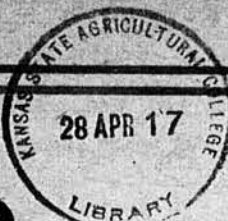


April 28, 1917



Vol. 47. No. 17

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Grow A War Crop



LONG before this paper reaches its readers every county in Kansas will have a committee co-operating with the new Council of Defense. With leaders, men and women, especially selected for their fitness for certain work, these committees will begin immediately the most important tasks. In the beginning a careful survey, an inventory of the state's resources, is particularly needed, and in order to get it started, even without depending on committees, Governor Capper, assisted by Secretary Mohler of the state board of agriculture and other officers and employees of the state house, have sent out thousands of copies of a list of questions to which answers are most urgently needed. Obviously, it will not be easy to reach all the 180,000 farmers in the state. Some, most certainly, will be missed. These are the questions:

How many idle acres of cultivated land will you have after planting all your present forces can put into crops?

Is there sufficient labor to plant all available land?

What aid, if any, do you need for planting maximum acreage this spring?

Is there plenty of horse and tractor power for spring uses?

How many usable tractors in your county are not busy now, or are not used to their full capacity?

Can any be released for use in other sections now or in the near future?

What crops are feasible to plant on abandoned wheat land?

What proportion of the land do you consider it feasible to plant to spring crops?

How well is your county supplied with seed to plant?

Is there any surplus of seed to sell? If so, name the persons who have it, what kinds, and how much of each?

The Council of Defense, as most of the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze know by this time, was appointed by the governor to mobilize the resources of Kansas in order that we may do our full share toward winning the war in which the nation is now engaged. One of its first big tasks is to aid in increasing the acreage in crops.

The world is short of food. Kansas' specialty is food production. The state should produce more than ever this year. Through the co-operation of our people with the State Council of Defense, the extra production due to our efforts may be the balance that will tip the scales in our favor in this war.

We need the help of every patriotic citizen in this state. We want your help now.

It was hoped that all this information would be in Topeka by last Saturday, but replies are still lacking from many of the farmers to whom the question blank was sent. "We appeal to you to render us this assistance," says Governor Capper in a recent proclamation. "We all must make some sacrifices in such days as these. We are asking you to sacrifice some of your time. If each one will do his bit, desired results will be accomplished."

The state plan is copied after the national program and we are all working along identical lines toward the same end. The consensus of opinions is that this is not a time to experiment with untried crops and new processes. We should plant only those crops that are well established and with which we are most familiar, and plant a maximum of them. Homegrown seed should be used so far as possible, and it should be tested before planting to see if it will sprout.

In such a time it is to be expected that many impracticable ideas and plans will be suggested. Farmers of experience know this. They know, also, that it is to their good interest, even forgetting the patriotism of the act, to have in cultivation every acre they can care for in 1917, and in every other year. Speaking generally nearly every farmer knows what will grow in his county. He reads and knows which crop will pay him best for his work. But what he may, in some instances, forget is the danger that lies in thinking too much of the price he is to get. The farmer who holds back provisions now is in a class with the city man who hoards supplies in excess of his needs and thereby creates fictitious values to the large

By CHARLES DILLON

injury of his fellows. It is not expected that any farmer will give away his possessions any more than a city dweller would sit idly by and let his family hunger as an act of patriotism. What the people expect now is the same spirit of loyalty in wheat growers as they hope to see in all the people, everywhere; in short the country will not think favorably of the man who holds his wheat for \$3, as some persons are doing today. Such men are worse than speculators in the great exchanges because they hold the first advantage; they have the actual wheat and they can determine the price.

Farmers will have to give the best thought to their operations this year. They will have to study out methods likely to produce the largest yields after a somewhat late planting, and they certainly ought to plan for a very much larger wheat and corn acreage in 1918. Now, if ever, the men on the farms have the chance to prove their mettle. It will call for hard work, long days, more self-denial, but if the cities and towns provide the soldiers for the front—which they will be expected to do—the rural places ought to do duty as valiantly in the furrows. Work done there is equal in honor and benefit for the common good with work done in the trenches. I am not quite certain that it isn't more important. No farm boy or young man need leave the farm to serve his country.

Be absolutely certain of the farming you do this summer. It is no time for experimenting. If a man in the next county increased his corn yield or his wheat crop by planting only every other row it ought to be safe for you to do it. But two-thirds of the advice you get will be useless, what common sense persons call bunc. Pay no attention to it. Consult your agricultural college or communicate with the editor of your farm paper or with Secretary Mohler if you chance to be in doubt, and get your help straight. Every man, no matter how long he has been farming, makes mistakes, needs advice occasionally, feels a doubt about some crop, and when these moments come it is right to call for advice, precisely as an editor or a doctor or a mechanic of experience will do.

The big thing in mind is to get more out of the ground, this year and next year, than we got out of it last year. It will be needed. We folks in the quiet Middle West have been saying for a long time that no war would come. No war could come. Wasn't the Atlantic right out there, not far from shore?

The submarine has answered these questions. The war is here. Food is scarce and costly—a whole lot more costly than it ought to be with the present supply—and the people are confronting they know not what. Distance, for once, does not seem to lend any enchantment. Shells may be falling in our coast cities before you read this article. They are likely to hit Kansas, but Kansas has a mighty duty in the premises just the same. Kansas is in the center of the country's bread basket. It has never been one instant behind other states in answering the nation's call. What it has to do now is to set aside all argument about right or wrong, and hitch up for a summer's work. If you are short of help let your needs be known to the Farm Labor Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and everything possible will be done to get men sent to your farm. If you are hard up—and there are few of them in Kansas—and you can't get seed for planting go and see the chairman of your county committee. You'll find the names of all of them in this issue. And if your chairman doesn't get busy all you have to do is write to the editor of this paper or to Governor Capper.

The agricultural college at Manhattan is prepared to give you all kinds of service, and if you haven't already formed a friendship for its staff this is the open season. That college has all sorts of facilities that belong to you for the asking. Seventy-five of the best farmers in the state have been operating their land co-operatively with the college for several years, and getting amazingly satisfactory results. These farmers will never go back to the old ways. They will be among the first, doubtless, to set out a garden that will produce continuously this summer and right into next autumn. They will be canning produce for next winter's use when a lot of doubters and "you can't do it" folks will be trying to get credit for groceries. But the greatest, most important thing these 75 farm families will do is this: They will send out an influence over their counties for better farming. And that, with conservation, sensible economy, loyalty-in-the-furrow spirit, is just what Kansas needs now and in the future.

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Mitchell Junior—a 40-h. p. Six
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7-Passenger—48 Horsepower
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Here are some facts which you should prove before you buy a fine car. Surely nothing else in Motor-dom is any more important.

John W. Bate has for 30 years been a famous efficiency expert. He has given 14 years to the Mitchell car.

This factory is his creation, designed for this single type. Our present cars were evolved by him, through hundreds of studied changes.

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ments. He aimed to make the Mitchell the finest of fine cars. And to make it a lifetime car.

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His factory savings pay for extras, which most like cars omit. There are 31 distinct features—all costly features—which are rarely found in cars. Things like a power tire pump, a dashboard engine primer, a ball-bearing steering gear, a light in the tonneau, a locked compartment, etc.

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In the past three years, part by part, he has doubled our margins of safety. Now all important parts are twice as strong as needed. That is proved by tests.

Over 440 parts are built of toughened steel. All safety parts are over-size. All major strains are met with Chrome-Vanadium.

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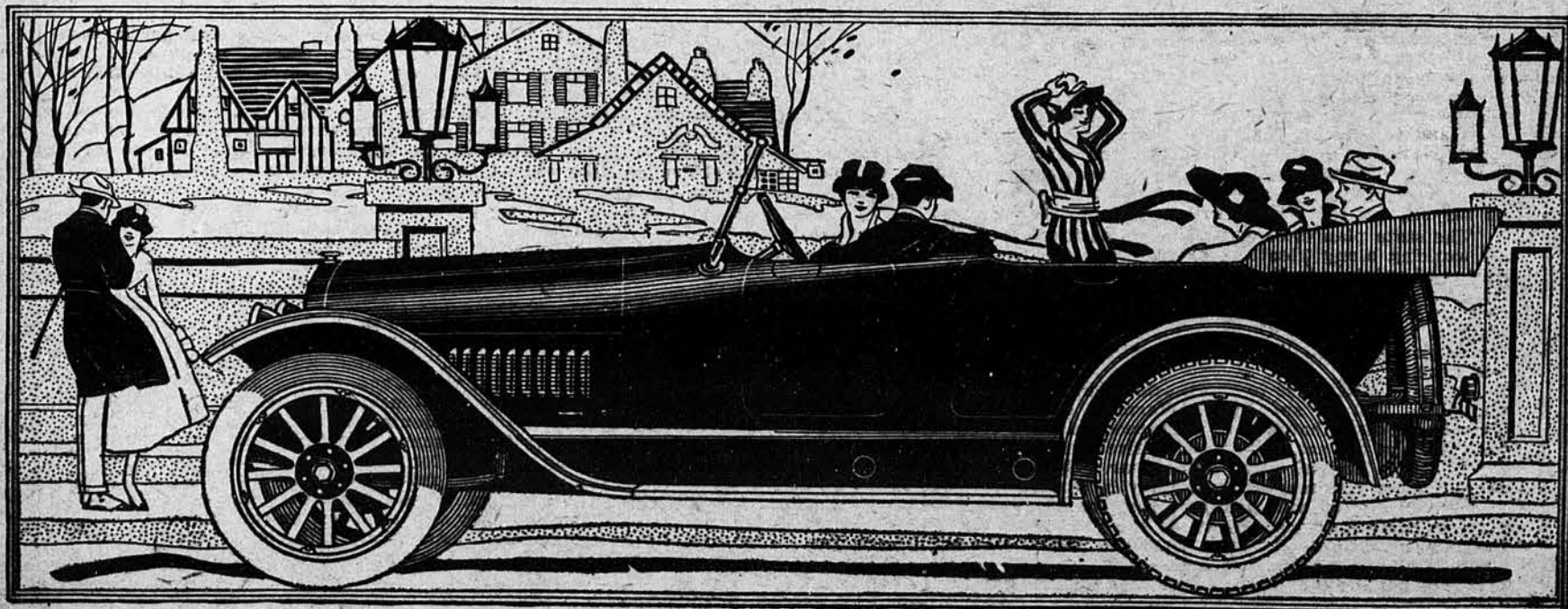
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 47
Number 17

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 28, 1917

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Farm Editorials

A GREATER effort is being made to "speed up" Kansas agriculture than was ever known in past seasons. Farmers are going to respond to the abnormal conditions of 1917 with the highest possible production. The duty one owes to the nation and to the state demands this, and in addition good business judgment also requires it, for prices will be very high.

Systematic drinking of pure water is a fine remedy for many ills. As a means of keeping one in good health, it has no equal. The practice should be more general on Kansas farms.

Garden crops cannot give good results unless they have a chance—they need help in their fight to supply food for the family. It is important this season that plenty of work should be done in the gardens, so the soil will be in the right condition to produce the maximum crops. Especially should the weeds be eliminated.

Judging Draft Horses

The ability to judge correctly the merits and defects of a horse seems to be inborn in some men. They naturally possess the "eye" for the business, and the faculty of quickly and correctly noting all of the points of an animal. On that account they are most likely to succeed or excel as dealers or as judges of horses at local state and national shows. Few, comparatively, have the innate powers of observation and criticism, the talent for instant appraisal of conformation, symmetry, and action, or the love of the work peculiar to the men who become recognized as experts. Nevertheless every student may acquire a fair degree of proficiency and a useful working knowledge of the art of horse-judging by earnest application, proper instruction, and practical experience.

The mastery of the art is well worth striving after. Handsome profits are possible from expert buying and selling. Much money can be saved by avoiding errors when purchasing work animals or selecting breeding stock. Farm work may be made more effective by the selection and use of properly adapted and efficient teams. The trained judge of horses commands the respect of his neighbors, and may aid them materially by counsel and wield a useful influence on the horse-breeding operations of his community and the country.

The student should get into the habit of "sizing up" every horse he sees. By comparing one horse with another, he will gain experience and be able to estimate correctly the values of component parts and to judge of beauty, symmetry, correlation of members, and adaptability, for breeding purposes or work.

Public Highways

The economy of any type of road depends almost entirely on its proper maintenance. A careful study of the money expended and the results obtained in the maintenance of the public highways in Kansas indicates that considerable more thought and consideration should be given to this important part of road improvement. The present trend of thought in road matters seems directed entirely to means and methods of securing more improved roads with an utter disregard of the maintenance of existing roads or of roads under consideration for improvement.

A great many types of roads have been condemned in the eyes of the public chiefly on account of the lack of proper maintenance. It is not uncommon to hear the layman say that certain types of roads are very unsatisfactory as they go to pieces rapidly under even ordinary traffic. It is evident that if proper maintenance had been given such roads, they would not be condemned but on the contrary would be recommended for use in many places in Kansas.

The value of a public highway depends almost en-

tirely on the condition of its surface thruout the year. The traveling public should not be concerned in regard to the type of the road so long as the condition of the surface of the road is such that it satisfies all requirements of traffic all seasons of the year. It is apparent that if proper maintenance were given to many of the cheaper types of roads, they could be kept in a condition that would virtually satisfy the traffic in a great many localities. This would help Kansas farming greatly.

Increased Home Economy

"We are the most wasteful people in the world in our ways of living. Our tastes and desires have been educated beyond our incomes," said Dr. H. J. Waters in the St. Louis conference. "Almost as great a saving may be made thru the more economical manufacture, purchase, and use of food as can be made thru processes of production which are immediately feasible. Our bread-stuff supply may be increased by one-twelfth, or 18 million barrels of flour a year, by milling our wheat so as to make 81 per cent of the kernel into flour, instead of 73 per cent as at present. This flour would have as high nutritive value as that which we now use.

"An important saving may be effected by making

fortunate if these numbers be diminished further under the pressure of the present demand for food. Indeed, an early increase of the animal products of the country should be made. Such an increase must come chiefly thru the enlarging of our feed supply, by more successful methods of feeding, and thru more complete control of contagious diseases.

Milk production could be increased fully one-fourth by the more liberal and intelligent feeding. Pork production could be increased substantially thru the more extensive use of fall litters, better care and feeding. The poultry products of the United States could be doubled within a year.

Contagious diseases of farm animals take a toll of more than a quarter of billion dollars annually. More than half of this loss is due to controllable diseases, such as hog cholera, black-leg and Texas fever. The Federal government, co-operating with the states, could profitably expand its intensive regulatory services so as to embrace every important livestock district in this country. Work of this kind will pay well.

Don't Waste Straw

Burning straw is like burning money, for straw means money to the man who knows how to use it. Nevertheless, 15 per cent of our straw is burned and 22 per cent more is disposed of in more or less unprofitable ways. Only about two-thirds of the crop is fed to livestock or used as bedding altho these are the real ways to turn it into money.

Large amounts of roughages are necessary to the economical feeding of cattle, and there is no more efficient way of utilizing them than this. Straw lessens the need for expensive concentrates and when marketed as meat brings greater returns than are likely to be obtained by disposing of it in any other form. Indirectly the gain in soil fertility is enormous. There is no system of obtaining permanent soil fertility which equals in practicable advantages the feeding of livestock. The plowing under of straw adds little more humus to the soil than manure.

Burning straw means an almost total loss. The ashes, it is true, carry a certain amount of mineral matter into the soil but the quantity is too small to exert any appreciable effect. The usual explanation of the practice in those sections where it is followed is custom. But, because straw has been wasted in the past, there is no reason for wasting it now. Feed it or use it for bedding. If circumstances actually make the keeping of meat producing animals an impossibility, plow it under. Never burn it.

The proper use of straw will aid greatly in conserving the soil fertility of Kansas. Yields can be maintained only by careful management. Skill is required in the use of all decaying vegetable matter in this state.

State Books

Fifty books may be obtained from the Kansas traveling libraries commission by any responsible person representing a local library, school district or reading club. These may be kept six months, and the fee is \$2. The commission pays the transportation cost, so the cost of a book is exactly 4 cents for the six months. As a rule the book is read by many persons, which reduces the cost for a person to a small part of 1 cent.

Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, state house, Topeka, is secretary of the Kansas traveling libraries commission, and all letters should be addressed to her. An application blank will be sent to be filled out, and when this is returned with the fee of \$2 the books are sent. It is expected that every library will reach at least eight readers. In sending in the application one should state the class of books desired, and also include a list of the authors. The reading of good books, such as those in the traveling libraries, is an important need in improving Kansas rural life.

Let the City Men Enlist

Troops drawn from farming communities in Canada are being rushed home from Europe to increase the food supply.

The grim fact becomes plainer every day that this struggle for human freedom is finally to be won in the furrows. We have not only our own millions to feed while we take an army of workers out of productive employment, but our allies' needs to provide for in this fateful hour. We fail them at our peril.

In this death-grapple, young and old must be willing and eager to serve in the most effective way. We must man the farms.

Let the soldiers come from the cities—not the farms. We must work the soil to the last acre, the last town lot, the last patch of ground. This the hour.

Let us have no silly talk about "slackers." There will be no difficulty in classifying Americans. Women and girls—certain kinds of women and girls—can drive many a boy and young man from the farms to the navy or army by questioning their patriotism, or seeming to doubt it.

There should be no foolishness about this. It ought to be understood right now, emphatically, as President Wilson and Governor Capper have said, that the man who stays on the farm and labors in the interest of increased crops, is serving his country as surely and as earnestly as if he had gone to the battle front.

Encourage your boys to stick to the land and "do their bit" for the country on the farm, the source of all food.

Some of the farm boys have gone—God bless them—and others will go, no matter what is said to keep them at home. But let us have no misunderstandings about it: The boy who stays on the farm and works is "doing his bit" for his country.

the diet as largely vegetarian as possible, without lowering food efficiency, by a partial substitution of such foods as beans and peas and of milk and its products, including skimmed milk, for the more expensive meats.

"At present prices a larger use of corn and rice products as partial substitutes for the more expensive wheat products is suggested.

"The substitution of the home-grown and home-prepared grain products for the much more expensive refined commercial foods, known as breakfast foods, will make a large saving. Adequate gardens should provide the home supply of vegetables, which are expensive foods when purchased at existing prices. The home storing and preserving of foods, such as eggs, vegetables, fruits and meats, should be increased. The serious food wastes that occur in many households thru a lack of culinary knowledge and skill may be minimized by introducing better methods. These economies will be secured chiefly, if not fully, thru the further education of housewives."

The Meat Supply

The livestock holdings of the farmers of the United States are already too low. It would be most un-

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

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 Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

No Comfort There

If there was any real danger that the new Russian government might be persuaded to make a separate peace with Germany that danger seems to have passed. It is evident that the leaders of the new government know that there can be no arrangement or compromise with the Hohenzollern dynasty. So long as that government exists it will be a menace to human liberty. Not even the rule of the Romanoffs was so firmly bottomed on the doctrine of the divine right of kings as that of the Hohenzollerns. In order that it might gain a temporary advantage there is no doubt that the Kaiser would not only profess sympathy for the new republic, but would also make any promises necessary to gain the friendship of the new government in this crisis in his affairs. But nobody realizes more keenly than William II that a great and powerful republic lying to the north and east of his kingdom would be a constant menace to the perpetuity of his power. If, by getting Russia out of the war, the German government could win it, it is certain that just as soon as possible the German government would start to undermine the republican government of Russia and if possible re-establish an autocratic rule. The Socialists in Russia evidently have estimated the situation correctly and there will be no separate peace with Germany. Furthermore when the new government once effects its organization the army will be more effective than it ever has been. How long it may require to get the machinery of the new government to running smoothly I, of course, can only guess, but if Germany is not smashed by that time it will be shortly afterward.

In this connection it is significant and pleasing to know that the only representative of the Socialist party in our Congress, Meyer London, has sent a cablegram to the Russian Socialists urging them to refuse to make a separate peace with Germany. Mr. London has always been a foe to militarism. That is true, I think, of Socialists generally, but he understands that there can be no compromise or agreement with the Hohenzollern government that will not eventually prove detrimental to the cause of democracy and human liberty.

What I do not understand is that there seem to be still some Germans in this country who profess to believe in the principles of democracy and yet continue to defend the German government. In what may be termed the modern history of Europe there have been just three royal families which have approached the house of Hohenzollern in point of perfidy, utter disregard of human rights and unscrupulous diplomacy: those were the house of Hapsburg, the house of the Bourbons and the house of the Romanoffs. The patron saint of the present Kaiser and the idol of Prussianism is Frederick the Great, who in order to increase his power hesitated at no crime and violated every tenet of personal and national honor. No other royal house in the history of the world has caused so much bloodshed and suffering as the house of Hohenzollern, but its end is near. The Bourbons no longer rule. The Romanoffs have been overthrown. The house of Hapsburg is tottering to its fall and the house of Hohenzollern is doomed to fall with it; but just think of the amount of hell on earth for which it has been responsible!

What Will the Harvest Be?

Secretary Mohler of the state board of agriculture reports that letters from 2,000 correspondents scattered all over the state, indicate that of the 8,887,000 acres of wheat sown in Kansas last fall, 4,908,000 acres are likely to be plowed up and put in other kinds of crops for the reason that the wheat on that acreage is a total failure or so near it as not to be worth saving. Of the other 3,979,000 acres the reports indicate only a little better than 60 per cent of a satisfactory stand. Of course this may and probably will improve, but unless it does the wheat crop of Kansas this year will aggregate less than 50 million bushels, and may not exceed 40 million bushels. This is a smaller wheat crop than has been harvested in the state since 1895, when there was only 16,001,060 bushels, and at that wheat was a very low price, the total value of the crop that year being only a little more than seven and a half million dollars, or less than 50 cents a bushel. After 1895 the

wheat crop of the state dropped below the 50 million mark only once. That was in 1899, when the total crop was 43,687,013 bushels. That year also the price was low, the total value of the crop being estimated at \$22,406,411 or just a trifle more than 50 cents a bushel. Even if the total crop does not exceed 40 million bushels the selling value of it is likely to be 80 million dollars or more, which is a greater selling value than that of any Kansas wheat crop prior to the great crop of 1914. That phenomenal crop which was just about twice as great as any other crop ever raised in the state, had an aggregate selling value of more than 150 million dollars.

But if the wheat crop this year will bring into the state more money than any other crop in the history of the state except the abnormal one of 1914 we would not seem to have much reason to howl.

Andy is Ready

I have here a letter from my old time, red-headed friend Andy White of Atchison county, from which I quote:

"I believe if conscription must come, no age limit ought to interfere. Old fellows like you and me, not so useful in the activities of life would better be sacrificed than the young manhood."

Of course an effective army must take in the strong young manhood of the country and if the necessity arises I hope and believe that all the young men who are worth while will willingly offer their services. However, I know of no good reason why the older men who are in good health should be spared. There are in my opinion hundreds of thousands of men past military age, that is, the limit fixed by the government, who are as capable of making good soldiers as the younger men, and I see no good reason why those of us who have passed the military age limit but who are still physically sound should be excused.

There May Be Benefits

Out of evil good may come. The stress of war has brought incalculable suffering to all Europe but if reports are to be believed it has also brought about a degree of equality that was never known before. It has forced the leisure class to give up a good many of their luxuries and to show less of selfishness and disregard for the feelings and rights of their fellow countrymen. In England, notwithstanding the fact that the island could not produce at best enough to feed the population, vast areas of country were devoted to pleasure grounds for the rich. The landowners and nobility had their game preserves over which they could ride after the hounds, regardless of the fact food prices were almost prohibitive to millions of the poor. Now rich and poor are threatened with short rations if not with actual want. Now the vast estates are being turned up by the plow. The land that was used simply for purposes of pleasure is to be made to yield food for men and women and children. Calamity is making men and women kin folks in suffering who never supposed that they really had anything in common. A hungry lord and a hungry peasant are not so different after all, only the peasant has always been used to something approaching this condition while the other had been raised to believe that it was the business of the world to support him and his in idle luxury.

It seems to be very generally conceded that when the war is over the old time conditions will never be re-established. The men who have fought the battles know that the country owes its existence to them, and it is said that the leisure class realizes that fact fully as much as the men who filled the ranks from the laboring class. But that isn't all. These men who fought and suffered have a keener appreciation of the fact that England is their home and their country. The man cannot well risk his life for a country without feeling a deeper interest in that country.

So, it is likely that the war has done a good deal to bring all kinds and classes of men together. It is said that in England many employers have not only announced that they do not want to go back to the old order of long hours and small wages, but they even suggest that the hours of labor should be shortened and that members of the labor organizations should be placed on the boards of directors of corporations. There will also be more effort to provide

against unemployment. In short it now seems that there will be vastly more co-operation and leveling up of conditions than there ever were before. What is true in England probably is true in the other countries of Europe.

Can It Be Did?

A week or two ago I had the privilege of talking to a not very large but select audience at Enid, Okla. A friend who heard me is of the opinion that in part at least, I was talking thru my lid. He writes:

I listened to your lecture in Enid the other night with much interest; especially to that part wherein you outlined a model corporation farm, 20 miles square, which would be inhabited by 1,600 farmers and their families, with accessory population in the way of blacksmiths, printers, grocery keepers, and other business and professional people. In looking over a copy of the Farmers Mail and Breeze I note that you devote considerable space to the presentation of your ideal.

There is one little matter you have overlooked. Under the Kansas laws a corporation cannot own or operate farming land within that state. The same is true in Oklahoma and Texas, but not in Colorado.

Furthermore, as I now recall the description of your corporation farm and the ideal conditions which would obtain thereon, in your lecture to the 2,000 of us—mostly ex-Kansans—who gathered to hear you in the First Methodist church of Enid, it seems to me that I have heard another place described very similarly, from the same platform. And I want to go there—but not now.

Tom, "it can't be did." Human nature won't let it. You would have just as much human nature on your model farm as anywhere else with the same number of people. And you know what that means.

Enid, Okla. W. I. DRUMMOND.

"Can't be did," has done more to hinder the world's progress than any other three words I can now call to mind. When Columbus conceived the idea of sailing around the world and learning what was on the other side, he was met at one court after another with those words or their equivalent in several different languages, "It can't be did." Finally he found one queen who either had the vision to see what might be accomplished, or she had the gambling instinct strong in many women, that made her willing to take a chance on Christopher. She was, no doubt, more willing to take a chance on Chris than she would have been to take a chance on herself or on one of her own family because I have no doubt that Chris was making something of a nuisance of himself, hanging around the palace talking about his fool scheme for sailing around the earth. Isabelle decided to kill two birds with one stone as it were, get rid of Christopher, let him drown his fool self if he was wrong; and on the other hand, just suppose he might be right. Just think of what that would mean to Spain and the royal house! And so, at last, Columbus sailed away into the untried and unknown with a regular chorus of knockers watching his little ships leave the shore and saying in all sorts of voices and with all sorts of scorn, "It can't be did."

When Stephenson proposed to build a railroad with a track on which coaches could run, hauled by an engine driven by the power of steam the "can't be did's" were there in large numbers, but it was done, just as Columbus proved his theory and led the way to a vast new continent.

I am well aware that the corporation farm I have suggested could not be operated under the present laws of Kansas. I expect to see a good many laws changed within the next few years. No man can say positively whether the corporation farm such as I have outlined would work or not because it has never been tried. It is, however, based on a business principle that has proved eminently successful when put into operation. The idea is the basis of democracy, and if such an enterprise cannot be made to succeed then democracy is an iridescent dream and we may as well submit to the present illogical and unjust economic system permanently.

But there are very few persons now who do not know and most of them are ready to acknowledge that the present system is breaking down or up as you please. Both employers and employed over in England and other parts of the old world, know that they never can go back to the conditions that existed before the war. There must be a readjustment, and that readjustment will mean a vastly more democratic arrangement than there has ever been. We know here that our present economic system is not only inequitable but that it is wasteful, and must be changed on that account. We know,

too, that our present farming system, if it may be called a system, is depleting the fertility of the lands rapidly and heading us straight for agricultural disaster.

So all thoughtful men interested in agriculture, and certainly everybody in town or out of town ought to be interested in agriculture, know that there must be a change and a very radical change in methods of farming. In the manufacturing industries the problem has been how to save waste and increase efficiency. The people in charge of those industries have gone a long way toward solving that problem by the complete organizing of industry and they are discovering that the best way to organize industry is by keeping in mind the individuality of the workers just as far as possible instead of trying to make them mere cogs in a machine.

Farming, the most important business in the world, is the one business that is not organized. There is no other business in which, comparatively speaking, there is so much waste and so little efficiency. I propose to put into operation on the great corporation farm the principle of effective organization which has made such a success in the manufacturing industries. I propose to make that organization not only effective but thoroly democratic and I do not propose to stamp out individualism. I do not propose to make of men mere cogs, but intelligent, responsible, thinking members of a great organization. I propose to eliminate the perfectly evident wastes that cannot be avoided in the present era of disorganization. I propose to bring the producer and consumer together and make all producers and all consumers. One of the things that strikes me as I travel about is the vast number of people who are non-producers, in other words who are middlemen in some capacity or other.

Is It Equitable?

I have been reading about the economy of our present legislature and am pleased with that. What is bothering me is this: What are they going to do for the rural boys and girls who have passed the eighth grade work in our public schools, and whose parents cannot spare from \$100 to \$200 a year to keep them in high school? With the crop shortage it is all that many of us can do to feed and clothe them at home even when we own our small farms on which we must pay taxes to help support our county and state institutions of learning, or have the home sold to pay delinquent taxes, while our own children are deprived of the opportunity of attending such an institution. We noticed in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of January 27 that appropriations amounting to \$639,000 have been asked to further build up and enlarge the state's institutions; even the athletic grounds at Pittsburg would require \$10,000. The son of the average farmer takes his athletics in the field so that Daddy may, among other things, be able to meet the taxes, a part of which goes to make things pleasant and agreeable for the other fellow's son who is able to get to these free institutions. The injustice of it makes our blood boil. Until a few years back country children had a chance to fit themselves for teaching in the rural schools without extra expense to parents who were unable to bear such expense, but now such children are crowded out, while the child who is fortunate enough to live near a high school or a state institution reaps the reward which should be shared by all alike. We read of bills and bills being introduced but if one was introduced to help the children of the poor rural man to a higher education we have not seen it mentioned. The country boy and girl get plenty of bouquets tossed at them but they are not worth much in cold cash so we would like to ask what are they going to do for the poor man's children?

MRS. R. H. A.

It must be admitted that there is some ground for this criticism. Upon what ground does the state spend money for educational purposes? Not for the benefit of the individual, except indirectly. The argument in favor of educational institutions supported by the state is that they benefit the state. On this theory we establish the free common school and consistently we not only provide the means by which every child may obtain a common school education but we go further and by law say that every child who is physically and mentally able to attend the common school must attend. If the state is justified in supporting by general taxation the higher institutions of learning it must be on the same theory. But if they are supported on that theory, to be consistent they should be made accessible in fact as well as in theory to every young man and young woman in the state. We know they are not, and yet the major part of the appropriations goes to support these institutions.

We are paying every year for the support of these institutions more than it would cost the state to send the entire student body to the University of Chicago and pay their tuition there. But what a roar would be made if the state were to propose to send say 6,000 young men and young women to that university and pay their tuition out of the state treasury! I believe that a far more democratic and equitable system of higher education would be to require every student to pay his own way while at school. I would arrange, if the constitution of the state were amended so as to permit it, for the making of loans by the state to every student who desires a higher education, sufficient money to pay his way thru the university, agricultural college or state normal school. That would include tuition, and when I speak of tuition I would make it sufficient to cover the teaching cost of educating the student. This money would be lent to the student at the same rate of interest the state of Kansas would have to pay for borrowed money which would be 3 or 3½ per cent.

The plan would work out something like this: Assuming that the cost of instruction for a student is \$300 a year; (it is less than that as a matter of

fact) and that the other necessary expenses of the student, including board, room rent and clothing, amounts to \$400 a year, the total yearly cost for each student would be \$700. The state would, out of a loan fund, lend to each student \$700 each year, less whatever amount the student might be able to earn or pay. Assuming by way of illustration that the student would be able to earn an average of \$200 a year, the state would lend him the first year \$500 on which he would pay \$17.50 interest plus a small fee sufficient to pay the actual extra clerical expense in the loan department. The second year the state would lend the student another \$500; the third year another \$500; and the fourth year another \$500, making a total loan of \$2,000. The student would be required only to give his note without other security except that a life insurance policy would be carried by the state on each student for enough to cover the amount lent to run until the loan was repaid. This insurance should be carried by the state in the way of state insurance at cost. As it would run only during the part of the student's life when there was the smallest death risk, the cost of carrying the insurance would be very small, certainly not more than \$10 a thousand yearly. After graduation the student should be allowed 20 years in which to repay the loan, paying one-twentieth each year with the privilege, of course, of paying all or any amount at any time.

The style of living at the higher educational institutions should be thoroly democratized; that is one class of students should not be permitted to live in better style than any other students. This is the principle on which the government institutions at West Point and Annapolis are run. The result of such a system would be first, that the state appropriations would be cut in two. The fees taken in by the various state departments would very nearly pay the running expenses of the state government and might very easily be made to pay all the expenses, so that there would be no direct tax for state purposes. All direct taxes would be local taxes and the people would be in position to know just where their tax money was going and who was responsible for it. But the great advantage would be that it would open the higher educational institutions to every boy and girl in Kansas who might see fit to take advantage of the opportunity.

Cheer Up

I have just read with regret your editorial of last week entitled "Do not Deceive Yourself." Why be so pessimistic? I always read your editorials in "Passing Comment" and believe that in most things you are right, but I believe that such editorials as the one mentioned do more harm than good. If you lived down here in Oklahoma where the wheat is greener than the "Emerald Isle" and the many beautiful birds sing their cheer up songs all day long, you would take a more optimistic and hopeful view of the future. America has never been whipped. Why, then, should Germany make us afraid? Let us have a more hopeful editorial from you next week. "As a man thinketh so is he."

Anderson, Okla. MRS. FRANCES HOLMES.

If Mrs. Holmes gathered from my editorial that I believed we are likely to be whipped by Germany she certainly is laboring under a wrong impression. I have no such thought in my mind and never have had. The German government must be overthrown and will be. I have not the slightest doubt on that score. I have now a good deal more hope than I had when the editorial in question was written, a hope that the overthrow will come sooner than I then supposed. What I desired to impress on the minds of the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze was that it is not a light and trifling job we have undertaken, in my opinion. The central powers are the best organized in a military way of any governments in the world and they are now fighting with their backs to the wall. The German Kaiser and his advisers understand perfectly well that the victory of the allies, now joined by the United States, does not mean simply a temporary check for him. It means the everlasting destruction of his throne, his prestige, his power. The defeat of Germany means a German republic. It means the overthrow of the military despotism and with that goes the arrogant, brutal military officialdom which has bullied the civilians with the full approval of the Kaiser.

To suppose that this military German government is going to give up until literally compelled to do so is unreasonable. The allies may be able to crush this German despotism without our help in the way of men, but it is a gigantic task and there is a grave possibility that they will not be able. Remember that for nearly three years France had to bear the brunt of the tremendous and thoroly prepared attack of the German armies. It is reasonable to suppose that France must be somewhere near the point of exhaustion altho still fighting tremendously. Great Britain has now the greatest army in the field of any of the allied nations, but it also is suffering greatly. Italy is acting as if it had done just about all it is able to do. The Russian revolution, while the greatest event in modern history and one that will cause joy in the heart of every lover of liberty, without a doubt for the time being weakened the power of Russia at the battle front. The new government has not had time to fairly get on its feet and organize itself. The German government is straining every nerve and resorting to every means possible to persuade the new government to withdraw from the war. I do not believe this will be accomplished but on the other hand I scarcely look for Russia to cut much figure in the war this summer. France and England must have help and a great deal of it in a financial way and in the way of provisions and ammunition, and these must come from the

United States. Another thing, unless victory comes to the allies soon I think we must not only send our entire available navy but we must provide a large army besides. This certainly would mean a great financial burden, which does not matter so much, but it may mean great loss of life and suffering.

Now this does not change my conviction as to what we ought to do. We ought to put into this fight whatever force of men, guns, ships and money is necessary to win. We simply must win this war.

But I want the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze to realize the gravity and the tremendous importance of the conflict into which we have entered. It is only by convincing the people of America that this really is serious that they can be made to take a genuine interest in it. So far the majority of the people of the United States are not deeply concerned about this war. They have not considered what it may mean to the world and to the United States in particular. To me the case seems decidedly serious. The thought of what it may mean in the way of sacrifice fills me with foreboding and sorrow. Not that I doubt the ultimate result. I do not. The right is going to triumph in this war. Autocracy is going to be overthrown and I hope and believe that militarism will go with it, but when I think of what it may cost in the way of blood and suffering it makes me tremble.

Collective Ownership of Telephones

Kansas may easily own all the telephone lines in the state, as we own public roads and bridges. Let every county in Kansas vote a small bond issue to buy the company lines now in use, at their present worth, or build new lines where a company is not willing to sell, except at inflated and watered-stock prices. Let every user buy his own phone as he does his wagon to travel over the public roads. The county could own all the line wires and poles, and operate and own all centrals. The people of the county would pay their phone tax along with their other taxes, which would be a very small tax. Allow no tolls to be collected by any Kansas county; but have free service thru-out the state, and every county on long distance lines within the state. The county commissioners and the trustees of every county and township would have the same jurisdiction over telephone lines as they now have over roads and bridges in their counties. Telephones are a public utility, and have become a public necessity. Why not urge upon our state legislature the necessity and advantages of the collective ownership and operation by counties of a state-wide telephone service as free as our public roads and bridges?

Clay Center, Kan. J. D. SHEPHERD.

Worse Off in Oregon

E. M. Anderson of Winfield owns property in Oregon and recently paid his taxes. As a result he writes me:

Tally another big credit to Kansas. I just received my tax receipt for taxes paid on some property I own in Oregon. Among other items, and they are anything but few or modest in proportion to Kansas taxes on property of similar value, there is an item of 9½ cents an acre marked "rabbit bounty." What would a Kansas farmer do if he were taxed \$15.36 on a quarter-section for rabbit bounty? My guess is that he would not only notice it but that he would make such a roar that everyone in the county would take notice. Our taxes are high. Yes, we know it, and we grumble much; but there are others worse off than we.


There is not a great deal of comfort in feeling that some other fellow is suffering worse than you are, but it does create a feeling that perhaps you are not so bad off as you may have imagined.

Stay in Kansas

From a recent address by Governor Capper to School Children.

Kansas is a prosperous state as prosperity goes, but we are only beginning to come into our own. The population of this nation is growing by leaps and bounds. In the next 30 years, by the time the young people within the sound of my voice have reached the prime of life, the population of the United States, at the present rate of increase, will be more than 175 million people. These people must be fed, and Kansas will be called upon to provide her full share of the bread and butter and beef and pork that they will need. That means a greater market for the products of every acre on every Kansas farm. That calls for better farming methods; for greater acre yields; and most of all for more brains in farming. Agriculture has become a science with unlimited possibilities. It requires more brains today to run a farm successfully than was needed for the biggest mercantile business a half century ago; and the world stands ready, now as always, to pay for brains. Kansas farms are big with opportunity—and if we keep our wits about us and don't let the market speculators get all the profit, the opportunity will grow bigger every year.

I have given you reasons why I think it is better to stay in Kansas. In closing I should like to hammer into your consciousness just this one fact, for it is absolutely true: The people of Kansas are better off, they have the best prospects, and I think they are to have the greatest future, of any people now on earth. There is no other place to go—or to stay in—unless it is Heaven. I advise you to stay in Kansas until you are ready to go there.



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Your Own Pictures

A Camera Will Help You to Sell Your Purebred Stock

By H. Colin Campbell

IF YOU will call upon the proper state or county official he can give you statistics for all crimes except those committed in the name of photography. Those committed against the art-science of photography probably never have been recorded even approximately. But the button pushers have become so commonplace among us that we pay little attention to their offenses. Photography will serve the farmer well if he is willing to devote a little systematic study to the subject and graduate from the ranks of mere button pushers. The greatest part of the pleasure in picture taking comes from finishing up the pictures, and it is by learning how to develop negatives and to make prints that the camera user can school himself to make correct exposure, and find out for himself better than anyone can tell him why a certain picture did not turn out as hoped. Before the advent of the daguerreotype there was no way of making a likeness of a person or thing except with brush or pencil, and the likeness or representation was good or bad depending entirely on the skill.

As Photography Grew.

The real development of photography is something which has taken place within the lifetime of many of us. Pictures now are within the possibility of anyone. But many persons who have used a camera never have made a picture. Those who have given photography careful thought and study have recognized its almost unlimited possibilities. As a matter of record the well-made photograph is indisputable.

There is the old piece of lowland, which several months every year is nothing more nor less than a swamp. You are going to tile it. Make a picture of the swamp at its worst. Date the picture and put it away. Then when ditching preliminary to laying tile is begun make a photograph of the open trenches. Make another photograph of the laying of the tile. Photograph the operation of closing the trenches. These

part of a series? Many photographs which are taken show one stage of a very interesting operation, but only one, therefore by themselves are practically useless. When the camera user has asked and carefully answered for himself these questions, much of the snapshotting will be eliminated.

Many persons who have high grade cameras, equipped with high grade lenses and speedy shutters cannot school themselves against the tendency to use the apparatus at its highest possible speed. If their camera shutter is rated to work at a possible 1-200 or 1-300 of a second they think that they are losing money unless they take full advantage of that feature. This is responsible for the large majority of underexposed negatives. The pictures of the average amateur show that they have not been fully timed. One should learn to realize the limitations of the average hand camera. Snapshots never can be so good as pictures made by resting the camera on a tripod, stopping down the lens properly with correct time exposure.

Pictures in Court.

Photographs once were inadmissible as evidence in court. Now, however, it has become common practice to admit them. This suggests that a proper record should be made of all attendant facts associated with an important picture, especially the time and place of taking and by whom made.

Pictures should not be attempted with the camera pointing directly toward the sun. It should be at one's back or to the right or left a sufficient number of degrees so that the direct rays will not be focused by the lens, thus causing fog, or what is known as "halation" on the plate.

For the camera user who intends to develop his negatives and finish his own prints no means nor processes are better than those recommended by the film or plate makers. The manufacturers of photographic apparatus and material have expended a great deal of money in advancing the science of photography to its present notable position. There never is any better developer for a particular make of plate or film than the one recommended by the manufacturer, and not until the person dabbling in photography has graduated from the dabblers' ranks and has learned from experience the chemistry of photography and the various processes which take place in fixing the photographic image on the plate or film, should he attempt to substitute solutions differing from those recommended by the plate or film manufacturer. He should not be misguided by everyone who suggests some private developing formula as one which will produce the most remarkable results.

Babies and Livestock.

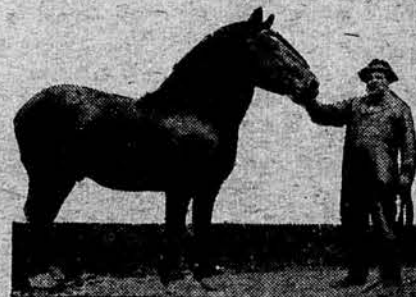
For home enjoyment probably no pictures that can be taken afford more interest and pleasure than pictures of babies and of livestock. A picture or two every week will be a record that will be priceless in later years. Photograph the calves; photograph the pigs, the colts, the poultry. If you are a stock fancier, any of these pictures, if well made, will help you to sell an animal to some person so far distant from you that he cannot come to see it. A photograph tells a story with but few words additional. These few hints should be enough to enable you to think of the thousand and one possibilities of photography on the farm. The principal intent of this short talk, however, will be lost unless you realize that for the amateur using one camera and working under many different conditions of light, the average hand camera has its limitations.

Choosing the Subject.

Among the questions which the camera user should ask himself before taking a picture are the following: Is the picture merely a repetition of one already made? If it is, would there be any useful purpose served by taking it from a different viewpoint? Will the photograph illustrate fully some fact, some point of progress, or does it simply show a group of individuals or bystanders posing for their pictures? What will the picture show by itself, or will it be of advantage only when made a

the power of light at different times of the day and seasons of the year. Longer exposures are required early in the morning and late in the afternoon. Remember that the sun is much lower in the heavens in winter than in summer and that even on bright days in winter unless the ground is covered with snow, the value of sunlight is far less than in the summer.

A great deal of the success of a picture depends upon the point of view. This is particularly true when animals are being photographed. A horse, for instance, especially if hitched to some vehicle, should not be photographed "head on," because the animal's head will appear several times larger than the vehicle. Either photograph such objects directly broadside or else at an angle of about 45 degrees. Pointing the hand camera upward causes lines of a building to be distorted. The vertical lines, that is the corners, seem to run together and make the top look narrower than the bottom. This trouble



cannot entirely be prevented with the hand camera unless one can stand at some elevation when making the exposure or get farther away from the object. With a little care, however, this distortion can be prevented.

Guessing distance for correct focus is difficult. A little practice in pacing off distances soon will make guessing more nearly accurate. Cameras of the reflecting type display the image on a ground glass screen right side up and permit instant and exact adjustment of focus. Pictures made with them are certain to be sharp, while those taken with a camera where a focusing scale is used depend for sharpness largely upon the ability of the camera user to guess distances correctly. Errors of estimating distances are not so noticeable if the objects being photographed are 50 feet or more distant from the camera and the lens is stopped down slightly.

Farming or Fighting

From Governor Capper's address before the State Council of Defense, Topeka.

Our people must be impressed with the fact as expressed at the St. Louis conference that "the man who tills the soil and supports the soldiers in the field and the families at home is giving service as noble and patriotic as the man who bears the brunt of battle." President Wilson has joined in this appeal for farm labor and service upon the farms for the purpose of providing an adequate food supply, and it must be made as honorable as enlistment in the army and navy. I think it probably would be well to organize volunteers for this purpose.

For Young Men

Here is some advice given to young men by the late Robert Burdette, writer and philosopher:

"Remember, my son, you have to work. Whether you handle a pick or a pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, digging ditches or editing a paper, ringing an auction bell or writing funny things, you must work.

If you look around you will see that the men who are the most able to live the rest of their days without work are the men who work the hardest. Don't be afraid of killing yourself with overwork. It is beyond your power to do that on the sunny side of 50.

They die sometimes, but it is because they quit work at 6 p. m. and don't get home until 2 a. m. It's the interval that kills, my son.

Lyon Boys That Boost Our County Pig Clubs Get Together all Thru the State

By John F. Case, Contest Manager

"It is just getting ready to strike 11 p. m.," wrote Carl Thomas, county leader for Ford, "but I feel that I must tell you the good news before another day passes. My sow farrowed today and found eight of the finest pigs in Kansas. They all look exactly alike and the eight of them weighed 20 pounds. That's not so bad is it? I was supposed to drill barley this morning but I just had to take a half day off to watch the new pigs. We took a picture of them while they were eating their first meal and I will send one to you if they are good."

"I certainly am proud to belong to the Duroc breed club and I think it will be strange if the Reds do not win some of the prizes. Arthur Marshall of Bucklin wrote me that he had six little pigs that weighed 4½ pounds apiece. In four days they had just doubled their weight. I am writing to all the boys tonight trying to arrange for a meeting at Dodge City, April 28. We could have it sooner but I wanted them all to know in time so that they could write and let me know if they will be there. "As I have to get up early in the morning and it has struck 11 o'clock I had better go to bed."

Isn't that a fine letter? It's been a long time since I received one that I enjoyed more. Without realizing it, perhaps, Carl has the gift of making one see the things he tells about. Just as if I was in the room with Carl I could see a 13-year old boy bending over the table, writing to a friend whom he never had seen but whom he knew would be pleased to learn about his good luck. It was getting along toward midnight and all the folks were in bed and asleep. Carl had put in so much time with the pigs that he was late in getting the chores done and then he had to write to his four Ford county friends and tell them about the new arrivals and plan for the get together meeting. At 11 the letter to Mr. Case was completed. At 11:10 Carl tumbled into bed. Five minutes later he was dreaming about red pigs and prizes won. Bully for the red pigs, Carl! All of us will watch eagerly for the picture of this Ford county group.

I'm introducing you to another live county club this week. These Lyon county boys are the sort of chaps who can be de-

you think my pals look like a bunch of real live club workers? We sure are going after that county prize. Walter Briggs goes to school at Lebo, gets mail at Reading and has a telephone on a line out of Neosho Rapids. I wonder if any other club boys live in a similar position."

Harvey's 11-year-old brother is keeping records with a Poland sow entered in competition with Harvey's Duroc and there's real competition in the Stewart family. Leslie got the jump on Harvey with six fine pigs farrowed early last month. Father Stewart has eight brood sows suckling 51 pigs so there sure will be a lot of patriotic pork produced at the Stewart farm. In the county club Gail Williams had the only pigs to report when the county meeting was held. His seven Durocs were 4 weeks old and doing fine. Edward and Walter have Polands, the other Lyon boys have Durocs. Some weeks ago Edward wrote telling me that his method of record keeping was to weigh all the feed bought and when purchased to put the amount down, repeating as purchases are necessary. In feeding skimmilk he weighs the milk every time fed and always gives the same amount. An excellent plan.

County Agent Popenoe has been a real friend to the Lyon county club and the boys appreciate his help. When men like Mr. Popenoe and Mr. Stewart line up with a bunch of live wire boys like these Lyon boosters it will pay to keep an eye on them. Henry Hull, the Lyon county representative last year, was one of our best boosters but had bad luck. When the pigs were well grown he lost all but three from vaccination, the only loss of this kind reported. In spite of this the Henry went thru with the contest work, made a report and showed a profit of more than \$25 after all expense was paid. Lyon county boys are planning to get together after all the pigs are born and figure their chances for the county prize. I suspect a lot of county clubs will do that.

When I decided to organize the big club into county clubs with one boy in every county as leader to plan get together meetings some folks said the theory was fine but it wouldn't work. "You can't get boys to go ahead and lead," they told me. "Better get some man in the county to look after them. Some of the boys will try to organize the county but they will soon become discouraged and quit. You won't have ten county clubs organized with all the boys in line." As it happens I know boys. When leaders were appointed more than 90 counties were represented. In all this list only two boys have failed to live up to their promise to at least make an effort to organize for county work. In more than fifty counties meetings have been held with three or more members present. Ten county clubs have met with all five members present. All over the state plans are being made for picnics when summer comes. Does that look as if my county leaders aren't the live wire kind? Next week I'll show you the Chase county club.

Clarence German of Preston, reports 12 thrifty Duroc pigs. This big litter is very encouraging to the Pratt county boys as Ralph Hoener lost his sow and is raising the contest litter by hand. Pratt county boys are lining up and I expect to show them to you soon.

Kansas has been having a very important election, and nobody except the pig club boys and their folks knew anything about it. Except for the Berkshire breeders and the one Mulefoot booster every breed club elected officers this month. And, believe me, the boys voted. The voting cards came in by the hundreds almost every breed club member casting a ballot for the boys of his choice. I'm not ready to announce officers for the big Duroc and Poland clubs but these are the Hampshire club officers:

President, Corwin McPheeters, Baldwin; vice president, Marion Miller, Norton; secretary-treasurer, Ray Jones, Sylvia; assistant secretary, Wallace Corder, Lawrence; directors, Jay Cope, Mullinsville, Louis Kahle, Alta Vista and Edward Friesen, Fowler. A business bunch that will boost Hampshires every day until the contest ends. With 23 members in this club 18 voted. Corwin won by but two

votes over Jay; the others were not so close. Ray Jones held over from last year.

The Spotted Poland club elected Lester Alexander, Sublette, president; Simeon Linnell, Almena, vice president; William Robison, Yates Center, secretary-treasurer; Joe Fulton, Mentor, assistant secretary and Ira Martin, Welda; Ivan Dwyer, Towanda, and Richard Stumbo, Monmouth, directors. The Spotted Poland boosters have 16 members and 13 voted. Simeon was just one vote ahead of Ivan for vice president—it was some race. You can depend upon these fellows to go the limit for their breed.

Berkshires have five boosters in the club. I appointed Edward Holliday, Topeka, president; Gilbert Arthur, Burlington, secretary-treasurer; Roy Nance, Niotaze, assistant secretary; Lyle Pennington, Plains, vice president, and Edward Phelps, Stockton, director. The Berkshire boosters are young, none being more than 13, but no club is showing



Leland Gilmore, Doniphan County.

more pep. Gilbert who won first prize last year has six fine pigs. This is not quite so large a litter as the lot that won but Gilbert expects to make real hogs out of them before the contest closes.

The Mulefoot booster is Ralph Willison of Elk City, Montgomery county. Ralph is a live wire and as proud of his contest sow as if there were a hundred others entered. Just a hint about the big clubs: Durocs lead the Polands but not by any margin large enough to crow about. Chester White and O. I. C. boosters are third in strength. Announcement of officers for all clubs soon.

I almost forgot to tell you about Leland Gilmore of Doniphan county. Leland has eight fine Poland pigs now more than a month old and at that age an average pig in the litter weighed 23 pounds. Leland is very proud of his contest entry as he well may be.

People or Politicians?

Every time the Natural Gas political attorneys have laid a plan to hurt Arthur Capper in the eyes of the people, he has bested them and come out on top. The common voters of the state—the ones whose votes elect any state official—are with the governor in his desire to place the state of Kansas on a business basis. Too many jobs for fellows who do not work (except for their friend at election time). Every such official should go. A dollar's worth of service for every dollar spent, has been the thing the governor has strived for and we are with him in this matter. Arthur Capper is more popular with the people than ever before and the politician who cannot see it is blind. The people want the best to be had and they are willing to pay a right price for it, but they are not willing to pay a big price for poor service.—Cherokee Sentinel.

The food controller of the United Kingdom, after consultation with the Agricultural Departments of Great Britain and Ireland, has fixed the price to growers of domestic wheat of the 1917 crop at 60 shillings a quarter of 504 pounds (about \$1.74 a bushel). The prices are for wheat of first quality delivered, as required, in sound marketable condition.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



Let Us Hope This Baby Won't Reach The Poison

106 children were reported poisoned in the last three years by arsenical fly destroyers. And this is but a fraction of the actual number. Arsenical fly poisoning and cholera infantum symptoms are almost exactly the same. Diagnosis is difficult. And first aid in arsenic poisoning must be quick.

Don't subject your children to this danger. Use the non-poisonous fly catcher



safe, sure and efficient, which catches the fly and embalms its body and the deadly germs it carries in a coat of disinfecting varnish.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES WARNING

Earnest A. Sweet, Passed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, makes the following statement in Supplement No. 2 to the Public Health Report: "Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, solely for a purpose of condemnation, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhea and cholera infantum, it is believed that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total. Arsenical fly-destroying devices must be rated as extremely dangerous and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

The O. & W. Thompson
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Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Massive. Built to last; to do hard, heavy work. Uses Cheapest Fuel. Pull 4 to 1/2 horse-power more than rated. 3 Months Trial, Easy Terms. Sizes 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. Easy to start. No Cranking. No batteries. 10 Year Guarantee. Most practical engines ever built. Engine book free. A Postal brings it.

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Saves 2 Horses On the Binder



Cushman Binder Engine

For All Farm Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, 614 N. 21st St. Lincoln, Neb.



Top: Left to Right, Gail Williams, Harvey Stewart, Edward Schafer. Bottom, Merrill Greenlee, Walter Briggs.

pended upon to go thru with the work. In 13-year old Harvey Stewart they have one of the livest county leaders in the entire club. Except for Walter Briggs who is the same age, all the Lyon county boys are older than Harvey, Edward Schafer being 14, Gail Williams, 15, and Merle Greenlee 16. The Lyon boys live long distances apart and no two of them ever had met the other fellows until they got together at Emporia a few days ago. It didn't take long to become acquainted tho. Every boy in the county club wrote and told me what a fine time they had. "Harvey Stewart's father was with us all the time," said Walter Briggs, "and we sure had a good time. If we know anything about it that county prize is coming our way."

"The boys all thought I would be a large boy," wrote Harvey, "but as you can see I am the smallest in the lot. Don't



How do your buildings look to you?

When you have been away and are coming back home, it is fine to feel that your growing crops, your fences and your buildings compare well with others you saw along the way.

This ought to be especially true of your house and barn—and it may. For even modest buildings, in good repair and well painted, say more for thrift and prosperity than elaborate structures without proper care.

Dutch Boy White-Lead

is one of the going farmer's wisest investments. The pure lead-and-oil coating is the most beautiful of all paint. It sticks, it lasts, it defies the weather.

This same pure white-lead, mixed with a good flattening oil, will tint your plaster walls any desired shade, making them durable, washable, beautiful and sanitary. Write for *Paint Points No. 83*

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

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

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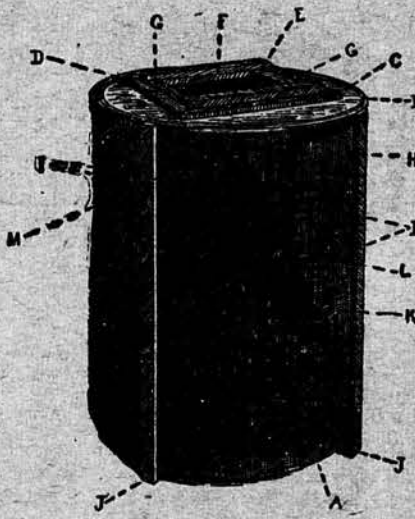
You Can Make This Fly Trap

It Catches Them by the Peck if Suitable Bait is Used

BY F. C. BISHOPP

HERE IS a fly trap which appears from extensive tests to be best for effective trapping, durability, ease of construction and repair, and cheapness. The trap consists of a screen cylinder

with a frame made of barrel hoops, in the bottom of which is inserted a screen cone. The height of the cylinder is 24 inches, the diameter 18 inches, and the cone is 22 inches high, and 18 inches in diameter at the base. Material necessary for this trap consists of four new or secondhand wooden barrel hoops, one barrel head, four laths, 10 feet of strips 1 to 1½ inches wide by ½-inch thick, portions of old boxes will do, 61 linear inches of 12 or 14 mesh galvanized screening 24 inches wide for the sides of the trap, and 41 inches of screening 26 inches wide for the cone and door, an ounce of carpet tacks, and two turn-



Conical hoop flytrap: side view. A. Hoops forming frame at bottom. B. Hoops forming frame at top. C. Top of trap made of barrel head. D. Strips around door. E. Door frame. F. Screen on door. G. Buttons holding door. H. Screen on outside of trap. I. Strips on side of trap between hoops. J. Tips of these strips projecting to form legs. K. Cone. L. United edges of screen forming cone. M. Aperture at apex of cone.

buttons, which may be made of wood. The total cost of the material for this trap, if all is bought new at retail prices, is about 65 cents. In practically all cases, however, the barrel hoops, barrel head, lath, and strips can be obtained without expense. This will reduce the cost to 45 cents. If a number of traps are constructed at one time the cost is considerably reduced.

Conical traps with steel frames are satisfactory, but they are less easily re-screened and it is more difficult to keep the lids closely fitted. These, of course, can be constructed only by shops with considerable equipment. Traps constructed with a wooden disk about the base of the cone, and a similar disk around the top to serve as a frame, or those with a square wooden frame at the bottom and top with strips up the corners are fairly satisfactory. It should be kept in mind that the factor which determines the number of flies caught is the diameter of the base of the cone, if other things are equal. Therefore the space taken up by the wooden framework is wasted, and if it is too wide it will have a deterrent effect on the flies which come toward the bait. For this reason it is advisable that the wood around the base of the cone should be as narrow as consistent with strength—usually about 3 inches.

Under no condition should the sides or top of the trap be of solid material. The elimination of light from the top or sides has been found to decrease the catch from 50 to 75 per cent.

The question of selecting the best bait for flies is an important one. The kind of bait used should be governed by the species of flies which it is desired to destroy. All baits are more attractive during active fermentation. Sirup made by dissolving 1 part of ordinary brown sugar in 4 parts of water and allowing the mixture to stand a day or two to induce fermentation is almost equal to molasses and water as a fly bait. If it is desirable to use the sirup immediately after making it, a small amount of vinegar should be added.

Overripe or fermenting fruit, such as bananas, crushed and placed in the bait pans sometimes gives satisfactory results. A combination of overripe bananas with milk is much more attractive than either one used separately. A considerable number of blow-flies as well as house flies are attracted to such baits.

In many cases fly trapping has been rendered ineffectual by the fact that the traps were not properly cared for. In setting traps a location should be chosen where flies naturally congregate. This usually is on the sunny side of a building out of the wind. It is important that the bait containers be kept well filled. This usually requires attention every other day. The bait pans should

be washed out at rather frequent intervals. This gives a larger catch and avoids the danger of flies breeding in the material used for bait. Traps cannot be operated successfully thruout the season without emptying them. Where flies are abundant and the bait pans are properly attended to the traps should be emptied at weekly intervals. If flies become piled high against the side of the cone the catching power of the trap is considerably reduced. The destruction of the flies is best accomplished by immersing the trap in hot water, or still better, where a tight barrel is at hand place a few live coals in a pan on the ground, scatter two tablespoons of sulphur over them, place the trap over the coals, and turn the barrel over the trap. All of the flies will be made motionless in about five minutes. They may then be killed by using hot water, throwing them into a fire, or burying them.

Dr. Crumrine, of the Kansas state board of health, gives the following method for preparing fly paper:

"Take 2 pounds of rosin and 1 pint of castor oil, heat together until it looks like molasses. Take an ordinary paint brush and smear while hot on any kind of paper—an old newspaper is good—and place several about the room. A dozen of these may be made at a cost of 1 cent."

To Meet at Manhattan

Speakers of national reputation are on the program for the fifth annual cattlemen's meeting to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural college June 1. Hundreds of stockmen from all sections of the state are expected to attend.

P. W. Goebel, president of the Commercial National bank of Kansas City, Kan., and of the American Banking Association, will speak on "Financing the Cattle Industry." T. H. Ingwersen of Chicago, for 28 years a cattle buyer on the Chicago market, will discuss "The Cattle Buyer's Viewpoint."

The results of experimental work conducted at Manhattan will be given. Six lots of cattle are being fed with a view to determining the comparative value of the influence of different methods of curing alfalfa in fattening cattle. A comparison also is being made between alfalfa hay and sweet clover for fattening purposes, and of the value of corn and barley. The visitors will be taken on an automobile trip to the agronomy farm where the field experiments will be explained. An opportunity will be given to inspect the dairy herd and other college stock.

Service With System

From Governor Capper's address before the State Council of Defense, Topeka.

The industries which supply food and clothing for the army and which sustain our people at home and help support our allies abroad, are giving a service no less than that performed by our men in the field and on the sea. As a matter of fact we all recognize that the feeding of the famine-threatened world is the first and most important duty of loyal Americans.

This is especially true of Kansas and the Middle West. We must produce in the Mississippi Valley not only food for the United States, but the maximum surplus for the armies and peoples abroad, and it is very necessary that we organize for the work and go about it in a systematic, business-like, efficient manner.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze,

It Was an All Day Rain

Pastures at Jayhawker Farm Needed a Soaking

BY H. C. HATCH

IN MY notes of last week I expressed a wish for a rainy day during which I could sit in the house and watch the rain fall. That wish was gratified sooner than I expected. A beautiful all-day rain fell here this week and today, April 14, the ground has plenty of moisture for the crops. Wheat, oats, prairie grass, alfalfa and gardens responded liberally to the moisture and we may now expect to have good pasture by the usual time which, here is not far from April 20.

Old settlers have told me of a season here when cattle were getting a good living from the new pastures by March 25 but that is earlier than I have ever seen grass arrive here. I recall one year in which we opened the yard gates April 8, and the stock went out to grass large enough to afford a full bite, but that was a spring much earlier than common. I have also seen May 1 arrive here with barely enough grass in the pastures to keep cattle going.

Many of us are just becoming aware of the true value of our good prairie pastures. In former years, when grass fat cows and heifers sold for no more than \$2 a hundred, the pastures had small value even when the land sold for two-thirds of what it would bring today. But now, when a good pasture in this county will carry 55 head of mature cattle to the quarter section, and when those cattle will gain from 200 to 300 pounds a head during a good season and those pounds are worth from 7 to 9 cents it will be seen that for net profits our pasture lands insure one greater than do the cultivated fields.

In this part of Kansas I do not think that one-half the prairie sod has ever been broken. This is cause for congratulation in these days of high prices for any kind of cattle. In former days when packers did not care to look at a steer unless it carried a burden of corn fat this prairie sod did not look good to many, but now when grass fat is worth almost as much as corn fat we can feel glad that more of our sod was not turned over by the breaking plow. The day is not far away when our good prairie meadows will have a much greater value than they have today.

In these days when every pound of grain or meat we may produce may help us to win a world war we must figure to make every hour count. As soon as the fields are in condition to plant we intend to finish the planting of the plowed land, already begun, and then will take up the listed fields. We have 6 acres of bluegrass sod which was plowed last fall and which lies just as the plow left it. It has been so dry since it was plowed that we could not do much with a disk on the sod, but now it will work down well. It will take about two diskings and two harrowings to fit this small field but it should raise us some good corn if we have a normal July rainfall. Otherwise this fall plowed sod might produce more stalk than corn.

The garden is coming up and looks well. The rain moistened the top soil and allowed the peas and onions to jump up to double their former size in a night. The patch of winter onions has proved profitable this spring and we find ready sale for them at 5 cents a bunch. Usually people are not very onion-hungry, but this spring when onions sell for from 15 to 18 cents a pound in the groceries winter onions at 5 cents a bunch give the desired flavor more cheaply. And better, too, for these freshly grown onions have a taste all their own—for those who like onions.

During the dry, windy week which preceded the rain the oats did not do much. No doubt they were rooting down but the top growth they made showed up but little. But now they should do their best for that rain was especially suited for grain and grass. It was of the kind in which it took all day for a little more than an inch to fall. The oats and rape in the hog pasture seem to have doubled in size since yesterday. Hog pasture will be doubly welcome this year as it will save not only \$1.40 corn but \$2.25 shorts as well. We will have several sows to farrow after a little and

we are hoping that they may have the run of pasture for a week or so before that time. Young sows always do much better if they farrow while running on green feed.

A friend writes from Burdick, Kan., giving his experience with double listing. He favors the double listing because it raises the best corn, which is reason enough. This will remind some of us of the man who was leaving the summer hotel. Pressed by the proprietor for his reason he replied that he had 11 of them and the first one was that he was out of money. "Never mind the other ten," said the hotel man. And so with this double listing plan. If it will raise more corn that is about all most of us care to know. But there are other reasons which favor this plan, one of which is that land which has been double listed cultivates much easier the next summer. One does not have to stir a hard, unbroken ridge with his cultivator in the hot weather of June and early July.

This Burdick friend advises us to list deeply the second time as well as the first. No doubt this would be a good plan where the soil was deep and loose and where there was not a likelihood of a very wet June. Now last year passes for a dry year here with most farmers but despite that the records show that our June rainfall, last year, in this county was 11 inches. So while a wet June may not come there is a strong chance that it will. Our soil is also heavy and in spots the subsoil, which is of a heavy, tenacious clay, comes nearer to the top than is best for the newly planted corn. On the whole it is best for our upland farms here that we do not run either the lister or the subsoiler too deeply.

At a meeting of the listers—Vermont for assessors—of Orleans county, Vermont, the following valuations were agreed upon: Lightweight farm horses, \$100; heavy draft horses, \$250; work oxen, 7 cents a pound; steers and beef cows, 6 cents a pound; average milk cows, \$50; sheep with wool on, \$10; hens and ducks 75 cents each; swine, 10 cents a pound; swarm of bees, \$3; wool, 40 cents a pound; maple sugar, 10 cents a pound; hay, \$10 a ton; spruce logs, \$12 a thousand and sawed spruce lumber \$15 a thousand. Other lumber and logs such as hemlock and hardwood about \$4 a thousand less than spruce.

All notes secured by real estate mortgage are not taxable in Vermont if they bear interest of 5 per cent or less. The man who has borrowed money and is paying more than 5 per cent on it is entitled to have the amount taken from his valuation. These laws make matters easier for the debtor because they either secure him a low rate of interest or else allow him exemption from taxation on his debt which bears a high rate. I believe that if notes bearing 5 per cent or less were not taxed in Kansas that many would lend for that rate in towns and cities where the tax rate is high; it would make more money for them.

Bankers Should Help

From Governor Capper's address before the State Council of Defense, Topeka.

Many farmers will be hampered in extending their operations by the lack of ready funds for the purchase of seeds and needed equipment. The farmers of Kansas must employ all available labor-saving machinery that will enable them to plant and cultivate the larger acreage and more thoroly till and care for the acreage planted. I suggest that a subcommittee be directed to organize the bankers of the state with the object of devising means of putting at the command of farmers who may need it, ample funds to enlarge their operations.

Every effort must be made to employ all available farm labor. The state bureau of labor doubtless can co-operate with you in mobilizing the unemployed.

The country is aroused, but mere alarm will not accomplish results. There must be organized personal work, headed in every locality by men of force and influence.

Make the farm loan include Ideal Heating



The banker knows that radiator heating is an asset

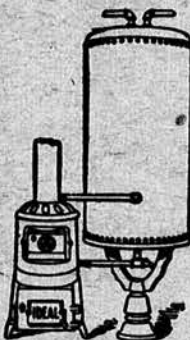
A loan made for improvements which includes radiator heating is much easier to make because the investment in an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators makes the property so much more valuable and adds immensely to the happiness and permanency of the family on the farm. Young and old benefit by it. It is a large dividend-paying investment and soon repays the first cost in a few years. Radiator heating makes any old property modern, healthful, economical and in the "A" class for selling or renting.

Farm success depends upon home comfort

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

The women folks ought to have a portion of the improvement money spent for their comfort. The success of the farm depends upon the health of your wife and the comfort and convenience of your home. You and your family must be comfortable during the long winter season and the raw, chilly Fall and Spring.

Basement or water pressure not necessary—don't wait!

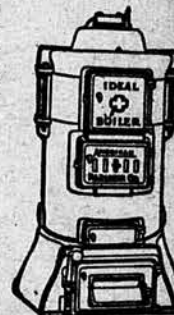


Our IDEAL Hot Water Supply Boilers will supply plenty of warm water for home and stock at small cost of few dollars for fuel for season.

IDEAL Boiler is set in cellar, side-room or "lean-to;" and same water is used for years. Put an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators in your house this year. Call up the nearest heating contractor and ask him to give you an estimate. Spend part of the Bank loan for this permanent, economical, dividend-paying heating outfit. Thousands of farmers say it's the "best in the world."



A No. 4-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 420 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner \$980, were used to heat this farm house. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.



IDEAL Boiler fuel pots mix the air and coal gases as in a modern gas mantle, extracting ALL the heat from the fuel.

Send today for this valuable book (free)

Our large 48 page book "Ideal Heating" is full of illustrations—will give you much valuable information on the subject of farm house heating. Read it through before buying any kind of a heating outfit.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Department F-5 Chicago

FATHER AND SON MEET IN MILITARY CAMP

SAY FATHER! YOU'LL GET A WARMER WELCOME, IF YOU OFFER THE BOYS W-B CUT INSTEAD OF ORDINARY CHEWING. SWEET STUFF DON'T GO THESE DAYS.

I'LL GO YOU, BOY. I'VE BEEN WANTING A CHEW THAT'S NOT ALL FLAVORING AND I'VE BEEN HEARING ABOUT THE RICH, SAPPY LEAF THAT W-B IS MADE OF.



YOU find men who are proud of themselves are mighty ready to learn about the little nibble of W-B CUT that does away with so much grinding and spitting. As soon as they learn to tuck away a little of the shreds in their cheeks and to let it alone, they find out the difference there is between rich tobacco and the excess-flavored stuff. The touch of salt in W-B helps to bring out the tobacco satisfaction.

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Although you get the same Guarantee of Satisfaction with every suit, the price of Styleplus Clothes hasn't advanced a single cent! Still \$17—the same always, everywhere. Buy your clothes direct from the nearest Styleplus dealer. It gives you a big advantage. You see and try on the clothes—get exactly your style and fit—you know just what your money is going to bring you. Get your Styleplus suit today!

You know the price before you go into the store—\$17 always, everywhere. Watch your local newspapers for advertisements of the nearest Styleplus Store. Look for Styleplus in the Store Window. Look for the Styleplus Label in the coat collar. If there should not be a Styleplus Store in your town, ask your favorite dealer to order a Styleplus suit for you.

Style plus all wool fabrics + perfect fit + expert workmanship + guaranteed wear

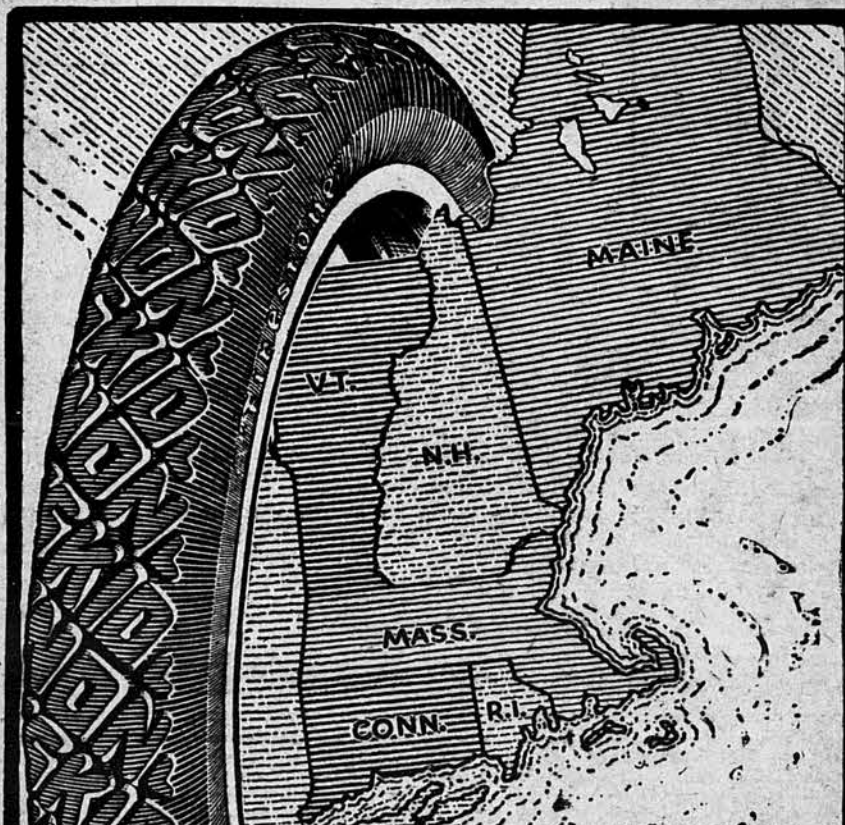
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**Styleplus \$17
Clothes**

The same price the nation over.
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THEY like Firestone Tires in New England. Where the successful tilling of the soil represents a constant struggle of scientific effort with unfavorable conditions, farmers appreciate the way Firestone methods hold out against road wear and tear.

New England is not easily convinced, but once for Firestone always for Firestone as long as Firestone standards continue. Your dealer and the nearest Firestone Branch unite to give you service.

New book, "Mileage Talks" No. 29, sent free on request.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
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Branches and Dealers Everywhere

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Who Pays the Taxes?

A has a piece of land. B, his son, wishes to own it but has no money to pay down. He proposes to his father to lease the land for a cash rental sufficient to amount in say eight years to the agreed price of the same. At the end of the eight years his father agrees to give him a deed. In the meantime A pays the taxes on the land. Would he be liable for additional taxes?
D. W.

No.

Damages from Automobile.

What recourse in law for damage and general injury to a team and rig by a reckless driver of a motor car has a person when he took all reasonable precautions, even to coming to a full stop to avoid the accident? The driver of the car is a minor; his father is the owner of the machine.
Waterville, Kan. L. C. K.

The owner of the automobile is responsible for the damage caused by his minor son.

Not Necessary.

1. J's parents deeded him 160 acres, the deed to be recorded at their death. The deed has been placed in the bank in escrow. Is it necessary that the deed be presented to J in the presence of witnesses?
2. Will J be subject to an inheritance tax?
A. J. O.

1. It is not necessary to present the deed to J in the presence of witnesses. The bank officials might perhaps wish to have witnesses to the fact that they had turned the deed over to J in accordance with the terms of the escrow agreement, otherwise there would be no need of witnesses.

2. J is not subject to an inheritance tax.

Where Will Property Go?

A Kansas man dies leaving his property by separate deeds to his four children A, B, C and D. These children marry. A, C and D have children but B dies leaving no children. When B's wife dies who will inherit the property owned by B which he received from his father's estate?
SUBSCRIBER.

On the death of B without issue his property goes to his widow. If she dies without issue her property will go to her parents if living or if one be living and the other dead the property will go to the survivor. If both are dead then the property will go to their children if there are any. These children would of course be the brothers and sisters of B's wife.

Division of Estate.

1. If a husband dies leaving no will what part of his real estate belongs to his widow?
2. Part of his children are minors. Can the children that are of age have the land sold before the minor children are of age? If sold does the estate have to be administered under order of the court?
READER.

1. The widow inherits half of the real estate as well as other property left by her husband.

2. If the real estate is a homestead it cannot be divided until the children are of age. If not a homestead it might be sold as soon as the proper administration proceedings can be had. It would be necessary to have an administrator appointed by the court and the sale made under the authority of the court.

Fences.

When one has no fence can he take up the cattle of his neighbor running at large, or does he have to fence against these animals?
MRS. S. T. M.

If your county has what is termed the "herd law" the cattle could be taken up as strays, otherwise they could not. The legislature of 1916 amended the herd law by providing that in a county having such law if a land owner built a lawful

fence about his land except that part adjoining his neighbor's land he can compel his neighbor to build his half of the division fence. In that case if the neighbor failed to build his half of the division fence and the first man's cattle came on the neighbor's land he could not take them up as strays or collect damages.

The Colombia Affair.

Will you please give the status of the Colombia affair which is taking the attention of Congress; the case in which 25 million dollars is claimed by Colombia?
Winfield, Kan. FRANK A. CHAPIN.

The Colombian affair arose during the administration of President Roosevelt. Negotiations were pending with the Colombian government for the right to dig the Panama canal, a deal having already been made to buy out the French canal company. It was declared by President Roosevelt that the Colombian government was trying to hold up this government and extort an unreasonable price for the right to dig the canal. Accordingly a rebellion was planned for Panama and overnight a new republic was organized. There is no doubt that this organization took place in Washington and that few if any of the people of Panama were aware that they had revolted and thrown off the Colombian rule until they were told about it the next morning. Roosevelt, with astonishing promptness, recognized the new government and also with equal promptness ordered the landing of United States marines for the purpose of preventing the government of Colombia from asserting its sovereignty.

Colombia was feeble and bankrupt. It was utterly unable to resist the demands of the United States, and abandoned the attempt to recover dominion over the territory of Panama. Since then, however, the government of the South American republic has never ceased to complain of the treatment of the United States. For the last four or five years a treaty has been pending which, if ratified, will give Colombia 25 million dollars as a salve for its wounded pride.

Mr. Roosevelt always has seemed to take great pride in the part he played in the Colombian affair, but to my mind it was one of the most disgraceful chapters in American history. In the first place we did not need to dig the canal at Panama. The Nicaragua route was pronounced at the time by at least half the engineers who examined both, the better route of the two. We now know that it would have been far less expensive and easier to maintain. It would have shortened the distance materially between New York and San Francisco and would not have involved us in any trouble with Colombia. It would not, however, have provided the opportunity for a few men to make millions in buying up the junk owned by the French canal company and turning it over to the government of the United States. We paid 40 million dollars for that junk and it was not worth a fortieth part of it. I do not know how many millions the individuals who worked the deal thru made out of it but I have no doubt it amounted to several millions.

I wish to say, however, that there has never been any evidence that Mr. Roosevelt profited in a financial way in connection with the canal matter. I do not think he did. What he hankered for was the glory of organizing a new republic and of accomplishing what he considered a great work and doing it in a strictly Rooseveltian way. Of course when the proposition to pay Colombia 25 million dollars came up Mr. Roosevelt emitted a loud roar, and has been emitting other roars at intervals ever since.

Let Your Congressman Know

Citizens of Kansas and of other states who desire to align themselves against the liquor traffic during the war, and who agree that congress should prohibit it, are asked by Governor Capper to fill out the following coupon and mail to him. Address letters, "Arthur Capper, Governor, Topeka, Kan." The governor will forward the petitions to the proper congressman. Paste this on a sheet of paper and get other signers.

(CLIP HERE)

Hon. Senate Office Building. House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C.

I appeal to you for legislative prohibition against the use of food products in the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors.

(P. O. Address)

(Signature)

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

Tuberculosis.

I ask readers to give these letters careful attention. No more important subject has been treated since this column began.

Please answer these questions about consumption: Is it an advanced stage of tuberculosis or are they different names for the same thing?

Is it true that most persons have tuberculosis at some time or other?

Is a person with this disease ever really cured?

Is tuberculosis inherited and is it contagious?

Please tell me what are some of the symptoms by which consumption may be detected before it sets in. I've had a bad cold and now after it is gone I am annoyed by spitting up a frothy mucous, accompanied by slight pains in the chest.

H. C.
A year ago I had a cold and it seemed to keep getting worse. About May 20 I went to a hospital where I stayed two weeks. The physicians there said I had bronchitis. My cough stopped while at the hospital, and I have had no cough since, except for two or three days that I had "la grippe." But now I have a slight soreness in the chest, especially on the left side, where my physician says is a slight swelling of the pleura, but what he does for me seems to do little good. My tongue has had a coating now for a year which is more noticeable at times and I have also had a bad taste in my mouth since being sick. Now do you not think I need the services of some physician who specializes in the treatment of such ailments of the chest as I have, and if you do please send me the address of such person. I feel fairly well and work most of the time, but have for a year spit up occasionally a substance such as might come from an ulcer.

J.
Answering these letters tells the most important things about our commonest disease; so common that 160,000 persons die of it in the United States alone every year.

Tuberculosis is the scientific name for this disease, altho consumption is the older name, having been applied to the type that affects the lungs because of its "consuming" effects. They designate the same disease.

It is probable that a majority of us are infected with tuberculosis during childhood, resist it and acquire a certain degree of immunity. Even cases that progress to the point where a positive diagnosis can be made are yet curable. Of those recognized and treated before an advanced stage is reached 80 per cent are cured.

Tuberculosis is not hereditary. The child of a tuberculous mother if protected from the infection will escape the disease. Tuberculosis is contagious but as the contagion is mostly transmitted thru the sputum a patient who is properly trained is not dangerous to the health of others.

The two greatest facts about tuberculosis are that it is preventable and curable. The greatest obstacle to its eradication is the refusal to recognize and accept treatment for the disease in its early stages. I print two of these letters because they serve as examples. I am not prepared to diagnose either case as tuberculosis. Very likely I could not do so even if I had the opportunity to make a physical and microscopical examination. But the most important thing to do with tuberculosis is to fight it in the early stages.

"How can I fight it when I don't know that I have it?" you ask. You are fighting tuberculosis whenever you take time to keep well. When you sleep and live in the fresh air, take outdoor exercise, eat nourishing food, avoid overwork, cultivate temperate habits, and encourage a healthful plane of living you are developing resistance against tuberculosis. Do not wait for a diagnosis. If you have a persistent cough or cold; a run down, tired feeling; poor or finicky appetite; a little fever, especially in the afternoon; sweating at night; gradual loss of weight; pleurisy pains in the chest; occasional streaks of blood in the sputum; don't be content with a treatment that will give you a bottle of something to be taken every so often. Remember that the only treatment for this class of symptoms is body building. It is more inconvenient than medicine taking because it entails interference with some of the things you want to do; it calls for more sleep, more nourishing food, perhaps demands a temporary stoppage of work. But the point is that it will cure you—the other treatment won't. Quoting the Illinois Health News:

You can fool some of the people all the time, all the people some of the time—but you can't fool tuberculosis any of the time. It is easy enough, however, to fool yourself.

"But supposing that I give myself such

treatment and then it proves that I haven't tuberculosis, after all?"

You lose nothing. No matter why you have these symptoms of cough, and indigestion, and run-down condition, you can take no better treatment than rest, fresh air, good food, quiet sleep. If there is no serious condition back of them you will get well quicker and be no worse off. The greatest factor in the production of tuberculosis, of valvular heart disease, and of Bright's disease, in this country, is the refusal to give the body a chance to build up. Patients go as long as they can drag one foot after another. When the ailment they are fighting finally gets the better of them and puts them to bed, their cry to the physician is: "Doctor, you must get me out of this as quick as you can." And from this hurry, this strain, this refusal to give the body a chance come all manner of chronic diseases and a premature old age.

Don't be afraid of the early symptoms of tuberculosis. Don't obstinately refuse to recognize them as such. Don't feel that you are having a death sentence pronounced in the mere suggestion. The dangerous cases of tuberculosis are those in which a foolish effort is made to fight not the disease but a recognition of it. It is comparatively easy to cure early cases by very simple treatment, as hundreds of cured patients will testify.

Children's Diseases.

I want to tell you how much benefit I derive from your helpful articles in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I think it is just splendid to have such valuable advice given us in that way, and I for one am very grateful to you. So many older people argue that whooping cough, measles, mumps, chicken-pox, etc., are all children's diseases and it is really better for them to have such things while they are young and it is just foolishness to try to avoid having them. My little boy has never been sick in his life with the exception of slight colds, and I just can't help dreading such things. I especially dread whooping cough as it lasts so long and I have seen it in very severe cases. What is your idea in regard to avoiding these diseases?

MRS. J. D. K.
I admit that this question of children's diseases is debatable ground at present, but I find no room whatever for debating whether we shall protect our children from them to the best of our ability. I pity the ignorance of the mother who deliberately exposes her child even to so common a disease as measles. On the other hand I will agree that at present I see very little likelihood of entirely eradicating measles from the list of diseases, and I am bound also to admit that one who does not have it in childhood is very likely to suffer an attack at a vastly more inconvenient period. That doesn't alter the matter. You expose your child and the little one may die, as do a fearful number of children from the disease every year. Meantime medical science is marching on, and within a brief period there may be developed a vaccine that will render measles as harmless as small-pox to the person who will take the trouble to secure protection. Then you will know positively that you are a murderer. Better spend every reasonable effort to guard your children and keep your peace of mind.

How Much Blood Have You?

What amount of blood is in an average normal human body? I would like you to say in pints or quarts, not grams, as I don't remember the rule for grams.

MRS. J. O.
The matter of determining the amount of blood in the human body is a difficult question for physiologists and remains a disputed point. From a criminal who was decapitated—a heavy, plethoric woman—there drained 21½ pounds of blood. For general purposes it is safe to say that a rough average is 10 per cent of the body weight. Since the figures are only approximate you may consider a pound the equivalent of a pint.

It will thus be understood that one may lose a great deal of blood in hemorrhage and yet recover. Given the fluid to work with, the power of the body to make blood is marvelous. It is this well known property that leads doctors to inject normal salt solution into the tissues after severe hemorrhage.

Letters Without Stamps.

M. M. M.
Anxious Boy.
Inquirer.
Farmer's Boy:

I am sorry that I cannot answer your letters in this column. It is all right to send them. My specialty lies in the problems of "Anxious Boy," and there is no one I would rather hear from unless it be his sister. But be a sport. Risk a 2-cent stamp on it when asking such intimate questions.

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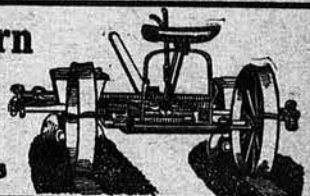
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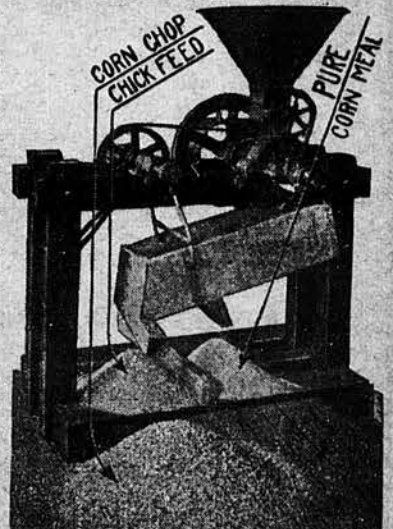
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Save All the Chicks

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Most farm women are exceedingly busy now with their side line of chick raising. The high price of grain is causing us to place more value on every young chick. There never is much profit in hatching many chickens and raising only a small percentage of them. Many who as a rule hatch out 300 young chickens are this year counting on 100. The cool, cloudy days of April have not been very favorable for either chicks or little turkeys. In spite of good, careful feeding many have died. The favored feed here for 2-day-old chicks is dry bread crumbs. After a day or two, rolled oats are fed and then a mash. The most successful woman chicken raiser we know has a very simple feed ration. She uses the dry bread crumbs, oat meal and then scalded cornmeal fed in a crumbly state. Besides this her chickens get bran, sour milk and water. They are fed the mash several times a day. They have free range and respond by reaching the broiler stage the quickest of any chicks in the neighborhood. Last year this woman of 70 years of age, sold 200 broiler size chicks at prices ranging from 28 to 33 cents a pound.

We planted about five quarts of top onion sets last spring. The largest was no larger than a good sized filbert. That did not limit their growing capacity, however. They produced big onions that were ready for market early in the fall. We were too busy to attend to them at the proper time. Rains came and every onion sent up a dozen shoots. We had a notion to have them plowed up in the fall when the garden was plowed but one who saw them suggested that if we would leave them we'd have the earliest onions we had ever had. The prophecy was true enough. The young green onions were ready for use on St. Patrick's day. We have shipped a good many to a merchant in the North who pays 75 cents a dozen bunches. Texas onions shipped in carload lots would now compete very successfully with our small express shipments.

We have found several neighbors who have some hesitancy in undertaking to raise garden truck for canning. They have tried canning vegetables in the past and succeeded none too well. Most of these doubters have tried the hot-pack or intermittent canning methods. We have found no one who has used the cold pack method but is enthusiastic about the results of their work.

The hot pack method of canning is the one most of us use with fruit. We cook the fruit in an open kettle on the stove and transfer it to our sterilized cans. There is a chance for spores and bacteria to enter. Such bacteria as cause fermentation do not thrive well in heavy sirup so our fruit is pretty sure to keep even if it is changed from one vessel to another. This would not be true of vegetables so transferred.

To prevent the entrance of bacteria that cause fermentation, we were formerly advised to place our vegetables in the cans and cook for 1 1/2 hours, tighten the lids that had been left loose and remove the cans from stove. We were told to cook again the next day for an hour and to repeat on the third day. This intermittent cooking required three fires for over 3 hours and three handlings of jars and caps and then the results were often insipid, colorless, and unsatisfactory vegetables. Rubbers often were heated until they would stretch from under the can lids with the second or third screwings. By the newer or cold pack method of canning vegetables, one fire and one handling of the can is sufficient. Cold pack does not mean that no fire is used. It does mean that the vegetable is cold when placed in the can.

We shall describe the canning of peas to illustrate the simplicity of the method. The peas should be picked on the same day they are canned. They should be selected before they are hard or dry. When shelled and washed they should be placed in some container and dropped into boiling water for a period of 3 to 5 minutes. This is called blanching. It is a process that removes objectionable acids. A clean salt or flour sack or a wire sieve makes a good container.

The peas in the sack should be lifted from the boiling water and plunged immediately into very cold water. This chilly bath reduces the bulk, closes the pores and so keeps in the coloring mat-

ter. The peas, thoroly chilled, should then be packed in pint cans. Add boiling hot water to fill the crevices and 1/2 teaspoon of salt to a pint. Put the rubber and cap in position—if one is using glass cans. The cap should be left a trifle loose. We are told that sufficient room has been left for the escape of steam if one can still move the cap from one eighth to a quarter of an inch more.

If a homemade outfit like a wash boiler or lard can is used, one should place lath or a wooden disk with holes bored in it in the bottom of the boiler. The cans should be placed in warm water and boiled for 2 hours. Ninety minutes is sufficient in a steam pressure boiler using 5 pounds of steam. Set the jars on the cap ends to test joints. When placed away for storage they should be wrapped in paper or kept in the dark.

Rhubarb for Dessert

Rhubarb pudding has always been a great favorite with our family. Into a mixing bowl put 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of sour cream, pinch of salt, 1 cup of rhubarb cut in small pieces, 1 teaspoon of soda. Add enough flour to make a thick batter. Put in a well greased dish and bake until brown.

Rhubarb fluff is also much liked. To 1 cup of cooked and sweetened rhubarb allow 1 teaspoon of gelatin soaked in 4 tablespoons cold water. Stir in while the rhubarb is hot. Add the juice of 1/2 lemon and 1/2 cup of sugar. Put on ice until it begins to set, and add the beaten whites of 2 eggs and beat well. Mrs. J. E. Cunningham.
Nance Co., Nebraska.

A New Filet Yoke

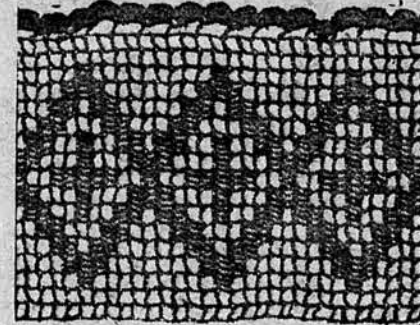
This diamond pattern in filet crochet makes a pretty yoke. Begin with a chain (ch) of 56 stitches. Turn and make a double crochet (d c, thread over hook once) in the 5th st from hook. Ch 2, Skip 2 and make 1 d c into the 3rd st. This is known as a space. Make 5 more spaces (sp), then 10 d c into the next 10 st, and 7 more sp. Ch 5, turn.
2nd row—Six sp, 7 d c, 1 sp, 7 d c, 6 sp.
3rd row—Five sp, 7 d c, 3 sp, 7 d c, 5 sp.
4th row—Four sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, 4 d c, 2 sp, 7 d c, 4 sp.
5th row—Three sp, 7 d c, 3 sp, 4 d c, 3 sp, 7 d c, 3 sp.
6th row—Two sp, 7 d c, 2 sp, 16 d c, 2 sp, 7 d c, 2 sp.
7th row—Like 5th. The 8th row is like the 4th, the 9th is like the 3rd, and the 10th is like the 2nd. The 11th row is like the 1st. This completes a dia-

Don't Scorn the Farmers

Farming this year is as important a branch of the national service as is the army or the navy, and no girl or woman should question a young man's patriotism or deride him as a "slacker" because he chooses to do his bit in the harvest field instead of the field of battle. Indeed, it is possible that the farmer who remains at home shows courage of a higher type than the one who enlists. Duty in the uniform of heroism and romance is far more attractive than duty in blue overalls. High adventure, journeys to new lands and far places, and the chance to win a name that never dies all add their appeal to the call of the recruiting officer's drums, while farming means, to many high spirited young men, only a weary round of "pounding clods" and doing endless chores.

If we are to win in the great struggle before us, it is imperative that our food supply shall be assured. Young men must stay on the farms and girls and young women must do their part toward making farm life pleasant for them. Don't sigh to be a Red Cross nurse soothing the pain of the dying when there are living men around you—soldiers in as true a sense as any of the boys in khaki—who need your sympathy and your courage and inspiration and cheer to help them fight the nation's battle for food.

mond. If the yoke is to open in front, make five diamonds to a side with two or three rows of open spaces at the ends. If the yoke is for a slip-over garment, make 10 diamonds for the front. Join the front to the back by an underarm section of plain spaces the length required and six spaces wide. The back has nine diamonds. For over the shoulder,



Section of Front of Yoke.

ers, make two strips the required length and seven spaces wide. These sections are all plain spaces. Join to the front and back.

To finish the inner edge of the yoke make 1 d c, ch 5, skip 2 sp and make 1 d c into the top of the first d c of 3rd sp. Continue on around. Next row—make a shell of 5 d c, catch with single crochet into d c of sp of last row. Repeat on around. Mrs. E. C. Derby.
Chautauqua Co., New York.

Economy at Home

From Governor Capper's address before the Council of Defense, Topeka.

It is the food-stuffs left over after our requirements are satisfied that will win this war. It may be necessary for us to restrict our requirements. Kansas can do almost as much in the prevention of waste as by increasing the production of its farms. This council should undertake a state-wide campaign in the interest of home economics, educating our people to a greater utilization of food; economies in purchasing and more scientific preparation. We must make economy in the kitchen and at the table a fashion, and extravagance and useless luxury bad form. It is of especial importance that well-to-do families be impressed with the necessity of conserving our food supply.

Protect the Tomato Plants

Tin cans for many years have been reserved for covering tomato plants on frosty nights, but I have found that caps or cones made of two thicknesses of newspaper, or better still, of red building paper, and placed over the plants are much safer than tin as the tin draws frost. One year I had extra early tomato plants and kept a can beside every one so that I could cover it in a hurry. One morning after a heavy frost every plant under cans was frozen, while a few which had been covered with a single thickness of newspaper because of a shortage of cans, were fresh and unharmed. Mrs. L. C. Heath.
Audubon Co., Iowa.

To Remove Stains

Stains in clothing add materially to the burden of laundry work in summer. The following directions for removing stains are given by the domestic art department of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Grass Stain—On cotton or linen, soak the stain in kerosene and wash at once, or wash stain in ammonia water. On silk or wool goods cover the stain with chloride of tin, wash at once and press dry.

Mildew—Soak cotton or linen in 1/2 pint of water to which has been added 1 tablespoon of lemon juice and 1 teaspoon of oxalic acid. Soaking in buttermilk sometimes removes the spot. Soak woolen goods in dilute ammonia water.

Blood Stains—Soak in cold water till color fades, then wash in warm soda. Hydrogen peroxide and ammonia will remove old stains.

Coffee or Tea Stains—Pour boiling water over spot from a height, or soak in glycerin, then wash in soap and water.

Fruit Stains—Stretch the fabric over a bowl and pour boiling water over the spot.

Stay Young with Your Girls

It is a Wise Mother Who Keeps Her Daughter's Confidence

BY LEONA SMITH DOBSON



WE HAD passed the wee, pink baby from one to the other in defiance of all the baby experts, and she had smiled and cooed for all of us impartially. But tiring of our attentions, the dimpled hands reached out toward her mother.

"You see, I have my daughter's confidence absolutely," that young mother laughed, yet there was a note which was not of laughter in her voice. "It's always 'mamma, mamma,' for every joy and sorrow during childhood. Surely it cannot all be the daughter's fault if she and her mother grow miles apart a few years later."

"It is so very difficult to find time to know and enjoy our children while they are small," remarked Mrs. Adams, the silvery haired, matron of our club. "The years somehow slip away so swiftly while we are busy that the little confidences are neglected, and if we do not have the confidence of our daughters in small matters, we cannot in the more important ones. The mother who takes time to play 'dolls' or 'lady callers' with her wee daughter, entering into the spirit of the child's fun, will really know her child. A spotless floor is not half so important as a daughter's love and confidence. Mother and daughter must be friends and partners so that mother will say 'our work and our friends.'"

"And another thing," someone else added, "I find it well to let my little girl learn by experience in small matters that mother advises her for her own good. For instance, Friday evening Dorothy rushed in after school for permission to go over to Gracie's to play. I replied that it would be better for her to wait until the next day as it would soon be night now and she would not have long to play. She was not satisfied, however, so I permitted her to decide the matter for herself. She went, but came home in a very regretful state of mind because she and Gracie scarcely had started playing until it was time for her to come home. Next time she will take my advice."

"Your daughter certainly will say, 'Mother knows best,' when she is older, Mrs. Day. It would save so many girls from trouble and heartache if they could all have the same convictions," said Mrs. Adams approvingly.

Don't Suggest Lovers.

"Another rock of offense," broke in Mrs. Clark who had been an interested listener, "is placed all unthinkingly by so very many parents. When the small daughter remarks, 'Donald is a nice little boy,' instead of agreeing with her and mentioning some trait of character which may be admired in him as his truthfulness or unselfishness, too often daughter is greeted with, 'Oh, did you hear, papa? Anna has a beau.' And she is teased by the entire family for days. Is it any wonder, then, if in a few years Anna is meeting real beaux clandestinely? I want my little girl to play with both girls and boys without being made self-conscious by such thoughtless teasing. Then when she reaches the high school age there will be much less danger of her developing into the boystruck girl we so often see. It is perfectly natural for girls and boys to enjoy the companionship of the opposite sex, and they should be encouraged to do so without being embarrassed by silly remarks. If you suggest love and beaux to your daughter you may be certain she will follow your suggestions and if you make fun of her friendships you need not expect her confidence in regard to the matter, either."

"You are right, all of you, I am sure," said young mother thoughtfully. "If I can play with my baby girl, enjoying her confidence and directing her young mind in the right way; if I can play with and work with my small daughter

companionably, teaching her patiently and knowing her friends intimately; if I can grow along the years with her so that I shall still be of her age when she becomes my high school girl still encouraging her in innocent fun, meeting and knowing her friends, and all thru the years reasoning and explaining why and why not, I shall be repaid a thousandfold."

And she held the wee, cooing daughter closer.

A New Combination Suit

A dainty combination which may consist of camisole or corset-cover and drawers, is found in 8253. Pattern sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Ladies waist No. 8265 closes at the



back and may have a single or double collar. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

Girls' dress No. 8032 has a plain waist and three-gored gathered skirt. Sizes 6 to 12 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

A Song for Our Flag

A bit of color against the blue;
Hues of the morning, blue for true,
And red for the kindling light of flame,
And white for a nation's stainless fame.
Under its folds, wherever found,
With hope in its every shining star;
Oh! fling it forth to the winds afar,
Thank God, we have freedom's holy ground.

Don't you love it, as, out it floats
From the schoolhouse peak, and glad young
throats

Sing of the banner that aye shall be
Symbol of honor and victory?
Don't you thrill when the marching feet
Of jubilant soldiers shake the street,
And the bugles shrill, and the trumpets call,
And the red, white and blue is over us all?
Don't you pray, amid starting tears,
It may never be furled thru age-long years?

A song of our flag, our country's boast,
That gathers beneath it a mighty host;
Long may it wave o'er the goodly land,
We hold in fee 'neath our fathers' hand.
For God and liberty evermore
May that banner stand from shore to shore.
Never to those high meanings lost,
Never with alien standards crossed,
But always valiant and pure and true,
Our starry flag; red, white and blue.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

To prevent jellies and preserves from molding, place a spoonful of lime in the pantry where they are kept.

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"The Permanent Furniture for Your Home"

Number 44607

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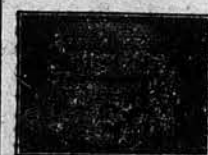
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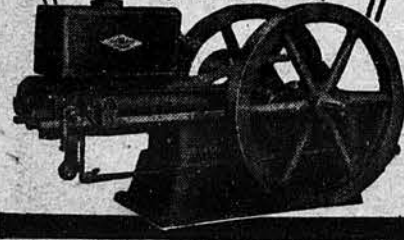
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FARM ANSWERS

Leg Weakness in Chicks.

We have some chicks that have weak legs; they can't walk like ordinary chicks. What is wrong?
Cowley Co. S. Y.

Brood chicks that are housed closely and fed heavily are likely to develop weight too fast in proportion to their strength. Unsteadiness in the walk is first visible, followed by frequent resting and sitting, particularly while eating.

A change from a forcing ration to a non-forcing ration, as well as a change from a heavy feed to a light one, is essential. The substitution of bran, wheat and oats meal for corn meal and corn, and the addition of bone-strengthening materials, such as skimmilk, green feed, and commercial dried bone will remedy the ration. Outdoor exercise and more room also must be given.

Good Results With Melons.

Please tell us something about growing melons.
Douglas Co. E. I. O.

The climate of Kansas is adapted to successful melon culture and wherever the soil characters are suited to the requirements of this crop it may be grown profitably, either for home use or on a commercial scale.

Melons attain the highest quality on a sandy loam, or light soil containing plenty of humus, free from weeds and well drained. A soil of this type with a clay subsoil gives the ideal condition, especially where the rainfall is deficient. A soil that is very rich in nitrogen should not be selected, for the vine growth is increased and larger fruits result, the quality usually is decreased. Such fruit is soft and does not keep or ship well. For home planting, the heavier soils may be fitted for melons by working well rotted manure into the hills. Such soils often produce very good fruits, tho for commercial growing the melon can be more cheaply grown on the lighter soils to which they are adapted.

To have the soil in the best possible condition, deep fall plowing is recommended. This allows the action of the frosts to penetrate more deeply, liberates food and aids in destroying many insects that hibernate in the ground. The ground should be thoroughly pulverized in the spring before the crop is planted. On the lighter soils disking and harrowing usually will be sufficient. On the heavier soils that tend to pack, a shallow plowing may be necessary in the spring. A deep plowing at this time will be injurious to the crops, since the natural tendency of the plants is to produce a shallow root system. To attempt to induce the roots to penetrate too deeply causes a rank growth of vines, but usually checks fruit development.

The seed should not be planted until danger from freezing and low temperature is past. For this section of the state, the usual planting dates range from May 1 to 15. The seeds are planted in hills. These may be made by throwing two furrow slices together with a stirring plow and, at the proper place, preparing the hill on this ridge. If the soil is deficient in humus a forkfull of well rotted manure may be added to every hill. This should be well broken up and mixed with the soil. The hills should be level with the surface and from 12 to 14 inches across. Watermelons usually are set in hills from 9 to 12 feet apart each way and cantaloupes from 6 to 8 feet apart, depending on the fertility of the soil and the character of the vines. As soon as the hills are prepared the seed should be planted. For watermelons use from 6 to 8 seeds to the hill. These should be distributed and covered about an inch deep. The soil should be well firmed above them. For cantaloupes from 10 to 12 seeds may be used, but they usually are planted 1/2 inch deep. If the probability of injury from cut worms is great, a larger number of seeds may be planted. Some of the commercial growers start the seed in hotbeds about April 1. These may be started in inverted bluegrass sod 6 inches square or in paper or veneer boxes sold for this purpose. An earlier crop usually is obtained in this way. Thorough cultivation is necessary, and success depends on the care the plants are given. When the vines are small, the ground may be worked with one section of a harrow. It should then be cultivated at least once a week with an 8 shovel cultivator, until the vines are ready for laying by. Hoeing in the hills and about the vines is necessary. If the field is worked as described, it should be free from weeds and should not suffer from lack of moisture.

When the vines nearly cover the ground, they should be ready for laying by. For the watermelons this will be from June 20 to July 1, for cantaloupes from June 15 to June 25. Lay the vines over out of the middles and give a shallow cultivation, leaving the ground as level as possible. About August 1 the first melons should be ripe, and where the proper care has been given earlier in the season, the late ones should continue until frost.

The college has made extensive variety tests, and these coupled with the opinions of expert growers in the state, have shown the following to be the varieties best adapted to our conditions: For market or commercial purposes, Kleckley Sweet, Tom Watson, Monte Cristo, Sweetheart and Dixie. Others that have been tested but have

not proved so uniformly successful are, Kolb's Gem, Alabama Sweet, Rattle Snake and Florida Favorite. For home use, Monte Cristo, Tom Watson and Kleckley Sweet usually are considered to be of the highest quality, and when the three varieties are grown a long bearing season can be obtained.

Among the varieties of cantaloupes that have been tested for market or for commercial purposes are Burrell's Gem, Rocky Ford, Jenny Lind, Princess, Emerald Gem and Hackensack. Of these Rocky Ford, Emerald Gem and Hoodoo have shown the best record. For home use the same varieties may be recommended.

Where the melons have been grown for several years there are three insects that may cause serious injury. These are the melon louse, cutworms and striped cucumber beetle. The melon louse is a plant louse or aphid, and draws its food from the plant tissues by means of a slender beak. It does not chew or swallow its food and for that reason cannot be controlled with arsenate of lead. This insect has been controlled successfully by using a spray of 6 ounces—3/4 pint of 40 per cent nicotine sulfate and 1 1/2 to 2 pounds of soap to 50 gallons of water. The spray must come in contact with the insect to be effective, therefore absolute thoroughness is necessary for good results. The cutworms winter over in the ground, and late fall plowing exposes many of them so that the number may be reduced greatly in this way. A poisoned bran mash is made by mixing together 1 pound Paris green, 2 quarts sirup, 3 oranges, 20 pounds of bran and 3 1/2 gallons of water. The oranges should be cut into fine pieces and added to the mixture of sirup and water. The Paris green and bran should be mixed thoroughly. The liquids are then worked into the mixture until every particle is moistened. This should be scattered about the hills after sundown. If the first treatment does not eradicate the pest repeated applications will be necessary. The striped cucumber beetle is often one of the most serious pests of the melon. The adults appear in the spring and often destroy the young plants. For a few plants a cone-shaped cover made from wire screen is effective. As the insects do not readily attack plants that have been dusted, a coating of air-slaked lime alone or mixed with tobacco dust may be used. Pyrethrum powder may be equally effective. As a spray arsenate of lead used at the rate of 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water is the most desirable form. As a preventive the vines should be burned in the fall.

K. S. A. C. ALBERT DICKENS.

To Remove the Horns.

Do you believe the horns of calves should be removed? What is the best method?
Hodgeman Co. L. G. A.

In the average dairy in Kansas it is better that cows be without horns, as the danger of their hooking one another is thus prevented. Only in purebred herds, where the appearance of the herd is considered important from a show or sale point of view, is there any justification for allowing horns to grow. It is much easier to prevent the growth of horns than to remove them.

The points that ultimately will develop into horns can be felt as small buttons imbedded in the skin. The prevention is most effective if the treatment is applied when the buttons are just large enough to be felt, which usually is between the third and the seventh days. To prevent their development the hair should be removed from the horn buttons; a stick of caustic potash or soda, wrapped in paper to protect the hands of the operator, is then moistened with water and rubbed on each horn button two or three times, allowing the caustic to dry after each application. Care should be taken to apply the caustic, which should not be too moist, to the buttons only, for if it touches the surrounding skin it will cause unnecessary pain. Immediately after the application the calf should be protected from rain, to prevent the caustic from spreading. If the operation is performed the horns will make no growth. If scurs or horn growths appear, it is an indication that the caustic was not applied properly.



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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. KOLT.

Lesson for May 6. Jesus the Servant of all. John 13:1-17. Golden Text. Whosoever would be first among you, shall be servant of all. Mark 10:44.

As the time for the passover feast drew nearer the disciples wondered if Jesus, as He legally might, would observe it in Bethany. Bethany was counted, for religious purposes, as part of Jerusalem by the rabbis, and as the lamb had to be killed in the temple the feast could be eaten in the village. No doubt they hoped He would do so, for they now began fully to realize the enmity His visits to Jerusalem provoked among the Jewish authorities, and they feared for His personal safety if He again entered its gates.

Two days before He had turned away solemnly from the crowds gathering in the streets, but now that He knew His time was come He wished once more to visit the city, which was so dear to Him, and there in the place declared by law for the observance of the feast He would fulfill the innocent duties of every son of Israel. He also wished to connect in the minds of His disciples the sacredness of the establishing of the new kingdom with the sacredness of the passover and the temple worship, for in the events which were to rapidly follow, He, Himself, was to be the passover lamb sacrificed for the sins and the redemption of the whole world.

Therefore when the disciples approached Him to ask where they should prepare for the feast He replied by sending Peter and John, His usual messengers, to Jerusalem with instructions for finding the desired room, which would be pointed out to them by a man with a pitcher. The two disciples found everything as Jesus said they would, and by evening everything was in readiness for the beginning of the feast.

The Gospels are strangely silent about who the host for the evening was, but tradition places the Last Supper at the home of Mary the mother of John Mark, and that the reason for the quietness of the instructions for its preparation was so that Judas, not knowing the place long enough in advance, could not betray Jesus during this last evening with His chosen 12.

The time was unspeakably solemn to Jesus for his scarcely-founded Kingdom was to undergo a severe test. All hopes of a worldly kingdom, which were so deeply rooted in the minds of His followers, were to be crushed forever. The temporary and earthly designs were to be separated from the spiritual.

That the realization of this spiritual conception failed to penetrate their minds is shown by the fact of their quarreling over their places at the table. Jesus naturally would take the first place on the highest couch on the right of the hollow square. Resting His left elbow and side on the cushion the whole breadth of the couch, His right hand was thus free, while the apostle next to Him reclined so that his head lay in the Master's bosom.

In ancient times the feast of the passover had been eaten standing, in memory of their readiness for flight from Egypt, but this order had been changed for the Gentile practice of reclining while at meals, by the rabbis who said that slaves ate standing and Israel was a race of free men.

This Jewish pride, in the disciples, was made more so by their selfish ambition in the prospect of political prestige. In their delusion they thought it would affect their future position in the New Kingdom if one sat lower than the other. They were so taken up with their wrangling that they seated themselves without the customary foot-washing after the dusty walk from the public baths, where they had made themselves clean for the feast, and besides after their dispute over which should be first, no one could stoop to such a menial task as washing another's feet.

As Jesus rose from the couch and started to perform the humble task, bitter humiliation and burning shame filled their hearts for their pettishness. They began to understand, in a measure, Christ's humility and the meaning of His statement that the last should be first and the first last. By this simple act He changed a set of angry, disputing men into humble and united disciples, for in washing their feet He had also cleansed their hearts.

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Scours From Indigestion

Diarrhea, or scours, probably is the most common disease of calves. Great care must be taken at all times to prevent this condition, as it always hinders the growth and development of the animal and in addition is often hard to cure. This disease is the result of disturbance of the digestive apparatus of the calf and may be caused in a number of ways, the more important of which are the following: irregular feeding, overfeeding, sudden change of feed, fermented feeds, feeding dirty or sour milk or milk of diseased cows, the use of dirty milk pails or feed boxes, and damp, dirty stables. As soon as scours is discovered it is best to separate the affected calf from the others and carefully disinfect the pen. The feed should be reduced immediately at least one-half, milk pails cleaned and sterilized, feed boxes cleaned and disinfected, and any other causes mentioned eliminated.

Many preparations are used to treat this disease, a few of the more common of which are blood meal, a teaspoonful of white egg and lime water. A dose of 4 drops of formalin to 1 quart of milk has been used to advantage, and a drachm of 3 ounces of castor oil followed by a teaspoonful of a mixture of 1 part salol and 2 of subnitrate of bismuth also is recommended. Ordinary white clay, mixed with water to the consistency of thick cream, and given in doses of ¼ or even ½ pint, three times a day, has been used recently, with excellent effect.

White scours, or infectious dysentery of the calf, generally affects a number of calves in a lot, and first appears shortly after birth as a diarrhea with light-colored, offensive droppings. During the course of this disease the calf wishes to sleep all the time and cannot be induced to suck or drink. It also is much weakened by the disease and usually dies within three or four days. There is no specific method of curing the disease. White clay has been found to be valuable. Manufacturers of biological products, are selling a potent serum which they say is effective in both prevention and cure.

Prevention consists in the use of sanitary precautions, such as clean, dry, and disinfected pens for calving, and careful disinfection of the navel of the calf at birth, painting the cord with tincture of iodine, and tying it with silk thread. As this disease is of so serious a character that it may cause the loss of a season's crop of calves, the details for the control of an outbreak should be referred to a qualified veterinarian.

Record of Ayrshire Twins

Two Ayrshire cows from the herd of J. W. Clise, Redmond, Wash., 5-year-old twins, Willowmoor Blush and Willowmoor Bloom, have just finished a year's test with official records averaging 14,509 pounds of milk, 671.95 pounds of fat and 4.63 per cent of fat, a creditable record for twin heifers.

Another Ayrshire record finished at the same time is that of Stonehouse Minnie from Strathglass Farm, which some years ago would have been considered phenomenal with 16,209 pounds of milk, 615.09 pounds of fat and 3.80 per cent of fat.

Milking Machines are Tested

Tests conducted by various state experimental stations show that practically the same milk yields were secured from cows whether they were machine milked or hand milked, says a recent government bulletin. The bulletins reporting these experiments, however, emphasize the fact that when the mechanical milker is operated successfully it must be in the hands of a competent man, and that stripping after the machine is absolutely essential if satisfactory results are to be obtained. Information obtained in this study substantiates these statements.

A reasonable amount of care and intelligence must be exercised by the operator if good results are to be expected. It is not a good plan for the operator to attach a milking unit to a cow and go away while it is in operation. When the milker has drawn all the milk that will be given freely by the cow it is a saving of time to remove it and place it on the next cow to be milked. Strippings can be drawn much more quickly by hand and with less chance of injury to the cow. Many users of milking machines are of the opinion

that best results are obtained from them if certain of the milking force are assigned to operate and others strip after the machine. Stripping the cows after the machine is removed not only saves time but also affords opportunity for examining the udder.

Suppose the Milk is Bitter

If milk is bitter when it is drawn, the trouble is with the cow or her feed. Very often cows give bitter milk toward the close of their lactation period. However, if the bitterness develops after the milk is drawn, it is due to the growth in it of a certain variety of bacteria. These bacteria get into the milk usually from pieces of dirt or manure from the barn. At low temperatures they will develop a bitter flavor before the milk or cream sours. When the dairy once is infested with such bacteria they may remain in the separator, pails, strainers or cooling tank for a long time. To prevent bitterness due to this cause, these bacteria must be eliminated. This means that all utensils, separator parts, strainers and cooling tank must be washed and scalded thoroly. All dirt should be kept out of the pail at milking time by using a pail with a small opening.

While making such a clean up the trouble may be remedied by adding some sour milk to the cream as soon as separated and keeping it in a warm place until sour. Then it can be cooled and kept till churning time. Sour cream seldom turns bitter unless kept several days.

Good Rains in Republic

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW.

Several good rains have come in the last two weeks. I should judge there was at least 3 inches in that time. This has put the soil in excellent working condition, and the oats and alfalfa are doing fine. But the wind still insists on blowing, drying the soil soon after a rain. The rains were too late to rescue the wheat.

I do not complain about rain, for a crop can be produced in a wet season but not so sure in a dry one. During the wet season of 1915 we raised 1,150 bushels of corn on 20 acres while last year we received only 350 bushels from 40 acres. That indicates the results obtained in a wet season.

I see that the government is urging the city boys to go to the farms if they wish to serve their country and are not up to the standard for army service. This would give the farmers some good help, if they would stay, in tending the gardens, chickens and cows. Of course they would be of little use in the fields because of their inexperience with horses and farm implements. But where the average farmer has someone to depend on to do the chores he can put in a longer day in the field. With present prices for crops, every minute spent in the field means money for the farmer and food for the nation.

Growing Beans in Kansas

BY G. E. THOMPSON

The agricultural college is receiving many inquiries about the growing of beans. We have recommended that every farmer plant enough beans in his own garden for his own use next winter, but it is not advisable for those who have had no experience in handling this crop to attempt to produce them on a large commercial scale. Such an attempt is certain to result in disappointment and failure. The climate of Kansas is good but is not particularly adapted to the growing of beans. The successful production of beans requires experienced operators and it also requires special machinery. Michigan and other centers of the bean growing industry of the United States can excel us in producing this crop, and it will be better for Kansas farmers to grow such crops as are adapted here than to attempt to grow beans on a commercial scale.

Do You Need Farm Help?

Can you use a man or boy on your farm this season? It is your patriotic duty—as well as good business sense—to push production this year to the limit. If you can use more help, send your name and particulars to us. We will try to find a man for you. Farm Help Editor, care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

There's Water in the Butter

Sixteen Per Cent Moisture is Allowed by Law

BY CHARLES KILPATRICK

THE SUBJECT of moisture in butter is of great importance. Butter is a high-priced food, and therefore the consumer should be protected from paying at the rate of 50 cents a pound for surplus moisture. This protection is supplied by a law which restricts the sale of butter containing more than 16 per cent of moisture.

One might think the less moisture that is incorporated in butter the better it is, because it contains more fat and therefore more nourishment. This is true only to a certain extent. Butter is not eaten so much for the nutriment it contains as for the relish it offers, and butter containing between 14 and 16 per cent of moisture is as palatable as the butter containing only 8 or 10 per cent, provided the moisture has been incorporated properly, and the qualities are the same.

When studied from the producer's standpoint it is easy to see that if thru skillful and intelligent means the average moisture content of American butter could be raised from 12 per cent to 15 per cent without injury to the commercial quality of the butter, a great additional profit would be added to the dairy industry.

It is a matter of business, therefore, for the producers to come as near the 16 per cent moisture content as possible. In order to do this it is necessary to understand, and learn how to control, the conditions which govern the overrun in buttermaking.

Much butter is criticised on account of containing too much moisture, leaky butter as it is termed, when in reality it may be quite low in percentage of moisture. This is attributed to improper incorporation of the moisture, as much butter, apparently dry, contains a high moisture content.

The amount of overrun is the difference between the amount of pure butterfat and the amount of butter manufactured from that given amount of fat.

Moisture affects butter in two principal ways, according to how it is added, as has been shown by the Iowa Experiment station. The butter may be what we call leaky butter, or it may appear dull and dry.

The leaky condition is brought about chiefly by churning the butter to small granules, washing it very little in cold water, salting heavily while the granules still are small and firm, and working very little in the presence of moisture or brine.

By washing butter very little in cold water the fine granules will continue to appear as distinct individuals. If the salt is added while the butter is in granular condition, it tends to dislocate and run together the minute water drops in butter into larger drops. Salt seems to be able to attract the moisture from the inside of these small granules to the outside, and large drops of water form, which collect when the butter is worked. When moisture is properly incorporated in butter, it should be present in exceedingly minute drops. In such a fine state of division it will not escape from the butter. This leaky condition of moisture has a tendency to give a wrong impression to the consumer as to its moisture content.

The dull and dry appearing condition of butter may be due to the presence of an excess of moisture properly added, or to the treatment the butter receives during the manufacture. If the dull appearance is due to moisture the water has been worked in during the churning or during the washing process, thru excessive churning in the buttermilk or the washwater. If this fault is due to the treatment during the manufacturing process the dullness is caused by churning at very high temperature, in which process much fat is lost and much water is retained.

It thus becomes difficult to distinguish between butter containing much and little moisture. It is necessary that fat globules in cream should be exposed to a low temperature at least two or three hours before churning, as fat globules are very poor conductors of heat. The more butter churned, the more moisture it contains, especially if the butter is soft.

When cream is thick and is churned at a high temperature too much mois-

ture gets into it, even tho it is churned a normal amount.

By churning at a high temperature and washing with cold water, much moisture will be taken up, providing it is not cooled to such an extent that the butter becomes hard. The sudden chilling of the butter globules on the outside by washing with cold water seems to imprison and prevent the moisture from escaping during the working. By churning cold and washing with warm washwater the butter is brought into a condition where it will absorb and hold moisture, but by excessive churning in water the butter will absorb and hold as much as 45 per cent water. By churning a trifle more than ordinary in washwater, the buttermilk is removed easily, the water content can be controlled, and the moisture does not appear in the butter in a leaky condition.

Half the Cost is for Feed

A detailed study of the cost of producing milk on four farms, recently conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, leads to the conclusions that on those farms feed accounts for one-half or more of the total cost. The remaining charges are divided about equally between labor and other items, such as shelter, use of equipment, use of bull, interest, depreciation, and overhead. The conclusions are based upon an exhaustive analysis of the business of the four farms, each of which is representative of a type of dairying.

The fact that the cost of feed is shown to be at least one-half of the total cost of producing milk on the farms, is cited as evidence that the feed item is of great importance to the dairyman who seeks to reduce the cost of production. It is pointed out, however, that the greatest economy of production is not always attained by cutting down the feed cost, and that sometimes it is necessary to increase the feed bills in order to increase profits.

The question of feed supply is held to be one for individual solution. "Just how near the specialized dairyman should come to growing all the feed required by his dairy herd, is a question of individual business management. One man may find it more profitable to grow all the feed required, while another may increase his profits by supplementing the income from cows with crop sales and purchasing part of the feed. In a few localities in the United States, crops may be selected that will not only yield a product for which there is a ready sale at good prices, but which also leave on the farm much feedable material. Sweet corn is an example of this type."

It is pointed out that, when this practice of supplementing the dairy business with the production of cash crops is feasible, it is often good business for the dairyman to sell crops and buy concentrates, and that "if, by the growing of a cash crop, it is possible from the net receipts of one acre to buy a quantity of concentrates equivalent to that which could be raised on one and one-half or two acres, it would be folly to grow the concentrates."

Of particular interest to the dairyman who is considering the question of building up his herd is the fact that, tho it was found to cost more to keep the cow that gives a high yield than one that gives a low yield, the unit cost of the milk produced fell in all cases as the production rose. Of perhaps greater interest to the average dairyman, however, is the further fact that "the decrease in the cost of milk a pound was much greater in the step from the poor cow to the cow of fair quality than in the step from the fairly efficient cow to the good cow or the exceptional cow." This fact is cited as evidence that "the first step in building up a poor dairy herd is not merely the easiest step, but also the one which promises the most for a given expenditure of money and labor."

In this age, and in this country, public sentiment is everything. With it, nothing can fail, without it, nothing can succeed.

Usually one vigorous turkey male will head a flock of 19 to 15 turkeys.



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All Ready for the Dog Show

Isn't This a Fine Looking Lot? No Wonder the Girls and Boys are Proud of Their Pets

THE WHITE Spitz dog in the picture is Gyp and the Shepherd dog is Towser. Gyp was left at our house about three years ago and we all liked him so well that we kept him. He will stand on his hind legs to be fed and he always wants a pillow or something under his head when he lies down. Towser is a black and white dog.



Gyp and Towser.

Both dogs watch the gate when papa hauls feed and keep the stock from getting out. The dogs get along nicely with the cats and they all eat out of the same dish.

Admire, Kan.

Bow Can Ride a Pony.

My dog's name is Bow. In the picture you see him on my Shetland pony, Ginger. I think Bow is one of the best dogs in Kansas. He is a Spitz dog and does many tricks such as jumping thru a hoop, shaking hands and jumping over me. He also drives the cattle and catches rats.

Larned, Kan.

Spizzy is a Good Playmate.

(First Prize)

My parents gave me a little white Spitz puppy for Christmas in 1915. He was only 6 inches high and had soft curly hair. His full name is Spizzerinkums Trixy Cunningham. We call him Spizzy for short. When Spizzy was a tiny puppy he slept in a warm box lined with gunny sacks. He would not go to sleep unless a bottle of hot water was placed beside him.

Spizzy is an unusually bright dog. It would take me too long to tell about all his tricks so I will mention only a few of the cutest ones. He sometimes acts just like a doll. He enjoys being dressed up with his coat and hat and red spectacles on and he will lie on a pillow, put his front paws around a doll's neck and go to sleep in that position.

I taught Spizzy to run under the jumping rope last spring while I turned it. He was afraid to go by himself but would go thru with one of the girls. Spizzy stands on his hind feet and walks either backward or forward on them



Kirk Ward and Spark.

begging for something to eat. If we pay no attention to him he will sit on a little chair and act as if he were saying his prayers.

My father made a little push cart for Spizzy and he likes to ride in it. When

ever lively music is played he will dance. Spizzy has a chair and table that once belonged to the dolls and sometimes when he is hungry he will sit on his chair at the table and wait for me to bring him something to eat. Every noon and evening near meal time he looks out the front window watching for daddy to come home.

I look forward to each issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and like to read the stories.

Mildred Cunningham.
Hutchinson, Kan.

Don't Forget the Praise.

(Second Prize)

I believe I own one of the best pure-bred Scotch Collie dogs. He is dark reddish yellow with a white stripe along his nose, a white ring around his neck, a white breast and white feet. His name is Watch. Papa bought him for \$5 six years ago when he was a tiny puppy.

Watch has never been taught many tricks but he is a very useful dog. When we say, "Watch, shake hands," he always sits down, raises his right foot and



Spizzerinkums Cunningham.

motions with it until we take hold of it. He is always ready to greet papa the first thing in the morning and jump upon him. He likes to romp with papa and me.

When Watch hears the chickens make a noise as if a hawk is near he is wide awake and goes after the hawk.

Watch never leaves home when we are away. When we call him and say, "Bring up the cows and horses," and point to them he will go after them for a half-mile or more, sometimes stopping and looking back as if to see if we are waiting and wondering if he has understood correctly. Then we tell him to go on and bring up the cows and away he goes, and he does not come back until he has every one.

Watch will kill snakes and rats and he has tried to kill coyotes but I don't think he has ever succeeded. He keeps them away from the chicken house, tho. When Watch does what I tell him I call him to me and say, "That's a good doggie, Watch. You're a fine old dog," and I can tell by the way he wags his tail, jumps upon me and whines that he is glad.

The picture shows my little sister, Leota, myself and Watch in our wheat field last summer when we were carrying water to papa. Homer C. Oswald.
Caldwell, Kan.

A Patriotic Dog.

(Third Prize)

My pet dog Spark is 6 months old. He is a purebred Fox Terrier. Father gave him to me for my birthday. He goes

with father to feed the cattle and catches all the rats and mice in the shocks. He also keeps the chickens out of the yard. When I throw a stick Spark brings it back to me. He goes to the kitchen sink and barks when he wishes a drink. Spark and I play ball together, too. I hit the ball and he goes after it and brings it to me. I am sending a picture of Spark and myself with the flag.

Elmdale, Kan.

Ring Doesn't Like Bees.

My dog is a Scotch Collie. He is almost 2 feet tall, and is yellowish brown



Leota, Homer and Watch.

in color, with a white ring around his neck so we call him Ring.

Ring usually goes to the field with papa and catches rats and mice while papa shucks corn. He has no trouble catching rats but he is almost too large to catch mice for when he runs they run all around under him before he has time to catch them. When any of the stock gets out at night Ring barks and barks and if no one comes to put them back he tries to put them back alone.

There is one thing Ring does not like and that is a bee. We put a comb of honey by the bee hives one day so the bees could take out the honey and as Ring likes honey he began eating it. Some of the bees were trying to get the honey and Ring snapped at them, thinking they were flies. He soon found out differently for a bunch of bees started after him and stung him in several places. He ran a little distance and then lay down and rolled until they left him. He did not bother the honey after that.

Ring knows the names of the cows and horses and when we call them he brings them to us. When he gets hungry he comes to the door and barks until we give him something to eat. When we wish to play hide and seek someone holds Ring while the others hide and he can scarcely wait until they are all hid he is so eager to go and hunt them. He always finds them all, too, before he stops hunting.

Garnett, Kan.

Nep and His Tricks.

I think my dog is the cutest dog in the state. His name is Nep. He is black with a white ring around his neck which comes up over his head between his ears and over his nose. His front feet are white and his ears are yellow.

I have taught Nep many tricks. He can throw up a ball or stick and catch it, play tag and hide and seek, and can jump up with his hind feet about a foot off the ground, springing straight up



Bow and Ginger.

into the air. He can catch a rabbit and go across the river after the cows. He kills every mole he sees working in the ground and whenever anything bothers the chickens in the night he runs out to the pen and then comes back to the door barking until he wakes us all up and someone goes out to the pen with him.

Elk City, Kan. Walter Davidson.

What the Robin Sings

Oh, my heart how it rejoices
When it hears the robin's song,
In the gray of early morning,
In the twilight cool and long!
There is happiness and comfort,
There is courage and good cheer
In the song the robin sings us
In the bloom-time of the year.

Is there not some heaven-sent message
Plain for every one to read?
An unfolding of some purpose
That God wishes us to heed?
Sent at morning and at nightfall
Thru the robin, when we hear
How with joy he sings to greet us
In the bloom-time of the year.

It may be that God is using—
To direct us on our way—
Songs the robin loves to carol
At the breaking of the day.
So we ponder while we listen
That to us he should appear,
In the notes of but a robin,
In the bloom-time of the year.

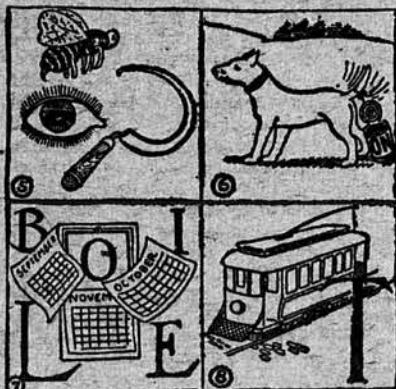
Thus when nature's heart is stirring
And the earth once more is green,
When the willows are in tassel
And the maple buds are seen,
Shall we not feel God is with us,
That his love is ever near?
Feel it thru the robin singing
In the bloom-time of the year?
—New York Observer.

You May Win a Prize

What do you like to do best in the spring? As soon as the first warm days come every girl and boy is eager to get out in the woods or down by the creek or any place just so it is out of doors. Some boys like to fish best and some like to go hiking or camping, and girls like to picnic in the woods and some of them like to fish and camp, too. Write a letter to the children's editor telling what you like to do best and tell about the best fishing trip or camping party or picnic you ever had in the spring. There will be a prize of \$1 for the best letter, 50 cents for the second best, and 25 cents for the third best letter received by May 12. Address the Children's Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Four Vehicles

What four vehicles have we here? See if you can guess them. There will be a package of postcards for the first five



correct answers received. Address the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by May 12.

Let's Sell Sensibly

It is time we were getting busy and were making arrangements to sell our fruit direct to the consumers, if we are to carry out this plan that has so often been advocated in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and in fact in almost all the papers now. We are in the center of a great fruit country, and strawberries will begin to move in two or three weeks, so there is no time to lose.

There are many towns in Kansas on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, such as Hutchinson, McPherson, Great Bend, Larned, Dodge City, Cimarron and Garden City; also on the Union Pacific, such as Abilene, Topeka, Salina, Ellsworth, Wilson and Russell, as well as many other points, where farmers may use all fruits in carloads and save a good sum for both producer and consumer. Berries will be plentiful this year and apples are in fine condition. Good quality seedling peaches will be plentiful, but budded ones are scarce here. Get busy and I will do all in my power to help the movement along.
Decatur, Ark. S. E. Barton.

Tapes for Baby's Bonnets

Try using the little crochet rings such as are used on lingerie tapes for baby's crocheted bonnets, running the ribbon from one to the other and tie on the side. It saves removing and putting on the little bows when ready to launder.

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For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Contains Copras for Worms, Sulphur for the Blood, Saltpeter for the Kidneys, Nux Vomica, a Tonic, and Pure Dairy Salt. Used by Veterinarians 12 years. No Dosing. Drop Brick in feed-box. Ask your dealer for Blackman's or write

**BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY
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ALFALFA SEED

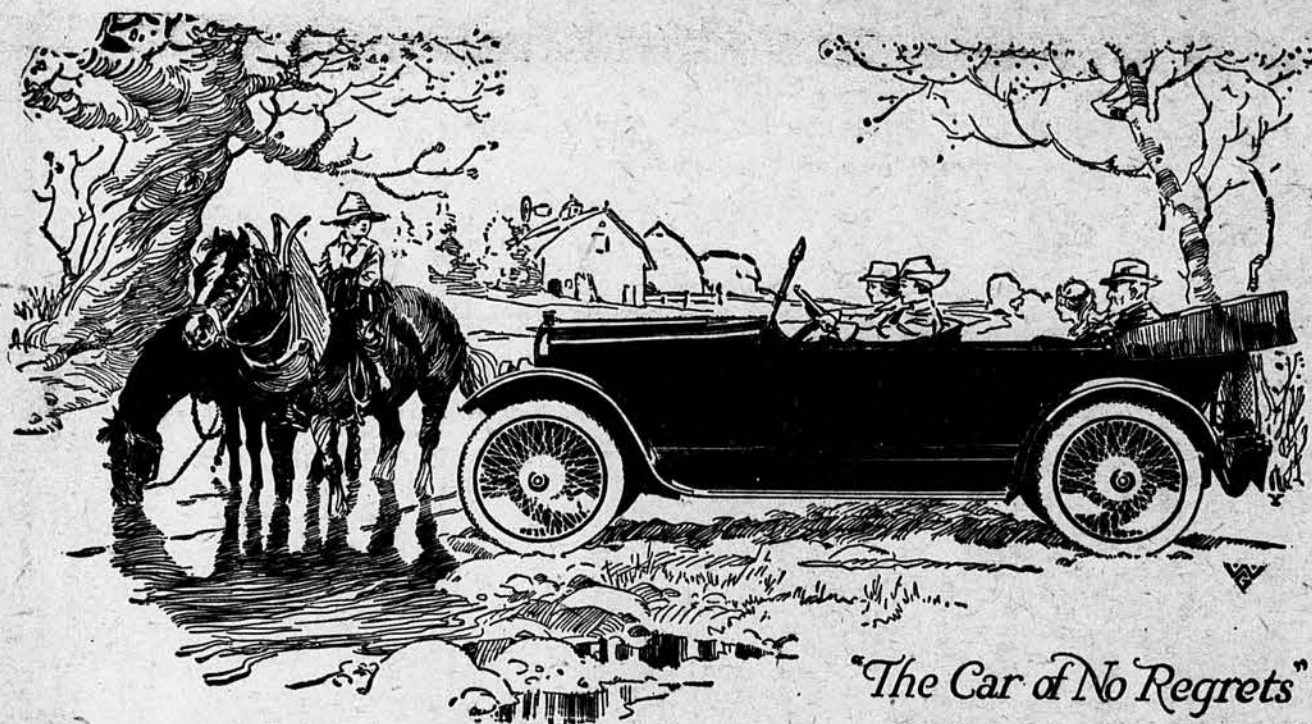
Some sweet clover seed at lowest prices. Write us for our price list and free samples. Address

For spring sowing. From locality where it grows best and most abundantly. Also white or yellow blossoms.

McBeth Seed House, Garden City, Kan.

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.



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Four luxurious body models mounted on the famous King chassis adopted for light armored cars by the U. S. Army and U. S. Marine Corps

FOURSOME—\$1585—(Shown above)—Designed for those who desire the sport type of car, with long, low, rakish lines yet in perfect taste. Narrow and "racy," this car seats four in comfort, has lengthy leg-room and is provided with four doors. A locked compartment just behind the rear seat gives generous and convenient storage space. The two front seats are of the "bucket" type. At their back is a combination tonneau and handy lamp which may be removed from its socket and carried about the car. Color: deep maroon.

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SEDAN—\$2150—A year 'round car of the most luxurious type, upholstered in highest grade cloth and equipped with divided front seats. Sides completely removable in a few minutes without leaving car, and as easily replaced. A special compartment behind rear seat is provided for storage of side sections. With sides in place this seven-passenger model becomes a perfect closed car, all sections fitting without possibility of rattle and with no appearance of being improvised. Three colors: beaver brown, deep maroon or suburban blue.

ROADSTER—\$1585—A very popular model with farmers, physicians and salesmen, because of large storage space. Has two roomy compartments; one behind front seat and the other under rear deck. Comfortable for three. Color: French gray.

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Makes Work a Pleasure. Early plowing conserves moisture and increases crops. The greater profit will pay for a Prairie Dog Tractor. Works in any weather. Does not mind the heat—never tires. Pulls two 14-inch plows under ordinary conditions at 2 1/2 miles per hour. 20 H.P. Waukesha Motor for belt work. Speed on high for road work, 7 to 10 miles per hour. Saves time, makes work pleasant. High quality—low price. Write for catalog and special offer to reliable farmers.

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For Water
For Gas

A Real Automobile Necessity

Any automobile owner will be glad to get one of these collapsible water buckets. A really useful piece of equipment and so novel that it has caused a great deal of comment. It takes little space but has large capacity.

NO FUNNEL NEEDED

In case the radiator goes dry when in the country, this collapsible bucket provides a means of filling it without borrowing a bucket, hunting a tin can or using a hat. When not in use lay it flat under the cushion where it is out of the way and always handy. You can pour as small a stream as desired with no slopping.

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

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

To Control Sorghum Smut

The loss in Kansas thru kernel smut in sorghums will be enormous in 1917 unless preventive measures are adopted by farmers generally in the state, according to L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist, Kansas State Agricultural college. Good sorghum seed is not plentiful, and unless all precautions are taken the crop will be reduced greatly. All the sorghums, such as kafir, broomcorn, shallu and kaoliang, are effected by smut. Seed should be treated by one of the ordinary methods to prevent this plant disease. Milo and feterita are the only varieties of sorghums that are not susceptible to smut, hence they do not require treatment.

The formalin treatment, and the hot water method are both effective, altho the former probably is the more commonly used, since it is carried out more readily on a large scale.

In preparing the formaldehyde solution mix 1 pint of full strength formaldehyde with 30 gallons of water in a suitable vat, tank or barrel. The seed to be treated should be placed in coarse sacks and plunged into the solution for a moment, then raised, allowed to drain slightly and the process repeated until it is certain that all the grain is wet.

The sacks of seed should remain in this solution for 1 hour. At the end of this time the sacks and their contents should be removed. The seed should be spread out in thin layers on a clean floor or canvas, free from smut contamination and allowed to dry. After it is thoroly dry it may be stored in clean sacks, or it may be immediately planted.

To eliminate all possibilities of contamination, after the seed has been treated, new sacks should be used for storing the seed, or the sacks should be soaked for 2 hours in the solution employed for treating the seed for smut.

It is advisable to sprinkle the floor with a strong solution of formaldehyde before spreading the seed to dry. Care should be taken that bins and drills are free from smut spores by sterilizing them thru washing with a strong solution of formaldehyde. The germination of treated seed should be tested, and if the germination is low, the rate of planting should be increased.

Missouri Students to Work

Owing to the shortage of food and the scarcity of labor, students in the Missouri College of Agriculture will be excused to work on farms. The faculty of the college took this action April 10. The faculty considers that actual labor in food production is as important and as much a patriotic duty as enlistment for military service. Only those students who have definite employment in view will be excused on the same basis as those who enlist in the army. The grade for work done in the college up to the time the student is excused will be the basis for awarding credit during his enlistment in food production.

Students will be placed on their honor that they will work on farms. In addition they will be required to submit a statement from employers that they are to be engaged in farm work. They must work at least until July 1 and submit a report from their employers to obtain credit for university work. The College of Agriculture recommended to the university faculty that students in other divisions be excused for farm work on the same basis as those excused for military service.

How Farm Labor is Hired

Of the total expenditures for hired labor on farms of the United States it is estimated that 40 per cent is paid to those hired by the month with board; 13 per cent to those hired by the month without board; 15 per cent to those hired by the day with board (excepting extra harvest labor); 13 per cent to those hired by the day without board (excepting extra harvest labor); 13 per cent is paid for extra harvest labor, hired with board, and 6 per cent is paid for extra harvest labor, hired without board. These estimates are based upon reports made by county reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

Thrift

If we learn to live within our means we will solve one of the greatest economic problems which confronts the agriculturist of today.—Henry Jackson Waters, in the Country Magazine.

One unhealthy hog infects the whole pen. Relieve scours, thumps and distemper with Sloan's Liniment

Quickly effective.

Farmers find many uses for Sloan's Liniment. At all dealers, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle. The \$1.00 bottle contains six times the 25c. size.

Sloan's Liniment

PENETRATES WITHOUT RUBBING

A Coleman Air-O-Lite

Makes and Burns Its Own Gas. Gives a brilliant mellow light of 300 candle power. Costs less than one-third of a cent per hour to run. No wick to trim, no chimney to clean, no grease all to handle, no smoke, no odor. Nothing to get out of order. Can't spill, can't explode and no danger if tipped over. Will last only once a week. Close it only once a year. If not on sale at your dealer's write for catalog showing many beautiful styles.

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SAVES THE LITTLE ONES

Here it is—the one sure, safe, scientific chick feed. The feed that brings "em through the first two weeks—the critical period. Don't permit roop, dysentery and other diseases to kill off your chicks when for a few cents you can keep them well. You will lose hardly more than 5 or 10 chicks out of every hundred—if—right from the start—you will feed

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

For "new" chicks. A natural food, prepared by poultry raisers who know how to mix the right ration of cereals, beef, bone and grit.

A pound feeds 50 chicks one week. Ask your dealer for it.



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140-Egg Size—Hot Water—Double Walled—Self-Regulating—With 54.55 Hot Water 140-Egg Chick Brooder—both \$12.50. Fr. Paid U. S. of Mails. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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Conditions easy—Save time—Order Now. Write for Free Book, "Hatching Facts," Homeless today. A special will do. Jim Sloan, Pres.

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

Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reeder, the poultry expert, 4584 Reeder Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 80 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reeder for one of these valuable FREE books.

\$15.00 Sweep Feed \$19.00 Galvanized

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

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—has saved thousands of dollars and thousands of horses. The old reliable treatment for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint or Lameness. For sale at all druggists. Price \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5. "Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or write to Dr. B. J. KENDALL'S COMPANY, Keosauqua Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

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FREIGHT PREPAID. Stronger, safer, better than Silos costing three times our price. 25, 50, 75 and 100 tons sizes at the lowest prices ever made on reliable silos. Our patented construction makes expensive foundations unnecessary. Makes perfect ensilage. Storm Proof. Easily, quickly erected. Strongly endorsed by hundreds of users. Shipped from Kansas City. Write for illustrated literature.

Preventing White Diarrhea

To prevent White Diarrhea, treatment should begin as soon as chicks are hatched—giving intestinal antiseptics to destroy the germ. Not infrequently we see rank poisons recommended, such as Mercuric Chloride and Antimony Arsenite. The use of such remedies should not be encouraged, as the average person has little knowledge of their dangerous nature. The use of poisonous drugs is entirely unnecessary, for there are safe remedies that will destroy the germ, yet are not injurious to the chick.

WHITE DIARRHEA.

Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., L. 8, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

DON'T WAIT.

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L. 8, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

Prize Winners are Hatching

The Capper Poultry Club Girls Are All Talking Chickens

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

LET'S not have any business at this meeting of the Capper Poultry Club but turn the page over to the girls. There was no chance for any of them to talk last week and I'm sure they are tired of keeping still. Bessie Bazil of Coffey county has been waiting patiently for a chance to tell you how she got her first start with chickens of her own, so we'll let her take her turn first. "I helped my aunt cook for threshers in the summer of 1915," she says, "and she gave me my choice of some purebred Plymouth Rock eggs, the money, or a new dress. Well, you may be sure I took the eggs. I hatched 37 little chicks from 50 eggs, but before long something began taking them. I guess it must have been some little puppies we had then. I had 10 chickens left and then the rats killed two and my little sister wanted to play with the chicks and had two in her lap with her apron wrapped around them and they smothered. That left me six, three pullets and three cockerels. I sold two cockerels for \$3 and kept the hens and set them in the spring. This year I sold a dozen for \$10."

Bessie believes that purebred poultry pays so she persuaded her mother to sell part of their mixed flock. Then Bessie and her mother put their money together and bought 18 purebred Orpingtons. That is a real mother and daughter partnership, you see. Bessie and her mother are planning to have 50 capons this year.

A Menu for Baby Chicks.

Effie Merritt of Cloud county has a real partnership with her mother, too. Effie says, "Mamma is going to hatch my 'prize winners' for me. I had planned to buy them but mamma wanted to hatch them so I thought since we are to be partners in the chicken business she would feel better to know that she hatched my contest chicks and I shall let her do it. It will make me a little later in entering them, but I think I shall win out in the end. At least, I am going to try. My chickens are doing well now. I got 54 eggs yesterday and 1,021 eggs last month. This is my way of keeping record of the feed for the baby chicks. I grind up hard bread crumbs, chops, hard boiled egg and oatmeal and peas and mix it all with crushed oyster shell, charcoal and pepper. This feed I put into jars and give to the chicks several times a day. I estimate the value when I grind it up and put down the date and see how long it lasts."

Guess how Agnes Griffiths of Clay county earned the money to pay for the eggs for her purebred contest chicks. She trapped gophers this spring and sold the scalps. Some counties pay a bounty for gopher scalps, you know. Isn't that interesting? Agnes and her father drove 11 miles to a farm that keeps purebred poultry so that she could buy her eggs. These eggs were due to hatch April 23, so Agnes probably is taking care of baby chicks right now.

Out West in Wallace county the country is so thinly settled that girls are few and far apart but the Capper Poul-

try Club has two members, Carrie Smith and Stella Hayes, and they both are workers. They began record keeping early in March and have been writing to each other and trying to get new members. Stella's papa gave her two little pigs to take care of, so with them and her chickens she will be busy.

Help Fill this Scrapbook.

Here is Elvess Oliver of Sedgwick county again. She was expecting measles the last time we heard from her and now she has had them and is well again and out working for new girls in her county. She is going to send us a picture of herself and her chickens as soon as she can. She says she is going to cut out the girls' pictures and paste them in her book with the lists of counties that are full. Do hurry and send pictures, some of you, so that Elvess's book won't have to stay empty long. Lavone Harter in Dickinson county is making a Poultry Club scrapbook, too. Her papa built a new chicken house this spring for the little chicks and when the nights were cold they put a kerosene stove in it and turned an old washtub over the top of the stove to throw the heat to the floor and keep them warm. Lavone has written to every girl in her county and says she feels they are good friends already.

One of our Allen county girls, Edith Wallace, bought 25 little purebred day-old Single Comb Rhode Island Red chicks for her contest flock, and as she did not have a hen to mother them, she is raising them by hand. One of the chicks died, and she gave four to her mother so that she has just her 20 purebreds. It was too cold to keep the baby chicks out doors at first so Edith kept them in the house in a box. She says, "At night I put a jug of hot water in the box with them. A hen couldn't have kept them any warmer and the jug didn't step on them as a hen sometimes does."

Ava Whiteside moved to Bourbon county in March and finds the Capper Poultry Club is helping her get acquainted. Her hens didn't lay very well the first weeks after the move but now they are trying to show the old resident hens in the county what newcomers can do and laid 877 eggs in 11 days. There are 150 of them and they are purebred Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Ava's mother has a pen of six hens and a cockerel and one day she found seven eggs in the pen. Can anybody beat that? Freda Slade in Stafford county has a neighbor in Pratt county who is also a Capper Poultry Club girl and the two of them are going to have a contest right at home.

Time's up girls. We'll have to stop our visiting till next week. Before you go, I want you to welcome Grace Swain of Montgomery county into the club. She takes the place of Esper Sears who is moving to Oklahoma. Grace's address is R. 2, Elk City and she is 12 years old. We are sorry to say good-by to Esper but we hope she can find a club in Oklahoma to join. Remember we still have two weeks left for new girls to come into the club. Let's see how many counties we can fill before the time is up.

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Beautifully engraved in silver and gold. Free if you send 10c for 8 months subscription to our big magazine. If not back if not satisfied. HOUSEHOLD, Department 2B 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS

The Capper Poultry Club

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

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

My name is Age

R. R. Postoffice County

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

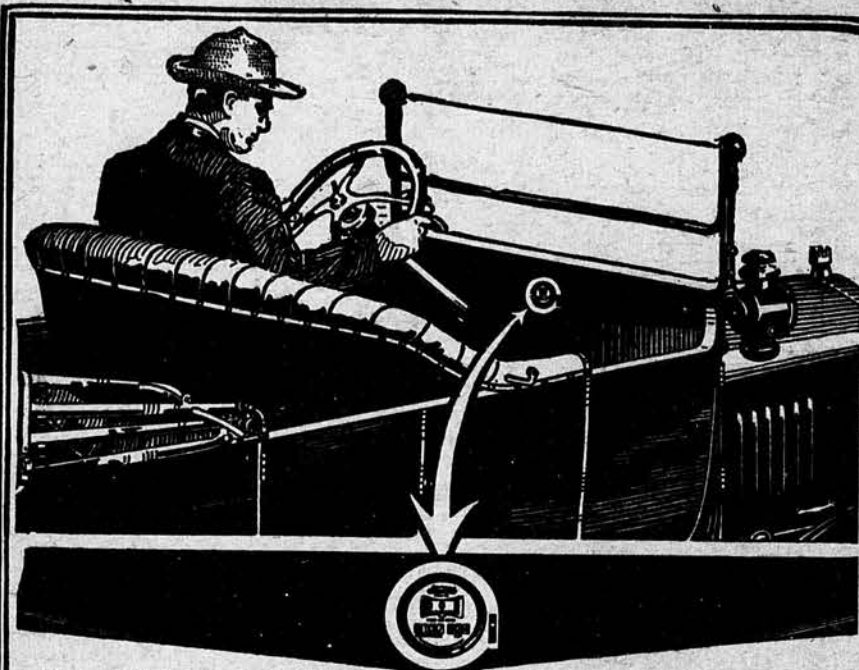
..... Mother or Guardian.

Secure the Signatures of Two Farm Women Here.

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

.....

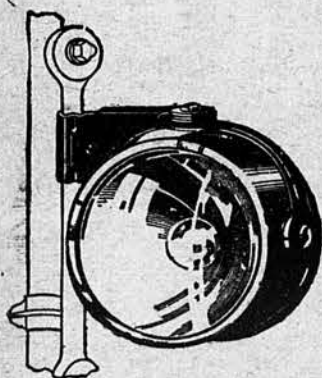
Age limit 10 to 18 years. Only one girl in a family eligible to membership.



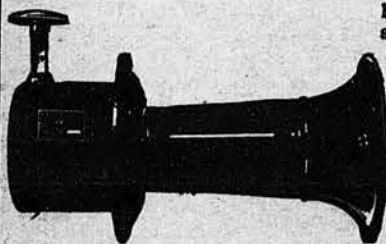
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The Stewart V-Ray Spark Plug will tone up your Ford motor to its very highest efficiency. Has four sparking points instead of only one or two.

The Stewart V-Ray Searchlight makes driving as safe at night as in broad daylight. Throws a big, bright light in any direction. Just what you've wanted every night you drive.

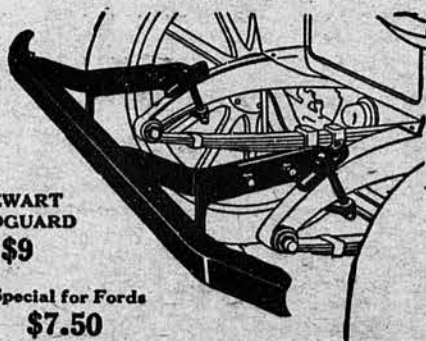
And a Stewart Warning Signal—don't forget that. Either motor driven or hand operated—always dependable—sure to be heard under all driving conditions. Be sure you have one.

The Stewart Autoguard will save its cost first time you get a bump. It's light but wonderfully strong. Special model for Ford cars at \$7.50. Protect your Ford and yourself with a Stewart Autoguard.

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Stewart Products are carried by leading jobbers, accessory dealers and garages everywhere.

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STEWART
AUTOGUARD
\$9

Special for Fords
\$7.50

The Dangerous Lantern

BY C. S. LOWDEN

There is such a thing as short-sighted saving. Some persons save in such a way that they ultimately lose. Most of the neighbors were inclined toward thinking John, an acquaintance of mine, a spendthrift, while they worshiped Jasper's conservative methods. Jasper is a neighbor.

One night something went wrong with Jasper's home lighting system. It wouldn't run. He had been helping a friend all day and he was tired. The darkness interfered with his work, so he asked his small son to get a light. About three minutes afterward a severe explosion occurred. Jasper landed right side up nearly 40 feet away. Both he and his small son were burned, but they recovered. That was a stroke of good luck.

Within a year Jasper had another misadventure. In it the same old lantern played a leading part. Of course he was in the barn doing the feeding and milking after dark. Then the hay caught fire. Neighbors responded and a bucket brigade was organized, but all the efforts did not save Jasper's barn.

I don't know whether Jasper has purchased an electric flashlight and thrown away the old lantern, but I do know that John was using a flashlight long before Jasper figured in the explosion and long before his barn burned.

I like John's style. Being prepared is not being a spendthrift. If John had kept his smoky old lantern and scorned flashlights, it might have been his barn that burned.

When Breaking the Sod

Tractor farming is resulting in much better plowing in Kansas. If plenty of power is available, which is the case when an engine supplies the power, it is possible to go as deeply as one wishes. Another place where this helps is in

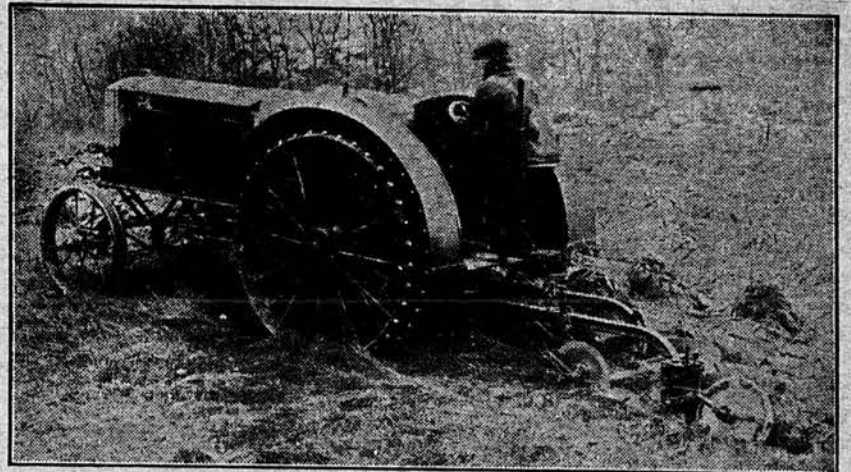
when the soil is too moist, so he should be careful later in the season not to cultivate too soon after rains. The stirring of very muddy soil "puddles" it into a compact, cement-like mass in which the plant food is securely locked. The garden will require attention, however, as soon as the excess moisture from a rain has soaked in or partially evaporated. Unless the ground is stirred at this time a crust will form almost inevitably. Such a crust, besides restricting the plants, prevents the access of air, and also facilitates the loss of moisture thru evaporation.

Don't Forget the Beans

Grow a liberal supply of beans this season, can the surplus not used during the summer months and a palatable and nutritious food supply for the entire year will be assured. Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college, says one quart of beans will plant a row 100 feet long and that with careful cultivation it will yield 30 to 40 quarts. This will be enough to supply the needs of the average family during the summer, but with the prevailing high prices for all food products an additional amount, by all means, should be provided for canning.

Three hundred quarts of canned beans will go a long way toward making any family self-supporting, and any oversupply can be satisfactorily disposed of in the event of a food shortage. Full directions for canning may be obtained by writing to the extension division, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan.

Varieties of beans that are recommended for planting in this state are Field's first early, Improved golden wax, Stringless green pod, Red valentine, Black wax, and Early six weeks. If shelled beans are desired the Bush lima will give satisfactory results. The Pinto, Tepary, and other Mexican beans



A Helder Tractor Plowing Deeply in Tough Sod; This Outfit is Making a Good Start on the Work of Seedbed Preparation.

plowing sod; a good job can always be done with a power outfit if one will use care.

Good work of this kind results in larger yields of course. Many tractors already have paid for themselves from the higher yields obtained. If one can get the plowing done properly he has made a good start in preparing the seedbed.

Destroy the Weeds

The gardener should never permit the surface of the soil to become baked or even to form an appreciable crust. Constant stirring with hand tools or a wheel cultivator should be practiced between the rows and about the plants. Such a stirring permits the air to penetrate the soil, where it facilitates chemical action and bacterial activity, destroys weeds which otherwise would utilize large amounts of plant food, and, finally, conserves the moisture supply. The rake is perhaps the gardener's most valuable tool in cultivating. This can be passed backward and forward over the ground until it is in an open, mellow condition. Where vegetables grow closely in the rows it often will be necessary to supplement the cultivation by hand weeding. Small implements are made for this purpose, and may be purchased cheaply. It is well also in some cases to pull up weeds by hand, especially where they grow closely about the stalks of the garden plants.

Just as the gardener should be careful in early spring not to dig the ground

are adapted to the dry climates of Southwestern Kansas, and will produce good yields. The Pinto has given the best results.

Agriculture

The earth was made to be farmed, and man was made and sent to farm it. Whenever and wherever he has stayed close with his job he has prospered; whenever and wherever he has left it very far, he has been, by so far less prosperous; whenever and wherever he has left it altogether he has made a dead failure. I am about ready to say, I believe, that all the power and faculties with which men are endowed—mental, moral and physical, have found, from Eden to this day, and will ever find their highest and most perfect adaptation to the conditions of life in the open country, tilling the ground for a living and a business.—L. H. Kerrick.

A Bulletin on Gardening

An excellent bulletin was issued by the government recently on gardening. Every farmer in Kansas should have a copy. This is Farmers' Bulletin No. 818, and it may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS—FREE.

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

Half of the Wheat is Worthless

Of the 8,887,000 acres of winter wheat estimated as sown in Kansas last fall 4,908,000 acres, or approximately 55 per cent, are reported by correspondents as worthless, said J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture in his latest report. This abandoned acreage is principally in the counties comprising the great wheat belt of Kansas, located in the West-central part of the state. The worst condition is found in counties of the Northern part of this belt, where 70 to 98 per cent of the acreage is a failure. This failure is attributed to several causes, the most important of which are the extremely dry weather which prevailed throughout the winter, and the blowing of the soil. Other causes mentioned are freezing and late planting.

The percentage condition of the remaining 3,979,000 acres, based on 100 as representing a satisfactory stand and development, is 60.13, as compared with a condition of 87.36 last year. This is the smallest acreage to which Kansas has looked for a wheat crop since 1897. The poor condition is attributed to the same causes responsible for the abandoned acreage. Hardly any insect damage is reported. Soil conditions in the half of the state south of an imaginary line drawn diagonally from the Southwest corner to the Northeast corner are uniformly reported as favorable for a vigorous growth of wheat, while the soil conditions in the half of the state north of this line are not so good.

Lincoln County—A good rain April 18 greatly benefited the grain pastures and meadows. Corn planting is in progress.—S. M. Markley, April 21.

Scott County—The best rain in 10 months came April 11. Oats and barley are coming nicely. Too early to tell the true condition of the wheat.—J. M. Helfrick, April 14.

Jackson County—Everything started growing after a 2-inch rain this week. Some wheat fields look fine, and others are being plowed up. Corn \$1.60; wheat \$2.60; oats 70c; hogs \$15.25.—F. O. Grubbs, April 21.

Graham County—We had 2 inches of rain April 19. There will be a very small wheat crop. Pastures are greening up and stock doing fine. Alfalfa is up and looks promising. Everybody busy.—C. L. Kobler, April 21.

Decatur County—Fully 80 per cent of the wheat was winter killed. The remaining will make about half a crop with favorable weather. We had a nice rain and snow April 19. Pastures are greening up.—G. A. Jora, April 21.

Dickinson County—We have had lots of rain this week and the ground is in good condition. Wheat and oats look well. Alfalfa is getting a fine start. Some stock in pasture and grass is greening up.—F. M. Larson, April 21.

Cheyenne County—We had a 12 inch snow April 20. Spring grains coming up with a good stand. Corn is being planted. Feed scarce and high. Stock in good condition. Wheat \$2.50; corn \$1.50; eggs 27c; butter 30c.—E. D. Kyle, April 21.

Coffey County—We are getting enough rain for soil, but no stock water. Some stock on pasture, but grass is thin. Lots of colts and calves but very few pigs. Farmers busy planting corn. Everything high.—A. T. Stewart, April 20.

Greenwood County—Plenty of moisture in Greenwood county now. Corn nearly all planted and prospects for a stand are good. All available land will be planted to corn this year. Soil in better condition than for years.—John H. Fox, April 20.

Greeley County—We have had some nice showers this week, but need a good rain. A large acreage of barley has been sown. Grass coming fine. Farmers planning to plant a large spring crop. Eggs 25c; butterfat 39c.—F. C. Woods, April 21.

Sedgewick County—Wheat looks fine since our three good rains this month. Corn is being planted in fields where wheat has blown out. Grains are scarce. Corn \$1.35; wheat \$2.60; oats 90c; alfalfa \$20; eggs 30c; butter 32c.—J. R. Kelso, April 21.

Edwards County—Had a good rain this week which proved a great benefit to pastures and crops. Seed corn is high, but a large acreage will be sown. Some barley and oats sown. Wheat \$2.28; corn \$1.50; butter 35c; eggs 28c.—G. A. King, April 14.

Osborne County—We had a good rain April 19. Grass and weeds are beginning to grow. Corn planting is the order of the day. Ground is in good condition. Most of the wheat fields will be planted to corn. Alfalfa looking fine and oats are up.—W. F. Arnold, April 20.

Elk County—Rains this month have put wheat in fine condition. Corn and oats nearly all planted. Cattle on pasture and need stock water. Only a small portion of the peach and pear crop is left. Eggs 30c; butter 35c; corn \$1.45; prairie hay \$15.—C. C. Jones, April 21.

Pratt County—Our wheat has been badly damaged by the drought and high winds. A good rain recently put the ground in good condition for corn planting which is progressing rapidly. Hay is scarce, but grass is green. Fruit prospects are good.—J. L. Phelps, April 21.

Rawlins County—A good rain that turned into snow fell April 19. We had between 3 and 10 inches of very wet snow which greatly benefited the wheat that is left. The southern part of the county has a 15 per cent stand of wheat and the northern part a 60 per cent stand.—J. S. Skofant, April 20.

Cowley County—Weather is cool and windy. We had an inch of rain last week, which made a wonderful improvement in the wheat. The prospect for an oat crop very poor. Corn planting nearly finished. Wheat \$2.60; corn \$1.60; butterfat 45c; butter 39c; eggs 33c; hens 18c.—L. Thurber, April 20.

Sumner County—All crops are coming fine in this county now. Wheat and oats

look good. Some wheat is 6 to 12 inches high. Corn is being planted or listed rapidly. Some corn is up and alfalfa is growing nicely. Wheat \$2.50; corn \$1.40; oats 74c; eggs 31c; butterfat 45c; hens 20c.—E. L. Stocking, April 21.

Trego County—We need more rain to keep vegetation growing. A nice rain April 18 helped a great deal. Wheat is improving, but the crop will be very small. Cattle look thin, feed nearly gone and pasture is poor. Wheat \$2.60; corn \$1.65; oats 85c; potatoes \$3.25; butter 35c; eggs 32c; hay \$14.—W. F. Cross, April 21.

Renov County—The recent rains have started the grass and improved the condition of the wheat. What fields that were plowed have drifted badly, and farmers are planting them in corn. Ground in fine condition. Oats are up and look good. Old wheat \$2.50; corn \$1.40; eggs 32c; butter 30c.—C. Englehart, April 21.

Anderson County—We have had several showers this month, but need a good rain. Wheat looks good, but the acreage is small. A big oat crop is expected. Pastures coming very slow. About half the corn has been planted. Milk cows high. Eggs are about all the farmers have to sell. Cows \$100; butterfat 47c; eggs 36c.—G. W. Kiblinger, April 20.

Marion County—This is fine weather for wheat and oats to thrive. An inch of rain April 19 put the ground in fine shape. Farmers are busy planting corn and mulch-legn potatoes. Considerable road work has been done. Cattle will be put on pasture in a week or so. A flood April 17 did lots of damage and two persons were drowned.—Jac. H. Dyck, April 21.

Barton County—Warm spring weather with lots of dust storms. Dry weather and high winds have placed the wheat at about 15 per cent of a crop. An unusually large acreage of oats and barley has been sown. Some corn has been planted and farmers will put many wheat fields in corn. Pastures are not greening up and feed is scarce.—J. A. Johnson, April 21.

Pottawatomie County—Ground moist and in fine condition for spring work. Corn planting will be in full swing next week, and a large acreage will be planted. Farmers are sowing lots of alfalfa and as much as is up shows an excellent stand. Hogs very scarce and pig crop light. Grass is coming nicely. Oats are up and look fine. Eggs 32c; butter 35c.—S. L. Knapp, April 20.

Republic County—There will not be more than 1 per cent of a wheat crop in this county. Lots of oats have been sown and look fine. A few farmers are planting corn. Pasture grass very slow in coming and feed getting scarce. There will be an unusually large acreage of corn planted. Hogs \$15.50; wheat \$2.55; corn \$1.47; oats 75c; butterfat 46c.—S. L. Shepard, April 20.

Gray County—We had almost an inch of rain last week. A great deal of barley and some oats have been sown since the rain. The wheat crop is a failure and there will be a very few fields in this county that may be left. There will be a large acreage of corn and kafir. Stock has wintered well and grass is coming. All grain is advancing in price. Eggs 30c; butterfat 42c.—A. E. Alexander, April 20.

Cloud County—Ground is in excellent condition due to the good rains in April. Wheat is 90 per cent dead, but other crops will do fine with good weather. A large acreage of corn has been planted due to the failure of the wheat crop. Very few hogs to go to market and stock hogs are scarce. Incubators are busy and some chicks already out. Potatoes are coming thru the ground. Hay and rough feed getting scarce.—W. H. Plumly, April 20.

Sherman County—We will not raise more than enough for next fall seed from our winter wheat crop. A good rain fell April 19 that turned to a blizzard and in places drifts are 3 feet deep. Most all of a large spring wheat and barley crop was up. No sorghums and millet will be sown early and late to try for a surplus of forage for stock. Present supply will be gone in a short time. Grass greening up.—J. B. Moore, April 21.

Morris County—Rains amounting to 2 inches in the northern section and 3 inches in the southern section of this county fell this week. Considerable damage done to crops and some stock drowned during the rainy spell. Wheat is improving rapidly, but has not grown as early as usual on account of the drought. Corn planting will begin in earnest next week. Cattle are being turned out, and pastures are greening up fine. Butterfat 42c; eggs 33c; corn \$1.50.—J. R. Henry, April 21.

Lyon County—Farmers rushing spring work while ground is in good condition. Lots of corn planted and a little is up. Wheat, oats and alfalfa growing nicely. Plenty of pasture and stock doing well. All surplus of good hay being shipped out. Farmers desiring to hire good clean men for wheat harvest write me stating wages paid and number of hours men are expected to work daily, enclosing stamped, self addressed envelope, as I may be able to help you.—E. R. Griffith, April 21.

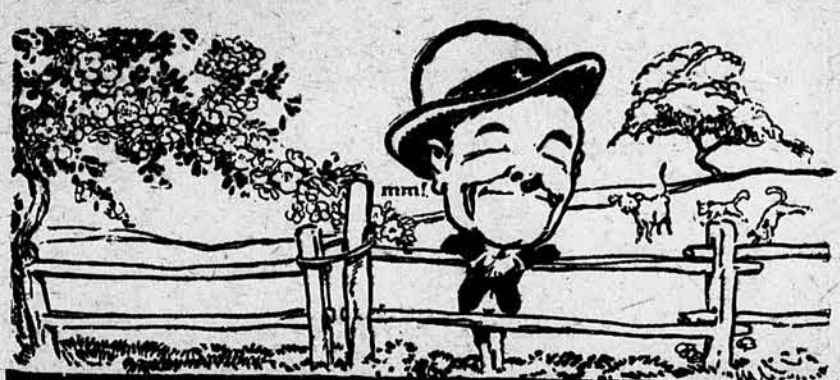
Ford County—Perhaps the highest priced load of corn ever sold in Ford county was sold at Dodge City at the Farmers Elevator April 19, when a 74 bushel load was hauled from a farm 15 miles northwest of Dodge City, to be distributed over the county as seed corn. The corn was of a 1915 crop and averaged 50 bushels to an acre, and was sold for \$1.75 a bushel. This corn was raised on land bought at \$14 an acre in 1915. Wheat looks fine in this locality and land values advancing rapidly.—Mrs. Mark Jones, April 20.

Be Kind and Gentle

Be kind and gentle with your hogs at all times, and by the driving process you will get them used to being handled so they won't be wild and unruly when the show day comes.

In shipping to the show, if it is hot and your animals get too warm, put ice among them, but do it before they get dangerously hot.

Be sure to go to the good shows. Have your entries made correct and in on time. Take advantage of the premiums offered by the record associations. These associations put up a lot of money at the shows that you are entitled to show for.—Duroc Bulletin.



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

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SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. EGGS 15-\$2.50 postpaid. Clifford Defenbaugh, Havana, Kan.

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87 EGGS IN FIVE YEARS BY ONE HEN. This strain in White Leghorn chicks at \$10.00 per 100. Hatcheries, Iola, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. WINNERS, layers, payers. \$2.25-45; \$3-60; \$5-120. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

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

LEGHORNS.

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EUREKA FARM. SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, bred to lay farm range eggs \$4 per hundred. Henry Richter, Hillsboro, Kansas.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Many score 95. 115 best eggs \$5.00. Promptness. Care. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kansas.

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GIANT BRONZE (GOLDBANKS) WINNERS at Madison Square, Newton, Hutchinson. Eggs \$1 each. 25 lb. hens, 48 lb. tom. Thompson's Ringlet Barred Rocks. Ed. Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.00-100. \$1.80-30. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 SET- ting. Frank Klechka, Horton, Kan., R. 2.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.00 per 15. Mrs. J. M. Smith, Tribune, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4.00 PER 100. Charles Josephson, Sylvia, Kansas.

PURE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, 15 eggs \$1.50. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, POSTAGE paid; 15 eggs \$1.50. Reuben Siffing, Vian, Okla.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15-\$1.00, 100-\$4.00. Ida Alexander, Hilltop, Kan.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Mrs. H. O. Mott, White City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WINTER LAY- ers. 15 eggs \$1, postpaid. Mrs. Roscoe Good, Downs, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—PURE BRED utility flock. Eggs 4c each. Irvin Noyce, Stockton, Kansas.

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PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS hatching 15, \$1.00. 50, \$2.50. Mrs. George Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.

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R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, R. R. No. 4, Blackwell, Okla.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STOCK (from Fishel World Best direct), \$2.50 for 48 prepaid. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

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Own Your Silage Cutter?

That the silo pays needs no argument; it is already to be found upon the most progressive livestock and dairy farms throughout the country. But, it is not so generally understood why every silo owner should have his own silage cutter rather than rely upon the cutter crew. The individual silage cutter enables the farmer to control the stage of maturity at which corn or other silage crops shall enter the silo. At present prices, good silage is worth at least \$5 a ton. But, if you must put up your corn, say two weeks too early or two weeks too late, the value of the silage may easily be lowered a dollar a ton. That means a loss of \$100 on a 100-ton silo.

You can put almost one-fourth more silage into your silo with your own machine. When the silage settles you can refill readily, making your silo work to full capacity.

You save high rental charges. Further, with your own machine, you can cut the corn as fine as you like and do a first class job.

You have the machine at hand for emergency use. You can preserve the third crop of alfalfa, also rye, cowpeas and other forage crops. At these odd seasons, it would be pretty hard to get a cutter crew.

These are a few of the reasons why it will pay you to own your own silage cutter. Feed prices are unusually high this season and the wise farmer will plan to make every ton of home-grown feed go as far as possible. A good silage cutter will last for many years and adds a substantial sum every year to your bank account.

Can You Write English?

If ever a man or a woman needed to know the standards of writing for publication this is the time. It is a time for expression. And how much easier it is if you can get up a letter or article properly and know that, because it is prepared correctly it is certain to receive respectful consideration. Dillon's Desk Book, 48 pages of common sense directions, answers the questions you seldom like to ask. The Mail Printing House, a department of the Capper Publications, has issued the little book in first class order. It is easy to understand; easy to carry because it fits any pocket; easy to get. It costs 50 cents. Address Charles Dillon, Capper Farm Papers, Topeka, Kan.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

Special Notice

All advertising 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 electrolyzed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

640 ACRES IMP. 8 miles station, 225 a. wheat, 1/4 goes. Smooth. \$35.00 per acre. C. W. West, Spearville, Kansas.

320 ACRES WHEAT land, Gove County, Kan. Price \$200. We offer other bargains. Parish Investment Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

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

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. Frisell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

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

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

320 ACRES 1 1/2 miles south of Modoc, fine smooth wheat land with the exceptions of two small buffalo wallows. Price \$5,000. \$1,200 cash; \$800 one year; \$3,000 five years at 6%. Send for one of our maps and folders of Scott County. King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

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

GOOD SINGLE QUARTER NEAR HUGOTON. Fine quarter of wheat land, 11 miles south of Hugoton, Stevens, Co., Kan. Near school. Not improved. Not in cultivation. All nice smooth land. Price \$15 per acre. Carry \$600. Five years at 6%, if desired. E. J. Thayer, Liberal, Kansas.

Creek Bottom Farm 160 acres, 5 miles town, 20 acres good alfalfa, timber, on fine road; near school; good buildings. \$55 per a. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, 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.

Lane County

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

FINE FARM

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

80 Acres Only \$500

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

FARM HOMES FOR YOU

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

Fine Farm Adjoining Town

320 acres, 1/2 mi. high school; town 1,000 population. Fine imp. level land; good soil, no rock. Price \$30 per a. Terms. Write for description and pictures. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kan.

A REAL BARGAIN

440 acres in Ford County, Kan. 4 miles to elevator, near college and excellent city schools. One good crop pays for the land. Will sell for \$25 per acre; is worth \$35. Must sell immediately. Good terms. Lock Box 325, Dodge City, Kansas.

\$4,000 CASH

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

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

OKLAHOMA

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

EASTERN OKLAHOMA farms, ranches, oil lands. \$5 up. Black Bros., Stillwell, Okla.

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

QUARTER SECTION. Well improved, tight fenced; 40 a. alfalfa land, good house. 2 miles town. \$40 per acre. Terms. Linden Realty Co., Morrison, Okla.

WRITE US FOR TERMS, price and particulars on 70 a. fruit farm near City, a fine proposition; paid in fruit 1916 \$2400. McClendon & Jones, McAlester, Okla.

HUNDREDS of Kansas people have bought homes of me. My illustrated list and map of Oklahoma is free. Ask for it. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

80 ACRES FINE VALLEY; 65 acres cultivated. \$2000. Mortgage \$1,200, 7 years. Givens & Ryan Land Co., Holdenville, Okla.

2480 A. ROUGH PASTURE. 8 mi. R. R. town, Eastern Oklahoma. Plenty of water. In oil country. No leases. \$3 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

ting the second crop usually scatters enough seed to make a clover field practically perennial. The dry weather last fall took the second crop, so no seed was scattered. This spring a considerable acreage of clover will be plowed up. Wherever the crop has stood several years this will be a good thing as it will force a rotation and will make a somewhat larger acreage of corn or kafir. Clover sowed last spring came thru the winter well.

It would seem that the alfalfa already established withstood the drouth better than any other crop. It is coming on rapidly. With favorable weather from now on the first cutting will be early and heavy.

Very few peach blossoms are to be found except on the Indian peach trees, and these will have a very small crop. The winter has scarcely been severe enough to have hurt the peaches. Some farmers believe the long, continued

MISSOURI

18,000 A. Ozark farm lands or any part; write owner. Rucker, Rolla, Mo.

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

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

160 A., 1 1/2 MI. Bolivar. Well improved. \$65 a. Lamun & Pemberton, Bolivar, Mo.

FOR SOUTHEAST MISSOURI farms, write M. Leers, Neelyville, Mo.

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

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

913 ACRES, mile to town, good corn and grass land, two sets improvements; \$17.50 acre. Higley, Rolla, Mo.

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

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

1000 ACRES exchange for anything. 10 a. up. Timber, water and grass. S. A. Robinson, Southwest City, 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.

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

BIG CROPS On low priced land; Sunny Polk County, Mo. Ideal climate, productive soil, ample rainfall, short season. Write for free Farm Bulletin. HARRY T. WEST REALTY CO., BOX 50, BOLIVAR, MO.

ARKANSAS

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 imps. \$1500. 1/2 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.

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

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

100,000 ACRES FOR SALE. Farms and ranches, any size, cash or terms, low prices, profit doubling values, no rock or swamp, fastest selling land in south; sure crops; pastures 3 head to acre; bears inspection. Free map and price list. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL farm and home in the Ozarks of Arkansas, 110 acres in tract, 60 acres open land, 20 acres orchard, 20 acres set to grass and clover, splendid new 7-room house, sleeping porch, new barn, good water, good road, near school, splendid view; one of the nicest homes in this part of the Ozarks. For full particulars, prices, etc., call on or write. Fain & Curle, Harrison, Arkansas.

COLORADO

Cheap Productive Farm Lands

IN THE RAIN BELT OF COLORADO.

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

Co-operative Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

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

MONTANA

640 ACRE Montana homestead—new law. Circular free. Bureau 112, Boulder, Mont.

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surpasses ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Price lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box R1405, Lewiston, Montana

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

118 A. 4 1/4 MILES of Garnett, Kan. Price \$7,670, mtge. \$3,100. Want Western land. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

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

COMPLETE STOCK of hardware, implements and building. Good town; good country. Would exchange for grass land. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, 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 AND EXCHANGE. Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

HALF SECTION, 5 MI. WAKEENEY. No improvements. 200 acres in wheat, 1/4 to purchaser. Will take in residence to \$3,000 as first payment. \$35 per acre. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

Farm News in Allen

BY GUY M. TREDWAY

The drouth which began last June has not been broken. In this section many farmers are hauling water for stock. Oats is doing fairly well as the evaporation at this time of the year is small and 1/2-inch rains have fallen three or four times in the last two months. Pasture has scarcely started. Where rye is not available for pasture, cows are still on winter feed, and the result is seen in the milk flow. This is, no doubt, one cause for the continued rise in the price of butterfat.

Another effect of the dry spring is the earliness which crops are in. Many men have all their corn planted and some are thru with kafir planting. A few farmers believe corn will come on as quickly if not planted until the ground is warm.

While clover is a biennial, still cut-

drouth is the cause of the failure of the peach crop this year.

Bees are busy gathering honey and pollen. A lighting board should be provided as fully one-fourth of the incoming bees are too heavily laden to light on the small projection of the bottom of the hive. The best way we have found to arrange a lighting board is to fasten a short board to the front of the base or platform on which the hive is to be set, and then to set the hive so the front will just come to the lighting board.

The bottom of the hive should be turned over now so the large summer opening is used as an exit. Half-inch strips will be placed soon between the bottom board and the hive body, to allow a draft thru the hive from front to back. By the first of May the super will be put on. Plenty of air and plenty of super room usually will solve the swarming problem.

The pig crop will be small this spring owing to the cost of keeping sows thru the winter. We have only two sows this spring, but they brought 24 pigs. From one cause or another only 14 were saved. They have learned that there is plenty of milk in their creep. By the time they are old enough to wean they will be getting so much of their feed from the trough that weaning will not be difficult, and they will not be set back in growth.

Sugar at a Lower Cost

Every farmer should plant a patch of cane this year for molasses. This will supply a cheap source of good sugar, which is certain to be very high for a year or more. W. Ramsey, Solomon, Kan.

The loss of enemies does not compensate for the loss of friends.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

To Encourage Road Building

J. Frank Smith, president and general manager of the Kansas Good Roads association, has moved to Topeka and opened headquarters in the Columbian building. He expects to begin at once on the big five-year campaign of education and promotion for better roads.

Oscar Wolf, a Topeka man, will be Mr. Smith's assistant and will be in charge of the office work. Mr. Smith has set the goal of 1,000 miles of 365-day roads built or petitioned for under the new law the first year and 5,000 for the five years. The association expects also to have 10,000 members the first year at \$1 annual dues, and 20,000 by the end of the five years. Members will receive regularly the Farmers Mail and Breeze, which is to be the official organ of the association and will have one page of road news every week.

Mr. Smith was asked what effect, if any, the war excitement would have on the good roads campaign and the general proposition of road building. He replied that it should stimulate the building of 365-day roads.

"There are three strong reasons why Kansas people should at this time enlist in the war for better highways, as well as for war against the kaiser," said Mr. Smith. "They are: Preparedness in the matter of transportation of farm products as well as soldiers and ammunition; conservation of the farms with greatly increased rural population to afford more intensive farming; and conservation of the boys and girls on the farms by making farm life more attractive and thus stopping the big drift to the city from the rural districts."

"While the railroads are and have been one of the greatest means of the development of Kansas, yet in case of war or a big strike, or as at present a shortage of cars, the farmers as well as the city people suffer on account of lack of transportation facilities. With a complete system of hard roads all over Kansas and leading to the market centers and with the advent of the big automobile trucks, the railroads could be tied up and still the farm crops could be moved without much loss or inconvenience. In case of war enough automobiles could be summoned in 1 hour to transport one-third of the population of Kansas to any given point at a speed of 25 miles an hour."

"The big movement just now is to make the farms produce more foodstuffs and to insure a crop every year. To do this will require more intensive farming, more attention to the dairy cow and the crops that resist the drouth, more attention to reclaiming the worn-out lands and reducing the size of the farms and increasing the number of farmers. All this means more people on the farms, more food products to be hauled to market, more goods to be hauled to the farms and a greatly increased traffic on the public highways. With the advent of the truck and passenger car the need for 365-day roads is fast becoming an absolute necessity and will grow stronger every day. A dirt road is good when it is dry, but when it is wet and muddy it stops business. The cost of improved roads, when spread over the whole country and the payments extended over 10 or 20 years would be so light a tax that it would hardly be felt."

Increase Your Livestock

From Governor Capper's address to the Council of Defense, Topeka.

A systematic effort should be made to encourage farmers to increase the number of livestock on their farms. Hogs should be bred for fall litters, and late as it is, more poultry should be hatched. The Kansas farmer can well afford to increase his holdings in sheep. It has been shown that by liberal feeding of heifer calves thru the first winter it is feasible to have them drop calves when 2 years old instead of 3, as at present. On the 200,000 heifers in Kansas at the present time this would mean an increased calf crop next year of 160,000.

Altho it is of course desirable to increase the farm crops, it may be that the best chance to increase the food supply is by the intensive cultivation of garden tracts in and adjacent to towns, where labor additional to the regular farm supply can be obtained for growing potatoes, beans and onions. Every community is able to go ahead upon this work without help from the outside. The aggregate result will depend upon the efficiency of the local organizations.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Draft Horses.

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

May 1—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
May 2—Geo. Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb.
Sale at So. Omaha.

May 16—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
May 16—Crosbie, Gillespie, Suppes & Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.
Nov. 8—Park E. Satter, Wichita, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
June 8—Ed Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

May 31—R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

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

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

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

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan., is the man to whom you should write if you want a Chester White boar of unusual quality. He has only a few fall boars left. They weigh from 175 to 225 pounds. They stand on their toes with straight legs and heavy bone, fancy heads and the kind that will produce show stock if you have the right kind of sows to mate. Their dams are litter mates to the grand champion sow at Topeka, 1916. Quick sale takes them at \$35 and \$40 each. Write today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Great Oklahoma Shorthorn Sales.

H. G. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., sells 45 head, Tuesday, May 15, and 50 head from the noted herds of F. A. Gillespie, J. E. Crosbie, Col. C. E. Suppes and W. F. Fears sell at Tulsa, May 16. The class of Shorthorns in these two sales is the kind that those wishing the best quality and most fashionable breeding cannot afford to pass by without inspection. The display advertising of this issue describes some of the attractions in each offering but the catalogs of both sales will be sent on request. Do not fail to attend both sales. Special Pullman service from Watonga to Tulsa leaving Watonga, evening of May 15 and arriving at Tulsa the morning of the Tulsa sale, May 16. Write or wire S. B. Jackson, Tulsa, Okla., for reservation. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Readers of this paper should not forget the two big Nebraska Shorthorn sales to be held soon. S. A. Nelson & Sons sell at Malcolm, near Lincoln, May 1, and Geo. Allen & Sons sell the following day at South Omaha.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has for sale some registered Holstein heifers due to freshen this fall and some choice cows that are fresh now. He is also offering a string of nice grade heifers and cows. Also some good propositions in registered bulls of serviceable ages. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him at once.—Advertisement.

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan., are proprietors of one of the up to date Holstein breeding establishments in Central Kansas and would like to hear from parties who contemplate buying Holsteins. They have for sale at the present time high grade cows and heifers that are fresh or due to freshen soon. Also a number of registered bulls, some of them old enough for



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Purebred Hampshire boar pigs. Herd headers. \$25.00.
R. T. Wright, Grantville, Kan.

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



Pinon Hampshires
I have a few pigs of both sexes, farrowed March 9 to 11, for sale during May at \$10 each. Immuned. Can ship by either Santa Fe or Union Pacific railroads. W. C. PARSONS, BARNARD, KAN.

Hampshires of Quality

A few choice fall pigs, either sex, nicely belted and best of breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced to sell.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS



Shaw's Hampshires
150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treatment. Service boars and bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Walter Shaw, R. 8, Wichita, Kan.



Black 3 year registered Percheron stallion, my own growing, weight 2140 pounds.

Individuals of first rank, over 100 head for sale; 3 and 4 yr. stallions ton and heavier, yearlings and two growing to ton weights; mares same ages and in foal. All registered. Terms if it will accommodate you.

Percherons, Belgians, Shires

Buy from the grower

Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa

Chariton is on main line "Rock Island" from Kansas City.



WOODS BROS. CO., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Imported and Home-Bred Stallions Percherons, Belgians and Shires

For the Next 60 Days We are Making Special Prices on Stallions, yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds and up. Come and make your selection. We offer terms, prices and guarantee that will suit you.

At the recent Denver show and at the Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs our horses won 25 championships, 40 first prizes, 22 second and 14 third prizes.
A. P. COON, Manager.

Percherons and Herefords

Two Percheron stallions, coming two, April and May. Weight 1500 pounds. Also nice Hereford bull calves.
MORA E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KANSAS.

Stallions and Jacks

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

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

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

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$30 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,200 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.

W.B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

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

O. I. C. Service Boars Spring pigs. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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

Edgewood Farm Herd Chester Whites Spring boars with length, size, bone and quality sired by Don Ben 2nd and Sweepstakes. HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

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

FEHNER'S O. I. C.

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

"PREPAREDNESS"

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

Kansas Herd Kansas Improved Chesters

Size, Bone, Quality. Immuned and Shipped on Approval 15 last of September boars that are actual tops and real herd header material. Some select gilts same age bred or open. 100 spring pigs in pairs and trios not related. Out of big prolific sows and sired by Don Milligan, Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Write for prices and descriptions. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. R. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

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

SHEEP.



REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS
Yearlings and two-year-olds, heavy, hardy, quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Charleston, Iowa.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

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

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS

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

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

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

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

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

SIZE AND QUALITY

Big Type Poland China fall boars and gilts. E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS

Missouri's Best Polands

Full pigs—boars and gilts—the kind every hog enthusiast loves to breed. Conclusive proof that their sire THE MINT 254411 is one of the few great sires of the breed. Their dams are sired by boars of wide and favorable reputation. Reasonable prices. JOE YOUNG, MISSOURI, JOE SHEEHY

Private Sale

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

Poland Chinas

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

Bazant's Famous Spotted Poland Chinas

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

Spotted Poland China Boars

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

Elmo Valley Herd IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS

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

service. Write them at once for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Linscott's Dispersion Sale.

Jersey cattle breeders everywhere should be very much interested in the dispersion of the R. J. Linscott herd at Holton, Kan., May 31. 125 head will be sold and Mr. Linscott is positively cataloging in this sale every Jersey on the farm, excepting one cow and calf, which is retained for the use of Mr. Linscott's family. A big, nicely illustrated catalog is being compiled and you should send your name to Mr. Linscott today and let him book you for a free copy. Ask for any information you desire and it will be gladly furnished by return mail. There will be over 40 tested cows in this big dispersion and it is simply the greatest opportunity to get select Jersey cattle you ever saw. Write him today and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze, as Mr. Linscott wants to know where you saw his advertisement.—Advertisement.

Jones Offers Weanling Pigs.

W. W. & L. C. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., is offering 100 Duroc Jersey pigs for sale at weaning time. They were farrowed in March and April and are out of a string of herd sows that can't be duplicated in the state. The boars are of the best of breeding. One sow, bought of Ira Jackson, Tippecanoe City, Ohio, at a very long price, has seven fine gilts, sired by the great champion Orion Cherry King. The sow herself was sired by Joe Orion 2nd. She is a sister to Orion Cherry King Jr., the grand champion at the National Swine show last fall. Other litters are by Illustrators 2nd, Orion Highland King, a son of Orion Cherry King and other litters of the best of breeding and all will be priced right. Mr. Jones is located joining Clay Center on the west, and if you are at all interested you should write him at once. Look up his advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Meeting the Beef Shortage.

If farmers, cattle raisers and dairymen generally will use registered Shorthorn bulls, they will increase their beef output and aid in the present crisis in providing an adequate beef supply. There will be no need of "meatless days" if purebred registered Shorthorn sires will be put to use throughout the land. The Shorthorn has been called the "ever efficient, missionary of the bovine heathen of the earth." Shorthorn blood has been the great improver in the cattle stocks of America for more than one hundred years and continues to bear a large share of that responsibility. A Nebraska farmer who uses registered Shorthorn sires recently sold his steers at the Omaha market for \$196.04 a head, selling 30 cents above the record of the market during its entire history. A carload of Shorthorn steers were the highest dressers at the International Show. They were by registered sires and out of high grade, good milking cows. The champion carload of steers at the recent livestock show in Utah were Shorthorns.—Advertisement.

Stegelin's Polled Durham Sale.

Ed Stegelin, Straight Creek, Kan., and Polled Durhams have been so closely associated for some time that it is hardly necessary to say that Ed Stegelin is a well known breeder and exhibitor of these popular cattle. At the big Iowa State fair last fall Mr. Stegelin's show herd won 11 firsts. At Burlington, Ia., the same season he won 19 firsts, Topeka 9, Hutchinson 8 and 10 at Oklahoma City. 50 head go in his sale June 8, and the entire show herd is included. This is a true Sultan offering. There will be 25 cows bred to him and 17 of this number will have calves at foot. They will be rebred to True Sultan. 14 yearlings and 2-year-old heifers by True Sultan that simply can't be beat. There will be 9 bulls, including a number old enough for service. It is not a dispersion sale, but Mr. Stegelin is selling down very close. The great True Sultan is included in the sale. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time. You'd just as well write today for the catalog and then you will receive it as soon as it is off the press. Mention this paper when you write.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

J. H. McAnaw, of Cameron, Mo., is a breeder who is very particular about the proficiency of the sows that are kept in his herd. The large litters at his farm show plainly the result of his careful selections. One of the sows, Charlotte May, a daughter of \$1,000 Champion Queen Viola, has a fine litter of 7 sows and 5 boars by Mahannan's Battle Ax, the Jr. Champion of Des Moines, 1915. This sow raised 10 pigs her first litter, her dam was out of a litter of 15 and has just farrowed a litter of 19. Other sows in the McAnaw herd have similar records, and every one of them carries champion blood. Mr. McAnaw is booking orders for these pigs to be shipped at weaning time. Place your order early and get one of the tops.—Advertisement.

A Bargain in Herefords.

C. W. McCune of Olivet, Kan., has a card announcement in the Hereford section of this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he is offering 40 registered Hereford cows, 25 with calves at foot, the balance to calve soon; also 10 bull calves, 12 to 24 months old of Anxiety 4th breeding and good enough to head the best herds. The prices offered on these cattle are less than one-third of the average made in Hereford sales during the past year. Any of our readers who are interested in Hereford cattle at bargain prices should write Mr. McCune at once as these cattle will not remain in his possession long at the price he is asking. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Advance in Grain is Halted

(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.)

Violent fluctuations and new high record prices were recorded in the wheat market again last week, \$2.85 a bushel for a car of choice soft wheat in Kansas City, \$2.75 for the best hard wheat, \$2.57 for May de-

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Quality Durocs

Richly bred fall boars and gilts for sale. Attractive prices to move them as I need the room. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

DUROCS OF SIZE and QUALITY

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

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Booking orders for spring pigs, sired by A Critic, out of Tat-A-Walla sows. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

July and September Boars

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

Sept. Boars and Gilts

Duroc-Jerseys of Quality

25 gilts and 19 boars farrowed in September. Popular breeding and splendid individuals. Farmer's prices gets them. Gilts open or bred to order. Write me at once. F. F. WOOD, WAMEGO, KAN. BARRED ROCK CHS AND EGGS.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE 1 year old high grade Guernsey heifer. Geo. Haas, Gridley, Kan.

Two Registered Guernsey Bull Calves of May Rose breeding. SHADY KNOLL FARM, STAFFORD, KANSAS

GUERNSEYS

To make room for spring calves, we are offering a few registered, bred cows and heifers, and one bull calf. Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kansas

Dispersion Sale DAIRY CATTLE

I will sell my herd of high class dairy cows at Fairies Farm, 2 mi. S. W. of Washburn College and 4 mi. S. W. of Topeka. Tuesday, May 8, 1917, at 1 o'clock sharp. My herd consists of 26 head of cows and heifers largely grade Guernseys; the result of 5 years careful selection and breeding. There are a few grade Holsteins, Jerseys and Shorthorns. These cows are a superior lot as I have always endeavored to buy and keep only the best, discarding the inferior ones to the butcher. I will also sell some choice pure bred Berkshire gilts, sired by Pathfinder 3rd, 218989, the grand champion Berkshire boar of Kansas, and bred for fall farrow. My complete dairy house equipment is also for sale privately, consisting of steam turbine bottle washer, boiler iron washing vat, steam sterilizing oven, Wright bottle filler. R. C. Obrecht, Route 28, Topeka, Kan.

PECKS' HOLSTEINS

springing cows and heifers, and young calves. Come and see our herd. You will not be disappointed. M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. buy. Wire, phone or write. O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Breeders of Purebred Holsteins

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Bancroft's Durocs

Guaranteed Immune. Ten choice September boars. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

50 Duroc-Jersey Pigs Sired by Critic B and G's Crimson Echo 2nd. Special prices for 30 days. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebr.



Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered Holstein bull calves for sale, from good cows. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas

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

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEMOND FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

FOR SALE Our Registered Holstein Herd Bull also some grade heifers not related to this bull. Priced right. P. H. Haverly & Son, Hollenber, Kan.

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked \$18 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

W. R. GATES, FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

Buy Holstein cattle, registered or grade on commission. Conduct and manage sales anywhere. Address as above.

Higginbotham Holsteins

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

Description, Pictures and Records

of twelve Tredico bulls six months old and younger. Increase your production, my average of 22 head, all I have in milk is 1 lb. of fat per day, many over six months from calving. Geo. C. Tredick, R. 3, Kingman, Kan.

Corydale Farm Herd Registered Holstein Cattle

Five bulls from one to eight months old, sired by Jewel Paul Butter Boy 94245. Out of grand daughters of a World's champion butter and milk cow for eight years. Address L. F. CORY, BELLVILLE, KANSAS (Republic County)

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.



Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt

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.

PECKS' HOLSTEINS

We have a choice lot of extra large high grade Holsteins, including fresh cows, heavy young springing cows, well marked and exceptionally fine; also O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

LINSOTT JERSEYS
R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

2 Registered Jersey Bulls, solid color, good ones. Several cows and heifers. Also pure Texas goats; re-cleaned, extra good. Seed bought in Texas last year.

S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

Good Shorthorn Bulls

Ready for service: Reds, roans and whites. Sired by Walnut Sultan by a son of White Hall Sultan; dams by Gold-dust and Roan Cumberland. Real herd bulls among them. All of them straight Scotch or Scotch topped.

H. SMITH & SONS, TOBIAS, NEBR.

Scotch and
Scotch Topped

Bulls for sale. Reds and roans. An unusually choice lot of pure Scotch and Scotch topped yearling bulls at prices within the reach of all. Farm at Pearl station, Salina branch Rock Island. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific. Address,

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.
(Dickinson County)

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, KansasPleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron stallions weighing 1200 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Haffner & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale
100 Registered

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship. Berkshire Hogs. SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.

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

For Sale by the Henry County Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association of New Castle, Ind., twelve registered bulls ready for service. Address Henry County Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, Orville O. Carpenter, Sec'y., New Castle, Indiana

Denton's Angus
10 Great Angus heifers for sale. 12 to 14 months old. The kind not often found for sale. Prices will suit. W. G. Denton, Denton, Ks.
(Doniphan County.)

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Registered
Herefords

16 coming yearling bulls; well bred and well grown; 8 cows and heifers, 3 with calves at side, 3 bred. All priced to sell.

FRED O. PETERSON,
Route 5, Lawrence, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Smoky Hill Galloways

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

Smoky Hill Ranch
E. J. Guilbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

livery in Kansas City, \$2.44 in Chicago. Advances in May deliveries were not so great as in the preceding week, but gains were greater in the new crop deliveries. July wheat soaring above \$2 a bushel. The market displayed a decided reactionary tendency Friday and Saturday, closing about 13 cents under the top for May and 12 cents for July deliveries, tho about 6 cents higher than a week ago.

Prices have soared so far above what seems to most people to be a rational level that the market has become very erratic and uncertain, both for carlots and for future delivery. Speculation has dwindled to small proportions. The market, however, is still in a highly strained position with indications that virtually all the wheat at market centers has been sold either for export or for domestic milling, and prospects that less old wheat will be left than ever before when the new crop becomes available.

Receipts keep up to surprisingly large proportions, considering the supposed small supply on the farms and the uncertain crop prospects. The five principal markets last week received 4,116 cars, 225 cars more than a year ago and nearly twice as much as two years ago.

A rush to sell wheat futures carried prices down 10 to 12 cents Tuesday, following the announcement that the Canadian government had removed the duty on wheat which, under the present tariff law, makes Canadian wheat available in the United States without an import tax. A rebound to new high records followed this break. Sensational reports of wheat crop shortage, obviously based on inadequate information, were put out by the Federal Land Loan Board at Washington and added to the excitement of domestic buyers and also speculators.

General weather conditions for the week were favorable, on the whole, for crops. Most of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska received good rains, relieving drought conditions, and there were numerous reports of improved outlook, tho there is little doubt that Kansas and Nebraska will have the smallest crops in many years. Spring wheat sowing has begun under favorable conditions tho some delay was caused by rains last week. Progress is said to be about a week later than usual, but that is not serious if there are no additional delays. Reports indicate a substantial increase in the area.

The sensational rise in corn prices seems to have halted, after reaching new high levels. Carlots sold as high as \$1.61 for choice white corn. The carlot demand has relaxed in the last two days, apparently because prices have reached levels that make buyers hesitate about taking any more than immediate requirements. Receipts were moderate and country offerings light. Favorable weather conditions for planting prevail, and if there is no serious interference with this work a large increase in area is expected, chiefly because of replanting ruined wheat fields in corn.

Saturday's grain quotations were:
Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.58 to \$2.63; No. 2 soft, \$2.60 to \$2.78; No. 2 mixed, \$2.60 to \$2.65.
Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.47 to \$1.48; No. 2 white, \$1.58 to \$1.59; No. 2 yellow, \$1.49 to \$1.50.

Oats: No. 2 white, 73½¢ to 74¢; No. 2 mixed, 72¢ to 73¢; No. 2 red, 73¢ to 74¢.

Continued liberal receipts of cattle and hogs last week caused the first important decline in prices the market has experienced for some time. Declines were irregular in cattle, the light weight class showing the greatest loss. The spread in prices of hogs was widened by light weights declining more than the heavy grades. Liberal receipts of both cattle and hogs, with light weights predominating, are accounted for in the rapid rise in corn prices. A good many feeders said they saw more money in turning livestock to market now than in buying any more corn at rising prices.

Kansas City cattle receipts were slightly larger than the preceding week, with a material increase in the per cent of fat steers. Heavy native steers sold early in the week up to \$12.85, as high as the record of the preceding week. The highest priced Western steers were \$12.75, but later in the week a decline of 25 cents was reported in these classes. The lighter weight and medium quality steers were quoted off 40 to 50 cents and the weakness reached its maximum in a decline of 50 to 75 cents in yearlings. Notwithstanding these declines, few steers in any weights sold below \$9.75 and the bulk of the offerings brought \$10.50 to \$12.

Prices for cows were quoted about steady. Heifers were off 15 to 25 cents and steers and heifers mixed were down 25 to 40 cents. Veal calves and bulls remained in active demand at steady prices.

After a fairly active trade early in the week at 15 to 25 cents higher prices, trade in stockers and feeders became dull, and the advance was lost. Country buyers seem to need cattle, but they are unwilling to pay prices that seem to prohibit a profit. A 5-carload bunch of 360-pound Panhandle stock calves brought \$11.75.

Hog prices declined 35 to 50 cents. Friday shipping orders increased and moderate strength returned to the market, tho not sufficient to cause any rebound in prices. The preceding week good hogs were selling at \$16 to \$16.30. Late last week the prevailing price was \$15.50 to \$15.90. A good many medium pigs weighing 120 to 140 pounds are coming, and while they are fat they do not carry sufficient weight for the urgent demand from either packers or shippers. Some countrymen say that hogs, fattened on \$1.50 corn will not make money at the present prices of hogs, but they scarcely state conditions fairly, for most weight was gained from corn that at the feeding period figured under \$1 a bushel.

Receipts continue much larger than expected. Thus far this year the five Western markets received 6½ million hogs, or only 6½ per cent fewer than in the same period last year. Prices are 64 per cent higher than a year ago.

Sheep prices advanced 40 to 50 cents and occupied a new high record position Friday when lambs sold up to \$15.75. The bulk of the lambs last week brought \$15.25 to \$15.60. The supply of fed lambs is nearly exhausted, and it is too early for Southwest grass fat sheep to arrive in any material number. Prices are expected to continue high.

Royalty might be able to strike terror into the world, and then be on a level with smallpox and leprosy.

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

200 High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers, 200

A Special 60 Days' Sale



30 cows that are fresh or heavy springers. 70 coming three-year-old heifers, many are fresh now, and all to be fresh before May 1st. 100 extra choice yearling and two-year-old heifers. The older ones to freshen this fall.

Registered cows, heifers and young bulls

Eight young bulls from eight to eighteen months old. A few registered cows and heifers. This is one of the pioneer herds of Kansas. For full information and prices address,

Healey & Anderson, Hope, (Dickinson County), Kan.

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.



HEREFORDS

At A Bargain

40 Registered Hereford cows, 25 calves at foot, balance to calve soon. These cows are 3 to 9 years old. Price \$150 to \$300, calves thrown in.

10 bull calves, 12 to 24 months old, strongly Anxiety bred, among them are calves good enough to head the best herds. Price \$100 to \$300. Address

C. W. McCune, Olivet, Kan.
Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Hampshire Hogs.Reds,
Whites
and
RoansPark Place
ShorthornsScotch
and
Scotch
Topped

Two Imported Herd Bulls In Service

Imp. Bapton Corporal and Imp. Newton Friar assisted by Rosewood Dale, by Avondale, and Roan Major, one of the strongest bred milking Shorthorn sires in America. His two full sisters have 13,000 pound records now.



Our large herd of breeding cows represent the leading Scotch families and several of the best milking strains.

Do you want a young bull ready for service? I can show you a number of real herd headers, Scotch or Scotch topped; others the farmers' kind and at farmers' prices.

A splendid lot of Females from which to select. Cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at foot; some by imported sires and others bred to imported sires. Special prices to those wishing several females with-bull to mate.

Freight prepaid, man sent in charge, and safe delivery guaranteed on lots of ten or more. Bring your neighbor and Shorthorn judge along. We can please you. Visitors always welcome.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas

PHONE, MARKET 3705 or 2087

302 BITTING BUILDING

Oklahoma's Greatest Shorthorn Sales

95 Head

Sales that merit the attendance and should attract Shorthorn admirers throughout the United States.

95 Head

Lookabaugh's Greatest Shorthorn Sale

Watonga, Okla., Tuesday, May 15

45 HEAD of The Most Select and Superior Breeding Females and Outstanding Herd Bulls ever bred by Pleasant Valley Stock Farm.
39 FEMALES of the Most Fashionable and Reliable Families with calf at foot and rebred or safe in calf to Fair Acres Sultan, Watonga Searchlight, or Avondale's Choice.

A Great Feature of This Sale is the Cows and Heifers Bred to Fair Acres Sultan

The Cows Include Such Grand Individuals As

MAXWALTON JEALOUSY 2D by Avondale, out of Sultan's Jealousy by White Hall Sultan; second dam, Imp. Jeanie, by Count Arthur, with a superb bull calf at foot by Watonga Searchlight.
MAXWALTON AVERN by Boquhan's Monarch, out of Anagathie, by White Hall Count, second dam, Imperial Avalanche 2d, mother of Avondale by Mescombe, with a roan herd header prospect at foot by Fair Acres Sultan and rebred to the same sire.
HALLWOOD LAVENDER 3D, by Village Flash. This noted show heifer was grand champion female and first for best beef animal at Kansas City Show, 1916.

Seven Imported Shorthorns

IMP. GAY ROSAMOND with Imp. red herd bull prospect at foot and rebred to Fair Acres Sultan.
IMP. GRACEFUL 29TH, with Imp. red bull calf at foot and safe to Fair Acres Sultan.
IMP. BARONESS DEAN with Imp. red heifer calf at foot and rebred to Fair Acres Sultan.
IMP. DUNE LANCASTER 2D, bred to Fair Acres Sultan.
CUMBERLAND'S GLADSOME by Cumberland's Best, out of Gladsome 6th and full sister to the \$1650 heifer in the Saunders June sale, safe in calf to Fair Acres Sultan.
GLADSOME 6TH, mother of both Cumberland Gladsome and her \$1650 sister, also sells safe to Fair Acres Sultan.
LADY CUMBERLAND by Cumberland's Best, out of Lady Douglas 5th a few crosses from Imp. Lady Douglas, the mother of Cumberland's Last, safe to Fair Acres Sultan.

Six Great Herd Header Prospects

PLEASANT DALE'S CHOICE, a white son of Avondale's Choice, out of Pleasant Snowball, junior and grand champion at National Feeder and Breeders' show, goes in this sale. Words fail to describe his wonderful bull character. He is a fit candidate to head any herd.
PLEASANT DALE 4TH, a roan son of Avondale's Choice, out of Maxwellton Avern 2d, by Boquhan's Monarch is also fit to head any good herd. He is a half brother of the top bull in our last spring sale.
PLEASANT FAIR ACRES, a roan son of Fair Acres Sultan, and out of Crimson's daughter.
LAVENDER'S PLEASANT CHOICE, a red son of Avondale's Choice, out of Imp. Lavender Bloom, mother of the highest priced calf in South West American sale, 1915.
PLEASANT JEALOUSY'S CHOICE, a red son of Avondale's Choice out of Maxwellton Jealousy 2nd, by Avondale, next dam, Sultan's Jealousy by White Hall Sultan. She out of Count Jeanie by Count Arthur.
DIAMOND FANCY, by Diamond Goods and out of a Queen of Beauty dam.

Ten Remarkable Young Cows and 17 Heifers

Including Maude 48th, a Marr Maid, out of an imported dam, showing heavy to Avondale's Choice; Lady Amaranthist, out of Imp. Amaranthist, showing heavy to Fair Acres Sultan. The other eight are of equal merit and most all showing heavy in calf. The heifers are coming two-year-olds, eleven of which are roans of select Cumberland breeding and most all bred to Fair Acres Sultan. Among the six choice red heifers is Gloster M., by Fair Acres Gloster and tracing to Imp. Duchess of Gloster. The others trace to Marsh Violet, Blossom, Secret and Blink Bonny tribes.

"No breeder except with a large herd like Mr. Lookabaugh's could afford to part with so many cattle of such exceptional merit."—A. B. Hunter.

FOR CATALOG ADDRESS

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Oklahoma

AUCTIONEERS—JONES, HERRIFF, HURT AND ODELL.
FIELDMAN—A. B. HUNTER.

The First Great Shorthorn Sale at

Tulsa, Okla., Wednesday, May 16

50 Splendid Shorthorns 42 Females
8 Bulls

Selected From the Herds of

**F. A. Gillespie, J. E. Crosbie, C. E. Suppes & Son,
John T. Kramer and W. S. Fears**

F. A. GILLESPIE SELLS 15 HEAD: 10 females, four of these are bred to, or have calf at foot by Maxwellton Commander, grand champion at Denver, Ft. Worth and Oklahoma City, three cows with calf at foot sired by Fair Acres Stamp and Rosedale, others bred to Type Marquis, two yearling heifers, one by Hampton's Spray out of a dam by Imp. Collynie and Imp. Butterfly 41st, a white of January 20th, 1916, bred by George Campbell, Scotland, got by March Storm. The five bulls are fourteen to twenty months old, real show and herd bull prospects, got by such noted sires as Hampton's Spray, Cumberland Again, Sir Hampton and White Hall Rosedale. The offering is from such select tribes as Violet, Secret, Victoria, Lavender, Lovely, Sweet Maid, etc.

J. E. CROSBIE SELLS 11 HEAD: 10 cows, 6 of these bred to his Canadian bull, Newton Sort by Imp. Right Sort and out of Imp. Newton Jealousy 5th, the others are bred to Diamond Fancy and Choice Goods by Clan Alpine. Choice Goods topped the 1917 sale at the Southwest American Livestock Show. Special attractions in the Crosbie offering are Lady Dorothy 2d, by Oakland Star out of Maxwellton Dorothy 2d by the famous Avondale. The second dam of this good cow is Imp. Lady Dorothy 40th, bred by John Marr, sired by the famous Bruce bred bull, Luxury, Victorian Era, a roan, calved Sept. 19, 1913, bred by A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, Ont., got by Nonpareil Courtier out of a Cruickshank Victoria dam. The tribes represented are Victoria, Jealousy, Roan Ribbon, Marr Dorothy, Lily, etc.

C. E. SUPPES & SON SELL 12 HEAD: 10 females including 3 yearling heifers, 6 cows and heifers bred to Missie's Last by Sultan Standard and out of Imp. Scottish Missie. Mr. Suppes also lists Queen of Villager, a white of April 2d, 1915, got by Imp. Villager, out of a Duchess of Gloster dam, she is safe in calf to Rosewood Marshall, one of the good young bulls of the sale. 2 bulls are listed, a white junior calf by Master of the Dales, out of a Secret dam. And Rosewood Marshall, a mossy coated thick fleshed red of March 22, 1916. He is a real herd bull prospect, of fashionable breeding, sired by Imp. Proud Marshall, his dam, Imp. Cathay, a Campbell Claret. Such well known tribes as Secret, Duchess of Gloster, Marr Emma, Young Mary, Fashion, Campbell Claret, etc., are represented in the offering.

JOHN T. KRAMER CATALOGS SEVEN HEAD: including Champion Calceo, a promising herd bull prospect, calved December 4, 1915, sired by Imp. Ruser Champion, out of a Calceolaria dam by Fond Memory, his second dam, Imp. Calceolaria 16th. Three yearling heifers sired by Victor Magnet, Orange Marshall and Mr. Kramer's chief herd sire, Premier Stamp by Sultan Stamp by White Hall Sultan, out of a Cruickshank, Victoria dam. Three young cows of most fashionable breeding, sired by Villager Jr., Waverly, and Selection. These are safe in calf to the service of an imported Duthie bred bull. The tribes represented are Clara, Mary Ann of Lancaster, Duthie Evangeline, Campbell Bessie, Cruickshank Rosemary and Gazelle.

W. S. FEARS LISTS 5 FEMALES: 1 imported cow (heifer calf at foot imported in dam). This cow is rebred to an imported bull, 1 Bra-with Bud cow with a roan bull calf at foot, 1 Mary Ann of Lancaster cow with a heifer calf at foot, 1 Butterfly cow sired by Good Count, she is a half sister to Fair Gift, senior champion at the 1916 International and Sultan's Violet by Classical Sultan by Victoria Sultan by White Hall Sultan, out of a Violet Bud dam by Snowstorm by Snowflake.

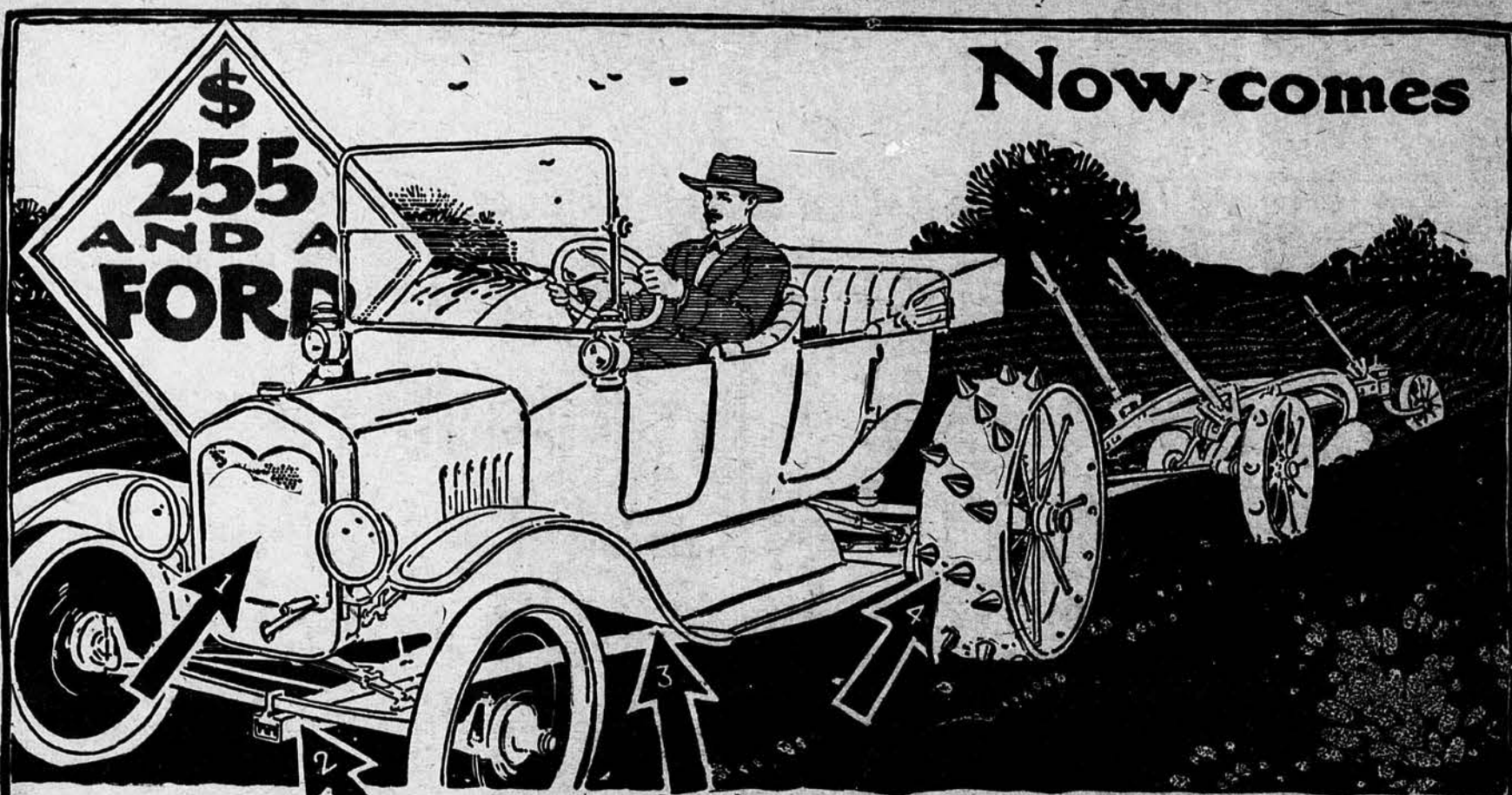
A number of the Shorthorns offered in this sale are entered in one of the strongest shows ever held in the Southwest and will be passed upon by a judge of national reputation. The premium list for Shorthorn classes is \$3,000 and is open to the world. Attend the Lookabaugh sale May 15th, the Tulsa sale May 16th and the Mid-Continent Livestock Exposition at Tulsa, May 16-19. \$15,000 in cash prizes. Competition open to the world.

FOR CATALOGS ADDRESS

S. B. Jackson, Manager of Sale, Tulsa, Okla.

AUCTIONEERS—JONES, HERRIFF AND HURT.
FIELDMAN—A. B. HUNTER.

Note: Special Pullman service from Watonga to Tulsa sale. Write or wire S. B. Jackson, Tulsa, Okla., for reservation.



- 1 This special radiator—ten times more efficient than the radiator of the Ford—guarantees perfect cooling—without this installation no automobile motor can work satisfactorily as a tractor.
- 2 Front end of Smith Form-a-Tractor frame fastens to front axle of Ford—a feature of strength and convenience not duplicated in any other construction.
- 3 Smith Form-a-Tractor frame extends full length of Ford frame, reinforcing it and leaving no part of the tractor attached to the Ford when used as a pleasure car.
- 4 Three rows of conical logs—twenty-seven to each wheel—give unusual efficiency in soft soil—distinctive Smith Form-a-Tractor construction.

Smith Form-a-Tractor

Guaranteed To Do the Work of Four Big Horses

COMBINES with any Ford touring car or roadster to make a fully guaranteed tractor, duplicating, in amount of work it will do, the highest priced, biggest tractors you can buy, and giving you the most efficient tractor construction that you can get.

Fifteen minutes will change your Ford to tractor, and it takes only fifteen minutes to make the change back again. The tractor construction is complete and leaves nothing attached to the Ford with the exception of the new special Smith Form-a-Tractor Radiator and the patented Force Feed Oiling System.

Back your Ford over the Smith Form-a-Tractor frame—jack up the rear axle—pull off the Ford rear wheels—replace them with the Smith Form-a-Tractor roller driving pinions—connect up the Smith Form-a-Tractor frame to the front axle of the Ford frame, and the conversion is complete. All the work is done by the Smith Form-a-Tractor attachment. The tractor wheels push the Ford ahead and pull the farm implements from the rear. You do not deface your Ford in any way. You do not injure its wonderful ability, but merely utilize its low cost of operation to give the cheapest form of doing farm work.

Use Smith Form-a-Tractor now for

Plowing	Spreading Manure	Cultivating	Grubbing	Crushing Clods
Mowing	Felling Trees	Smoothing	Packing	Pulling Binders
Lifting	Hoisting Hay	Drilling	Rolling	Pulling Stones
Ditching	Hay Loading	Irrigating	Spraying	Ditch Digging
Draining	Stretching Wire	Leading Logs	Grading	Hauling Crops
Leveling	Felling Diggers	Felling Stumps		

and any other farm work that you have been doing with horses.

50,000 This Year

20,000 Smith Form-a-Tractors are now being built, even before this announcement.

50,000 will be sold this year.

Smith Form-a-Tractors will cut the cost of doing farm work from 40% to 70% on any farm in the country, large or small.

Use Smith Form-a-Tractor for your farm work—Smith Form-a-Tractor for your farm hauling, and all the wasteful expense of horses is eliminated.

Wonderful Design

In quality—workmanship—design—materials—Smith Form-a-Tractor gives you tremendous value.

The special cellular type radiator, ten times as efficient as the regular Ford radiator, guarantees perfect cooling in all kinds of work, under all weather conditions. Even

on the hottest days you can plow at the rate of seven acres a day with absolute certainty, where horses can only plow 4 acres, with the constant fear that they will drop dead in the harness from excessive heat.

The patented Force Feed Oiling System guarantees perfect lubrication—freedom from burned out bearings, scored pistons. These two features are absolutely essential to proper tractor operation.

The tractor wheels are exceptionally wide, equipped with strong, durable lugs for service in soft soil, the roller pinions meshing with the bull ring gear of the tractor wheels, are made of nickel steel, heat treated.

The tractor axle is back of the Ford axle. The driving power of the pinions is exerted downward, keeping strain away from the Ford and giving utmost efficiency.

Remarkable Power

Eleven-to-one gear reduction through the use of the Smith Form-a-Tractor roller driving pinion gives wonderful working power. Two and one-half miles an hour in plowing, binding, drilling and all other farm work—eleven times the pulling power of the Ford.

Smith Form-a-Tractor will start and work continuously, hauling a 28-inch gang plow or doing any other four-horse work, and do it all on high gear. We absolutely guarantee this amazing feature of performance.

Deliveries Now

You need your Smith Form-a-Tractor now, when you are busiest in the field, doing your hardest work. We can take care of your demands. Our big, complete dealer organization covering every section of the farming territory is ready to supply your demands immediately.

You can order from our dealer in the morning and have your Smith Form-a-Tractor at work, radiator installed, oiling system in, and the tractor itself ready for work in the afternoon of the same day. The first 12 hours you work Smith Form-a-Tractor will show you just what a tremendous saving it will make for you in your farm work.

If you cannot get in touch with a dealer quickly enough, send us the coupon. Accompany it with a deposit of \$10 and we will ship your Smith Form-a-Tractor immediately, subject to payment of sight draft attached to bill of lading. Whatever you do, get Smith Form-a-Tractor working in your fields just as quickly as possible.

SMITH FORM-A-TRACTOR
Michigan Avenue and 16th St., Chicago

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Get full details of the Smith Form-a-Tractor dealership. Make application by wire. One day now is worth ten days a month from now. This is the big selling season. Get in line on the sales.

Gentlemen: Please send me full information regarding the Smith Form-a-Tractor and its application to my work.

I am operating a farm of.....
acres; my principal crops are.....
.....I am at present using
.....horses for my farm work.

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