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FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE



Don't Worry About Kansas

By CHARLES DILLON

IF YOU were to receive nearly 150 letters in a week from farmers in two-thirds of the 105 counties of Kansas all except two or three expressing the same opinion you would be willing to accept those letters as being fairly representative of the farmer attitude, wouldn't you? If all your correspondents wrote about their great plans for increased production in 1918-1919, their determination to use every acre they could operate, you would be rather likely to believe that Kansas farmers were thoroly awake to the magnitude of their job, I fancy. That's what I believe, and I have the best of reasons for saying so. The farmers are writing, and when they get down to it no other men are more determined or have a better idea of just what they intend to do.

I've been hearing from the farms in the last week. Not one letter contained a word indicating discouragement and only two were resentful, and these objected to what the writers called "fool advice." And they didn't read it in this paper. But what is bothering Kansas farmers right now, in connection with the war situation, is the scarcity of available laborers. There has been some excuse for this apprehension, but much of it should disappear when it is known that the Federal and state governments are co-operating energetically to provide against embarrassing conditions. A few farmers complain against speculation in food products, and these complaints are or at least have been justifiable. There is something to say on both points. Another thing: We shall not need nearly so many men for harvest this year as were needed in other years. We shall get along famously with 6,000 or 7,000 extra helpers during the rush. Afterward, the demand for men on the farms, because of the war, may become acute.

The Federal government is not forgetting the farmers in this emergency. In his testimony given in Washington a few days ago before a Congressional committee Secretary Houston said the United States Department of Agriculture is arranging to put into every state immediately, in contact with the state central board, a man whose thought and time shall be given to the matter of labor supply and its organizing. He will work with the state central board and the local bodies that are being formed. One of the first things to be undertaken will be to make a farm-labor survey. In the one community the load may not come on one farm at exactly the same time that it comes on another, but thru co-operation among the farmers, even in the same community, something can be done to mobilize labor, to give help in a pinch on certain farms that need help, thru the utilizing of labor on other farms which may not, at a given time, be so hard pressed. Over larger areas, the possibility of discovering labor in one section to give help in another part is even greater. The load does not come at the same time in different states. Thru a careful survey surplus labor or labor not fully employed at a particular time in a given section can be found and information concerning it can be given to the proper agency in another section or state where there is a deficit. In former years, when the crops were large, the United States Department of Labor has helped state commissioners of agriculture in certain states to find labor not then employed in their states and in adjoining states. In short, Secretary Houston believes

the department can do something to bring about a transfer of labor temporarily from one section to another, and call into service labor not heretofore regularly or fully utilized. There is no doubt that with this plan in operation Kansas can and will carry thru its program of greatly increased acreage.

So far as speculation is concerned that will be very promptly controlled, I believe, after Herbert Hoover, United States Food Commissioner, and his helpers get started on their big job. It will take a pretty keen speculator to put anything over when this man takes the reins. He is one of the world's great minds. Within the year 1917 he will gain a broad view of all our available food supplies. His handling of the relief work in Belgium and Northern France since the war began; his successful handling of millions of dollars; his fine record previously as an engineer and builder entitle him to the confidence of every American. The farmers will have a good friend in Herbert Hoover. Thru his work and that of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the United States Department of Justice the farmers are pretty certain to get a square deal.

And talking about square deals brings to mind one letter that came a few days ago from a contemplative farmer in a Western county. "I didn't sell my wheat at the top," he said. "I sold it before the top was reached but I got twice as much for it as I expected to get. I'm satisfied. At prices prevailing a year ago," my correspondent goes on, "it would have taken 50 bushels of my wheat to buy a Liberty Bond. Today I can get one for 25 bushels. It took the price of 800 bushels of corn, a year ago, to build a silo; now I can do it for 400 bushels or less. A farmer had to give up 1,000 bushels of wheat, last year, to buy a tractor. He can get two tractors this year for the same amount of wheat."

I call that the right spirit. Here's a man facing a lot of cracking hard work hopefully and cheerfully.

"Get under the skin of any normal Kansan," said Governor Capper one day recently, in an address, "and you will find him big with generous human impulses, devoted to his state and country and their institutions, and brave in his hope of the

future. Nobody on earth can beat a Kansas man at hoping."

Kansas farmers are going right ahead with their business—like business men. All they ask is a fair and proper reward for their labor and their products. Not this year, perhaps—most unfortunately—but certainly next year they will grow the biggest wheat crop ever seen in America. You know what Kansas can do, and you know that if America wins the Great War it will need food. You know by this time, your letters prove it, that we have no comic opera war on hand. We're up against the greatest fighting machine the world ever knew. The engines of destruction that battered down the walls of Babylon would be playthings in comparison with the mighty forces of the enemy.

Think it over. Make up your mind that you're going to do your part. Read the resolutions on this page. Cut them out and paste them on the wall where you'll see them every day. And then get into the habit of saying, when you see the national colors: "That's my flag, my boy's flag, the flag that covers our home. I'm going to make it my business to see that it stays where it is always."

Let Us Resolve: *H*

Whereas —The present time calls for and demands real and unalloyed Americanism and devotion to the principles for which America stands—therefore, be it firmly

Resolved —That, whether Americans by birth or adoption, henceforth we will be American citizens only, not alone in name, but in thought, word and deed.

Resolved —That we will endeavor to appreciate our great privilege in being citizens of the United States, ever remembering that this privilege brings with it responsibilities, and demands that we become seriously interested in the affairs of our town or city, and our State, as well as of our Nation.

Resolved —That we will support those who "uphold unspotted the American flag, defend American rights and protect American citizens."

Resolved —That we will endeavor in every way in our power to make and keep the United States of America what its founders intended it to be—the land of Liberty and Freedom, an asylum for the oppressed of other nations, and a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people, which shall not perish from the earth."

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Division Fence.

If A buys a farm and B's fence extends out on A's land as the division fence between the farms, can A claim and hold the fence merely because the land has not been surveyed by the men who owned the land before A made his purchase? M. C. F.

I am not certain that I get the import of this question. If M. C. F. means to ask if A can continue to occupy a part of B's land because the fence was set by mistake I would say that he cannot. B can ask for a survey and when the true line is established have the fence moved to it.

Suffrage Rights of Indians.

Do the Indians have a right to vote in any of the states? What qualifications do they have to show? Are the negroes disfranchised in any state?

Where the tribe relations have been dissolved the Indians now have the right to vote in most of the states. The qualifications are the same as those of all citizens. Theoretically negroes are not disfranchised in any of the states because they are negroes. Practically they are disfranchised regardless of their educational qualifications and on account of color in most of the Southern states.

Trimming Hedges.

Does the law require us to trim hedges along the highway? If so, why was not the law published in the county papers? When the hedge is all on a man's land is it not his private property? Is such law constitutional when it was voted for by so many persons who had no interest, such as women and town people?

The people of any township have the right to vote on the question as to whether hedges shall be trimmed or not. If the majority of the qualified voters vote for the law that settles it. Where a hedge is located on a man's land it is his private property but he may be required to trim it just the same.

Subscription Law.

I subscribed for a Missouri paper in 1911 and it was sent to me for two years after the time of the subscription had expired. Then I moved to Kansas and it found out my address and has sent the copies for three years to me at Lawrence. Now it asks me to pay for five years. Can it collect?

H. N.

The Post Office Department forbids a paper to allow subscriptions to get in arrears more than one year. I hold, therefore, that the paper might collect for one year after the time of the subscription had expired but not for more than that. Of course you should have refused to take the paper from the office.

Corn in the Elevator.

Just a week before an elevator company made an assignment and declared itself bankrupt, a widow stored nearly 800 bushels of corn. The manager knew the company was insolvent when he took this corn. Is this a criminal offense and are the directors liable for what the manager did? She has been told that her only recourse is to wait for the court to decide whether she gets her corn. If all or any part of it is taken to pay off the other creditors is there any way of compelling them to restore the whole amount to her?

H. O. N.

As I understand your statement of the facts, the corn was simply stored with elevator company. If so you did not part with the title to the property stored and it certainly should not be applied to the payment of the debts of the elevator company. It is my opinion that you can replevin your corn.

The Third Wife.

If a man marries a third time, having children by former marriages and has accumulated all his property before his third marriage, would the latest wife be entitled to one-half of all his property? 2. If there are oil wells on the land would she be entitled to one-half of the profits from these wells? 3. The husband having had his life insured long before marrying the third time, would the widow be entitled to one-half of the insurance policy? 4. When land is probated is it sold to the highest bidder? 5. When a man dies without a will what steps are taken to settle his estate? 6. When a wife dies before her husband, having all the property in her name, who is her heir, they having children? 7. After the husband's death can the grandchildren come on the property? 8. Are their children their only heirs? 9. If a son stays at home and works until he is 28 years old and his father tells him that he will help him when he starts out for himself, but fails to do so, can he collect anything for his work from the estate? 10. If a woman dies leaving property and children can her husband will the property to whom he pleases and shut the children out entirely? READER.

1. Unless there was a prenuptial contract fixing the property rights of the third wife, she would have the same property rights in her deceased husband's estate as the first wife. 2. Yes. 3. That would depend on the terms of the policy. If it was made payable to

his estate the wife would share in it, otherwise it would be payable to whoever might be named as beneficiary in the policy. 4. Land is not probated. Wills are probated. If land is sold under order of the court it is sold to the highest bidder with the general provision that it is appraised, and usually the order of the court is that it must not be sold for less than two-thirds the appraisement. 5. The probate court grants letters of administration to the widow or next of kin if competent. If they are incompetent or unsuitable for the trust, the court may appoint one of the creditors of the estate, or if there be none, he may appoint any suitable person to administer the estate, provided he is satisfied it amounts to more than \$100. The administrator is required first to make an inventory of the estate and return it to court within 60 days; second, to administer according to law all the moneys, goods, chattels, rights and credits of the deceased; third, to render a true account of his administration annually and at any other times when required by the court; fourth, to pay any balance remaining in his hands upon the settlement of his accounts to such persons as the court or the law shall direct. 6. The husband inherits half and the children the other half unless she otherwise disposes of half of the estate by will. 7. The grand children would inherit the shares of their respective parents. 8. Not necessarily. 9. The son would have a valid claim against the estate for labor, and it would be a preferred claim. 10. No. He can dispose of only his half of the estate.

Population of Foreign Countries.

Will you please state the population of Germany and all countries allied with her and the population of England and her allies? What proportion of the farmers of England, France and Germany are renters? Mound City, Kan. A. J. G.

According to the World's almanac for 1917 the population of the German empire in Europe is 66,715,000. The population of her colonies is about 14 million. Austria-Hungary has a population of 50 million, Bulgaria has a population of 4,755,000. The Turkish empire has a population of 21,274,000, making the total population of Germany and her allies 155 million.

The population of the United Kingdom of England, Scotland and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the war was estimated at 46,089,249. The population of the British North American colonies is 8 million and of the Australasian colonies about 6 million. France has a population of approximately 40 million; Belgium, 7,500,000; Russia, 175 million; Japan, 54 million; Serbia 4 million; Rumania, 7,500,000, and to these may now be added the United States with 100 million. I do not know the proportion of renters and land owners in either England, France or Germany. My impression is that there is a much larger proportion of land owners in France who till their farms than in either of the other countries.

Who Is Responsible?

On March 22 we sent a money order, \$1.72, to a seed house for garden seeds selected from their catalog. Two weeks later, not having received them, we wrote asking the cause of the delay. Not hearing from the company we wrote a second time, but have received no reply. Who is responsible for the loss and what can be done about it? We have the receipt for the money order.

There should be no particular difficulty in tracing the money order as the post office can get the record showing where it was paid. If it was delivered to the seed house then it is clearly responsible not only for the amount of the money order but also for the damage caused by the failure to send the seed, if there was damage. If the money order was lost in transit, by making a proper showing, you can recover from the government the amount paid for it.

Who Gets the Beans?

A wrote to B asking the price for beans. B replied, quoting a price he would be willing to pay. A wrote that he would deliver a certain amount at that price. Later beans went up in price about 30 per cent. Is A under obligations to deliver the beans? Would B have been under obligations to take them if the price had gone down? Colorado. N. F.

The obligation on the part of the parties to the contract depends on the terms of the contract itself. If A contracted to deliver a certain amount of beans at a given time and B agreed to take the beans and pay a certain price for them when delivered, both are bound to abide by the terms of that contract. The fact that either one will lose money by complying with the contract does not change the obligation.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

What About Birth Control?

I am asked repeatedly to write something about birth control. I find this subject bringing men and women to my consulting room with increasing frequency. Many of them come with apparently reasonable ideas. They want just a little time to themselves before tackling the serious problem of raising a family; the wife is ailing or has already borne a goodly number; their financial situation is so stringent that they dare not face the problem again; many are the reasons that seem good.

I have dealt also with those who are already over late with the question; the young girl whose peremptory need on hearing my verdict is to hunt for the responsible man and urge a ceremony; the overcrowded wife with one child at her breast, one tugging at her skirts and another coming; the mature society woman who "supposed she was well thru with that kind of thing long ago."

I have been impressed by their distress and in my early days I have been much moved by it, more moved than I am now that the passing years have brought me to the place where I can look abroad and review the complete cycle, seeing not only the present tribulation but also the after satisfaction, my conclusions no longer subject to the prejudices or compassion of the moment.

And my maturer conclusions are all in favor of the unlimited family. I have read in novels of the fierce hatred inspired in the heart of wife against husband by oft repeated pregnancies. I have met rare cases in actual practice. My conclusion is that the condition usually is transient, and may be classed with the other freaks of pregnancy. The wives and husbands who bring to me real conjugal troubles (and they are many) generally are those with limited families.

I have heard much about the wife whose health is ruined by child bearing. It is true that prolific mothers have their ailments, but the women who crowd our waiting rooms, seeking treatment for "female diseases" or nervous ailments, generally are those practicing birth control.

The happiest, most self-reliant and keenest children are those having many brothers and sisters to share with them the journey up to adolescence.

Too many years an advocate of birth control, a fuller observation and experience has forced me to the conclusion that in the long run the happiest marriages are those marked by a determination to be fruitful and replenish the earth.

Drinking at the Grave.

Our cemetery lies just outside the town. We have no local water supply but there is a well at the cemetery gate. People use this for watering plants on the graves and also for drinking. The cemetery slopes right down to the well. I have often seen persons drinking from the well and wondered if it would not spread contagious disease. G. G. H.

Everyone to his taste. After water has drained thru a cemetery, meandering around the graves of the recently departed as well as those gone long before, I do not recommend it as a summer drink. But I would rather drink it than use water from a farmyard well within 10 feet of an insanitary privy. Dead bodies do not long contain disease bacteria. The embalming fluid commonly takes care of that. My recommendation is to locate the well at the top of the slope.

Teeth Trouble.

The enamel of my teeth next to the gums began dropping off about two years ago, leaving very tender places, extremely sensitive to hot and cold or sweet and sour. For this reason mastication is difficult and I cannot endure any kind of tooth brush. This condition has alarmed me, for hitherto I've never had any trouble with my teeth. Now, there is scarcely a sound tooth, and I've had to have four filled. That was more than a year ago, but the dentist did not touch the real trouble, and seemed not to understand it. If I am correct that my physical condition (pregnancy and maternity) has caused this, is it very unusual or is it common among women? If it is, I wish that information about their teeth, especial treatment and prenatal care in every way should be more widely disseminated. I live in an isolated place, and have never consulted anybody except one dentist, who knew nothing about them, concerning my teeth, but they are a constant source of anxiety to me. L. G. D.

It is not a universal thing for women to have trouble with decaying teeth during pregnancy but it is common enough to be worthy of consideration.

Unusual acidity of the mouth and the extra drain upon the bone forming salts of the body are the causes usually assigned. The pregnant woman having tooth trouble should use an alkaline wash, and when possible, consult her dentist at the first suspicion of dental caries. Whole wheat bread, milk, and eggs are helpful articles of diet, but dieting will not cure the trouble. Your own case is one that is quite unusual and I do not believe properly chargeable to child-bearing. You must go to your nearest large town and have a consultation with a first class dentist, since the local man does not seem to understand the case. Your teeth can be saved by prompt attention.

Trouble at Night.

We have a girl nearly 7 years old, has always wet the bed. Have you a remedy or do you require more information, or sample of urine? We have given pulverized lining of chicken. No good. G. H. S.

There are three things to consider about bed wetting in a child 7 years old: Habit, excessive acidity of urine, nerve reflexes such as may come from an adherent clitoris. If simply habit it must be broken by persistent, kind attention. Impress upon her at bed time that if she needs to urinate she must get up out of bed. Have her drink no water after supper. If urine is too acid medical attention is needed. If the clitoris is adherent you have a condition similar to a tight foreskin in a boy. The clitoris must be released by a slight surgical operation. Bed wetting when it becomes a habit is very difficult to break and requires infinite patience. If medical attention is needed the best is none too good. It is no slight matter to care for it.

Our Old Friend, Freckles.

What can I do to prevent freckles? I freckle badly enough at any time but in summer it is simply fierce. What are freckles anyway? I think my blood is always good, and don't see why I have them. AMY.

Freckles are collections of pigment usually appearing on exposed surfaces of the skin. They may be the size of a pinhead up to bean size. The medical name is lentigo. Since they are the result of exposure to the light and heat of the sun you won't have them if you stay indoors, but the remedy is rather radical. You can get some help by applying cold cream to the face before going out, but there is no satisfactory treatment for freckles. Certain quack preparations cause the epidermis to blister and peel off, but the new skin is soon as badly pigmented as the old. It doesn't pay.

Joint Tuberculosis.

What is a "white swelling" of the elbow joint? My boy has one and now he can scarcely stretch his arm out without great pain. The muscles have wasted away and the joint looks enormous. Can it be cured without an operation?

ANXIOUS MOTHER.

A "white swelling" of this nature indicates joint tuberculosis. You should place your child under the guidance of a good doctor, but it is not likely that any operation will be necessary. It demands very much the same kind of care as tuberculosis of the lungs; fresh air, rest, abundance of nourishing food, especially milk, eggs, cream and such strengthening articles of diet. It is a long job but not a hopeless one.

Lemons or Citric Acid

How about using acids such as citric acid to make summer drinks instead of lemons? Is there any harm in it? M. D. S.

It is a delicate question. Since the acid of the lemon is citric acid it would seem that there could be little harm in using a few drops of the acid from a bottle instead of squeezing it out of the lemon. But there is a difference. It is the difference between the artificial and the genuine. No fruit juice fresh from the fruit consists solely of one extract; it is a compound and in it one agent sets off another. In using an extract or an acid you take the risk of losing the modifying effect of the other natural parts of the compound.

Good Care Needed.

Young Rancher:

I fail to locate the place from which you write so I cannot tell which is your nearest town with a competent physician for your case. After reading your letter my judgment is that you need hospital care. Go to your nearest large town, consult the best physician and tell him that you do not want an operation for your rectal trouble unless he is convinced that it is the real cause of your illness.

Admirer:

Thank you for your good letter. You have guessed right. The editor lets me say just what I please.

Meet the Capper Corn Club Boys

Hundreds of Hustling Kansans Joined the Hoe Brigade

By John F. Case, Club Manager

CORN club boys can be depended upon to produce twice as much corn as the average yield. That being true it wouldn't be surprising to find that Capper Corn club members had grown more than 200,000 bushels of corn when harvest time comes this year. With almost 700 members enrolled representing 103 of the 105 counties in Kansas, more than 5,000 acres has been planted with the Boone County White seed corn provided by Arthur Capper. That should mean something in food production work. All the counties except Grant and Greeley are represented in our club. Capper Corn Club boys will pay for the seed this fall. No interest will be charged.

The boy enrolled with the Capper Corn Club who produces the greatest yield of corn on a measured acre will receive a cash prize of \$25. Instructions for measuring your land and for sending a report before December 15 will be sent in ample time. Only boys who secured corn according to the special offer can compete for this prize; it was offered to encourage these boys who got into the corn growing game late in the season. But in addition we have a \$35 prize which any boy 10 to 18 years old living in Kansas can compete for. This \$35 prize is a Duroc Jersey gilt offered by W. J. Harrison, Mayflower Stock Farm, Astell, Kan. Mr. Harrison's gilt will be awarded to the Kansas boy 10 to 18 years old who produces the greatest number of bushels of corn on a measured acre whether he belongs to the Capper Corn Club or not. Of course our boys will be allowed to compete for this prize too. Every boy who wishes to try to win Mr. Harrison's fine gilt and does not belong to the Capper Corn Club must send his name, age, postoffice address and county to John F. Case, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., before July 1. Only boys living in Kansas are eligible to compete.

And these prizes aren't the only ones you can win. At the Kansas Free Fair to be held at Topeka, the week closing September 15, 1917, cash prizes of \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, and \$1 will be awarded for the best 10 ear exhibits of corn sent in by Eastern Kansas boys. These prizes will be duplicated for the boys living in Western Kansas. A sweepstake prize of \$5 will be put up for the best 10 ears in these classes. A state wide single ear class will be provided with these prizes offered: \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1. Any Kansas boy 10 to 18 years old can send corn to compete for these prizes. It will not be necessary to enroll your name. Ask Phil Eastman, Secretary, Free Fair, Topeka, Kan., for a catalog which will give rules, prizes and instructions for entering corn.

Capper Corn Club boys should win their share of prizes at the Kansas Free Fair. Boone County White is an excellent exhibition corn and before date for entry closes we will print articles telling you how to select a 10 ear sample and a single ear. In addition, valuable information telling you how to cultivate and care for your crop will be printed in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Get into the food production game. Our boys are too young to fight but every one of you can feed a soldier and you are serving your country just as much as if you were on the firing line in France. Food production will win the war. We can be conquerors with corn.

Here's the Capper Corn Club membership by counties. Get acquainted and plan some good time meetings this summer.

ALLEN COUNTY—Earl Caldwell, Moran; Kenneth Henson, Savonburg; Norva Heldebrandt, Moran; Loyd L. Christenberry, Gas City.

ANDERSON COUNTY—Arnold Hermick, Richmond; Ira E. Martin, Welda; George Hartshorn, Colony; Forest D. Sloan, Welda.

ATCHISON COUNTY—George Murphy, Atchison; Orville Bell, Oak Mills; Millard Higgins, Effingham; Walter Walls, Horton; Johnny Kramer, Atchison; W. Boyd Campbell, Nortonville; Horace R. Bennett, Effingham; Asher Uphouse, Nortonville; Virgil McLaughlin, Muscotah; Richard S. Ballard, Atchison; Eldon Higley, Nortonville; Webber Smith, Effingham; Roy Corbett, Farmington; William Brun, Muscotah; William H. Blair, Atchison; Hal Hutchens, Muscotah.

BARBER COUNTY—John Noyes, Sharon.

BARTON COUNTY—Clarence Durand, Great Bend; Leonard White, Great Bend;

Guliford Henry, Holsington; Lazzelle Baugh, Red Wing; Bennie Shull, Holsington.

BOURBON COUNTY—Vergne Harper, Fort Scott; Lawrence Query, Fort Scott; Harry B. Daw, Fort Scott; Virgil E. Bowman, Fort Scott; Dorwin Wright, Bronson.

BROWN COUNTY—Virgil Evans, Hiawatha; William Hickey, Sabetha; Troy Kniffin, Powhattan; Clarence Honer, Robinson; Joseph Nelson, Everett; Clifford Humphrey, Morrill; Harry Payne, Morrill; Philip Bowen, Hiawatha; Dannah Mandlein, Hiawatha; Clarence Hildwein, Fairview.

BUTLER COUNTY—Floyd M. Ditch, Cassoday; Walter Mulanax, Cassoday; Harry Simpson, Latham; Raymond Smith, Latham; Clifford Forney, Eldorado; Frank B. Brown, Wichita.

CHASE COUNTY—Dean Laughridge, Clements; Robert Buffington, Cottonwood Falls.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—James K. Stauffer, Columbus; Warren Goodrich, Columbus; Carl Osthoff, Columbus; Wm. Love, Jr., Galena; Thomas Campbell, Chetopa; Neal Wilson, Galena.

CHEYENNE COUNTY—Chester Ralchart, Bird City; William Eby, St. Francis.

CLARK COUNTY—Earnest Romine, Ashland; Luvann Cleaver, Minneapolis.

CLAY COUNTY—Allen T. Remington, Clay Center; Clifford Gaston, Wakefield; Sam Haws, Broughton; Floyd Hanson, Clay Center; Charles S. Sterrett, Clay Center; Chester Loveland, Morganville; Eugene McCue, Longford.

CLOUD COUNTY—Byron D. Grout, Concordia; Floyd Spear, Jamestown; Ray Huchner, Ames; Archie C. Bellis, Miltonvale; Virgil Tiplin, Miltonvale; Aldus E. Steepleton, Miltonvale; Floyd Archert, Hollis; Reo Fulmer, Concordia; Edwin W. King, Concordia; Clyde Tiplin, Miltonvale; Robert Ashworth, Hollis; Willie Ray Spicer, Concordia; George W. Holsaff, Miltonvale; Frank B. Hovey, Miltonvale; Julius Derussars, Clyde; Melvin Dildine, Concordia; Ross Safford, Concordia; Raymond Bigbee, Concordia; Ray Garlow, Ames.

COFFEY COUNTY—Amos Bazil, Jr., Waverly; Lloyd Gordon, Burlington; Kenneth Hile, Waverly; Ernest Casey, Burlington; Edward Merrill, Le Roy; Lloyd Bartlett, Burlington; Clyde M. Neely, Le Roy; Robert J. George, Olivet; Roland Weichel, Le Roy; Earnest R. Clark, Agricola.

COMANCHE COUNTY—Herman Howard, Wilmore; John Kimple, Coldwater; Clair Carter, Protection.

COWLEY COUNTY—Charles Manley, Cambridge; Paul Young, Arkansas City.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Virgil Garlets, Mulberry; Thomas Thutchley, Mulberry.

DECATUR COUNTY—Arthur Hess, Jennings; Boyd Long, Norcatur; Howard Vernon, Norcatur; Harry Gallatin, Clayton; Cecil Mines, Oberlin; Geo. A. Jora, Norcatur.

DICKINSON COUNTY—Roscoe Burke, Solomon; Don Marling, Detroit; Charles McFarren, Chapman; Clifford Scholling, Chapman; Arthur Rogendorf, Carlton; Francis Forrester, Chapman.

DONIPHAN COUNTY—Warren Tobin, Highland; Pearl Beeson, Highland; Jas. Rickels, Doniphan; Lawrence E. Doniphan; Thomas Butler, Highland; Roy Harlan Lieffring, Sparks; Joseph Vigus, Highland; Harry Nesser, Sparks; Walter E. Weber, Wathena; Carl Fuhrken, Denton; Harvey R. Rummel, Troy.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—Sammie Dark, LeCompton; Bernard Liston, Eudora; Laurel Brown, Overbrook; Raymond Brubaker, Overbrook.

EDWARDS COUNTY—Chester Overholser, Offerle; Reuben Miller, Offerle; James W. Flarity, Lewis; Rora Baxter, Kinsley; Lawrence B. Miller, Offerle; Joe Winkler, Offerle; Wayne Lucas, Lewis.

ELK COUNTY—Alva Wilson, Moline.

ELLIS COUNTY—George Mickelson, Ellis.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY—Harry Hooper, Ellsworth; Harvey W. Yeager, Carleton; Elmer Lindahl, Geneseo; Leon Griffin, Ellsworth; Nicholas Hermreck, Ellsworth; Robert Hudson, Kanopolis; William Cline, Kanopolis; Frank Anthony Hoke, Ellsworth.

FINNEY COUNTY—Ador Marquette, Holcomb; Harold Bond, Pierceville; Lacy Reynolds, Garden City; Matthew Jones, Friend.

FORD COUNTY—Carl Thomas, Spearville; Orville Blanchett, Fowler; Bernard F. Maloney, Wright; Carl Manis, Bucklin; Robert R. Miller, Spearville; Howard Keith, Spearville; Kenneth Warder, Ford City; W. C. Hood, Dodge City; Edward Friesen, Fowler.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—E. A. Hull, Ottawa; Willard McEvoy, Williamsburg.

GEARY COUNTY—Kenneth Insley, Junction City; Orville Barton, Junction City; Claude Teas, Manhattan.

GOVE COUNTY—Harry Graham, Quinter; Keith Main, Grainfield; Alfred Barick, Jericho; Johnny Shafer, Quinter; Clifford Wertz, Quinter; Oliver Greene, Quinter; Kenneth Riley, Gove; Robert Skillings, Quinter.

GRAHAM COUNTY—Harry Blackburn, Hill City; Edgar Carson, Lenora; John Fitch, Hill City.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Autocratic Germany

I have a letter from Henry G. Richter of Hillsboro, Kan., in connection with which he encloses an editorial from the "Germania," a German paper published at Milwaukee, Wis., of which Mr. Richter says, "This article should prove to you that Germany is not an autocratic government as you love to call it so often. Please read it carefully."

As my knowledge of the German language is confined to a very few words I cannot read the editorial carefully or any other way and therefore cannot judge, as to what it assumes to prove, but because of the fact that there are a great many persons who have very hazy ideas about the German government it is, I think, proper to give them the facts in regard to that government so far as I can. First, I shall present the claims of the German sympathizers as I understand them. They declare that Germany is a constitutional monarchy composed of a federation of German states and that these states have selected Emperor William as the head of this confederation which has a constitution. Secondly, they say the people of Germany rule thru their two legislative houses, the upper house called the "Bundesrath" and the lower house called the "Reichstag," and that, therefore, the people of Germany have the power to direct their own affairs.

Now, the facts are these: The empire of Germany is a confederation composed of 22 states, and this confederation has a constitution. In theory William II is the head of this confederation chosen by the several states which make up the empire. There is also the upper house of what is sometimes called the German congress, the "Bundesrath" and there is the lower house called the "Reichstag," but there is no such thing as popular government in Germany. The whole confederation was planned by the greatest Prussian of modern times, and perhaps the greatest of all times, Bismarck. When one examines it he must be struck with admiration for the genius of the man who designed it. Never was a government formed which so skillfully concealed its real purposes. Seeming to grant a constitutional form of government it preserves the powers of an autocracy, and pretending to grant a share in the government to the people, with a diabolical cleverness it robs them of the power it seems to grant. It was, evidently, the opinion of Bismarck that he could fool the German people, and apparently he did it. He recognized the fondness of the educated Germans to talk, and was willing to gratify them up to the point where their talk might lead to interference with his plan for autocratic government, and there he made effective arrangements to put up the bars.

To begin with he provided that the king of Prussia must be the German emperor. The confederation of German states was permitted to choose an emperor provided they selected the Prussian king. The language of the German constitution is: "The presidency of the union belongs to the king of Prussia, who bears the title of German emperor." Bismarck simply imposed the absolute rule of the Prussian kingdom on the confederation or German union.

There is also the mistaken opinion that the upper house, the Bundesrath, is selected as our senate is selected. The truth is it is selected by the kings and grand dukes who are supposed to rule over the various states. Each selects a certain number of delegates and the whole number aggregates 58. Of these the Emperor appoints 17 from Prussia and controls the appointment of most of the others. For fear that this upper house, composed entirely of the appointees of potentates of greater or less degree, might get a notion to act independently, Bismarck devised a plan by which at any time the emperor could block any tendency of that kind. He provided, first, that the vote of every state in the confederation must be cast as a unit and, second, that whenever 14 or more delegates opposed a measure it could not pass. As Prussia has always 17 delegates appointed by the emperor it is evident that he has the power at any time to block any legislation which is distasteful to him.

But there is the Reichstag about which we have heard a great deal. We have supposed that it really was a representative body, and we have been told that manhood suffrage is virtually universal in Germany. Here, again, is shown the master genius of Bismarck who hated democracy and who, when the old emperor, William, died and was succeeded by Frederick, agreed to retain his position as chancellor

only on condition that there should be no parliamentary government in Germany: The Reichstag is supposed to be composed of a representative for every 100,000 of the population. At the time the constitution was formed Berlin had about 600,000 population and was allowed six representatives. The city now has approximately 2 million population but still has six representatives. The reason the representation has not been increased in proportion to the population was because the voters of Berlin were largely Socialists, and it was not agreeable to the emperor to increase Socialist representation.

Property votes in Germany for members of the Reichstag rather than for men. The votes are not cast for the members of the Reichstag but for electors who choose the members. In every district the voters are divided into three classes according to the amount of taxes they pay. The total amount of taxes paid in the electoral district is divided into three parts. Those citizens whose taxes amount to one-third of the whole make up the first class, and choose one-third of the electors. The citizens whose combined taxes amount to another third of the whole make up the second class, and elect one-third of the whole number of electors. The masses of the people make up the other third and elect one-third of the electors. In one district in Berlin three wealthy citizens choose one-third of the electors. Eight citizens select another third and 294 select the other third. In that case one rich aristocrat has as much voting power as 94 ordinary citizens. It is easy to understand why the property-holding aristocracy, which favors autocratic rule, manages under such a system to retain control of the Reichstag, and also why it is a mere debating society.

Under this German constitution the emperor has the power to declare war or name the terms of peace so far as the German nation is concerned. He is justified in his declaration: "There is but one master here, and that am I."

Mr. Richter, who appears to have considerably more admiration for the German government than he has for that of the United States may be honest in saying that it is not an autocracy, altho I do not understand how a man of his education and intelligence can hold such an opinion, but assuming that he is honest in that opinion then he is simply mistaken. The German government is the most effective and the most cruel autocracy in the world today. It was conceived in one of the craftiest brains the world ever produced. It mocked the aspirations of the German people for liberty and was intended to deceive the outside world. In my opinion few men have ever lived who have done so much harm as Bismarck. It was he who organized German militarism which now threatens to wreck the civilization of a world.

John Spargo

One of the most interesting books I ever read on Socialism was written by John Spargo. It appealed to me as the work of an honest man, of reasonable, charitable mind. There was no abuse in it of anybody, and while some of his arguments did not seem to me to be convincing, on the whole I regarded it as strong presentation of the theory of Socialism as he viewed it, and with a great deal of it I could agree. Afterward I read several interesting articles written by another Socialist, Edward Russell, which also struck me as having a good deal of force. For many years I have been reading from time to time articles written by still another Socialist, Lincoln Steffins. They interested me and instructed me because Steffins digs into things and evidently tries to get at the facts, which too many writers do not do.

I observe in the present crisis that all these men are strongly against Germany. John Spargo has resigned from his position as one of the national organizers of the Socialist party. Russell, who was much talked of as a Socialist candidate president during the last campaign, will join Spargo, and Steffins is in Russia working with the Socialist leaders to prevent the making of a separate peace with Germany. Both Spargo and Russell denounce the Socialist leaders of the Victor Berger type and declare that the Socialist party with its present leadership probably is the greatest obstacle to Socialism in this country, because the leadership is decidedly pro-German. Spargo has not changed his views on the fundamental principles of Socialism. Neither has Russell, and I presume the same may be said

of Steffins, but they clearly understand that the triumph of German autocracy in this war would be the worst blow that could be given to these principles. When peace is declared men like John Spargo and Russell and Steffins will be in position to influence the readjustment which I think is sure to come, while the men who have done what they could to help Germany in this country and to hinder the government in the prosecution of the war, will have no influence whatever.

Traveling by Freight

Did you ever take a trip on what they call a mixed train on the Topeka-Marysville branch of the Union Pacific? If not you have missed something. Also you do not know whether you are a patient, long suffering individual or not until you have taken that trip. If you can do this just once and remain to the end sweet tempered and calm you may feel that you are ready for almost any test that can be imposed on you during the varying vicissitudes of life.

I boarded this mixed train Decoration day with the intention of going to Onaga to make a patriotic address and mayhap to help to scatter a few flowers on the graves of departed heroes. The mixed train is supposed to leave Topeka at 8:10 a. m. It started at 9:15, but as I was not supposed to begin orating till afternoon the difference of an hour made no particular difference. I separated myself from two bits for a copy of the June number of the World's Work. I supposed that during the two hours I expected to be on the train I could read the most interesting articles in that publication. Somewhere between Topeka and Menoken the conductor came in and took up our tickets. There were four other passengers on the train besides myself; a man and his wife from Illinois, returning from Texas, who had promised to visit some old friends at Onaga, and a woman and her son from Oklahoma who were headed for Marysville. After he collected the tickets the conductor disappeared. It was perhaps well that he did so. There were periods during the next seven or eight hours when, if he appeared, the passengers might have made remarks to him which would have rankled in his soul for weeks afterward.

At the end of an hour we had reached Menoken. It is an interesting country to some persons between the Union Pacific depot and Menoken. There is considerable gardening going on. I noticed one garden which was planted in potatoes. When we came in sight of the garden the potatoes were just showing above the top of the ground. Just as we passed out of sight of the garden I saw a man coming out with a bucket and hoe. He was going to the patch to see if the new potatoes were ready to dig.

My attention was called to a number of caterpillars crawling along beside the track headed in the same direction we were going. I presume they were going to a caterpillar picnic out in the country. That is a mere surmise, however, as they passed us and we did not overtake them after that.

There does not seem to be much building going on at Menoken. I think that only one house was built during the time the train stopped there. Along some time in the afternoon we reached the town of Delia. I was not acquainted with the lady for whom this town was named. It was raining all the time we were in the town and I did not have the opportunity to visit with people as much as I should have liked to do. They seem like nice people. A number of social gatherings were pulled off while the train stopped in Delia but the rain interfered considerably with the enjoyment of the occasion. I do not think the people of Delia are as much given to dogs as some towns I have visited. I was interested, however, in the growth and development of a bull pup. He was a small pup when the train stopped there but had grown to be quite a dog before we left.

Finally we arrived at Emmett. This is the town made famous by the fact that it was formerly the residence of Jess Willard. The train paused at Willard for about an hour after which it seemed to occur to the train crew that they ought to show some signs of activity. The word had gone out that there was a car of broken rock there that ought to be moved up the track. That crew, however, was not going to take anything on hearsay. The engine was detached from the train, and ran back on the switch. The engineer came back after a while with the report that it was true. There actually was a car of

broken rock back there on the switch. Evidently the crew pondered over this information for some time. At the end of another half hour it was decided to verify the report. That time the engineer and conductor and brakeman, I think, all went back. It was indeed true. Not only was there one car of rock but there were said to be two. This required more investigation. The engine came back again to the front end of the train and went on up the track for a mile or two. This I presume was for the purpose of finding out whether the track was clear. Then the train crew ran back on the switch again. That time they found a man who was loading another car with cinders. I think that he was bringing the cinders in from the country on a wheelbarrow. Of course it takes quite a while to load a car with cinders that way, but what is time to the crew of a mixed freight on the Union Pacific?

It was now the middle of the afternoon. None of the passengers had had anything to eat, I believed, for days. The man from Illinois began to look as empty as a last year's tomato can. Aside from the fact that it used to be the home of the world's champion, Emmett is not a city of absorbing interest to the traveler. I think there were a few cases of measles in the town when we were there and that was about all the excitement there was. These cases broke out after the train pulled into the station. The county health officer was just lifting the quarantine when we left.

It was growing quite late when the man who was loading the car with cinders finished his job and finally the train men hitched up and started on. When at last we got within a mile or two of Onaga the train stopped to unload the cinders and scatter them on the track. I judge that there was nothing to unload them with except a small fire shovel. Of course it takes a brakeman a good while to unload a car of cinders with a small fire shovel even when he has all the rest of the train crew to stand around and offer advice as to how to do it. I think that under the circumstances the fact that we were delayed only three hours while the car was being unloaded really is a remarkable record.

One of the saddest stories I have heard connected with this mixed train was that of a Topeka man who was induced to make a trip on it to Marysville. When he at last returned on the next train to his once happy home he found that his wife had obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion, had collected alimony from his estate and was preparing to marry another man.

The train crew, I take it, was being paid by the hour. I hear a good many persons complaining about the rapid flight of time. If you feel that tempus is fugit too fast buy a ticket to Marysville and ride on the mixed train that leaves here at 8:10 or sometime between that and midnight. It runs on a calendar—not a time card. After such a journey you will then understand the Scripture which says that a day is as a thousand years.

Wants Information

A "Farmer Girl" writes me asking some questions. Here they are:

"How will it be possible to know if every man eligible for registration did register on June 5?"

Frankly, I do not know, but I believe it will be impossible to know whether every man of registration age did register. The presumption is that some of them did not. It will be possible in some cases to prove this delinquency, but in other cases it will not be.

"What about loafers and bums who are never in one place except for short periods?"

Again I must acknowledge that I do not know. If the bum has a mind to lie about his age, as of course he would not hesitate to do, there would be no way of proving that he is a liar and so far as the residence of these perigrinating individuals is concerned they have none. The law does not seem to make provision for such cases.

"Why would it not be lawful to draft money as well as men to carry on the war?"

Undoubtedly it would be lawful. All forms of taxation are simply a drafting of wealth and there is no question about the right of the government to appropriate private property for military purposes when the authorities deem it necessary. Claims are still pending in Congress against the government for property which it is said was appropriated by the government military forces during the Rebellion.

"What about these high school boys who are to be sent to the farms? How many of these boys would it take to be equal to one farmer?"

It would, of course, be just as reasonable to ask me, "How far can a cat jump?" or "How many fried doughnuts will a hungry boy eat if you put out a plate full and tell him to go to it?" Some of the high school boys, after working a few weeks and getting hardened up, make excellent workers, while others never would be worth their board. I might also add that some farmers are not very keen for work either, while some of them seem to begrudge the time they have to take from work to eat and sleep.

A Wild Estimate

An estimate was published a few days ago concerning the wheat crop of Kansas. Of course no man can tell at this time what the wheat crop of Kansas will amount to; but this estimate gives the probable crop at 70 million bushels. I wish that this might prove to be somewhere near a correct guess, because

no matter what the yield of wheat this year the price is certain to be good, and then the world needs the wheat; but so far as my observation and investigation have gone they do not justify any such estimate. There are a good many wheat fields in Central Kansas which look good to the traveler making observations from a car window, but a closer investigation will show that the stand is thin and the yield will be light. In the Western half of the state the spring rains have not shown what was hoped for, that the wheat would thicken up. The wheat on most of the fields was destroyed by the unfavorable weather in the winter. There is one consolation; everything indicates that what wheat is harvested this year will be of a superior quality and then it will bring a great price. There may be and I think there will, be 40 million bushels of wheat in Kansas, but that is about the limit in my opinion. There have been times when an exaggerated estimate of the wheat crop at this time of year did the wheat raisers of Kansas an injury. It will not do that this year, because, as I have said, the world needs more wheat than will be raised even if the Kansas crop should be 70 million bushels, but unfortunately we will not have the wheat.

A Belligerent Quaker

I have been a subscriber and more or less a constant reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for many years. After my coming to Colorado from Kansas, five years ago, I have been taking it solely on account of your charming editorials. With what the French call "naivete," you have discussed about every subject under the sun with equal fluency whether you understood it or not. On subjects you did not understand, the simplicity with which you disavowed knowledge was your guarantee that you were honest in your opinions. There has never been any attempt to assume a knowledge you did not possess. That is why I like you. Many times your conclusions were entirely different from mine and perhaps in your next issue you would say frankly that you were mistaken.

I have gathered from your editorials that you are descended from old Quaker stock. So also am I. Until I was about 11 years old the idea of resistance to the will of any other person never entered my mind. I took abuse from my associates at school and at other places that provided occasion until I became a byword. A 6-year-old could lick me. I never took flight; I just took the licking.

There came a time, however, when the latent impulses within me were aroused, and for the first time in my life I actually and truly became angry, enraged, and thoroughly a primitive animal. The unfortunate who was the cause of this never troubled me afterward. The whole world to me was a changed world, and in all my life since then, on occasion justifying, I became as was that 11-year-old boy.

Now to the point. You never got this experience till you were more than five times that old. When you got it, it was your first experience of the feelings of the primitive man thrown on his own resources. Hence your change of attitude toward belligerency. It takes but sufficient provocation to change any one to this except the coward. The Quaker training is sufficient to keep this down till that occasion presents itself in unmistakable form.

Perhaps you have read the anecdote in regard to the Quaker immigrant in the early colonial days.

The ship was pursued by pirates and in anticipation of the boarding which the commander knew was sure to come all the passengers and crew were called on to prepare for fighting. Among the passengers was one stalwart Quaker. He refused to take any part, and stood calmly awaiting the expected attack.

The pirate crew in their small boats overhauled the slow sailing schooner, and throwing their grappling hooks, attached their boats and began preparations for scaling the sides of the ship. The stalwart Quaker aroused himself and addressing the leader of the gang in the boat directly below him said in a voice of thunder: "There and thy associates are evil-minded men. These wishes to possess thyself unlawfully of this vessel with all its goods and chattels, the which we cannot allow. However, thou art welcome to such part of the cargo as we have no immediate use for. This large grindstone standing beside me we shall not need soon. In fact we shall have no use for till we land in America. Thou art welcome to it and I will pass it down to thee. I am indeed sorry we have but one at the present." So saying he dropped it crashing thru the bottom of the boat.

My people took some part in the Civil War. A brother and an uncle never came back. Among my treasured possessions are a flag and a life. The life was played by my father in the recruiting days in Southern Illinois. This flag and this life I have displayed in my show window with the following placard which expresses, as briefly as I can, my sentiments and feelings in the present state of affairs. My eldest son is a member in training in the ambulance corps and expects to be called out the 15th of next month. Here is a copy of placard:

UNDER THIS OLD FLAG

and to the sound of this old life most of the boys of Co. F., 22nd Illinois Infantry; Co. K, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and Co. A, 80th Illinois Infantry, were enlisted from Rockwood, Ill., Randolph county. Their record was one of which to be proud. Belmont, Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Nashville, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, and Atlanta all bear in the record of brave deeds done by them, and every field carries some of the dead.

WAR FOR DEFENSE

at all times, but war in the defense of any monarchy, not at all. Let the English get rid of King George as the Russians got rid of his cousin, Czar Nicholas and we will help them to get rid of the other cousin, Emperor William. Make abdication the price of our help, and help such as the world never saw, will be given.

This is much more radical than any of the papers dare to talk at present, but dozens of persons have called in to compliment me on what I have had the courage to say. With the best of feeling I have the honor to be one of your old friends, possibly a forgotten one.

Canon City, Colo.

While thanking the writer for the compliment he sees fit to pay me, I must say that his proposition seems to me to be utterly impracticable, and at this particular time indefensible, and the promulgation

of it likely to do harm. It is true that Great Britain has a king. It seems to me that he is an utterly useless and expensive appendage to the government and I do not understand what the English people want with him; but the fact remains that Great Britain has to all intents and purposes, as much popular government as we have here in the United States. If the king were deposed there would not be any freer government over there than there is now. I am, therefore, not particularly concerned just now about King George. If we were to wait, however, until the English people yanked George off the throne before taking part in the war we would not take part at all. It might, possibly, have been all right to make such a proposition as this two years ago, but just now it is unwise to fool around. We are in this war and we are in on our own account as well as on account of our allies. It is for us now to strike just as quickly and as hard as we can. This is no time to split hairs over the question as to whether Great Britain has as free a government as it ought to have. It is our paramount duty now to knock the stuffing out of Germany if we can and it is a full sized man's job we have undertaken.

Just ask yourself this one question: Do you want the United States to win or do you want Germany to win? When a man is engaged in a fight for his life he can't stop to discuss the question as to whether he might have kept out of the fight. He must overpower his adversary or be killed; and as a sensible man he is going to fight bravely.

I do not want to quarrel with England about its king or with Italy about its king or with Japan about its emperor, at any rate not now. Just keep this one proposition in your mind, gentle reader: We must either whip Germany or Germany will whip us.

Booze or Bread?

From a recent address by Governor Capper at Dodge City, Kan.

I had an interesting letter from President Wilson a few days ago telling me what was expected of Kansas in this crisis. "It will not be soldiers, guns, and submarines alone that will win this war," said the President. "It will be the side that can feed itself longest that will come out victorious. To supply ourselves and our allies with the food that will save us from famine," said President Wilson, "is the most gigantic task ever attempted by this or any other nation."

And the important message to us as Kansans was this: "We look to Kansas, one of the greatest grain-producing states of the Union, for leadership in this tremendous undertaking; we want Kansas to do its utmost in this great food drive that is to win the war."

I replied to President Wilson that the people of Kansas fully appreciate this great responsibility. I told him they are willing and eager to do their part; that our boys and girls are working in garden and field as never before; that the farmers of Kansas are going the limit, working longer hours day after day than even they had ever done, and that the acreage in corn, potatoes, and other food-stuffs is the largest the state has ever known. Kansas I assured him, would respond to the country's call in a manner that would be a credit to the state and the Nation.

Now, then, it seemed to me that as this state is to have a big part in the great task of increasing the food supply of the Nation, it would be entirely proper and indeed my duty for me to say to President Wilson that the people of Kansas who are straining every nerve to increase the food supply of the Nation, are for their part demanding that the greatest of all our national wastes be eliminated at once, that he urge Congress as a war measure, to enact legislation prohibiting the use of food products in the manufacture of alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes, thus conserving the food supply of the country to the utmost.

I have not only put that demand up to President Wilson and to Congress, but I have requested the 48 governors to join me in that appeal. I am sure it will be good news to you when I report that 26 governors already have assured me they will file in Washington a strong second to the motion made by Kansas.

Which will help the more to win this war? A barrel of booze or a barrel of flour? Kansas will go the limit this year and will produce as never before. Kansas will raise this summer, millions of bushels for our allies in Europe, but we have not one bushel to waste on the abominable liquor traffic, the curse of mankind.

Why not close the breweries, distilleries, and saloons in war time? Merely to put a higher tax on liquor is preposterous, when to tolerate it is a crime against reason and humanity.

Science condemns alcohol. Medicine repudiates it. Religion disowns and renounces it. Big business debars it. Twenty-six states now have outlawed the traffic. More than 76 per cent of the area of the Nation is dry by law.

This should make it all the easier to stop the manufacture of liquor and save 108 million bushels of grain at a time when thousands of human beings are starving and more millions are soon to face starvation.



Make the Most of Your Time

SAVING TIME is like saving money when you are threshing. You cannot afford to have all hands sitting idle waiting for your repairs. Insist upon having a thresher that will save your grain and keep steadily at work until the job is done. Hire or buy a

Red River Special

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Business Rule in Kansas

WITHIN a few days, Kansas as a state is to pioneer the way to dollar-for-dollar government in America. July 1, in Kansas, is to mark the dawn of a new day in which popular government organized and conducted with the sole purpose of delivering the goods, will begin to take the place of popular government conducted as a political game to be played between the "ins" and the "outs."

It is not supposed this new step will instantly prove a striking success, nor the solution of the whole difficulty. Details must be worked out. Other changes must come. It is a beginning. But it is a great beginning toward the successful working out of a real public service, a service that will have nothing else but this service in view.

Beginning July 1, Kansas is to have a board of directors which will take the place of three great political boards of administration. It will supersede the present state board of administration, the state board of control, and the state board of charities and corrections, three boards having the highest-salaried political jobs in the state.

The New Board of Directors.

The three men who are to act as a board of directors for the State of Kansas and who, with the active assistance of a business manager, will hereafter conduct the business affairs of the state as those of a successful American corporation are conducted, were appointed this week by Governor Capper. They constitute the most important administrative body ever appointed by a governor of Kansas and all are high-grade men, carefully selected for their experience and achievements as executives and business men.

Dr. Wilbur F. Mason, who heads the new directorate, is president of Baker university, the first president to place that institution on a solid financial basis. He has tendered his resignation to the trustees and will devote all his time to his new duties.

Another member is former Governor E. W. Hoch. To a wide acquaintance with state affairs gained during his term as governor, he has added four years of experience as a member of the state board of educational administration.

The third member is Charles W. Green, president of the Kansas League of Municipalities, former mayor of Kansas City, Kan., the largest city in Kansas, and one of the state's big and far-seeing men of business. He gave Kansas City, Kan., a record administration for one term, declining to serve longer.

The New Board's First Duty.

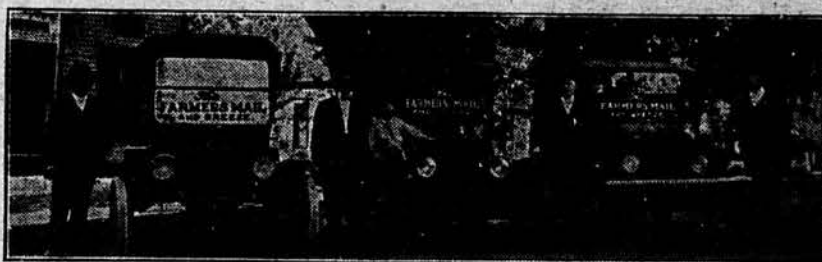
Under the law as passed by the legislature, Governor Capper is president ex-officio of the new board. The other members receive a salary of \$3,500 a year. Governor Capper's plan was for a non-salaried board.

The new board's first important duty will be the selection of a state business manager and purchasing agent, who will take direct personal charge, under control of the board, of all the business affairs of the state institutions. His is the big job and if he doesn't get results, the board may displace him at any time.

The legislature fixed the salary of the manager at \$5,000 a year and required that he must have been a resident of Kansas for at least one year. While these two limitations will prevent Kansas' board of directors from searching the country over for "just the man," in the same manner that the city of Dayton drafted Engineer Waite, the board has no doubt it can find a man of first-class ability in Kansas and the requisite experience to break ground as Kansas' first state business manager.

"These directors and the business manager," said Governor Capper, "are going to employ men trained and fitted for the work required of them, just as a big corporation employs its men, and they will retain and develop present officials who show marked capacity."

Give These Men a Welcome



The subscription agents of the paper and the editors are bound together in one common interest: The agent must get the subscribers and the editors must keep them. Each thinks he has the harder job, and neither will admit, sometimes, that the other does all he could do to help the other. It is particularly pleasing when the editors discover a group of high class hustlers who get results for the house and get them without chloroform or deadly weapons. We have with us today, friends and countrymen, the "Huff Bunch," a credit to the House of Capper because every one of the four lives up to high ideals of business honor and at the same time

gets the subscribers and gets them right. Ernest Batt lives in Wichita. He used to be a farmer; A. Ellsworth, Wichita, was a grocery clerk until he heard of the Farmers Mail and Breeze; R. F. Dawson, Wichita, was formerly assistant chief of police, and E. Huff of Wichita, was a clerk, circulation man and other things. All these men are workers. They believe the papers they sell are worth money. The editors think the price isn't nearly high enough. But anyway the "Huff Bunch" has made a record of 12 months' subscription soliciting without one complaint from any subscriber.

Good Rains in Republic

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW

A wet spring seems to be in store for us. Nearly 5 inches of rain fell here in the last week, all of it going into the ground with the exception of one rain. This measured about 2 inches and fell in an hour's time. All vegetation is doing as well as in any spring I can remember.

Oats will be headed out in two weeks if warm weather prevails. Most of the oats ground prepared with the disk is very weedy but I think the oats will get ahead of the weeds.

Alfalfa will be ready to cut in two weeks and there will be a large yield.

This has been an ideal spring for the crop and we are expecting a ton to the acre at least. Young alfalfa also is doing well. Quite an acreage of this legume was planted here.

A friend writes from Galva, Kan., inquiring about my surface cultivator for use in a field badly set with cockleburrs. This cultivator has no equal in a field of this kind as the wide cutting surface will not allow weeds to slip thru without being cut off.

Exports of horses to Europe for war purposes from September 1, 1914, to March 1, 1917, totaled 853,116 head valued at \$182,994,406. There were also 289,062 mules exported, valued at \$58,051,914.

43 1/2 Bu. Wheat Per Acre

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

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

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

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

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

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In this intensely dramatic 10 v. story we watch with bated breath the unfolding of a high life drama of absorbing interest. Rank and wealth, pride and prejudice, vice and villainy, combine in a desperate and determined effort to break off a thrilling love match, the development, temporary rupture and final consummation of which, by the genius of the author, we are, with spell-bound interest, tense arteries and throbbing hearts privileged to witness. This desperate attempt to halt the course of true love and dam the well springs of an ardent affection, will be closely watched by the spell-bound reader.

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Wet Weather Delays Work

Kafir Will Need Cultivating Before very Long

BY HARLEY HATCH

IT IS an old saying that a wet May and a dry June are just what farmers need. We have had the wet May and the wettest week of all was the one which ended May 28. In this locality $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain fell during that time and, as you may know, very little cultivating was done. On this farm $1\frac{1}{2}$ days' work with two cultivators will finish the corn for the first time, with the kafir yet to cultivate. I was down to the kafir field this morning and found a very good stand except in a low place where the water stood a little too long.

The crops on this farm are now planted with the exception of the pumpkins and squashes. We usually leave the main planting of that crop until the very last of May because late vines of this sort are not so likely to be harmed by bugs. This year these vines will be planted close to the yards where the chickens can have the run and we hope the bugs will be kept cleaned out. We usually give the old-fashioned warty Hubbard squash a trial but the results are seldom good here. Despite that we will plant some this year hoping for a crop; on this farm we like squash pies better than those made of pumpkin.

The state has had two men here during the last 10 days looking after the little black bugs which were so numerous in many corn fields for a while. These bugs were called flea beetles by the experts who said that not much harm would be done by them. Some farmers seem never to have seen these bugs before but I have seen them in former seasons both here and in Nebraska. I think probably they are present almost every year but work on the corn only once in a great while. I don't think they did so much harm this year as some men think; the damage done by the cold, wet weather and the numerous frosts was laid to the beetles and I think they did but a small part of it. These are little black bugs almost as active as a flea, and they seem to pasture on the corn during cool, wet weather. They don't kill the stalks but merely eat holes in the leaves.

Most of the kafir in this locality was replanted before the recent heavy rains but I think it is going to make a stand because it had almost a week of fine growing weather before the rains came. In the fields which I have examined it seems to be coming well and I hope it does for we need a kafir crop in our business the coming year. The farmers here think they can't raise poultry without kafir and it really does seem to be a universal grain for all kinds of poultry. It seems that some of the kafir which was planted in April on plowed land made a stand but so far as I can hear all that planted in lister furrows before May 7 failed to grow.

From Winfield, Kan., comes an inquiry regarding the best way to handle rhubarb. In this part of Kansas a large amount of rhubarb was entirely killed out during the dry season of 1913 and there probably is less of that plant growing in Coffey county now than at any time in the last 35 years. The reason the stalks fail to grow to any size is because the roots have not been separated for some time or else the soil is not rich enough. The land can scarcely be made too rich for rhubarb and farmers who have the best success with it here make the ground around it very rich. A good way is to dig down beside the plant and put in a lot of rich, well rotted manure, then cover the hole over with earth and keep the plants well mulched. The plant becomes root bound if it grows unmolested for several years. It should be taken up then and the roots split and reset. Don't set the plants along a tree or hedge row because the moisture is taken away from them there. Put them out away from any trees or shrubs which might take the moisture away in a dry time. All the rhubarb growing near trees was lost here in the dry season of 1913.

A little shower of perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch fell in this locality during the last week. It was not much of a storm but it carried

electricity enough to kill four head of cattle for one neighbor and to burn a barn for another. Stock in pastures and the hay barns seem to draw lightning; at any rate the losses from lightning on those two classes of property are greater than on any other. One would think that in view of such losses that all farmers would have such things insured but many men do not carry a cent of insurance even on the most valuable property.

Not long ago in an adjoining county a set of farm buildings was burned together with hay, grain and farm implements, the value of which was placed at \$8,000 and this was said to be a low estimate. On all this property but \$500 of insurance was carried. A short time ago one of the best barns in this county burned and the loss was at least \$2,500 and not a cent of insurance was carried. And just this week a farm residence was burned in this county entailing a loss of at least \$1,500 with no insurance, it being stated that the insurance expired last March. If one is not insured with an agent up-to-date enough to inform the owner when the insurance has expired a record should be kept of all policies by the owner with the time of expiration. Many farmers keep their policies in some bank vault and forget about them. If the agent does not notify them when the insurance expires the policy lapses and if a fire or windstorm ensues the owner finds to his sorrow that he is carrying no insurance. I have known men to let their insurance expire and not find it out for more than a year.

We did not carry insurance on live stock in former years and in the 35 years we have been farming I know of but one loss we had which might have been caused by lightning and that was doubtful. But of late we have thought it advisable to insure the livestock and now have all our farm property of every kind covered by insurance except the pigs and chickens. Our Grange insurance company makes a rate of \$1 on the \$100 valuation against fire and lightning for five years on all classes of farm stock and no Granger can afford to be without protection when the cost is so little. The Grange rate on farm buildings occupied by the owner is but \$1.25 on the \$100 against all elements for a five-year term. This is so much less than the old line rate that Grangers are apt to say, "Why, the cost is so much less than I have been paying in the old line that I guess I will insure everything I have." This tendency has been especially noted at the Grange insurance headquarters and the report indicates that Grange members as a rule are by far the best insured class in the state.

This has been one of the best springs to get a stand of tame grass we have had in many years. There has been a large acreage sown in alfalfa in this and adjoining counties and a large part was sown in May. So far as I have noted a good stand has resulted in every case, and the growth of weeds and grass is much less than usual. The crop may be held back by the cool weather to come on later, but if it does not I think the acreage of alfalfa will soon be up to normal again in this part of Kansas. Grass is the great enemy of young alfalfa here; if it were not for foxtail and crabgrass I think I would be safe in asserting that it would be as easy to get a stand of alfalfa here as it is of corn or kafir.

A trip to Emporia by motor car a few days ago disclosed a fine prospect for wheat between here and that town both on the uplands and in the Cottonwood and Neosho Valleys. It is seldom that upland wheat here compares so well with that grown on the bottoms as it does this year. I did not see a single poor field of wheat. It is 30 miles from this farm to Emporia and we went one route and came back by another. There is moisture enough in the soil to mature a big crop of wheat here, and what we have most to fear from now until harvest is a surplus of moisture rather than too little.

DEWEY

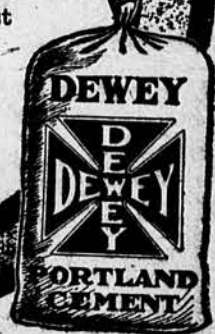


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I'm still on the job — Dividing the Melon!

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by Laura Jean Libbey

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Club Members Have Grit

Even Cyclones Can't Make Capper Girls Lose Courage

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

HOW MANY of you thought of the Capper Poultry Club girls when you read about the cyclone two weeks ago? The first thing I did was to look at the names to see if any of our girls were in it. None of the Capper Poultry Club members were hurt but some of them had bad losses. Poor Gertrude Blair of Wilson county lost all her 20 little purebred Single Comb Brown Leghorns that she was so proud of. Gertrude says the storm tore down the barn and shed and henhouse and chicken coops and all the outbuildings except one crib, but the house was left, and that is something to be thankful for. Gertrude's



Florence Fowler of Reno County.

mother had 450 chickens and more than 100 of them were killed. We told Gertrude she might enter some more purebreds if she can plan to stay in the club. It would be fine for you girls to write to Gertrude for she probably feels pretty blue and needs some cheering up. Her address is R. 2, Chanute.

Down in Elk county are two girls, Lidie Myers and Ada Carter who live at Howard, who are even worse off than Gertrude Blair. The storm destroyed everything on their farms and they haven't even an acre of crops left or a house to live in, but they are going on with the poultry club work just the same. Clara Schneider is county leader in Elk county and her mother has given 20 purebred contest chicks to each girl and the neighbors will give them a farm flock just as soon as they can find a place to live. It takes troubles sometimes to show how kind and big-hearted folks are, and how brave folks can be, too. I think the whole Capper Poultry Club should be proud of Lidie's and Ada's grit and it would be mighty nice for you to write and tell them so. If there are girls in the Capper Poultry Club who have been feeling blue and ready to quit because they have lost a few of their chicks, I hope they'll remember Lidie and Ada and Gertrude and start in again with new courage.

The picture we have today shows another girl with a big supply of grit. Don't you suppose there are girls who would have dropped out of the club if they were crippled with rheumatism and had to hobble around on crutches to feed their chickens? But Florence Fowler of Reno county isn't that sort. She has been crippled for more than six weeks now but she has kept her farm flock records just the same, with her mamma's help, and has been writing letters to the other Reno county girls. Florence is planning to go to the club meetings. I'm sure we all hope she will be so well she won't need her crutches when the meetings are held.

Florence Hassinger in Harper county is keeping up the club work all by herself. Florence moved from the city to the country only a few months ago and is not acquainted with many farm girls. She says she thinks the farm is just fine and likes to work with the poultry best of all. Florence finished the eighth grade May 25 and expects to go to high school next fall.

There is just time to tell you about the Norton county club party at Doris Rorabaugh's and then we must quit.

Doris planned to have the meeting at her house May 22, but it rained so much the night before she had to telephone to the girls near her not to come until May 24. Doris says, "I had written to Vera Simmons that I would meet her at the State Tuberculosis sanatorium station so I rode a mile thru the rain on my pony and had to wait two hours because the train was late and then she didn't come. Mary Conarty and Bernice Bright and Veda Bright came to my house May 24 and we talked about the chickens and our rules and read the last letter from the secretary and then went out to see my Buff Rocks. Then we played games for an hour and mamma called us to refreshments consisting of sandwiches, pickles, cake and candy and cocoa. We will meet again June 7 and hand in our monthly reports." That sounds as if the girls had a mighty fine time, doesn't it? And my, but those refreshments sound good. I wish we could all go to a party at Doris's house, don't you?

Hatch Chicks During June

It is up to the United States, the world's greatest, richest, and most resourceful nation, not only to look after the welfare of her own citizens, but to give aid and assistance in supplying food to suffering humanity in the war zone. The great agricultural resources of America must prepare to assume this burden. Every one of us must do our bit. Every acre, every nook and corner must bear its share. It is lucky that in poultry we can produce the cheapest and most quickly produced meat of all the various sources of our meat supply. Here, we have an opportunity of producing an extra 100 million pounds if the American farmers, the fanciers and breeders will give their attention to hatching during June.

The available supply of meat products is lower now than at any other time in the history of the United States. Let us all join enthusiastically in the propaganda of helping in the time of need, by putting forth now every effort to meet, in a measure, the demand that is sure to come for quantities of food stuffs. Never has there been a greater demand than there will be in the next two years.

In the last 24 months we have been killing the goose that has been laying the golden egg. The margin of profit on the production of eggs and poultry for meat is far in excess of the percentage of profit in normal times. But aside from the question of profit, we Americans must look at the situation from a humanitarian standpoint and every one "do his bit" to meet an emergency that seems inevitable. Let us all try to be a factor in the production of an extra 100 million pounds of poultry meat which is less than 1 pound additional for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The United States Department of agriculture has just issued an estimate that more than 700 million dollars is the annual tribute paid by Americans to the garbage can. Why not convert this into feed to produce poultry and eggs?

Every town home can have a self-supporting and profitable flock in the back yard, converting the scraps from the table and kitchen into the choicest poultry feed.

E. E. Richards,
President of the American Poultry Association.

Make the Hen's Vacation Short

Now that the hatching season is well advanced the poultry raiser will be interested not in persuading hens to sit but in breaking them up. Broody hens greatly reduce the egg yield and in this time of egg shortage it is important that every hen be kept busy. H. L. Kempster of the Missouri College of Agriculture says that it is a mistake to let them sit simply because they want to. If they are allowed to follow their inclinations they will sit indefinitely. If they are broken up they will begin laying again in about 10 days, provided that they are in good condition.

Such methods as dipping the broody hen in water are useless in breaking her

up and they may impair future egg production. Mr. Kempster suggests that as soon as the hen shows signs of broodiness she be removed to a slat or wire bottom coop. She will be easier broken up at first than later. Broodiness is quite largely a state of mind. If the broody hen is put where she can see the rest of the flock she will grow restless. After four days let her return to the flock. By this time she will have changed her mind and will go back to laying. Be sure to feed her liberally while in the coop, for laying hens must have a surplus of fat. A hen in poor flesh rarely lays. A little attention to the broody hen will make a great difference in the looks of the balance sheet. In these days of high priced eggs it is important that the hen take as little vacation as possible.

Helps in the Poultry Yard

Special appliances are valuable in poultry raising. In many cases these appliances can be made cheaply at home.

The supply bin is used for convenience, and saves going to the granary. The size depends on the number of fowls. This bin may be of metal or wood, or even a tight barrel placed on the floor or on the wall will answer the purpose.

The self-feeder is used for feeding bone, mash or charcoal. This feeder has a sloping bottom, and the feed slips down as fast as it is consumed. It is well to have it on a platform 2 feet high.

The feeding trough is used for moist mash. It may be made of wood or metal. Often a V-shaped trough with slats across it is used. The only objection to wooden troughs is that milk sometimes gets in the cracks and causes poisonous molds to grow.

A water fountain may be made by taking a bucket, cutting a hole near the top, and setting it upside down in a pan. The top should not be flat, so that the chickens will perch on it, and contaminate the water with droppings. The pan should be on a platform so that straw will not be scratched into it.

The devices for small chicks are nearly the same, except smaller. In the self-feeder, bone is used. A netting is placed over the feeding trough to keep the chicks from scratching the feed out.

Ross M. Sherwood.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



A Wise Move

is to change from coffee to

POSTUM

before the harm is done.

"There's a Reason"

Milk Cows With a Machine

Power Milkers Save Time and Money on This Dairy

BY T. B. INGWERSEN

WAR IS upon us. A food shortage is threatening. We farmers are admonished to bend every effort and energy towards producing the greatest crop we ever have grown to avert the calamity of a famine. Universal military service or conscription, will raise the huge armies needed in modern warfare. Many of our boys and our best farm hands, who constitute the skilled labor in agriculture, will go to the front. How will we obtain a substitute to fill their places ably, so that it still will be possible to produce the immense crop, which is demanded of us?

There is a plan to draft the military unfit in the city for service on the farm. Such a plan, of course, can only

It cost but little more than a binder and yet it is on the job twice a day and that with hardly any repairs while the binder is working only a few days in the year.

A machine with two units fully installed to operate costs only \$175; additional units cost \$50, each. With each unit the operator is enabled to milk one cow at a time. So with three units he could milk three cows at the same time, which is as much as one man can take care of.

There is absolutely no trouble to get the cows used to the machine. Heifers are more easily broken to the machine than by hand. They seldom give any trouble. The animals like the gentle ways of the machine much better than the sharp and dirty nails of the hired man. It is very rare that we have any trouble with sore teats now. A cow with a sore-teat is much easier milked by machine than by hand and when milked by machine it heals in a few days, as the soft rubber does not hurt nor irritate the sore spot.

And then the great advantage of clean milk. There hardly is any chance for dirt to get into the pail, when milking with a machine.

Kansas Jersey Men Organize

The Jersey breeders of Kansas met at Holton, May 30, and organized the Kansas Breeders' association. The organization starts with a charter membership of 130.

The Business Men's association of Holton gave a banquet to the visiting breeders. Judge T. A. Fairchild was toastmaster. The importance of stock breeding in Kansas was discussed by Marco Morrow, director of advertising of the Capper publications; O. E. Reed, professor of dairying at the Kansas State Agricultural college told of Kansas Dairy clubs; the Jersey cow was praised by Col. D. L. Perry; and Wallace MacMonnies talked about Jersey organizations.

Wallace MacMonnies represented the American Jersey Cattle Club at the meeting. He said that this Kar as association has a larger membership than any other Jersey Breeders' association had at the time of organizing. From the enthusiasm of the Jersey men of Kansas he met at the Holton meeting, and their numbers, MacMonnies prophesies that Kansas Jerseys will be heard from in the future.

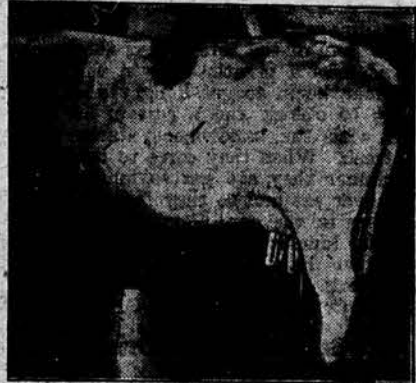
The officers of the Kansas Jersey Breeders' association are:

President, D. A. Kramer, Washington; vice president, E. V. Fitts, Paola; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Porter, Mayetta. There also is a board of nine directors. A vice president will be named for each county of the state.

This Man Won a Buick

Brian Christmore of Edna, Kan., won the first grand prize, a Buick Six, touring car in the Farmers Mail and Breeze subscription contest that closed May 26. Mr. Christmore won with a good margin but he had competitors close behind. Second prize, an Overland touring car, was won by Paul Krintzfeld of Fairfield, Neb.; third prize, Maxwell touring car, by H. E. Glantz of Bison, Kan.; fourth prize, Ford touring car won by Peter B. Unruh of Pawnee Rock, Kan. Another automobile contest will be announced by the circulation department in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of June 16.

Milk may be poisoned thru bad air drawn into the lungs of a cow, or the bad odor will affect it in the pail after being drawn from the cow.



have been conceived by one absolutely unfamiliar with rural conditions. Such help is too expensive for the farmer, even if they pay for their board. If you send these city boys into the field with a team, they either will make the horses balky or let them run away. I have had some experience. One fellow plowed all morning without noticing that one horse, a valuable mare, had one leg over the traces. The poor mare's leg was a sight. What I said to the boy was—well, it was not parliamentary but it was to the point.

Now imagine what such help would do in a dairy!!!! If you have any imagination at all, you can see kicking cows, spilled milk, battered pails, and the battle of the Marne right in your barn. You can see your cows so dry that you have to drink your coffee black.

And yet dairy products are more essential in times of war than in peace. Butter, cheese, and milk are demanded by the armies and hospitals in increased quantities. The lack of these is more keenly felt in the Central Empire than is the lack of flour and meat.

If this is true for Europe, it will also be true for the United States. The production of dairy products should be increased, if possible, and by no means diminished. How can this be done, when we already are short of labor and nobody likes the job of milking?

There is only one way to do it, and that is to replace the man power by machinery. The mowing machine and the binder have successfully replaced the scythe and cradle; the threshing machine has succeeded the flail and so the milking machine is sure to succeed the hand milker.

After a careful investigation of all milking machines at that time on the market, we installed a standard machine, December 11, 1914. We never have regretted it. In all this time it never has given us any trouble. It is so simple that any sensible boy can run it. There is nothing to get out of order that we could not repair ourselves in a few minutes.

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Likewise the saving of time that is possible through a cream separator of ample capacity, that is easily turned and always in order.

There was never a summer in the history of the country when both these considerations were of as great importance to the nation as well as to the individual producer of cream and butter.

Under present circumstances, a modern De Laval Cream Separator will save its cost every few weeks. Every cow owner owes it to himself and his fellow countrymen to effect this saving.

This is true whether you have no separator or have an inferior or half-worn-out machine, even if it be an old De Laval model.

It is important to remember, too, that if you cannot pay cash for a new De Laval machine, you can buy one on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself while you are using it.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for new catalog or any desired information.

Every New De Laval is equipped with a Bell Speed Indicator

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Famous Suction-Feed
"Skims clean at any Speed"

SEPARATOR

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- gives cream of unchanging thickness—all speeds
- has just *one* piece in bowl—no discs
- skims milk faster when you turn quicker
- has knee-low supply tank and once-a-month oiling

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Mother's Voice Means Much

Tones Count More than Words in Matters of Discipline

BY ANNA MAE BRADY

THE TONES of a mother's voice are wonderful instruments in the disciplining of her children. With very small children not so much what is said as how it is said is the important thing. They learn the meaning of tone sounds before they learn the meaning of words. It would be well for mothers to cultivate the speaking voice not only as an aid to discipline, but because it does many other things as well. Even a baby is affected by the tones of its mother's voice. Nervous mothers are likely to have nervous children largely as a result of a fretful, uncontrolled voice.

Climatic conditions affect voices but not to an extent which careful thought and training cannot overcome. It is a duty every mother owes her children to

I am beginning to prepare for the rush by training Baby Daughter to take her nap at the time of day when I shall be the busiest. But the truth of the matter is that I never have found anything that saved work and cooking like sending a lunch out to the field both morning and afternoon. It isn't much—just a generous sandwich, a piece of pie and a jug of fresh well water, never ice water. Before I began to send these lunches, it seemed no matter how much I cooked for dinner there never was anything left for supper. You would scarcely believe how much less it takes for dinner if lunch has been served in the morning. I now can cook enough for both dinner and most of supper at one time, altho of course the supper dishes must be a different combination from dinner.

The Man of the House says the luncheon is even a greater help in the field. The men begin to get hungry and tired about 10 o'clock and a rest of 15 minutes with the sandwiches, starts them off fresh. When they come to the house for dinner they are not so hungry that they over eat and so they feel more like working in the afternoon. The serving of this luncheon is especially helpful when we have help unaccustomed to hard work. Mrs. W. R. Brownlee, Reno Co., Kansas.



Beans May Be Dried

Green string beans may be dried instead of canned. String the beans and cook in boiling water until tender, then spread them on a thin cloth and dry them in the sunshine and wind but protected against flies and dust. Salt may be added in the cooking. Soak the beans in cold water before using them. They are as good as canned beans or better, save buying jars and require less room for storage than do canned beans.

Mrs. Earl Russell,
Cheyenne Co., Kansas.

Cornmeal Biscuit

Cornmeal drop biscuit are delicious and economical. My recipe makes enough for a family of six. Sift together 2 cups of cornmeal and 3 cups of flour, add 1 tablespoon of melted shortening, 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in a very little water, and enough sour milk to make a stiff dough. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased pan and bake in a hot oven. Mrs. O. H. C., Anderson Co., Kansas.

A Dainty Summer Frock

Dainty white materials are always good taste for a small girl's summer frock. The one illustrated here is trimmed with bands of embroidery or lace insertion. The pattern, No. 8330, is suitable also for plainer dresses of



When the Rush Comes

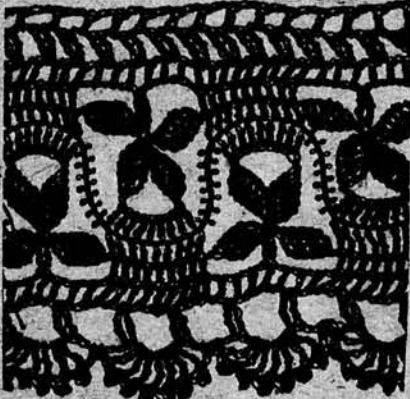
We have been freely discussing farm help for the summer at our club meetings and wondering and planning how to take care of them. One of my neighbors tried this plan successfully last year. She bought a variety of various sized white enameled pans and used them for everything which she baked or boiled. It was but a minute's work when it came time to take up dinner to lift these pans from the stove to the table. Her table was neat and attractive and her dish washing was very much lightened.

gingham or percale. It is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. The dress closes at the center back. The pattern may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Inclose 10 cents with your order.

A Cluny Yoke in Daisies

Crocheted yokes remain the favored trimming for camisoles and chemises worn under dainty summer blouses. The Cluny yoke in daisies shown here is new and pretty. It requires 1 bolt of feather edge braid, 2 balls of No. 60 crochet cotton and a No. 11 hook.

Fasten the thread in the 10th loop of the braid and chain (ch) 2, then make 1 double crochet (d c, thread over hook once) into the next loop. Ch 8 for a petal and make 1 treble crochet (tr, thread over hook twice) into the 3rd st from the hook working off all but 2 loops which must be left on hook, make



another tr into the next st of ch 8 leaving the last loop on the hook. Continue in this way until there are 8 st on the hook, then pull the thread thru 2 stitches on the hook, then thru 2 more and so on until all are worked off. Ch 8 for the 2nd petal and make a petal like the first, skip 7 loops on the braid and fasten with a d c into the next. Make 8 d c into the next 8 loops of braid, ch 8 and make a petal fastened to the other two at the center of the daisy, ch 8 and make a 4th petal, skip 7 loops of braid and make 9 d c into the next 9 loops. Repeat for the desired length, making a strip long enough to reach across the front and one long enough for the back. The over shoulder strips are 10 daisies long.

2nd row—Make 9 d c into the 9 d c between daisies, ch 7, 2 tr into the center of the daisy to make the stem, ch 7, 9 d c. Repeat to the end of the row.

3rd row—D c into the 1st d c, ch 1, skip 1, d c into next st. Continue on to the end of the row, putting 1 d c into every other st on chains and doubles.

Repeat these three rows on the other side of the braid. Join the over shoulder strips to the front and back. Finish the neck edge of the yoke with a beading made by fastening into the end d c, then ch 4, tr into same space, miss 3 spaces between d c's, 2 tr into next sp.

For the edging, make 1 tr into the space between trebles of last row, ch 4, catch back into tr for picot (p), ch 1, tr and p, ch 1, repeat till there are 7 tr, catch with s c into middle of ch 4 of next sp and continue on around. The lower edge is finished with a row of ch 3, tr into same space, ch 2, skip 1 space, 2 tr into next. The last row is ch 4, d c in space between trebles, ch 2, d c into next space. If a wider yoke is desired, two strips may be sewed together and a sleeve may be added with the outer edge finished with a beading like the neck edge of the yoke.

Mother's Kind of Thrift

Just here when we are urged at every hand to save I feel like rising up and calling my mother blessed for instilling in me the principles of thrift and economy. Mother had the saving habit down to a fine point, yet she missed stinginess by a wide margin. One of her ways was to teach the children at the table to leave no partly eaten food on our plates. If we did, that food was our portion at the next meal and we soon learned to gauge our appetites, with the result that left-overs on mother's table were always fit to prepare for another meal. A 4-year-old boy ate at my table not long ago and left enough on his plate to feed a hungry person, but the food had to be thrown away because it was muddled over.

Another thing mother did was to help us acquire a liking for all kinds of food. If we decided we did not like a certain thing mother wouldn't say much but that food was certain to appear frequently on our table and we were made to try a bit of it and thus we learned to relish many things we had thought we never should eat. In these days of

food shortage and food control I can see the wisdom of such a course.

Mother's way of drying vegetables and fruits may come in handy this summer for women who find it difficult to obtain all the jars needed for canning. Sweet corn cleaned well, then brought to the boiling point on the cob, sliced off and dried in the sun away from dust and flies, then heated thoroughly in the oven and put away in paper sacks is good and keeps perfectly. I am using some now that was dried two years ago. Many fruits can be cooked and rubbed thru a colander, then spread in a thin layer on plates to make a "leather." This may be heated in the oven, then rolled up and put away out of the dust until you have plenty of fire and sugar to finish it with. Mrs. M. K. Boody, Comanche Co., Oklahoma.

Old-time Molasses Cake

What has become of the old-fashioned molasses cake which was so palatable and inexpensive? Mother tells that in the early days in Ness county a sugar

cake was seen only on very great occasions. We made our own sorghum molasses which was much better than any we have bought of late years. My recipe for molasses cake calls for 1 egg, 1 cup of New Orleans molasses, ½ cup of buttermilk, 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of ginger, 1 teaspoon of soda and 1½ cups of flour. Combine ingredients as for ginger snaps and bake in layers. Mrs. Ira Kramer.

Ness Co., Kansas.

A Mexican Congresswoman, Too

Miss Jeannette Rankin, the new representative from Montana, is not the only congresswoman in the Americas. The Mexican congress has a woman member also. She is Senorita Hermila Galindo and is a citizen of Yucatan, which is a state of such advanced democracy that women vote there for the president of the republic. Miss Galindo is a spirited and brilliant young woman and a distinguished orator. She edits and publishes the "Modern Woman" in Mexico City and has been of great

service to the cause of women in Mexico. A great parade was held in Mexico City in honor of Miss Galindo's election.

Fudge Made With Nuts

Somebody is always wanting candy. You cannot buy any that tastes better than fudge made by this recipe: Boil 3 cups brown sugar, 1 cup milk until it forms a soft ball when put in cold water. Then take off the fire and beat until it thickens. Add chopped walnut meats and vanilla before turning out on a plate. Cut in squares.

Happiness

'Tis a curious fact, but past all doubt That the more of happiness one gives out The more he has left and the more his powers. As the gardener strips his bed of flowers That more shall bloom, so strip your soul That another's happiness be made whole. And lo! in the quick winged second after, 'Tis filled with the blooms of love and laughter.

—Edmund Vance Cooke, In Plow and Tractor

The Kind of Trenches We Americans Need Most

Pres. Wilson Says:

in his wonderful proclamation of April 15, 1917:

..... The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the people now at war, the whole great enterprise on which we have embarked WILL BREAK DOWN AND FAIL.

The world's food reserves are low.... Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nation. MAY THE NATION NOT COUNT UPON THEM TO OMIT ONE STEP THAT WILL INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF THEIR LAND etc.

To the American Farmer

You heard the "call" from the head of your nation addressed directly to you. What have you done about it? The "call" for maximum food production means greater acreages to be prepared, planted and cultivated. Are you equipped to answer your country's demand? You have done it in the past—you, no doubt, will do it NOW.

But conditions are different. Then, it was a "call to arms." Now it is a "call to farms"—to grow more food because there is a vast shortage in the world's food reserves. This means YOU must plow more; plant more; do it quicker; do it better; in order to do your full duty to your country's demand. You must plant every available acre, especially should your acreage of grain be extended. Your problem will be easier; your response to the "call" more helpful, if you will "enlist" the services of a

MOLINE 2 WHEEL UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

HERE is a light, handy, compact, two-wheel tractor which costs less than four horses, but will do the work of seven horses. No other tractor on the market will do such a variety of work. It is strictly a ONE MAN, all-purpose tractor; heavy enough to do all farm work, yet light enough to work on soft plowed ground without packing the soil and is inexpensive to operate—in fact, it is cheaper than horses.

- It will CULTIVATE as well as plow.
- It will do your discing, harrowing, planting, mowing, haying, harvesting—in short, anything you can do with horses, also all belt work on the average farm.
- It will do all this easier, quicker, cheaper than with horses.
- It pulls two 14-in. bottoms and furnishes 10 to 12 h.p. on the belt.

- It is made and backed by one of the oldest, strongest, most dependable farm implement companies in the world and built in the largest tractor factory in the world.
- It is the only tractor which will do all farm work without horses. You ride the tool—not the tractor—where you can plainly see the work you are doing.

Write for free catalog-folder and see for yourself how this handy all-purpose, one-man tractor will not only help you answer the country's "call" more completely, but help you solve your power and hired help problems to your utmost satisfaction.

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY Dept. 23 MOLINE, ILLINOIS

READ this letter from a Moline user

The Moline-Universal Tractor has proven to be one of the best investments that I have ever made. It has been doing more than I expected of it. I have plowed 60 acres this fall. The Moline-Universal Tractor and 2 horses constitute the power of my 160-acre farm, and there is very little work left for the horses to do. When the week is past, we find that more time has been spent caring for the horses than for the tractor. It is a little wonder when it comes to pulling a load up hill.

NORMAN BIEBY, Louisville, Ohio

A Moline 2-Wheel Tractor Hitched to a Moline Two-Row Cultivator



The Moline Line Includes:

Corn Planters, Cotton Planters, Cultivators, Corn Binders, Grain Binders, Grain Drills, Harrows, Hay Loaders, Hay Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Mowers, Manure Spreaders, Plows, (Chilled and Steel), Scales, Seeders, Stalk Cutters, Farm Trucks, Vehicles, Wagons; also

STEPHENS SIX AUTOMOBILES

THE SENATOR DECLARES HIMSELF.

I LIKE W-B CUT TOBACCO, AND INTEND USING IT JUST AS LONG AS I WANT TO, REGARDLESS OF WHAT ANY ONE SAYS OR DOES.

I ADMIRE HIS SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE.

ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, HE HAS THE RIGHT.



WHAT makes tobacco good is the sap there is in the leaf to start with and the way it's cured—some tobacco is sappier than others. If you take a big chew of W-B CUT, you may find it too rich for you. Take a little chew—it's made of fine, sappy, leaf; there's a lot of tobacco satisfaction stored away in it. The touch of salt brings it out, without so much chewing; and a little chew lasts and satisfies.

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

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MAKE BIG PROFITS Simplicity, strength, durability.

Press the most economical to buy; big capacity, quick work, no trouble, lasts for years, best farm money-maker.

We make a complete line of both heavy and light presses, horse, engine and tractor power. We will make good terms to right customers.

Send name today for complete catalog, showing all styles and prices.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.



Bales more hay with less labor, time and cost. Simply and strongly built, stays in order and lasts a lifetime. Capacity limited only by the speed of your most expert feeder. Can be made to pay for itself the first season. Sold on easy terms, with or without engine. Write today.

Missouri Hay Press Co. Dept. D
Moberly, Mo.

Write for Book
Today

FARM WAGONS



High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.

Box Kite Given Away!

Boys! What is greater sport than flying a kite? The box flier doesn't need any tail but will sail right up into the sky like an aeroplane. The kite shown in the illustration is 30 inches long and 14 inches square. It has unusual lifting power and will carry up flags, banners, pennants and even a lantern if you wish to fly it at night. Built to stand rough knocks, will sail in any wind.

How To Earn This Kite
We are going to distribute them among our boy friends for only a small favor. Every boy who will get us three one-year subscriptions to our paper at our special club raisers rate of 20 cents each and will send them to us with the 60 cents he collects will be given one of these kites. The Household is a monthly magazine of from 20 to 32 pages containing stories, fashions and departments of interest to all. You can easily get three subscriptions at this special rate.

THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. K-6, TOPEKA, KANSAS

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

The Kouns All Steel Galvanized Stackers

are superior for easy Loading, Stacking or Pitching Hay in Barn. No other has Steel Teeth. Wanted—every man, woman and child on the globe to sign petition for one share of stock (Ten Dollars) in their own Home County Branch of the World Bank and Market Co. for cheaper and better living. Send P. O. order 25c for Petition and By-Laws to W. KOUNS, Salina, Kansas.



\$16.00 Sweep Feed Grider. \$21.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO., 610 E. Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE

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

FARM ANSWERS

Good Berkshires for Kansas.

Please tell us something about the Berkshire breed of hogs.

D. B. L.

The Berkshire is one of the oldest of the improved breeds of swine. It was originated and developed in England and was bred there many years before being imported into the United States. The Berkshire is an attractive animal and is a little above medium size. The color is similar to the Poland China, black with white on the feet, face, and tip of tail. An occasional small splash on the foreleg is not objectionable, although a large white spot on the jaw, shoulder, or other part of the body is regarded by most breeders as objectionable. The face is medium in length and sharply dished. The ears are erect or slightly inclined forward. The Berkshire has good width and depth of body. The back is broad with good spring of rib and good thickness thru the rump and hams. A common fault is that the tail is not set high enough, the rump sloping too rapidly. Representatives of this breed generally stand well on their feet and possess strong, clean bone.

A Berkshire is well adapted for bacon production, although sometimes the shoulder is too heavy and the side lacks the desired length for prime bacon sides. The early-maturing qualities of this breed are good. Generally the sows are more prolific than the Poland Chinas and somewhat less so than the Duroc Jerseys and Chester Whites. The Berkshire also ranks high as a grazer. The meat of this breed is of prime quality and the lean and fat are well marbled.

Bears are prepotent and impress their characters upon the offspring to a marked degree. Pigs of this breed at one year old should readily weigh 300 pounds. In breeding condition mature males should weigh about 500 pounds, and sows 400 pounds.

The secretary of the American Berkshire association is Frank S. Springer, 510 East Monroe Street, Springfield, Ill.

Depreciation on Dairy Cows

I am thinking of going into the dairy business. How much depreciation a year should I figure on the cows?

J. L. N.

Depreciation is a matter of little importance to the owner of a herd of poor cows. A poor dairy cow is worth ordinarily almost as much for beef as for dairy purposes and sometimes more. However, this item is of serious importance to the owner of high-priced dairy cows, for his worn-out cows are worth no more for beef than scrubs, and perhaps not so much. Annual depreciation increases with an increase in the value of the cow as a milk producer. The amount of depreciation may vary greatly from year to year on the same herd and with different methods of management. The Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment station estimates that with cows having an average value of \$75 the annual depreciation a cow will amount to \$11.25. The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment station found that the cost of maintaining the standard of the herd for a period of five years was \$13.26 a cow a year. Calculations made from the dairy herd records published by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment station indicate that in herds where the poor cows are culled out carefully on the basis of production records practically one-third are discarded every year, thus making the average life in the herd not far from three years.

In the recently-published results of a farm-management survey it is shown that on 378 farms in Chester county, Pennsylvania, operated by owners, the length of time the average cow remains in these herds is 4.34 years. The yearly charge for depreciation on these farms is very nearly \$6.70 a cow. For 300 farms in Lenawee county, Michigan, the average cow remains in the herds 4.52 years, and the yearly charge for depreciation is nearly \$2.14.

With cows of good quality the depreciation may be kept low by judicious selling. The heifers which are culled out usually can be sold without serious loss. The cows not discarded the first year usually increase in value up to a certain age and then decrease in value rapidly. Some dairymen keep their depreciation item to a minimum by placing the cow on the market for dairy purposes just before this decrease comes. However, this is a profitable practice only from the standpoint of the seller, for it must be remembered that the buyer must always stand the depreciation which the seller has evaded.

For Profits With Geese.

Please tell us something about raising geese.

B. N. K.

Geese can be raised in small numbers in Kansas successfully and at a profit on farms where there is low rough pasture land with a natural supply of water. Geese generally are quite free from disease and all insect pests, but occasionally are affected by the diseases common to poultry. Grass makes up the bulk of the feed for geese, and it is doubtful whether it pays to raise them unless good grass range is available. A body of water where they can swim is considered essential during the breeding season and is a good feature during the rest of the year. The market for geese is not so general as for chickens; this should be considered in

undertaking the raising of geese. The demand and the price paid for geese usually are good.

Except in winter or during stormy weather, when some protection should be provided, mature geese do not usually need a house. A poultry house, or a barn usually is provided, however, by breeders in Kansas. Coops, barrels, or some other dry shelter should be available for young goslings. The goose houses should be kept clean and plenty of clean straw must be provided for the floor.

Geese, like other kinds of poultry, should be selected for size, prolificacy and vitality. They should be mated several months prior to the breeding season to obtain the best results; therefore breeding stock must be bought in the fall. Goose matings are not changed from year to year unless the results are unsatisfactory. Sex is difficult to distinguish in geese, especially when they are young. The gander usually is somewhat larger and coarser than the goose and has a shrill cry, while the female has a coarser cry. The male has a heavier, longer neck, and a larger head.

A gander may be mated with from one to four geese, but pair or tri-matings usually give the best results. The wild gander usually mates with only one goose.

Belgians With Real Quality.

What are some of the essentials of a good Belgian horse?

C. B.

The Belgian breed originating in the small, fertile country of Belgium has had the advantage of being developed within a small area in which practically no other type of horse was kept. This, together with government supervision and financial aid, has led to the greatest possible use being made of the very best sires produced by the breed, and the production of a well-fixed type and efficient breed in its home country. While there are not nearly so many Belgians as Percherons in America, they have proved useful and popular wherever they have been introduced. Typical stallions of the breed weigh from 1,800 to 2,400 pounds when mature, and typical mares from 1,700 to 2,200 pounds. The prevailing colors are bay, chestnut and strawberry-roan with occasionally a steel gray, brown or black.

In appearance the Belgian is medium to short in length of legs, very broad, massive, heavily muscled, deep thruout the middle and short in the back and loin. In action the stride is of medium length and medium in flexion of knees and hocks, but straight and strong. The head is short and broad, the face straight with a broad muzzle, the eye prominent, the ears short, fine pointed and placed close together. The neck is of medium length, well arched, and the shoulders are broad, but well laid in and sloping. The back and loin are especially short, broad and thickly muscled, the croup of medium length and nicely rounded and the tail attached high. Great size of heart girth and depth of hind flank go to make the Belgian an especially easy feeding, quick growing type of horse. The forelegs are set squarely under the shoulders and are straight, strong and clean cut with strong, tho moderately short pasterns. The feet are large, deep, wide at the heel and the hoof is tough and waxy appearing. The hind legs should set straight and strong with clean cut hocks, cannons and fetlocks. In selecting Belgians, care must be taken to avoid horses with very short necks, straight open shoulders, steep croups, and a tendency to lightness of bone and thickness in the skin and joints of the legs, as well as horses with narrow, contracted feet.

Oil for the Harness.

The price of harness is getting higher every day. How can it be handled so it will last longer?

P. L. B.

Finney Co.

Harness leather, like shoes, cannot be neglected without injury that lessens its durability. It should be washed and oiled frequently. The washing should be done in tepid water with a neutral soap and a sponge or stiff brush. After rinsing in clean tepid water, the harness is hung up to drain a little while before oiling.

For driving harness neat's foot or castor oil is best, but for heavy harness there may be some tallow in the oil. The applications should be light for driving and liberal for heavy harness. The oil, warm to the hand, is rubbed thoroughly into the leather while it is still wet from the washing. Excess oil which the leather is unable to take up should be removed with a clean, dry cloth.

An Interest in Percherons.

What relation is there between the numbers of the stallions of the different breeds of horses?

H. O.

Brown Co.

In the 20 leading draft horse states there are 69 Suffolk, 1275 Clydesdale, 2008 Shire, 2114 French Draft, 4212 Belgian and 19,199 Percheron stallions. Percherons, in every state, outnumber all the other draft breeds combined. In Iowa and Illinois, the two greatest draft horse producing states, Percherons constitute 60.63 and 69.32 per cent of all purebred draft sires. In Oklahoma 85.35 per cent are Percherons; in Kansas 77.65 per cent. In the 20 states, 68.49 per cent of the purebred draft sires are Percherons, and in 10 of the leading states, on which the Percheron society published similar data two years ago, the percentage which Percherons bear to all purebred draft sires has increased from 64 to 68 per cent.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for June 17. The Risen Lord. John 20:1-18.

Golden Text: Now hath Christ been raised from the dead, the first-fruits of them that are asleep. 1 Cor. 15:20.

The crucifixion was over and the day, with all its horrors and mysteries, was rapidly growing into night. In two short hours the Passover Sabbath began.

During the early morning proceedings of the Sanhedrin, Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea, two Jewish friends of Jesus, had been unable to help Him, but now as the evening's quiet crept over Calvary, they conceived a plan whereby they might honor Him by taking and burying His body in a new tomb, which belonged to Joseph, in a nearby garden. To do this, permission to remove the body had to be granted by Pilate. And so Joseph hastened away to get the desired order of removal, while Nicodemus purchased the spices and burial wrappings to be used in accordance with all Jewish burials. Among these people a burial, altho one of the most sacred services of love and honor, defiled one for seven days and necessitated seclusion during that time. Thus Joseph and Nicodemus faced not only the anger and rage of their own party, with all its dangers, but they sacrificed their pleasures in the holy observances for the Passover week just begun.

However one wishes to criticize the actions of these two men for their earlier conduct during the life of Jesus, it must be acknowledged they undertook a task which no one else dared to do. Even the 11 disciples and the sorrowing women feared to ask permission of the stony-hearted Pilate to pay this last tribute of respect to the One they loved.

Pilate, knowing Joseph's position in the Sanhedrin and among the Jews, was somewhat puzzled at his request, but on learning from the officer in charge of the crucifixion that Jesus was really dead granted the order of removal.

With all possible haste tender hands carried away the bruised and blood stained body of Jesus and washed and dressed it in the broad white linen bands thickly spread with fragrant spices. Just as the sun's last ray shimmered across the garden the stone at the tomb's entrance was rolled into place. The hasty burial had been accomplished. Joseph and Nicodemus and the disciples reverently withdrew from the tomb and left Mary of Magdala and the other Mary weeping alone in the garden, till the sunset trumpet sounded the beginning of the Sabbath, when all wearily returned to Jerusalem.

Meanwhile a meeting of the chief priests had taken place. Some of the party had remembered the words of Jesus about rising from the dead after three days in the tomb and they feared the disciples might steal the body and say that He had risen. Finally they decided to have the tomb sealed and watched. Going before Pilate they told their fears and he, hating them and tired of their wrangling readily gave his consent to the plan. Thus the Saviour of mankind was left to sleep thru the Sabbath in His sealed and guarded resting place.

Twenty-four hours later when the sun-down marked the close of the Sabbath, the women, in Jerusalem, who loved Jesus, took additional spices and went outside the city walls to arrange for an early trip to the tomb to complete the hasty embalming of His body. As they walked along in the early gray dawn of the next day they began to wonder how they could roll back the stone from the tomb's entrance if none of the disciples came to help them. They did not know that weary sentries had guarded its sealed entrance since they left the garden and they were frightened a little as the terrified Roman soldiers rushed by them and they felt the ground beneath their feet tremble.

Arriving at the tomb a moment later they were astonished to find the stone rolled away and the place apparently empty. Horrified, Mary of Magdala sped back to the home of Peter and John with the startling news, but the other women on stooping and looking intently into the tomb discovered two shining angels who, while striking terror to their eyes gave joy to their hearts, in telling them that Jesus was not among the dead but living and for

them to return and tell the disciples of the resurrection.

All nature must have been in this secret of the resurrection of Jesus, for it was Nisan, the month of flowers and thruout all Palestine and about the empty tomb they budded and bloomed into awakening life. On this absolutely unique fact of the resurrection of Jesus hangs our Christianity. Other religions contain numerous beautiful ideals but nothing like this assurance of eternal life and the victory of the creative will of God, thru Jesus, over every force and form of evil.

Selling Your First Story

If young writers might see the stacks of poorly-prepared manuscripts on some editors' desks every morning they would be very likely to learn why their stories come back. Nearly everyone imagines at some period of his life that he can write, and straightway he takes the literary road to disappointment and heartache. Instead of seeking proper instruction in the mechanics of the business they attempt to break in where only the trained ought to go. All these matters, and a hundred others of importance to writers young or old are treated clearly and interestingly in Dillon's Desk Book, a Little Manual for Writers or for Those Who Wish to Write, from the press of the Mail Printing House, a department of the Capper Publications, Topeka. The book contains 48 pages of the most valuable information. It is strongly bound, and small enough to be carried in the pocket or slipped into a compartment of your suitcase for traveling. Copies may be obtained by addressing Charles Dillon, Topeka, Kan. The price, 25 cents postpaid.

Meet the Capper Corn Club Boys

(Continued from Page 3.)

SMITH COUNTY—Everett Carpenter, Smith Center; Melvin Ingram, Lebanon; Merl L. Longley, Lebanon; Paul Iden, Gordon; Marion Johns, Smith Center.

STAFFORD COUNTY—A. Wayne Cadman, St. John; H. C. Richardson, Stafford; J. W. Clowers, St. John; George Crosby, Jr., St. John; George H. Beale, Macksville; Clayton Richardson, Stafford.

STANTON COUNTY—Roy Berkley, Fisher; Walter Scott, Jr., Fisher.

STEVENS COUNTY—Harold R. Olney, Moscow; Burr Groff, Moscow; Alfred S. Dennie, Hugoton; Ray R. McClure, Hugoton.

SUMNER COUNTY—Loren Armstrong, Oxford; Leslie Thompson, Mayfield; Fred Foster, Gueda Springs.

THOMAS COUNTY—Elmer Reid, Levant. TREGO COUNTY—Lester Ikenberry, Colyer; Glen Novis, Ogallah; G. Olen, Bassler, Ellis; Vernon Richardson, Brownell.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY—Melvin Howe, Eskridge; Herman Seefeldt, Eskridge; Edwin McWilliams, Alta Vista; Willie Shaw, Harveyville; Rodney Smith, Harveyville; Orville F. Schutter, Eskridge.

WALLACE COUNTY—Lyle Butler, Sharon Springs; Willis Strayey, Sharon Springs; Elvin Warner, Sharon Springs.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Harold Youngblom, Morrowville; Lawrence Johnson, Clyde; Clarence Prull, Washington; Paul Lock, Morrowville; Ernest T. Day, Washington; Ben Birdsey, Washington; Clifford Allen, Haddam; Clifford Morgan, Washington; Edgar Brandt, Barnes; Dewey Drebes, Greenleaf; Doyle Fitzsimmons, Linn; G. R. Paul, Washington; Carl Rohlf, Hollenberg; Thomas Richardson, Hanover; Theodore Douglass, Barnes; Gayland Leonard, Haddam; Willie Glasco, Palmer; Elmer Corbin, Washington; Sisco Scheetz, Hanover; Hugh Combrow, Greenleaf; Kenneth Dickson, Linn; Herman Scheetz, Washington; Caribs Knox, Palmer; Russell Bonar, Washington; Leonard Doebele, Hanover.

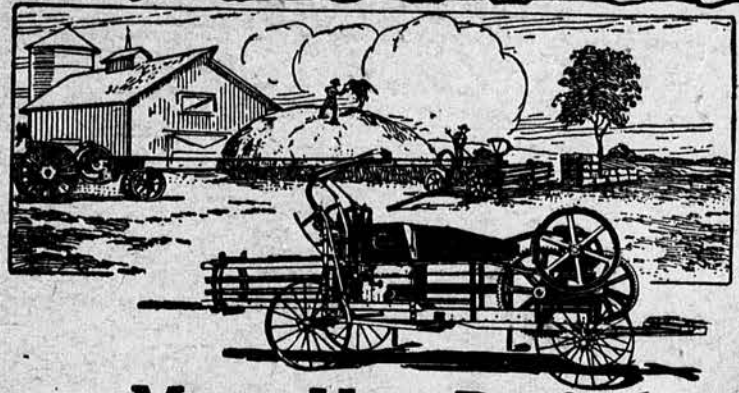
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By Wilbur D. Nesbit

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

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

"OLD GLORY"
Long May It Wave

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.

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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.

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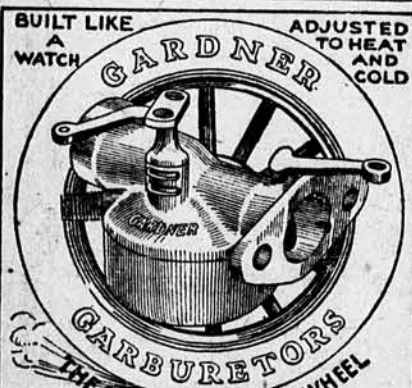
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This tiny bottle holds the wonder of wonders. It contains an almost magical drug discovered by a Cincinnati man. It is called freezone. It is a compound made from ether. Apply a few drops of this freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a hardened callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you just lift it off with the fingers.

You feel no pain or soreness when applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the skin. Just ask in any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. This will cost but a few cents but will positively rid your poor, suffering feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, or the tough calluses on bottom of feet.—Advertisement.



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Corn Will Win a \$35 Prize

The best yield of corn grown this year on an acre or more of Kansas ground by a boy between the ages of 10 to 18 will win a prize of a \$35 Duroc Jersey gilt. This special prize is offered by W. J. Harrison, Mayflower Stock Farm, Axtell, Kan.

Harrison wished to give a prize hog in the Capper Pig Club this year, but another Duroc Jersey breeder got in ahead of him, and only one special prize was allowed for each breed. As soon as the Capper Corn Club was announced a few weeks ago, Mr. Harrison wrote to Mr. Capper and asked permission to give a \$35 gilt to the boy who made the best record in growing a war crop of corn. Mr. Capper, you know, supplied a bushel of Boone County White seed corn to every Kansas boy who asked for it, the seed to be paid for after the crop is gathered. He also offered a prize of \$25 to be awarded to the boy who produced the greatest acre yield in 1917.

While Mr. Capper's prize offer is only to be competed for by boys who enrolled in the Capper Corn Club—it was made to stimulate interest in the work because the season was late—this \$35 prize offered by Mr. Harrison is offered for state wide competition. It will be won by the Kansas boy 10 to 18 years old who grows the greatest number of bushels on a measured acre no matter whether he secured corn according to Mr. Capper's special offer or not. But we must have your name, age, postoffice address and county. If you wish to compete for Mr. Harrison's prize send a letter or card to the Secretary, Capper Corn Club, Topeka, Kan., before July 1, 1917, giving your name, address and county, your age, and saying that you agree to report the yield of your best acre of corn before December 15, 1917. If you are a member of the Capper Corn Club it is not necessary to send your name in, we already have it on file. Only Kansas boys between the ages of 10 and 18 may compete. The winner of the prize will be required to make an affidavit that the corn yield reported is correct.

Speaking of the prize gilt, Mr. Harrison says "The gilt will be 4 months old when the contest ends, and will be worth \$35 then, as I sell these pigs for \$25 apiece when weaned at 10 weeks old. If the winner wishes a bred sow or gilt, he may have a credit of \$35 on any that I have for sale."

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Many misunderstandings have arisen with regard to the Official Bulletin, which is being issued in Washington by the Committee on Public Information under order of the President. This publication is not a newspaper in the accepted sense of the word. Its single purpose is to assure the full and legal printing of the official announcements of government heads in connection with governmental business.

The Official Bulletin is sent without charge to the President of the United States; to the members of the President's Cabinet and officials of all government departments; to the members of Congress; the American and the foreign diplomatic and consular services; officers of the army and navy; every postoffice in the United States (to be posted daily); governors of all states; mayors of all cities; all daily newspapers and press associations of the country; all magazines, colleges and universities; chambers of commerce and boards of trade; and other public institutions. To the general public, and to private institutions, a charge of \$5 a year will be made, as the provisions under which the Bulletin is published make it impossible to distribute free copies. Necessarily the issue is limited, and were there no other restrictions a mechanical impossibility would prevent a general free circulation. Therefore the committee will follow the plan approved by law for the sale of the Congressional Record.

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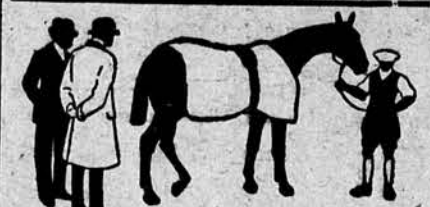
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Notes from Johnson County

BY ROBERT McGRATH

Some of the stores in the local town are getting on a cash basis. A merchant told me this action was necessary because the firms the small merchant deals with are granting less time—they are selling on a closer margin than formerly. This pay as you go method will work no severe hardship on the live farmers. It looks just as logical to be up-to-date with accounts as to be always a month behind. With a farmer, the eggs and butter generally pay the grocery bills anyway. By paying as one goes, better bargains can be obtained.

There is a common feeling of kindness in us all. A neighbor was sick in this locality and his corn was unplanted. His neighbors agreed to donate a day and plant the sick man's field. Some 15 men gathered in. They plowed 5 acres, harrowed 30 acres already plowed and planted 40 acres to corn. The women entertained the men with a dinner at noon. On the whole, it was an enjoyable affair and a day well spent.

We planted an old hog lot to northern grown corn that has a record for early production. The aim is to have early corn for feeding. Our first activity in the field after the corn was up was to harrow the entire tract. Then we hitched to a disk to throw out the listed furrows. When that is done, we shall wait until the corn grows some more and then begin the filling in process. This is our tried and true method of dealing with listed corn. It works best where the listed furrow is not very deep.

We found time last week to observe how a successful farmer and orchardist sprayed his orchard. He used a barrel sprayer, fixed to a sled and pulled by a horse up and down the rows. The solution used was lime-sulfur and arsenate of lead. The pump had plenty of action and the spraying solution fell like a fine mist over the trees. This man says spraying pays. He made more money last year from a sprayed 5-acre orchard than he did from the rest of his 80-acre farm. He sprays three times during the season.

A Fair Test of Sentiment

There was a time when two or three politicians at each county seat in Kansas "reflected" public sentiment. These little groups of men made it their business to "shape" things for the "organization" candidates for state offices. You know how it was done. "The boys" who were as likely to meet at the old Blossom house as anywhere else to set the trap for the "organization" would start things. The little groups at the various county seats were instructed to line up for this fellow for United States senator, that fellow for governor and so on down the list. The machine's tentacle in each county would touch about a dozen "leaders" out in the townships whose duty it was to bring in a delegation to the county convention that would stand for the "organization" slate. The time for holding the ward and township caucuses was not advertised; that was deemed unnecessary, as only the few interested in keeping up the "organization" were expected to attend. That was the old way.

But it is different now. A statewide primary election law put the "organization" out of business. It lifted from the shoulders of the little group of county seat politicians the responsibility of fixing things for the "boys." It delegated to the people, all the voters, the right to have a voice in the election of candidates for office. And the people's judgment of men is not difficult to forecast.

This was shown recently when a daily newspaper made a careful poll of 16 scattered precincts in the eight congressional districts of Kansas on the choice of the men and women voters for United States senator. There were eight town and eight country precincts. Printed ballots bearing the names of five Republicans and two Democrats mentioned for United States senator were left at the voters' residences and later collected. Of the 200 Republican votes polled in each of these districts representing every section of the state, Governor Arthur Capper has a majority over all other candidates mentioned for United States senator. The showing is a real reflector of Kansas sentiment.—Plainville Times.

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

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

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WHITE FACE BLACK SPANISH. WILL sell eggs now at \$1.50 per setting; \$2.90 for two settings, prepaid. Now is your time. Mrs. Hattie Tyler, Fairview, Kan.

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

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WE SELL CHICKS THAT HAVE HIGH egg producing qualities at 10c. Hatcheries, Iola, Kan.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM 6 MATED yards of "Royal Blue" and "Imperial Ringlets" Barred Plymouth Rocks. Write for free mating list. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kansas.

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The warm milk as it comes from the cow offers a splendid medium for the favorable growth of all kinds of bacteria that may gain access to it. To lessen this development milking should be done as carefully and quickly as possible and the milk should be strained and set away or separated.

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BARGAIN IN QUALITY ROSE COMB Reds; eggs from entire flock, pens and range, \$4.50 per 100. Keep hatching. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kansas.

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CANE SEED. BLACK AMBER. HOME grown, 7 cents per pound. W. C. Baum, Kaw, Okla.

KAFIR SEED. BLACK HULLED. CAN furnish car lots. Samples submitted. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.

CHOICE ALFALEA AND WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet Clover seed. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kan.

SEED. CORN. 1916 SELECTED GOLDEN Beauty Boone County Strawberry red. Samples submitted. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON ALL FORAGE crops, seeds and seed corn. Write at once for samples and prices. Watson Bros., Seed Merchants, Milan, Missouri.

FOR SALE.

BALE TIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kansas.

40-80 AVERY TRACTOR AND PLOW RIG. Shidler Brothers, Lake City, Kan.

FOR SALE: FEW CARS MIXED FENCE posts. Hedge, walnut and locust. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP. NEW CREOSOTE stove also taken on a debt. Fruit Growers State Bank, Wathena, Kan.

FOR SALE—8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR, IN good running order, no trades. E. N. Taylor, Route 7, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE. TOPEKA HOME, SPLENDID location. Bargain if sold at once. Address Mrs. Sprout, 518 Topeka Ave., Topeka.

THRASHING RIG—PEERLESS 26x46 Separator complete. 18 horse compound Russell engine. In good running condition and dirt cheap. Address Chas. Hay, Centralia, Kan.

FRICK, TWENTY-FOUR STEAM ENGINE, thirty-six-horse power, complete outfit; new; threshed three thousand bushels. Sixteen hundred acres; four hundred fifty wheat, land good, living water, county road. Robert Campbell, Attica, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—MY THRASHING rig, consisting of a Minneapolis Separator, Buffalo Pitts Engine, Water Tank, Wagon, and other repairs. Will sacrifice for cash or will trade for some good milk cows. Total crop failure is reason for selling. F. J. Wiehbrink, Bellefonte, Kansas.

CREAM WANTED.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE DIRECT FROM mill to you. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

LANDS.

TWO COFFEY CO. BARGAINS. 79 AND 160 acres. For information, write T. S. Chamberlain, LeRoy, Kansas.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—BATES County, Missouri, stock, grain, clover and blue grass farms; free booklet. Duke & Parish, Adrian, Mo.

160 A. WITH 1000 TO 1500 GAL PER MIN. ute pumping plant. Unlimited water. Good improvements. Fenced. Fifty a. finest alfalfa. Growing crops go with place. Deal direct only. Good terms. C. A. Bowers, Wallace, Kan.

ATTENTION FARMERS! 300 HIGH, choice Eastern Oklahoma and North Louisiana farms for sale and rent on easy terms. We have already located hundreds of families who have made good. Best opportunity ever offered to farmers to get homes of their own from the owner. Write James P. Allen, Claremore, Okla.

FARMS WANTED.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

FILMS DEVELOPED.

100 DEVELOPS ANY SIZE ROLL—6 prints free for new customers. Get our free enlarging offer. J. C. Weicott, Topeka, Kansas.

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SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET. "ALL about patents and their cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 734-A 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WEALTH IN INVENTIONS. PATENT your ideas. Send for our Free Book and advice how to succeed. Sues & Co., Atty., 532 7th St., Washington, D. C.

INVENT SOMETHING; YOUR IDEAS MAY bring wealth; free book tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent, through our credit system. Talbert & Parker, 4215 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABILITY should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money," Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS are writing for patents procured through me. Four books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice Free. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBTAIN a Patent, list of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Atty., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Exp. unrec.; details free. Press Syndicate, 921 St. Louis, Mo.

LIVESTOCK FIRMS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

MALE HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Greatest product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 203 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

MEN WANTED—FOR STREET CAR CONDUCTORS and motormen between the ages of 21 and 45 if married. Single men must be above 31. Physical examination necessary. Steady work, good hours, to the right men. Positions permanent. Write or come at once. Employment Dept., The Kansas City Railways, 1500 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—10 DISC PLOW. GOOD. G. A. Moore, Pratt, Kan.

DAS BUCK, MORMON, TWO AND THREE Dollars. Elias Pelton, Hudson, Kansas.

WANT TO HEAR FROM PARTY HAVING wheat land for rent. Frank Stamme, Sentinel, Okla.

HORSE OWNERS—MY FATTENING Receipt mailed for 75c. Sound flesh guaranteed. No horse too old. G. Bickle, Tulsa, Okla.

WALNUT LOGS. WANTED TWELVE inches and up, give number and size first letter. Distance to R. R. W. A. Schwartz, Louisburg, Kan.

IF YOU WISH TO STUDY LAW, DON'T give up the farm. We teach you at home. Cost about ten cents a day. For information write Southern Correspondence School of Law, 207 Surety, Muskogee, Okla.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 25 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

Crop Prospects are not Half Bad

The yield of winter wheat in Kansas will be somewhat larger than was estimated a month or two ago. Oats have been doing very well the last few weeks. Potatoes are making a good showing in most parts of the state. Quite a little corn had to be replanted, but a certain amount of replanting always is to be expected. Considering the high prices, the prospects are good for a prosperous season for Kansas farmers.

Haskell County—Crops generally coming fine. Corn is a good stand. More ground plowed this spring than ever before. Very little wheat left.—C. W. Durnil, June 2.

Pottawatomie County—We have had plenty of rain since last report. Potatoes and corn coming fine with good stand. Oats look better than usual this year.—S. L. Knapp, May 31.

Morton County—Some farmers are still listing. Weather continues too cool for rapid growth of crops. Grass is up and doing fine. Some corn is up.—E. E. Newlin, May 31.

Kiowa County—Crops would grow rapidly with warmer weather. Large crop of peaches, plums and cherries. Wheat harvest will be very light this year.—H. E. Stewart, May 31.

Labette County—We have had rain every day for some time. Tornado June 2 did lots of damage. Wheat and oats look fine, but corn needs working. Poor stand of kafir reported.—Wilbur Hart, June 2.

Osborne County—Too much rain and cool weather for crops. Heavy rains have washed corn badly. Everything backward for this time of the year. We must have warm weather.—W. F. Arnold, June 2.

Sherman County—Crops running for first time in over a year. Corn up but weather too cool for rapid growth. Spring wheat and barley look well here. Grass fine and stock doing well.—James B. Moore, June 1.

Harvey County—Oats, wheat and grass looking fine. Corn does not grow and soon will be weedy. Livestock doing well. Wheat \$2.60; corn \$1.50; potatoes \$3.60; butter 30c; eggs 30c; binder twine 18c.—H. W. Prouty, June 2.

Ford County—Weather cold with an inch of rain this week. Wheat heading, but corn very slow. Weeds have a good start in oat and barley fields. Alfalfa soon will be ready for hay. Potatoes and gardens look fine.—John Zurbuchen, June 2.

Sumner County—Corn beginning to show improvement. First crop of alfalfa light. Wheat will make a bumper crop, and oats coming fine. Wheat \$2.40; oats 80c; corn \$1.60; butter 30c; butterfat 43c; eggs 30c; hens 15c.—E. L. Stocking, June 2.

Woodson County—We have had 7 inches of rain in 2 weeks. Corn needs cultivating. Weeds growing rapidly. Pastures good and stock doing well. Wheat and rye look fine, oats heading and alfalfa ready for cutting. Pig crop light.—E. F. Opperman, June 1.

Dickinson County—Hard rains accompanied by hail and wind have done considerable damage to tender crops. Creeks out of their banks and fields filled with water. Wheat and oats coming fine. Lots of corn was replanted.—F. M. Lorson, June 2.

Lyon County—Rainy weather delaying farm work. Corn cultivating soon will be the order of the day. Weeds growing rapidly in fields. We have had 3 inches of rain in less than four weeks. Plenty of pasture and stock water now.—E. R. Griffith, June 2.

Sedgewick County—Wheat heading and shows great improvement. Corn slow, but oats coming fine. First cutting of alfalfa light. Lots of men hunting work on farms. Work horses holding out well. Farmers buying autos and Liberty Bonds.—J. R. Kelso, June 2.

Pratt County—Some feed and row crops damaged by beating rains. Weather too cool for rapid growth of spring crops. The winter wheat that is left is coming nicely. First cutting alfalfa light. A larger bean crop than usual. Potatoes fair.—J. L. Phelps, June 2.

Sheridan County—Plenty of moisture and all crops coming fine. Corn planting finished. Winter wheat shows improvement, but weeds are bad in most fields. Potatoes not doing very well. Not many pigs, due to high price of feed. Cream 42c; eggs 32c.—R. E. Patterson, May 29.

Meade County—Spring crops all in. Corn coming nicely, but barley and oats small. Farmers cutting alfalfa and receiving \$15 in ton in field. Grass short. Everything high. Wheat a failure in this county. Large elevator being built in Fowler. Some road grading being done.—W. A. Harvey, June 2.

Neosho County—Wheat blooming, oats heading, flax and prairie grass growing rapidly, but corn very backward. Kafir is a good stand. No damage to wheat or oats by bugs. Sweet potato plants scarce. Eggs 28c; I have sold over \$240 worth of eggs since January 1 from 250 hens.—A. Anderson, June 2.

Pawnee County—Plenty of rain with some hail. Corn is rotting in the ground, and some is being replanted. Farmers cutting alfalfa. Oats and barley not doing very well. Hired help in demand at good wages. Wheat \$2.30; corn \$1.65; oats 35c; cream 39c; butter 30c; eggs 30c; alfalfa seed \$8.—C. E. Cheserman, June 2.

Rice County—Plenty of rain, and corn showing improvement. Wheat is heading. Alfalfa is beginning to bloom, and first crop will be good. Oats growing rather slowly. Potato prospect good. Stock doing fine on pasture. Wheat \$2.50; corn \$1.60; flour \$3.50; hens 15c; eggs 30c; hogs \$14.50.—Lester N. Six, June 1.

Stevens County—Wheat and spring grains doing fine. Ground in good condition for farming. About enough wheat left to reseed the county this fall. If more tractors were available, a larger acreage would be planted to spring crops. Grass coming fine, and stock doing well. Butter 35c; eggs 30c; hogs 14c.—Monroe Traver, June 1.

Barber County—Corn is a good stand. Wheat will average from 12 to 15 bushels in this county. Kafir is a good stand. Some reseeded. Plenty of garden truck. Harvest about June 20 and this county will need help to care for the crop. Wages from \$2 to \$5 a day, man and team \$5. Wheat \$1.70; corn \$1.60.—H. E. Henderson, June 2.

Morris County—Heavy rains have delayed farm work. Alfalfa ready to cut, corn needs work and some kafir will have to be replanted. Corn planted in May is a good

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

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

106 ACRES E. KANSAS, well imp. Price \$45 a. Terms. Landrith, Buffalo, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

FRANKLIN CO., KAN., 160 acres, well imp., 90 cult., 12 alfalfa; 70 a. blue grass pasture. \$60 an acre. Easy terms. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kansas.

2960 ACRES in Barber Co., 500 a. farm land; good grass and water. Two sets of buildings. \$12.50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

160 A. NICE, smooth wheat land \$10. Shallow water alfalfa land \$25 to \$50. Good ranch with alfalfa \$25. Irrigated land \$50 to \$100. Tell me your wants. Have some places an trade. Chas. D. Gorman, Garden City, Kan.

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

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

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

80 ACRES, all good, smooth, tillable land; 60 a. in cultivation; 10 a. in hay; 10 a. in blue grass pasture; fair 5 room house, barn and other out buildings; 5 miles to town. Price \$55.00 per acre. \$1500 cash, remainder long time at 6%. Casida & Clark Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

160 ACRES, 50 acres cult., 10 acres meadow, bal. good pasture, native grass; plenty water, 4 room house; small out buildings. 4 miles railroad, 1 mile school. \$30 acre. Inc. \$2800.00. Four years, 6 per cent. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kansas.

200 ACRE FARM, one mile railroad station, 40 acres alfalfa, 58 acres corn, 10 acres timber, remainder pasture. Family orchard, light improvements, splendid water, sacrifice price. Come at once. Write for list of farm bargains. Clover, wheat, corn, alfalfa land. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

TWO 40-ACRE FARMS Only 3 miles from Iola; both fine land. One well improved; close to rock roads; either would make fine home. Price \$80 per acre. Terms. Iola Land Company, Iola, Kansas.

800 ACRE CREEK BOTTOM STOCK FARM FOR QUICK SALE ONLY \$14.00 PER ACRE-CASH.

Fair six room house and other out buildings, nice grove trees, one mile to church and daily motor mail route. 1 1/2 miles to R. R. station, 12 1/2 miles to county seat, 200 acres bottom land, averages 44 feet to sheet water, best alfalfa land, practically no rough land. No trades, must sell quick. D. F. Carter, The Land Man, Leoti, Kansas.

Combined Farms and Ranches

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

stand. Oats doing nicely. Wheat thin and short in most fields. Pastures good and all stock getting good start before flies arrive. Butterfat 36c; eggs 31c.—J. R. Henry, June 1.

Hamilton County—Soll in fine condition since good rains this month. Reports come in that owing to the weather, grass has soured and injures cattle. I advise the use of plenty of salt, hard wood ashes and sulfur as a remedy. Gardens reducing high cost of living. Grass making good growth and prices of stock high.—W. H. Brown, May 31.

Trego County—A good soaking rain is needed in part of the county. Wheat will average two bushels in this county. Pastures poor and grass short. Stock picking up some. Cattle selling very high. Corn all planted and gophers and cutworms bad

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

80 ACRES FOR \$4250

Only 12 mi. Wichita. Good smooth upland soil; no bldgs.; 45 a. wheat, 15 a. kafir, 20 a. past.; shade crop goes; snap; terms. R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Lane County

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

MISSOURI

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

100 A. imp. 65 cult. \$25 a. List furnished. Wm. Sellers, Flemington, Missouri.

200, 160, 90 AND 40 A. Improved bargains. \$20 to \$75. J. H. Tatum, Miller, Mo.

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

120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

60 A. prairie farm near county seat. \$45 acre. Gammon & Tracy, Buffalo, Missouri.

322 1/2 A. HIGHLY IMP. 175 cult.; bottom \$7500. Terms. Robert Page, Crocker, Mo.

ATTENTION! Farmers. If you want to buy a home in Southwest Missouri, write Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

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

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

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

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

MISSOURI

COMBINATION FARM

400 acres, 3/4 mile station, good new improvements, fertile silt loam soil, thoroughly tilled where needed, high state cultivation. Price \$25 per acre below actual value. Terms 5%. We offer other bargains.

FARISH INVESTMENT COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri.

ARKANSAS

WRITE for list. Stock, dairy and fruit farms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

ZINC, LEAD and farm lands, North Arkansas. E. H. Avey, Yellville, Arkansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEND for free copy of "The Busy Booster." Complete information of North Arkansas. Loba & Seward, Imml. Agts., Mtn. Home, Ark.

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

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

MONTANA

640 ACRE Montana Homesteads. New law. Circular free. Bureau 112, Boulder, Mont.

in fields. Crops will average 200 per cent larger than last year. Butter 35c; eggs 30c; wheat \$2.50; corn \$1.60; oats 80c.—W. F. Cross, May 31.

Mitchell County—Another fine rain and ground is well soaked. Many farmers have replanted 10 to 25 acres of corn due to too early planting and cold weather. Large acreage of potatoes planted and prospects very good. Trees planted this year doing fine except for rabbits. Cane leads in grains followed by millet grasses and kafir. New hay will be on hand in 2 weeks, but is possibly a little short of the usual crop.—A. E. W. May 28.

Mitchell County—Mitchell county in general is very short on wheat acreage due to dry winter. Large acreage of oats were planted but making slow growth as weather has been too cool. Lots of barley, kafir and

OKLAHOMA

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

WRITE US today about the great opportunities offered here to investors and home-seekers. Ryan & Glens, Holdenville, Okla.

FOR INSIDE information on oil lands or poultry and vegetable tracts, write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

CORN, fruit and oil lands; cheap; illustrated list and map free. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

WRITE US for terms, price and particulars on 50-room, 3 story brick hotel, 2 blocks from Union Depot on Jefferson Highway. McClendon & Jones, McAlester, Okla.

COLORADO

HAVE 320 acre ranch for \$15 per acre that will yield more net profit each year than purchase price. Write now, if you want a snap; also have an irrigated farm at a bargain. Write L. I. Rosenbaum, Orchard, Colo.

COLORADO LANDS

I have a few of the best and cheapest farms and ranches in the best of Colorado. Write for facts and references. E. T. Cline, Brandon, Colorado.

FARM LANDS

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 51 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, 800 Lines.

1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

OZARKS OF MO., farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

46 ACRES, cult., modern, \$4000; terms. Stock, fruit, farm lands sale or exchange. Peck & Company, Rogers, Arkansas.

FOR EXCHANGE; \$10,000 worth of small rental properties here. Want farm. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

\$20,000 merchandise and \$15,000 building. Want land. 120 acres, equity \$6600, want Western land. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kan.

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

240 ACRES WHEAT and pasture land; trade for 80 or 160 improved. W. H. Parsons, Jamestown, Kansas.

IMPROVED 142 acre farm. East Emporia, near town, good oil prospects, good soil. Price \$12,000. Inc. \$5,500. Want city property. W. M. Garrison, Salina, Kansas.

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

For Sale or Trade—120 acres of land in Laclede County, Mo. Has good 8-room house, large barn, young orchard, all fenced with hog tight fence. Will trade for raw western land, prefer Eastern Colorado or Northwestern Kansas land.

A. W. Winegar, Burlington, Colo.

GOOD SECTION grass land 7 miles north of Brownell. Plenty water, no improvements. 75 a. bottom land. \$16 per a. Quarter 7 mi. N. E. of Ellis; 120 a. cultivated, bal. hay meadow, improvements fair. Wish to sell immediately. Will take clear residence up to \$4000 on either farm.

Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kansas.

3400 ACRE RANCH well located as to town and school, about 60% smooth land, balance rolling pasture, small per cent bottom land with running water. Will take in a good farm in eastern Kansas as part payment on this ranch. Send for our folder or Scott county. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

cane in the ground. Alfalfa and pasture coming fine. Apples and cherries promise good crop. Lots of road work being done, many new culverts put in and a general improvement over the county. Railroad built last fall thru southwestern part of the county has made a wonderful improvement.—Mrs. Geo. Marzolf, May 27.

The cheapest gains are always made on young animals. The cheapest nutrition is made from grain fed to hams after weaning.

The only way to improve the hog on the farm at the lowest cost is by using purebred males on well selected sows.

Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHKE

B. Needham, master of the Kansas State Grange, sends this message to the Granges:

The present necessity for government regulation of food prices cannot be over estimated. If increased production is to be expected the farmer minimum prices should be guaranteed him that will insure him a fair profit. And that such "minimum prices" may not be used as a means of working hardship on the consumer, there should be fixed maximum prices as well.

All speculation in the necessities of life should be absolutely prohibited, during the full period of the war. The government should take over, during the period of the war, all storage plants, warehouses and terminal elevators, and such other industries and utilities as may be necessary for the successful control of the marketing and distributing of the necessities of life, to the end that the making of fortunes by private speculators and dealers at the expense of those who bear the brunt of the war may be made utterly impossible.

The Rural Progress association and the state Grange of Pennsylvania in a joint address to the governor of that state say:

The farmer cannot raise food at a loss and still support his family. Yet the farmers of the United States are exhorted on every hand to grow larger quantities of agricultural produce in order that our country may bear its proper share in the great tasks of winning the war and feeding the world. These exhortations tend to overlook the fact that the farmer is in business to make a living. He works on a narrower margin than any other man in business and in addition he is subject to the vicissitudes of the weather. As a rule, large production has not in the past meant larger profit. To the farmer, moreover, what the farmer buys has been rising in price much faster than what the farmer sells. For these reasons, merely urging the farmer to grow more food can do little good. The farmer cannot and will not raise larger crops unless he can be assured in advance that he will not raise them at a loss.

There is only one certain method to secure a larger output of agricultural farm crops in the United States, and that is, to assure the farmer that the price for what he grows will give him a living wage when he comes to sell it.

We urge upon the government, whether of the United States or of the several states, that measures be taken at once to insure the farmer a fair return for the increased crops he is urged to grow this year. If this step is taken a vast addition to the food supply can be secured. Without it no amount of exhortation addressed to the farmer will produce much result, and the crops of the United States will fall in taking their proper part in winning the great war, and in the support and protection of our own citizens. If the farmer is assured that the price for each of his products will not fall below a fixed point, then the housewife should be assured that the price to her will not rise above a fixed point. Thus speculation would be eliminated.

The chief problem of the world today is food. Whatever else the United States may do, our principal contribution to the victory in the great war must be made by supplying ourselves and our allies with food. The great nations of the world have already adopted government control of the production, distribution and consumption of food. The step we advocate may save us from far more drastic measures.

This is signed by Gifford Pinchot, Edith Elliott Smith and Clarence Sears Kates of the Rural Progress association, and John A. McSparran, W. T. Creasy and R. P. Kester of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

These resolutions come from one of the Washington Granges signed by Charles Johnson, the master, and C. R. Norman, Secretary:

Resolved: That we, the organized farmers of the state of Washington, demand that the government take over the distribution of the food supply and regulate the price. We demand that humanity be considered superior to property. When our young men are drafted to fill up the ranks of the army and navy, we demand that property also be drafted at actual cost to equip these young men properly for the dangerous duties they have to perform. To help the world, and especially the United States of America, we demand that business be transacted at actual cost during the war, that profits be eliminated and the price further lowered.

Resolved: That copies of these resolutions be sent the President, the governor, representatives in Congress, and the press.

The state master announces that National Master Wilson will be in Kansas the fourth week in July. All-day meetings will be held, the national master speaking in the afternoon every day. The meetings will be at Valley Falls, July 23; Ottawa, July 24; Independence, July 25; Oswego, July 26; Newton, July 27 and Winfield, July 28.

Stockmen Met at Manhattan

The fifth annual meeting of the cattlemen of Kansas was held June 1 at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan. This was at the close of the cattle feeding experiment, which was started December 1. A program was given, at which the problems of livestock producers of the state were discussed, and the steers and other animals on the college farm were inspected carefully.

Murdo McKenzie, of San Paulo, Brazil, manager of the Brazil Land and Cattle

Co., told of South America as a "customer and competitor." Mr. McKenzie was one of the leading cattlemen of the United States before he went to Brazil five years ago, and he understands the conditions well in both countries—he is manager of a ranch about one-fourth as large as Kansas. He said that there will be a rapid development in farming and livestock production in Brazil, and that the country offers excellent opportunities to skillful producers.

Problems involved in financing the cattlemen were discussed by P. W. Goebel of Kansas City, Kan., the president of the American Bankers' association. A great need in the livestock producing business, Mr. Goebel said, is to place it on the basis of production—to get away from speculation as far as possible. He believes that loans based on breeding cattle, good stockers, or fattening cattle are well secured, if the animals are in charge of a trained man. Mr. Goebel also believes the cattle business is getting on a sounder financial basis every year.

W. R. Stubbs, former governor, spoke on the "Kansas Cattle Supply." He told of the problems which he as a producer of beef cattle had encountered, and he also discussed the marketing troubles. He believes a much closer co-operation is needed among the producers. T. H. Ingwersen of Chicago, representing Swift and Co., talked on the "Cattle Buyer's Viewpoint." He urged a careful study of the markets by the producers, and he especially asked that the "two-day market" be eliminated, and that an even supply of animals be provided for all week days, so the packing plants can be operated with the minimum of lost time.

The object of the cattle feeding experiments was explained by W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry. There were six lots of 14 steers apiece. One thing shown by the feeding tests was a comparison of good color alfalfa hay, brown alfalfa, black alfalfa, and Sweet clover hay. A feature of the test was the excellent showing made by the Sweet clover. This lot went into the feeding pens December 1 at an average weight of 342.6 pounds, and came out at the end of 180 days with a weight of 698.8 pounds; this was a gain of 356.2 pounds, or 1.97 pounds a day.

A daily ration consisting of 7.38 pounds of corn, at an average cost of \$1.12 a bushel; 49 pound of oil meal, at \$45 a ton; and 7.32 pounds of Sweet clover, at \$15 a ton, was fed. The average cost of feed a day was 18.3 cents, which made the cost a hundred pounds of gain \$9.25. This was the lowest cost in the test. A total cost of \$32.94 was required for the feed for the 180 days, which added to the cost of the animals, \$29.12, made a final cost of \$62.06, or \$6.80 a hundred. The animals were sold at \$10.50 a hundred, the highest price of any lot, which gave a final value of \$73.37, and a profit of \$11.31 a head.

The Sweet clover hay was of excellent quality. This does not include the profit made from the hogs, following the steers, which averaged about 1 1/4 pounds gain for every bushel of corn fed. Very poor results were obtained from the black alfalfa hay—the tests show the importance of curing the hay properly. Good results were obtained from both brown and well colored alfalfa. A test to show the feeding value of barley gave a small profit, but it was not nearly so large as when corn was used as the grain. A circular containing the complete returns from all of these lots of cattle can be obtained on application to W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

Visitors at Manhattan expressed much admiration for the excellent results that are being obtained in the animal husbandry department—Professor Cochel's work is being recognized over all the world. In the six years he has been at Manhattan the value of the livestock there and on the other stations has been increased from \$50,000 to more than \$300,000. The work is taking a leading part in placing livestock production on a more profitable and logical basis.

Deathbed Prediction of War

It isn't often you find a big banker in a city crassly superstitious. What do you think of this story telegraphed this week from New York:

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of the Metropolis yesterday George V. McNeil, the vice president, related a remarkable story of a 10-year-old girl, dumb since birth, who spoke on her deathbed and predicted the war's end in September of this year.

Three weeks ago the girl fell seriously ill.

Two days later while doctors were present the girl called her mother into the room. The startled woman found the child sitting up.

"Mother," she said, "I am going to die within a few hours. I am thankful this dreadful war will end in September, 1917." She adjusted her pillow and smilingly laid her head upon it. Two hours later she was dead.

Grain Supplies are Small

(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.)

Trade in wheat for future delivery continued to dwindle last week, with important additional declines in prices, the substantial recoveries occurred in the last two days. A vigorous rebound in prices occurred Saturday, which was not fully maintained. Final quotations were 1/2 to 5 cents lower for July and 7 to 8 1/2 cents higher for September than on the preceding Saturday. Carlot prices Saturday were about 50 to 68 cents above the July delivery price.

Primary arrivals continue surprisingly large for this time of year. Five principal markets received 3,006 cars of wheat last week, 378 cars more than a year ago, and more than in the last week of May, 1915, and 1914. All mills report poor demand for flour, but the output continues large on old sales. Some millers say their orders have been almost cleared up.

The total visible supply at 18 cities is 26 1/2 million bushels, of which Buffalo and seaboard points held nearly 10 million bushels, virtually all sold to the abroad or to Eastern mills, and Duluth and Minneapolis 10 million bushels, which will be needed by spring wheat mills in the next three months, as new spring wheat will not be available until late in August. The clean-up of old wheat promises to be more nearly complete than in previous years.

Declines of 10 to 12 cents in carlot futures occurred last week, but the loss was fully recovered in the last two days. At the low level of the week prices were 25 to 30 cents under the May high record. Supplies at market centers are small. Carlot demand lagged during most of last week, but it improved Saturday.

The corn acreage probably has been increased about 10 per cent, or 10 million acres, making the total more than 115 million acres, and an average yield equal to that of 1912 would make a total crop of nearly 3,400 million bushels, 800 million bushels more than last year's estimated yield.

Saturday's grain quotations were: Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.64 to \$2.80; No. 3, \$2.60 to \$2.76; No. 4, \$2.60 to \$2.66. No. 2 soft, \$2.68 to \$2.76; No. 3, \$2.60 to \$2.70. No. 4, \$2.45 to \$2.60. No. 2 mixed, \$2.70; No. 3, \$2.70.

Corn: No. 1 mixed, \$1.54 to \$1.56; No. 2, \$1.54 to \$1.56; No. 3, \$1.55 to \$1.56 1/2; No. 4, \$1.54 to \$1.54 1/2. No. 2 white, \$1.55 to \$1.57. No. 3, \$1.55 to \$1.56. No. 2 yellow, \$1.56 to \$1.57.

Oats: No. 2 white, 65c to 66c; No. 3, 65c to 66 1/2c; No. 4, 64c to 65c. No. 2 mixed, 64c to 65c; No. 3, 63c to 64c. No. 2 red, 64c to 65c.

About 5,000 more cattle arrived in Kansas City last week than the preceding week and the increase was principally in the plainer grades of killing cattle from the Southwest. Sales were reported as low as \$7.50, and the top price, \$12.50, was 90 cents above the top price of the preceding week, which was the former record. In both the native and quarantine divisions there were steers that showed grass sap strongly, the top wholly grass fat. Prices for this class were quoted down 25 to 35 cents. The better classes of steers, especially prime heavy grades, were in active demand, prices about steady. The top price for native steers was \$13.50, and for Western steers, \$13.40, both new high records.

Commission men say there are few fat steers remaining in the country. Some counties in Western Missouri are marketing cattle that ordinarily would be held on feed until August. They are bringing \$12 to \$13.25.

In the butcher cattle division killers are making a big distinction between offerings that show grass sap, and those that have had dry feed. The best grades were fully steady, and the others 25 to 50 cents lower. Canner cows were off 50 cents, and at the decline are above normal prices for this season of the year. Veal calves sold slightly higher early in the week and then declined 50 to 75 cents. The top quotation was \$14.25.

Receipts of thin cattle were liberal Monday, and the small later trade showed dullness and prices sagged 25 to 35 cents. Buyers are making some discount in prices owing to grass fills. Good stock heifers remain in active demand.

Hog prices Saturday were steady to 5 cents lower, compared with a week ago. Early in the week there was only a small shipping demand, and packers broke the market 30 to 35 cents, to the lowest position since April 5. The lower prices seemed to stimulate demand from all sources, and nearly a full recovery occurred. The spread in prices is widening because of the difference in quality. Comparatively few light weight pigs are coming, but there are a good many 120 to 140-pound grades. Neither packers nor shippers are showing any inclination to pay a premium for the lighter weight hogs, as is usually the case at this season of the year, and because of the scarcity of feed heavy weight fat hogs may maintain their winter price lead thru the summer.

The goat market last week underwent one of the biggest price breaks on record. The preceding week goats sold up to \$12, and late last week \$8.50 took the best, and the commonest kinds showed a similar decline. Brush goats sold as high as fat goats. Receipts were liberal. Sheep declined 50 cents to \$1. The largest loss was in spring lambs. They are selling at \$17 to \$18 and the market appears weak at those prices. Ewes and wethers are selling at \$11 to \$12.25. Most of the offerings were clipped grades from Texas.

Horse breeding requires more capital, is more profitable if successful and involves larger losses than any other kind of stock breeding.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Shorthorn Cattle.

June 22—Park Salter, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 8—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

July 25—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Chester White and O. I. C. Hogs.

Aug. 21—Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.
Nov. 5—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., will sell at auction, Friday, June 22, at Park Place Farm near Augusta, Kan., 50 Shorthorn cows

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Lafe 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 ancestry.
W. B. Carpenter PRES. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL,
818 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc-Jersey Boars Seven months old, registered. Write me for prices and description. J. H. TROYER, Garden City, Kan.

For Sale: Duroc Spring Pigs sired by the Select 173613, GEORGE MANVILLE, Faucon, Missouri

Fall Boars and Gilts by Garrett's 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 immuned. 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, Illustration, 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. Critch, out of Tat-A-Walla sows. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

July and September Boars

sired by G. M. Crimson Wonder 169769, G. M. Defender and Illustration II Jr. Also two good herd boars. Write for description and prices. Every hog immunized. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

WORKMAN 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

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

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.
CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding.
 Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

REGISTERED O. I. C. HOGS Pairs and trios
 Pedigree with every pig. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KAN.

FEHNER'S CHESTER WHITES
 Annual Fall Sale, August 21 35 tried sows
 for fall litters. 15 fall yearling boars. All immune.
 Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Missouri

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

"PREPAREDNESS"

Get ready for your 1917 pig crop. Large, heavy-boned, early-
 maturing type of O.I.C. Rich in champion and grand cham-
 pion blood lines. All ages (either sex) for sale at all times.
 Satisfaction guaranteed.
 Breed O. I. C. F. J. Greiner, Box 2, Billings, Mo

Good Yearling Boar
 for sale. March and April pigs
 in any numbers to suit. Farm-
 ers prices and shipped C. O. D.
 F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, RUSSELL COUNTY, KANSAS

Kansas Herd Chester
White Hogs of size and quality.
 Bred gilts; bred to
 Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Spring pigs.
 Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas
 Boar pigs three months old, \$15 each, while they last.
 Papers free. E. A. SHEEL, Westmoreland, Kan.

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

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

Spotted Poland Chinas!
 A bargain in a yearling boar that I can't use longer.
 A fine lot of March and April pigs in pairs and trios.
 Pedigree with every pig. The big spotted kind.
 CARL F. SMITH, Cleburne, Riley Co., Kan.

Townview Polands
 Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant
 77235, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not
 related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and
 Hog, are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

COURTLAND HERD POLAND CHINAS
 Toppys 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.

Fairview Poland Chinas
 Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley are the sires
 of the 85 toppy March pigs we offer. Prices reason-
 able. P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kansas

Private Sale
 A few gilts bred for July far-
 row. 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 re-
 turn 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)

and heifers. Special Santa Fe train leaves
 Union station, Wichita, Kan. in morning
 for farm and returning the same evening.
 This offering consists of more outstanding
 big, flat-backed, Scotch topped breeding
 cows than the writer ever saw listed in any
 one sale. A feature of the sale is the num-
 ber of cows and heifers bred to or with
 calf at foot by imported bulls. Mr. Salter
 has the only two imported bulls that the
 writer knows of in the state, Bapton Cor-
 poral and Newton Friar. Others are in calf
 to Rosewood Dale and Maxwellton Aviator,
 both sons of the noted Avondale and a
 number are in calf to Roan Major, a bull
 from an intensely bred milking strain. Read
 carefully the display ad in this issue and
 send your name today for catalog, mention-
 ing Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Next Saturday, June 16, the breeders of
 the vicinity of Valley Falls are invited to a
 big picnic and barbecue which will be held
 at the park at that place. It is the sum-
 mer meeting of the Kansas state Hamp-
 shire breeders' association and breeders are
 looked for from over the state. The morn-
 ing will be given over to a general pro-
 gram and in the afternoon further speak-
 ing and amusements of various kinds. It is
 a big rally in the interests of better and
 more good stock. Everybody is invited and
 it doesn't make any difference what kind of
 stock you breed so long as you are inter-
 ested in the best and more of it. Come
 to Valley Falls and spend the day.—Adver-
 tisement.

Lincolnton's Jersey Dispersion.

R. J. Lincolnton's big Jersey cattle dis-
 persion at Holton, Kan., last Thursday was
 a big success. Buyers were there from sev-
 eral states and almost all of them were
 there the evening before for the big banquet
 tendered visiting breeders by the business
 men of Holton. The state Jersey cattle
 breeders' association, made possible thru the
 initiative of Mr. Lincolnton was organized at
 that time. The sale was held at the farm
 and 121 head sold for \$23,990. The general
 average was \$198.11. Nineteen bulls, in-
 cluding the four herd bulls, four young bulls
 and 11 bull calves sold for an average of
 \$183.95. One hundred females sold for an
 average of \$200.40. Twenty of this number
 were heifer calves from five days to 10
 months old. These averaged \$114.75. Eight
 yearling heifers averaged \$188.12. Seventy-
 two of the 100 head were cows from two
 years old up and they sold for an average
 of \$227.77. The herd bull, Jacoba Irene's
 Premier sold for \$850 to H. C. Taylor, Be-
 loit, Wis. Three of his two year old daugh-
 ters sold for \$770. A bull calf by him born
 in January sold for \$200. A heifer calf by
 him seven days old sold for \$145. Six of
 his heifers, born since January 1, sold for
 \$670. The herd bull, Gamboge's Knight,
 went to W. S. Sanders, Berryton, Kan., for
 \$495. Eight of his heifer calves from three
 weeks old to 10 months, sold for \$1040 or an
 average of \$130. Gamboge's Knight's Beau-
 ty was the top cow at \$500. W. W. Patterson,
 Bronson, Kan. bought nine head at \$225.
 A. H. Wood, Braman, Okla., bought the two
 top cows for \$960. The cattle were dis-
 tributed as follows: Kansas, 80 head; Ne-
 braska, 15; Oklahoma 13; Missouri 8; Wis-
 consin, 4 and Arkansas 2. The sale was
 conducted by Col. D. L. Perry, Columbus,
 Ohio, Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.,
 and C. M. Crews, Topeka, Kan. It was at-
 tended by one of the largest crowds of buy-
 ers from a distance ever held in Kansas.—
 Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

The Blue Ribbon Hereford sale, held at
 Kansas City, June 1, resulted in the sale
 of 53 cattle for a total of \$37,160, or an
 average of \$701.90. Thirty cows sold for an
 average of \$693.61, the top being \$2350. This
 price was paid for Vernet Princess 23rd.
 Seventeen bulls sold for an average of
 \$718.83, the top price was \$2300, paid for
 Renown. Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska,
 Colorado, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi and
 Indiana furnished the buyers.—Advertisement.

A Big Chester White Sale.

Henry Fehner, the prominent Chester
 White breeder of Higginsville, Mo., will hold
 a sale August 21. The offering will consist
 of 35 head of tried sows and gilts bred to
 farrow in September. Most of these gilts
 are sired by the \$500 Eagle Archie and prac-
 tically all of the tried sows are of the same
 breeding. All will be bred to the splendid
 young boar, Sunny Bar, by Sunnybrook;
 dam, Pocahontas, by the famous Wonder
 18069. Watch this paper for display ad-
 vertisement.—Advertisement.

Decorative Day Shorthorn Sale.

The Shorthorn sale held at Kansas City,
 Mo., Wednesday, May 30, resulted in the
 sale of forty-nine animals for practically
 \$30,000, or an average of a little better than
 \$600 a head. Forty-two females sold for
 an average of \$638 and seven bulls sold for
 an average of \$475. The sale was con-
 tributed to by the following three well
 known Missouri Shorthorn breeders: C. E.
 Leonard & Son, Bunceton, Mo.; W. A. For-
 sythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.; and Harri-
 man Brothers, Pilot Grove, Mo.—Advertisement.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail
 and Breeze.

TESTIMONIAL

Farmers Mail and Breeze,
 Topeka, Kan.
 Gentlemen: Am sold out of bred gilts.
 Received 47 inquiries in 19 days, some of
 them for 15 to 20 head each.
 Yours very truly,
 D. O. BANCROFT,
 Breeder of Duroc Jerseys.
 Osborne, Kan., February 10, 1917.

Farmers Mail and Breeze,
 Topeka, Kan.
 Gentlemen: I got answers to my ad-
 vertisement from all over Kansas and
 several from Oklahoma and one from
 Missouri. Yours very truly,
 W. C. PARSONS,
 Breeder of Hampshires.
 Parsons, Kan., May 23, 1917.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

MULEFOOT HOGS.

Knox Knoll Mule Foots
 The most hardy, healthy, quick-maturing hog. The
 best points of all breeds combined in one. Catalog
 free. A few Shorthorn bulls. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Purebred Hampshire Boar pigs. Herd headers. \$25.00.
 R. T. Wright, Grantville, Kan.
REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 100 gilts and boars, all
 ages. Cholesterol immunized.
 Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood
 of Gen. Tipton
 1577, Fat Malay 1415, Charles Lad 922. Choice fall boars
 and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. SLA, Valley Falls, 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. 5, WICHITA, KANSAS
 Phone 3618, Derby, Kansas

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. H. GLEN, Route 2, Newton, Kansas

HORSES.

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 1st live
 prices. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

1200-1400 POUND HORSES
 will do more work for food consumed in the run of
 a year than any other class of horses. Is the verdict of
 hundreds of farmers throughout the Corn Belt. Ar-
 tillery horses have much heavy work to perform, but
 they use no draft horses, but are paying \$235 for 1200 to
 1400 pound Wagon Horse type. We are now registering
 extra good 1200 and 1400 pound mares regardless of an-
 cestry and when mated with registered Percheron stallions
 will be eligible to register. Application blanks upon request.
 Wagon Horse Association, W. E. Carpenter, Pres.,
 518 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

For Sale Two High Grade Guernsey Cows
 now in milk; some heifers, yearlings and
 under. One yearling bull and two extra nice bull calves.
 For information write E. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

LINDALE FARM AYRSHIRES 2 choice bull
 calves for sale.
 Their dams are on A. E. test. Write for particulars. Visi-
 tors 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

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Cattle Excellent Breeding. Percy
 Litt, Mount Hope, Kansas

JERSEY BULL CALF out of a virgin
 cow that never goes dry and a registered bull. This is a high grade calf.
 Price reasonable. J. G. BROCKWAY, SALDWIN, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE SALE
 I will sell registered Jersey cows, heifers and bull
 calves. Watch for date of sale in this space. Cata-
 log 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 Chins hogs. Heifers and Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forcat
 STANDARD of the herd. O. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale
 100 Registered
 Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and
 Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa
 and Oklahoma state fairs.
 Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602.
 J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

EDGEWOOD FARM

REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS
 I have 15 yearling bulls for sale at \$100 each. D. J. White, Clements, Kansas

Percherons — Belgians — Shires
 Ten stallions ready for heavy stand, also yearlings and twos. Young
 fillies, also mares with colt by side and bred again. All registered.
 100 individuals of first rank for sale.
 FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa. Just above Kansas City.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

W. R. GATES, PORT 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. Assoc. of Kansas.
 BEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.,) Nortonville, Kansas

For Sale: Registered Holstein-Friesian
 cows and heifers, also bull calves from A.R.O. cows. This is
 very choice stock. Higginsbotham Bros., Grassville, Kan.

**FOR SALE: Choice Car of Holstein-
 Friesian Cows** dairy type, large producers. Would
 sell a few yearling heifers with these.
 Fairview Dairy Co., 411 W. Quincy St., Pittsburg, Kan.

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

Holsteins Registered and high
 grade cows and heif-
 ers, the milky strain.
 Service bulls. Car loads or less. High & ade
 heifer calves \$18.00 each, crated. Write me, I have
 what you want. RAY C. JUDD, St. Charles, Illinois.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

**REGISTERED
 HEREFORDS**
 For sale: Six bulls eight
 to thirteen months old.
 Wellbred and in good con-
 dition. Prices reasonable.
 Fred O. Peterson
 R. R. No. 5,
 Lawrence, 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 reason-
 able prices. If in the market for Gallo-
 way bulls come and look them over.
 Smoky Hill Ranch
 E. J. Galtier, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure
 Sharon families). A nice lot of young bulls coming on for
 fall and winter trade. R. W. ANDERSON, BELOIT, 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 wish-
 ing a number of females with bull to
 mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone.
 Market 2087 or Market 3706.
 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 high-
 ly 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
 Herd headed by Louisa of View-
 point 4th. 150224, half brother
 to the Champion cow of America.
 Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE
 170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle
 investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breed-
 ing. Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers, 15 16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.
FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets
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 America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

Holsteins for Sale

No culls, no seconds; registered cows, heifers and bulls.
 Nice lot of grade cows and heifers.

C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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

Choice Holstein Calves 25 heifers and two bulls, five weeks old, nicely marked \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere.
Edgewood Farm, Star Route, Whitewater, Wis.

Maplewood Farm — HOLSTEINS —

We have for sale a fine lot of registered Holstein heifers, coming two-years old, due to freshen this fall, several excellent pure bred cows fresh now; seven bulls ready for service, sixty head of grade heifers, some springers, twenty head of grade cows fresh or heavy springers.
 Our Motto, "Not how many, but how good."

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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 2, KINGMAN, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Braeburn Holsteins

I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf.
H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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

300 High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers — 300

Some splendid cows that are now fresh and to freshen soon. This is no ordinary lot of High Grade cows and heifers. Special Offer: 25 heifer calves three to six weeks old, out of our best cows and by registered bulls.
M. E. PECK & SON, SALINA, KANSAS

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also buy. Wire, phone or write.
O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

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

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.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas, Sells 50—Shorthorn Cows and Heifers—50

At Park Place Farm Near Augusta, Kan.

Wichita, Kan.

Friday, June 22, 1917

Special Santa Fe Train Wichita to Park Place Farm and Return

Sale Under Cover Rain or Shine

15 cows with calf at foot.

7 cows with calf at foot by imported bulls.

10 cows and heifers safe in calf to imported bulls.

Most of the cows and heifers of breeding age are showing safe in calf to imported Newton Friar, Rosewood Dale, by Avondale, Maxwalton Aviator, by Avondale, Collynie Butterfly and the great milking strain bull Roan Major.

"If you want big, broad backed, breeding cows or heifers that will grow into large, useful herd cows, you will find them in this sale. This is the greatest offering of Scotch topped cows and heifers I ever saw."—A. B. Hunter.

Send Your Name Today For Illustrated Catalog. Address

PARK E. SALTER, Wichita, Kansas

Auctioneers—E. F. Herriff, Boyd Newcom, H. L. Burgess.

Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

NOTE—20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Mules Sell in Forenoon.





Guaranteed to do the Work of Four Big Horses

Put More Acreage at Work

Intensify your farming—put more acres at work—get bigger crops out of the acres you are now using.

If only for **NATIONAL EMERGENCIES** alone, you owe it to yourself to see that your crops are bigger than ever before.

PLOW—PLANT—do all your farm work in the most intensive way with the implements that give you the most intensive farm effort. Smith Form-a-Tractor on your farm will **INCREASE** your **LAND VALUE** per acre—**increase** the acres under cultivation—**increase** your value to the community and your earning value to yourself. Conserve your resources—intensify your farming effort with the utmost economy. Smith Form-a-Tractor allows you to use the wonderful power of your Ford touring car or roadster and convert it into money earning power on your farm—without in any way detracting from the efficiency of your Ford as a touring car or roadster, or from its service to you.

Four Horse Ability

Without adding a cent to your investment except the \$255 for the Smith Form-a-Tractor, you immediately add four horse working ability to your farm simply by utilizing the power in your Ford which would otherwise be idle.

And this four horse working ability is applicable to every bit of farm work that you now need four horses to do.

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Smith Form-a-Tractor used with your Ford touring car or roadster gives you four horse working ability in all weather.

Even on the hottest days when horses drop dead in the harness from exhaustion, Smith Form-a-Tractor will work twenty-four hours a day, if necessary, unaffected by heat—unaffected by any weather condition—always serviceable—always efficient—always saving you 75c out of every dollar you now spend to maintain horses in the same work.

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Smith Form-a-Tractor will easily plow seven acres to every four acres you can plow with horses. It will operate steadily at a speed of 2½ to 3 miles an hour. It will plow deeper, and in every other line of farm work it will show the same superiority over horse service that it shows in plowing.

Use it for hauling heavily loaded farm wagons out of your fields.

What Smith Form-a-Tractor with its famous Convertible Eight-in-One farm body has meant to general farm hauling, Smith Form-a-Tractor means to every other form of farm work. The day of expensive farm horses is gone; the day of economical power is here in Smith Form-a-Tractor.

This Is What You Get

In Smith Form-a-Tractor you get, as permanent features of your Ford, a new radiator, cellular type, ten times as efficient as the ordinary Ford radiator, guaranteeing perfect tractor operation—increased serviceability from Ford touring car or roadster.

You get the famous Strong Force Feeding Oiling System fully patented, pumping oil to the crankshaft bearings through a sight feed on the dash. You get the attachment with reinforcing frame, which extends the full length of the Ford underneath it.

Wide tractor wheels each equipped with twenty seven conical lugs—give eleven to one increase in Ford pulling power through roller pinion and bull ring drive system with the power applied downward keeping the strain away from the Ford developing maximum pulling power in tractor wheels.

And you get a conversion which takes only fifteen minutes to install or remove, after the two permanent features, the radiator and the oiling system have been installed.

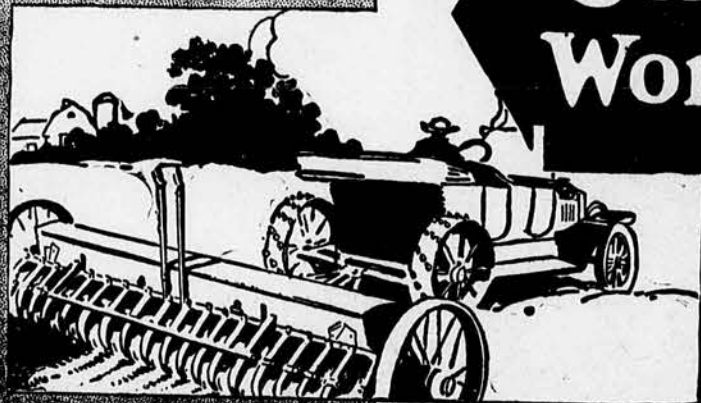
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Every farmer interested in developing the maximum earning power of his farm will use Smith Form-a-Tractor.

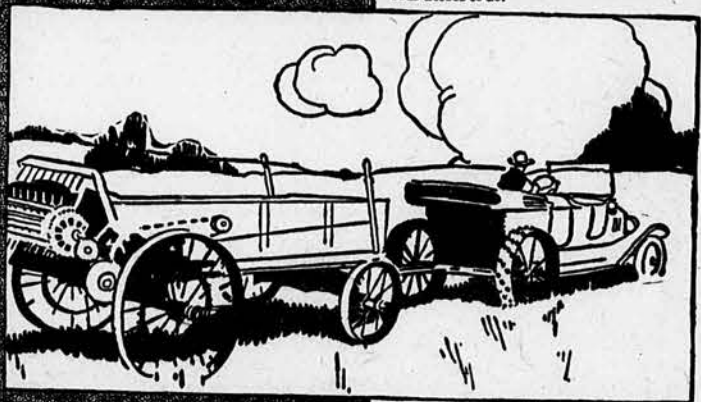
Do not delay in placing your order. If there is no dealer near you, send the coupon below with \$10 attached to it and we will ship you a Smith Form-a-Tractor, sight draft attached to bill of lading.

If you want further information before you make your purchase, check off the booklet you want and send us the coupon.

But act NOW!



Smith Form-a-Tractor easily works in freshly plowed fields doing what you ordinarily use four horses to do.



With Smith Form-a-Tractor you can haul your heaviest loaded farm wagons either over the road, out of your fields faster, more economically than you can haul them in any other way.



Smith Form-a-Tractor

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which I am sending you
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ship attachment to me sub-
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draft attached to bill of lading.

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