necessary for wheat to come up in the fall to make a crop, all that is necessary is for it to start to germinate. L. E. CALL, K. S. A. C.

Mushrooms for Feed.

Please describe the methods of distinguishing edible mushrooms from the poisonous species. Wilson Co.

Avoid fungi when in the button or unexpanded stage; also those in which the flesh has begun to decay, even slightly.

Avoid all fungi that have stalks with a swollen base, surrounded by a sac-

like or scaly envelope, especially if the gills are white.

Avoid fungi having a milky juice, unless the milk is reddish.

Avoid fungi in which the cap is thin in proportion to the gills, and in which the gills are nearly all of equal length.

Avoid all tube bearing fungi in which the flesh changes color when cut or broken, or in which the mouths of the tubes are reddish. In the case of other tube bearing fungi experiment with caution.

Fungi which have a sort of spider web or flocculent ring around the upper part of the stalk should in general be avoided.

To Prevent Soil Washing.

There is a good deal of soil washing in this community. How can this be reduced? Anderson Co.

Erosion in Kansas is due chiefly to the free movement of water over the surface, which carries off particles of soil. If all rain water were absorbed by the ground on which it falls, soil erosion would be reduced to a minimum. It is obvious, therefore, that in order to prevent or to reduce erosive action the soil must receive treatment that is conducive to the admission and the storage of large quantities of water; and methods must be employed to reduce the velocity, and thereby the transporting power, of the run-off water.

Since the storage capacity of a soil depends on its porosity, any treatment which results in an increased porosity of the soil will reduce erosion materially. This porous condition usually is obtained directly by deep plowing and by a thorough incorporation of organic matter in the soil. Methods of subsurface drainage which lower the ground water level improve the porous structure of the soil and increase its ability to absorb surface water. Cover crops such as seeding land to pasture, growing timber, and planting cover crops in the winter, tend to check and diminish erosion greatly. Other methods which retard the flow of the water and conduct the excessive run-off from the field with a reduced amount of erosion are contour plowing, hillside ditching and terracing.

Crop for Wheat Land.

If a man is on a farm of 320 acres with a total wheat failure except just enough wheat to support and keep alive the Hessian fly, what is the best thing to do under such conditions? We expect to put out some kafir, corn and oats. Barton Co.

If a man had 320 acres of wheat that was a total failure, except a scattered stand in which there was considerable fly, it would be advisable to plant as large an acreage to corn and other rowed crops as could be handled. Corn would be better than kafir or other crops of this character on ground that was to be reseeded to wheat in the fall, but it would be advisable to plant a portion of the area to kafir, because kafir is a much more dependable crop than corn and can be planted a little later this spring, thus extending the planting season. The kafir ground should not be planted to wheat but should be left for corn next year. If it were to be used for wheat, kafir should be planted in wide spaced rows, these rows 7 feet rather than 3½ feet apart. If planted in this manner and the entire area of ground is worked and kept free from weeds, the field would be in excellent condition next fall for wheat. The portion of the farm that cannot be handled in corn and kafir should be left and prepared for wheat as early this summer as time will permit.

So far as the fly is concerned, this does not matter. The spring brood of fly has already emerged and the next brood will not appear until after harvest. If time could be found to disk the ground not planted to corn and kafir sometime this month it would hold weed growth in check until such a time as it could be plowed, but it probably would pay to plow the ground in the summer for wheat, and the earlier in the summer this plowing can be done the better. L. E. CALL, K. S. A. C.

Concerning the Poland Hogs.

Where did the Poland China hog originate? What has been its history since then? Doniphan Co.

The Poland China hog originated in the Miami Valley in Ohio, chiefly in Warren and Butler counties. At present there are two distinct types in this breed—the large type Poland China, which is a large, prolific, heavy-boned animal, and the highly refined quality strain or show ring type. The aim of many breeders has been to develop quality, early maturity, and smoothness of form. Some of them, however, have recognized that this type of Poland China was being produced at the expense of size and fecundity. The Poland China of early days was a large, rugged, prolific, spotted hog, and, except for the color, breeders of the large type are simply holding to early standards. They have disregarded the fancy type and are breeding hogs which have size and fecundity. The development of more size and bone in the breed is a topic very widely discussed in agricultural papers, and the overrefined type seems to be falling into disfavor with the general farmer.

In general appearance the Poland China is compact, symmetrical, full and round, smooth, and inclined to massiveness in build. The color is black with six white markings—the face, feet and tip of tail. The face is practically straight and the ears droop over about one-fourth to one-third from the tip. The body is smooth throat, with thick, broad, heavy sides, which are somewhat short but very deep. The hind quarter is fleshed thickly, and the hams are very wide and deep, extending well down on the hocks. The legs are short and the bone fine. Poland

Chinas stand remarkably well on their feet. A broken-down pastern is exceptional in this breed.

The Poland China is not surpassed by any breed in producing a finished carcass at an early age. The meat of the Poland China finds ready sale on the market, but it has been criticised for carrying too much fat in proportion to lean.

A very marked criticism of this breed is the lack of fecundity. The large type strains are less deficient in this respect than the fine-boned strains. The Poland China is admirably adapted for crossing on common stock for grading purposes, and has been successfully used in different sections of the country for many years.

Poland China pigs fed for market may be made to weigh 200 pounds or more at 6 months. At 1 year old males should weigh about 300 pounds; and sows 250 to 275 pounds. In breeding condition at maturity males should weigh about 500 pounds, and sows 400 pounds.

There are three associations in the United States that register purebred Poland China hogs: The American Poland China Record Co., W. M. McFadden, secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; the National Poland China Record Co., A. M. Brown, secretary, Moorman Block, Winchester, Ind.; the Standard Poland China Record Association, Ray Davis, secretary, Maryville, Mo.

Four Boys Went Fishing

(Continued from Page 6.)

ducted by the Department of Agriculture is not as high as it should be. Some of the boys have told me that the system of record keeping requires too much time but I feel sure that the boy who becomes genuinely interested will not find it too much trouble. And I know that whether he wins a prize or not he will secure a lot of valuable information and training thru working with the college men. There is no jealousy on our part; we desire to assist State Leader Hall in his club work and a number of our members belong to the college clubs. Among them is Harvey Stewart of Lyon county and not only Harvey but his two brothers belong to Mr. Hall's club. Hundreds of boys who were too late to enroll in our club work were referred to Mr. Hall and doubtless many are lined up in the college contest work.

Be Careful Whom You Pay

The attention of city marshals and subscribers is again called to the fact that they should be careful to whom they pay their subscriptions for the Daily Capital and the Farmers Mail and Breeze. There are still a few dishonest solicitors in Kansas. The following district managers are alone authorized to solicit subscriptions. Do not pay subscriptions to anyone except those whose names are mentioned below.

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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for June 3. Jesus betrayed and denied. John 18:1-18. Golden Text. He was despised, and rejected of men. Isa. 53:3.

Late as it was when Jesus finished His farewell discourse and prayer, following the feast of the Passover the disciples chanted in solemn strains the great Hallelujah anthem, which is made from Psalms 113-118. This chant has been used, since time immemorial, as a custom of the Jewish people, at all their feasts, to praise God. When the chant ended they went with Jesus out into the night and thru the city gates to the road leading toward Bethany.

Sacred writers and artists have tried to picture to us the agony of Jesus in Gethsemane. We know that in the hour which followed He faced despair and conquered it. The cross and grave had no more terror to Him after the child-like submission to His Father's will, and while human sympathy was denied Him, as the three followers slept, God gave to him the strength and love to bear our sins.

Meanwhile, Judas had been busy. No sooner had he been dismissed from the feast than he began to carry out his plans for betraying Jesus. As he hastened thru the lighted streets to the authorities he decided that if the little band left the upper room before he could return, he would follow the road they always took on leaving the city and then look in the garden, which was a favorite resting place. That Judas and the Pharisees were wrong in their estimate of the character of Jesus is shown by the mob force which went to seek Him in the moonlight with torches and lanterns. They thought He would hide. But as the crowd approached He awakened the sleeping three and went to meet His enemies. Some in the crowd knew Him as a prophet, and when He calmly asked whom they were seeking became frightened and thought He might use supernatural power over them, and so they fell back in confusion. After Judas had stepped up into the circle of disciples, as if one of them, and greeted Jesus with "Hail Rabbi" and tenderly kissed Him, with the customary kiss of a disciple to his teacher, they became bold again and crowded closer and bound Jesus, who offered not the slightest resistance.

By this time the impetuous Peter had all he could stand. Hastily drawing a sword and without waiting for permission to use it he made a wild cut at those standing near. Malchus, a servant of the high priest received the blow, which cut off an ear as it grazed his skull.

When Jesus rebuked Peter by making the ear whole, the disciples whose first impulsive thought had been to follow Peter's impetuosity, abandoned all idea of resistance and knowing their Master did not wish them to attempt His rescue, they fled away into the night and left Him bound in the hands of His enemies. Yet as the mob led Him away, friendly eyes followed. Peter and John unable to leave the one they held so dear were following the crowd at a distance.

On reaching Jerusalem Jesus was taken before Annas, the father-in-law of Caiaphas the high priest, and John went in with Him but Peter remained in the courtyard, where the fear for what he had done to the high priest's servant troubled him greatly. He was so fearful of what might happen as the result of this hasty action that when the maid tending the door asked him if he wasn't one of the disciples of Jesus, he denied it. Later on another maid asked the same question and again he denied his Lord. Then some officers, one a relative of Malchus, warming at the fire, vowed he was and that they had seen him with his Master in the garden during the hour just past and they called attention to his Galilean accent as he gave his denial for a third time. Just then Peter realized that he was hearing a cock crow for the second time, and while it was crowing, Jesus, looking sorrowfully at him, Judas fled thru the courtyard to another room. And then Peter remembered how Jesus had prophesied his denial and without another word but weeping bitterly he went out into the darkness.



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

TOM BARREN ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS imported direct, a few breeders for sale. J. F. Roseborough, Afton, Okla.

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

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

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

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

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HALF PRICE, BARRED ROCKS—\$2.00 eggs now \$1.00. 15. George Sims, Le Roy, Kansas.

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Corn is Growing Nicely Now

Corn got a slow start this spring, but most of it is doing well now. A large acreage is planted, and seeding will continue until June at least. The cold wet weather caused a great deal of the first sowing of kafir to rot, and farmers are busy replanting. Alfalfa fields should be very profitable this year.

Ellsworth County—Alfalfa and oats need moisture badly. Weather dry and windy. Large acreage of corn being put in. Very little corn up as the weather has been too cold.—C. R. Blaylock, May 19.

Washington County—Farmers have most of their corn planted. Rain needed for oats and gardens. Extra hot May 17. Cherry and apple prospects good. Flour \$4.20; eggs 29c; cream 38c.—Mrs. Birdsley, May 18.

Linn County—Hay crop will be light un- less we have a heavy rain soon. Wheat, oats and potatoes look good. More than half the corn and kafir had to be replanted. Weather too dry and cool for pastures.—A. M. Markley, May 19.

Decatur County—Spring grain and pastures doing fine since the rain. Corn planting progressing nicely. Farmers believe small in- sect is damaging remainder of the wheat. Wheat \$2.80; corn \$1.60; eggs 30c; hogs \$15.—G. A. Jern, May 19.

Ford County—Weather warm and crops coming nicely. A rain would be beneficial to all spring crops. Farmers busy putting in balance of spring crops. Grass greening nicely and cattle soon will be on pasture.—John Zurbuchen, May 19.

Osborne County—Good growing weather. Ground in excellent condition for listing. Very little wheat left standing, not enough to reseed the county this fall. Oats and pastures look fine. Wells and ponds still dry.—W. F. Arnold, May 18.

Cheyenne County—Everybody busy plant- ing corn. We are having plenty of rain, and everything looks fine. About half the usual crop of pigs. Some young colts dying. Corn \$1.50; wheat \$2.90; barley \$1; eggs 28c; butter 30c.—E. D. Kyle, May 19.

Wyandotte County—Everything growing now. Early planted corn will be a poor stand. We look for a light crop of apples, pears and plums, due to cold weather while trees were in bloom. Small fruits look prom- ising.—G. F. Espenlaub, May 19.

Harvey County—Wheat and oats look fine. Some corn being replanted on account of cool wet weather. Livestock doing well and selling at good prices. Wheat \$3.30; corn \$1.60; flour \$4; sugar \$9.50; butter 30c; eggs 28c.—H. W. Prouty, May 18.

Coffey County—Weather warm and crops growing nicely. Planting nearly done and cultivating in progress. Small black bugs damaging corn considerably. Alfalfa soon will be ready to cut. Lots of replanting will be done.—A. T. Stewart, May 19.

Republic County—Weather warming up nicely. Pastures good and stock doing fine. Nearly all the corn is planted and some fields are up. Oats and alfalfa are a good stand. Butterfat 38c; wheat \$2.80; corn \$1.50; hogs \$15.—E. S. Shepard, May 19.

Marshall County—Prospects good for oats, corn and alfalfa. Some corn is sprouting nicely, and some has not yet been planted. Farmers drilling alfalfa seed. Ground moist and in fine condition. Pastures fine and cream and butter have taken on the much desired golden hue. Our cows and young

horses refuse good alfalfa when they come home from a pasture of bluegrass and sweet clover. Birds are here enjoying the green trees. Not many robins or bluebirds this year but plenty of bluejays. Plums were killed by cold weather when the trees were blooming. We will have a small crop of apples, cherries and gooseberries. Cold weather has retarded gardens considerably. Potatoes were injured by frosts.—C. N. Keyes, May 12.

Marion County—Much of the early planted corn will be replanted. There will be about enough wheat for seed and flour with favor- able weather. Pasture good and stock doing well. Some alfalfa will be cut this week. Pig crop small.—Jacob H. Dyck, May 20.

Ness County—Some corn coming up, but planting probably will continue until June 1. Oats are a poor stand, but barley looks fine. Ground works well, but a good rain would be appreciated. A large acreage of summer crops will be planted.—C. D. Foster, May 19.

Neosho County—Cold weather has greatly injured the corn and the wire worms are doing considerable damage in corn fields. Farmers using hoes and hand planters in re- planting. Oats and wheat look good, but a rain is badly needed. Grass coming slowly. Adolph Anderson, May 19.

Barton County—Weather warming up. Corn is up, and a good stand. Wheat fields left show great improvement. Oats and barley are a good stand, but not growing very rapidly. Fruit prospects good. Wheat \$2.70; corn \$1.65; oats 85c; butter 30c; eggs 28c.—J. A. Johnson, May 19.

Thomas County—Everyone busy listing. Seed high. Ground in excellent condition. We have had several showers this week. Lists being shipped in by local freight. Largest acreage of corn in history of county being planted. Stock doing well, altho grass is short.—C. C. Cole, May 19.

Kingman County—Corn planted. First planting of kafir rotted in the ground due to cold weather. All growing crops need rain badly. Wheat in this county will aver- age 10 bushels an acre. Wheat \$2.65; corn \$1.80; oats 82c; butterfat 34c; eggs 28c; hens 16c.—H. H. Rodman, May 19.

Clark County—Wheat will average about 46 per cent of a crop in this county. Large acreages being planted to kafir, milo, cane, and corn. Grass backward due to cold, dry weather. Lots of public sales and everything sells high. Fat hogs scarce, but pig crop larger than usual.—H. C. Jacobs, May 19.

Pottawatomie County—Corn planting prac- tically done with a large acreage than usual. Oats look fair, but need more mois- ture to grow rapidly. About two-thirds the usual acreage of alfalfa has been planted. Corn in bottoms up and some cultivated. Potatoes coming fine.—S. L. Knapp, May 18.

Allen County—Ideal weather for growing crops. About a fourth of the corn crop had to be replanted. Corn bugs doing considerable damage to alfalfa. Potatoes are up with a larger acreage than usual. Straw- berries and apples promise good crops. Gar- dens look better than usual.—Geo. O. John- son, May 18.

Crawford County—Corn is growing nicely now. Wheat and oats rather light. Every- available acre is filled with different varie- ties of vegetables. Alfalfa looks fine, and soon will be ready to cut. Pastures good and stock doing well. Hogs scarce, but none for sale. Eggs 30c; cream 37c.—H. F. Painter, May 19.

Ottawa County—Corn nearly all planted and coming up nicely. Acreage doubled this year. Wheat left standing is growing rapid- ly, likewise weeds where stand is thin. Har- vest will be late. Apple trees promise an abundant crop, but peaches were winter killed. Oats doing well. Grass coming slowly and stock thin.—W. S. Wakefield, May 19.

Johnson County—A full week of ideal weather almost completed the corn planting. A large acreage of corn had to be replanted due to long wet and cold spell. Insects dam- aging corn considerably. Potatoes growing nicely. Stock on pasture and look well. Pros- pects for fruit crop good excepting peaches and they were winter killed.—L. E. Douglas, May 19.

Riley County—Corn planting over, but most of the early corn had to be replanted. Sorghum crops for feed being put in the ground now. Fine weather and crops grow- ing rapidly. Women busy raising chickens and caring for the gardens. About the usual number of pigs this spring. No vacant or idle land here. Eggs 31c; cream 36c; butter 32c.—P. O. Hawkins, May 19.

Stevens County—We had a rain and snow storm on May 5. Ground getting dry enough to work now. This county will have a fair wheat crop. Lots of sod being broken, and many farmers have new tractors and plows. They can farm, as tractors cannot be pur- chased. Cattle are thin, but grass is grow- ing nicely now. A few new settlers moving in the county.—Monroe Traver, May 17.

Harper County—A good rain May 19 greatly benefited all growing crops. Wheat will average about 10 bushels an acre in this county. Corn up and being cultivated. Kafir planting in progress. Oats look fair for this time of the year. Pastures good and some feed sown. Hogs, cattle, horses and mules scarce and high. Harvest will begin about June 20. This county will need out- side help for harvest.—H. E. Henderson, May 20.

Trego County—This is fine growing weath- er. Corn nearly all planted, but none up yet. Farmers busy putting in feed. Lots of kafir and feterita planted. Pastures coming well. Stock generally poor, but sell- ing at high prices. Wheat improving, but is very thin and will be weedy. Hay scarce and high. Wheat nearly all out of farmers' hands, some have kept seed and others sold out entirely. We need a good rain.—W. F. Cross, May 18.

Sherman County—Spring wheat and bar- ley are stooling, and prospects are good for a bumper crop of both. Corn listing being rushed and preparation for cane, millet and forage crops will leave no idle land here. More new sod being broken this year than usual. A number of new tractors are spend- ing the farm work. Corn brings \$1.55 at the elevators, and the farm bins are not empty yet. Stock is on the best of green grass and cream brings 39c.—J. B. Moore, May 18.

Lyon County—Fine weather for growing crops. Wheat looks good. Corn and kafir are good stands. Potatoes, oats and gar- dens coming fine. Fruit prospects good. Pastures greening up, and stock doing well. Farmers needing clean trustworthy farm hands, write me in care of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, giving information concerning wages, number of hours expected to work daily, when you wish to begin work and how many hands needed. I may be able to help you.—E. R. Griffith, May 19.

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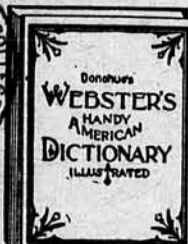
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Wheat Market is Unsettled

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 hysteria element in the extraordinary advance in wheat which culminated a week ago, rapidly diminished last week following radical restrictions placed on buying for future delivery on the boards of trade and indications of a return of sanity among buyers for mills and for export. There was a fall of more than 50 cents a bushel in the price for July delivery and almost as much for September, just about eliminating the wild advance of the preceding week. Carlot prices came down about as much as the futures. The decline continued for four days, but rallied briskly Friday and Saturday. Closing prices Saturday were about 30 cents lower than a week ago for July wheat and down 26 cents for September contracts.

The market is in a condition that cannot continue long. Under the regulations adopted by the boards of trade, no one is permitted to purchase wheat for future delivery except to close existing contracts; while selling for future delivery is unrestricted. The whole purpose of the regulation is to prevent any additional advance in the market and afford opportunity for men who had made contracts for the delivery of wheat, to fill or settle those contracts without any additional wild bidding for the grain regardless of price.

Reports from Washington said that efforts were being made to have the allied governments sell their holdings of futures and leave to the United States government the whole job of directing the purchase and movement of wheat for export. If this is done it will relieve the strained situation in the markets for future delivery. It is probable that a price will be fixed for the settlement of those contracts, and it seems more than likely that the whole business of future trading may be abolished for a time and arrangements made for handling the wheat during the war on the basis of fixed prices. In this way many violent fluctuations and heavy risks may be avoided.

Primary receipts of wheat were again larger last week than a year ago, and 50 per cent more than two years ago. This large movement of wheat from the country, at a time when reserves are supposed to be unusually small, and the winter wheat prospect the poorest in a generation, is one of the anomalies of the present situation. It seems to indicate that the country's available supply exceeds the estimates. Apparently the high prices are drawing forth every available bushel of wheat from interior reserves. There is demand for all of it.

Weather last week was favorable for crops. The winter wheat has ideal conditions for development, tho on a large area the plant is so thin and irregular that not much improvement in yield can be expected over the recent low government estimates. Spring seeding is almost completed and reports indicate a moderate increase in area sown. Conditions are favorable for the start of the crop. The hope of the world is in a big yield of spring wheat in the United States and Canada.

Corn prices made substantial advances in the face of the decline in wheat. There was a big advance in futures Monday, followed by a relapse, but prices turned up again and the close Saturday was 5 to 6 cents higher than a week ago for July and September deliveries, and carlots sold Saturday 5 to 7 cents higher than a week ago, except white corn. The week's receipts at primary markets were normal for this time of the year, but the small stocks at market centers make an unusually large demand for current offerings.

Saturday's grain quotations were:
Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.97 to \$3.08; No. 2 soft, \$2.96 to \$3.06; No. 2 mixed, \$3.
Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.64 to \$1.66; No. 2 white, \$1.69 to \$1.70; No. 2 yellow, \$1.66 to \$1.67.
Oats: No. 2 white, 72c to 72½c; No. 2 mixed, 70½c to 71½c; No. 2 red, 72c to 72½c.

The highest livestock prices ever attained in the West were paid on the Kansas City market last week. Winter fed lambs sold up to \$20.10, hogs up to \$16.45 and Western steers up to \$13. These prices are \$3.50 to \$10 above normal for this season of the year. Moderate receipts, except of cattle, caused the high prices. The market for fat cattle was higher largely because beef is the cheapest meat available.

The week's trading in cattle opened slowly and buyers were inclined to depress prices, but demand was urgent Tuesday and remained so the rest of the week, with a net gain of 30 to 50 cents reported for steers. Western steers fattened on sugar beet pulp and weighing over 1,500 pounds brought \$13, and a few 1,600-pound hay fed Montana steers brought the same price. On the quarantine side the top was \$11.40. There were numerous bunches of Arizona, Texas and Oklahoma steers at \$11 to \$11.80.

Top prices for natives were \$12.85 for some steers weighing 1,265 pounds and \$12.65 for yearlings. No prime natives arrived. Prices for cows and heifers advanced 15 to 25 cents, and demand was urgent at the advance. A fairly liberal supply of Western cows brought \$8.50 to \$10.25 and native cows brought \$6.50 to \$11.50. Heifers sold up to \$12.10. Warm weather stimulated inquiry for choice yearling grades and a good many steers and heifers sold at \$12 to \$12.65. Veal calves and bulls were quoted firm.

Most of the stockers and feeders arrived in the first half of the week and sold readily at firm prices. Later demand was indifferent and prices declined 25 to 35 cents.

Receipts of hogs at the principal Western markets were the smallest for some time past. Prices averaged 10 to 15 cents higher. Monday \$16.45, a new high record price, was paid, but the market weakened the next two days and turned stronger later. The quality of the hogs offered was much the same as in preceding weeks. The few loads of choice heavy hogs brought the top prices. Tuesday packers were able to depress the market slightly by discriminating against speculators and hogs sorted back from shippers' droves, but later they seemed anxious for offerings from any source.

For the third consecutive week fed lambs advanced \$1 a hundred pounds, and sold

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

up to \$20.10. In the last two days the market was at the high point. Commission men say only a few more fed lambs are to come. Spring lambs sold up to \$18, clipped lambs \$15.50 and goats \$11. About a normal price for goats at this season of the year is \$5 to \$5.50.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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Geo. C. Tredick, owner of the Tredico Holstein farm at Kingman, Kan., recently picked out eight cows from his herd and placed them on test for A. R. O. records. These cows had freshened six to seven months before they were put on test and one of them had not freshened for almost a year. These cows were milked three times a day with a milking machine and all eight made records. The cow that had been in milk 12 months produced almost four gallons a day making 234.1 pounds of milk and 9.7 pounds of butter in seven days. Mr. Tredick has breeding stock for sale at all times. If interested write him mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Oklahoma's Shorthorn Sales.

H. C. Lookabaugh, the man, an outstanding offering of Shorthorn cattle, and an ideal day were contributing factors to the most successful Shorthorn sale ever held in the Southwest. The Lookabaugh offering attracted breeders from practically every Shorthorn state in the union. Reed Carpenter, president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Record association, F. W. Harding, secretary of the association, C. D. Bellows, treasurer of the association and John Tomson, vice-president of the association, were present, and all contributed to the success of the sale. Mr. Lookabaugh had made arrangements for taking care of a very large crowd of people, but his accommodations were entirely inadequate to the demand. Thirty-nine head of cattle sold for \$33,810, or an average of \$866.92; 34 cows brought \$28,320, or an average of \$833; and the five bulls brought \$5,490, or an average of \$1,098. This sale developed a number of new buyers. Among them was R. C. Strong, a railroad magnate of Clinton, Okla., who topped both the male and female sections of the offering, taking Pleasant Dale's Choice at \$2,300 and Maxwellton Avenue at \$2,025. The capacity of the four Pullmans was taxed to take the breeders from Watonga to Tulsa for the second day's sale. The Tulsa breeders not only breed strictly high class cattle but they are entertainers as well. Thru their manager, S. B. Jackson, every detail for the comfort and entertainment of the visitors had been looked after. The Mid-Continent Livestock Exposition, held in connection with the sale, extending over the three days following, also was managed by Mr. Jackson, and was a success in every particular. The cattle sale resulted in an average of \$555 on 43 animals, 37 cows selling for an average of \$545, and six bulls selling for an average of \$616.65. The buyers in the Lookabaugh sale were C. R. Strong, Clinton, Okla.; Dr. E. U. Sloan, Kingfisher, Okla.; Guy Swiggett, Lahoma, Okla.; M. A. Pickett, Custer City, Okla.; Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla.; Henry Graner, Lancaster, Kan.; Ed. S. Wheelock, Watonga, Okla.; Ed. Martin, Watonga, Okla.; J. T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.; C. A. Plummer, Sayre, Okla.; J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla.; K. G. Gistad, Lancaster, Kan.; Park E. Salter, Wichita, Okla.; H. D. Morgan, Watonga, Okla.; S. A. Nelson & Son, Malcom, Neb.; E. A. Gummerson, Enid, Okla.; L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.; Lee Patterson, El Reno, Okla.; F. P. Atherton, Wakarusa, Okla.; W. M. Dunlap, Kingfisher, Okla.; A. B. Campbell, Geary, Okla.; Wm. Geary, Geary, Okla.; Ross Stone, Ringwood, Okla.; W. A. Swiggett, Lahoma, Okla. The buyers in the Tulsa sale were W. L. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.; Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla.; H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan.; W. M. Cott, Okmulgee, Okla.; Roy Holt, Skiatook, Okla.; J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla.; Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.; R. R. Boylin, Auvergne, Ark.; H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga; David Sasser, Perkins, Okla.; W. P. Fraker, Broken Arrow, Okla.; Gus Gummerson, Enid, Okla.; C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Ia.; W. J. Parker, Knowles, Okla.; A. T. Lewis, Fayette, Ark.; E. L. Robertson, Broken Arrow, Okla.; W. W. Bray, Council Hill, Okla.; Louis Kille, Tulsa, Okla.; Lespedeza Stock Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.; R. G. Macon, Ketchum, Okla.; A. W. Lucas, Skiatook, Okla. Many of these buyers took several animals.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

John Coleman, Denison, Kan., is one of the successful Poland China breeders of Northeast Kansas. He has a nice crop of spring pigs and will hold a public sale at the farm about five miles south of Denison

Nov. 6. In this sale he will sell about 45 boars and gilts and they will be good ones. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan., is a well known breeder of Red Polled cattle and Poland China hogs. His sale of bred sows last February was one of the best offerings of the season. He made an average of over \$65, which was good then, as compared with other sales. Mr. Clemetson has received many flattering letters from customers in this sale, telling of the big litters they were getting. Mr. Clemetson will have stock for sale this fall.—Advertisement.

Lee Bros. & Cook Holsteins.

Lee Bros. & Cook of Harveyville, Kan., have recently added to their purebred herd of Holstein cattle, 22 cows and heifers. This gives them 70 purebred cows and heifers headed by King Pieter 18th, a 29.48 pound bull. They are building another modern dairy barn and are strengthening their purebred herd right along. They keep from 40 to 60 cows milking all the time. At present they have over 300 Holstein cattle including purebreds and grades. They always have good cattle to sell. When writing them please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Chestnut's Working Holsteins.

J. M. Chestnut & Sons' Home Dairy Farm Holsteins, Denison, Kan., (Jackson County) is another most excellent herd of working registered Holsteins. The Chestnuts are well known as exhibitors and starting at Des Moines, Ia., last fall at the Iowa state fair they won their share of honors for their herd. Wayne Johanna Bon, was the under one year old heifer that won first at Des Moines in a class of 24 good ones. She was sired by Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd., the present herd bull. They will be out at the fair this fall with their herd again.—Advertisement.

Registered Holstein Cattle.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., a well known breeder of registered Holsteins, has two very choice young bulls for sale. One is seven months old and the other is five months old and both have plenty of A. R. O. backing. Mr. Schneider would also sell a limited number of females. Mr. Schneider is one of the pioneer breeders of registered Holsteins and has been a consistent advocate of the breed and has advocated the good one as against the scrub or the inferior animal at all times and in all places. It is such breeders as Mr. Schneider that benefit the breed. In recognition of his efforts along this line the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas elected him president of their association at the regular annual meeting at Newton in April. Mr. Schneider is a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and he will be glad to give you prices on what he has for sale or any information that he can in regard to the Holstein business. Write him any time.—Advertisement.

Ela's Hampshire Swine.

Geo. W. Ela, Valley Falls, Kan., breeds Hampshire hogs. About the first of March the Hampshire breeders of Kansas met in Topeka and organized a state organization and elected Mr. Ela secretary and since that time he has been a mighty busy secretary. The organization has grown with leaps and bounds and every member seems to be doing all he can to boost this already popular breed. Great interest is being manifested in every county. Valley Falls has a good fair association and Mr. Ela has organized the Halcyon Hampshire pig club with 20 members who have bought 20 pigs this spring and who will exhibit them and sell them in public sale at the fair next fall. Mr. Ela has a nice herd and has for sale a few nice fall boars and pigs of either sex. I have said so much about the association that I must cut short my field note about Mr. Ela's Hampshires. But George would rather talk about the big Kansas boosting Hampshire Association anyway.—Advertisement.

Coleman's Registered Holsteins.

David Coleman and Sons' great herd of registered Holsteins, at Denison, Kan., is one of the very strongest herds in the state. They are not interested at all in anything but the very best. Recently Mr. Coleman attended the big combination sale of Holsteins at Waterloo, Ia., where he purchased three head, a cow and two heifers for \$1650. The cow has a record of 28 pounds of butter in seven days and is due to freshen soon to the service of one of his greatest bulls. Since last fall they have averaged \$825 per month for whole milk, shipped to Kansas City, from 17 cows. They will have a few nice bulls for the fall trade and a few females will be offered. Their advertisement appears regularly in the Holstein section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They are members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. Their dairy plant joins Denison and visitors are always welcome. They will exhibit at the fairs again this fall. Look them up then.—Advertisement.

Will Ship on Approval.

J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan., (Jackson County) is advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze Poland Chinas at private sale. He offers some choice tried sows that are in their prime. They are bred to farrow in August. Also fall gilts, August and September farrow that will farrow in August. Also some August and September boars weighing around 300 pounds in just ordinary flesh, that are simply mighty

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Late Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.
Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

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

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day
We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. Also our new *Wagon Horse* is coming fine. We are now registering in Volume 2 from 10 states. Extra good 1,300 to 1,400 pound mares mated with registered Percheron can be registered regardless of ancestors.
W. B. Carpenter PRES. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL,
818 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Fall Boars and Gilts by Garrett's Critic B. also a few gilts bred for fall farrow to Gano's Golden Model. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Nebraska

Bancroft's Durocs

Guaranteed immune, weaned March pigs.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.

Annual Sales at Sabetha, Kan.
Boar and Gilt Sale—Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale—Feb. 7
All tops reserved for these sales.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd boars Constructor 187651 and Golden Model 146175. Write your wants. Stock double immune. Address
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

DUROCS OF SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts, from champions Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Booking orders for spring pigs, sired by A Critic, out of Tat-A-Walla sows.

SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

July and September Boars

sired by G. M. Crimmon Wonder 168769, G. M. s. Defender and Illustrator II Jr. Also two good herd boars. Write for description and prices. Every hog immunized.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval

100 March and April pigs at weaning time. Out of 600 and 700 pound sows and by approved boars in blood lines and individual merit.
W. W. and L. C. Jones CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

TWENTY FALL DUROC BOARS

Sired by the great breeding sires, DISTURBER OF IDEWILD, and GANO MODEL, out of sows that have topped the best sales. Good individuals and priced low for quick sale. Ask for accurate description.
ROBT. E. STEELE, FALLS CITY, NEB.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KA N.

O. I. Cs. Breeding stock all sold. Booking orders for March and April pigs.
A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

Summer Boars

and fall pigs, at very reasonable prices, to make room for my spring pigs.
F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kansas

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. A few good fall pigs at bargain prices.
J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

FEHNER'S O. I. C.

Herd headed by the \$500 Eagle Archie first prize aged boar at Sedalia, 1916. We offer 100 selected spring pigs, a number by a son of Eagle Archie, every one immune and shipped on 10 days' approval. Henry Fechner, Higginsville, Mo.

"PREPAREDNESS"

Get ready for your 1917 pig crop. Large, heavy-boned, early-maturing type of O. I. C. Rich in champion and grand champion blood lines. All ages (either sex) for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. J. Greiner, Box B, Billings, Mo.

Kansas Herd

Chester White Hogs

of Size and Quality
Bred gilts; bred to Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Spring pigs.

ARTHUR MOSSE,
Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS Best of Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. R. J. LINSKOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Fall Boars

September boars that are right in every way. I can pick you a herd boar out of this lot if you write quick. Good value for your money.

J. M. Nielson
Marysville, Kan., (Marshall County)

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Purebred Hampshire 150 gilts and d boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

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

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton 1677, Pat Maloy 1415, Cherokee Lad 9022. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.

F. B. Wempe's Quality Hampshires

A few fall boars and gilts for sale. A nice lot of March and April pigs for sale in pairs and trios. Best of breeding. Pedigrees with everything. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS
Phone 3918, Derby, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Fall gilts bred to order. Fall boars all sold. March and April pigs for sale in pairs and trios. Pedigree with every pig. Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley County)

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

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

Old Original Spotted Polands

For Sale: 5 tried sows to farrow in August, bred to big mature boars; 10 last October Boars and 100 March pigs both sexes. Farmers Prices. Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., (Riley Co.)

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77386, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices (and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

COURTLAND HERD POLAND CHINAS

Topsy fall boars. Gilts bred to farrow in August. My entire crop of February and March pigs for sale. Ready to ship at once. Pedigrees free. Everything immune.
W. A. MCINTOSH & SONS, COURTLAND, 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

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.

POLANDS, PRIVATE SALE

Shipped on approval to responsible parties. Tried sows that are right and bred to farrow in August.

August and September gilts to farrow in August. These gilts are choice.

August and September boars, weight about 300 lbs. and extra good. Also my full crop of February and March pigs, either sex, for sale.

Prices, breeding and descriptions by return mail.
J. M. Barnett, Jackson Co., Denison, Kan.

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)

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
TOPEKA, KANSAS
GIVE OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

good. The fall boars and gilts are by Big Jumbo, a big massive boar, sired by Long Jumbo Jr. The tried sows represent a variety of breeding and all of it good. The writer was at the farm and saw these hogs. They are of the best of breeding and good individually. The entire crop of spring pigs are also offered and they are doing nicely. The gilts are bred to Big Jumbo Chief, by Bloomingdale's Big Chief, a noted Iowa boar. The breeding is of the larger type all the way thru and is above the average herd in individual merit and up to date breeding. Write at once for descriptions and prices. Mr. Barnett will ship gladly to responsible breeders or farmers on approval.—Advertisement.

Polled Durham Sale.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Ed Stegelin's big sale of Blue Ribbon Polled Durham cattle at his farm near Straight Creek, (Jackson county) Kan. Rock Island trains from Topeka and St. Joe land passengers from both directions at Straight Creek about the middle of the forenoon. Straight Creek is a small station near the Stegelin farm and all hotel accommodations are at Holton. You can stay all night at Holton and go to the farm on the train at nine o'clock in the morning and back at six in the evening. If you are at all familiar with Polled Durham cattle and where the different herds of importance are located you will know that the Ed Stegelin herd is one of the very strongest in the country. He is selling very close in this sale and 50 head go, including the entire show herd, the great undefeated grand champion True Sultan, Princess Sultana, the undefeated grand champion, nine bulls, including True Sultan and four of his sons, the Chief, a 3-year-old herd bull, by True Sultan and four of his sons. There will be 25 cows that are bred to True Sultan. Seventeen of them will be sold with calves at foot. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any breeder who expects to show this fall. There is positively not an inferior animal listed in this sale. Mr. Stegelin is remaining in the business and is keeping for his foundation a few young heifers. He has no excuse to offer for selling so many good cattle. He wants the money. Go to Holton on evening trains and to Straight Creek on morning trains. Write for a catalog today and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

H. G. Gelken, Cozad, Neb., has demonstrated his ability to breed good Durocs and get the money for them. He has 125 good spring pigs, sired by Pride's Illustrator 2nd, Big King The Col., Cleatham's Pride, Smooth Giant and Col. Critic. There are about fifty fall gilts on the farm.—Advertisement.

Fred Hobelman, Deshler, is one of the big farmers and stockmen of Southern Nebraska. He breeds Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. He has about 100 good spring pigs sired by four different boars. The cattle are nicely bred individuals, headed by Jumbo of Evergreen coming from a great milking strain.—Advertisement.

H. E. Labert, Duroc Jersey breeder of Overton, Neb., was a heavy buyer at the leading sales held last winter. He has 150 spring pigs largely by his herd boar, Grand Model 34th, a prize winning son of Grand Model. Sixteen of the spring pigs were sired by Pathfinder, two litters by Great Wonder, one by Deet's Illustrator 2nd, one by Long Wonder and one by The King.—Advertisement.

O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb., breeder of high class registered Durocs, formerly owned the great breeding boar, King Col. Again and has about thirty choice fall gilts now on hand sired by him. He now owns and has at the head of the herd the well known prize winning sire, Widdle's Wonder. There are about sixty good spring pigs on the farm among them litters by Col. Echo, Crimson Giant, Jumbo and a son of King The Col.—Advertisement.

Ayrshires for Sale.

Johnson & Matthews, Alta Vista, Kan., breeders of registered Ayrshire cattle have for sale choice young bulls, splendid individuality and handsomely marked. They come from the best imported stock with strong A. R. O. backing. Their prices are reasonable. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

International Review and Album.

The management of the International Livestock Exposition has prepared a book of 290 pages which is full of information about the 1916 International show. This book includes the pictures of the officers and directors of this association, also a brief history of the association. All the prize winners of the 1916 show are listed and pictures of many of the champions are shown. This book is of special interest to anyone interested in livestock and may be had by sending 50 cents to the International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.—Advertisement.

To Obtain the Road Laws

The four big road laws, including the automobile law, the bridge law, the highway commission law and the improved road law are all very important and interesting at this time. Any one or all of them are free and may be had for the asking by writing to the Kansas Good Roads Association, Rooms 44-46, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

Fruit exports from the United States during 1915 were valued at \$34,229,906. The values of the principal fruits exported were: Apples (dried, green, or ripe), \$11,358,124; apricots, dried, \$2,241,061; oranges, \$3,851,013; prunes, \$3,274,197; and raisins and other dried grapes, \$1,718,547.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



Black 3 yr. registered Percheron stallion, my own growing, weighs 2040 lbs. Very likely material out of which to make a great sire.

I have 48 of these black 3 and 4 yr. stallions, strictly No. 1 horses that will make a good herd better. Yearling and 2 yr. stallions. Young registered fillies, also mares with colt by side and bred again.

Percherons, Belgians, Shires

Farmers who get the heaviest and choicest horses buy from the grower.

Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa Above Kansas City

HORSES.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

Black, 16 years old. Brilliant bred, weighs a ton and is a good breeder. For sale or trade. What have you?
DAN McKINSTER, OAK HILL, KANSAS

Stallions and Jacks

A few black and gray, three and four year Percheron stallions that will develop into 2,300-pound horses and two big registered jacks for sale at live and let live prices. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

One extra good jack, 16 hands, black with white points. Weighs 1100 pounds now. Would consider a pure bred Percheron mare. H. M. GLEN, Route 2, Newton, Kansas

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Yearlings and two square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 413 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

LINDDALE FARM AYRSHIRES 3 choice bull calves for sale. Their dams are on A. R. test. Write for particulars. Visitors always welcome. John Linn & Son, Manhattan, Kan.

LOUELLAND AYRSHIRES

Johnson's Glory Lad in service. Choice young bulls for sale; best blood lines and close up to imported stock. Reasonable prices. Johnson & Matthews, R. 1, Alta Vista, Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Smoky Hill Galloways

The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reasonable prices. If in the market for Galloway bulls come and look them over.

Smoky Hill Ranch

E. J. Guilbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Guernsey Cow coming three years old, registered, well bred, good type, desirable. J. W. MARLEY, OSWEGO, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Bulls Excellent Breeding. Percy Linn, Mount Hope, Kansas

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

R. J. LINSKOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE SALE

I will sell registered Jersey cows, heifers and bull calves. Watch for date of sale in this space. Catalog sent on request as soon as published.
S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

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. Hailores & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard Polled Durham Bull at the head of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

Double Standard Polled Durham Bull for Sale Eleven months old. A. I. MEIER, ABILENE, KANSAS

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale

100 Registered

Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and

Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa

registered Percheron stallions weighing 1200 lbs. each. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Registered Shorthorn Bull, red, yearling. Price \$100. W. E. CONNOR, STERLING, KANSAS

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bays), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.

Knox Knoll Shorthorns

A few choice bulls of serviceable age. Some younger. Also booking orders for Mule-foot pigs. Write for catalogs. S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped

Herd Headed By Cumberland Diamond A few good young bulls, some extra quality, 12 to 20 months old. Seven three year old cows bred and showing heavy, also a few heifers, all strong in the blood of Star Goods or Victor Orange. Priced for quick sale.

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, 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.

Shorthorn Bulls

About 20 bulls from 12 to 14 months old. Pure Scotch and Scotch tops. Reds and Roans. Not highly conditioned but in a thrifty, growing condition. Good value for your money.

Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroads. Address

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship.
 Berkshire Hogs
SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
 Herdheaded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150824, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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.)

EDGEWOOD FARM
REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS
 Have 15 yearling bulls for sale at \$100 each. **D. J. White, Clements, Kansas**

HEREFORD CATTLE.
REGISTERED HEREFORDS
 Eight cows two to six years old; three with calves at side, others to calve soon; price \$150 to \$225, calves thrown in. Ten bulls, seven to thirteen months; some extra good ones. Price \$125 to \$200.
Fred O. Peterson, Route 5, Lawrence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20, crated for shipment. **BURN OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

Grade Holsteins Heifer calves from 10 days to 2 weeks old. Crated, \$20. **S. E. JONES, WATERTOWN, WIS.**

W. R. GATES, FORT ATKINSON, WIS.
 I buy Holstein cattle, registered or grade on commission. Conduct and manage sales anywhere. Address as above.

OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins Two bulls, seven and five months old. Both calves with A.R.O. backing. Member H. F. Asso. of Kansas. **BEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.) Nortonville, Kansas**

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.
 Reg. Holsteins. The producing kind. A few bulls and heifers for sale this fall. Members H. F. Asso. of Kansas.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle We have for sale a large assortment of Holstein dairy cows and heifers on hand, also a few pure bred bulls. **Koger & Flory, Lawrence, Kansas**

Tredico Holstein Bulls
 A.R.O. breeding made A.R.O. dams. One cow even made it 12 months after she calved.
GEO. C. TREDICK, ROUTE 3, KINGMAN, KANSAS

Higginbotham Holsteins
 Buy your next bull calf from a herd that is making good A. R. O. records, where every cow is given a chance to make a good official butter and milk record, and where they are backed by the best blood lines of the breed. Now have several good bulls from cows with records from 14 to 24 pounds of butter in seven days. **HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, Rossville, Kan.**

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also bred cows fresh now; seven bulls ready for service, sixty head of grade heifers, some springers, twenty head of grade cows fresh or heavy springers.
 Our Motto, "Not how many, but how good."
W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

PECKS' HOLSTEINS We have a choice lot of extra large high grade Holsteins, including fresh cows, heavy springing cows and heifers, and young calves. Also registered yearling bulls.
 Come and see our herd. You will not be disappointed.
M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES
 10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$30 each crated for shipment anywhere. **EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITWATER, WIS.**

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm. **M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.**
MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY
 We have for sale 60 two and three year old high grade Holstein heifers that will freshen in May and June. 100 yearling heifers that will freshen this fall. Hope is on the Strong City-Superior branch of the Santa Fe and main line Missouri Pacific. Come and see these heifers.
 Registered cows, heifers and young bulls. Eight young bulls from eight to eighteen months old. A few registered cows and heifers. This is one of the pioneer herds of Kansas. For full information and prices address,
HEALEY & ANDERSON, HOPE, (Dickinson County), KAN.

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.

We Guarantee Them To Be As Represented.
Eshelman's Holsteins Abilene, Kansas.
 Would you like to have some nice producing cows next winter to help compete with the high cost of living? If so buy them now, as springing heifers and save money.
 We have a carload of nice large springing heifers nicely marked and good individuals, that will sell for considerable less money now than they will this fall, also some bred heifers, heavy springing cows, and fresh cows. We can furnish an official record of production on all cows or heifers in milk. We believe all producing animals should be bought or sold on their record of production. We can supply you with A. R. O. bulls that will be a credit to any herd in the state. We also can furnish you with well marked, high grade Holstein calves either sex, priced according to age.
 The delivering facilities here are ideal as shipment can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe.
 Address all communications to A. L. Eshelman, or see C. L. Eshelman at River Lawn Farm, one mile south of Court House.
A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

Announcing the Season's Important Auction Sale

True Sultan Polled Durhams

A big reduction sale from one of America's strongest herds of these popular cattle including the entire show herd without a single reservation.

Straight Creek, Kan., Friday, June 8

Straight Creek is eight miles from Holton where all hotel accommodations are to be had.

50 Head in the Sale

17 mature cows with calves from September to young calves at foot. 25 cows in all bred to True Sultan.

14 yearling and two year old heifers by True Sultan.

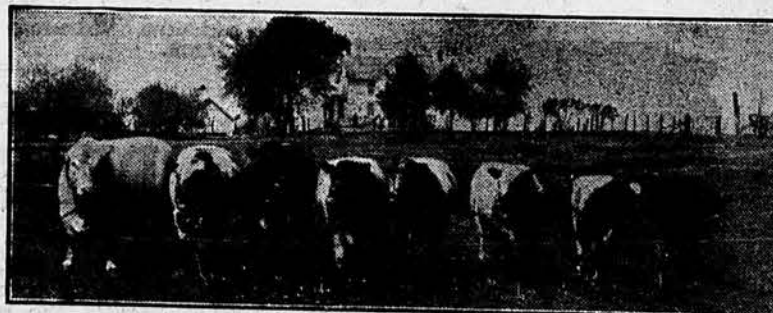
Nine Bulls, including the undefeated grand champion True Sultan, four of his sons, the three year old herd bull Chief, also a son of True Sultan and four of his sons.

Catalogs Are Ready to Mail. Address

ED. STEGELIN, Straight Creek, Jackson Co., Kansas

Auctioneers: H. S. Duncan, J. C. Price. Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.

See Your R. R. Agent For Information About Trains. (Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze When You Ask For Catalog.)

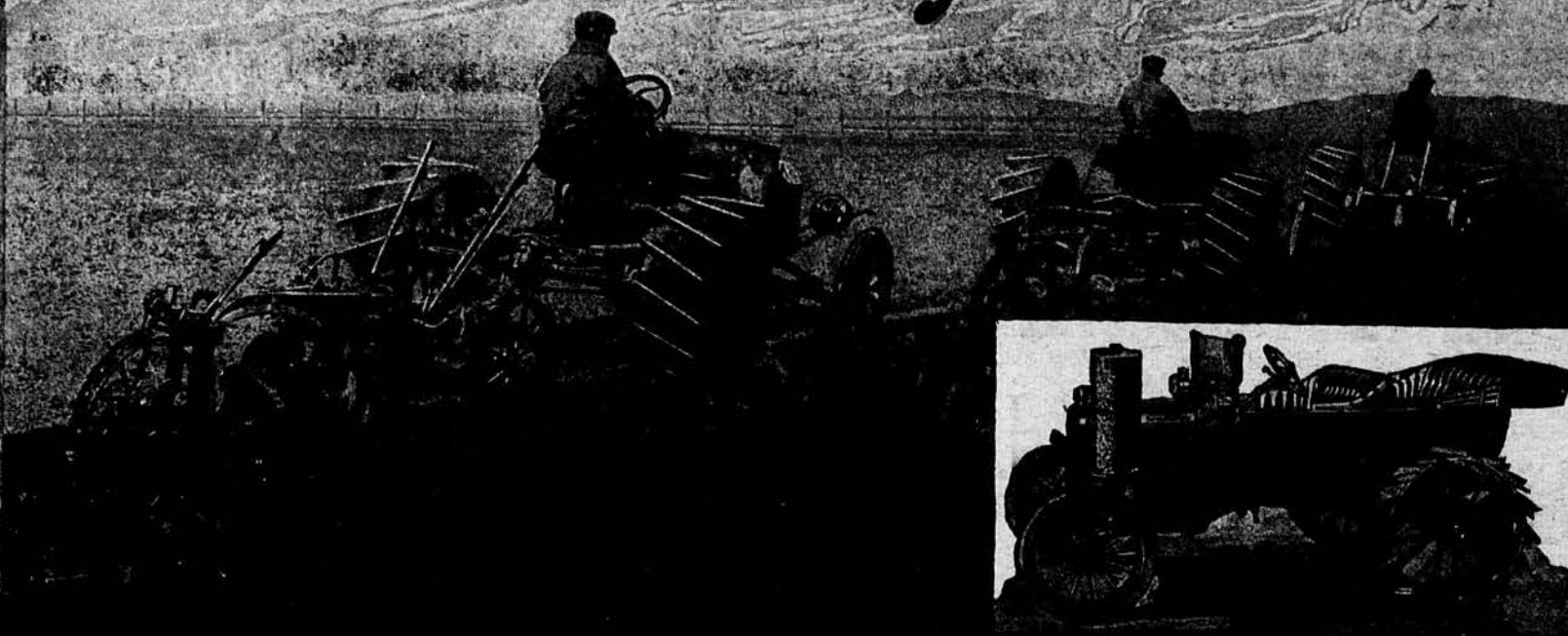


The Undefeated Grand Champion TRUE SULTAN and a String of the Choice Things That Go in the Sale.

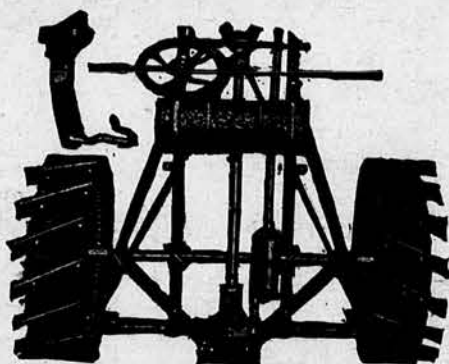
SHOW RECORD OF 1916

Burlington, Iowa—19 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third, 4 champions, 2 grand champions.
 Des Moines, Iowa—11 firsts, 1 second, 1 third, 1 fourth, 2 champions, 1 grand champion.
 Lincoln, Neb.—6 firsts, 2 seconds, 4 thirds, 1 fourth, 1 fifth, 2 champions, 1 grand champion.
 Topeka, Kan.—9 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds, 2 fourths, 2 champions, 2 grand champions.
 Hutchinson, Kan.—8 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, 2 fourths, 2 champions, 2 grand champions.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.—10 firsts, 1 second, 3 thirds, 1 fourth, 2 champions, 2 grand champions.

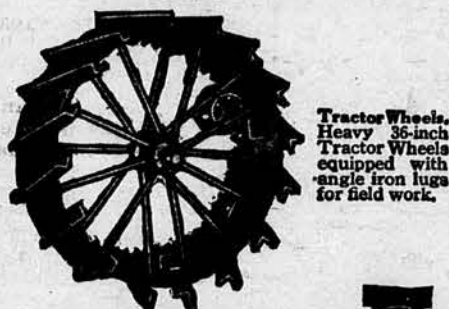
The 20th Century Farm Horse



Actual photo of three 20th Century Farm Horses on the farm of T. W. Mieljohn, near Fond-du-Lac.



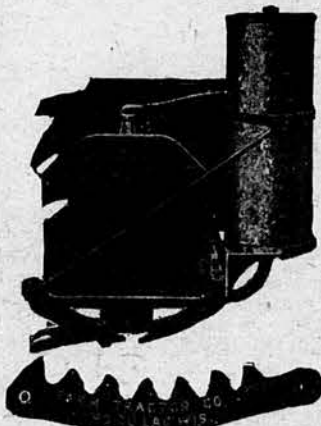
Tractor Unit complete which bolts to rear end of Ford frame after Ford wheels have been removed.



Tractor Wheels. Heavy 36-inch Tractor Wheels equipped with angle iron lugs for field work.



Giddings & Lewis, (patented) Positive Circulating Water Pump. Attaches to left side of Ford motor in place of straight ther mo-syphon water inlet pipe.



Auxiliary Water Tank. This 10 gallon water tank attaches to left front fender bracket of Ford car.

Driving Gear Segment made from chilled semi steel and bolted to inside of Tractor Wheels. Each of the 8 segments interchangeable.



Driving Pinion, showing high carbon steel rollers which mesh with tractor wheel driving gear segments.

A Stronger, Better Farm Tractor At a Much Lower Cost

A stronger more durable Attachment for Ford car, which we believe makes a tractor that will do as much work as any high-priced tractor, and operate at much lower cost. The 20th Century Farm Horse is made stronger, of better materials and along more perfect mechanical lines. There is no more wear on Ford engine and transmission than when the Ford is used as a pleasure car.

Quickly and More Easily Attached

The 20th Century Farm Horse can be attached to any Ford car in a few hours. Anyone can attach it. No troublesome change of radiator is necessary; as the patented water circulating pump that is furnished keeps the Ford engine cooler than *merely a larger radiator*. A ten-gallon auxiliary water tank is attached to the left front fender bracket giving ample supply of water under every condition of weather and service. Can be easily changed back to a pleasure car when the plowing season is over.

Does the Work of Four Horses

The 20th Century Farm Horse will do the work of two teams — four good horses. Will go where horses and other tractors cannot. A light tractor does not pack or sink into the ground and its short wheelbase enables it to turn short. Operating cost stops when the Ford motor stops. Does not eat its head off in winter like horses in the barn. Can be used for night plowing with the regular Ford Lighting System. Plows five to six acres a day, in any soil, while horses can plow only three.

Price \$150

With Pump and Auxiliary Water Tank

This price places the 20th Century Farm Horse within the reach of every farmer. It is built by a company which has been manufacturing high grade machinery and tools since 1857. Large production facilities and unlimited resources permit this company to sell this high grade Tractor Attachment at this amazingly low price.

Don't Delay Writing for Information

In spite of very much larger production facilities which are now under way it is almost certain there will be a shortage of these Attachments later in the season. Don't delay and be compelled to buy an inferior Attachment. Write today for illustrated literature showing what the 20th Century Farm Horse will do on your farm.

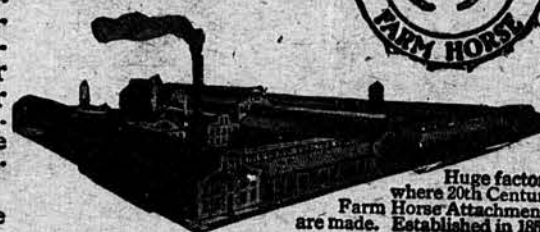
Farm Tractor Company

116-200 Doty St., Fond-du-Lac, Wis.

DEALERS

Automobile Dealers, Implement Dealers and Live Farmers:—There is big money to be made in selling tractors. Now is the time to get in this profitable business. The 20th Century Farm Horse Attachment, on account of low price and superior construction, offers you a bigger opportunity than any other Tractor Attachment. The company behind it is of unquestioned financial strength and backs up the sales efforts of its dealers with the heartiest co-operation, and strong advertising.

Write or wire for liberal Dealer's Plan or come to Fond-du-Lac and see us.



Huge factory where 20th Century Farm Horse Attachments are made. Established in 1857.