

June 8, 1918

Price Five Cents

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



## Training for Your Soldier Boy

**T**HE TWIN commissions on training camp activities—one for the War Department and one for the Navy Department—were appointed by Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels early in the war to link together in a comprehensive organization, under official sanction, all the agencies, private and public, which could be utilized, to surround our troops with a healthy, wholesome environment. The Federal government has pledged its word that so far as care and vigilance can accomplish the result, the men committed to its charge will be returned to the homes and communities that so generously gave them with no scars except those won in honorable conflict. The career to which we are calling our young men in the defense of democracy must be made an asset to them, not only in strengthened and more virile bodies as a result of physical training, not only in minds deepened and enriched by participation in a great heroic enterprise, but in the enhanced spiritual values which come from a full life lived well and wholesomely.

"I do not believe it is an exaggeration," said President Wilson recently, "to say that no army, ever before assembled in history, has had more conscientious and painstaking thought given to the protection and stimulation of its mental, moral and physical manhood. Every endeavor has been made to surround the men, both here and abroad, with the kind of environment which a democracy owes to those who fight in its behalf. In this work the commissions on training camp activities have represented the government and the government's solicitude that the moral and spiritual resources of the nation should be mobilized behind the troops. The country is to be congratulated on the fine spirit with which organizations and groups, some of them of national standing, have harnessed themselves together under the leadership of the government's agency in a common ministry to the men of the army and navy."

The athletic director in the camp looks to the boy from the farm for some of his best material, because the farmer boy's healthful, outdoor life has kept him physically fit. With the new draft, thousands of men are laying down their plows, or more modern farm tractors, to take up the gun. It is a big work, this organizing and directing the athletic activities of 40,000 men—in an average cantonment—and every divisional athletic officer has a man-sized job. But the reactions are remarkable. Football, baseball, basket ball, soccer, boxing, track and field athletics—in fact nearly all sports known to Americans—are indulged in by all the men in training. Never before in this country has so large a number of men engaged in athletics; never before has its physical manhood received such a stimulus. Men are learning to get bumped and not mind it. The quality of persistence is being developed.

### SPORTS FOR THE CAMP

"The sports included in the camp curriculum," says Dr. Raycroft, director of athletics in the army camps, "such as boxing and football, and other personal contact games, have been selected primarily to prepare the men for the struggle to come, and the value of this training they have received will be realized when they go 'over the top.'"

They play leap frog, prisoners' base, and a dozen other games that their younger brothers have forgotten, and they enjoy them. There are plenty of games of this sort that besides promoting good feeling develop self-control, agility, mental alertness, and initiative, all bases on which to build military efficiency. Many of the boys from the farm are having their first opportunity to participate in organized sports with large numbers of other men. Many of them are for the first time enjoying club life furnished in all the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus buildings in camp, and in the soldiers' and sailors' clubs in nearby towns.

The Federal government is making camp conditions not only clean and decent, but positively educational and inspiring as well. Furnishing the men with the things they have been accustomed to at home is a big part of the program. One feature which appeals especially to the boy from the farm is the post exchange. Post exchanges are a series of stores dotting the grounds of the National army cantonments, where they may purchase any of the small articles from a button to a song book that contribute to their contentment and comfort. Goods are sold there at lower prices than those found in cities, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars made by small trading on a vast scale are turned back into the soldiers' coffers for Uncle Sam is storekeeper. With its assortment of everything under the sun, it recalls vividly the village emporium to the country recruit.

And indeed, from a social point of view, the post exchange is the counterpart of the good old cross-roads store where good fellows gather round to pass the time of day together. In the free atmosphere of the common store a fellow is always at ease with his new and often strange companions; what he buys is often a matter for much jest and

jollification; if it is an edible he shares it with the others; and there is great sociability and good will. It is a natural ice-breaker. It gives rise to many friendships and constantly strengthens them with its encouragement of our social habit of dropping in at a convenient place for some light refreshment after physical exercise, a show, or what not.

And equally wholesome diversions for the boys away from camp have been of equal concern with the commissions. Thru their organization, the war camp community service, the civilian population of every community in the vicinity of a training camp has done its utmost to make the military and navy man feel at home.

The man from the great open-hearted Middle West, who has had his own ideas about the brand of hospitality current in the East, for instance, is having the surprise of his life in finding so many latch-strings out for him. Even New York is doing its part—and it is a big one. Within five blocks of a Service club in New York, 305 enlisted men were invited to private homes for Thanksgiving. They not only had a taste of home cooking, but what they needed more—home thinking and home talking. "It sure does a man good to eat with real folks," said one of the soldier guests at the home of a wealthy manufacturer. There is more to this hospitality than the dinner for usually some young people are invited in and there is a party worthy of the name. The movement is widespread, too.

### TO ENTERTAIN THE SOLDIERS

A Chicago man entertains 25 soldiers every Saturday afternoon. In Lawton, Okla., they have "block parties," every city block taking its turn in entertaining a company of soldiers. One Sunday 1,300 soldiers were entertained at dinner by the citizens of Forest Hills, a small community on Long Island. Money and labor have been given lavishly to keep the fighters fit mentally and morally, to keep them from homesickness and depression and the evils that beset such states of mind.

All this is going to broaden the knowledge and sympathies of the individual man and his understanding of the habits and customs of the different parts of the country. The Kentucky stock-breeder finds that his host in suburban Jersey wishes to know all about horse-raising, and in turn initiates him into the mysteries of golf. But the greatest significance of the new governmental policy is shown in the last chapter of the book, devoted to the vice suppression side of the work. The men are not only being encouraged to keep away from the unhealthy influences and crude forms of temptation by these wholesome and attractive forms of recreation; they are being protected from them by law, backed up, wherever necessary, with military force. More than 70 red light districts have been closed since the law forbidding prostitution or liquor within military environs was passed. What amounts to a clean-up of the whole United States has been brought about, and the commissions estimate that venereal disease has been reduced 50 per cent in the army and navy since the work was begun.

An American correspondent with the American front in France, Edwin L. James, cables the New York Times that letters to soldiers from their mothers, sisters or others yearning for an early end of the war do no good. Further, this is not the sentiment of our boys at the front, who do not desire an early end of the war.

In this they are more far-sighted than some others. The present desire for an early end of the war is pro-Germanism and in effect comes to peace-at-any-price.

"The United States fighter," Mr. James cables, "does not want the war to end this year, because he wants the kaiser well beaten and knows there is small chance of that being done this year."

That expresses it in a nutshell. Peace this year means German victory, the accomplishment of the aims of Prussianism, the conquest of Europe and a future war to wrest from the Central Empires the peoples' and small states they have now added to their domains.

The American soldier at the front, Mr. James states, "no more wants to quit now than would he at a baseball game in the fifth inning with the other side one run ahead. I feel confident in making the statement that the announcement of peace today would bring a strong wave of bitter regret thruout the American forces. Every American fighter is possessed of an innate confidence in the great power of his country and confidence that the allies will completely beat the boche. He wants the folks back home to understand that this is the only way the war can end, and most of all, he asks for a chance to carry the Stars and Stripes across the Rhine."

Until the Stars and Stripes are carried across the Rhine, possibly until they fly over Berlin, the Hun will not emancipate Russia and Rumania and Serbia and northern Belgium and Finland and the Russian Baltic provinces and the Ukraine, giving up its vast conquests. Until the Stars and Stripes float over Germany the Hun is victor in the great war.



# Federal Farm Loan Bonds Supply Funds To Finance Farmers

*The Federal Farm Loan Act has these big, vital, national purposes:*

- To provide capital for agricultural development.
- To create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage.
- To equalize rates of interest upon farm loans.
- To furnish a market for United States bonds.
- To create depositaries and financial agents for the Government.

**I**N carrying out these purposes Federal Farm Loan Bonds offer safe and sound long term investments for the thrifty, based on the assembled farm mortgages of America; increase farm production, and make it easier for farm tenants to buy and own farms.

Federal Farm Loan Bonds are issued by twelve regional Federal Land Banks. These banks and the entire system are examined, supervised and operated by the Federal Farm Loan Board, a bureau of the Treasury Department at Washington. Every Federal Farm Loan Bond is the obligation of the Federal Land Bank which issues it, and also of all the other eleven Federal Land Banks. Every Federal Farm Loan Bond is based upon massed and aggregated farm mortgages pledged as security. No mortgage is made for more than fifty per cent of the value of the farm as fixed by a Federal Land Bank Appraiser-appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board in Washington. The Treasury motto on farm loans is "safety first."

All loans are made through cooperative organizations of farm borrowers, termed National Farm Loan Associations, very similar in character to city building and loan associations. Each mortgage is guaranteed by the Association. In addition to the security of the farms themselves, each mortgage is backed by the resources of all the twelve Federal Land Banks, including a cash subscription by each association to the stock of the Land Bank equal to five per cent of all loans, and in addition thereto there is a five per cent double liability on the part of the borrowers. No farm loan security has ever been offered so strengthened and buttressed by Government inspection and control, and such adequate resources back of the obligations.

Federal Farm Loan Bonds bear five per cent interest, payable semi-annually, May and November, and, in the language of the Federal Farm Loan Act, "shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and as such they and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, Municipal and local taxation." It will be noted that this exemption is complete. Interest on these bonds need not be included in income tax returns. These bonds are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000 and in either coupon or registered form. They are due in twenty years and redeemable after five years.

The buying of Federal Farm Loan Bonds is not only a profitable transaction but is a patriotic act. This system enables the small farmer to borrow money on terms as favorable as the large farmer. For the first time in the history of American agriculture the farmer, through the issue of Federal Farm Loan Bonds, is enabled to secure the capital which he has so badly needed.

All mortgages issued under this Act are paid off in installments, so that with every interest payment there is paid an installment of the principal, and when the last interest payment is made the mortgage is extinguished. Each mortgage grows smaller year by year and the security is to that extent rendered greater. The standard form of mortgage now prevailing runs for thirty-five years, and the first effect of the taking out of a mortgage in the Federal Farm Loan System is to put the farmer in easier circumstances so as to enable him to

extend his operations, become a greater producer, buy more machinery, intensify his farming, supply himself with livestock, and otherwise take a stronger financial position. He becomes a better customer of the bank, of the store, and of the manufacturer.

Money is loaned under this system only for certain specific purposes, all connected with the development of agriculture. Land owners who rent their farms out cannot borrow under the Act. The financial pressure of the system is exerted always in the direction of strengthening the position of the actual farmer as against the landlord. Loans may be made for the following purposes and for no other:

*To provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses.*

*To provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and live-stock.*

*To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands.*

*To liquidate certain outstanding indebtedness of the farmer.*

Such operations as the provision of necessary buildings, machinery, seeds, clearing, tiling, draining, fencing, etc., are carried on by farmers borrowing under this system on a large scale, and always with increased farm efficiency in view. The farmer who has financed himself through a Federal Farm Loan mortgage is at once relieved of anxiety as to the falling due of his mortgage. He knows exactly what he can do for thirty-five years in the future. The interest rate to him at present is five and one-half per cent per annum, plus a one per cent amortization charge, so that by the payment of six and one-half per cent per annum his loan is extinguished in thirty-five years.

Lack of capital and lack of skilled, reliable labor are the two greatest drawbacks to agricultural progress. Federal Farm Loan Bonds are doing their part to remove both these obstacles. With sufficient capital, labor-saving machinery and up-to-date equipment, will come a great increase in the farmers' productive power.

Whatever increases the earning power of the farmers of your community directly contributes to your own prosperity. The Federal Farm Loan System then is your affair as it is that of every American citizen. Put your shoulder to the wheel and start the sale of Farm Loan Bonds in your community. Buy as many yourself as you can afford and talk them to your friends and neighbors.

Federal Farm Loan Bonds are printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, and have the same protection against counterfeiting that is enjoyed by the currency in your pocketbook.

In the language of the Farm Loan Act, Federal Farm Loan Bonds "shall be a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds and may be accepted as security for all public deposits." You can offer your banker no better collateral.

You can buy Federal Farm Loan Bonds at 101 and accrued interest. Order through any bank, trust company, broker or express agent, or write to any one of the twelve Federal Land Banks:

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Baltimore, Md. New Orleans, La.  
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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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## Food—Grow it to Help Whip the Huns

*More Meat and Cereals Must be Produced to Feed Our Allies  
and Our Army Before America Wins*

By F. B. Mumford

THE elemental duty of every American citizen in the present war emergency is to render the particular service for which he or she is best fitted by training and experience. Unequivocal and uncompromising loyalty on the part of every individual citizen will win the war.

War is a burden. The burden cannot be shifted. Complete co-operation of all the people will distribute the burden and make it comparatively light upon every individual, but full co-operation is imperative.

The individual who is continually criticizing the governmental agencies which have been set up for the purpose of winning the war is not helping but hindering. Criticisms of the government leading to more or less open and direct attacks on war activities border closely upon disloyalty. There can be no compromising now. Every American citizen is either for or against the government. Those who are against the government are clearly disloyal. Every action public and private of every individual during the present war emergency must be judged from the standpoint of the effect of such action upon the purpose of the nation to destroy the ruthless, cruel and unrighteous power of the imperial government of Germany.

Business cannot go on as usual. The business that is essential to winning the war will be accelerated a hundred, perhaps a thousand fold. Unessential industries will be temporarily eliminated. We must all recognize this condition and must regulate our plans accordingly.

It seems probable that the available food supplies of the world are lower today than perhaps ever before in our history. Not only are the total available food supplies far below normal but they are unequally distributed. Some portions of the world have an abundant supply of all necessary food materials while in other localities people actually are starving for the barest necessities.

The world war has been responsible for an enormous decrease in production of food crops. The rural populations have furnished great numbers of fighting men and for lack of farm labor the agricultural countries of Europe have not been able to maintain their local production.

It also is true that much of the best agricultural land inhabited by some of the best farmers has been devastated to such an extent that its agricultural value has been temporarily destroyed. In France the normal annual wheat production before the war was 318 million bushels. In 1916-17 this had fallen to 205 million bushels and during 1917-18 the total wheat production of France was only 145 million bushels.

While accurate statistics are not available it is known that German production has decreased in a very marked degree. In England the production of wheat has actually increased during the war due to the plowing up of permanent pastures for grain crops. There is some surplus grain produced in Russia, but owing to the break down in the distributing system of that country people in some sections in Russia actually are starving. Australia, New Zealand, India, and the Argentine have exportable sur-

pluses of wheat sufficient to meet the needs of the suffering world, but these supplies cannot be transported because these countries are far removed from the belligerent nations and ships are not now available for such long journeys.

The United States, therefore, because it is only 3,000 miles from the fighting front, while Australia is 10,000 and the Argentine 6,000 miles, must temporarily provide practically all of the food imported by France, England and Italy. Fortunately for the world, America has an abundant supply of certain food commodities and some of these can successfully be exported and thus relieve the immediate and exceedingly pressing needs of our associates in the war. The most crying need at present is for wheat and flour. It is imperative that America export not less than 100 million bushels of wheat to England,

lion pounds a month. At the present time there is being exported from 50 to 70 million pounds of beef a month. Before the war we exported about 50 million pounds of pork a month and at the present time the exports approximate 200 million pounds a month. These vast quantities of food materials which are being exported continuously will result in greater and greater demands upon the producers of the United States.

The American farmer and his ability to produce represents the most important single factor in winning the war. It is of the greatest national importance that there be no uncertainty on the part of the farmer regarding the need for maintaining production and no uncertainty regarding the policies of the government which in any way influence the producing power of the nation.

The effect of the war upon prices

CEREAL	Average Price Received by Farmer During 3 Pre-war years (a bushel)	Price Received by Farmer Now (a bushel)	Percentage Increase of Present over Pre-war Price
Wheat	\$0.869	2.006	131
Corn	.665	1.388	109
Oats	.404	.787	105
Barley	.642	1.319	105

France, Italy, Belgium and Cuba. Of this amount 75 million bushels is being shipped to Great Britain, France and Italy, 15 million to Belgium, and 10 million bushels to Cuba in exchange for sugar needed for this country. In order to ship this 100 million bushels of wheat the American people must reduce their normal consumption of wheat flour about 30 per cent.

The amount of wheat available for home consumption in America from now until the next harvest is approximately one-half of the amount of wheat which would normally be consumed. It is estimated by the Food Administration that the amount of wheat flour available for each person in the United States is about 6 pounds a month from now until next harvest.

If the United States should fail to send these minimum supplies of wheat to the fighting men in France and Belgium they could not continue their resistance against the enemy. Our own boys are on the fighting front and any failure on our part individually and collectively to furnish supplies needed by each fighting man and each fighting nation on our side will endanger the safety of our own armies.

Since the war began there has been an enormous decrease in the livestock production of Europe. Accurate estimates indicate that there are 115 million fewer animals in Europe now than before the war. This vast decrease in the livestock population is due to the immediate necessities of the fighting nations for meat and fat and the need for cereal grains for human food. There is certain sooner or later to be a lively demand from these nations for breeding animals. It also is probable that when peace is restored each of these nations will be in the market for large imports of livestock products.

The United States exported less than 1 million pounds of beef a month before the war. During the last two years we have exported nearly 22 mil-

lion pounds a month. At the present time there is being exported from 50 to 70 million pounds of beef a month. Before the war we exported about 50 million pounds of pork a month and at the present time the exports approximate 200 million pounds a month. These vast quantities of food materials which are being exported continuously will result in greater and greater demands upon the producers of the United States.

These figures show an enormous percentage increase over the pre-war price of wheat, corn, oats and barley. The highest increase is wheat. The greater price of wheat is probably due to the superior value of this cereal for war purposes.

Is it possible for the government to fix a price on all important agricultural products which will insure the farmer a reasonable profit? Is there any danger that such a policy will result in over-production? Can the government sustain a price after it is once fixed?

In a great war upon the outcome of which depends the life of the nation, the government is justified in doing many things which in ordinary times would be exceedingly unwise and unstatesman-like. If it is necessary to fix a price in order to secure enough food to sustain our armies and our associates in the war, undoubtedly the government will not hesitate to fix prices.

It must be remembered, however, that it is one thing for the government to fix a price and quite another to be able to maintain it. If the government undertakes to fix a price there must be unlimited quantities of the particular commodity or otherwise the law of supply and demand will be more powerful in determining prices than the government. In the case of wheat, the purchasing power of the government is sufficient to maintain any price which may be fixed. The entire crop surplus for 1917 has been purchased by the government and it has therefore absolutely determined the price.

In the case of pork, the government has found it far more difficult to maintain prices because it purchases only a portion of the surplus. The

government purchases of beef for the allies and for the army and navy are relatively so small that the government does not have a controlling influence upon the price of beef. It does, however, influence the grades of beef and the relative prices paid by different classes and grades of cattle. At the present time the army and navy is buying rather small carcasses and cattle that are only partially finished. The armies are also purchasing half fat and small carcasses for their military supply department. This has placed a premium upon light weight and half fed cattle.

The result of these government requirements has been to decrease relatively the demand for the choicer cattle and incidentally to make the price of such cattle relatively too low. The government seems to prefer the light weight cattle, and so long as they continue to insist upon this policy, the price of such cattle will be relatively high.

The result of this policy on cattle feeding operations is seriously felt in another direction. The government actually is competing with cattle feeders in the purchase of cattle which, under ordinary circumstances, would go into the feed lots. These cattle are now purchased for government beef. The tendency of this competition is to place an abnormally high price upon feeder cattle. Such conditions combined with abnormally high prices for corn, have made cattle feeding during the past season a losing game.

These facts were clearly stated by the representatives of the leading beef producers' associations of several states in a recent conference at Washington. It is my understanding that the result of this conference was to secure from the Food Administration a promise to do everything in its power to induce the army and navy buyers and the buyers for the allied nations to use a higher grade of beef and thus in a measure correct the wide divergence now existing between the prices received for the various grades of beef in peace times and the present range of prices as influenced by war buying. This policy may result in some relief to cattle feeders who are in the habit of producing high class cattle, but it is my opinion that it will not have a sufficiently powerful influence upon prices to justify feeders in making the highest class of beef.

If the governments of the world require a cheaper grade of meat for their armies then it is up to the American farmer to attempt to produce these grades of meat by cheaper methods. For the time being it seems certain that the lighter weights of cattle with less finish will sell at a premium, while the heavier grades of choice beefs may not pay for the cost of production.

In making the foregoing statements it must be borne in mind that conditions may change over night. The exigencies of war are such that it is difficult for any man to outline a policy with definite assurances that this policy may be best six months from now. If peace should be declared in the near future, every business man and every farmer in America will face new conditions. What these conditions may be and how they may affect our national industries, no man can say.



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# Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

## Memorial Day

The people of the United States pretty generally celebrated Memorial day.

This year the celebration of Memorial day had a peculiar significance.

It may seem a far cry from the war of 1861-65 to the present world-wide conflict and yet the connection between the two is evident.

If the Southern Confederacy had succeeded in disrupting and destroying the Union there would now be no nation of any size and force on the western hemisphere. There would be in all probability a number of weak, so-called republics, jealous of one another and probably engaged in frequent wars, none of them strong enough to cut any figure in the present conflict. That would mean in all probability that a good while before now Germany would have accomplished its primary purpose. It would by this time have established complete domination over Europe and have extended its control over so much of the Western world as might suit its purpose. In other words, instead of taking a leading part and becoming the deciding factor in the titanic conflict on the other side of the water, we would be under German domination today.

Any resident of the South who takes pride in the fact that we are now fighting for the cause of liberty and democracy in the world ought to be profoundly grateful that the Southern Confederacy was defeated in the civil war. Memorial day ought to mean as much to him as to any resident of a northern state, possibly even more, for the success of the Confederacy would have meant greater harm to the South than to the North. Slavery would have utterly ruined the South while it was possible that the northern, central and western states might have formed a union with Canada and finally have built up a powerful republic. That would not have been probable, but it would have been possible. For the South, however, there would have been no hope. It had within itself the seeds of certain destruction.

## Who is Most Patriotic?

Please give your opinion on the following subjects: Who is the more patriotic, the man who whooped it up for the war and, being in Class 1 under the draft, now asks for deferred classification, or the man who was against the war before it started, but being in Class 1 when called goes into service, asking no deferred classification? Both are farmers; the one who asks exemption being the son of a well-to-do farmer, the other being a poor man's son and a renter.

What class of people will derive the most benefit from the war regardless of how it terminates?

Some people are situated so they furnish nothing of value in this war, while others give all they have, even to their lives. Why not draft all and make all serve?

Fall River, Kan.

A man's patriotism is measured by his acts, not by his words. A man may have been conscientiously opposed to the government of the United States entering the war, but if he has been unreservedly loyal since we have entered it, he is not subject to criticism. Of course without knowing all the facts in each case mentioned I could not form an intelligent judgment. On general principles it would seem that the young man who when called went uncomplainingly, asking no exemption, was showing a rather better brand of patriotism than the young man who asked for deferred classification, but as I have said, without knowing all of the facts I would not like to pass judgment.

In answer to the second question: "What class will profit most as a result of this war?" no man can answer that. Perhaps Mr. Hobbs thinks that the rich will profit most. I do not think so. In my judgment after the close of this war the people who do the work of the world will have more to say about how the government shall be run than they have ever had before.

So far as conscripting property is concerned, there can be no doubt in the mind of any right thinking man that the rights of person ought to be paramount to the rights of property, and there should be less hesitancy about conscripting prop-

erty than about conscripting men. Also my person is no more sacred than the person of the man of military age. If the government can use me in any way it should not hesitate to conscript me and Mr. Hobbs or any other man regardless of his age or occupation.

In all this there must of course be good sense and judgment used. To suddenly draft everybody, take them away from their regular work and say to them, "We want you for war work," would probably, indeed almost certainly, result in such general confusion and disorganization that it would do a great deal more harm than good.

I would favor the immediate working out of a systematic plan by which the manhood resources and the property resources of the country can be mobilized as speedily as possible for the successful carrying on of this war. In many cases it will be found under such a plan that individuals can do more good where they are than they could if put into some line of work to which they are not accustomed.

In short war is a great business. It must be conducted according to the dictates of experience and hard headed sense, rather than sentiment, altho sentiment must have a prominent place in this tremendous conflict.

## The Case of Ringo

Ringo is a mining town in Crawford county. It has a large proportion of foreign born population.

There was some difficulty last year between the mine operators and the miners over their wages and working agreements. Some of the leading papers branded these miners as unpatriotic, but I am glad to recall that the Capper Publications did not join in this but insisted that justice should be done the miners.

Well, the labor difficulties were finally adjusted and the talk about lack of patriotism ceased, and here is the sequel.

The quota of this little town in the Liberty loan was \$6,000. Did the people, most of them or at any rate a large per cent of them foreign born, stop when they had subscribed their quota? They did not.

Instead of \$6,000 they subscribed for more than seven times this amount, or \$43,000. If every community in the United States had bought bonds in proportion to the town of Ringo the total sale of Liberty bonds in the last drive would have aggregated very nearly or perhaps quite 22 billion dollars and probably there would not need to be any more Liberty loan drives.

After the subscriptions were in the people decided to have a patriotic celebration and they seem to have done that up as brown as they did the job of subscribing for the Liberty loan. They organized a parade a mile long made up of school children, labor organizations, Red Cross nurses, decorated automobiles, bands and a drum corps. To the sound of martial music they marched to the assembly hall where there was singing and speeches and a general outburst of American enthusiasm and patriotism in which the foreign born people showed their appreciation of the fact that the doors of opportunity are open to them in this Republic and that they are willing to support their adopted country with their money and if need be their lives.

So here's to Ringo and its people.

## Liberty

There is a great deal being spoken and written about liberty and democracy these days.

The talk sounds well and reads well.

Liberty is the sweetest word that ever blossomed on the tongues of men and also I apprehend that it is least understood.

The same may be said of democracy.

Men's conceptions of what liberty means and what democracy means are as wide apart as the equator and the poles.

There are multitudes of people whose conception of liberty is the privilege of doing just what they please.

That kind of liberty is anarchy.

That kind of liberty would necessarily lead to the oppression of the weak by the strong, to the

rule of brute force in the world. The only liberty worth considering is the liberty to do right, which means a careful regard for the rights of your fellow men.

The ideal democracy is that which gives to every person within its jurisdiction the greatest liberty of action consistent with the rights of every other person. That ideal is not easily attained. It perhaps never will be attained more than approximately, because men will still continue to be selfish and unable or unwilling to see and grant the rights to others which they claim for themselves.

An ideal democracy implies perfection in human government, and there is no such thing as perfection in human government. We will approach it just in proportion to the ability of people generally to distinguish between truth and error, for after all it is the lack of the ability to make this distinction that is the greatest foe of human liberty. There never was a greater truth expressed than this: "The truth shall make you free."

Intelligent people no longer believe in a personal devil with a forked tail and cloven hoof and formidable horns, but there is more evidence than ever before that there is a great impersonal evil which may as well be designated by the name devil as by some other name.

This evil obscures the truth and makes men believe a lie. It is a sad fact that men fight stubbornly in defense of wrong as in defense of right, and error seems to be found more frequently in places of power than truth and justice. In the hour of his awful misery upon the cross the Christ uttered a prayer for his enemies, "Lord forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Because men believe a lie, sin and misery, poverty and sickness, oppression and all manner of cruel wrongs abound in the world. Because men believe a lie wars still exist, homes are destroyed, cities and towns devastated, fields laid waste, and women and children doomed to starvation and death. The chains of error bind both the oppressor and the oppressed.

The truth shall make men free.

Sometime men will learn how the father of lies has fooled and enslaved them; how he has turned a world which might be a paradise into a hell of strife and injustice and wrong in which sooner or later high and low are compelled to tread the winnery press of wrath and eat the bitter fruits of sin.

Are we near the dawn of a better day? I do not know. How long will it be until right prevails over wrong? I do not know.

But sometime the truth shall make men free and not till then will they understand the meaning of liberty.

## A Colorado Suggestion

W. D. Harry of Canyon City, Colo., sends the following suggestion for the bottling up of the German submarines and battleships:

"From all accounts," says Mr. Harry, "the German empire is about like a hornet's nest. I see seaports are very few and those have narrow channels leading to the harbors. These harbors have been so well fortified that until recently attempts have been made to bottle them up and stop the passage of the hornets—submarines. No fighting hornets any boy soon will learn that is best to stop the bottom hole and thus keep the hornets in rather than stir the nest up and fight the insects after they have emerged, all ready for business, as the submarines do. Recently, after our forces went over, there have been some attempts to plug the holes up. Possibly it was due upon counsel given by our fellows, who as yet have given no account of themselves except in the way of guarding transports.

"Now here is the idea. There was no trouble apparently in the attacking vessels getting in the channel and even farther. They even penetrated as far as the wharf and landed some troops. With this as a possibility comes in this idea. Make the Germans block their own channel by giving them the material to do it with.

"Equip say 25 old vessels or as many as may be necessary after the width of the channel is known. Get enough so that moving side by side they will take enough space to fill it placed



allel with it. Have these vessels specially prepared for the service about as follows:

"Place as many pieces of iron piping or gas pipe with properly locked joints to prevent unscrewing upright thru the deck of the vessel projecting say 40 to 70 feet above its deck and strongly imbedded in concrete in the hold of the vessel. Let some also project outside in a leaning position so that frontally the vessel will be somewhat like a porcupine with its quills raised. Let this arrangement be possibly two or three rows across the vessel and strongly bound together with barbed wire. Let the vessel be manned with just enough men to run it. There will be plenty of volunteers.

"There should be either masts or some of these irons should project far enough above the deck to show above the water after sinking. After the preparation of this force let there be another just like it but possibly only half as large waiting just behind it. None of the vessels are to be armed. Any demonstration of that sort should be an entirely separate affair and from a distance.

"On a suitable night under such cover as may be secured either by natural weather conditions or from smoke screens this fleet could be sent into the channel, moving abreast in close formation with just enough separation to avoid collision. As the enemy sinks each ship in turn the rest close up presenting a solid formation at all times till all are sunk. If the fire of the enemy fails to sink all of them before arriving at a certain prearranged position then the remaining vessels are to be sunk by their own crews.

"Now comes the final movement. The vessels in reserve will follow the course of their predecessors. As the locations are indicated by the top masts or other markers of the sunken vessels preceding them they will sink their vessels if still unhurt by the enemy fire so as to close up the gaps left between.

"It would seem that an attack of this nature even if not entirely successful would even in a wide channel offer such impediments to the passage of vessels as to render it almost impossible to further use it except under the most difficult conditions. It would cost a lot of lives but not so many as will be sacrificed by the continued duration of the war month after month when such a desperate attempt as this might shorten it considerably."

It occurs to me that there is merit in this suggestion. I have had a plan in my own mind somewhat similar. Perhaps that is why it seems to me that Mr. Harry's suggestion has merit. We are apt to think an idea similar to one we have been thinking about has merit.

Indeed, it seems to me that fundamentally this is the same idea the British put into operation at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

## Watch 'em Work

Maryland is trying out a mighty interesting experiment. Recently the legislature passed a law requiring every man, rich and poor, to do some kind of useful work. Under that law James Madison Thompson of Baltimore has been arrested, charged with violating the compulsory work law.

James Madison Thompson is a rich loafer who retired some 10 years ago to live in luxury on a fortune acquired as a banker and broker. He lives at a fashionable club and becomes a shining example for the law to work upon.

This raises the most interesting question in sociology that has ever been raised in this country.

Of course all of us have heard sermons on the text that by the sweat of his brow should man eat bread and also considerable generalization on the proposition that if a man will not work neither shall he eat, but then nobody or at least no considerable number of people took the matter seriously.

There wasn't a great deal of patience with the poor hobo. Vagrancy laws have been quite common ever since organized government began. The impecunious wanderer who had "no visible means of support" was likely to have to either hustle out of town or land on a rock pile where he did more or less enforced and unwelcome labor, unwelcome to him and it must be said generally of little profit to the municipality, for it was likely to cost more to get the work out of the impecunious tourist than his labor was worth.

But the rich loafer, who had money no matter whether he had ever done anything to earn it or not, was not supposed to be under any obligation to labor. There is not a city or town in the country which does not support a large contingent of loafers, some of them rich, some just fairly well to do and some of them supported by their indulgent relatives. Others who are neither rich nor with indulgent relatives also still manage somehow to get along without doing any labor.

The statement that no man is entitled to a living who does not render an equivalent to society in the way of useful service sounds well and any public speaker can make it without being challenged. In fact, it is likely to draw applause, maybe from people who never have done any work themselves, but as a rule neither the speaker nor the audience really take it seriously.

An ordinary American is apt to think that if he has the money to pay for what he wants it is nobody else's business whether he works. Candidly hasn't that been our thought right down in our hearts no matter how we may have theorized?

When we have the money to pay for what cloth-

ing and food and other desirable things we want, we probably would resent it if someone should insist that we should be arrested and set to work if we desire to loaf. We would begin to roar about the right of an American citizen to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We would say if we were compelled to work that it was slavery. That is not liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

But look at the other side of the question and be honest about it. Nearly everybody will agree that the lazy, dirty hobo should be compelled to work; that he should not be permitted to sponge his living off industrious people. But hasn't the hobo the same right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as the rest of us?

What difference is there in principle between his manner of getting a living and that of the individual who has money he never earned?

Both are sponging their living out of society, the difference being that the dirty hobo is content with a very little while the rich loafer wants a great deal. Also the dirty hobo is not filled with pride and arrogance. He doesn't consider himself a superior being. The rich hobo considers himself a superior being who is entitled to special privileges.

When you get right down to the equity of the matter you must acknowledge that no man really has a right to loaf who is able to do something worth while, and it follows that if he is not trained to do something worth while he ought to be trained. But if this Maryland law is carried out to its logical conclusion it will result in such a shake up as never has been seen in this country or any other. It would mean the doing away with inheritances except to persons physically or mentally incompetent to earn a living.

This Maryland experiment will be watched with interest but most of us will not believe it will work. If asked why we think it will not work we might be hard pressed for an answer beyond the fact that to compel a rich loafer or any loafer who happens to have money to earn his living by work seems sort of preposterous.

But admitting the correctness of the theory that every man who is physically and mentally competent should work for his living, the application of the principle is going to be rather difficult it would seem. First, who shall determine what kind of work the man shall do? Is there to be established a board or commission or a single official who shall have the power to say when and where I shall work? If so would not that be intolerable tyranny? But unless the power and authority to determine when and where and how every man and woman shall work is lodged in some officer or board what will such a law amount to? If every individual is given his choice he is very likely to choose some form of what he will call work which will be of no particular benefit to society.

The passage of this Maryland law and of similar laws in other states is an indication of the social upheaval that seems impending. This great war has shaken up society as it never was shaken up before. Within the next few years there will be a great many social experiments tried out. There will be less regard paid to the sacred rights of property than there has been. It is not unlikely that the pendulum may swing away to the extreme of radicalism, and a good many foolish and impracticable theories will be enacted into law. The highest wisdom of statesmanship is to steer a safe course between unrestricted individualism, which is anarchy, and over-regulation which, thru government supervision, would dictate by statute the coming and going and entire conduct of every individual.

It isn't an easy job by any manner of means.

## The Town Hands

Writing from Rush Center W. L. Bailey says:

I see in Passing Comment an article entitled "Are Farmers Willing?" and I see an invitation to reply. You give us credit for being able to think with the backs of our heads. I presume that is your way of looking at it. My experience, based on a good many years of hiring help is as follows: At the present price of necessary equipment it costs right at \$10 an hour to operate a header—that includes horse feed, board, cook, repairs, interest on investment and wages. Every man is expected to do his share. If he cannot, then the whole equipment is delayed because some soft, fat bellied man can't keep up. It is as if you were plowing with a six-horse team of well-seasoned horses and should take out two of the horses and put in two soft, green colts from the pasture. They melt down under the heat. You have to let them stop and pant every round. The harness rubs them and makes sores. The seasoned horses are idle while waiting on the soft ones.

True we sometimes get soft men with lots of grit who will stick and do their best. In the summer of 1909 I had in my crew a young man who had been a dish washer in a hotel at Kansas City before coming to the harvest fields. Before the first day was over he was blistered from head to toe and so worn out that he would fall asleep at the table or whenever he had an idle moment, but he was game and did his best. I kept him until we finished but we had to wait on him occasionally. I tried putting these soft men behind the binder shocking, where they did not stop others when they stopped. In 1914 I had two men of this kind put in three days shocking 5 acres of heavy wheat, a small day's work for one good man. There are no soft jobs in the harvest field.

It is true, as Mr. Bailey says, that there are no soft jobs in the harvest fields, especially for a man who has not been accustomed to working in the hot sun. But it seems to be a condition and not a theory that confronts us. If the farmers are going

to be short of help they will have to take such help as they can get. There are a good many men in the towns who are accustomed to working in the hot sun. They are hardened by outdoor work but are not skilled farm laborers, but with some competent instruction they would make good harvest hands. Some of them are accustomed to driving horses; some are not. Those accustomed to working with horses could be utilized in driving reapers and headers or any place where it is necessary to use horses. Those not accustomed to working with horses would make good shockers after a little coaching. My idea would be to let the town work go during harvest time and send the outdoor laborers from the cities and towns to help in the country. In addition the soft bodied but patriotic citizens who would volunteer could go out and do what they could. We simply have to save this harvest and do it with such help as is available. It is not the best, we will grant that, but it is the best we can get.

## Organize to Protect the Future

From a Recent Address by Governor Capper to the Farmers Union.

It is an old and true proverb that "one-half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives." And sometimes it doesn't care. That it doesn't care about the farming business is only partly true. But it is true that nowadays nobody really knows much about farming, or the farming game, except the men who actually are connected with it. For this reason it must become your business to do for your industry what every other industry has done for itself. It is now the time for the last of them all—and the most difficult of them all to organize—to get in line with the rest, and the only way you can organize it is on the co-operative basis. The farm industry is today only half an industry because this side of it has not yet been developed. As a result it is the only industry in which the producer does not regulate the price of his product, adding a profit to the cost of production and always getting a profit. In normal times, at least, every other business prices its goods to you at its own figure, and often it's a pretty high one, while those who buy of you set the price they will pay on the stuff you sell, and you are obliged to accept it.

It is easy to see who is bound to get the worst of that kind of a deal.

This is the one big reason why farming as a business is not so popular as it should be. It is also the reason why farmers have so much trouble in getting greatly needed legislation enacted. In the future, there is going to be more and more demand for a larger production. The country must have it for its own salvation. But it cannot have it if you don't get prices that make farming and stock raising more profitable and farm life more attractive. We've got to have farmers and the right kind of farmers. To get them the business of farming must obtain its economic rights, and a square deal.

Getting down to brass tacks, this means that you must organize to benefit and protect yourselves and to safeguard this country's economic future. When you see what has been accomplished by co-operative fruit-growing associations like the one at Wathena, by co-operative breeding associations like the one in Mitchell county, by farmers' elevators, farmers' clubs, the Farmers' Union, the Grange and similar organizations in this and many other states, you know you are on the right track. Co-operative organizations of farmers have increased in number tremendously in the last 10 years, but it is my opinion that compared to the big things coming, which may range from pig and poultry club to mills and packing houses, we've only made a beginning. Every country neighborhood should have its farm club. When half of them do, the rest of the organizing will come pretty easy. Legislation will do its full share when it finds farm folks are getting together. You are on the road, just keep going.

We are going to see great changes after this war, when the world gets adjusted, as I hope it will, to a permanent peace basis. In my opinion there will be great changes for the better in government and in industry. American farmers should begin preparing for this contingency now. They should prepare for it by organizing their industry co-operatively from the ground up and begin by organizing the home community first.

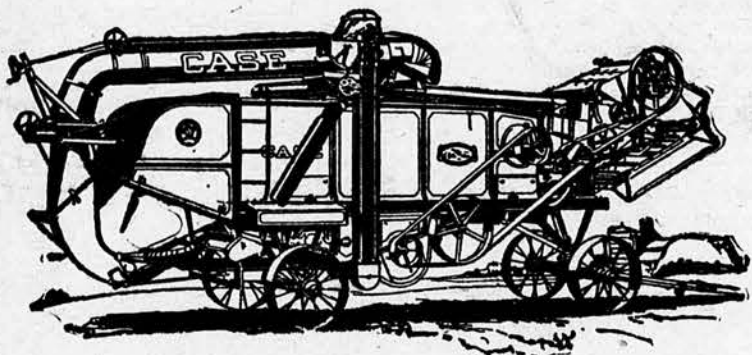
We have the present situation because farmers have surrendered to other interests all the business side of agriculture apart from production, whereby all these other interests have prospered in greater degree than has the man who is the creator of all this basic wealth.

You farmers are not powerless. You can and you should be a mighty force. You can get things done in Kansas, or in the nation at large when you are really in earnest. I wish to see you put American agriculture on its feet by organizing the industry from top to bottom. You will not only benefit yourselves by doing it, you will be saving the life of this nation.



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## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Granges Order the Twine.**  
**Hail Insurance in Coffey.**  
**An Excellent Chance for Crops.**  
**Walter Ainsworth's Army Experiences.**  
**For Maximum Food-Production.**

**F**OR THE last week the south wind has been blowing and every day we have been given a promise of rain but no rain has fallen. We are not so very dry; not dry enough to worry about at any rate, but we should all like to see enough rain to bring the crops along properly. Wheat, which is growing just as well as wheat could, does not need rain so badly as oats for wheat is more of a dry weather crop and often produces best in seasons altogether too dry for corn. Oats are at a stage when rain would do the greatest good; just running up to head in most fields and of fine color with broad leaves.

During the last week a rain fell within sight of this farm and I am told it extended virtually south to the Oklahoma line. Our state Grange lecturer, who has just been filling dates in Allen, Sedgwick and Sumner counties tells me that while he was there the soil was too wet to work and that the farmers were wishing for dry weather so they could get into their cornfields. In the southeast corner of this township 3 inches of rain fell in 45 minutes accompanied by a high wind and this, no doubt, did as much harm as good. One farmer who was out in the storm looking after his sheep said that the rubber boots he was wearing were filled to the top by the rain. It was old David Harum, you remember, who said "a little too much is about right." But 3 inches of rain in 45 minutes is too much of a muchness to suit me; I believe I should rather stay dry.

A telephone message a few minutes ago informed me that our twine was on track in Burlington ready to be unloaded. The neighboring Granges thru their buyer, Earl Jones, ordered two cars of twine last March and at that date were enabled to get very favorable prices on it. It costs us \$22.12 a hundred laid down here. The extra 2 cents is to pay the man who unloads the car; it is figured that 2 cents a hundred just about gives him good day wages. It is only by doing such work at the lowest cost that we are enabled to get favorable prices. No dealer could possibly handle two cars of twine for the mere day wage earned while unloading the car. Of course we pay cash for this twine and the cash has to be produced before the twine is shipped. Too often the dealer has to carry the twine bills on his books usually until harvest but in all too many cases even longer than that.

A hail insurance agent has just driven away. We did not insure as we figure that the chance of loss is not great here. It is but seldom that hail strikes here after this date and then usually only in very limited localities. The agent tells me that many farmers are this year insuring their wheat; the promise of the crop is so great and the value so high that for the insurance asked—25 to 30 cents for every \$10—farmers do not feel like risking anything. Once in a while light hail will strip the leaves on the corn a little late in the season but in the 22 years we have lived here I cannot say hail has ever done us any damage. Perhaps if hail strikes our wheat I shall regret not giving the agent some business but with the present chances I am inclined to carry our own risk.

A trip to Burlington and back yesterday over different roads disclosed as fine a show for crops as I ever saw here. I don't know but what I can say that, taking everything, it was the best show I ever saw. I have often seen corn larger than it is on this date but never have I seen it so free from weeds and grass and with the soil so loose and mellow. The proportion of checked corn planted on plowed ground is the largest I have seen since the lister came into general use here. Much corn that was not checked was planted on plowed ground in drills, the

furrow opener being used in such cases. Listed corn also is in good condition and all fields seem to have a stand so far as they can be judged from a motor car.

Another feature noted on the trip was the very large acreage of potatoes and these all are of good size and color and free from weeds or grass. I did not notice a patch which showed signs of bug ravages altho the bugs may be present. In our field a few bugs were seen this week and we have arsenate of lead ready for the pests if they show signs of doing any damage. We used it last year and it killed virtually every bug in the field inside of 36 hours and there were a lot of them, too. If we get a rain inside of the next week Coffey county will not need to buy any outside potatoes for another year.

Our mulched potatoes are not more than half as large as those planted in the regular way in the same field on the same day. This is to be expected for it takes the potatoes considerable time to work their way up thru the mulch. Our mulching consisted of oats straw this year and we thought it was entirely free from grain but I note that where we put the "cleaning up" of the stack some oats are coming, which means that we shall have a job of pulling them out. Our other experience in mulching with straw was a number of years ago when we had some speltz; the straw was full of grain and we had a fine time pulling out the speltz which came up. It did the potatoes no good for it made the mulching so loose that dry weather harmed them greatly. Since then we watch the straw used in mulching.

Perhaps some of the readers of this column will remember a mention of Walter Ainsworth, who taught Sunnyside school for two years, enlisting when war was declared on Germany. Mr. Ainsworth was above conscription age at the time and had a good position assured him but he told me that he could not sit back and see others go when he knew of his ability to serve. After a period of service he had a very bad attack of rheumatism and was offered his discharge but told the officers he would not leave the army until he was fired. They found out that he had for several seasons been running tractors in the wheat belt in Kansas and as he was not able to serve in the infantry they transferred him to the artillery. He left Camp Doniphan several days ago and before this is read will no doubt be in France. In a letter dated from Hempstead, Long Island, he writes as follows, and I can only hope that every soldier in the army is actuated by the same spirit:

"Buffalo gave us the warmest welcome of all. Our train had no more than entered the yards than the nearby whistles began blowing; others took it up and soon practically every whistle in the great city was blowing a welcome. Everywhere you might look people came running; down streets and alleys and across lots, whooping and yelling and waving flags and service flags, some with three or more stars on them. I leaned out of the car window and shook hands until my arm was nearly paralyzed. Don't believe the stories the papers tell about the East not being alive to conditions; they have the right spirit here. I never saw so much enthusiasm as I saw at Buffalo. Passing thru the rural districts the farmers and their families would stop their work to wave us farewell. It is mighty fine for us who are going across to know that the civil population to a man is behind us."

"I can't understand how any man can desire to escape service under the Stars and Stripes; it's great. Why, I wouldn't trade my uniform and the right to wear it for the best farm in the United States. I feel that I cannot afford to miss this for what little personal danger there may be in it."

Stirring words and true ones. I know the readers of this column will wish Mr. Ainsworth glory and success.



# Service to Kansas Farmers

Governor Capper Has Worked Constantly and Faithfully for the Interests of Agriculture

From the Western Kansas World of Wakarusa.

**EVER ALERT** to the interests of Kansas farmers, Governor Capper has on many occasions come to the aid of the man of the soil since the United States entered the war against Germany. On numerous occasions before the war, Governor Capper stood firmly for the interests of the Kansas crop producers. Since this country entered the war, tho, the governor has championed the interests and rights of the farmer and stood for justice in the fixing of prices, exemption of farm labor and distribution of cars for farm products.

Thousands of letters have come to the governor's office from the Kansas farmers in the last year. Instinctively they have looked to Governor Capper to speak for their rights and to champion their cause. Every letter received attention. Every statement voicing a discrimination against the farmer received a fair hearing. On numerous occasions Governor Capper protested to the federal officials in Washington when an unjust or discriminatory order confronted the farmers of his state.

## Exemption of Farm Labor

Governor Capper early in the war urged the exemption of young men of the farm, actively engaged in producing crops. He urged upon officials in Washington the fact that the army on the farm was as important in the war crisis as the army on the battle field of France. Expert farmers must be kept at home, he declared, that the American army and the armies of the Allies should be fed properly. As a result of the protests against enforcing the selective draft against bona-fide farmers, the War Department ruled that men actually engaged in the production of crops should be exempted from service until the crops were planted or harvested.

The governor's protests were not in the spirit of protest against the enforcement of the selective service law. To the contrary it was that the effect of the law might be made the more thorough and efficient. Under the program which he urged the production of the farm might keep pace with the building of the national army. Realizing the serious labor situation confronting the farmers of Kansas and the other great crop producing states, the War Department has co-operated with other federal departments in establishing a program which will not retard the production of record crops.

In keeping with the enormous advance in the cost of farm machinery and seeds and the high wage scales, Governor Capper urged upon the government a proportionate advance in the price of farm products. He urged not only an advance in keeping with the increased farm expense, but such an advance as would insure stimulated production. Nor was that all. The governor in his statement of the case of the farmer to the federal government urged that the government confine itself not alone to the fixing of prices of farm products, but also fix the price of materials which the farmer must buy.

## Away With Profiteering

Thru the program urged by Governor Capper, the state council of national defense organized the state in a campaign to secure the best possible seeds. Nor did the work outlined by the governor stop when the defense council merely found the seed wheat and seed corn. Its next step was to inform the farmer in need of seed as to the sources of supply. It also keeps a watchful eye on prices and opposed any attempt at profiteering either by the man with the seed to sell or the man who might speculate in the grains produced on the Kansas farms.

In his efforts to protect the interest of farmers Governor Capper directed a fight which had for its purpose an equal, adequate and just distribution of cars for the movement of crops. He urged upon the state public utilities commission the necessity of cars for the movement of wheat, corn and other

grains. When the government took over the operation of railroads, Governor Capper laid the matter before the federal government. Largely thru information provided by him, embargoes against the movement of broom-corn were lifted.

## Cars for the Feed

Stockmen throughout the state protested vigorously against an embargo on stock feed. Governor Capper sent to Washington a statement as to the facts in the case. Cars were provided for the movement of the necessary feed and Kansas stock growers and breeders were saved hundreds of thousands of dollars in losses which they otherwise might have suffered.

Before the state legislature Governor Capper urged the strongest laws for the benefit and protection of the farmer and the stockman. He insisted upon grain grading laws and regulations which would protect the grower and the small shipper and thruout his administration has stood flatly, firmly and consistently for the things that advanced the interests of the man on the Kansas farm. In the last legislature he stood firmly for the measure introduced by the Farmers Union which was intended to stop discrimination on the part of the railroads in the distribution of cars for the shipment of grain. This law makes it impossible for the railroads to favor the big elevators as against the farmers and other small shippers.

## Dry Weather in Allen

BY GUY M. TREDWAY.

Oats are heading short and even drying up in some places because the ground is so dry. It is cracked as badly as if it were July. Some persons say there were hot winds May 24 to 26. Wheat also is heading very short, tho if rains come soon both may yet make a good crop. Rye shows the effect of the dry weather less than either oats or wheat. We have rye 6 feet tall that will make 20 bushels to the acre, a good yield for this section. Much alfalfa will not make a ton to the acre.

Sheep shearing has been finished, but rather too early for this year. There has not been enough hot weather to bring the grease out in the wool, and weight is thus lost. Our sheep averaged 8 pounds. Buyers are beginning to come around, and are offering 55 cents a pound. The dipping tank is all set and dipping will be done at once. Several neighbors purchased a tank together. Had help not been so scarce we should have built a cement tank. This will eventually be done.

Our stands all have plenty of bees to begin hard work as soon as a heavy honey flow begins. Rains would give us White clover bloom in a few days. This is the principal supply of our early honey. The prevention of swarming is so difficult a task that we rarely attempt it. New hives with foundation starter are all ready to be used as soon as a swarm issues. This will give the increase which we still desire and the new swarm should make considerable surplus honey, and the old swarm some. Some new hives have been purchased. The freight is much less on them if shipped knocked down but it is a big task to set them up.

We have seen no bugs on our potatoes but the thistles that are so plentiful are having a hard time to keep alive because there are so many of the Colorado potato beetles on them. We are glad to see the thistles go as they are one of the very few weeds sheep will not eat.

If you need \$1,000 today and have all except 5 cents, nothing but 5 cents will fill the hole. If you haven't saved it you're in a bad fix. You can't buy a railroad ticket for 5 cents less than the rate. A nickel is a mighty important coin to save. Enough of them will buy a W. S. S. for \$4.17 this month. Worth \$5 in January, 1923. We Should Save.



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## Putting Strawberries in Cans

BY DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

The rains that have covered much of the young corn, washed out dams and done a good deal of harm as well as good, have helped in making the largest wild strawberries we have ever seen. There are several beds in the orchard from which the children easily pick enough for a large shortcake each day. We are preparing some of them for our club exhibit of canned products.

To tell our method of canning these berries is, in a way, a repetition of what has been published in this column before. Since Mrs. Gray, in the Country Gentleman magazine has described the same method as the best for winning prizes, we shall tell it again. The strawberries should be hulled, rinsed carefully and not piled up to become mushy. A heavy sirup of 2 cups of sugar to 1 cup of water should be brought to the boiling point and the berries added. If a range is being used, the kettle may well be pulled to the back of the stove; if an oilstove is furnishing the heat, the flame should be turned very low so that the berries will simmer—not boil. It is well to leave the berries in the sirup over night. They will "make a meal of the sirup" as one speaker said. In the morning, heat to the boiling point again and seal in jars. When a town man has the good fortune to eat a good country-made strawberry shortcake, his visit is usually followed by a polite request from his wife for the directions needed to make such a shortcake. It would be amusing to hear her comments on reading the ingredients. Most of the makers, like the writer, use a liberal amount of cream. In fact, by using sour cream, we think a shortcake is the easiest dessert one may prepare. Flour or substitutes, soda, salt and rich sour cream to make a thick batter that may be spread in a greased pan—are the ingredients that go into the "makin's" of our shortcake. We spread good butter over it as it comes, browned, from the oven, then the berries crushed in sugar, and then the sweet cream. The men like it.

A reader in Liberal, Kan., has written for suggestions for canning meat. She says they use the sugar cure in curing pork, making two applications. This spring, owing to illness, they made but one application and now, with reason, fear their meat may not keep during hot weather.

The easiest way to can such meat is to fry it down—fry it, that is, and cover with the grease or lard. If such meat is sealed in mason jars, or others that seal tightly, the grease will not become rancid. No mold will form if the jar is stood on the cover while the grease is in liquid state. If, however, one does not wish to use so much of her lard in this way, she may fry or boil her pork, place it in the hot, tempered cans, add some of the liquor and grease, partly seal and sterilize 1½ hours for pints, 2 to 2½ hours for quarts, and seal. It is well to keep all such canned meat in a cool, dark place. We often have boiled a large ham, more than the family would care to eat, and canned a good share of it, sliced for table use. Slices of cold, boiled ham, ready for use when one must hurry supper, are indeed handy.

We have had occasion to use the hand blower on the potatoes in the garden. The little machine works all right unless one allows lumps to enter the can. For the potato bugs, we used a powder made of a quart of slaked lime and 2 tablespoons of powdered arsenate of lead. Paris green would have done in place of the lead. We intend to use the same dust for cabbage worms. It is a difficult matter to make any liquid spray adhere to the whole of the wax surface of a cabbage leaf. This dust, too, is said to be excellent for protection against the small yellow and black striped beetles that attack young plants of the cucumbers, muskmelons, squashes, pumpkins and watermelons. The lice that suck the under sides of the leaves are said to be best affected when thoroly soused with soapy spray. This may be made by dissolving a pound of soap in 3 gallons of water.

Bread is the staff of life, but very few Americans need a staff.

## With the Home Makers

### Skimmilk is the Cheapest Protein Food

BY STELLA G. NASH

SKIMMILK is usually so abundant on the farm that its value in the diet is overlooked. Quart for quart it contains a little more protein and a little more milk sugar than whole milk, but much less fat. Because of the lack of fat, it cannot be used in place of whole milk for children. It is, however, a most valuable adjunct to the diet when meat is not served, and is the cheapest protein food for the table.

Cereals cooked in skimmilk instead of water gain in flavor and food value. Use the same amount of milk as you would use water for oatmeal and cornmeal. For rice, you can well use a good deal more milk—four or even

more cups of milk to one of rice. Cook but not boiling. Lift them out carefully with a spoon and place on top of the custard. Decorate with small bits of jelly.

French Ice Cream—Make a custard of ½ cup of skimmilk, ¼ cup of honey or corn sirup, and 1 egg. When cool, flavor, add ½ cup of cream and freeze.

Tapioca Custard—Soak ½ cup of pearl tapioca in water for 1 or 2 hours, drain it and cook in 1 cup of skimmilk until it is transparent. Mix 1 egg yolk, ½ cup of honey or corn sirup and a speck of salt, add to the tapioca, heat in a double boiler until it thickens, stirring constantly. Cool and flavor and serve with cream.

Floating Island—Make a regular boiled custard but use the whites of the eggs in the following manner: Beat stiff, sweeten a little and cook in a covered dish over water which is hot



A Few of the Appetizing Dishes Made with Skimmilk—Bread, Muffins, Fish Chowder, and Floating Island.

more cups of milk to one of rice. Cook for an hour in a double boiler. This makes a delicious creamy cereal. For milk cereal puddings, add sugar or sirup and raisins.

A particularly nourishing dish is prepared by cooking down 10 to 12 parts of skimmilk to one of rice, oatmeal or other cereal. Where this is served for a dessert, use ¼ cup of rice and ¼ cup of sugar to 3 cups of milk. Cook until thick. This can be used in place of cream with stewed fruit.

Skimmilk used in place of water in bread adds as much protein to a pound loaf of bread as there is in one egg. It gives a softness of texture to bread that adds particularly to the palatability of graham or bran bread.

Cream soups are made with skimmilk combined with potatoes, onions, beans, peas, celery, tomatoes, corn or oyster plant. In these soups, canned vegetables or vegetables not so good for use in other ways, may be used. Fish chowder made with skimmilk is a most substantial meat substitute. A few oysters or a little meat stock added to a milk soup give it a delicious flavor.

Skimmilk thickened with flour and served hot on hard stale bread or toasted biscuit is relished by many persons for breakfast or supper.

Milk toast, cream soups, creamed vegetables, creamed fish, and scalloped dishes are all good ways of putting more skimmilk into the daily food of the family. The skimmilk for all of these is thickened into a sauce, thick or thin.

To make a thin white sauce, melt 1 tablespoon of fat, stir in 1 tablespoon of rice or corn flour, add 1 cup of skimmilk gradually, and cook until thickened, stirring constantly unless a double boiler is used. All measurements are level. Make medium white sauce the same, using 2 tablespoons each of flour and fat instead of 1. Thick white sauce is made by using 3 tablespoons each of flour and fat instead of 1. For milk toast and with vegetables use the thin sauce. For scalloped or creamed dishes, use the medium sauce. The chief use for the thick sauce is as a binding material in croquettes and loaves.

White sauce can be used with bits of meat to make attractive dishes, or with warmed-over vegetables. Cheese added to the sauce gives another vari-

teaspoon of salt to each quart and fill with boiling water. A strip of bacon or ham may be added if desired. Rubbers and tops are then placed in position and the product immediately placed in the home canner.

It is important that there be no delay between blanching and the start of the sterilization period, for the beans are then at just the right temperature for a rapid development of bacteria, which are very difficult to combat. Beans should be given a single sterilization of 2 hours in a hot water canner, 90 minutes in a water seal outfit, 1 hour under 5 pounds of steam pressure or 40 minutes under 10 pounds of pressure. Screw on the lid securely and test. Wax beans should be handled in the same manner but greater attention paid to sorting, and all spots carefully removed. For exhibition purposes beans should not be cut, but packed lengthwise in the jars.

All good canners say it is best to can a few peas at a time and to pick them just before canning. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on this point. If you gather a big basket of peas in the evening, place them in the cellar and plan to shell them in the morning, you will find those in the center of the basket moldy or warm. When canned these may look all right but will be found to have a sour, disagreeable taste. The only way one may safely keep peas over night before canning them is to place them on ice. We have known one successful canner to shell her peas and spread them out on heavy paper over ice to remain all night.

When shelled and graded the peas should be tied in a cloth or placed in a colander over live steam or in boiling water from 5 to 10 minutes. Remove and plunge quickly into very cold water. Fill the cans nearly full of the chilled peas, add 1 teaspoon of salt for each quart and fill with boiling water. Screw the lids as tightly as possible with the thumb and little finger, if using mason jars. If you are using the clamp jars, place the ball over the glass lid but do not press the clamp down until the can is processed. Sterilize 180 minutes in a hot-water outfit, 120 minutes in a water seal, 60 minutes under 5 pounds steam pressure, and 40 minutes under 10 to 15 pounds of steam pressure. Remove the cans carefully from the water and screw on the lid securely. If any of the rubbers are poor and have slidden out from under the lid, remove them, put on another one and boil the can and peas again for 20 to 25 minutes.

### Try These Wheatless Desserts

Many excellent desserts may be made with cornmeal and among the best are the following:

Corn Shortcake—Fill two buttered layer cake pans one-fourth full of egg cornbread made as follows: Bring 1 quart of milk to the boiling point and pour it on 2 cups of cornmeal. Add 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 teaspoon of salt and set the mixture away over night. Beat up and add 2 well-beaten eggs in the morning. Bake 25 minutes. Turn out, butter, and pile up with berries that have been cut in half and allowed to stand covered with sugar. Shredded pineapple or stewed fruit may be used. Serve hot with whipped cream.

Corn-Splits—Bake a thin egg corn-

### Canning Beans and Peas

In canning string or snap beans, care should be taken to secure a fresh product. The best beans for canning are selected when about 2½ inches long, for larger and older beans are inclined to be tough and stringy. Stringless varieties may be prepared by snipping the ends, but when they become old it is generally necessary to string them. Cut into convenient lengths, wash carefully and blanch from 5 to 10 minutes, according to the age and freshness of the beans. This is to be followed by a quick plunge into cold water. Pack into jars, add a level

### Cold-Pack Time Table for Vegetables

KINDS	Scald or blanch	Hot water bath outfits at 212°	Water seal outfits at 214°	Steam pressure 5 to 10 pounds	Pressure cooker 10 to 15 pounds
Peas	5-10	180	120	60	40
Lima beans	5-10	180	120	60	40
Beans, wax	5-10	120	90	60	40
Beans, stringless	5-10	120	90	60	40
Okra	5-10	120	90	60	40
Peppers, green or ripe	5-10	120	90	60	40
Cabbage	5-10	120	90	60	40
Brussels Sprouts	5-10	120	90	60	40
Cauliflower	3	60	40	30	10
Tomatoes	1½	22	18	15	10
Pumpkin	3	120	90	60	40
Squash	3	120	90	60	40
Hominy	3	120	90	60	40
Sauerkraut	3	120	90	60	40
Corn, sweet	5	180	120	90	50
Corn, field	10	180	120	90	50
Mushrooms	5	90	80	50	40
Sweet peppers	5	90	75	60	40
Carrots	5	90	80	60	40
Parsnips	5	90	80	60	40
Salsify	5	90	80	60	40
Beets	5	90	80	60	40
Turnips	5	90	80	60	40
Sweet potatoes	5	90	80	60	45
Soup combinations	5	90	75	60	40
Greens	15	120	90	60	40



bread. Before putting in the oven sprinkle with sugar. Allow it to cool, then split with a sharp knife and spread with currant jelly or orange marmalade. Cover, cut in squares, and pile sandwich fashion on a plate. Serve as soon as made.

**Cornmeal Puffs**—Bring 1 quart of milk to a boil, stir in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cornmeal, 4 tablespoons of sirup and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of nutmeg and boil 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Allow the mixture to cool, then stir in 6 eggs beaten very light. Place in custard cups and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with lemon sauce or fresh fruit sauce.

**Delicate Indian Pudding**—Boil 1 pint of milk and sift  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of cornmeal in slowly. Add 1 tablespoon of butter, 4 tablespoons of sirup, and salt. Set aside to cool, then add 3 beaten eggs. Bake in a baking pan 45 minutes.

### Dainty Summer Clothes

Children's set of short clothes, 8781, consists of a one-piece dress, a simple



petticoat, a pair of drawers, and a little sacque. Sizes  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 and 3 years.

A pretty model for summer is ladies' dress, 8777. The shoulder edges of the back of the waist extend over in yoke effect and the skirt has two gores. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The envelope pockets add a smart touch to ladies' two-, three- or four-gored skirt, 8771. The pattern may be used in several ways. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

### Keep the Cellar Dry and Clean

BY F. H. SWEET

Notwithstanding the fact that the cellar is one of the most important parts of the house, it is most often neglected. An insanitary cellar is a serious and constant menace to the health of the family. A damp cellar, even if kept clean, makes the house unhealthy and has poor keeping qualities. A cellar with a cement floor is the easiest to keep clean and dry.

A perfectly dry cement cellar will become insanitary unless it is kept thoroughly clean and properly ventilated. The floor should be scrubbed at regular intervals and the walls and ceiling whitewashed every spring. Whitewash not only makes the room lighter but it is in itself a disinfectant. A quarter of a pound of copperas dissolved in water and added to the whitewash will greatly add to its disinfecting properties and if a sulfur candle is burned in a tightly closed cellar for 2 or 3 hours, it will remove the musty odor. A peck of lime exposed in an open vessel and renewed occasionally will materially assist in keeping the air pure and sweet.

Production and self-denial are the guns that will get the Huns.

### TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

#### Sale of Homestead

I have made final proof on my homestead and have the receipt for the patent. Would I be allowed to sell the place before receiving the patent?  
R. S.

Yes.

#### Engineers and Firemen

Please tell me where to apply to take an examination for a stationary engineer's license.  
M. L., Ellinwood, Kan.

Write to James King, state librarian and chairman of the civil service commission, Topeka, Kan.

#### The Y. M. C. A.

Can you give me some information concerning the Y. M. C. A. work? What can a girl do by enlisting in the work? Can you tell me where to write for further information?  
M. W. L.

Write to John R. Mott, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., 124 E 28th St., New York City.

#### War Tax

1. Is there any truth in the report that farm lands will have to pay a war tax of 1 per cent, payable this fall at tax paying time?  
2. Why is not the price of cotton regulated the same as the price of wheat?  
M. D. C.

1. No.

2. The only reason I know of why the price of cotton was not regulated as well as the price of wheat was that the Senators and Representatives from cotton growing states had sufficient power to prevent it.

#### Draft Classification

Should a boy of 22 being in class 1 E by right have been in the call for April? Do you think that a man who has seven boys, all able to do a man's work in the field and two of them in the call for April, who gets those two boys exempted so that one could stay at home while the other goes away to school while two of the younger boys work out by the month is a loyal citizen of the United States?

I know of no reason why the young man of 22 should not have been called in the April draft.

No, I do not think the man or his boys are showing the real loyal spirit. The old man is a slacker and the boys probably are cowards.

#### What About the County Attorney?

1. Has the county attorney the right to charge anyone for information if it concerns the county?  
2. Can any lawyer take any case thru court?

3. B has an oil lease which he got from A. If he does not pay the money called for in the lease on the day it is due can A refuse to accept the money after that date?

1. The county attorney is not required to give free advice to individuals even when the advice concerns county business. The law makes it his duty to advise the county commissioners but not private citizens.

2. I have seen a number of men who were called attorneys who could not take any case thru court.

3. B and A are bound by the terms of the contract. If B agreed to pay a certain amount for a lease at a certain time and fails to pay the money according to the contract A is no longer bound and may repudiate the lease entirely.

#### Liability of Driver

1. What is the law about the county going on a man's land and taking clay for road purposes? Will not the county have to pay for it?

2. A man is driving stock along the public highway after night and meets a man driving an automobile at the rate of 20 miles an hour. The automobile driver turns to one side but the light blinds the stock so that a valuable mare is run into and her leg broken. After her owner spends \$15 trying to save her she dies. Is the man who was driving the car responsible for the accident or is the owner of the mare responsible?  
B. F. P.

1. The county would be required to pay the land owner for whatever damage might accrue to him by reason of going on his land and taking the clay.

2. The driver of the automobile may or may not have been responsible for the accident. It would depend on the law in Ohio concerning the driving of automobiles on the public highway. I am not familiar with the laws of that state concerning the running of automobiles on the public highway. The driver may have been exceeding the speed limit permitted by the law or his lights may have been too brilliant. Also it would depend on where the accident occurred. The driver would not be permitted to go as fast under certain conditions and at certain places as under other conditions and in other places.



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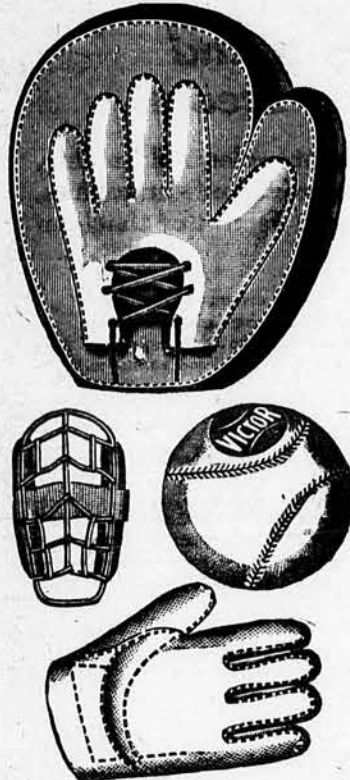
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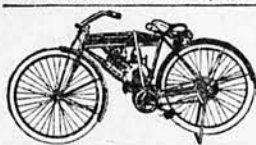
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Can you fill in the missing letters in the two words just above the mitt? If so write to Uncle Joe and he will tell you how to get this fine baseball outfit without it costing you a cent. The mitt is thickly padded and very heavy. The glove is of tanned leather and has a patent clasp. The mask is of heavy wire, full size. The ball is a good one that will stand lots of hard playing. Uncle Joe will give you this dandy outfit for a little easy work. Send no money, just your name and address to

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## Young Kansans at Work

### Plant Life Has Its Wonders, Too

BY EDWIN TARRISSE

THREE SLICES of a bright red tomato on a fresh green lettuce leaf! Doesn't the sight of them make your mouth water? It is difficult to realize that a few years ago, the tomato was despised as a poisonous plant. Now it is widely used as a food. Thousands of acres are given over to its cultivation, and millions of dollars are invested in plants where the tomato is canned to be carried to all parts of the world. Perhaps you will be one of the young producers and canners this summer who will add to the world's supply.

The tomato was once referred to by a government expert as one of the romances of plant life. Agriculture is full of such romances. The introduction of alfalfa, almost unknown in this country 20 years ago and now one of the most valuable crops of the Middle West, is one of these romances. The popularity of the cantaloupe is another.

Thirty years ago, even 20 years ago, the cantaloupe was not so much prized as now. There were cantaloupes then, of course, but we did not, for the most part, call them by that name; we knew them as nutmeg muskmelons. The large muskmelon, was the more popular. It grew almost as large as the pumpkin and its flesh was orange or reddish in color and it lacked the delicious flavor of the modern cantaloupe.

Twenty years or so ago persons who had visited the Arkansas Valley of Colorado returned to their homes with stories of the finest cantaloupe in all creation. They waxed eloquent when they tried to describe its exquisite flavor. This melon is now known as the Rocky Ford cantaloupe. It is not known certainly how the best cantaloupe in the world came to be in that part of the Arkansas Valley. Some say a distinct variety originated there. Others contend that soil and climate combined there to produce a high quality of flavor. Beets grown there contain an unusually large percentage of sugar.

### The Summer Rain

When the buttercups are thirsty  
And the clovers' roots are dry;  
When the little ruffled daisies  
In the warm air softly sigh;  
Then the clouds bend lower, lower,  
Of the dear earth's needs they think,  
And they send a shower of raindrops  
For the thirsty flowers to drink.

In the forest, in the valley,  
On the mountains' lofty crown,  
Happy blossoms smile their welcome,  
As the rain comes tinkling down.  
Little buds burst into blossom,  
Putting on bewitching graces;  
And they thank the bending heavens  
By the brightness of their faces.  
—Youth's Companion.

### Some Puzzling Problems

Read these to your sisters and brothers and see if they can answer them:

Place three 6's together so as to amount to 7. Method— $6\frac{1}{6}=7$ .

Place three 2's together so as to make 24. Method— $22+2=24$ .

Place three 3's together so as to make 24. Method— $3^3-3=24$ .

Take 1 from 9 and make 10. Method—Write nine thus, IX; take away the I we have X.

Add 1 to 9 and make it twenty. Method—Nine is IX; cross the I we have XX.

### What Grandmother Says

There's no one who takes greater pride in Johnnie and Mary than dear, sweet white-haired grandmother. She rejoices in their good grades at school; she likes to see them clean and sweet in their pretty summer frocks and suits, and she is ever ready to tell them a charming tale of her youth, or to make them happy with candies and cookies.

But grandmother also likes to see Johnnie and Mary well behaved. Here are some of the rules she has set down for them:

Always look at the person to whom you speak. When you are addressed, look straight at the person who speaks to you. Do not forget this.

Speak your words plainly; do not mutter or mumble. If words are worth saying, they are worth pronouncing distinctly and clearly.

Do not say disagreeable things. If you have nothing pleasant to say, keep silent.

Think three times before you speak once.

Have you something to do that you find hard, and would prefer not to do? Do the hard thing first, and get it over with. If you have done wrong, go and confess it. If your lesson is tough, master it. If the garden is to be weeded, weed it first and play afterward. Do first the thing you don't like to do, and then, with a clear conscience, try the rest.

### Popular Summer Fur Piece



Mr. Roach: Some swell fur piece you have!

Miss Bugg: Yes, isn't it too sweet for anything? Papa gave me this caterpillar for my birthday.

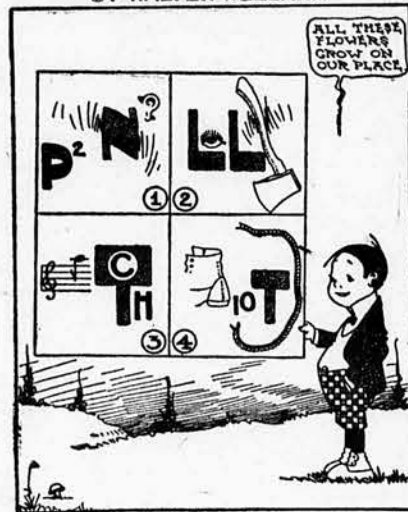
### A Talking Clock

A clock with a phonograph horn and a record carrying all the hours, halves and quarters has been invented. Instead of striking or chiming the time, like the ordinary clock, it announces the time in good English. The disk is connected to the clock machinery in such a way that the phonograph simply remarks: "Twelve o'clock!" or, "Quarter past 12!"

A fly and a flea in a flue were imprisoned. Said the fly, "Let us flea." Said the flea, "Let us fly." So they flew thru a flaw in the flue.

### FLOWER PUZZLE

BY WALTER WELLMAN



You have all of these flowers in your garden at some time in the year. If you can name them, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The answer to the insect puzzle in the May 25 issue is: 1, potato bug; 2, horsefly; 3, weevil; 4, locust. Prize winners are Lolita Young, Beloit, Kan.; George R. Appleman, Mulvane, Kan.; Alma Hamaker, Scranton, Kan.; Emma Zimmerman, Hiawatha, Kan.; Ruth Plank, Lyons, Kan.

W. S. S. means War Savings Stamps. It also means Waste Should Stop. Feed the stock on a feeding floor or in troughs. Enough corn is wasted in a month on some farms to pay for a War Savings Stamp, costing \$4.17. Stop the waste and buy the stamps. They will be worth \$5 in January, 1923.

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## Capper Poultry Club

Founded by Arthur Capper of Topeka, Kansas in 1917  
Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary

Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks for Sale

Write to the secretary of the breed club representing the breed of chickens in which you are interested and she will send you the names of the girls of the Capper Poultry Club having eggs and baby chicks for sale.

**Plymouth Rocks** (Barred, White, Buff). Marie Riggs, Secretary, Banner, Kan.

**Rhode Islands** (Rose Comb Reds, Single Comb Reds, Rose Comb Whites). Grace Young, Secretary, R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.

**Wyandottes** (White, Silver, Buff). Marie Hiatt, Secretary, R. 1, Colony, Kan.

**Orpingtons** (Buff, White). Lila Bradley, Secretary, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.

**Leghorns** (Single Comb, White, Single Comb Brown, Single Comb Buff, Rose Comb Brown). Rose Taton, Secretary, Satanta, Kan.

**Langshans** (White, Black). Thelma Martin, Secretary, R. 1, Welda, Kan.

**Buttercups**. Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan.

**Anconas** (Mottled). Estella Chaffee, Hamlin, Kan.

**Light Brahmas**. Agnes Wells, Meade, Kas. All eggs and chicks offered for sale are purebreds from the contest pens.

**Capper Poultry Club**  
Bertha G. Schmidt, Sec'y Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

10 Patriotic Cards Free. We will send 10 lovely colored post cards free to all who send us 10c for a 3-mo. subscription to the Household Magazine. Address THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 10-E, TOPEKA, KAN.



## Election Time Here Again

Capper Poultry Girls Will Choose Breed Club Officers

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

FIFTY OF THE prettiest, fluffiest little white babies you ever saw! Little brother calls them snowballs. I wish you could see them. I'm the proudest girl in the state of Kansas. Soon I'm going to have another little flock and I hope I can raise them all to big chickens."

A member of the Wyandotte Breed club wrote that. Of course, she's proud of her fluffy pets. The girls who raise white chickens agree that there's nothing prettier than the soft, feathery balls. But here's a letter from a young breeder of Rhode Island Reds. She says her reddish brown chicks surpass all others in beauty. And would you believe it? There's still a different kind that claims the distinction of "the prettiest ever."

"I've a hundred chicks now," writes a girl who raises Black Langshans, "70 of them almost frying size and the

promise as that assures me that the Clark county club is not going to be a slacker. The girls met at Naomi Perry's home May 25. After talking poultry with Mrs. Perry, they elected these officers: president, Gail Leslie; vice-president, Avis Demmitt; second vice-president, Lydia Jantz; secretary, Naomi Perry; treasurer, Eva Romine. Kathryn says that they are planning to meet twice a month. One of these monthly meetings is to be held with the Pig club boys and one of them will be devoted to Red Cross work.

Here's a good point in Kathryn's letter that I wish every club member would take notice of: "We read the club rules aloud and I had each girl tell in the best way she could what the one she read meant. I think they will remember also to put the name of their county and their complete address at the end of their letters."

"After the meeting, Mrs. Perry served ice cream and cake," Kathryn continues, "and oh my, it was good! If you want anything good to eat, just go to see Mrs. Perry and you surely will get it."

Stafford county girls held their May meeting at the home of Freda Slade and will hold an inter-county picnic at Camp Carlisle in June when members of the Capper Poultry and Pig clubs of adjoining counties will attend.

Here is the Stafford county yell which Naoma Moore, county leader, sent:

Pep, pep, pep, have we!  
Capper Poultry girls are we!  
The Kaiser Bill we're bound to lick,  
We will help with many a chick.

Pratt county girls met at the home of Esther Omo. Their program follows: Song, "America," Mae Duncan and Christine Grossardt; talk on the care of chickens, Mrs. Omo; reading, "Hatching Chickens," Esther Omo; music, "America First," Christine Grossardt. The business session of the meeting followed the program and these officers were elected: president, Esther Omo; secretary, Sylvia Leonard; treasurer and reporter, Mae Duncan. Mae reports that the girls and boys of her county will meet with the Stafford county clubs in June.

I'm using the picture of Naomi Perry, the hostess to the Clark county girls at their last meeting. Naomi is a member of the Orpington breed club. In the picture you see her feeding some of the farm flock chickens.

Florence Madden had an excellent paper at the last meeting of the Atchison county club which I know every girl who raises chickens will find interesting. Here it is in part:

"The hen is entitled to a place on the honor list with the Kansas pig and other livestock. Last year the people of Kansas marketed \$14,000,000 worth of poultry products. Kansas ranks fifth state in the Union in poultry output. The United States government asks us to increase our poultry flocks as much as possible in order to release more beef and pork for our soldiers and allies. The poultry industry in Europe has been neglected since the opening of the war, and this insures us a high price for our poultry. So we can be patriotic, aid our government and at the same time be well paid for our work."

"Times change and owners of flocks now always speak of chickens as 'birds.' Roosters are referred to as cockerels or cocks. With the change in name comes a change in price. A few years ago hens sold for 25 cents apiece; that same 'bird' is now selling for 20 cents a pound, and if purebred in many cases sell for from \$5 to \$20. Neighbors no longer improve their flocks by exchanging roosters with each other but pay as much as \$25 for a purebred male bird."

"Let us work hard, save every chick we can, attend meetings where we can get new ideas in caring for our poultry and when our return comes this fall be prepared to carry the banner or handle the cup for being the best Capper Poultry club in the state of Kansas."

### Extracts from Letters

Since the middle of March my chickens have laid more than 160 eggs. I have 54 little chicks now and will soon have some more.—Agnes Griffiths, Clay Center, Clay county.



Naomi Perry of Clark County.

rest just out of their shells—the cunningest little black fellows you ever saw. I've always wanted black chickens because they look so pretty on the farm."

Whatever the color or the breed of their chickens, Capper Poultry club members will soon have an opportunity to boost their favorites. You know about the breed clubs. There are eight of them—Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island, Wyandotte, Leghorn, Langshan, Buttercup and Brahma. Each girl belongs to the club bearing the name of the kind of chickens she is raising. Officers are to be elected in a short time and each of you will receive a ballot card to make your selection of officers for your club. When you receive this card be sure to state the variety as well as the breed of chickens you are raising. You may have neglected to do this in filling out your entrance blanks and it is very important that I should know the variety as well as the breed of your chickens. Variety means the kind of chicken representing your particular breed and is usually designated by color or comb.

Aren't we going to have poultry club buttons, girls are asking. Yes, they are coming, too, along with the cards and letters. I know you'll be proud of them. The flag on them is to emphasize the fact that you're a member of a patriotic club, one of whose chief purposes is to increase the food supply and thus help our country win the war. The button will also serve as an introduction to other members of the club whom you may chance to meet when you are visiting elsewhere in the state this summer.

### A Good Time in Clark County

County club meetings are a lot of fun. Clark county girls are bubbling over with enthusiasm about them. Kathryn Vandever is the new county leader and all of the other members agree that Kathryn is going to bring their county to the front, and they're going to help her in every way they can.

"I received your most welcome letter appointing me leader," Kathryn wrote. "I indeed thank you. I will do my best to serve my county." Such a

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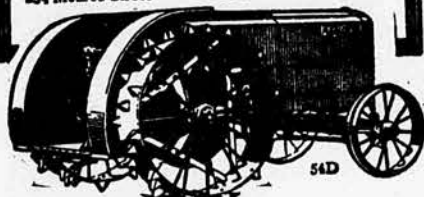
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Ft. Worth Portland, Ore.

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## We're Off to a Winning Start

### County Clubs Line Up in the Pep Trophy Race

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

**T**RAINED business boys for Kansas farms—that's the Capper Pig Club motto for 1918, and it not only is providing a business training, but means success in livestock farming. "I have 36 little Chester Whites and they are all growing nicely," says Lloyd Garrison, of Phillips county. His sow has farrowed 40 pigs since he bought her in 1917. He now has 50 head of hogs and according to Lloyd "I don't suppose I would have had any if I hadn't joined the Capper Pig Club." Lloyd's profit record for 1918 was more than \$300. At the lowest estimate his fifty Chester Whites are worth \$800 and so Lloyd has more than \$1,000 to show for membership in the Capper Pig Club.

There's going to be something doing in Reno and Stafford counties June 12. A big inter-county meeting is to be held at Camp Carlyle and the contest manager has accepted an invitation to attend. We expect to have representatives from all the counties adjoining Stafford and Reno and any other club member who can attend will be welcome. I do not know that these folks call themselves "Western" Kansas folks, but it will be my first visit to that section of the state and I am told that Western Kansas folks surely know how to entertain. I will tell you about it later on.

#### Pep and More Pep

So many good county meetings are being held that it is impossible to tell about all of them. County leaders are going after the pep trophy right, and one of the most encouraging things about the work is the fact that boys in the clubs that failed to show much pep last year are in the running this year. When we consider that all the county clubs that were in the running last year are up on their toes again, you can see what kind of a contest this is going to be. The Lincoln county boys, under the leadership of Philip Ackerman, had a visit with Governor Capper when he spoke at Lincoln, May 19. "We wore our badges and many people noticed us and said, 'There are some of the Capper Pig Club boys,'" says Phil. Philip has only three teammates this year, but apparently it hasn't affected his pep. Edward Friesen, leader for Ford county, is making things hum. Ford was in the running last year, and the club has organized for work. Douglas county boys have held their second meeting. Rooks county under the leadership of Charles Phelps is hitting up a 60-mile gait.

"Our county has decided to work hard to get the pep prize and make those other counties hustle if they want to beat us," says Dustin Avery of Clay. And "Corporal Dan" Vasey can be depended on to keep his team traveling on high. The Clay county club is planning a visit to the agriculture college at Manhattan. It is a good plan. Russell county is in line, and Maurice Casey, the leader, has every boy lined up for work. "We sure had some pep and business meeting May 18," says Lester Thomison, of Dickinson county. Francis Sullivan, the county leader, is one of last year's prize winners. The Edwards county boys met with Jay Baugh, the county leader, May 22. They sent a fine report. Kingman county has organized with six members present. The boys

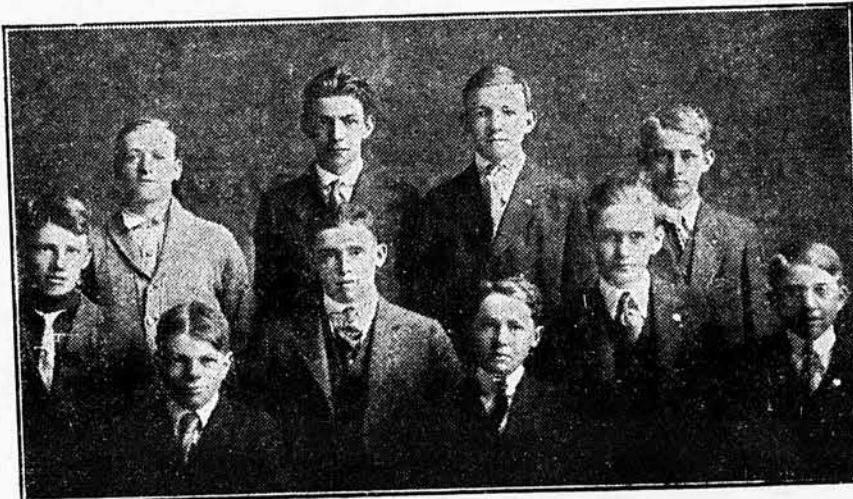
traveled more than 150 miles to attend this meeting. Mostly "in Ford" according to Theodore Folker. "Our pigs are all rooters for Saline county," says Vernon Olson, county leader. Saline club has organized and expects to make a better showing than last year.

County Leader Homer Wittner, of Pratt county, says, "We've had a good bunch of boys this year and I believe we will be up to the front." Shawnee county boys have organized and are preparing to have our home county club in the running. The Linn county club does not show as much pep as Funston Hulet, the fighting leader, would like to see, but I think they are doing mighty well. They held their first meeting at the D. R. Smith home in Mound City. Roy Baker, the secretary, sent us a fine account of the meeting and had a good report printed in the Mound City papers. Wallace Smith, reporter for Rice county, tells about a meeting held at the home of County Leader Levin Swenson. "We think we have the best chap for a leader that any county could have," says Wallace. Which shows the proper spirit. Levin had his club in the race last year. Coffey didn't warm up much last year, but this year the boys expect to help set the pace. The Coffey county boys traveled 208 miles to attend their May meeting. They have one of the liveliest leaders in the club in Walton Dodge. The next meeting will be a joint affair between the poultry club and the pig club folks; a good plan. Ness county was "up there" last year. Kenneth Sherrill is county leader again, and has his club lined up. You must hand it to Karl Franke, county leader for Rawlins. The Rawlins boys met at Karl's home and camped out for a couple of days. There were four club members and two visitors. "There were six of us to sleep in the tent and each one wanted the biggest share of the quilts," says Karl. "Whenever we would wake up we would be in a different place and probably without covers."

#### Four Big Picnics

Four inter-county meetings will be held this year and the first one will be the Reno-Stafford county picnic as announced and the second will be in Riley county with the boys who won the special county prize last year. The additional picnics probably will be held in Rawlins and Johnson counties. I appreciate the many invitations to attend club picnics that come to me, but it will be impossible to attend more, much as I should like to do so. I think it would be a good plan, though, for the members in the Capper Pig Clubs and Capper Poultry Clubs to have a picnic in every county this year. That is a fine way to get acquainted and puts pep in club work.

Take a look at the live wires who live in Lyon county. Left to right they are: Top row, Guy Spencer, Merrill Greenlee, Edward Schafer, Walter Briggs, John Wingert. Bottom row, Wesley Stevenson, Warren McKinley, Charles Knight, Gail Williams, Harvey Stewart. I very much regret that J. C. Stewart and Mrs. Schafer, who also are members of the Lyon county club were not in the lineup. They are showing as much interest as any of the boys. Let's have more county club pictures.



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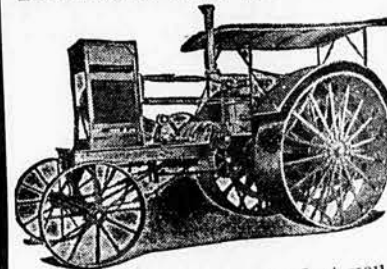
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## FARM ENGINEERING

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

**THE ACTION** of the National Implement and Vehicle association in deciding upon the recommendation for the elimination of the left-hand plow has been subjected to a great deal of criticism and censure and some bitter attacks, coming primarily from the localities in which the use of the left-hand plow has been the custom for years. Such condemnation is unfortunate, because it results only from a misunderstanding of the situation and the motives underlying the action.

The recommendation came as a result of a direct request from the Council of National Defense, the meeting at which the action was taken having been called to consider the following telegram:

In order to assist in carrying out the program for husbanding raw material resources, utilizing manufacturing equipment to best advantage and reducing the amount of capital tied up in manufacturers' and dealers' stocks, this board would like to receive from you as promptly as possible detailed suggestions of styles and varieties of machines which you believe can be eliminated from your production during war. The board will appreciate your co-operation in working out a thoroughly practicable program. (Signed) Commercial Economy Board, Council of National Defense.

The Commercial Economy board is operating under a plan whereby unnecessary production is to be avoided. During the period of the war, at least, all unnecessary work shall be eliminated and where two articles are made for the same purpose and one is capable of being substituted for the other, then one of the two should be eliminated. This applies not only to implements, but to all other manufactured commodities as well. In the case of plows, the logical thing is to eliminate the left-hand type, for it does no service that cannot be performed by the right-hand plow; and its elimination would mean real economy in the carrying stock and repairs.

The left-hand plow is used only in scattered sections of the country. It was first made in New York and Pennsylvania, but with the immigration westward it was carried into certain localities of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. The attempts of manufacturers to cater to the desire of their customers led to further distribution and a firmer establishment of the type of plow in those localities. The right-hand plow is a leader in volume of sales everywhere. No left-hand tractor plows are manufactured. The manufacturers are of course viewing the matter from both a patriotic and economical standpoint, and their recommendation of the elimination of the left-hand plow has the entire approval of the Commercial Economy board.

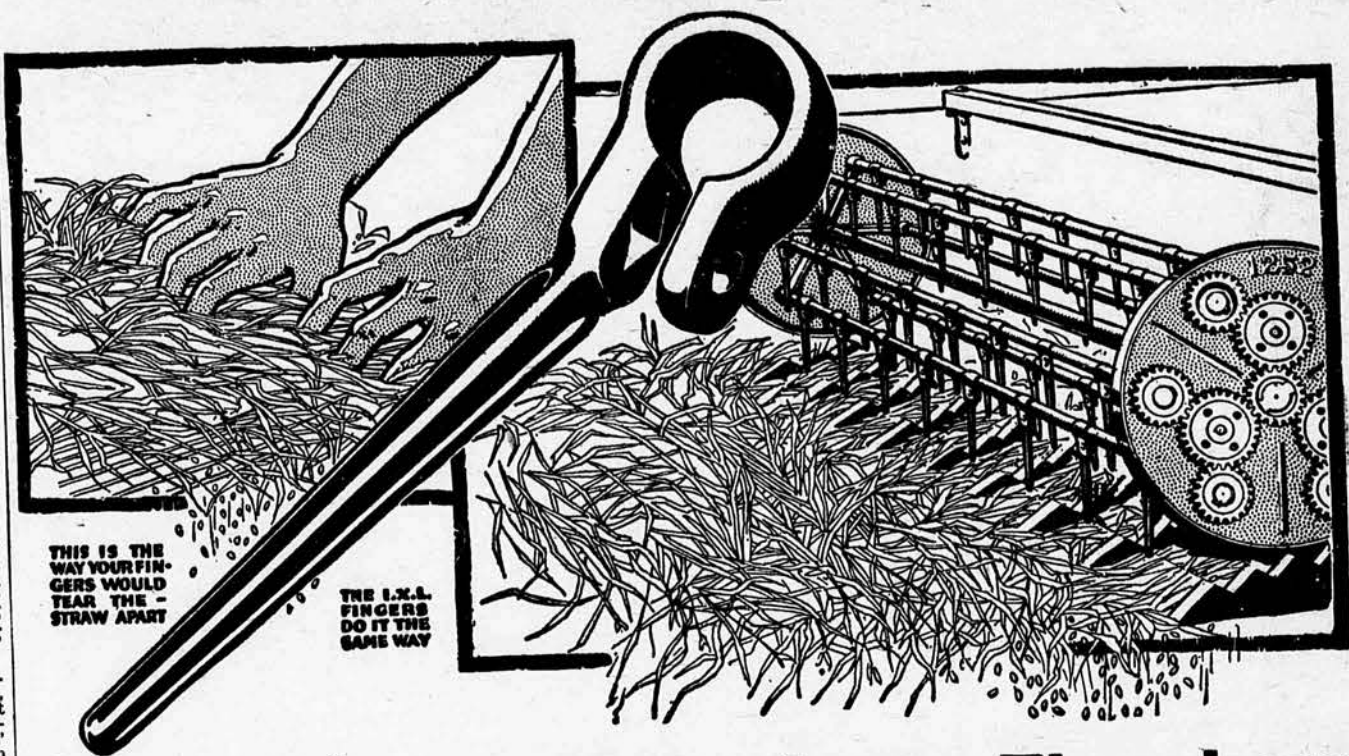
Certain economies will result from the handling of reduced stocks and repairs, and this will appreciably affect production costs and selling prices, so that the farmer will benefit as well as the manufacturer. Since there is a sharing in the economies effected, there should be a similar sharing of patriotic duty in effecting necessary conservation.

Naturally, it is somewhat difficult to break away from long-established custom, but we are doing it every day; and it does seem that just as good plowing can be done with right-hand plows as left-hand ones. Perhaps the horse trained to pull a left-hand plow will find the change the most bewildering; but then the left-hand plows we already have may last as long as the specially trained horses.

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



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**T**HE American farmer produces more per man than any other farmer in the world. Using labor-saving machines, he produces record crops with less hired help than is required under any other system. Therefore, in the present crisis, with help so scarce, every farmer should use the most efficient farm machines he can get, the only kind that can be depended upon to make the necessary increase in production.

The International Harvester Company of America markets the full line of high-grade machines listed in this advertisement for disking and harrowing seed beds; planting and cultivating crops of all kinds; cutting, making and storing hay; cutting, binding and threshing small grains; harvesting, husking and shelling corn; shredding corn fodder, filling silos, fertilizing fields; skimming cream; and grinding feed. It sells efficient farm power machines, engines and tractors operating on the cheapest fuels a farmer can buy. It provides wagons and motor trucks for all kinds of farm hauling.

Many of these machines have been used by American farmers for close to seventy-five years. They have helped to establish the standing of the American farmer. They are better today, more efficient and more economical than ever before. In many cases, one or another of these machines will solve the hired help and farm power problems on individual farms.

International machines are sold through ninety branch houses and over thirty thousand local dealers. Any customer can place an order, or command the services of this organization, by a telephone call to the dealer, or a visit to the nearest town.

It is important this year that all orders for machines be placed as early as possible, preferably months in advance. See the local dealer, or write us about the machines you are going to need this year, and do it now.

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CHICAGO U S A  
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CHAMPION DEERING MCCORMICK MILWAUKEE OSBORNE

### Farm News in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE.

A great deal of replanting of spring crops, such as kafir and cane, is being done, when weather conditions are fit for work in the fields. The rains which have fallen since the present wet season set in have had a very damaging effect upon such crops as the seed is very easily washed out or else washed under so deeply that it is impossible for the sprout to come thru to the surface. Perhaps the greatest damage has been along the creeks where the heavy rains have been causing these small watercourses to "go over the top" to the detriment of all crops. Much alfalfa has been damaged by the water in this way.

The first cutting of alfalfa is not so heavy here this spring as the first cutting usually is. Just why it should be considerably lighter than usual is not understood easily as there has been ample moisture to promote the most vigorous growth. The general impression seems to be that the frosts which occurred early in April are responsible for the condition of the crop. This seems to be the most sensible view to take of the situation for the plants are blooming but little, which would indicate that something had injured the bloom. In ordinary seasons, when alfalfa is standing overtime, as much is at the present time, the field is purple with bloom. But such is not the case here now. This may be a local condition and if so it will not make much difference with the tonnage of the state's hay crop but if conditions thruout the state are the same as local conditions it will mean a shortage of many thousands of tons of hay and in a time, too, when maximum yields were hoped for.

While the matter is one that does not relate to farming we cannot refrain from mentioning the results of the Red Cross drive in this particular locality. The reports indicate that the Southwest oversubscribed liberally and we are proud of the fact that this particular locality did its full part in bringing on that condition. Together with a neighbor we were assigned a territory comprising 10 square miles. We were, as is customary in such drives, given a rating of the different landowners, but found that it was only necessary to use the card in figuring up the per cent of oversubscription. Every person in the territory was waited upon the first day of the drive and when the returns were figured up at the close of the day's efforts it was found that the books showed an over-subscription of 90 per cent. Not a person refused to give and the majority gave almost double their rating. Only two individuals argued in the least and that seemed to be from force of habit more than anything else as they gave over their cash before we left them. Everywhere the farmers were found to be awake to the situation and seemed to be willing and anxious to give and not only give what was expected of them but substantially more than that amount. The kaiser cannot hope to conquer a people who meet war requirements in that manner.

Before this appears in print the wheat binders will be humming in this part of the state. The entire acreage of this portion of the county and state is of the soft variety and for that reason it ripens earlier than the hard varieties. The soft wheat seems to do better in this latitude. The crop here this year is a difficult one to guess on as to probable yield, as most of the fields do not show any too good a stand. However, the yield may be as good as the average as the heads are very long and will carry three grains to the mesh in most cases. There will not be so much straw as usual but if the larger heads will be the means of producing an average yield the shortage of straw may be the means of offsetting the high price of twine.

Since the creeks have been running there is an abundance of fish. During the early months of spring when the water stood only in pools it was almost impossible to have any luck with hook and line but now a great deal of pleasure is added to farm life by going to the nearest stream for an hour, after the day's work is done, and bringing home a nice mess of perch, bass and bull heads. The

## WITTE

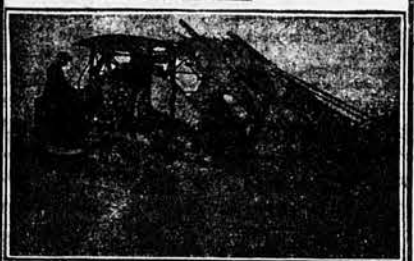
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Sizes 2 to 30 H.P.—Select Your Own  
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Bales 5 to 7 tons per hour of alfalfa, hay or straw with same number of men. Bale 2 to 3 times as much as any square baler. Bales direct from windrow. Engine moves baler down windrow as it bales. Bales go through sweat without injury and with less shrinkage than when loose or put up in square bales. No waste in feeding, as bale unrolls as used.

Power equipment mounted on all-steel truck. Truck equipped with simple speed transmission, steering device and brake, and has forward and backward movement. Power shifted easily from baler to truck, making no team necessary. Ask for Circular.

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## NOW AND UNTIL JUNE 30

## A NEW LOW PRICE!



### GALLOWAY'S MAKE-ROOM 30-DAY SPECIAL

Hear the big separator news of the season. Galloway announces a new, low price—good until June 30th only. Get your genuine Galloway Sanitary Separator at a sacrifice now! Save more money than ever! It's a typical Galloway Offer that only Galloway can make. A great big thrift special that means dollars in your pocket. But you must act now—at once!

**YES! EVEN LOWER THAN MY FORMER LOW RECORD PRICE OF \$46.90**

The former low price record is broken! From now on and until June 30th you can get a Galloway at less than \$46.90, for 375 pound per hour skimming size. The 500 lb. size, 750 pound size and the 900 pound size too are now lower than Galloway's former low prices on these sizes. The saving is great on any size you want. Selling direct from my immense factories has always made the prices of Galloway separators low—lower than others of equal quality. But this special new, low, make-room price offer gives you a bigger slice of the Galloway Meion than ever!

### WHY I MAKE THIS GREAT OFFER

I do this because in my great chain of factories, as big as they are, I need more room. We are now manufacturing tractors on a large scale. We got one order from England alone for 1080 tractors. And tractors require room in which to build them! So to make room quickly all the new model 1918 Galloway Sanitary Separators we have built and ready for shipment go at a lower price! To do it means a big sacrifice, but we must have more factory room.

### 4170 READY FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT ALL SIZES!

All the four sizes—375 pound—500 pound—750 pound—900 pound—are on hand—4170 of them. But they won't last long at these sacrifice prices! Every machine is the genuine Galloway Sanitary 1918 Spring design. The features of the Galloway Sanitary Separator embody the newest and best advantages of all high grade separators. Own a Galloway and you have the best features of all separators combined in one perfect machine. Write Today Sure.

**WM. GALLOWAY CO.** 43 Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa



"Your Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator which I ordered of you is much easier running and more easily cleaned than the separator which I had just worn out. And besides we have made a saving of \$23. I would not exchange it for any of the high priced separators on the market."—E. A. Louthan, E. A. Carthage, Mo.

Let me give you the name of some one near you where you can see the Galloway. Write at once and get my new, low price, good until June 30th. Remember the offer expires that date. Advantages shipping points save you freight.

**THIS OFFER EXPIRES JUNE 30th**  
Sold on 150 milking test in your own dairy before you decide to keep it.



streams here are, in normal times, very clear and, being fed by springs, abound in bass. Schools of 25 of these fish are no uncommon sight. Fish of this kind up to the weight of 4 pounds are frequent prizes of the local fishermen.

### FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

Would sell half price 25 horsepower Reeves compound, and 36 inch Peerless separator in good condition. The draft gets me.—S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

For sale: An Advance separator.—Louis Spitze, Offerle, Kan.

I wish to buy a 24 or 26-inch threshing outfit.—Anton Mahr, R. 3, Box 11, Wilson, Kan.

For sale: One Admiral hay press and one 10-20 Titan engine.—Harry Bacon, Yates Center, Kan.

For sale: A Mogul 8-16 tractor and a John Deere 7-foot binder.—M. M. Hays, Fowler, Kan.

For sale: A John Deere three-bottom 14-inch engine plow.—J. R. Anderson, Menlo, Kan.

For sale: A Case 32-inch separator, an 18 horsepower Advance steam engine, a Huber 20 horsepower steam engine, and a 16-inch silage cutter.—John Valnholtz, R. 4, Hope, Kan.

For sale: One 12-disk wheat drill with press wheels.—M. W. Yonally, Syracuse, Kan.

I wish to buy a 7 or 8-foot grain binder.—V. D. Wollen, Welda, Kan.

For sale: An Avery 42-inch separator, a 40 horsepower Gaar Scott engine and a cook shack.—D. B. Speck, R. 1, Oakley, Kan.

For sale: An 8-16 Mogul tractor, a four-disk Sanders plow, and a 20-horse Kentucky grain drill.—A. L. Wiltse, Garden City, Kan.

For sale: One 22 horsepower Gaar Scott engine and a 36-inch Peerless separator.—G. H. Tipp, R. 3, Lyons, Kan.

For sale: One Sattley four-bottom 14-inch plow.—H. M. Kready, R. 5, Abilene, Kan.

For sale: A 10-foot Deering push binder with a header attachment.—C. J. Ballou, Delphos, Kan.

For sale: One New Century riding cultivator.—W. L. Kimball, R. 1, Manchester, Kan.

I have for sale a Big Bull tractor with a 14-inch two-bottom plow.—Leroy Van Pelt, R. 1, Oberlin, Kan.

### Self-Feeders in Pork Production

The use of self-feeders in swine production has been extended greatly in recent years. Experimental data and experience indicate that self-feeders have a use in one form or another on all farms from which any considerable number of hogs are marketed. To secure the best results, an intelligent choice of feeds to be fed from them, as well as the exercise of good judgment in selecting the time and place of use, is essential.

Most types of self-feeders will give a continuous supply of shelled corn, but there are only a few types which will operate successfully with tankage, oil meal, middlings, or ground grain.

W. S. S. means War Savings Stamps. It also means We Should Save. Buy W. S. S. for \$4.17 in June and you will have \$5 in January 1923—4 per cent compound interest. This is not only a good investment but also a proof of loyalty.

Every man who talks maximum profits instead of maximum production is aiding Germany.

If you believe in peace you will fight to get it.

**Tractors, Automobiles, Aeroplanes, Trucks and Motor Boats give better service and last longer when lubricated with En-ar-co National Motor Oil.**



## Oils Excel As Do the Men Who Make Them

### Scientific Refining Made a Reality By En-ar-co Graduate Workmen

Lubrication satisfaction depends upon one vital factor—the workmen between the raw material and the finished product. To them is entrusted the task of refining the crude; the production of lubricants which mean success or failure to *your* motor.

En-ar-co refiners are graduate workmen. Each man has passed the rigid requirements of the efficiency standards set by En-ar-co experts. He has successfully completed the several grades of specialized training. Each man seeks to merit his master degree, for responsible tasks are entrusted to graduate workmen only.

Scientific Refining, as originated by The National Refining Company, consists of more than mechanical processes. It is more than laboratory formulas and standardized methods. It is all these, combined with the highest development of skilled training.

### En-ar-co National Motor Oil The Scientific Lubricant

For nearly 40 years, En-ar-co National Brands have given utmost satisfaction by reason of the higher quality that En-ar-co methods have produced.

Leaders and authorities recommend its constant use. Thousands of users proclaim its excellence. Experience has taught them that En-ar-co means power conservation—it means that any motor will perform its duty in the most efficient manner.

Let this satisfaction be yours. Decide now to get better results by always using this scientific lubricant, made by graduate workmen.

#### Send This Coupon for FREE Handy Oil Can

Get this long spouted can that enables you to oil the hard to reach parts.



**Sent FREE**

The National Refining Co., 1445 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

I own ..... (Give name above) automobile or tractor and enclose one 3-cent stamp. Send me Handy Oil Can Free. Please give nearest shipping point in state and quote prices on items I have marked. I will be in the market about ..... (Give date above)

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**Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today**  
NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give make of your auto or tractor.

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**The Gould Attachment** can be put on or taken off in thirty minutes. Does the work of four good strong horses in harvesting, fall plowing, discing, harrowing and seeding, and costs less than one horse. Write for catalog and price. Address Gould Balance Valve Company, Kellogg, Iowa

**\$20.00 Sweep Feed Grinder** | **\$26.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill**

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

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## Harvest with the Lever Hitch Tractor

**ARE** you looking for harvesting help? One man with a Nilson can take care of as much harvesting as three or four horse drawn harvesters. The Nilson with Lever Hitch, Light Weight, and Wide Drive Wheel Surface will furnish power for your harvesting at low expense. You won't have to pay big fuel bills for propelling useless dead weight. It obtains big traction by carrying the line of pull up over the drive wheels and converting the pull of the implements into downward pressure.

The Nilson pulls harvesters or combined outfits with an ease and speed that surprises everyone. A Nilson Senior has a record of cutting 250 acres of grain, hauling an 8 foot and a 9 foot binder, averaging 40 acres a day, and using only 2-5 of a gallon of fuel per acre.

### Heat, Flies, and Long Hours Do Not Affect It

A Nilson Senior has displaced 16 horses by pulling a combination harvester and thresher. It has threshed

260 bushels of oats an hour. It has handled a 30,000 bushel run without a cent of expense except for gas and oil. While its normal capacity is a 28 to 30 inch separator, the Nilson Senior has successfully operated a 33x56-inch separator.

### For Summer Plowing

A Nilson Tractor enables you to turn your ground over quickly before the weeds have gone to seed—before the ground is dry and baked.

The Nilson comes in two models. The Senior has a drawbar pull of 4,000 pounds—the Junior of 3,000 pounds. Both have two speeds, giving a rate of travel of 2½ to 6 miles per hour.

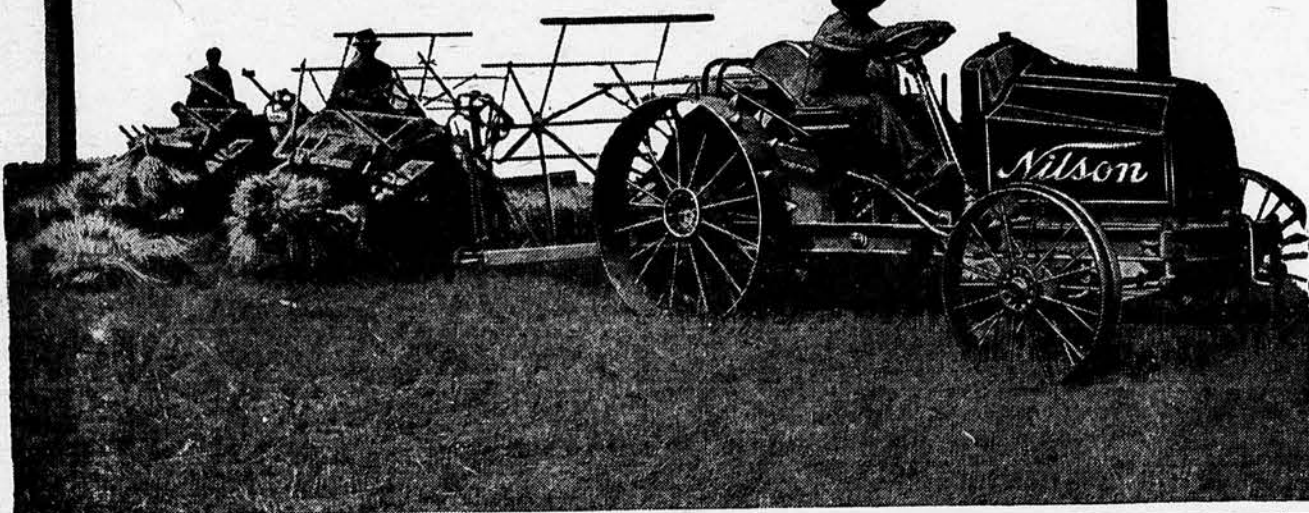
Nilson economy and power are established facts. They are a direct result of the Nilson Patented Lever Hitch. You can have the Nilson on duty on your farm this harvest, if you act at once.

Write today for information.

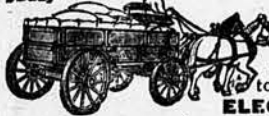
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The lever hitch carries the pull of the plow up over the drive wheel. The harder the pull, the harder the wheel grips the ground. Note the great width of driving wheel surface.



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**GIRLS! GIRLS!**

This is positively the most beautiful wrist watch you have ever seen. For neatness and attractiveness it can't be beat. American made; stem wind, and stem set, and will give satisfaction. Soft leather adjustable wristband. Every girl or lady should have a good serviceable wrist watch.

**SEND NO MONEY** I want to give one lady or girl in each locality one of these beautiful wrist watches FREE for just a little easy work, which you can do in an hour or two. Write TODAY—quick—a post card will do. Address C. C. French, Manager, Dept. 37, Topeka, Kansas



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Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.

Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment

**NO** Blowing in Blowing Down Freezing

Steel Reinforcement every course of Tiles.

Low Speed Light Running Silo Fillers Larger Capacity Less Power

Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

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**DELIVERED FREE** on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL. Send for big free catalog and particulars of our Factory-direct-to-Rider marvelous offers and terms. Lamps, Horns, Wheels, Sundries, and parts for all bicycles at half usual prices.

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**MEAD CYCLE COMPANY** Dept. W177 CHICAGO



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Its new features save you money.

For years famous for dependability, great capacity and light running, the Appleton now has new features which make it the biggest labor, time and money-saving silo filler. Get the proof—free catalog describes these improvements. Write today.

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497 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

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Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated Colored Enameled Flag Pins with safety catch which we send free to all who send us 15 cents in stamps for a 3 months subscription to our big Monthly Story Paper and Family Magazine.

**THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. F 14, Topeka, Kansas**

## SALE NOTES

BY T. W. MORSE

In the Aberdeen-Angus cattle sale of Frank Bauer of Iowa, prices ranged from \$170 up to \$700, and the offering of 44 head averaged more than \$330.

One of the late spring Hereford sales held in Nebraska was that of O. E. Green, at which an average of \$532 was made, the females averaging more than twice as much as the bulls.

The opening auction in a short series of Angus cattle sales held in Iowa last week averaged almost \$1,450. Fifty females and one bull were sold. The bull brought \$5,100, and the highest priced cow brought nearly the same. The sale was that of P. J. Donohoe.

The sale of Thomas Andrews Jr., of Nebraska averaged \$329 on an offering of about 40 cows and heifers—some of the cows selling with calves at foot—and yet the top of the sale was only \$625.

In the dispersion of the Shorthorn herd owned by the late Lee R. Patterson, nearly \$44,000 was realized. A million dollar rain, registering 5½ inches at El Reno, where the sale was held, interfered greatly with the selling, but at that the 106 head averaged about \$412.

In connection with their annual record association meeting—held at Chicago the middle of May—Guernsey breeders of the United States held a combination public sale. For the offering of 67 head thus brought together a total of \$100,000 was realized, the average being \$1,500 a head. The top price, \$10,000, was announced for a 5 year old bull, bought by a New Hampshire breeder.

Three Hereford cattle sales held in Indiana last week averaged approximately \$2,700, \$1,300 and \$1,000, respectively. They were the sales of Warren McCray, Frank Fox and John W. VanNatta. In the McCray sale, which opened the series, an average of \$4,200 was recorded for the 20 bulls cataloged, one bull selling at \$10,300 and another at \$10,000. The first bull sold was bought by a Kansas breeder—George Lungstrom—for \$3,600, and judging from the drift of prices would have brought around \$5,000 a half hour later. Everything sold at \$1,000 or more. The top cow (with calf at foot) brought \$6,300. Breeders were present from all over the United States.

"The average is \$2,721.57."

This was the announcement made at the close of Warren T. McCray's Hereford sale in Indiana a few days ago. It meant that 75 cataloged lots of registered cattle—in most cases one animal a lot, altho a number of cows sold with calves at foot—had just been "auctioned off" at an average price something like \$1,000 in excess of the average made by the same herd a year earlier. And the McCray average a year ago was looked upon then by many persons as setting a mark which would stand for years unbeaten.

But in the minds of many breeders present—breeders representing more than half of the states of the Union, perhaps, and investments totaling many hundreds of thousands of dollars—the thought was not so much of the actual figures as what they meant. The permanent breeders like Mr. McCray and many others thruout a great territory do not wish prices to get too high; to reach such a level that serious reaction will result. Most of them have developed great plants for the production of superior breeding animals from a few hundred to several thousand acres in every farm, and oftentimes a fortune in buildings, silos, fencing, tiling and roadways. They do not wish prices to reach a point which precludes a broad, general demand, either direct or indirect, for their product.

To get a proper idea of the probabilities in the matter of price exaggeration it is necessary to consider two points, at least.

During the preceding period in which peak prices were reached for purebred animals of most beef breeds, the many items of expense which breeders had to pay were perhaps only about half



as great as they are now. A thousand dollar average now is perhaps no higher, relatively, than was an average of \$600 during the previous high period; perhaps it does not mean any more profit. This is one point to keep in mind.

The other point is the operation of natural laws thru conditions brought about seemingly without plan or purpose. The case which started this discussion affords as good an illustration as we can ask.

About 20 years ago an ambitious Indiana breeder bought a choicely bred and otherwise very superior bull called Dale, and with Dale won, during several successive show seasons, more first prizes and championships than had been won in similar shows and in an equal length of time by any other Hereford bull in this country. Much of Dale's life was spent in show condition, and in a relatively small herd where many of the best females also were kept in show condition. "Show condition" and the feeds with which it was secured was in those days a condition not at all conducive to production, with the result that an enormous potential demand for sons of Dale could not have been satisfied and never was developed.

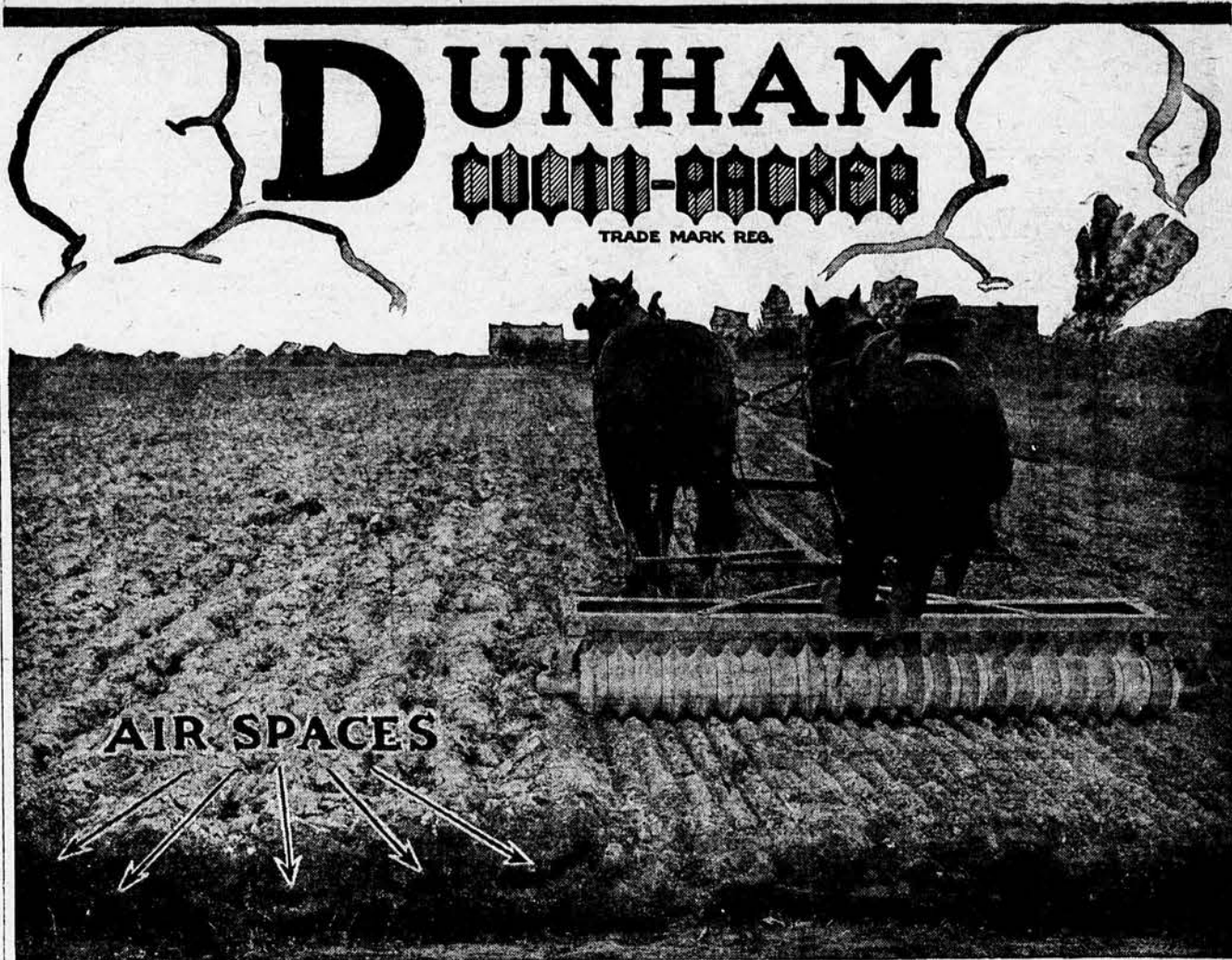
Among the very few bulls sired by Dale was Perfection. In Perfection the history of Dale came near being repeated. Starting in the show ring at calfhood, Perfection was pretty steadily with the job of winning the blue against all comers. This, and the added condition that his breeding years came in a period of subnormal demand for purebred cattle, contributed to the passing of another generation without the Hereford breeding public getting as much of this blood as naturally would have been demanded.

But Perfection sired a few great bulls. One is Perfection Fairfax. Another is Woodford. No two sons of any sire ever were placed, by all the circumstances of their lives, in a lime-light so brilliant. The sire and the grandsire each had stood at the absolute top in his time but neither had satisfied a demand for his blood which was the inevitable result of his performances and a veritable flood of this demand, held back thru two generations, was ready waiting for the product of the illustrious bulls of the third. This much they were born to. Their individual superiority as well as their history put them in the hands of wealthy men—owners of two of the greatest herds in the world. They have lacked nothing in the class or number of cows with which to be mated; lacked nothing in advertising, nothing in show ring opportunities, nothing in care.

Mr. McCray—whose operations on this sort of a basis have been longest carried on—has made Perfection Fairfax his watchword. Every other name, including his own, has been made secondary in the advertising based on what he knew to be his greatest asset in this line. Mr. McCray's farm (a model, and on a magnificent scale) his business methods, his universal courtesy, all contribute to intensifying the popularity of the blood lines around which his Hereford business is built.

When I thought over the situation as it is—and as set forth in the foregoing—I cannot say that I was surprised at the prices paid. And that is without saying whether or not they were too high. On this point breeders present at the sale differed. Of one thing I am sure; Warren McCray does not wish them to go above the limit of good business. He does not wish a fad for Fairfaxes to develop, making it possible for men who have little at stake to cash inferior specimens bearing a dilution of the blood, on the strength of the merit-achieved reputation of the parent herd.

But despite his wishes some operations of this sort will be carried on. A current which has been growing for 20 years (and gaining most wonderfully the past few) cannot altogether be directed into just the channels it should follow now. The coin of the Perfection Fairfaxes will be counterfeited in some places, and to some degree. And it will help Mr. McCray and the many others, who equally with him, are deeply interested in maintaining an honest Hereford currency, if every one who buys (Fairfaxes or whatever) will carry always before him for ready reference this axiom; no pedigree is better than the beast to which it belongs.



Note where the Cultipacker has passed over, that all lumps are crushed, all air spaces are firmed out and the surface is stirred and loosened just as a cultivator would do it.

## Culti-Pack Your Wheat

Without an hour of extra labor you can get the finest seed bed of firm, moist soil that wheat was ever drilled in.

The Dunham Culti-Packer does not add an extra operation—it helps your harrows and other tools to fit the seed bed quicker and better.

Use the Culti-Packer before and after seeding and it will give you quick sprouting, and a close, even stand of vigorous rooted plants to stand the winter. In the spring it will settle down any frost heaved plants, tuck

the soil around the roots and prevent all loss from winter killing.

There is no guess work about what the Culti-Packer will do for wheat. It gives remarkable increases in yield, certified to by leading authorities on farming.

We have printed the facts in a 48-page book "Soil Sense", illustrated with 100 field photographs showing the Culti-Packer's work on wheat and every other crop.

Ask your dealer for "Soil Sense" or if he hasn't it write us direct. It will mean more wheat from every acre.

**THE DUNHAM CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO**  
Factories at Berea, Ohio



This flag signal is the letter "G". The crew wants the supply ship to send over more Gravely.

### Uncle Sam will Hand Him Real GRAVELY Chewing Plug in a Pouch from You

The U. S. Mails will reach any man in Uncle Sam's Service. When you send him tobacco, let it be good tobacco—tobacco worth sending all that long way—the flat, compressed plug of Real Gravely.

Give any man a chew of Real Gravely Plug, and he will tell you *that's* the kind to send. Send the best! Ordinary plug is false economy. It costs less per week to chew Real Gravely, because a small chew of it lasts a long while.

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

**SEND YOUR FRIEND IN THE U. S. SERVICE A POUCH OF GRAVELY**

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

**P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO COMPANY, Danville, Va.**

The Patent Pouch keeps it Fresh and Clean and Good—It is not Real Gravely without this Protection Seal

Established 1831





# FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. Remittance must accompany orders. IT GIVES RESULTS.

Count each initial, abbreviation or whole number as a word in both classification and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

Words.	One time	Four times	Words.	One time	Four times
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11.....	66	2.20	27.....	1.68	5.40
12.....	72	2.40	28.....	1.74	5.60
13.....	78	2.60	29.....	1.80	5.80
14.....	84	2.80	30.....	1.86	6.00
15.....	90	3.00	31.....	1.92	6.20
16.....	96	3.20	32.....	1.98	6.40
17.....	1.02	3.40	33.....	2.04	6.60
18.....	1.08	3.60	34.....	2.10	6.80
19.....	1.14	3.80	35.....	2.16	7.00
20.....	1.20	4.00	36.....	2.22	7.20
21.....	1.26	4.20	37.....	2.28	7.40
22.....	1.32	4.40	38.....	2.34	7.60
23.....	1.38	4.60	39.....	2.40	7.80
24.....	1.44	4.80	40.....	2.46	8.00
25.....	1.50	5.00			

## POULTRY.

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

## ANCONAS.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB ANCONA EGGS cheap, from extra good stock. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan.

ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.

## ANDALUSIANS.

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

## BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS: JULY DELIVERY. PREPAID. Guaranteed alive. Barred Rocks; Buff Rocks, Reds; 12½c. White Leghorns, 11½c. Youngs Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

DAY OLD CHIX FROM MY HEAVY LAYING Black Minorcas, large white egg kind, 1,000 for June delivery at 15 cents each. Place your orders early. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—GREAT QUALITY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, Barron's English laying strain. Write for my circular and reasonable prices. Sharp's Hatcheries, Box 211, Kansas City, Kan.

## BRAHMAS.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas bred by me 20 years. Eggs 15, \$1.25; 100, \$5 prepaid. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

## GUINEAS.

WHITE GUINEA EGGS, \$3 PER 15. MRS. F. E. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

## LANGSHANS.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Mrs. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 7 CENTS EACH, over 100, 6 cents. Baby chicks, 20 cents. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

## LEGHORNS.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$4 100. Large kind. M. M. Hayes, Fowler, Kan.

PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, won 100 ribbons. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$6. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$4.50 per 100. June chicks lay December eggs. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

CHICKS FOR SALE. SINGLE COMB White Leghorns (Young strain) six weeks old. Also day old 15c each. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

EXCELSIOR FARM SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, Yesterday-Young strain, 108 eggs for \$5. Baby chicks, 12c. Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levant, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—3 DOZ. EGG BRED, EXHIBITION quality Buff Leghorn hens, \$2.50 and \$3. 10 high class egg bred cocks, \$3 to \$10. Herb D. Wilson, Holton, Kan.

BUY YOUR S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels now from our extra heavy year around layers mated to Tom Barron 234 egg strain. March hatch \$1.25 and \$1.50. Standard Remedy Co., Paola, Kan.

OUR BUFF LEGHORN RANGE EGGS booked for May, June prices, \$1 15; \$3 60; \$5 120. Pen eggs, half list price. No chicks. Keep hatching, your country needs you. Our buffs hatched in July lay in December. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTONS FROM BEST MATINGS, \$1.25 for 15 rest of season. H. M. Goodrich, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

LARGE SINGLE-COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS, Kellerstrass famous egg strain, \$6 per 100; \$3 per 50. Mrs. John Redding, Griswold, Iowa.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1 FOR 15. MRS. A. G. Phillips, Kinsley, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNER, \$1.50 per 15. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

SPECIAL PRICE ON BARRED ROCK eggs, barred to skin kind, \$2.50 48, \$4.50 hundred. T. A. Feltner, Concordia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNER at show and fairs, \$3 for 48, prepaid. Baby chicks, 15c. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Heavy winter laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 30-\$2.50; 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Lock Box 77.

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

## PIGEONS.

FOR SALE, CARNEUX PIGEONS. FINE stock. Prices right. J. H. Drake, Hutchinson, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

12 YEARS BREEDING WINTER LAYING Single Comb Reds, 15 eggs \$1; hundred \$5. Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Monument, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS AFTER MAY 20; PENS, \$3.50 per 30, \$5 per 50; range, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FROM GOOD COLORED, good winter layers, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. M. S. Corr, Cedar Knoll Poultry Farm, Soldier, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES ON MRS. SIMMONS' winning Rose Comb Red eggs, 15 eggs, \$1; 100, \$5; special matings/15 eggs, \$3. Redview Poultry Farm, R. 3, Erie, Kan.

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

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE GUINEA AND INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs, 5 cents each. Hallie Umbarger, Saffordville, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Safe arrival guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

## POULTRY WANTED.

FOR QUICK RETURNS, FAIR TREATMENT and accurate weights, ship broilers, hens, roosters, other poultry to The Copes, Topeka. Coops loaned free.

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

## LIVESTOCK.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL FOR SALE. H. H. Munger, Hollis, Kan.

ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM CHOICE Angus bulls. Chanute, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS \$50. COWS and heifers. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

DUROCS ALL AGES, BOTH SEX, SHIPPED on approval. John Lusk, Jr., Liberal, Kan.

YEARLING JERSEY BULL FROM LARGE producing dam. D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull 3 years old. From 30 lb. stock. R. A. Bower, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HOLSTEIN COWS, will freshen in less than two weeks. V. E. Conwell, Wetmore, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, coming three, good breeder. Phillips Bros., Council Grove, Kan.

WILL BOOK ORDERS FOR O. I. C. PIGS for May and June delivery. Either sex. Write for prices. Dell Steward, Russell, Kan.

FOR SALE—SIX REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls under one year old. Bred right, priced right. W. H. Boughner, Downs, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEYS, 4 YOUNG COWS, bull calves from tested dams, one bull serviceable age. A. G. Stevens, Coffeyville, Kan.

HIGH-GRADE SHORTHORN, GUERNSEY and Holstein calves. Crated to express \$15 up. Selected because of type and breeding. Get complete information. Paul Johnson, So. St. Paul, Minn.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, WELL MATURED, 17½c lb. sack free. C. E. Dieffenbaugh, Talmage, Kan.

CANE SEED—ORANGE AND BLACK Amber. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SUMAC SORGHUM SEED, EXTRA GOOD, high test. Sample and price on request. Tom Wilkerson, Lucas, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS, FREE FROM JOHNSON grass, 4,000 lbs. @ 15 cents a lb. till sold. Ernest E. Gill, Delphos, Kan.

FETERITA SEED, STRONG GERMINATION, re-cleaned and sacked. \$5.50 per hundred. E. A. Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

RECLEANED CANE SEED, MIXED 4. Orange 4½, Red or Black Amber 5. Red Top Sumac 5½ cents, per pound. Seamless bags 60c. Jute bags 35c. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Company, Cedar Vale, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ALFALFA SEED—BOTH 1916 AND 1917 seed, all re-cleaned. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SEED CORN—BOON COUNTY WHITE, Reid's Yellow Dent. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

OUR FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS BEAR a reputation. Write us your wants. Watson Bros., Wholesale Seed Merchants, Milan, Mo.

KAFIR SEED—BLACK HULL. MILO Maize, Feterita. Ask for samples and prices. Can furnish car lots. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

BLACK AMBER AND RED ORANGE CANE seed. High germination test. Well matured, \$3 per bu. in 2 bu. lots. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

PLANTS—CABBAGE 40c hundred. Yellow sweets and tomatoes 50c hundred prepaid. Quantities special price. Chas. P. Rude, North Topeka, Kan.

OKLA. DWARF BROOM CORN THOROUGHLY matured, hand cleaned. Sent on approval in 50 or 100 lbs.; 8c lb. Dudley Boston, Texhoma, Okla.

FETERITA \$2, MILO \$2. BLACK AMBER Cane \$2.50. Orange \$2.75. Sumac \$4.25. Corn \$3. African Millet Cane \$3.50. Guaranteed to germinate or money refunded. Prompt shipment. J. G. Meier, Russell, Kan.

NANCY HALL, TRIUMPH, SOUTHERN Queen, Porto Rico, Yellow Yam, Bunch Yam, Yellow Jersey and Cuba Yam potato plants, 100, 45c; 500, \$1.85; 1,000, \$3.50, post paid. Tomato plants same price. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED. HOME GROWN, NON-irrigated. Good germination. \$7.00 to \$10.00 bu. Sacks 50c. White Blossom Sweet clover, Amber and White Cane, local or car lots. Ask for prices and samples. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

CHOICE CANE SEED, \$6.50 PER CWT. Add 25c per cwt. for sacks. Amber and Orange. F. O. B. here. Also some choice Black Eye peas, \$8 per cwt. Same terms. I have priced this seed for quick sale. H. M. Griffith, Uniontown, Kan.

FOR SALE, TOM WATSON WATERMELON seed at \$1.50 per pound. Saved from selected 100 lb. melons like those which took grand champion Blue Ribbon at Wichita Exposition and Wheat Show last fall. Please remit postage with order. S. H. Shaver, Wichita, Kan., Route 7, Box 92.

RECLEANED SEED. BLACK AMBER cane, \$2.75 per bushel; mixed red amber, \$2.50 per bushel; dwarf kafir, Schrock kafir, dwarf milo and feterita, \$2.25 per bushel. Sudan, 20c lb. Alfalfa seed, \$7 to \$9 per bushel. Cotton sack extra. Delivered depot Nickerson. Woodell Grain Co.

MILLIONS STRONG HARDY PLANTS—leading varieties. Bermuda onions and cabbage, postpaid, 100, 35c; 1,000, \$2. Sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, 100, 75c; 1,000, \$4. Not prepaid, 5,000 to 10,000, \$3.75 1,000. Careful pack and safe delivery. Price list, "War Garden Collection Offer." "How to Grow a War Garden" sent free. Liberty Plant Company, 319 Frost Building, San Antonio, Texas.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS—MILLIONS ready for shipment. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico and Yams. We have thousands of bushels of selected seed bedded. Guaranteed from weevil and disease. Orders shipped promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Delivered to you: 100-65c; 500-\$2.75; 1000 to 9000-\$4 per thousand, 10,000 or more \$3.50 per thousand. Special attention given to large orders at attractive prices. Turner & Cochran, Longview, Texas.

PLANTS—PEPPERS, CHINESE GIANT, Ruby King, Long Hot; Egg plant, \$1-100, prepaid. Sweet potatoes—Yellow Jersey, Nansun, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen. Cabbage—Wakefield, Winningstadt, Early Flat Dutch, Late Flat Dutch, Summer Drumhead, Danish, Ballhead, Enkhulzen Glory. Tomatoes—Earlana, Dwarf Stone, Champion, Kansas Standard, Ponderosa, Acme, Beauty, New Stone, Matchless, Bonny Best, Giant Dwarf, 40c-100c prepaid. Cabbage 1,000, \$2; tomatoes and sweet potatoes per 1,000, \$3. Not prepaid, John Patzel, 501 Paramore St., N. Topeka, Kan.

## LANDS.

YOUR CHANCE—NEW COUNTRY—RICH lands—prices advancing. \$14 up. Easy terms. Haynes Realty Co., Vona, Colo.

800 ACRES, 275 CULTIVATION. 50 ALFALFA, 120 under irrigation. 2 improvements. \$20.50 acre. Possession any time. Will Kaesler, Hatton, Kan.

FOR SALE SMALL AND LARGE RIVER bottom farms 3 to 6 miles from Emporia, Kan. Also ranches in Chase county, Kan. Write or see me for terms and prices. H. F. Hoel, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually. Interest only 6%—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address E. T. Cartledge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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

## DOGS.

COLLIE PUPS, NATURAL HEELERS. R. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

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

MALE COLLIE PUPPIES, \$3.50 EACH. Vernon Marshall, Conway Springs, Kan.

ESQUIMO SPITZ PUPS. WELCOME ranch. C. W. Knight & Sons, Goodrich, Kansas.

PUREBRED COLLIE DOG, GUARANTEED driver. One year old. Ralph Lidikay, Wellsville, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS, EXPERT RAT-TERS. Also puppies for sale. Price list 5c. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FOR SALE—FOX TERRIER PUPPIES. Males \$12.50. Females \$8.50. W. O. Craddock, 837 Rhode Island, Lawrence, Kan.

## RABBITS.

WHITE RABBITS, 50C A PAIR. CARSON Reagle, Peabody, Kan.

FINE BELGIAN HARES, 2 MONTHS OLD, \$1.50 pair. Mrs. Soth, Sedgwick, Kan.

NEW ZEALAND RABBITS 75c AND UP. L. Hrencher, 469 Poplar, Topeka, Kan.

RABBITS, GOLDEN FAWN, THE MOST vigorous and hardy of all. Big producers, fine fur, splendid food. Stock going rapidly. The rabbit that will supplant all others. Prices right because the nation must have the food. Nathoo's Midwestern Poultry Exchange, Coffeyville, Kan.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DRAY LINE. OWNER drafted. Write W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

FOR SALE—22 HORSE ADVANCE ENGINE rebuilt, almost new, less half price. Diebolt, Natoma, Kan.

TRACTOR PLOW FOR SALE. P. & O. ten bottom, nearly new. Ira J. Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

FOR SALE—AVERY SIX BOTTOM SELF lift plow. Used one season. Walter Robinson, Nashville, Kan.

FOR SALE—HOT AIR HEATING PLANT, 10 room capacity. Like new. P. S. Mitchell, Iola, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 HORSE STEAM TRACTOR \$450. Several gas tractors \$250 up. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—A 12 FT. MCCORMICK header in first class repair. Dan Makinster, Oak Hill, Kan.

FOR SALE, CASE 20-40 TRACTOR in first class shape. A bargain. Price \$399. W. E. Mumert, Hill City, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, ONE STEEL MULE tractor at Grainfield, Kan. Used for demonstration only. F. D. Sperry, Ellsworth, Kansas.

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL MOTOR hay baler with 6 h. p. Titan engine, oil burner. In good repair. Robt. E. Anderson, Meriden, Kan.

WELL DRILL FOR SALE. ARMSTRONG, combined cable and jacking rig with 8-15 new Avery tractor. Price \$1500. E. U. Howe, Hanston, Kan.

153 ACRES GOOD GRASS LAND IN ARK-ansas for sale or trade for Kansas, Nebraska, or Oklahoma land. J. W. Persinger, Republic, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—COMPLETE ADVANCE threshing outfit almost new. Price is right, terms to suit. Write Masopust Bros., Ellsworth, Kan.

ONE HIEDER TRACTOR, ONE P & O tractor plow, one 4-disc tractor plow, bought last July. Quick sale price \$1200. Leaving country. C. J. Thomas, Hitchcock, Okla.

FOR SALE, 12-20 HEDDER TRACTOR and three bottom J. I. Case 14-inch power lift plow. Has been used less than thirty days. Price for tractor and plow \$1,400. Ira S. Flora, Quinter, Kan.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR Moline Universal, International 10-20 kerosene tractor, also have Oliver 3 bottom 14 inch self lift plow. All in No. 1 condition. Arch Gragg, Lancaster, Kan.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE, ONE THRESHING RIG. Includes an 18-35 H. P. Titan self-starter engine, 1915 model, made by International Harvester Co. and one 30-50 Buffalo-Pitt separator. This outfit in good condition. \$2,500 will buy. G. G. Golden, Clivet, Okla.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

FOR SALE—ONE 10 DISK SUPERIOR drill, one 12 ft. Sampson wind mill. One John Deere attachment for using plow or lister. One McCormick 7 ft. binder. One 12-25 Avery tractor. One Hagood 6 disc plow. One Case 24 inch separator (steel). Two tandem discs. Monroe Traver, Hugoton, Kan.

ONE 15-30 RUMELY TRACTOR WITH fourteen inch bottom. Rumely plow, 900; one 11,600; one 15-30 Titan tractor, 900; one 30-60 Big Four Emerson with five 14-inch bottom plow, \$1,000; one 1917 Big Bull tractor, \$650; one 1916 Big Bull tractor, \$350; one 6 bottom Oliver plow with extra shears, \$200; one LaCrosse 5 disc tractor plow, \$185; five new Aspinwall potato sprayers, new \$45. All of above in good shape and prices to move. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

## PATENTS.

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

INVENT SOMETHING. YOUR IDEA may bring wealth. Send postal for free book. Tells what to invent and how to book. Obtain a patent thru our credit system. Wash-bert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED, NEW IDEAS—WRITE FOR list of Patent Buyers and Inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Our four books free. Patent advertised free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 22 Ninth, Washington, D. C.



## PLOWES AND ENGINES

FOR SALE—ONE LEADER GAS TRACTOR, 12-24, used one year; one 4-bottom 14-inch LaCrosse one-man plow (plowed only 250 acres); one 7-disk 36-inch Rock Island plow (plowed only 50 acres); one 18x36 inch J. L. Case separator with blow stacker and weigher; one 14-h. p. Huber return flue steam engine (good shape); one water tank and wagon. Will sell or trade. Write C. A. Poffenberger, Stillwater, Okla.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGE 30, \$14.19 A YEAR PER THOUSAND. Age 35, \$15.48 a year per thousand. Age 45, \$22.75 a year per thousand. Good territories. Easiest selling Life Insurance proposition on the market. Kansas Agency, Illinois Bankers Life Ass'n., 209 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY RURAL community in middle western states. Every farmer wants article on sight. Nothing like it on market. Sells for \$1.00. Agents make \$30 week up. Send 50c for sample and selling plan. Money refunded if you do not become agent. Write quick for territory. The Rural Utility Company, Box 233, Boulder, Colo. (Reference: Boulder National Bank).

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CATCH MORE FISH—USE DOUGH BALLS, best bait on earth for Carp and Buffalo. Send 25c for recipe. Make them right. F. B. Cunningham, 1181 Woodward, Topeka, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

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BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

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Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Nest, clean, ornamental, convenient, and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of natural, can't soil or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Ask for Daisy Fly Killer. Sold by dealers, or 5 each by express, prepaid, \$1.00. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## NEW MONITOR SELF-HEATING IRON

AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR FREE OUTFIT OFFER. Find out at once the name of your dealer. The H. & D. Co., Inc., 380 Marion St., Goodland, Ind.

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## Moisture Conditions Improve

Nearly every part of Kansas has sufficient moisture to supply immediate needs and probably enough to insure the wheat against loss from dry weather. The corn is being cultivated and the stand is good on the majority of the farms. The recent rains improved the barley prospects. Wheat and rye heads are filling. Oats is heading but is reported to be short in several counties.

Neosho County—We have had rain every week lately, and all crops have been benefited by it. Wheat and early oats are heading and growing well. Corn and kafir had to be replanted on account of the unfavorable season and poor seed. We have a good stand of corn now, and it has been cultivated once. Plenty of grass is in the pastures. Potatoes look fine. Eggs 27c; corn \$1.60; butter 35c; Sudan grass and cane have been sown for feed.—A. Anderson, May 25.

Gray County—A good rain fell May 30, saving the oats and barley. Wheat is nearly a total failure. A few fields may make a fairly good stand. Livestock is doing well.—A. E. Alexander, May 28.

Jewell County—Wheat looks better than in many years. Pastures are good and cattle are thriving. The alfalfa crop is being harvested. Corn is nearly large enough to cultivate and is everywhere a good stand.—L. S. Behrmer, June 1.

Washington County—A good rain May 20 filled the ponds and started all crops to growing. There are many cutworms. Corn is all planted.—Mrs. Birdsley, May 28.

Ellsworth County—Recent rains have insured the wheat crop as far as moisture is concerned. The open wheat fields are headed. Some farmers are working their corn for the first time.—C. R. Blaylock, May 31.

Trego County—Wheat is heading and will be a fair crop, although it is thin and weedy. Oats and barley are beginning to head, though short. Pastures and meadows are good. Alfalfa has been cut for the first time. Corn is up nicely. Kafir and feterita have been planted.—C. C. Cross, May 31.

Montgomery County—The weather is ideal for growing crops and gardens. Potato bugs are numerous but no other insects are damaging the crops. Harvest will begin about June 10. The stand of corn is good, but kafir and oats are not doing well.—Mrs. J. W. Elkenberry, June 1.

Osage County—Corn is all planted and has been plowed once. Potatoes are in bloom. Corn prospects never were better. Cut worms are very thick. A few cows have been sold due to scarcity of pasture.—L. Ferris, May 31.

Chautauqua County—All crops are growing nicely and promise good yields. Pasture is good. Corn, oats and wheat look fine. Potatoes are being damaged by bugs. We have plenty of blackberries.—H. B. Fairley, June 1.

Greenwood County—Moisture is plentiful. The first cutting of alfalfa was good. Kafir had to be replanted due to heavy rains. Prospects indicate a good prairie hay crop. Livestock is doing well.—John H. Fox, June 1.

Jackson County—Good rains recently have been a great help to growing crops and pastures. Oats is heading out but very short. Corn generally has a good stand but needs cultivation. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut. Timothy is a light crop.—F. O. Grubbs, June 1.

Riley County—We have had plenty of rain. Corn generally is good but that planted late had to be replanted. Wheat and oats are improving. The first crop of alfalfa has been put up. Some farmers are working their corn. Eggs 35c.—P. O. Hawkins, June 2.

Allen County—Crops are doing nicely. Wheat is coming out well. Flax is the poorest for many years. Much kafir had to be replanted. Broomcorn is planted, with about the usual acreage. The cherry crop was light and strawberries very poor.—George O. Johnson, June 1.

Decatur County—Electric and dust storms have damaged the wheat crop badly. A good rain May 29 may revive it to some extent. Pastures are good. Corn fields were planted but cutworms are causing much replanting. Pig crop is the lightest for many years. An abundance of sorghum crops have been sown. Corn \$1.60; oats 85c; cream 43c; eggs 25c.—G. A. Jern, May 31.

Anderson County—Wheat prospects are above the average. Oats is a little short, but was greatly benefited by the rain. The stand of corn is good and has been cultivated. The first crop of alfalfa is being put up.—G. W. Kiblinger, May 29.

Pottawatomie County—Oats is heading very short; we fear it is too short to bind. Corn grows fine. Wheat is quite short. There are many potato bugs. Alfalfa is being cut; it is short and light.—S. L. Knapp, June 2.

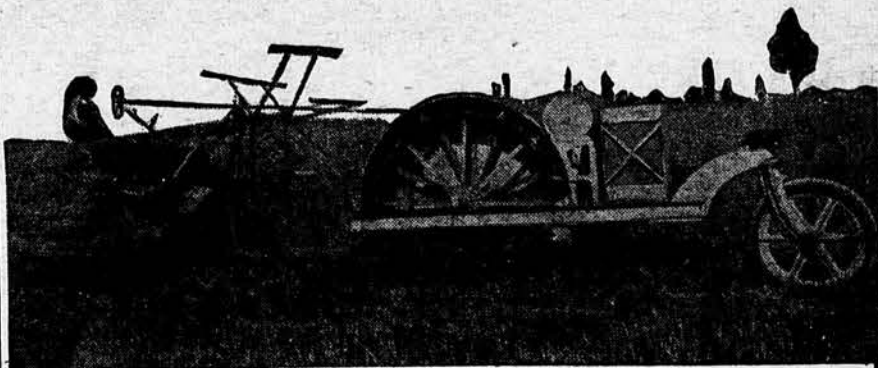
Dickinson County—Crops were suffering for moisture before the good rain a few days ago. Wheat is headed and appears to be fine. Oats is short. Corn is being worked and is growing rapidly. Alfalfa is being put up. Pastures are good.—F. M. Lorson, June 1.

Sherman County—We have fine crops of spring wheat and barley. Nearly 2 1/4 inches of rain fell in two days recently. The dry weather had fired part of the winter wheat, but the rain came in time to save a great deal of the crop. Some corn will have to be replanted, as cutworms have taken some fields on weedy land; generally the crop is good. Much cane is being listed for forage, and millet will be sown on the balance of the idle land. New prairie sod is being broken and put into crops.—J. B. Moore, May 30.

Woodson County—All crops look fine. Alfalfa is cut and put away. Oats is heading. Potatoes seem to be a 100 per cent crop. Grass is good.—E. F. Opperman, June 1.

Rawlins County—After a long dry spell we had a good rain May 29-30. Wheat had suffered for lack of moisture, but will improve considerably. Barley and oats are good. Some corn will have to be replanted.—J. S. Skolant, June 1.

Coffey County—Crops are doing fine since the good rain. Oats is short but heading well. Wheat and rye are filling. Most fields of corn and kafir show a good stand. Stock is in good condition. First crop of alfalfa is being cut.—A. T. Stewart, June 1.



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With the BIG BULL TRACTOR one man can operate either a binder or header. It is actually self-steering—the easiest tractor to handle.

There are not enough horses to harvest this year's wheat crop—there are not enough men. The wheat must be harvested. Flour is selling by the pound, our allies in France are starving for it.

The "Big Bull" is ready to aid you, to aid your country; will work day and night, strong as ever after horses would have dropped dead in the field. It runs successfully on the most economical fuel—kerosene—without fouling or overheating the motor. The tested and proven Clapper Kerosene Vaporizer—an exclusive Big Bull feature—enables it to develop as much power on a gallon of kerosene as on a gallon of gasoline.

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We have a Big Bull all ready to ship to you.

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### Saving for the Government

One of the first lessons a careful farmer teaches his son is the lesson of saving, whether in feed for the stock or in the handling of money or machinery. Fathers know that with the average boy this is a hard lesson, but not much more difficult than for the average grown-up. Americans have just begun to learn the lesson of saving. "No individual in this country," said President Wilson not long ago, "can expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring the national obligation to be careful of expenditures. This has now become a public duty and a proof of patriotism and honor."

The heads of this government had this thought in mind when they first proposed Liberty bonds in low denominations, and later when they put out War Savings Stamps. But the thought went far beyond the mere selling of national securities. These men understood the importance of having every American citizen own bonds and War Savings Stamps because in that way as in no other, perhaps, might every man, woman and child feel a direct personal, pocket interest in the great task confronting this government. The people have bought all the bonds and have offered to buy many more than were issued. Now the government asks them to take 2 billion dollars' worth of War Savings Stamps. The Kansas allotment is 37 million dollars, of which about 7 million dollars already has been sold. The remaining 30 million dollars must be taken up by June 28.

Less than 2 bushels of wheat will buy a War Savings Stamp. The price in June is \$4.17. For that stamp the government will repay \$5 January 1, 1923, five years from now. That is 4 per cent compound interest. Every citizen of Kansas is asked to agree to take all the War Savings Stamps he believes himself able to buy, every month between now and December 31. Committees in charge of the campaign will call on every man and woman, every family, every taxpayer in the state between now and June 28, on which day the big drive will take place. Meetings will be held in the schoolhouses everywhere; not only in Kansas but in the entire Union and citizens will there agree to buy these War Savings Stamps, thereby helping their country while helping themselves. Kansas has about 177,000 farmers. How many dollars' worth of War Savings Stamps will these farmers own before the close of the year? The government believes no business man in the Union will exceed the farmers in this proof of thrift and patriotism. Every Kansas farmer should help the government to realize this hope and be ready to sign the pledge card when it is presented by the local committee. Our government needs the money and we must lend it.

Here is a proclamation issued recently by President Wilson on this subject:

This war is one of nations, not of armies, and all of our 100 million people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict. The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our army and navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for non-essentials uses the labor of men, the products of the farms, mines and factories and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a national concerted thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves, as suggested by Secretary of the Treasury, to the practice of thrift to serve the government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war, to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind, to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency and that the people as evidence of their loyalty invest all that they can save in Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps. The securities issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within reach of everyone that the door of opportunity in the matter is wide open to all of us. To practice thrift in peace time is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times. With the desperate need of the civilized world today for materials and labor with which to end the war the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity.

I appeal to all who now own either Liberty bonds or War Savings Stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift and to appeal to all who do not own government securities to do likewise and purchase them to the extent of their means. The man who buys government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States government until after this war and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the government.

I earnestly appeal to every man, woman

# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

## Special Notice

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

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

CHOICE S. E. Kansas farms \$40 to \$75. Write me. Wm. Robbins, Thayer, Kan.

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

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

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

SEVEN QUARTER SECTIONS in body, close to three elevators. School on land. Sell together or separately. Give terms 1-10 cash. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

320 ACRES, 5 miles Dighton, all good land, shallow water. No improvements. Price \$5,200. Other bargains. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

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

FOR SALE 160 a. Osage Co. Well improved. 120 a. tillable, living water, 10 a. hog tight, 60 a. wheat. Mtg. \$3,600 6%. \$65 per acre. E. Haynes, Baldwin, Kan.

MODEL FARM HOME. Creek bottom. \$10,000 improvements. Ideal alfalfa land. Exceptional bargain. Produced \$5,000. 1917. Buckeye Agency, Ottawa, Kansas

SMALL RANCHES in Lyon county, 880 acres, 4 miles Santa Fe, smooth land, highly improved, only \$50 per acre. 1800 acres best blue stem pasture \$40. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRICE \$6000 320 acres 1/4 mile from switch (new elevator building). All choice farm land. 5 1/2 miles from Hugoton, \$2400 cash, balance easy terms. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

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

A SPLENDID 80 A. farm in East Kansas for sale worth the money. Good improvements; close to good town; on best of terms. Write for terms. Guaranteed description and price. Address owner. No trades. Elmer Musser, Moline, Kansas.

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

and child to pledge themselves on or before June 28 to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the government and to do this as far as possible thru membership in War Savings Societies. June 28 ends this special period of enlistment in the great volunteer army of production and savings here at home. May there be none unenlisted on that day.

### Your Duty in Producing Food

Every county in Kansas must produce food or it will be helping to lose the war instead of helping to win it.

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

160 ACRES, only 3 miles from Olpe, Kan., good improvements, land lays good. At only \$8,000. Reasonable terms. For quick sale. The owner says get the cash. The Southeast section in Grand county, Kan. All grass. At only \$8.50 per acre. John J. Wieland, Room 15 Kress Bldg., Emporia, Kan.

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

120 ACRES 9 miles Ottawa, Kansas. 5 miles another railroad town; 25 acres blue grass; 30 acres timothy and clover; remainder cultivation; good 5 room house; barn; never falling water; windmill; orchard; fine location. Price \$75 per acre. Possession this fall. \$2,000 cash, remainder 5 years 6%. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

LYON COUNTY, BARGAINS. 760 A. Imp. 100 a. bottom, 300 cult., \$35,000.

320 a. imp. 60 a. bottom; 100 cult. Spring watered, \$50 per acre.

160 A. Imp. on National Auto road, 70 a. cult., \$50 per acre.

Near towns. Good terms. No trades. Write E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farms Large list Lyon for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

### KAW VALLEY

I will sell one of the best 80 acre farms on the famous Kaw Valley. Fine potato, corn, alfalfa or wheat land. 6 miles west of Topeka, on gravel road. New, two story house, barn and abundance of water. Ideal for grain or dairy farm. Address O. M. HIGDON, OWNER, R. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

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

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120 acres located 2 1/2 miles of a good railroad town. Good 8 room house, nice blue grass yard, shade trees, good barn, hen house, hog house, cattle barn, 40 acres fenced hog tight and in alfalfa. This is all good black limestone soil, all can be cultivated. There is 30 acres in fine blue grass pasture. Price \$70 per acre, terms if wanted. Dodsworth Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

### MINNESOTA

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

### MONTANA

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sore crops by 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. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box K-1405, Lewistown, Montana

### LAKE BASIN LANDS

BILLINGS, MONTANA Exceptional bargains to the farmers. Northern Pacific just completed new line. Eight new elevators, six lumber yards, banks, etc. Buy from owners low price, easy terms. Free information on request. North Bros., Inc., 212 Broadway, Billings, Montana

## ATTENTION FARMERS!

200 choice Eastern Oklahoma farms for sale and rent at low prices and on easy terms. It will pay parties who want to buy or rent farms to answer this advertisement.

Write Jas. P. Allen, Home Office, Box 46, Station E, Kansas City, Mo., or Branch Office Inola, Oklahoma

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

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

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

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$300. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

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

### ARKANSAS

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

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

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

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

### Washington Co. Wheat Lands

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

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

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

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

### To Exchange

for Eastern Kansas farm. Brick business building, occupied by grocery and meat market, with six room modern apartment above and garage in basement. Built two years. Rent \$75 per month. Valuation \$12,000. Address Owner, 4301 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### OKLAHOMA

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

FARMS The best buy today is Oklahoma farms. One-half section one mile good R. R. town; fine improvements; a fine stock farm, \$13,500. Terms. A. B. ARMSTRONG, Guthrie, Okla.

### TWO FARMS

643 acres good, rich, smooth, well improved land in one body. Four houses (two nearly new) three miles from Vinita, Okla. Will sell all or part. \$65 per acre. Address every cent of it. Liberal terms. Owner, W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Illinois.

Kansas farmers need more farm labor. Kansas cannot secure a supply of farm labor from the outside. In most states towns and counties have organized to secure at home the emergency farm labor supply for the county—using town volunteers, men of past farm experience who will go to nearby farms for a few days at a time as needed, requiring all idlers to go to work, insisting on stopping non-essential work, and the turning of all local energy to local farms during the rush seasons, agreeing to close stores and business houses for a few days every week during harvest if local needs require, and ceasing the Saturday half holiday on farms during this emergency.

Kansas emergency farm labor must be secured by these or similar methods. This is not a matter that can wait. The crops must be harvested and cultivated this summer. In parts of Kansas the need is now. E. E. Frizell, Farm Labor Administrator.







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**Large Type Polands**

Baby pigs, sows, bred or open. Priced for quick sale. Fashionable blood lines. Howard R. Ames, Byars, Okla.

**WEANED PIGS**

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

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan.** LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.** My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.**HOMER T. RULE**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Malt &amp; Breese, fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.

**HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS**

## CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

**Big Smooth O.I.C. Pigs** Pairs or trios not skinned. HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.**Chester White Hogs** Boar pigs to be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks of age. E. E. SMILEY, Perth, Kansas**CHESTER WHITES** for sale. All ages. You would exchange boar pig. C. C. COGSWELL, KINGMAN, KAN.**Chester White Private Sale** A few tried sows to have summer litters and a few boars ready for service, for sale. F. C. GOODWIN, Russell, Kan.**Kansas Herd Chester Whites**

12 September boars and 25 gilts same age. Very choice and as good as you ever saw. Most of them by Don Wildwood and gilts bred if desired to the champion Don Keokuk. Don't delay if you want them. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. D. 5, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

**Large Berkshires**

A few bred sows, fall boars and spring pigs for sale. Herd headed by Pathfinder 3d, 218989, the grand champion boar of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. E. O. OBRECHT, R. 28, TOPEKA, KAN.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

100 March pigs, pairs and trios not related. Extra well bred and most popular breeding. The beginner's opportunity. GEO. W. ELA, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS Secretary Kansas Hampshire Association.

**Howell's Hampshires**

Fall boars and gilts, spring pigs, grand sire, the undefeated Messenger Boy. F. T. HOWELL, FRANKFORT, KANSAS.

**Hampshires on Approval**

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

**SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE** 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

## HORSES.

**Pleasant View Stock Farm** For sale: two yearling registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KAN.**Wagon Horse Association** are now registering 1200 to 1400 pound mares in Vol. 2, from eleven states and Canada. If you have a good mare write W. B. Carpenter, President, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Missouri**Percherons—Belgians—Shires** 3, 4 and 5-year stallions for sale or let on shares. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.**Pleasant View Stock Farm**

Two stallions, one coming 3, one coming 2; also one yearling of my own breeding; are good ones. Can show sire and dam. Also have a number of good bulls from 10 to 12 mo. old; can spare a few heifers bred to my herd bull, Dominator, a son of Domino. Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

**FOR SALE** One choice roan Polled Durham bull, old enough for service. A. I. MEIER, ROUTE 7, ABILENE, KAN.

## ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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

## JERSEY CATTLE.

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

bred sows in his February sale of any Duroc Jersey breeder in Kansas and of course there was a reason. In fact there were several but the principal reason was that breeders wanted a litter sired by Royal Grand Wonder, the great boar heading Mr. Anderson's splendid herd. Splendid reports are coming in to Mr. Anderson from those who bought sows bred to him last winter. When I visited Mr. Anderson's herd in April he showed me 65 fall gilts that were immense. He is now offering in his advertisement in the Duroc section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze a number of these sows bred to Royal Grand Wonder at very fair prices. This offer should prove attractive to breeders who want to buy as it is very evident that they are getting Mr. Anderson would not risk the reputation of a herd boar like Royal Grand Wonder by breeding them to him. He is also offering some extra good fall boars.—Advertisement.

## Keesecker's Choice Durocs.

Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan., is a pioneer Duroc Jersey breeder. His herd is not a large one but one of the strong herds in up to date breeding and choice individuals. Mr. Keesecker is known as one of the breeders who buys the tops when he buys. In the Clay Center, Kan., combination sale, last February a spring gilt consigned by Mr. Keesecker topped the sale at \$270, which was paid by Lester Coad of Glen Elder, Kan. This splendid gilt was sired by The King and out of the splendid brood sow, Golden Model 4th gilt. The gilt was bred to Mr. Keesecker's splendid herd boar, Illustration Jr. Another choice gilt consigned by Mr. Keesecker sired by Elk Col. Jesse Howell's champion boar sold for \$150. She was bred to Illustration Jr. Mr. Keesecker has 20 fall gilts he is reserving for his bred sow sale in February that simply can't be beat as individuals and they are mighty well bred. He also has three boars, same age and breeding that are for sale. They are good.—Advertisement.

## Bazant's Spotted Polands.

R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan., Republic county is a breeder of registered Spotted Poland Chinas on a large scale and in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze he offers 250 March pigs at private sale. He can furnish them in pairs and trios not related and they are vaccinated and will be held the required time to make them safe to ship. They are certainly dandies and sired by big massive boars that are certainly the kind to produce pork. The 40 herd sows that I looked at last Friday evening are two and three years old. They will weigh from 500 to 700 pounds and are the best lot of sows I ever saw in one herd. They have lots of quality with this immense size and anyone wanting to get started in the Spotted Poland China business should avail himself of this opportunity. The pigs are big thrifty fellows with loads of bone and with lots of stretch and all are exceptionally well spotted. They are eligible to registry in the Poland China associations and also in the Spotted Poland China association. The Bazant farm is a model hog farm with a \$3,500 hog house just completed and everything up to date. We will give more complete information about this sometime soon. But write for prices today.—Advertisement.

## Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Carl Schroeder of Avoca, Neb., is striving to do his part these days, he has 175 good Hampshire pigs, four thousand bushels of corn on hand with which to feed them and has planted 125 acres more. The pigs were sired by Harold, second prize boar at the International Swine Show last year, and Dictator, a grandson of General Tipton. Mr. Schroeder is developing for the future a young boar that he calls Lookout Harold. He is very promising and may be seen at the fair this fall. Watch for announcement of Mr. Schroeder's winter sale date.—Advertisement.

## Frank Rist for Big Polands

Frank J. Rist, of Humboldt, Neb., is fast developing into one of the most successful Poland China breeders of the west. Mr. Rist is there in all his undertakings and has no time for fads or fancies. His spring crop of pigs numbers 175, sired by his herd boars, Rist's Long Model, the greatest son of Long Model and Ursus Wonder, a splendid son of old Big Ursus and out of a dam by A. Wonder. Mr. Rist is developing a young boar bought from H. H. Myers &amp; Sons, that promises to be a real herd boar. He carries the blood of Nebraska Bob and Big Orphan. Mr. Rist will hold two sales this season. Announcement of which will appear later.—Advertisement.

## S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY

## Dispersion of Red Polls.

Owing to the shortage of farm labor, W. T. McBride of Parker, Kan., has decided to disperse his fine herd of registered Red Polled cattle. This sale will be held September 5, the day after his Duroc Jersey hog sale. Included in the offering will be his great herd bull, Best Goods, by Kansas City Lad. Parties interested in this breed of cattle should keep this sale in mind as it will afford a rare opportunity to buy high class cattle.—Advertisement.

## Good Pigs at Ware's.

P. L. Ware &amp; Son, the old reliable Poland China breeders of Paola, Kan., have an unusually good crop of pigs that they are now selling and shipping on mail orders. These pigs are by their old standby, Miami Chief, Ware's Blue Valley, A. Wonder, by A. King, Jumbo Bob, and a young boar by Giant Joe. The dams of these pigs are top notch sows by such sires as Wedd's Long King, Major B. Hadley, McGath's Big Jumbo, Big Logan Ex., Wonder King, Frazier's Timm, Wedd's Expansion, Big Bob 2d and Sterling Prince. Here is a bunch of pigs that will please the most discriminating buyer. Place your order early and get one of the tops. When you write please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

The War Savings Plan offers the safest, most convenient, and most profitable method of accumulating savings that has ever been presented to any people. War Savings Stamps represent, without qualification, the finest investment ever offered by any government to its people.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**June and July Holstein Bargains**

60 head of choice two-year-old high grade heifers bred to King Segis bulls to freshen in June and July. 50 springing cows, of good ages.

150 Heifers bred to freshen this fall.

19 registered bulls ranging in ages from six months to two years. Some of these bulls are of King Segis and good enough to head any herd. 25 registered cows and heifers; some of them of A. R. O. breeding. A few high grade heifer calves at \$30 express paid. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Shipments can be made on Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

**HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM**

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

**450 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls**

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. 3 bred heifers and a registered bull \$325. Well marked, high grade heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$30 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. Special prices for 30 days. LEE BROTHERS &amp; COOK, HARVEYVILLE, WABAUNSEE COUNTY, KANSAS

**150 Head of High Grade Springing Holstein Cows and Heifers**

Fifty young cows, three to five years old, will freshen in next fifteen to thirty days. Forty large growthy two-year-old heifers, due in fifteen to forty days, and sixty exceptionally fine large heifers due to freshen in Sept. and Oct. All cows and heifers are beautifully marked and are bred to high record, registered bulls. All stock tuberculin tested and guaranteed to be as represented. Can spare a few two-year-old heifers and registered cows, due in the fall, in calf to one of the highest record bulls in the country, whose sire's dam made 1,271 pounds of butter in a year and at that time held the world's record. Also a few good light colored young registered bulls. Have a limited number of fine thrifty practically pure bred Holstein calves either sex, at \$25 express prepaid to your station and guaranteed to meet with your approval. MAGEE DAIRY, Chanute, Kansas

Why go east for your next herd sire. The excellent showing of

**CANARY BUTTER BOY KING'S**

heifers at the Topeka sale and the demand for his off-spring gives unmistakable evidence of the value of this great herd sire.

**Mott Bros., Herington, Kansas** Successors to Mott & Seaborn**A Bargain in Holsteins for Someone**

11 cows, six have official records, all are young cows. Two yearling heifers, five heifer calves. All are of top notch breeding. C. H. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.

**Choice Holstein Bull** Bull calf, 10 weeks old, \$25.00. J. BLANE FAGERBERG, OLSBURG, KANSAS**Braeburn Holsteins**

Heifers by a bull from this herd will yield 10-50% more than their dams. H.B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**PROSPEROUS DAIRY FARMERS**

Keep Purebred HOLSTEINS We'll tell you why—booklets free. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

**Red Polled Bull** Roxey 28437. Priced for quick sale. O. B. Clementson, Holton, Kansas**FOSTER'S RED POLLS** Write for prices on breeding stock. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**Pleasant View Stock Farm**

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN &amp; GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS

**Morrison's Red Polls** Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Crema 22nd. Cows and heifers. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.**Red Polled Bulls**

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

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

**For Sale, One Registered Hereford Bull** 14 mos. old the good kind and bred right. D. M. French, R. F. D. 4, Winfield, Kansas**For Sale** 18 head richly bred 3 and 4 year old Hereford cows; calving now. A few very desirable young bulls. Must sell; have no pasture. Fred O. Peterson R. F. D. No. 5, Lawrence, Kansas.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**Park Place Shorthorns**

Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls.

PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2987 WICHITA, KANSAS

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas** Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.**HOLSTEIN CALVES** 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.**OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE** yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cow Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Northville, Kan.**Valley Breeze Farm**

Registered Holstein cows and a few bull calves for sale. Prices right. Orin R. Bales, R.R. 4, Lawrence, Kan.

**Choice Holstein Calves!** 12 Heifers 15-16ths pure, 5 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.**Registered and High Grade Holsteins**

Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, graded and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants. CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

**We Have For Holstein-Friesian Sale a Few** pure bred cows and young bulls. We also have 100 head of high-grade springing cows, which we are offering for sale. Address EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.**STUBBS FARM****OFFERS:** The bull Copia Fobes Homestead born Korndyke white, Sept. 20, 1917; nearly all white, straight as a line; a show bull in every way. His sire Canary Paul Fobes Homestead the greatest bull in Kansas, dam a 34.96 pound four year old. His dam a 14 pound four three year old daughter of a 19 pound cow. Send for particulars.**STUBBS FARM** Mulvane, Kansas



# A Big Illinois Holstein Dispersion

Because of a recent injury Mr. Frank B. Pratt, Wayne, Ill., is compelled to disperse his entire herd of registered Holstein cattle.

**85 Registered Holsteins of the Very Highest Quality Go Without Reserve**

**Wayne, Illinois, Tuesday, June 18**

## King Segis Golden Belle

a three year old sire of wonderful breeding who is a double grandson of King Segis, who is the only sire who has three sons, each of whom has sired a forty pound cow and one of them is the only 50 pound cow of the breed. The sire of King Segis Golden Belle is the \$25,000 bull, Johanna McKinley Segis, who has a 33 pound daughter and is the grandsire of the first 30 pound two year old and is out of the second 40 pound cow Johanna

Here is the greatest opportunity of recent years to secure the blood of the greatest sires of the breed. The greatest money making opportunity of the year for Holstein breeders and dairymen. All stock over six months old tuberculin tested by the state veterinarian. For a catalog address

**C. L. Bratzler, Sales Manager, Algonquin, Illinois**

Take any train to Chicago and take Aurora Elgin Interurban to Wayne, Ill. Thirty miles from Chicago.

De Kol Van Beers. His dam is a 31.87 pound senior four year old who is the dam of a 31 pound cow.

## 20 Daughters of King Segis Golden Belle

ranging from eight months to two years old and a dandy extra choice lot of individuals they are.

## 35 Choice Cows Either in Milk or Due to Freshen Soon

All daughters of King Segis Pontiac, Johanna McKinley Segis, King Pieter, Woederest Hengerfeld De Kol.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

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

## Two Shorthorn Bulls

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

## Stunkel's Shorthorns

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

## Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

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

## SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

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

## Shorthorn Bulls

### 20 choice young bulls

10 to 20 months old.

Sired by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. All in good condition and priced to sell.

**W. F. BLEAM & SONS, BLOOMINGTON, Osborne County, KANSAS**

## Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Plan Beginner's Department

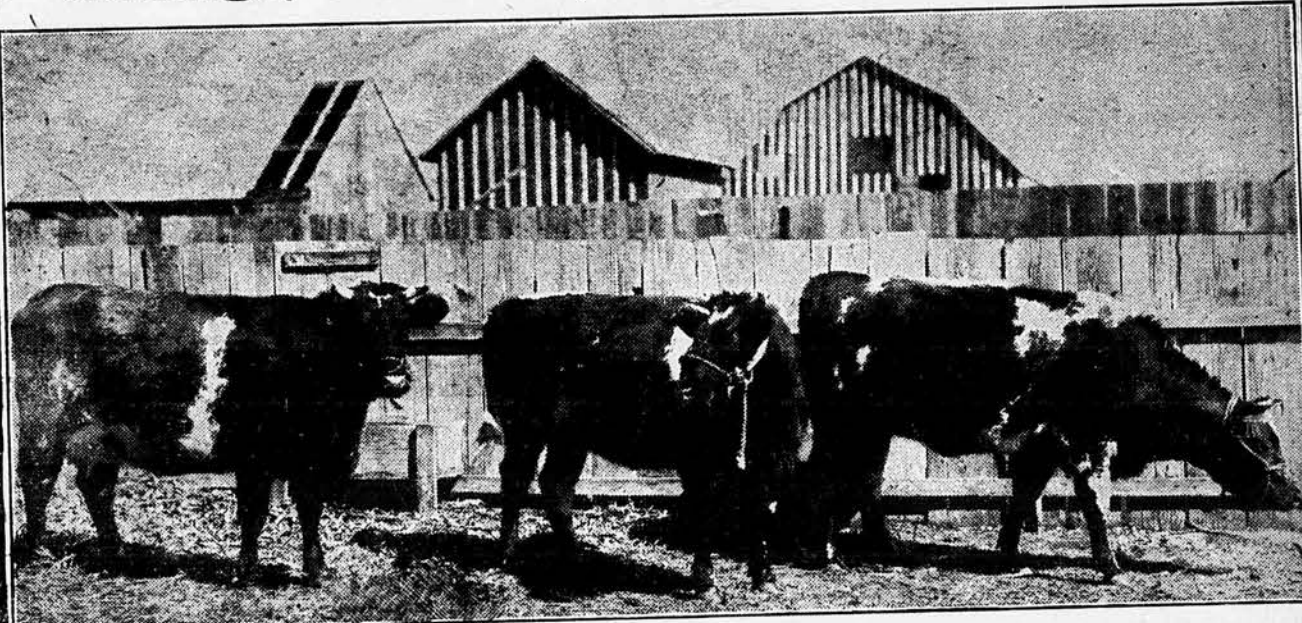
Any Farmer, Banker, Lawyer, Doctor, Merchant or other business man can make money raising Shorthorns if he follows the plans laid down by our Beginner's Department. If interested in Shorthorns send your name today outlining your situation as to location, land, pasture, farm help, finance, age, occupation, etc., and let us give you the benefit of our plan that has helped many a man gain both profit and pleasure by raising Shorthorns. Write us freely regarding what plans you have in mind. Our Beginner's Department will then suggest a plan for your particular case.

**LOOKABAUGH'S BEGINNER'S DEPT., Watonga, Oklahoma**

## Farmers and Beginners Shorthorn Opportunity

**Lookabaugh Announces His Third Beginners Sale**

**Watonga, Oklahoma, Monday, June 17, 1918**



## 45 Registered Cows and Heifers Backed by Reliable Ancestors

Broad backed cows and heifers, suitable for the farmer, beginner and the breeder who needs a few useful females. Nearly all are safe in calf to Imported Doune Royalist; and Sultana Sultan, son of Fair Acres Sultan; others springing heavily and a few will sell with calves at side.

**20 BULLS ARE LISTED**, the prime attraction is Young Searchlight, by Watonga Searchlight, Grand Champion of 5 states. This young show prospect is out of Miss Ramsden 3d, and is one of the three outstanding senior show bull calves on the Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, and is a sure winner if properly fitted and shown.

**7 SCOTCH HERD HEADERS**, from such noted families as: Missie, Campbell Mina, Maryann of Lancaster, Aconite, Graceful and Butterfly 44th. Each qualified to head the herd of a small breeder.

**Bull ACONITE'S COUNT 455801**  
Red. Calved May 9, 1914.

**DAMS**  
Roan Aconite  
Aconite Maplewood  
Double Aconite  
Young Aconite  
Aconite Sil. Spgs.  
IMP. Aconite

**SIRE**  
Count Commodore 284742  
Orange Magnet 263743  
Bridal Archer 174010  
Aconite Boy 128573  
Vice Royal 78233  
Earl Aberdeen 51413  
Pride of The Isles 45274

**Bull ABERDEEN GOODS 610531**  
Roan. Calved May 15, 1917.

**DAMS**  
Rose Worth  
Rosabel of R.  
Rosabel 2d  
Rosabel  
IMP. Mina Aberdeen

**SIRE**  
Baron Goods 411715  
Butter Boy 297123  
King Gloster 155470  
Stanley 113853  
Baron Lenton 68246  
Gladstone 51801

**Bull CHOICE BUTTERFLY 643802**  
Red. Calved June 15, 1917.

**DAMS**  
Butterfly Bess  
Butterfly Bess  
Cloverleaf Butterfly  
Butterfly Hazel  
IMP. Butterfly 44th

**SIRE**  
Belle's Choice 483830  
Hallwood Goods 243079  
Cruickshank Clipper  
Lowland Chief 99277  
Liddesdale 70486  
Viceroy 21842

**Bull DIAMOND GOODS 610532**  
Red. Calved March 30, 1917.

**DAMS**  
Lady Goods  
Leading Lady  
Lancaster Lady  
Lady's Maid O  
IMP. Lady Maid

**SIRE**  
Baron Goods 411715  
Best of Goods 262678  
Diamond Rex 235328  
Coming Star 176233  
Clan McKay 151727  
Czarowitch 151732

**Bull MISSIE'S BANFF 608694**  
Red and White. Calved April 9, 1917.

**DAMS**  
Missie Rose 2d  
Missie Rose  
Missie 106th  
Missie 103d  
Missie 101st  
IMP. Missie 99th

**SIRE**  
Golden Sunray Banff  
King Banff 226389  
Blue Ribbon 196825  
Canute 106716  
Bandmaster 96032  
Prince President  
Elucutionist

**Bull GRACEFUL CLANSMAN**  
Roan. Calved July 1, 1917.

**DAMS**  
Graceful Girl  
Graceful Cicely  
Graceful 9th  
IMP. Graceful 8th

**SIRE**  
The Clansman  
His Grace 392131  
Diamond 213239  
Diamond Jubilee 141460  
Diamond Jubilee

**12 Richly Bred Youngsters**, sired by good Scotch bulls and out of dams noted for their milking qualities. All good individuals and the kind best suited for the farmer to increase the quality and milk flow of his grade cows.

**The Prime Object of This Sale** is to convince the farmers that we have not forgotten them. We want every farmer who has the ambition to own a registered Shorthorn to attend this sale. We want you to be interested enough in yourself to buy one of these females or bulls and prove to your own satisfaction that good blood will tell.

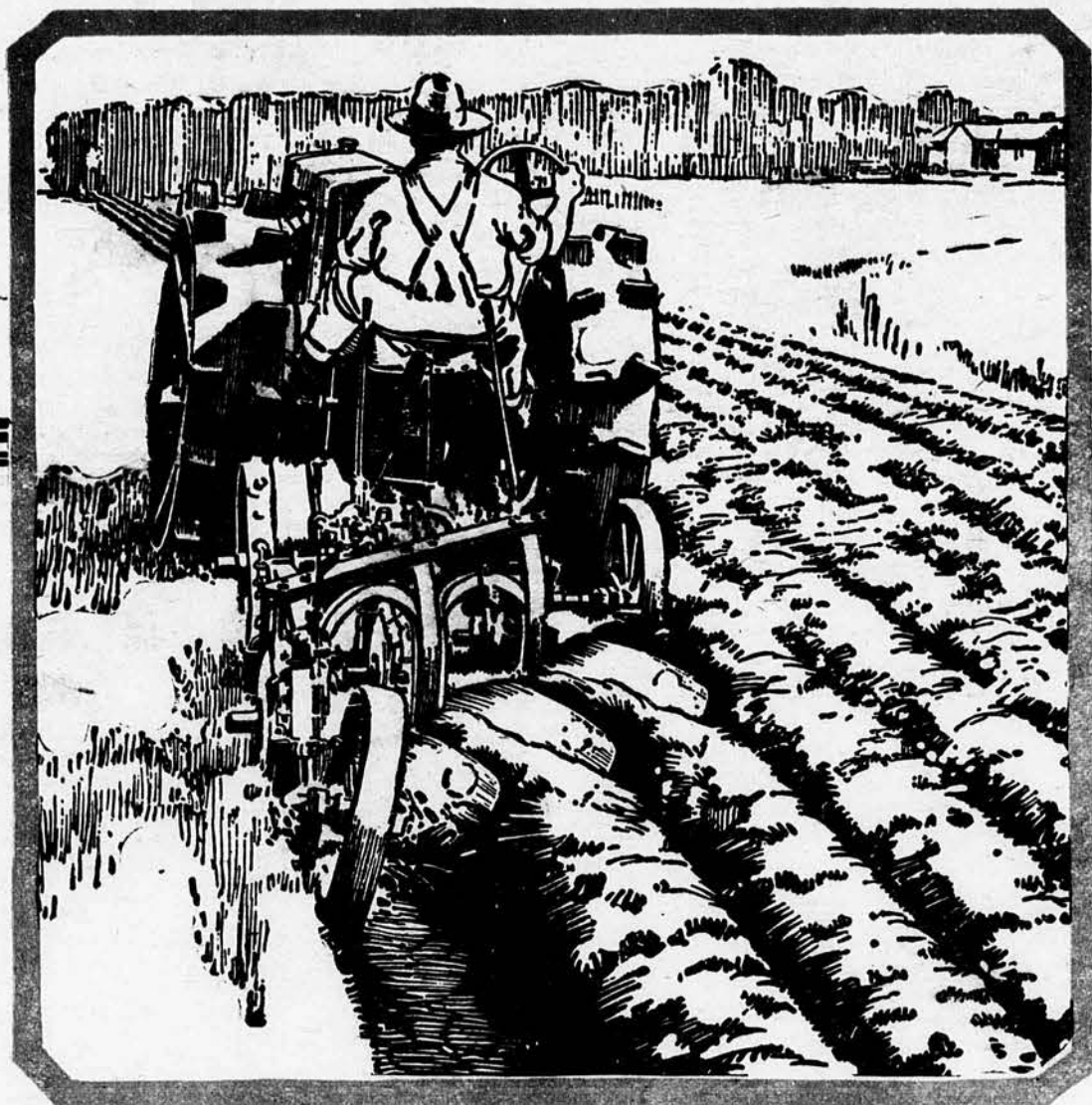
**I Will Not Be Satisfied Until I See a Registered Shorthorn on Every Farm in Kansas.** You farmers that have planned to buy a registered Shorthorn cow or a registered heifer for your boy this is your opportunity. Remember the cattle are selling in ordinary condition and that they will sell within the reach of every farmer. This will be the last chance to buy this class of cattle at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm for some time to come. Our usual guarantee is back of all of them and our interest and assistance is with you always. Let us help you to help yourself.

**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA**



# J. I. CASE

## World's Lightest Draft Tractor Plows



### Costly "Drag" Ended by J. I. Case

**T**HE waste of power—the waste of fuel—the dead loss—due to "drag" costs tractor owners fortunes each year.

But not so with J. I. Case Tractor plows. In these famous plows costly "drag" has been eliminated! Forty years of specialized plow building has pointed the way to perfection of light draft and tremendous strength.

(1) Furrow bottom pressure causes "drag." This we eliminate by putting all the weight of the plow on the three wheels. The heels of the plow bottoms are always clear of the furrow bottoms. These plows "ride" like any wheeled vehicle—instead of dragging like a bobsled in mid-summer.



(2) Landslide pressure causes "drag." This we overcome by the "set" and "slant" of our rear furrow wheel. This wheel holds the landslides away from the furrow bank.

Then we use famous J. I. Case dust-proof, easy lubricating, long distance axles—the lightest running axles known. These are of vital importance to light draft.

With J. I. Case plows, tractors can increase speed—handle more bottoms—plow more acres per day—all at less fuel cost. In fact, these plows make the tractor a more *profitable* investment.

\* \* \* \*

But J. I. Case tractor plows offer more than just extreme light draft.

They are the first to *combine* extreme light draft with great strength and endurance.

Naturally, these plows are made to J. I. Case standards—which require the finest of materials and the most careful of workmanship. Many of our men have served in our plant for 18, 20 and 25 years. Their skill and care is today a part of their nature.

Whether you measure J. I. Case tractor plows by quality of service or years of service—they will prove their true worth and economy. They will bring you the dependable, reliable, economical service that is *guaranteed* in every J. I. Case Implement.

See your local J. I. Case dealer, or write us for any information you desire.

**J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, 1160 W. 6th St., Racine, Wisc.**

Dallas, Texas  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Kansas City, Mo.  
St. Louis, Mo.

BRANCH HOUSES:

Omaha, Nebr.  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Minneapolis, Minn.  
Baltimore, Md.