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FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Food for the Liberty War

By F. B. NICHOLS

**"These Men Plowed Their
Fields With the Same Care
With Which They Formed
Their Armies for Battle."**

—PLINY

A RAPID awakening is coming in Kansas in regard to the war for Liberty. The seriousness of this "grim and terrible struggle" in which we are engaged, both in regard to the work of the present and its effect on the future of humanity and civilization, is being appreciated better every day. Kansas farmers are learning more and more of the essential part that good food takes in a modern war—and they are in this war to win!

The few persons who have not understood the full meaning of the war probably will awaken next Tuesday when they see the eager enthusiasm with which the young men will register. It will be the greatest event in the mobilization of its resources that the nation has ever seen. One will be better able after seeing this event to appreciate the mighty power for good and for aiding democracy which this nation has—and it will make everyone resolve to help in every way he can to bring victory as soon as possible. In his proclamation making Tuesday, June 5, a patriotic day, Governor Capper said:

FOR WORLD WIDE LIBERTY.

"The President of the United States, by virtue of the authority of Congress imposed upon him by the measure known as the Selective Draft Law, approved May 18, 1917, has designated June 5, 1917, as a day for the registration of all citizens of the United States within the conscription ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive.

"Now, therefore, in compliance with the President's proclamation, I, Arthur Capper, governor of Kansas, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, June 5, a public holiday within this state and do urge the people to observe it with the patriotic fervor and the solemnity befitting the momentous importance of the occasion.

"We are called upon to offer our possessions, our bodies and our lives as a willing sacrifice to the cause of liberty, freedom and democracy throughout the world. The American people have been loath to take up the gage of battle; we have been patient and long suffering; we have entered into the great war only under the direst provocation and not until the fate of the world seemed hanging in the balance. It is, therefore, the imperative duty and the high privilege of every loyal citizen to respond to the call and to sacrifice his all if necessary, to the success of our arms and the arms of the allies. This duty falls none the less upon those who by age limitations or by sex are denied the opportunity of bearing arms. It is a time for all citizens to consecrate themselves anew to the service of our beloved country and to the task of upholding the principles of democracy throughout the world; to the end that all peoples shall be freed from autocratic rule.

"The great war will be won, not by men alone. Money, munitions and provender are also prime requisites. The people of Kansas will contribute their full share of all these things and I urge that registration day be made also a day of popular subscription to the liberty loan fund and that we show the nation that the people of Kansas are willing and glad to contribute from their bounty to the sustenance of our armies and the support of our allies across the sea."

After registration day I think that the final act in the "speeding up" of Kansas agriculture will come. The few persons who have not yet got the full measure of the idea of this war will go back to their fields on the coming days with the high resolve to make the land yield the last ounce of food, so that it will aid to the limit in this fight for the right and for a permanent peace among men. Most farmers have this idea now. I was impressed greatly with this on a recent trip, which included a large part of the state. While it is understood generally that prices will be high, this is a factor of secondary importance; the idea is to back up the men who go to the firing line with the highest production.

I think that the viewpoint of the farmers in the state generally was well expressed by Harley Hatch of Gridley recently, in a letter to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. After telling of the excellent response that the farmers of Coffey county are making to the plea for increased production, he says, "the farmers here are willing to stay in this war to a finish. They understand that democracy will stand or fall by the result. Coffey county already has a force of 100 men raised—Company C—and will make it 150 by the time the men are called. There is no great hatred of Germany—yet—because the people here feel that their real enemy is the German aristocracy and not the real German people. But if American blood is shed feeling will

arise, of course, and the people will become more bitter. Did Kansas ever fail the nation? Do you suppose the people of the East really believe that we are going to fall in any way? If so, just tell them to await events and see if Kansas farmers will not do their share and more even tho they may not at this time be filling the air with their outcries.

"I am enclosing a letter I received this week from Walter Ainsworth, a school teacher. He is what I call a real patriot for he enlisted as a private because he thought the country needed privates most of all. He is one year over conscription age and need not have gone. I think you will find there are plenty of such men in Kansas.

"To sum up, the farmers here expect the country to do all it can until the war is won. If Russia fails us and the submarine campaign is successful they believe we shall have to exert our full powers. If Russia does her part and the submarines can be handled they expect the war to be over much more quickly."

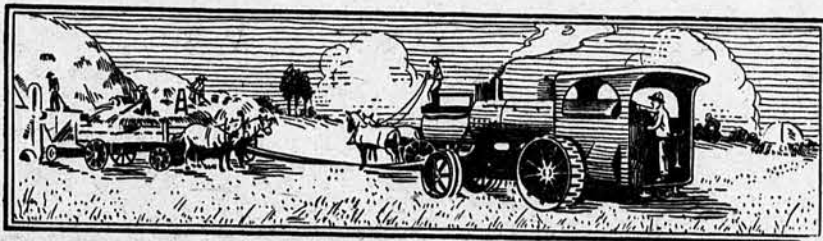
A SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

The Mr. Ainsworth mentioned in the letter represents to a fine degree the excellent spirit that is being shown by the young men of Kansas. They know what this war for humanity really means, and are willing to do their part to the limit of their ability no matter where the government places them. Young men are offering their all, freely and without reserve, to their country. Mr. Ainsworth, by the way, placed the Sunnyside school district near Gridley into the standard class—it is a rural school known over the whole state, and he had been elected for next year. But he will be in a military camp, perhaps at Ft. Riley, instead.

"You understand the situation, and you know that there was nothing else that I could do except to offer my services," said Mr. Ainsworth. "The very principles on which this government is founded are at stake. American ideals have been trampled underfoot until we can endure it no longer. There are but two classes of men in times of war, soldiers and producers, and so I, not being a farmer, have become a soldier. Every man must do his bit. I have purchased an infantry drill manual, and I am learning it thoroly."

That is the spirit that wins! That is the spirit that will make it unnecessary for your baby boy or brother to go into another world war when he grows up. We are going to wipe up the face of the earth with this false god of militarism—and we are going to it now! And we will all do our part—Mr. Ainsworth is going to the trenches, others are going into the plow furrows, but no matter where we go we can all help. And our rewards are going to be great, for out of this world of misery and woe we shall produce a world in which the ideals of

happiness and peace are supreme. But to win this war Kansas agriculture will have to be geared up still higher. The latest estimate indicates a wheat yield of but 40 million bushels, and we had hoped for 100 million at least. If Kansas is to do its normal share this deficiency must be made up by a higher production with other crops. This task will be done.



FARM ANSWERS

Soil Fertility in Kiowa.

Will you advise me how long the land in Kiowa county and the counties west of there may be expected to raise wheat profitably? Can the land be kept up by a rotation of crops and the use of fertilizers?

Kiowa Co.

I. C.

The soil in Kiowa county and the counties west of Kiowa is located in a section where there is practically no loss of plant food from the soil, except that removed by plants and that lost by soil blowing. There is, therefore, a very small loss of plant food from the soils in this section, and it is doubtful if it will be necessary to add plant food in the form of commercial fertilizers to this soil in any reasonable length of time. In fact, there is a possibility that the mineral elements of plant food such as phosphorus and potassium may be present in the soil in sufficient quantities to grow wheat almost indefinitely.

Ground cropped continuously to wheat is being depleted of organic matter rapidly. When the organic matter is destroyed, the soil loses its ability to hold moisture. It becomes depleted in nitrogen and the mineral elements of plant food are not liberated so rapidly from the soil as when organic matter is present in larger quantities.

The upkeep of the fertility is therefore a question of maintaining the supply of organic matter. If this is done, the soil will remain productive for a long time. A rotation of crops, of course, will be necessary because of insect danger, plant diseases and other troubles of this kind which accumulate where one crop is grown year after year upon the same ground. Wheat should, therefore, be grown in a rotation with crops like kafir and corn and every precaution taken to supply organic matter. The wheat straw produced should be spread on cultivated fields and the barn yard manure accumulating on the place should be used.

When possible a growth of weeds or other organic matter of this kind should be plowed under and incorporated with the soil.

L. E. CALL.

K. S. A. C.

Self Feeders for Hogs.

What value has a self-feeder for fat hogs on pasture?

Jefferson Co.

I. N. Y.

That the self feeder has special advantages in enabling pasture fed hogs to handle concentrates to the best advantage is indicated by tests at the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment station. Thirty head of 50-pound Duroc Jersey pigs were divided into five lots and fed different rations for sufficient time to make an average gain of 150 pounds a pig.

The results show that while all lots made good gains, those receiving corn, shorts and tankage made the most rapid and economical gains. The pigs which were fed corn, shorts, tankage and alfalfa, when compared with those which ate only corn and alfalfa, made an average gain of 150 pounds in 18 days less time, consumed 30 pounds less feed, and saved 43.5 cents a pig.

Compared with pigs which received corn and shorts but no tankage, those in the corn, shorts and tankage lot were ready for market eight days earlier and consumed 42 pounds less feed, with a saving of 22.5 cents a pig.

Pigs in all of the alfalfa lots were pastured at the rate of 18 head an acre. On this basis the ration of corn, shorts, tankage and alfalfa pasture gave an advantage of \$7.83 an acre of alfalfa when compared with corn, shorts and alfalfa pasture. This comparison, however, does not fully explain the advantage gained in the use of corn, shorts and tankage with pasture. With this ration more pigs could have been pastured when corn alone was used.

The corn fed pigs grazed closely and practically ruined their pasture, thru rooting, while those in the corn, shorts and tankage lots left an abundance of alfalfa and rooted very little. Altho the pigs fed corn and shorts left considerable pasture they rooted more than the lots which received tankage. The rations which did not contain tankage were not entirely satisfying, due no doubt to the lack of either protein or mineral constituents.

Cheap gains with high priced concentrates in this experiment indicate the efficiency of the self feeder in handling concentrates for pasture fed pigs.

C. M. VESTAL.

K. S. A. C.

A Good Supply of Water.

What type of well is likely to supply the best water on Kansas farms?

Riley Co.

C. V. J.

The drilled well is to be recommended in preference to all others. It is cased up with tight casing and there is but little chance of pollution reaching the water from this source. The top is small and can be covered easily so there is no chance of pollution passing in at the top. The soil should be packed down behind the casing to prevent drainage from passing down this way. It is also recommended that an opening be dug around the casing at least 4 feet deep and 4 feet back from the well and that this opening be filled with concrete. This is the best possible method of preventing drainage from going down the outside of the casing.

The shallow well—either dug or drilled—is always dangerous because the surface drainage seeps thru the soil immediately into the water. The distance it passes thru the soil usual-

ly is not great enough to purify it. In the deep well this is different. The water seeps thru the soil for a considerable distance.

The open well, either dug or drilled, where the water is drawn with a bucket, is open to serious criticism. Every time the bucket is drawn to the top it is handled by the hands and many germs are deposited upon it. Every time it is lowered into the water many of these germs are washed off into the water. Since this procedure is repeated many times every day by different persons, many of whom are diseased it can be seen plainly that the water can be polluted easily in this way.

Water from springs usually is quite pure as it seeps long distances thru the ground and is thereby purified. There are springs, however, which are unfit for use. For instance, water may travel long distances thru crevices in rocks or holes of burrowing animals and fail to be purified. The spring may, also, be located in such a way as to receive the surface drainage from considerable area surrounding it. In either case spring water is likely to be polluted.

In summing up the different sources of water supply we find that the deep drilled well is, in nearly all cases, superior to all others. It is cased with a solid casing so that nothing can drop into the water from irregular walls. The top is small and can be closed tightly enough so it will prevent any material from entering from this point. The water comes from deep in the ground and has passed long distances thru the soil so it has had every opportunity to purify. Water suspected of pollution should be boiled before it is used for drinking.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

School Lands.

I filed on school land and made proof on it. Land was appraised at \$1.50 an acre. I made payment of \$24 at time of making proof. This leaves a balance of \$216 which I owe the state. Am I exempt from taxation on that \$216?

W. H. M.

No. As soon as the land is entered it is placed on the tax rolls. You will have to pay on the assessed value, whatever that may be.

Who Owns Improvements?

In case a farmer should make his improvements on another man's land, could the owner of the land hold the improvements?

N. B.

That would depend entirely on circumstances. If the person who made the improvements did so under the mistaken impression that he was placing them on his own land he would have the right to remove them. If he placed them there knowing that the land belonged to another and without the consent of the other, the court probably would hold that the landowner might hold the improvements.

Rights of Wives.

1. Does a second wife have the same privileges or share of the property as the first wife? 2. Do the children of the second wife share equally with the children of the first wife? 3. If a man makes a deed to his wife would it stand in law if his children should try to set it aside? 4. If a deed were made to me and my children, how would the land be divided if I am living when they come of age? 5. How is property divided in Missouri and Colorado?

REBECCA.

1. Yes. 2. In the absence of any will, yes. 3. The mere fact that the deed was from the husband to his wife would not be ground for setting it aside. 4. That would depend on the terms of the deed. I am not familiar with the laws of Missouri and Colorado regulating descents and distributions.

Is Draft Unconstitutional?

If the government compels a man to serve in the army against his will, would not that be involuntary servitude, and if so what are they going to do about the 13th amendment to the Constitution?

READER.

The court will hold that service in the army is not "involuntary servitude" as referred to in the Constitution. It will be held that "involuntary servitude" means slavery or servitude imposed as the punishment for a crime. However, it must be admitted that to compel a man to serve in the army against his will comes mighty near being involuntary servitude in fact.

Void Marriage.

A and B are husband and wife. A married B knowing that she had no divorce. Can A claim bigamy against B if she sues for divorce? Can B get her share of the property from A if she has just cause for action? A has children by first wife, none by B.

H. L. R.

You do not give enough of the facts to make it possible to give a definite answer. B might have had an entire right to marry even if there had been no divorce from her former husband; for example, he might have been absent so

long and his whereabouts entirely unknown that the presumption would be that he was dead. His wife would, in that case, be free to marry again. Your question seems to imply however that B had, at the time of her marriage with A, a living and undivorced husband, and that A was cognizant of that fact. If so the marriage was void and there was no occasion for a divorce. On the contrary B was guilty of bigamy and both were guilty of adultery. B could be sent to the penitentiary, and A could be sent to jail for six months and fined not to exceed \$500. There being no marriage B could not, of course, claim as a wife any part of the estate of A.

Liability of Firm.

If a firm advertises to pay 25 cents each for names and addresses and A sends 300 names, can he collect if the firm refuses to pay?

A. C. S.

According to your statement the firm would be liable on its contract. However, there probably was some sort of condition which you have overlooked, which the firm relies upon to let it out. The fact that a concern would advertise that it would pay 25 cents each for a list of names is prima facie evidence of fraud because no concern could afford to pay such a rate, especially when it would be easy to get such a list for about one-tenth of that amount. I think there is some catch in that advertisement.

The Case of Tripoli.

Was a declaration of war ever issued by the United States against Tripoli or the Barbary states?

J. E. COULTER.

Munden, Kan.

No formal declaration of war was made but Congress authorized the President to take the same steps that would have been taken if a declaration of war had been made. Congress held that the Barbary states and Tripoli were simply an aggregation of pirates, as they were, and that no declaration of war was needed. Jefferson had taken the position that until a state of war was declared that he had no power to authorize our fleet to do anything except defend themselves. He wanted a declaration of war, which Congress did not make, but as I have said, authorized him to do what he would have done if war had been declared.

The Prices for Food

The high price of food-stuffs is not enriching the farmer and stockman. In a speech recently made by Governor Capper of Kansas, he pays his respects especially to the packers and their "price making" outrage, putting meats out of reach of the average family, and paying the lowest price for animals on foot. He says:

"The packers say that they do not know where the wide difference goes that is due to the low price paid the cattle producer and the high price paid to the retail dealer. This is not an uncommon kind of ignorance. The man caught with the goods seldom will admit how he got them."

"But stockmen should not leave it solely to the state and federal governments to get at the bottom of this conspiracy. They themselves have a remedy in organization and co-operation. Why shouldn't there be a considerable development in this country of co-operative packing plants?"

"We are making rapid progress in Kansas in co-operative effort; the grain elevators, the Farmers' Union, the Grange and many other forms of co-operation are showing surprisingly successful growth. The people of the state are getting used to co-operation—they are seeing that it is profitable and right, that it is doing a great deal to develop our greatest industry and that, as we all know, is farming and stock-raising. I believe we have learned to work together well enough in Kansas and in the West so we can take up other forms of co-operative effort."

"Furthermore, I think if the federal officials will enforce the laws we have the sale of livestock thru ordinary channels will be made much more steady and profitable to the producers. If the market is being controlled, as it obviously is, there are laws which will reach it. If the packers are again found in the wrong, there can be no more trifling. The time has come for them to mend their ways or go to prison."—Hannibal, Mo., Journal.

Eloquence is the rose of speech. Some people prefer the cabbage of logic.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

Dirt and Hot Weather.

I have thought often, after reading your column, which I do regularly, that it must be fine to have a space in a paper of large circulation, in which you can spread all your pet ideas, with nobody to answer back. Now if I had a chance I should like to tell people that they are sickly because they are dirty. All disease comes from dirt. I never have disease because I take a bath every morning, wash my hands always before putting them to my mouth and never eat or drink anything that has not been cooked. I am 86 years old and expect to live to be twice as old. Tell the people to shun dirt and be clean.

SUBSCRIBER.

Subscriber presents his own testimonials and they are pretty good. If he lives to be 172 years old we hope to hear from him again, telling how he got along. He can spread his views in this column any time, if they continue to be as reasonable as those expressed.

While it is presumptuous for a boy in his 40's to attempt to improve upon 86 I venture the assurance that Subscriber owes his longevity as much to the things he does as the things he avoids. He takes a bath every morning and that is excellent skin exercise. He is a fresh air crank I suspect, and I have no doubt that he drinks sufficient clear water to wash his internal organs.

Considering how easy it is to be dirty I think we are comparatively cleanly people. The amount of water used by us in drinking is insignificant compared to that used in washing. We clean house twice a year, and every housewife spends a great deal of her time chasing dirt.

The dirt that is most deadly, we dislike above all things, for nothing is so revolting to us as human excrement.

Where we fall short is in our failure to remember that the only thing to do with human excrement is to destroy it, and that until it is destroyed it must be kept in a tight container from which it cannot be removed to scatter contamination. We dislike visible dirt, even the good, honest soil that is often wasted beneath the finger nails when it should be growing potatoes. But horrors not seen by the eye cause no revulsion of the soul, and our hands may carry millions of bacteria when to our vision they are without spot or stain. Civilized persons wash before eating food, but bacteria, living as they do "from hand to mouth" find many paths of ingress.

As hot weather comes on it is more important than ever to keep clean, for the hot weather diseases, meaning those that are spread by the fly and other insects, are the most destructive we have to meet. Inoculation may be practiced against typhoid fever. I have had many questions asked me as to the danger involved. I inoculated 110 students of Washburn college last month without accident of any kind, the several had sore arms and a feeling of malaise the day after the inoculation.

Be sure that your well is clean. It should be at least 100 feet from any privy or cesspool and in such a position that nothing can drain into it from barn or outhouse. It should have a substantial cover of cement or tongue-and-groove lumber, and this should be securely fitted over a well curb that stands 12 to 14 inches above the surface of the ground and slopes sufficiently to afford drainage. The walls of the well should be plastered inside down to the water bearing section. Don't trust entirely to the looks or coolness of your water. Looks are a very poor standard for purity of water.

Above everything be sure that the outhouse used for the family closet is absolutely fly tight. There is no more important piece of summer sanitation. It can be attended to with little labor and yields big returns in health. A better way is to abolish the outhouse. I append a letter that tells a very good story:

You said in one of your pieces that water is one of the best cures for constipation. I have found it to be true in my case. I was very constipated for years until I took the water cure. I followed your advice about drinking more water, but I don't ascribe the whole improvement to that. I persuaded my husband to put a force pump in the cellar that would supply a tank in the attic and thus put water all thru the house. This gave me an indoor toilet and very soon my constipation was at an end.

SARAH S.

F. W. D.:

Eating sugar does not bring on diabetes, altho diabetic patients are made worse by it.

Even the good old ship of state has to guard against the sneak with the auger.

Farming in War Times

MORE CARE than usual is being used in cultivating corn this year in Kansas. This is true generally thru Eastern and Central Kansas especially. Farmers appreciate that the price of grain will be high, and that extra care at this time means a considerable increase in the yield. The good methods will be continued thru until the last cultivation, too. Such care as this is one of the encouraging results of the abnormal conditions this year.

There is a big demand for good dairy cows and they can be bred at a greater profit than any other kind of livestock. Breeding and milking the right kind of dairy cows opens to the Kansas farmers their greatest opportunity.—President H. J. Waters.

A large acreage of Sweet potatoes has been set this year in Kansas. The plants will be tended well, and the yield should be large. On many farms in past years there has been a considerable loss with the crop after it was harvested, and this can be eliminated if it is stored properly. Every Kansas farmer who is growing Sweet potatoes should send at once to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 548 on Storing and Marketing Sweet Potatoes. It tells how to store Sweet potatoes so the crop will keep; let's avoid all loss.

Reports from all sections of the state indicate that Kansas farmers already are getting ready to sow a big acreage of wheat next fall. All of the available horsepower, including both animals and engines, will be taxed to the limit to get this land in the right condition—and there never was a time in the history of the world when good preparation was so important. Tractors should be run on night shifts as much as possible this year.

Loafing acres ought to be put to work this year. Catch crops can be planted up to the latter part of June with a good chance that they will get to maturity before frost. Remember that crops like feterita, Freed's sorghum and cowpeas are well adapted to late planting. Every acre should help in this fight for liberty in which the world is engaged.

Study the Tractor

Most tractors now on the market are good tractors—the engines are powerful and reliable—they are, as a whole, practicable and satisfactory. That is, they are satisfactory if the purchaser has looked carefully to his own particular tractor needs before he bought.

Here's the point: the best, most skillfully designed, and most carefully made tractor in the world would prove an expensive luxury if it did not fit your own particular requirements. For instance, a farm of 1,000 acres usually requires an entirely different type of tractor than that needed on a farm of 80 to 250 acres.

The powerful tractor made to turn great quantities of dirt in plowing vast acreages would most certainly not be fitted for the small farm where a light tractor must be used. Therefore, the farmer who "looks before he buys" will look first to his own farm power needs, and then look for the tractor which most completely fits those needs. There are tractors to "fit" the small as well as the large farm, and no farmer need make the mistake of buying a misfit tractor.

Farmers and the War

Farmers all over the country are considering their important part in this world war most seriously. They will do their part in every state. Here is the view of a writer in a recent issue of the Rural New Yorker; he believes that the farmers have the greatest opportunity for service they have ever known.

Farming has always been the foundation industry—the one thing which kept the Nation alive. That is just as true now as when in earlier times everyone tilled the soil and there were no grocery stores or meat markets or cold storage houses. It is just as true now, only most persons do not realize it until some great world tragedy brings want and famine near. In the early days of New England a frost killed the corn before it could harden. The settlers faced starvation—hemmed in as they were by hostile Indians. In desperation they sent boats outside around Cape Cod to the coast of Connecticut. Along the valleys of the

streams flowing into Long Island Sound were then the best corn lands in America. There the settlers bought corn from pioneer whites and friendly Indians—enough to carry them over to another harvest. It was, in its way, a defensive league against a common enemy, for both buyer and seller realized that unless the settlers on the Atlantic coast could be fed and carried thru their trouble English civilization would be wiped out of New England. In much the same way, but upon a much larger scale, the same problem is put up to American farmers. We are at war. As we have said so many times before, this war will be lost or won in the grain fields or in the kitchens. As has been shown, the English people made the awful mistake of neglecting agriculture and making it secondary to other industries. Now they are struggling to increase the production of food, but it will be another year before they can come near feeding themselves. In the meantime they are like those settlers on the Atlantic coast appealing to their Connecticut friends to help them.

We should look straight at this question without flinching. The time has come when America can settle one of the greatest world problems which history has on record. It is a great, big question between democracy or individual liberty and the autocratic or military paternal government. It seems to me something of the working out of prophecy that this great Republic should have the chance to give new life and impetus to what we

pounds of honey. A half dozen colonies require but very little more time and attention than one or two, hence it is seen readily that a man or woman can produce enough honey to supply the neighborhood, and at the same time add a goodly amount to the credit side of the ledger.

The successful beekeeper, like the successful livestock raiser or poultry fancier, must first make himself thoroly acquainted with the habits and likes and dislikes of his bees. He may study books and read up on the latest information on the subject until he knows it by heart, but he will likely be unsuccessful if he fails to study the bees themselves. Here is the great laboratory, not only for the manufacture of honey, but also for the study of the various processes which enter into the economy of the hive. This, of course, involves an intimate relationship with the bees. The beekeeper must not only know his bees, but his bees must know him, and come to have perfect confidence in their master. A nervous, timid person should never attempt to keep bees because he never will make it a success. In other words, if he is constantly in fear of being stung while manipulating the bees, his fears will be realized quickly. On the other hand, if he goes about his work paying no attention to the many threats that are made usually by drones, he will have no difficulty from this source. Any person, therefore, man or woman, who has perfect control of himself, or herself, and who has an inclination to engage in this extremely interesting occupation can do so with a reasonable assurance of success.

Trend of Prices

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 24.6 per cent during April; in the past nine years the price level increased about 3 per cent during April. On May 1 the index figure of prices was about 95.8 per cent higher than a year ago, 87.1 per cent higher than two years ago, and 104.5 per cent higher than the average of the past nine years on May 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—to producers of the United States increased 9.4 per cent from March 15 to April 15, in the past seven years prices increased in a like period 3 per cent. On April 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 49.2 per cent higher than a year ago, 77.7 per cent higher than two years ago.

More Livestock

A big effort is needed in Kansas in getting the young farmers interested in livestock. More importance should be given to starting with "a cow, a sow and a mare," and building up the size of the herds with the growth in capital and experience. The older farmers, who have had years of successful experience with livestock, can be of great service if they will do more to encourage the young men to make this start.

Most young men who start into farming in Kansas have but little capital. As a rule it is but little more than is needed to buy the equipment required in a simple system of grain farming. As a result there is a temptation to delay the start into livestock farming until one has enough capital to get enough animals "to pay to fool with." Under ordinary conditions in Kansas grain farming is not profitable, and from the very nature of things it cannot be.

The natural result is that a great many men delay the start into livestock farming until they pass the point where they lose their ambition to keep livestock. Then they settle down as ordinary one-crop grain farmers. When this occurs their income is much lower than it otherwise would have been, and in addition they are not of so great a productive value to society and to the state. The system that is needed is to show the younger farmers the methods of growing into livestock; the man who will start with even one female of the different classes and then keep the increase from this animal will develop into a good livestock farmer. Boys get this idea quickly; this is well shown by the success of the Copper Pig club. Any boy or young man who gets started with one sow or cow and takes a personal interest in the development of the increase will soon become a good livestock man.

But little difficulty is encountered after this start is made. The difficulty is in getting a man worked up to the start. If breeders of purebred stock were to put more effort in encouraging the farmers just starting out to get into livestock it would do much to increase the demand for breeding animals.

PLANT CORN

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO FARMERS

"By planting and increasing his production in every way possible, every farmer will perform a labor of patriotism for which he will be recognized as a soldier of the commissary, adding his share to the food supply of his people."—President Wilson, April 10, 1917.

Corn must help Win the War

PLANT MORE CORN

PLANT CORN ON ALL SUITABLE LAND NOT USED FOR OTHER FOOD OR FEED CROPS.

IF EARLY PLANTING HAS FAILED, REPLANT WHEREVER THERE IS A CHANCE FOR A CROP.

THE WINTER WHEAT CROP IS SHORT

Report of May 8 on condition of winter wheat indicates that the crop will be the smallest for 13 years. Condition of spring wheat not yet determined, but estimated wheat production is inadequate to meet prospective demands. More corn will make up for a shortage of wheat.

EAT MORE CORN, LESS WHEAT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

COOPERATING WITH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

call freedom everywhere and particularly freedom to farmers or those who work upon the soil. I think this country is to be given the chance to give great help to Ireland, to help strengthen the new Russian republic, to give the Jews a fairer chance, and to turn this fearful war into an uplift for the human race. And I see in all this, as it seems to me, the greatest opportunity the American farmer has ever had. Our public men fully realize and admit that the farmer is today the most important man in the world. He and not our fighting men will settle this war and decide his own future. Never before since pioneer days has the man on the farm been regarded by the Nation as he is today. Everybody admits that to him is given the chance to win or lose this war and to settle his own future by the way he does it.

An Interest in Bees

The abnormal prices for food, especially for sugar, have created a great interest in bee keeping in Kansas. This is especially fortunate, for bees can find good pasture in most counties. The returns usually are large. A good strong colony of bees, given a good location, and during a fairly good season, should produce a surplus of from 50 to 75

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

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

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

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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

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DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Women's Pages.....Mary Catherine Williams
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ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

What Should We Demand?

We are at war. It is now, in my judgment, worse than useless to discuss the question as to whether we were justified in taking a part in the great world conflict. My own opinion is that if we had not gone in when we did we would have been forced in later. However that may be I feel that not only the patriotic but the wise course to pursue now is to stand by the government in an energetic prosecution of the war to a victorious end. The more energy and intelligent force we put into it now the sooner it will be ended and the smaller will be the loss of life and property.

But there is a question that is worth while to consider, and that is the course to be followed by the United States when the peace terms are being discussed. When President Wilson made his famous address to Congress last January generally referred to as his "Peace without victory" address, he used this language: "Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory, upon which peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand."

I apprehend that President Wilson does not feel exactly that way about the way to end the war now. I think he has, perhaps, come to the conclusion that it is necessary to whip Germany until that nation is willing to accept such terms as its conquerors are willing to grant, but at that the United States will be in vastly different position when the time comes for discussing peace terms from that occupied by France, Belgium or England, and we shall be disposed to be more liberal than either one of those nations is likely to be.

This country will demand no indemnities and no territory from Germany, but it will be in position to say a good deal about what terms shall be exacted by France, Belgium and Great Britain. What ought to be done about Belgium and France? The people of Belgium, without fault on their part, have been overrun and treated with a barbarism rarely equalled in the history of the world. Their homes have been destroyed, vast sums have been extorted from their cities. Men, women and children have been murdered and starved. Men and women have been torn from their homes and driven into slavery. If any kind of inhumanity has been omitted it must have been because the invaders did not happen to think of that particular kind of outrage. What is true of Belgium is true of that part of France which has been occupied by the German forces.

Now what is to be done for the people of Belgium and France? Are the people of Belgium to have nothing in the way of reparation for the horrible outrages they have suffered? Certainly that does not look like justice. But if they are to be recompensed to some extent; if they are to have help to rebuild their homes; if some of the property of which they have been robbed is to be returned or its equivalent, who is to pay the bill?

It has been suggested that this nation make an appropriation for that purpose, but it certainly does not seem just that the people of this country should be asked to bear all the burden occasioned by the savagery of Germany. It is suggested that when the war is over Germany will be bankrupt and unable to pay Belgium and France for the damage done them. That may be true and it is true also that if Germany should undertake to make reparation by levying a tax or should issue bonds the burden would fall mostly on the poor laboring people of Germany who are least to blame of all the German people for the war.

There is justice in that attitude. Most of us feel no enmity toward the laboring class of Germany. We believe they were forced into the war, and while it is quite possible that they had been educated to believe that it was their duty to support their government, and while they may have gone willingly to the front, we feel that it was the kaiser and the ruling and military class who were responsible for bringing on the conflict and they should bear the punishment. The kaiser is a rich man. His private fortune is said to amount to not less than 60 million dollars, to say nothing of the estates and palaces that have been given him by the German government; appropriated by himself perhaps, would be the better word, for he is the dictator of the German

government. Now to start with all of the property of the kaiser and the royal family should be confiscated and applied to making reparation to the despoiled people of Belgium and France. Then there are the great Krupp works belonging mostly to the daughter of the founder of them, but in which the kaiser and other German nobles have large blocks of stock. Those works should be confiscated and their proceeds applied to compensating the Belgians and French. There are also the landed junkers who are the main support of the German government, the most ruthless, arrogant and cruel class of landed proprietors in the world; their lands and other worldly possessions should be confiscated and also applied to making reparation in Belgium and France. The people of Alsace and Lorraine should have the opportunity to determine for themselves whether they will remain a part of Germany or join themselves with France. If the German people will take the initiative and overthrow the Hohenzollerns and establish a real democracy no indemnities should be exacted from them, and the United States should insist on that. The property of the Hohenzollerns should be taken; the property of the nobles and most of the Junkers should be taken; the military system should be destroyed, but no general tribute should be levied on the masses of the German people. On the contrary, if these German people will establish a real democracy we should render them every assistance in our power.

Stand by the Government

A Socialist subscriber sends me a marked copy of the Milwaukee Leader, published by Victor Berger. The gentleman who sends me the marked copy seems to approve of the editorial and also of other articles in the same paper bearing on the war. I used to be a strong admirer of Victor Berger and have paid him a good many compliments. I regarded him as a sincere, conservative and broadminded reformer who had some practical plans for the betterment of mankind. The whole tone of his paper now and particularly the marked editorial rolls me considerably. That editorial is calculated to do no possible good, but may do a great deal of harm. If not actually treasonable it is so close to the border line of treason that it is difficult to make the distinction.

In the course of his editorial Berger, sneeringly and unfeelingly, refers to Belgium saying that no doubt the acts of the German army in Belgium were nearly as bad as those of Sherman's army when it marched thru Georgia. That is slander and insult to the memory of every old soldier who marched with Sherman to the sea. Not even the most rabid and unreasonable Southerner or Southern sympathizer ever charged the army of Sherman with committing the atrocities which have not only been proved to have been committed by the German army in Belgium, but which the German government admits and attempts to justify. Just because a shot was fired from some Southern house at the Sherman troopers the men, women and children who happened to be in that house were not taken out, lined up and shot. That this was done in Belgium many times is not even denied.

Sherman never captured the mayor and other prominent citizens of a Southern town and held them as hostages for the conduct of all the other inhabitants of the town, their lives to be forfeited if there should be any hostile demonstration by any hot-blooded citizen of the town. That was the common practice of the Germans in Belgium. Sherman and his army never drove men and women and children away from their homes into virtual slavery as was done by the Germans in Belgium and France. The army of Sherman undoubtedly destroyed a great deal of property as is allowable under the rule of war, but never left a horrible trail of murder of the helpless and innocent, of rape and every form of unspeakable outrage such as marked the progress of the German army thru Belgium and France.

I am forced to conclude that Victor Berger is disloyal to the government he has sworn to support, and wittingly or unwittingly is doing what he can to help the most cruel and dangerous autocracy in the world. Now, every man has a right to his private opinion concerning this war but when he does what he can to hinder this government in its preparation for the terrible conflict he does not prevent the war, but he does make it more difficult for the government and for the men who will have to

go to the front. That is the reason I regret to see the stand taken by Berger and other prominent Socialists.

When this war is over I hope to see some radical changes in the economic, social and military policies of the nations of the world. Many of these changes will be what are generally termed Socialistic. There ought to be a great chance for earnest intelligent and patriotic Socialists to take a hand in helping to bring about these changes; but if during the war Socialist leaders in the United States pursue a course that will brand them as disloyal that will discredit everything that may be proposed by Socialists and in the name of Socialism. The old Federal party opposed the government virulently during the War of 1812. As a result the Federalist party died. The disloyal course of the leaders of the Democratic party during the Civil War kept that party out of power for nearly a third of a century after the war closed. A very large per cent of the people of the United States were opposed to getting into the war; but now the average man understands that he has only the choice of being for his government or for the enemy of his government, and when that alternative is presented he is bound to be loyal to his government. He will, therefore, have little patience with the individual, association or political party which does anything to hinder the government in trying to bring about a speedy and victorious peace.

A Summary

There are so many conflicting reports from the seat of war that it is difficult if not impossible to give anything like an accurate summary of the situation, but because I have been requested to do so I will sum up the situation generally as it appears to me from reading not only the press dispatches but from the interviews given out by persons who have been in Europe recently. I have tried to read everything that I could get that seemed to me to have a bearing on the situation.

My opinion is that while the situation is very far from being as hopeful as I could wish on the other hand it is not so bad as a good many pessimists would have us believe. To begin with this war cannot be compared to any other war that has ever been waged in the history of the world. The forces engaged are so vast, both in the matter of men and munitions that the human mind cannot comprehend them. The cost is so gigantic that the costs of all other wars by comparison seem trivial. In these days of agitation for hardsurfaced roads the estimated cost of building a brick or concrete surfaced highway ranges from \$12,000 to \$20,000 a mile. Striking an average between these extremes and estimating the average cost at \$16,000 a mile, the cost of this war for a single day would build two lines of brick or concrete highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. The cost for a single day would be sufficient, according to the estimates of engineers, to construct a three-track tunnel under the English Channel and have a surplus remaining of more than 20 million dollars.

No other war in the history of the world has compared with this either in the number of men engaged, the cost of equipping and maintaining the armies, the enormous loss of life, the variety of weapons and the instrumentalities of destruction employed or the hitherto unheard of methods of warfare that have now become common.

France

Taking up first the side of the allies because we are so vitally interested in their conditions financially and physically, what is the probable condition of each? At the beginning of the war France had a population of approximately 40 million people. Military men generally estimate, I think, that 10 per cent of the population is about the limit of the army which a nation can put into the field. On this basis France was able to put an army of approximately 4 million men in the field and undoubtedly has done so. Owing to the fact that its allies were unprepared at the beginning, France for the first two years had to bear the brunt of the fighting on the Western front and in addition send an army to Salonica to help check the victorious armies of Germany and Bulgaria which had swept over Serbia and Montenegro. It seems to be rather generally conceded that France has lost more than half its

available military force. Not only have the French armies suffered terribly in the way of killed, wounded and captured, but consumption has wrought fearful havoc among the French soldiers. It is estimated that not fewer than 150,000 soldiers have been invalided home as the result of this disease. While France has been remarkably progressive along certain lines, in the matter of sanitation and especially in the prevention of tuberculosis it has been far behind all the other modern nations. It must be conceded then that the man power of France is steadily declining, and while the French armies are still formidable, they are weakening steadily and there is little left in the way of a reserve to draw upon. The class of 1918 is already called to the colors nearly a year ahead of the time they were supposed to be called.

In the matter of guns and munitions, however, the French armies are better equipped in all probability than ever before. There seems to be little doubt that, man for man, they are now better equipped than the German army. The trouble with France is that it has not the reserve of men equal to its gun power. The terrific strain that has been put on its railroads, too, has resulted in a great depreciation and loss of power. The rolling stock is badly run down and the tracks are badly in need of repair. It is to remedy this condition that several regiments of skilled mechanics are to be sent from the United States to France at once. Their business will be to repair, in many cases practically to rebuild the French railroads. In the matter of food supplies, while France is undoubtedly suffering there is less complaint than there is in some of the other countries.

Great Britain

Taking up, next, the case of Great Britain, especially England, the admittedly critical situation is the submarine situation. That this is alarming there is no sort of doubt, but a month ago it looked more serious than now. Germany has undoubtedly made submarines larger and more formidable than it was dreamed could be possible at the beginning of the war. The latest makes of German submarines have a cruising radius of more than 3,000 miles and can remain submerged, it is said, for four days. They have also perfected devices for cutting the nets made by England and let down to catch them. They have destroyed an appalling number of merchant ships, and a month ago it really looked as if they might be able, within a few months, to destroy totally or at least so cripple the ocean traffic of England that the people of the island would be forced to sue for peace. The danger is not yet passed, but there are a good many evidences that the situation is better than it was.

The best genius of the world is busy on the problem of how to circumvent the submarine. Marconi, Edison, Maxim and a large number of others of genius and skill who are not so well known to fame, are working on the problem. If they solve it it certainly will win the war for the allies. All that we outsiders know about what they have accomplished is that they say they are hopeful, and Lloyd George, who is not given to talking without knowing what he is talking about, says hopefully that the situation is growing better. The United States fleet is working with the British fleet and the British gratefully acknowledge that already our boats have rendered invaluable service.

So far as its army is concerned, there is no doubt now that the British army is the best equipped and most effective in every way of any of the allied armies. It has at last been made into a magnificent fighting machine and outclasses even the flower of Hindenburg's army. Since the so called strategic retreat of the German army nearly two months ago, the British and French have recovered a hundred square miles of territory in addition to the territory abandoned by the Germans in their first retreat. Military critics believe that a further retreat of the Germans will be necessary if the British and French can push their lines a little further eastward.

Italy

After a long period of inactivity Italy has again begun a vigorous offensive and has beaten the Austrians back on the Isonzo front, capturing more than 10,000 prisoners in addition to the killed and wounded. There has been a good deal of anxiety on the part of the allies concerning Italy. It has been rumored that the Italians are weary of the war, which of course is true of all the people engaged in it, and about ready to quit. The present activity and success of the Italian army, does not indicate that this is the state of mind of that nation. Italy has a population of approximately 20 million people, and on the 10 per cent basis should be able to put an army of 2 million men in the field. That the Italian army is a fine army there is no doubt, but it is also true that Italy is a poor country financially and scarcely able to bear the terrible drain of this war. It may be said, however, that there is no indication of quitting on the part of Italy just now.

Russia

Of course the greatest present weakness of the allies is in Russia. There is a state of disorganization there bordering on anarchy, and this at least for the present renders Russia impotent in a military way, a condition likely to continue for a number of months. The German government hoped not only to get Russia out of the fighting so far as being an effective force is concerned, but to conclude a separ-

ate peace with the new government and then draw on the resources of that country for food, oil and a number of things badly needed by Germany. So far Germany has not been able to make this arrangement and the longer it is postponed the less likely it is to be made. The Russian provisional government is opposed to making a separate peace but there is a strong element in Russia which does favor such an arrangement, and at present the provisional government does not seem to be able to control the situation.

Already a large part of the German troops on the Russian line have been sent to the help of Von Hindenburg. If it had not been for this reinforcement he undoubtedly would have been compelled to make a further retirement before now. As a whole, the situation of the allies cannot be said to be particularly favorable, but on the other hand is not so discouraging as some would have us believe.

The Enemy

Taking up the other side and considering the present condition of the central powers, we have even more difficulty in getting at the real facts than when considering the condition of the allies. Germany has assumed practical control over both Austria and Turkey, and to a large extent over Bulgaria, and along with this control goes the censorship of news. There has been a hope in the minds of the people on this side that a revolution such as took place in Russia is imminent in Germany. That may as well be dismissed from your minds at least for the present. There is no indication of a revolution in Germany now, and there is not likely to be for some time to come. The German government has control of the situation so far as the people are concerned. That there is suffering among the people there is no doubt, and a good deal of grumbling on the quiet, but that complaint is not likely to take the form of revolution. The German government has been able, evidently up to the present to keep up the impression that the war is nearly won by Germany, and even the Socialists are quiescent and willing to postpone most of the reforms they want, until after the war. The military power still dominates Germany.

Germany at the beginning of the war had a population of approximately 70 million. On the tenth rule this would enable that nation to put out an army of 7 million. There seems to be no doubt that it has put a good many more than that number into the field. Germany has had the great advantage over France of not having been invaded except to a slight extent in East Prussia, and on the other hand has had possession of the richest coal mining districts of France and Belgium since the beginning of the war. One thing that makes Von Hindenburg fight so tenaciously to hold Lens is because he wants to hold the coal mines there. The loss of men by Germany undoubtedly has been terrific, but it is still able to keep as many men at the front as can well be used, and the German boys are coming into the ranks at the rate of about 800,000 a year.

The transportation system of Germany as reported by a competent railroad man who left there a few weeks ago, is badly run down on account of the terrific strain that has been put upon it in moving troops and supplies from one front to another, and by reason of the lack of lubricating oils for the engines. There is no doubt that the transportation situation in Germany is becoming very serious and will become steadily worse while the war continues. The food situation, too, is serious but if the people can hold on until the new harvest is gathered there will be enough food in Germany to last, perhaps, another year.

If it were not for the strong, dominating hand of Germany, Austria would be out of this war now. But Austria will not be permitted to get out. Austria is now little more than a dependency of the German empire. If Germany wins the war Austria and Turkey will continue to be mere dependencies of Germany. The same will be true of Bulgaria. Germany has piled up a vast war debt but necessity has compelled the government to float this debt at home. If the German people did not subscribe to the war loans cheerfully they were compelled to subscribe anyway. This really tends to put Germany in a better position financially than England or France. There is some reason to believe that Germany has not increased the efficiency of its artillery since the beginning of the war. At that time the German guns were the best in the world, and so powerful that they astounded the world. At present England and France say they have better guns than the Germans. This may or may not be true but it is certain that the French and British guns are at least equal to those of the Germans.

In the air the allies seem to have some advantage over the Germans. An immense air fleet has been built by both sides, so that it is now declared that the British and French have not fewer than 20,000 airplanes, and Germany has nearly as many. Italy, also, has some of the most daring and successful air fighters in the world.

Up to this time, then, it cannot be said that either side has any decided advantage. Germany is depending on its U-boat campaign to win the war before the United States can get an army across the ocean. In fact Germany does not believe that we can or will send an army across. To disabuse their minds of that impression was one of the objects in sending General Pershing across with approximately 40,000 men. Probably other units of the regular army will be sent as soon as transportation can be provided. The men selected by draft can scarcely

be ready for active service before the first of next year and cannot be transported to Europe before next spring in all probability. Before that time a great many things are likely to happen. It is perfectly plain that all of the nations actively engaged in the war at present are suffering greatly from the economic and physical strain of the war. All of them would be willing to quit if they could do so on terms that they would consider reasonably creditable to themselves. Within six months they will be more anxious to quit than they are at present, and by that time all will be willing to give most if not all demands for territorial concessions.

The present cost of the war exceeds 100 million dollars a day. When the United States gets its naval and army forces into operation the cost easily will reach 125 million dollars a day. I do not believe that the credit of the world can stand the strain of such expenditures very much longer. I do not believe therefore that the war will last two years longer, as is so freely predicted at Washington. It is my opinion that peace will come within a year.

A Good Investment

An impression seems to be gathering that subscribing to the so-called "Liberty Loan" implies a sacrifice on the part of the subscriber. On the contrary these bonds are a very good investment and one of the safest that possibly can be made. During the Spanish-American war a series of 3 per cent bonds were offered for popular subscription just as these bonds are offered. Within a year after they were put on the market they were selling at a premium and at their highest point sold for 10 per cent premium. The present issue of bonds is almost certain to sell at a premium as soon as peace is declared. I think they will easily reach 10 per cent premium. Government 4 per cents sold for years at a premium of 25 per cent and still sell at a premium. The rate of premium has decreased because the bonds are approaching maturity.

The United States has the best credit of any nation on earth, and will continue to have it. When you remember that these bonds are not taxable you see that they really are as good as a bond bearing from 5 to 5½ per cent which is taxable. They can be bought on small weekly payments. They will always be the best sort of collateral and afford an opportunity to start a savings account by paying down as little as \$1.25 a week.

Keep the Boys Clean

From a recent address by Governor Capper

Our Kansas boys are responding to their country's call in the way Kansas always responds in national emergencies. The War Department records at Washington show that Kansas is ahead of all other states in filling its quota for the army, for the navy and for the national guard. By the end of this year, 30,000 of our finest, cleanest, manliest boys—the flower of the state's young manhood—will be marching with the colors.

The mothers and fathers of Kansas are offering these brave sons in the true Kansas spirit—in the spirit of heroism and sacrifice and devotion to their country.

Now in that same spirit, in the name of these loyal fathers and mothers, and in the name of the best citizenship of Kansas and all that is right and just, I am demanding of President Wilson and the War Department that every power of the Federal government, civil and military, be invoked and exercised to guarantee to these boys the best possible environment, morally and physically, that they may be returned to their homes at the close of the war sound, clean, wholesome, sober men. I am demanding that Congress and the War Department maintain a safety zone of not less than 10 miles around these camps, in which the traffic in liquor and vice shall absolutely be prohibited by the government.

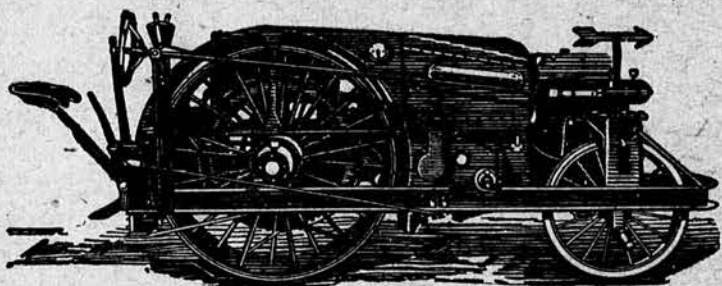
This much, at least, is due these boys, is due these mothers and fathers, is due the people of Kansas, the state which has done more than any other to maintain and promote the highest standards of decency and sobriety in the daily life of its people.

The records of former wars show that conditions of intemperance and vice surrounding the camps have been more deadly to the boys at the front than the bullets of the enemy.

These 30,000 Kansas mothers should not be called upon to suffer their sons in the springtime of their young manhood, to be made the sport or the spoil of the insidious agencies of drunkenness and disease. These mothers have a right to insist—and I know they are insisting, because already I have had hundreds of letters from them—that camp surroundings be kept free from these contaminating and debauching influences; that their boys shall not be considered fair prey by the moral pests and parasites of society, and that they shall not be returned to them broken, degraded and shattered physically and morally.

And so I have urged the powers at Washington to give ear to this appeal from the mothers of Kansas, an appeal, it seems to me, that cannot and will not be denied.

CASE



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When buying power farming machinery, take no risk. — Invest your money safely — *Buy Case Machinery.*

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A Case 10-20 Tractor with a Case 20x36-inch Thresher forms an ideal combination. The all-steel construction of Case Threshers that make them fire, wind and water-proof; the ease of operation, the strength of the cylinders that enables them to handle damp and tough grain, together with the fact that Case Threshers get the greatest amount of grain out of the crops, have made farmers who seek *capacity, durability and easy running qualities*, prefer them to all others.

Case builds five sizes of tractors and seven sizes of threshers.

There is a combination suitable for every size farm.

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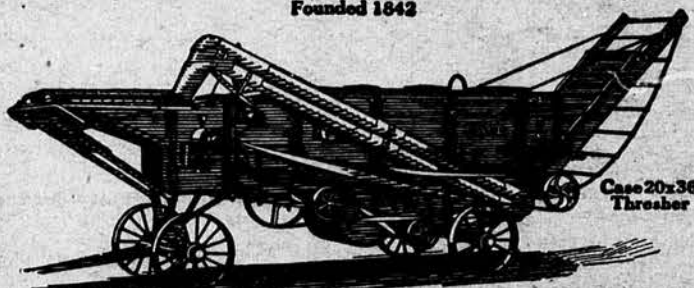
Write *today* for our new catalog.

We think it is the finest yet produced in the agricultural world.

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It will be sent you on request, absolutely *free*.

J.I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc., 461 Erie St., Racine, Wis.
Founded 1842



Case 20x36 Thresher

Ours are the Pep Patriots

Capper Pig Club Boys Keep Up the Good Work

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

PEP and patriotism—that's what Capper Pig Club members are showing these days. From all over the state reports are coming showing that our boys are putting their hearts and hands into the food production game. The Capper Pig Club will show a high per cent of pigs reared to maturity because our members are taking the very best care of their sows and the contest litters. "Dad was up all night helping me when the pigs came," is what hundreds of boys have been writing. Mighty few pigs have been lost that attention would save. Our boys realize that every pound of pork produced means that much help in winning the world war. The soldier on the farm is doing just as great a work as is the soldier at the front.

Bill is a Hustler.

The boy who shows pep and patriotism is going to be rewarded in a financial way, too. This is one year when farm boys will be paid well for their work. Billy Robison of Woodson county is only 15 but he's a real worker. Billy's father is away from home, so Bill runs the farm. In addition to planting 50 acres of corn this spring Bill has earned \$55 working out with his four mules. Being county leader and secretary of the Spotted Poland breed club also, Billy keeps reasonably busy these days. The Woodson county club met at the Robison home a few days ago and after attending a picture show that Saturday night, according to Billy, they "went home and spent the rest of the night sleeping." I suspect that most of you boys feel as if sleep was needed when night comes. Billy joined the Capper Corn Club and expects to grow some good Boone County White corn this year. Probably you pig club boys will be interested in knowing that I have charge of the corn club work. With more than 5,000 acres planted to corn and more than 3,000 pigs growing into pork, Capper club boys surely will produce some food this year.

Pratt county has a fine, live lot of hustling youngsters. They met with Homer Wittner, the county leader, and planned for monthly meetings thruout the contest. Clarence German was the only member absent and he expects to be on hand next time. The boys were especially sorry that Clarence could not get out and "talk hog" for he owns 12 Duroc Jersey contest pigs. Clarence's fine contest litter helped make up for Ralph Hoener's loss. You will remember that Ralph's O. I. C. sow died and his white beauties have been bottle babies. They are doing fine tho and Ralph is just as good a booster for the club and for Pratt county as if he had Clarence's twelve in the contest. Our Pratt county friends have four breeds represented. Homer Wittner has a Poland, Guy Ruthe and Clarence German have Durocs, Ted Chaffin has a Hampshire and Ralph Hoener's pigs are O. I. C. Homer and Clarence are 13 years old, Ted and Ralph are 11 and Guy is 16. All the Pratt county boys assure me that they can be depended upon to stay in the contest. That's the spirit.

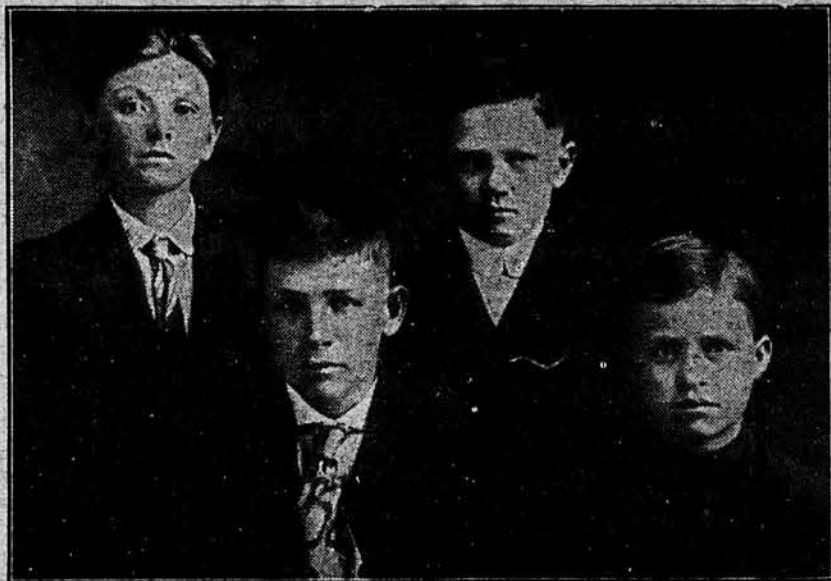
According to the rules governing our contest the sows cannot be removed from the contest until July 1, unless sold. I am going to change this ruling and allow the sows taken out any time now that you care to do so. The pigs can be taken out of the contest any time you wish. When the sow is taken out you must weigh her and enter the weight on your record. Every pig must be weighed when taken out of the contest. Do not fail to weigh the sow and the pigs for no estimates of weight will be taken. Many of our club members will sell pigs and these pigs can be delivered at any time, weighed when taken out of the contest and the weight will count on total pounds of pork production.

Contest sows may be bred for fall litters without being removed from the contest. The fall litter cannot be entered in the contest work but I'm advising every club member to breed for a fall litter. Feed will be high in price but pork will be high in price, too. Let's produce every pound of pork that we possibly can. While as I have told you the pigs may be taken out of the contest at any time, weighing them out when they are small will handicap you in pork production. Boys who keep their pigs in the contest until well along toward the end will have the best chance to win. Remember that pork production counts 35 points. No estimate of the value of the sow when removed from the contest need be made. Every pig sold tho counts in competition for the profit trophy. If not sold enter the value at market price when taken out of the contest.

Some of the 1916 club members thought it necessary to sell the contest sow and all of the pigs in order to complete the contest work. It was a mistaken idea. You are not compelled to sell the sow or pig unless you wish to do so. It's entirely up to you. This year I believe it not only will pay you to keep the sows where they have proved good breeders and good mothers but every gilt that will develop into a good brood sow should be retained and sold for breeding purposes. Bred gilts will sell for high prices next year.

Write to Louis Kahle.

Louis Kahle, county leader of Wabunsee and a director of the Hampshire breed club has been very ill, fellows, and I want all of you to write to him. Louis first had measles then pneumonia and pleurisy. Finally it was found necessary to have an operation performed. Louis's mother tells me that he is improving but it will be many days before he is well and strong again. He is 16 years old, was in the club work last year and is a mighty fine boy with a lot of courage and pep. Write to him and send a picture of yourself and your sow and pigs if you have it. Don't expect Louis to answer now for he is not well enough. His address is Alta Vista, Kan. There's more to this club work even than patriotic pork production. We are one big family bound together by the ties of brotherly love. We can help Louis get well. Write to him now.



Out to Place Pratt County in the Lead. Top, Left to Right: Ralph Hoener Ted Chaffin. Bottom: Guy Ruthe, Homer Wittner.

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GEO. A. COOK, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Gov't Agt.

Warm Weather Helps Corn

Growing Conditions Are More Favorable

BY HARLEY HATCH

GROWING weather has arrived at last and it is time. The corn looks as if it had been thru a long campaign on short rations. During the first half of May we had six frosts and we all know that frost is no friend of young corn. In addition many fields have been infested with the flea beetle, which has done much more harm than this little rascal usually does. Altogether the stand of corn is considerably thinned out in many fields and more replanting has to be done than was thought necessary 10 days ago. Many fields have just enough of a stand so the owners scarcely know whether to replant or not. If the summer is to be dry a rather thin stand of early corn will produce the most grain.

We have the corn about half cultivated. The top planting has a good stand but the listed corn does not show up so well. I was over one field last night and thought there was two-thirds of a stand with some plants still coming up. As this field has thin soil we believe this two-thirds of a stand may be as good as more if the summer is dry. On another field which has been thrown out with the disk the stand is about 70 per cent but much seems to be still coming even tho the field has been planted for four weeks. So it does not seem probable that we will replant any corn this spring.

Farmers who are replanting in full are nearly all splitting the lister ridges and putting the corn in fresh, clean dirt, which is the right way to do. Corn planted in fresh soil now is half tended and it will take much dry weather next summer to affect it. Some men who have light stands are patching in by hand planting, which seems to me to be work and seed thrown away. Last year we did some work of this kind and didn't make 23 cents a day at it. The field was originally planted with white corn and we planted in with yellow so we could see just what we got. The replanting came up, all right, but it made mighty little corn and we said then if we ever had any replanting to do we would plant the whole thing over or else plant none at all.

I think one can be safe in figuring at this date, May 21, that if he has better than half a stand of corn he had better let it alone if the stand is fairly well distributed. If the summer is dry a light stand easily can make as much grain as a full stand altho it will not make a great deal of fodder. In fact, if I had to take my chance of a corn crop now with half a stand or more than a full stand I would take the light stand if I wanted grain. Small corn plants 30 inches between stalks in the lister row seem to be a long way apart, but next summer it will not seem so far.

The farmers who had to buy kafir to replant their fields had to pay at the rate of \$3 a bushel for seed of scarcely average quality. Most of the kafir was planted this week and conditions were favorable for getting a stand, for which we are thankful. If a stand is not obtained this time we shall have to get along without kafir this year for I don't know where we could get any more seed. But I think we will get the stand this time for warm weather seems to have come for good; at any rate, the swallows arrived this morning.

The hens have been paying very well this spring with feed at its present price. If one had been compelled to buy his poultry feed he would have paid from \$1.60 to \$1.70 a bushel for corn and about \$2 a hundred for bran. We had to buy bran but up to date have had our own corn. The flock has been making a 50 per cent average in laying; this is about the usual average. That is, if one has a fair flock of hens on average farm rations he will get about half as many eggs a day as he has hens during March, April and May. I don't think anyone now living ever saw eggs sell in May for more than 30 cents a dozen in the Kansas local markets as they are selling today.

Our hens were beating the 50 per cent

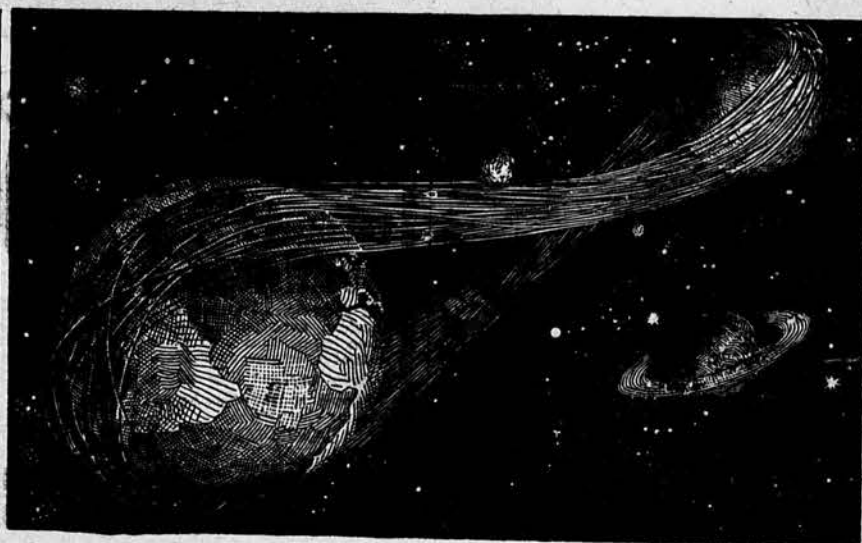
production average up to about May 1 when it seemed as if all the hens made up their stubborn minds that it was time to set. In one week we had 58 shut up in the "cooler." We have a hatching house which we use to shut setting hens in after the chickens are taken off. We shut them up in "batches" and keep them up for three days. Many hens will quit if shut up for two days but about one-third have to be kept the full three days and even then an occasional hen will go back to the nest. We find that if a broody hen is shut up just as soon as she begins her campaign she will soon go back to laying, but if she is allowed to set for a week or so she takes her time about laying again.

A friend writes from Buffalo, Kan., about the price of mowers. He asks if I do not mean there was an advance of \$10 in the price of 6-foot cut machines instead of a 10 per cent advance. When we wrote the advance in price here was about 10 per cent but since that time our dealer informs me there have been two more advances which brings the price up to fully \$10 more than it was one year ago. The price here for the 6-foot machines is \$60—or was last week—and I think there is a cash reduction from this price of 5 per cent. If the dealers at Buffalo are asking \$63 for the 6-foot machine they are charging \$3 more than the Coffey county dealers unless there has been another price advance in the last few days.

But if the advance in price of hay only holds we can afford to pay the price charged for machinery. Yesterday the last of the 1915 hay we had stored left the barn at \$15 a ton and the buyer hauled it. It was called by the buyer a "good No. 2," and we thought we stood a better chance to make a profit out of that hay than did the man who finally buys it to feed. It seems to me that hay will certainly bring a good price this summer. All feedstuffs are high in price and the outlook is for a rather light hay crop, taking the West as a whole. The prairie hay crop is starting well here and with an average rainfall during June will make an average crop but no more. The outlook is for a small hay crop in Iowa and Missouri as so much of the tame hay was killed during the winter. In Nebraska good judges say that the acreage in alfalfa will be reduced by 40 per cent owing to severe winter-killing. All the new seeding was killed there.

I asked one of the best haymen in Kansas a few days ago which he considered the most critical month for the native crop and he answered "June." He said that May could be fairly dry and a good crop could still be raised if we had plenty of rain in June. But he said that if May was wet and June dry the result was not likely to be good. In this part of Kansas we have a good stand of grass in nearly all meadows and the crop result now rests with what June gives us in the way of rainfall. I believe that both our prairie meadows and pastures are going to be good property for some time because both hay and grass fat cattle give good promise of being very profitable for several years.

The maple sugar makers of the country are having their share of the good prices, which is only fair. Maple sugar making is very pleasant in certain ways but on the whole it is hard work and it keeps a man on the jump for 23 hours a day when sap is running freely. This year a fair run of sap was obtained and in Vermont an average of from 2 to 2½ pounds of sugar to the tree was made. The price paid the sugar makers there is about 15 cents a pound, which is almost double that paid a few years ago. The price of maple sugar follows that of commercial sugar to a large extent. If real sweetening is wanted I believe that maple sugar at 15 cents a pound is as cheap as white sugar at 10 cents and it is much nicer for most kinds of cooking. We get a supply of maple sugar from the old Vermont home every year. This year we pay 15 cents a pound there; the freight will add about 2 cents more.



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telephone systems of France, Italy and Switzerland combined.

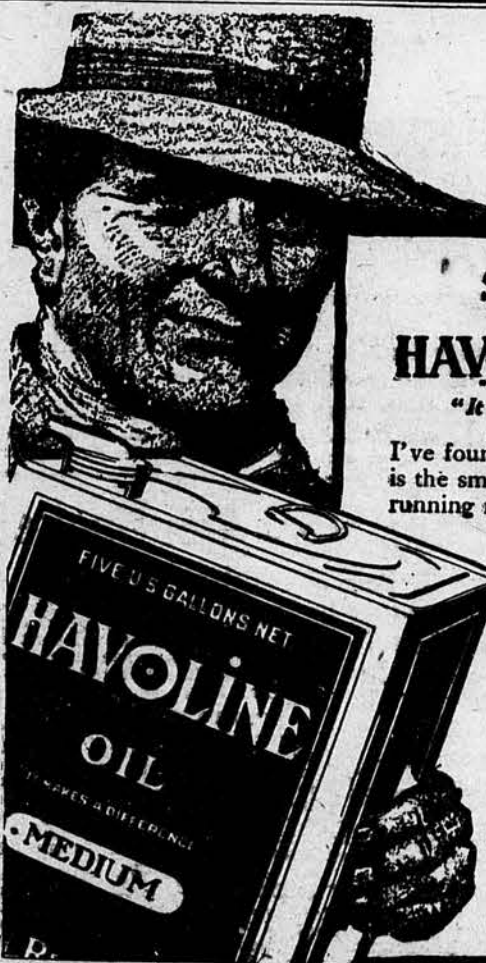
In proportion to population the extension of the Bell System in the United States is equal in two years to the total telephone progress of Europe since the telephone was invented—a period of about forty years.

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Everybody's Talking Parties

Capper Poultry Club Girls are Planning County Meetings

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

EVERYBODY is talking Capper Poultry Club parties these days. Clay and Greenwood and Lincoln are a few of the counties where members have set definite dates for their club meetings. Don't you wonder which county club will be the next to have its picture in the Farmers Mail and Breeze? Thelma Kiefer had a party for the Atchison county club one Sunday recently. The fathers and mothers of the girls came too and Thelma served ice cream and cake. Doesn't that sound good? If there is anything I like better than ice cream it is more ice cream. How about the rest of you?

Freda Slade, the county leader in Stafford county, is going to call a meeting soon and have a fishing party. I wonder how many fish they'll catch? I hope they'll have better luck than I usually do. About the only "bites" I ever get are mosquito bites. Freda plans to have lots of meetings this summer for three of the girls are on the same telephone line and the other two are not far away. Freda writes, "My chicks are doing fine, and as I hatched my little chickens and picked out the twenty I thought would be pullets I feel that by February I shall be getting lots of eggs. I have other little chicks besides my contest flock and expect to pay for my music lessons with them. Mamma and I are full fledged partners this year and are the best of chums." Isn't that last part beautiful? I hope every girl in the Capper Poultry Club can say the same thing and have it stay true always.

Uverna Has Pluck.

Uverna Danke out in Sherman county is a girl of the right sort. She doesn't let bad luck discourage her but goes right ahead bravely and makes the best of things. Uverna bought 45 purebred eggs and paid \$3 so she thought she surely would have plenty of chickens to choose her contest flock from. And would you believe it, only 18 of those eggs hatched and one thing and another happened to the little chicks until poor Uverna had only four left. Some girls would have given up right then, but not Uverna. She and her mamma went to town as soon as they could and bought 20 purebred day-old chicks. She had to pay \$3 for them so her contest entry has cost her \$6, but Uverna said in the letter that came with the entry blank for her chicks, "Now that I have my purebreds my courage has come back and I am ready to fight the whole state to try to win a prize." Uverna will be in the Leghorn breed club.

One of our girls, May Cotton of Doniphan county, writes that her mother is going to teach her to knit this summer so that she can knit for the soldiers. She says she and her mother cannot go to war but they are eager to do what they can to help. May helps her mother take care of the farm poultry and then when the chickens are sold, May gets half the money. Her mother does this way with everything that May helps her raise. May is taking music lessons. She is county leader for Doniphan county.

Charge Yourself a Plenty.

Some of our girls do not seem to understand exactly about the feed records for the farm flocks. We aren't asking the club members to see how small a feed cost they can report. We wish an accurate account of what it takes to feed a farm flock, and for this reason, we ask that everything the chickens eat be counted at a fair value. Of course you can't set a price on the feed the chickens pick up on range, but if they run to a wheat stack or pick up grain fed to hogs or cattle they are eating something that has a money value and we want you to estimate the cost of it. It will be a guess in that case, of course, but make the guess. If you feed sour milk, charge yourself for that at market prices for skimmilk. Even if the grain comes from your own farm, put down the cost at market prices. If it wasn't needed for chicken feed it could be sold, so you see it really does cost you something.

Osage county is full now. Clara Greek, the county leader, made a mighty good start toward winning the special pep prize by finding the one girl needed to

complete the membership in double quick time after she received notice of her county's standing. The girls now are:

Name and Address.	Age.
Clara Greek, R. 7, Osage City.....	17
Ann Williams, R. 1, Barclay.....	12
Ruth Sims, Barclay.....	11
Daisy Davison, Michigan Valley.....	12
Evelyn Coons, R. 7, Osage City.....	12

You will have to make changes in your membership lists in four counties. In Jewell county, Claraetta Ayers dropped out and Esther Simpson, R. 2, Esbon, took her place. Esther is 13 years old. Laura Clayton had to drop out in Lyon county and Madge Slater filled the vacancy. Madge has grown purebred poultry for several years. She is 14 years old and her address is R. 10, Emporia.

Two girls have fallen out of the ranks in Shawnee county. They are Edna Hubbard and Hattie Patterson. The new members are Esther Greene, R. 12, Topeka, and Mattie Stuart, R. 8, Topeka. Esther is 12 years old and Mattie is 13. Vera Gibbs in Sherman county moved to town and had to sell all her chickens so of course that meant she couldn't stay in the Capper Poultry Club. Laura Cramer, R. 2, Kanorado is now going to help Sherman county try for the special county prize. Laura is 14 years old.

Capons Brood the Chicks

This year I am testing out different breeds to find which makes the best capon for market and also the best capon for mothers. I am trying Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons and Brown Leghorns. As the caponizing promotes growth I will, of course, pick the smaller ones for mothers.

I have one 6-pound White Wyandotte with chickens now that is very kind and good but it is a larger capon than I ever used before. Of course, the larger the better for market as they sell by the pound. If you have capons you do not need to have culls you cannot dispose of. I never have had a brooder as I use capons. Slips will not take chickens. You easily can tell the true capon as his comb is pale and small. Catch your capon and put in a box about the size of a cracker box. Put in two or three chicks that are strong enough to get around well, then cover the box. When feeding time comes let in a little light, then cover up again. Do this until he begins to cluck. Put as many chickens with him as he can hover. I always tie the capon out for a day or two until the chicks are strong enough to follow. I find dry rolled oats, hard boiled eggs and cheese made from clabber milk a good feed for the first week.

I have sold over \$70 worth of capons and could sell more but am keeping what I have left for my own use.

Pratt, Kan. Mrs. Wm. F. Clark.

Drinking Fountain for Poultry

I should like to tell the Farmers Mail and Breeze readers about my homemade poultry fountains. A gallon sirup pail inverted in a cake pan about 2 inches larger in diameter than the pail makes an excellent fountain. Several nail holes must be made in the side of the pail not quite so far from the top as the depth of the pan. Fill the pail with water, invert the pan over the pail, hold firmly, turn over quickly and the fountain is ready for use. A small stake driven on each side with a wire or string over the top of the pail prevents fowls from upsetting the fountain when the water gets low.

For very little chicks, tin coffee cans make the best of fountains for both sour milk and water. Make a dent in one side of the can at the top, fill, replace lid and turn over, keeping the opening uppermost as the fountain is turned and not a drop will be spilled.

I find these fountains very satisfactory, the cost is practically nothing, and they are easily cleaned. A tub full of them can be washed and scalded in a few minutes.

Marion, Kan. Mrs. H. L. Adams.

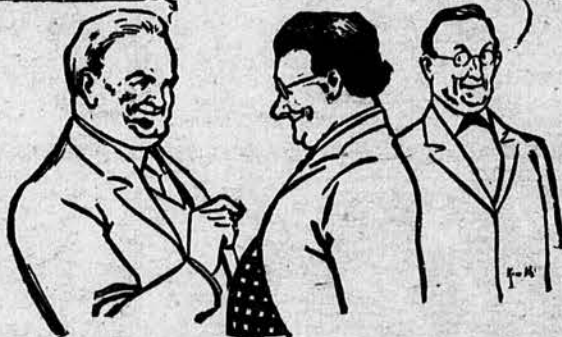
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Electric Wheel Co., 301 N. Quincy, Ill.

Sweet Milk is a Matter of Care

The dairy cow will be called upon to yield her maximum share of the world's food supply during the coming months of war. She can be depended upon for production but preservation of the milk is man's part. The value of milk is dependent upon the care it receives after it is drawn from the cow. Consequently preservation is as essential as production. Milk is dangerous as human food if it contains disease germs or worthless if it is so loaded with bacteria that its complex food nutrients are partly decomposed. It is equally valueless to the producer and distributor if it sours before it can be put to use.

To prevent the entrance of disease germs into milk, healthy, tuberculin tested cows free from any udder inflammation or garget are the first essentials. Healthy men, and pure water from a protected well or spring are of second importance. Clean utensils, covered pails and clean cows come next.

Keeping milk sweet is entirely a matter of cleanliness and temperature regulation. Cows free from manure and dirt especially in the region of the udder and flanks; utensils that are carefully cleansed, scalded and dried; and careful protection of the milk from flies and dirt after production, will prevent the entrance of bacteria into milk.

Milk is soured by bacterial development and multiplication. Bacteria cannot reproduce fast enough to sour milk in 24 hours if it is kept below a temperature of 55 degrees. Therefore, milk should be cooled as soon after production as possible. The easiest and most practicable plan of cooling is to sink the cans to the level of the milk in a tub or running spring of cold water and stir the milk frequently for 5 or 10 minutes until cool. It should be held at or below 55 degrees if possible until used.

Treat the Calf's Stomach Right

The most common trouble in raising calves by hand on skimmilk is scours. There are two entirely distinct troubles both of which have the symptoms of scours. One is from navel infection at time of birth and the other is from indigestion. If a calf becomes sick within a few days after birth and dies within a day or two the case probably is navel infection. This trouble often is called white scours because the passages from the animal generally are white.

Indigestion is the cause of common scours. This generally occurs when the calf is from 2 weeks to a month old. Prevention is the best remedy. The common causes of indigestion are overfeeding; feeding milk cold or sour; feeding sweet milk one meal and sour the next; dirty pails, troughs or stalls.

Each calf should be watched carefully. At the first sign of foul-smelling dung, its source should be determined as this is one of the first indications of indigestion. The milk fed should be cut to one-half the usual amount. A dose of 1 ounce of castor oil in milk, followed by the formalin treatment, is advisable. The formalin treatment consists in giving one tablespoonful of formalin solution, made by adding one-half ounce of formalin to 15½ ounces of water, in every pint of milk fed. The amount of milk fed gradually may be brought back to normal.

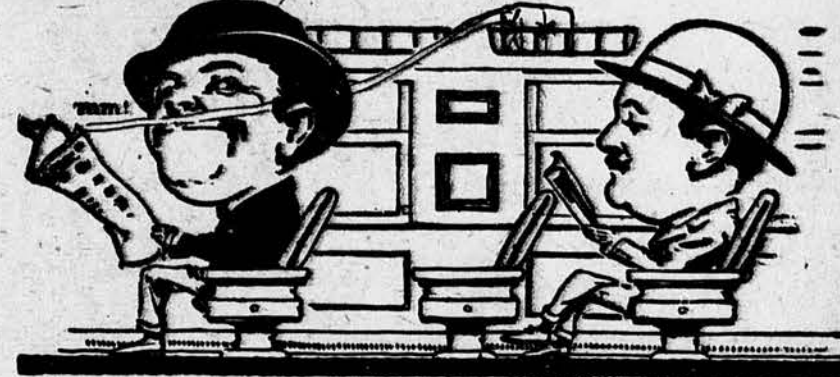
Many feeders have obtained good results from the use of blood meal as a means of correcting a condition of scours. Where the case is mild a teaspoonful of the dried blood is added to the milk.

Preventive measures against scours recommended by L. W. Wing of the Missouri College of Agriculture are: Care against overfeeding; regularity of feeding; conditions of the milk at feeding time; and cleanliness of the pails, pens and stalls.

New Guernseys at the College

The Kansas State Agricultural college has the nucleus of a model herd of Guernsey cattle—a bull and four heifers. The bull, Langworthy Benefactor, is one of the best bred Guernseys in the world, having been purchased recently from the Langwater farms in North Easton, Mass. His first seven dams averaged 810 pounds of butter a year, the first 15 averaged 790 pounds.

Two of the heifers are from the Island of Guernsey, and two from England. This small herd of cattle represents the best Guernsey blood that has been brought into the state.



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"Your Nose Knows"

Fragrance is the essence of coffee. It's the fragrance that makes it appeal to you. It's the pure fragrance of a good tobacco, likewise, which guarantees a personal smoke satisfaction. Your sense of fragrance is a sure guide. Trust it—"Your Nose Knows."

It will lead you straight to

Tuxedo
The Perfect Tobacco

Made of the most fragrant leaves of the tobacco plant—the tender Burley leaves, ripened in the Blue Grass Sunshine of Old Kentucky, mellowed and carefully blended—Tuxedo has a pure fragrance all its own—"Your Nose Knows."

Try this Test: Rub a little Tuxedo briskly in the palm of your hand to bring out its full aroma. Then smell it deep—its delicious, pure fragrance will convince you. Try this test with any other tobacco and we will let Tuxedo stand or fall on your judgment—

"Your Nose Knows"

The American Tobacco Co.



CAMP hydraulic GRAIN ELEVATOR

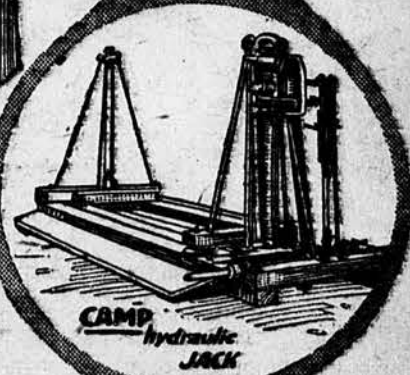
The principle of the Camp Hydraulic Grain Elevators will interest you; it is new; its operation is so simple, from the time the wagon is jacked up until the grain is in the crib, that you will never be satisfied with the more complicated devices. The many exclusive features of the "CAMP" are convincing; they have placed this elevator at the head of its line.

Learn all about the Hydraulic Jack: fewer parts; more steady pressure; easier control; nothing to get out of order.

This is the only Hydraulic Jack on the market. When you once see how easily it works; what a steady lift and drop it gives your wagon; the amount of power it develops without any danger of breaking or sticking, you will have one of your own.

Let us send you our catalog—you will find therein some valuable pointers. The book is free—yours for the asking.

CAMP BROS. & CO.
Dept. D WASHINGTON, D.C.

"WHAT WOULD MAKE ME USE A BETTER MOTOR OIL?"

"The knowledge that I *could* get an oil of greater lubricating efficiency—a Better Motor Oil—than the one I am now using."

Here Is That Knowledge—Act On It!

In its manufacture, EN-AR-CO National Motor Oil is heated three times to a temperature of over 600° F., and once cooled down to zero.

In the exclusive process of its making—our own private and scientific methods—the oil has twice been converted into a vapor and then condensed back into a liquid—further refined and filtered. Thus producing an oil marvelous for its lubricating efficiency and freedom from residue.

Were you to buy distilled water, and be offered a muddy concoction, you would refuse to accept it.

Why—because you could see that the impurities in the water had not been removed.

Were you unable to secure distilled water, you would probably boil the water—and after doing this, would you use the impurities left? Certainly not! Here is the comparison between pure and impure water and Motor Oil.



Barrel orders for EN-AR-CO National Motor Oil will be shipped in this new, reversible lock Faucet Steel Barrel which we give free.

You can see the impurities in undistilled water, but cannot see the impurities in Motor Oil—and therefore buy any kind—with the thought that oil is oil.

Yet you want in a Motor Oil "one that will best prevent friction without carbonization."

The oil that does that most effectively is EN-AR-CO National Motor Oil. The "why" is in our process of making.

Its use is the best insurance of your motor's longer life, efficiency and continued service.

It is perfect lubrication that gives the motor long life and greater efficiency throughout.

By the use of EN-AR-CO National Motor Oil, made in the manner it is, you are assured of uniformity at all times, which is most essential and important.

EN-AR-CO National Motor Oil is the result of the scientific experiments of men who, for the past 36 years, have refined and manufactured the highest grade in petroleum products—producing an oil of the right body, the right viscosity, and the right fire test to efficiently and economically lubricate the cylinders and moving parts of any motor.

These are the reasons "why" every automobile owner should use EN-AR-CO National Motor Oil.

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the exact engine you want. Get my Patriotic prices—my way of doing my bit to help the men and women on the farm help the nation in the cry for bigger crops. Get my proposition. It's a winner and will open your eyes to the engine business and how I save you this big money on engines by buying direct the manufacturers. We make our engines complete in our own factories and sell them to you at wholesale.

Easy to Own—Five Buying Plans

My offer—besides patriotic prices—means five easy buying plans—with terms to suit. I also give a power test on your own farm. Listen to this: "I can't give your engine credit enough. I had a 5 h.p. Galloway engine belted to my 16-in. corn mill and it does the work where an 8 h.p. of another make did not."

—J. P. Rhoades, Delmar, Tenn. "My 8 h.p. Galloway was 5 years old last fall. Works perfectly, good for 10 years yet." —H. W. Barnes, Delphi, Ind."

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and why no one can compete with me quality for quality, size for size. Write today, learn what Galloway saves you on Engines, Spreaders, Tractors, Separators, etc.

W. L. GALLOWAY, Pres., W. L. GALLOWAY CO., 45 Galloway St., Waterloo, Iowa



A Song for Our Flag

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

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

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

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

—Margaret E. Sangster.

You've Played This Game

Here is a game that most boys and girls like to play. Can you guess what it is? A package of postcards for the



five neatest correct answers received by June 16. Address the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Answers not addressed in this way will not be counted.

The answers to the puzzle in the April 28 issue are: bicycle, wagon, automobile and cart. Prize winners are: Wendell Brown, Centralia, Kan.; Vergie Scott, Gove City, Kan.; Velma R. Smith, Elkhart, Kan.; Beulah Irene Hanson, Granada, Colo.; and Clarence Buttrick, Huron, Kan.

Baseball in Nicaragua

It is said that baseball has become so popular in Nicaragua that the children are playing in every vacant lot. American occupation of Nicaragua was resented by most of the natives until they got interested watching the marines play baseball. Gradually the Nicaraguans came to view the American soldiers as friends, for the soldiers coached and instructed them how to play the game. Local "nines" were formed among them, and after some practice they began playing with the marines. At first they were badly beaten, but they have steadily gained in skill, until they are occasionally victorious. There is now a league of Nicaraguan clubs. Crowds attend the games, which are under the patronage of the president and archbishop. Two marines are always asked to act as umpires.

It has been discovered that the game of baseball is one of the best agents for order, peace, and stability. The marine who is teaching baseball and sportsmanship is doing a work that the politician and statesman never could do. The players, as well as the thousands who go weekly to see the match games, have little time or attention to give to revolutions.

Liberty Bonds Nontaxable

Liberty Loan Bonds are nontaxable. If your city, county or state taxes are 3 mills on the dollar, a not unusual tax, these bonds are equivalent to ordinary corporate bonds or other investments bearing 6 1/2 per cent.

In addition, no Federal tax which war conditions may later make necessary will affect these bonds. The only tax these bonds are subject to is the inheritance tax, which applies to all property of all kinds whatsoever.

Time, labor and investment should be considered when reckoning profits.

You Can Take Hills On High Without A Knock

if you you will keep your motor free from carbon. That knock—the difficulty you have climbing hills—poor pick-up—lack of power—noisy motor—in fact 80% of engine trouble is caused by carbon. Clean it out with

JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

and your engine will run like it did the first 500 miles—quietly and full of life. And your gasoline consumption will drop from 12% to 25%.

For Tractors - Gas Engines

Johnson's Carbon Remover will also remove carbon from the motor of your tractor, giving it greater power and enabling it to work more satisfactorily and economically. It will make your tractor 100% efficient.

You Can Do It Yourself

For 25c—five minutes time—and with no labor you, yourself, can remove all carbon deposits. Simply pour an ounce of Johnson's Guaranteed Carbon Remover into each cylinder. It softens the carbon and releases it from the metal—then as the engine is operated the deposit burns, powders and goes out with the exhaust.



S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. 30, Racine, Wis.

Established 1882



E. J. Chubbuck Co., Dept. K., San Francisco, Cal.

Speed Governing Line Shaft



plank to which hangers are attached. Governor pulley prices

—as low as \$12.00

Costs little more than the average friction clutch pulley. The governor with a thousand different speeds—controls any speed instantly. Regulates the speed of several pulleys on the same shaft—speed regulated by a simple turn of the hand-wheel on the governor and speed always uniformly maintained.

Install it yourself—with a screw driver. No service troubles—no figuring pulley sizes—attach it to the wall—the ceiling or the floor.

Ask Your Dealer About It

He'll gladly demonstrate it for you, show you how it will control your machinery and how easily it can be installed. Or write us for illustrated folder and prices of all sizes.

Cedar Rapids Foundry and Machine Co.
502 Second Street, West
Cedar Rapids, Iowa



Now It's Can the Rooster

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

In speaking of the use of blue ointment for treating chicks for lice, we said that caution was necessary but we neglected to specify what caution. We have heard of a woman who lost a number of little chicks as a result of greasing their heads with lard and ointment. She thought she might not have mixed the two very well. This would doubtless have a disastrous effect. If too much were applied and left for the chick to absorb the poison, it would be equivalent to feeding poison. One would better use too little than too much.

If the grease is kept melted very little is needed to saturate the down on a chick's head and neck. In cool weather it is well to keep chicks in very warm quarters after greasing their heads. Failure to do so, caused a neighbor to lose a number of her best chicks.

Usually about this time of the year we are advised to "swat the rooster." This year we are urged to continue the hatching operations until July 1st. Most of us in this locality are now buying our chick feed. With corn chop costing \$3.30 a bushel and other feeds in proportion, a bunch of young chickens can soon consume many dollars' worth of feed. Those who hatch a great number should not expect a small feed bill. We have always thought it best to hatch only what we had room and feed for. A hundred well fed growing chicks are of more value than 200 stunted, half starved ones.

When one considers the price of eggs, it is plain that a small incubator would soon "pay for itself" as the expression is. We know one woman who has set her mark at 300 chickens. With 160 hatched and 20 hens set, she thinks she should reach her number. If every hen should miss laying 20 eggs, the cost of using them would be more than \$12. That would buy a 100-egg incubator. A woman near here recently hatched all but three of the eggs she placed in a \$10 incubator.

Time was when the whole of one rooster brought 10 cents. Now roosters bring 10 cents a pound. Many are glad to get that. At the present, the fowl is really worth more than 10 cents a pound for home table use. A 10-pound rooster will make a big kettle of chicken soup. If well seasoned and filled with rice, this soup is very good. Our book of canning directions says that 10 pounds of chicken should be boiled in 30 quarts of water with 2½ pounds of onions, 3 ounces of parsley and 4 pounds of rice. We omit the onion and greatly lessen the amounts of water and of rice. This soup may be transferred boiling hot to glass cans, and processed 45 minutes at 250 degrees Fahrenheit. Two hours would probably be required if kept at simple boiling temperature, 212 degrees.

The flesh of the chicken may be canned if desired. The makers of aluminum pressure cookers emphasize the necessity of placing the chicken in cans as soon as it is cooked. When such is done, the cans of meat need to be processed only long enough really to sterilize the jars. With their cooker, the pressure cooker people say that 25 minutes with steam at 20 pounds pressure is sufficient. We should guess that about 2 hours at boiling temperature would be sufficient.

Roosters may be well used to make pressed chicken. This, as most know, is easily prepared. The chicken should be boiled until the meat may be easily removed from the bones. The liquor should be boiled until it is thick and the chopped or ground meat added. Dried celery leaves boiled in the stock with salt and pepper help in seasoning. It is much easier to slice pressed chicken if it is weighted down while cooling but it must not be covered air tight.

Jellied chicken is another possibility for roosters' use. The directions given with boxes of gelatin are best for making jellied chicken or other meats. Farmers do not make so much use of gelatin as they might well do.

Growers of rhubarb in this neighborhood do not find so good a market as usual. The store keepers tell them that lemons and rhubarb call for too much sugar to be very salable. Rhubarb has some good medicinal properties that

make it a desirable part of our bill of fare. One quart of sugar to 2 quarts of rhubarb is the proportion given for canning. If to these amounts, the pulp and juice of 2 oranges and 1 cup of chopped nuts are added a very fine marmalade may be made. More sugar may be used if one wishes an exceedingly rich product. The mixture should be boiled slowly for about 3 hours—until it has a rich, red color. Seal it in jars in the usual way.

A Graceful Apron Blouse

The apron blouse is a graceful variation of the overblouses and peplum blouses which lead the fashions this season. The one here illustrated may be developed in a great variety of materials. It would be lovely in crepe de



chine with the sleeves of Georgette crepe to match. In wash fabrics, the blouse could be made of linen and the sleeves of sheer, cool organdy or voile. The sash may be made of the same material as the blouse. The design which forms the trimming may be outlined in beads of two or more colors or embroidered in French knots. The pattern, No. 8324, may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

Trouble That Never Came

Oh, I worry over this thing and I worry over that,
But I notice when the atmosphere has cleared
That the bad luck I had looked for didn't come and knock me flat,
And I didn't have the trouble that I feared.
Oh, I like to start the morning with an apprehensive sigh,
For I find a bit of worry to my taste.
But I cannot help a-thinking as the years go speeding by
That an awful lot of worry goes to waste.
—Pittsburg Post.

How About It, Father?

If the men and the children of the household won't eat plain food and be happy there's no use in talking to the woman of the house about food economy. This is the message sent out by the Kansas council of defense.

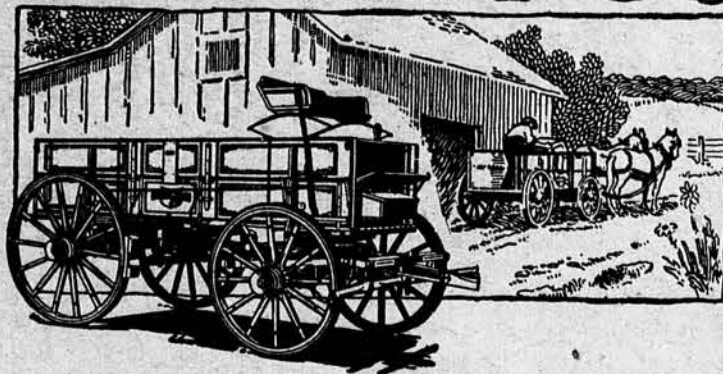
"Farmers are doing everything in their power to keep production at the point of safe living and safe fighting," commented Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the council. "If their efforts are to count, however, they must have the co-operation of the home. We cannot be extravagant in our households and expect farmers still to furnish enough food to supply us and our allies."

"It is not thru the activities of the housewife alone that we are going to have economy. Fully as much depends on the head of the family and the children. If they are dissatisfied, the housewife will try to satisfy them without paying any further attention to economy. They must take a part fully equal to that of the housewife in practicing and encouraging food thrift."

Bleaching Woolen Garments

White woolen garments which have become yellow may be bleached by soaking them several hours in a hot solution of hydrogen peroxide and borax. A solution for this purpose is made as follows: Hydrogen peroxide, 1 part; water, 10 parts; borax, 1 tablespoon to each gallon of water.

It is poor taste to have a carpet of such bright colors that a person entering an apartment is conscious of it.



Capacity Guaranteed

TELL the dealer you want a wagon that the manufacturer will guarantee to carry your biggest load. If he is up to date, he will show you a Weber or Columbus wagon with its capacity stenciled in plain figures on the rear bolster. That is the new idea for protecting you in your purchase of a wagon.

When you bought by skein size, you could not be sure that you were buying the most economical wagon. Now you can be sure. Every Weber and Columbus wagon that leaves the factory is guaranteed by the manufacturer to carry a known load over the roads that you have to travel.

Nor is that all you get when you buy a Weber or Columbus wagon. The folding end gate and link end rods save you a world of time. The fifth wheel, which only Weber and Columbus wagons have, makes your wagon run easier and last longer. Write us for complete information about these wagons. You'll be surprised at the number of good features they have.

International Harvester Company of America



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Kill All Flies! They Spread Disease

Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Ask for Daisy Fly Killer. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express, prepaid, \$1.00. HAROLD SOMERS, 180 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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In six to eight weeks we teach auto and tractor course by practical experience with tools. BIG DEMAND FOR TRAINED MEN. Largest and best equipped auto and tractor school in the southwest. Write today for FREE booklet "The Way to a Better Job". It explains everything. WICHITA AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. 131 N. Topeka Ave. Wichita, Kansas.

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Save your crops!—Save \$25 to \$100 on first cost—Save 65 per cent on operating cost, using my Special Model Kerosene Engine. Don't overlook the big money-making possibilities in having reliable power on your farm this year, or the fact that I can give you more engine equipment, better prices and better service. You cannot afford to be without power for farm work NOW, when I will sell you a high-grade WITTE practically on your own terms—Cash—Payments—Bank Deposit or No Money Down—put your engine on the cars ready for business the same day I receive your order. Write for latest prices.

WITTE ENGINES

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My Special Model Kerosene Engine is a jim dandy for ensilage cutters, blowers, threshers, and other heavy farm machines. No need to pay double to get the same quality as a WITTE, or take a cheap make to get a favorable price. Write today for my Free Book, which tells "How To Judge Engines"—why my engines have full-length bed, detachable, water-cooled cylinders that require no packing, vertical valves, and many other desirable improvements—years ahead of old-style engines. Every WITTE is shipped ready to run. No charges for Speed Regulator—Batteries—Pulleys, etc. Free Equipment—No extras to buy—No "catch" prices—Just a plain, square deal—You keep the middleman's profit—Get your engine when you want it. TRY ME.—Ed. H. Witte, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

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Kansas City, Mo.
1549 Empire Bldg.,
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THE Goodrich trade mark on Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tires is CERTIFICATION that they are the best fabric tires made, tested and found the best on the roads of our nation.

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Before Goodrich sells a tire to you, tires like them are belabored week after week through the Test Car System.

With heavy car and light car, two sets of drivers batter them sixteen hours a day over sand, rock and gravel.

Amidst the mountains of Yellowstone and Glacier Parks, in Dixieland, on the Pacific Coast, in the lake region of Minnesota, around Kansas City, over New England hills, SIX fleets of Goodrich Test Cars grind out the best and worst in Goodrich Tires.

The BEST, backed up by Goodrich Fair Treatment guarantee, you get in Goodrich Black Safety Treads you buy.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio

Goodrich also makes the famous Silvertown Cord Tires, which won the 1916 Racing Championship
The Best Tubes—Brown and Gray

"Best in the Long Run"



ALFALFA SEED For spring sowing. From locality where it grows best and most abundantly. Also white or yellow blossoms sweet clover seed at lowest prices. Write us for our price list and free samples. Address **McBeth Seed House, Garden City, Kan.**

If your subscription is soon to run out, enclose \$1.00 for a one-year subscription or \$2.00 for a three-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Special Subscription Blank

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three

My subscription is.....
(Say whether "new" or "renewal")

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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for June 10. Jesus crucified. John 19:16-30.

Golden Text: Christ died for our sins. 1 Cor. 15:3.

The house of Caiaphas, like many Eastern homes, was a group of buildings, unequal in height with the intervening spaces forming galleries and built on four sides of a roomy court. Now Annas, the former high priest, had apartments in the home of Caiaphas, his son-in-law and reigning high priest. The old man possessed a craftiness which made his influence recognized in all matters of legal importance in the Sanhedrin.

Jesus was led first before this vengeful old high priest, by the soldiers who had arrested him, thru the deference paid the oldest member of a Jewish family and also because Annas had been one of the main instigators of the hatred against Jesus and the plot for his arrest. But making Jesus appear before Annas was the first false step in a trial that marks the greatest injustice ever done under the cloak of any law. A trial among the Jewish people to be legal must be held after sunrise, yet there stood Jesus in the dark hours before dawn in the apartments of the old high priest.

The rules of a Jewish court were fair and attractive on paper but this court, the priests who were waiting to pass judgment on Jesus, put aside every law concerning the rights of the accused. At last Caiaphas had his enemy face to face. It is true that he and his assessors must invent some crime against Jesus, for there was no law of Moses, or the modifications of that law to fit the current times under which he could be convicted. The old law had never anticipated any one claiming the Messiahship and to put Jesus to death, as these Jews desired, they must swear a crime to Him which would affect the Emperor and thus subject Him to Roman power and authority.

For once the Sadducees and Pharisees were agreed. They had laid aside all mutual disputes to unite against and sacrifice this man who endangered their common interests. And so the trial, false in every sense, was hurried thru. For the charge of blasphemy and calling Himself King of the Jews, which claim threatened the rights of the Roman Emperor, the death sentence was given.

At daybreak the entire Sanhedrin met and to its meeting hall Jesus was taken. The proceedings, however, were very formal. The charge of the earlier commission was heard and endorsed and the sentence of death ratified by noisy acclamation. Almost immediately Jesus was taken before Pilate who protected Him for a time, half in mockery, half in sympathy. Finally Pilate decided to let Herod Antipas, the tetrarch of that district and who was present in Jerusalem for the feast, settle the affair. Antipas had been curious to see this wonder worker, but like Pilate he was at loss what to do with him. At length after mocking Jesus and letting his guard ridicule Him, Antipas sent him back to Pilate.

Pilate found Him blameless and said so, trying in every way to get Him released but the Jewish people wanted nothing but the order for a crucifixion, which finally he gave in order to silence their cry of treason against Caesar.

Death by crucifixion was the most terrible and shameful punishment of antiquity. So horrible, in fact, that Cicero says the very name should never come near the eyes or thought or ears of a Roman citizen.

In the eyes of the Roman government the Jewish people, if they fell into crime, were only slaves. That is why the crucifixion of Jesus, a Jew, by the Jewish people had to come thru Roman authority, otherwise the Jewish national sentiment would have revolted. Is it any wonder that Pilate was troubled at the corrupt and sunken priesthood for being the means of invoking this heathen cruelty to satisfy their hatred for one, who if not the Messiah as He claimed to be, was at least an innocent man?

A pig that has been stunted in the early stages of its life should never have a place in the breeding herd.

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WILL MEND IT

Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

A. M. Bunge spent a busy week among the Granges in Wabaunsee county beginning May 14. He held five evening meetings and on Saturday an afternoon meeting was held at which members from four counties met. Next he went to Clay county for an evening meeting, May 21, but was rained out, and the meeting was held Tuesday afternoon. He reports most of the Granges visited in good condition and that at the meetings open to the public many non-members attended.

Valley Grange had an interesting meeting last week. We had been talking of economy. Mrs. C. M. Cellar proposed appropriating one dollar at every meeting to provide refreshments for 25 persons. Just two articles to be provided. Many thought it could not be done at the present high prices of groceries. Mrs. Cellar was appointed to show the Grange what she could provide, and was to give an itemized account of all her expenditures. She provided four delicious berry pies at a cost of 62 cents, and two angel cakes for 38 cents. These were not the kind of cakes that take 11 eggs apiece, but were very dainty and appetizing. She gave weights and measurements for all she served. Her husband gave Indian tea for the beverage. Next meeting Mr. Duffey is to show us what he can provide for the dollar. He has promised us greens and barley cakes.

Reports at our last Pomona showed a better attendance at Grange meetings than usual at this time of the year. Unusual attention is given to crop and livestock production, and to finding ways and means to care for any surplus that may be raised. Several granges have already appointed committees to arrange for the organizing of canning and drying surplus fruits and vegetables. The reports that have come to me show that Key West, Prairie Queen, Sunnyside, and the Community club of Stringtown Granges have already started this work. Indirect reports tell of several of the Granges in the Southern and Western part of the county that are planning for an active campaign of producing and saving food-stuffs.

I want to give here the following editorial by the lecturer of the New York State Grange:

As members of society we have a duty to perform to the society of which we form a part.

We daily enjoy the benefit of society; we enjoy the fruits of the labors of our fellow associates and citizens. These blessings have come to us through the whole of our lives and oftentimes we accept them in a matter of fact way as the our mere existence entitled us to them.

If we will but pause a moment and try to analyze as best we can the complex make up of what we call society, it at once becomes plain to us that we owe society something. We then recognize the law of compensation. If we receive then we must give. It is from the fact that each one contributes something to society that makes it so useful and desirable.

If we get something desirable from society, something useful, something that helps to make us better men and women, then we are benefited because others have contributed to society in a way to our advantage. It is for us to contribute for the benefit of others.

We cannot live wholly by ourselves, even the would-be hermit must get some outside help from his fellow beings. It is for us to try to give to society, to the community in which we live the best thoughts and deeds that we can give. Nowhere do we find a better opportunity to give to society than in the Grange. Here is an organization of our associates formed with particular reference to improvement work. In no organization is it easier to do work for one another than in the Granges. Then if these things are true, as honest men and women, are we not morally bound to give the best there is in us to the Grange, the society of our fellows?

Stop Brewery Waste

About the best food conservation yet advocated was that started by Governor Capper of Kansas, when he wired the President urging that the use of grain in the manufacture of liquors be prohibited during the period of war. Several million bushels of perfectly good grain are wasted annually in the manufacture of liquor, which does not do any good, any time. In these days of the scarcity of grain, and a prospective wheat failure, our government at Washington should not hesitate an instant in prohibiting this enormous waste. These millions of bushels of grain can be used to much better advantage.—Montezuma Press.

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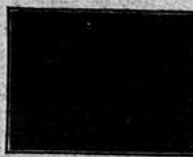
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Your Flag and My Flag

By Wilbur D. Nesbit

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

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

"OLD GLORY" Long May It Wave

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

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Crops Do Not Lack Moisture

Weather conditions prevailing in the past month have not been favorable for the growth of corn, almost every county reporting to J. C. Mohler of the Kansas state board of agriculture that it has been too cool. In the principal corn-growing regions soil conditions are reported favorable for vigorous growth. Considerable replanting has been necessary, especially in the Kansas River valley and in Northeast Kansas.

The average condition of the growing corn is given by correspondents as 79.3 per cent, 100 per cent representing a satisfactory stand and growth. This condition is 6.8 per cent lower than that of a year ago. Among the counties having large acreages in corn this year and reporting good conditions, are: Marshall 93; Smith, Republic and Norton 90; Jewell 88; Mitchell 87; Brown 86; and Nemaha and Decatur 85 per cent each.

Lane County—Farmers busy listing. Corn up and is a good stand. Barley looks fine, but crop is small. Wheat \$2.75; corn \$1.05; eggs 30c; flour \$5.—F. W. Ferrigo, May 24.

Russell County—Corn coming fine now after a 2-inch rain. Cattle look well. The wheat left will make a fair crop. Lots of kafir and corn yet to be listed.—M. Bushell, May 24.

Kearny County—Farmers busy listing. Plenty of moisture, but the ground is too cold for crops to grow rapidly. Stock doing well. Eggs 30c; butterfat 34c.—A. M. Long, May 26.

McPherson County—Corn is slow and much has been replanted. Pastures very backward. First cutting of alfalfa has begun. Hogs scarce in this county.—John Ostland, May 24.

Rooks County—Corn planting about finished. Some early corn has been replanted. Wheat not doing very well. Corn \$1.60; barley \$1.25; oats 85c; eggs 31c; butterfat 34c.—C. O. Thomas.

Lincoln County—Weather cool with a 2-inch rain this week. Wheat coming out well. Corn planting over with a large acreage in the ground. Gardens poor.—E. J. G. Wacker, May 25.

Saline County—Nice rains have put the ground in fine condition. Wheat left promises a full crop. Corn making slow growth. Oats and alfalfa look fine. Hogs scarce.—John Hoyt, May 26.

Wichita County—Weather very dry and cold. A large acreage of corn, milo and all kind of feed planted. Stock doing well on pasture. Cream 34c; eggs 33c; flour \$7.—Edwin White, May 26.

Phillips County—Lots of rain this week. Some corn has been washed out. About 85 per cent of wheat ground planted to corn and barley. Lots of stock cattle in the county, but very few hogs.—Ray Stanley, May 26.

Greeley County—Every acre of plow land in the county will be planted to some spring crop. Corn is up and ground in good condition. Lots of beans will be planted. Stock doing fine on pasture.—F. C. Woods, May 26.

Jewell County—A good rain fell several days ago washing out acres of corn. Oats not doing well. Potatoes and gardens growing slowly due to cold weather. Wheat \$2.15; corn \$1.55; eggs 30c.—L. S. Behrmer, May 26.

Brown County—Rains last week caused many farmers to replant corn. Pastures growing slowly. Oats and alfalfa coming fine, and alfalfa will be ready to cut next week. Wheat \$2.75; corn \$1.60; eggs 30c.—A. C. Dannenberg, May 24.

Reno County—Alfalfa growing rapidly, but weather too cool for corn. Lots of sunflowers. Most of the wheat fields planted to corn. Farmers have little to sell. Markets too changeable to give price of anything.—D. Engelhart, May 26.

Anderson County—Wheat looks well after over 2 inches of rain May 20 and 21. First crop of alfalfa ready to cut. Milk plant at Garnett is going up rapidly and will be ready for business by July 10. Pastures slow.—G. W. Kibling, May 26.

Elk County—Having too much rain for alfalfa. Corn and kafir all in, but weather is too cool for rapid growth. Strawberries plentiful. Cattle on pasture doing well. Hogs scarce. Lots of new potatoes. Everything high.—C. C. Jones, May 26.

Sumner County—This county needs a good rain. Oats are a good stand in some parts of the county. Corn and kafir are a good stand. Stock doing well on pasture. Wheat \$2.80; oats 80c; corn \$1.70; eggs 30c; butterfat 35c.—E. L. Stocking, May 25.

Doniphan County—Plenty of moisture, but weather too cool for crops to grow. Corn all planted and most of it shows a good stand. Prospects poor for small fruit. Apples premature fair crop. Very little old corn or wheat in hands of farmers.—C. Culp, Jr., May 25.

Leavenworth County—Wheat has improved greatly since our good rains. Most of the corn is up and looks fine. Oats short. Gardens larger than usual and doing well. Women joining canning clubs. Not much stock being fed for market.—Geo. S. Marshall, May 25.

Woodson County—Weather somewhat cool. Heavy rains and hail have damaged the crops to some extent. Potatoes, oats, wheat and rye look well, but kafir and cane are growing very slowly. Alfalfa ready to cut. Corn \$1.75; oats 80c; potatoes 30c; eggs 30c.—E. F. Opperman, May 25.

Cowley County—Weather cool with light frosts. Showers this week have greatly benefited the wheat and it is beginning to head. Oats heading, but short and uneven. Corn has a good stand, but small for this time of the year. Wheat \$2.80; corn \$1.70; butterfat 30c; eggs 30c.—L. Thurber, May 28.

Edwards County—We still need a good rain in this county. Nearly all the wheat ground has been planted to corn, barley or oats. Pastures coming rapidly now. Farmers having any wheat are saving it for seed next fall. Corn \$1.60; kafir \$1.80; butterfat 34c; eggs 30c.—G. A. King, May 25.

Chautauque County—All crops in good condition and getting much needed moisture. We still have light frosts. Farmers going to the limit to produce a surplus of grain to sell at high prices next fall. Pastures good

and stock doing well. Plenty of peaches, but few apples.—H. B. Fairley, May 26.

Kingsman County—A fine rain May 20 has improved growing wheat and oats. Crops all in the ground. Grass is coming rapidly and cattle are doing well on pasture. Corn plowing will soon be the order of the day. Harvest will begin late in June. Wheat prices coming down every day.—H. H. Rodman, May 26.

Miami County—Cool spring weather has been good for wheat and oats, but corn is very backward. Considerable corn had to be replanted due to cold weather and heavy rains. Heavy rains a week ago have prevented work in the fields. No idle ground this year. Gardens doing well.—L. T. Spellman, May 26.

Marshall County—Plenty of rain and everything doing well. Alfalfa is backward and will not make a heavy crop. Potatoes growing, but bugs are very numerous in old patches. Corn up and a good stand. More gardens planted this year than usual. Farmers putting in full time and no land will be left idle.—C. A. Kjellberg, May 26.

Douglas County—We had the heaviest rain in years May 26. It was badly needed as ponds were dry. Fine wheat weather and prospects are for a better crop than last year. Potatoes up with a good stand. All crops growing nicely. Bugs appearing. All fruits, except peaches, promise good crops. Lots of grape vines dead due to dry weather. Stock doing well with very little disease.—O. L. Cox, May 26.

Offer Farm Work Free

Probably the most unique and patriotic letter that has come to Governor Capper since the war began, is one he received last week from H. R. Austin, a mechanical engineer of New York, written on handsomely embossed stationery. Mr. Austin writing for himself and four other engineers, deprecates that their ages, about 35, prevent them from fighting for their country, and asks that he and his associates be put in touch with some big farmer who is equipped with up-to-date machinery and who can use their services. Mr. Austin adds: "We will give our services free, pay our own expenses and thus do our share in the food drive that is to sustain our soldiers along the battle lines. We are not dead ones, and I promise you that we will not tell the farmer how to run his business, take his machines apart or start anything; he will be boss."

To Control Watermelon Diseases

Diseases of watermelons, hitherto not well understood in Kansas, are now less mysterious. They can be controlled. In a recent publication, Farmers' Bulletin 821, "Watermelon Diseases," a specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture presents new information regarding these disorders and their control. Although the bulletin deals primarily with diseases found in the commercial fields the information is applicable wherever such troubles occur. This bulletin may be obtained free on application to the department at Washington, D. C.

How to Get Liberty Bonds

Blank forms of application for the purchase of Liberty Loan Bonds can be obtained from the Treasury Department, any Federal reserve bank, any national, state, or private bank, any express office, and any postoffice in the United States. Any bank or postmaster will aid applicant in filling out his blank and the other acts necessary to obtain these bonds.

Texas Cuts First New Wheat

Texas gets the honor of firing the first gun in the food war. It was telegraphed to all the big grain markets last week that the first Texas wheat was cut that day near Iowa Park. The binders started in a 100-acre field that will average between 6 and 8 bushels to the acre.

A Grange Picnic at Manhattan

There will be a Grange picnic at Manhattan, on Wednesday, June 6, on the grounds of the Kansas State Agricultural college. A program will be given at which Doctor Waters will speak, and there will be a trip over the agronomy farm. Every member of the grange is invited to be present.

Draft Law Constitutional

The draft law has been held constitutional by the first court to pass on it, the supreme court of California. That court denied a petition Tuesday to prevent the city officials of Oakland from enforcing the military registration act.

Leather is scarce, tho a million worthless dogs are carrying it around on their backs.

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PURE S. SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS, 15, \$1.00. Mrs. M. Hoehn, Lenexa, Kan.

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

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Kulp strain. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. 100-\$3.75. Bertha Fortney, Clyde, Kansas.

CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$5 per hundred. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kansas.

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PURE BRED GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$4.50 hundred. Mrs. John Houlton, Baileyville, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Chicks 10c each. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Choice stock. Eggs 100-\$4.00. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from poultry show winners. \$3.50 per 100. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. 100-\$4.00. \$2 \$1.50. Charles Dorr and Sons, Osage City, Kansas.

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BUFF ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$1.15; \$4.50-100. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, price \$2.50 per 15. Guarantee safe delivery. Mrs. John Barnes, McCracken, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS: 15-\$1.50, 30-\$2.50. Cook's strain. Parcels prepaid. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKEREL FOR SALE fine blood, hatched from eggs from Chicago champion pen. Have some fine birds from this cockerel. Price now \$5.00. Mrs. Clara Barber, R. R. 6, Wellington, Kansas.

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

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$4.00. 50, \$2.25. Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

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

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BUFF ROCK EGGS \$1.50 AND \$2.00 PER 15, \$6.00 per 100. Prize winners. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS 216, 228 EGG strain. Prices reasonable. Maple Grove Farm, Billings, Mo. F. J. Greiner.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS. PEN fifteen \$3; thirty \$5. Range \$4 per hundred. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY. Good egg strain. Eggs 15-\$1.00, 50-\$3.00, 100-\$5.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS. STATE SHOW WINNERS, free range, good laying strain. Eggs \$5.00 per 100. \$1.00 per 15. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. SOME STOCK (from Geo. Beuoy World Best direct) \$2.50 for 48 prepaid. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

WARD'S BARRED ROCKS, 5 YARDS, both matings, from Chicago winners. Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Send for catalog and list. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan.

GOLDEN ARROW BUFF ORPINGTON eggs still \$1.50 per 15-\$2.50 per 30. No eggs sold after June 1st, so order now, it is not too late. Ball & Beebe, Viola, Kan.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS. REDUCED \$4 "Ringlets." New York prize winners. Either mating, fifteen \$2; fifty, \$5. Ringneck pheasants, twelve, \$3.50. "Gold-bank" Mammoth Bronze turkeys, ten \$5.00. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

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S. C. REDS. EGGS FROM SELECTED birds. \$1.50 per 15. \$4.00 per 60. C. B. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan.

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SIX GRAND PENS ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds that have shape, size and color. Mated to roosters costing \$15.00 to \$50.00. 15 eggs \$2.50, 30 eggs \$4.00, 50 eggs \$6.00. Fine pure bred range flock, \$5.00 per 100. Baby chicks. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Red Specialist, Americus, Kan.

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EGGS FROM LARGE GIANT BRONZE turkeys. Goldbank and champion strains. None better. Baby turkeys. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—10 DISC PLOW GUARD. C. A. Moore, Pratt, Kan.

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

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STOP HERE—JUST OUT—EISEN REGU-lator for Ford Headlights. Selling like wildfire everywhere. Gives splendid driv-ing light at low speed—keeps bulbs from burning out—works entirely automatically. Needed on every Ford. Big profits quick. Listen: Hopkins, Tenn., cleared \$16.20 first day. McFarland, Neb., made \$3,492 in 17 weeks. Slet, Okla., sells 12 a day—profit \$20. No experience or capital needed. We show you how. Sales guaranteed. Hurry, don't delay; write now for special informa-tion how you can make money. Address Elcap Instrument Co., 637 Valentine Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

Capper as a Senator

After the national and state election last autumn, when Governor Capper re-ceived an unprecedented majority for re-election as governor of Kansas, in which it was demonstrated that he was the most popular public man in Kansas, there came a feeling and inspiration within the mind of the writer that Gov-ernor Capper would make an ideal rep-resentative in Washington, and it was the Quenemo News that was the first paper in the Fourth congressional district to come out for the governor for United States Senator, feeling then as we do now that Capper was the kind of ma-terial that Kansas needs at Washington in its national legislative body.

Governor Capper is what one might really call a failure as a partisan, but a success as the friend of the common people. He is clean in administrative acts, honest in his business affairs and loyal as a true American citizen. We have yet to recall a governor of this state who has given Kansas a fairer, cleaner, more able administration than has the present governor. Now that he has announced his willingness to stand as a candidate next year we are sure that he will receive most earnest and wonderful support in this section as well as all over the state. We are sure that Osage county will prove one of the ban-ner counties of the state in his behalf. —Quenemo News.

What a Liberty Bond Is.

A Liberty Loan Bond is a solemn promise of the United States to pay at maturity the amount of the bond to the holder thereof and to pay interest semi-annually, every year from the date of the issuance of the bond until it is fully and finally paid.

A Common Sense Appeal

You must give it to Governor Capper for live and timely suggestions, orders and demands. His demand that all breweries and distilleries in the country be closed and the grain they turn into joy-water be used for food, is a strong appeal to common sense. His insistence on curtailment of speculation in articles of food, is equally to the point. —Cald-well News.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be received by 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.

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

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

SNAPS. 3, 80 a. farms imp. Possession. mostly in crops. \$4200 to \$5200. Terms. Get busy. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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2600 ACRE RANCH. Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fair six room house and other out buildings, nice grove trees, one mile to church and daily motor mail route. 11 1/2 miles to R. R. station, 12 1/2 miles to county seat, 200 acres bottom land, averages 14 feet to sheet water, best alfalfa land, practically no rough land. No trades, must sell quick. D. F. Carter, The Land Man, Leoti, Kansas.

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

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

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The Agricultural Department of this railroad will co-operate with the farmers both individually and through their organizations in an effort to assist in bringing about an increase in the yields of the lands of this section.

B. F. BUSH,

President The Missouri Pacific Railway Company;
Member National Defense Committee, St. Louis.

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15,000 A. Ozark farm lands or any part; write owner. Rucker, Rolla, Mo.

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

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

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

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130 ACRES well improved. Close in; price \$3000. Arkansas Inv. Co., Leslie, Ark.

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

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

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

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

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

600 A. 2 1/2 MI. city 4,000; this county. \$4 per a.; some terms. Pasture and fruit land. 8 mi.; splendid oil well. No leases. Guarantee to lease it 50 cents per a. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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WELL IMPROVED 640 acre farm. Write, terms, etc. Swan, Halgier, Nebraska.

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

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

WRITE The Four-Square Realty, Protection, Kan., for wheat, alfalfa and stock farms or ranches in Clark or Comanche counties. Merchandise exchanges and land trades.

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

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

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

A. W. Winegar, Burlington, Colo.

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

Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kansas.

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

NOTICE

New trading list just out. Free for the asking. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Shorthorn Cattle.

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

Polled Durham Cattle.

June 8—Ed Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

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

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

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

Chester White and O. I. C. Hogs.

Nov. 5—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kan., proprietor of Townview Farm has one of the good Poland China herds of Kansas. His herd sows have been selected from the leading large type herds and mated for spring litters to his splendid herd boar, King Wonder's Giant. His litters are large and like the sire, show size, bone and quality. Mr. Greene can supply you with the right kind of Poland China breeding stock. Read his advertising card in this issue and write him your wants, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan., breeds Spotted Poland Chinas and is a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In this issue he is offering a splendid yearling boar, that he can't use longer, at a very low figure. If you can use a good, yearling Spotted Poland China boar at a low figure this is your opportunity. He is also offering spring pigs, either sex, in pairs and trios and out of big productive mature sows at prices that are right. Make it a point to write him today.—Advertisement.

Peck's Holstein Cattle.

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan., offer for sale an unusually choice lot of high grade Holstein cows and heifers. They have around 50 extra fine cows that are just fresh and some that will freshen in a few weeks. Many of these cows are 60 and 70-pound cows. The Pecks are insisting that prospective buyers should come to their farm near Salina and see these cows and heifers before buying. They have a very special offer on 25 heifer calves out of their best cows and sired by registered bulls. A close price will be made on these heifer calves. Write them today. You are dealing with perfectly reliable men when you buy from the Pecks and you will be convinced of that when you visit their herd. Look up their advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Stegell's Polled Durham Sale.

Polled Durham breeders and everyone interested in the Ed Stegell sale of Polled Durhams at Straight Creek, Kan., (Jackson County) are reminded that next Friday, June 8, is the date of the sale. Good connection can be made the morning of the sale from St. Joe, Mo., and Topeka, Kan. Those coming the night before should stop at Holton where hotel accommodations are to be had. Early morning trains take you to the sale. It is without question the most important sale of Polled Durhams ever held in the west. 50 head go in this sale. 25 of this number are valuable cows, all bred to True Sultan and 17 of them with calves at foot. Nine bulls will be sold, including the undefeated grand champion, True Sultan and a number of his sons, old enough for service. It is not a dispersion sale but Mr. Stegell is selling very close, the entire show herd being included. You still have time to write for the catalog and receive it by return mail in time for the sale. Write today and plan to go to the sale. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Big Breeders' Association.

Russell county is in north central Kansas and readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will readily recognize Russell, Kan., as the shipping point of many purebred stock breeders who advertise in this paper. Johnson Workman breeds Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs and advertises the year round in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is one of the pioneer Angus breeders in the West and the diamond and "From Workman, Russell, Kan." stands the year round for honest cattle and a square deal. Sutton & Wells, are proprietors of what is very likely the largest herd of registered Angus cattle in the West. At present they have 170 breeding cows in their pastures. They are starting their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They also breed Duroc Jersey hogs. The big ranch is a few miles out from Russell. Vexall & Wells, Paradise, Kan., is another firm of Angus breeders with a good sized herd of registered cattle. They get their mail at Paradise but the ranch is in Russell county in easy driving distance of the other big Angus herds. J. Lee Dunn lives on his nice ranch near Russell and is a booster for the Hereford. He has a nice young herd. There are several other Hereford breeders in the county among them E. G. Mansell, Floyd Machin, Ed Hayes and others. These are the breeders of registered Angus and Herefords but there are thousands of high grade and purebred cattle in the county that are purebred but the registration papers have never been

kept up on them. L. P. Clark, Russell, breeds registered Jersey cattle and W. B. Daniels & Son, Luray, breeds registered Holsteins. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, breeds Poland Chinas and his herd is one of the strongest in the state. He is a constructive breeder that has helped and is still helping to make Poland China history. C. D. Close, Gorham, breeds Poland Chinas and good ones and Standard bred horses. F. C. Gookin, Russell, breeds Chester White hogs and has shipped stock all over Kansas and into several other states. A. G. Cook, Luray, also breeds Chester White hogs and his herd, while not a large one is one of the best in the country. These are but a few of the prominent and better known breeders of purebred stock men in Russell county. There are hundreds of fine cattle on the many fine ranches in Russell county and the hog industry is important. A breeders' association is being organized for the purpose of holding an annual show and sale. A meeting was held last Thursday night to discuss plans and dates and another meeting is to be held Saturday evening, June 9, at which time a permanent organization will be made and a constitution and bylaws adopted. It is planned to hold a show and two or three days' sale in which registered cattle and other stock will be sold and car lots of high grade cattle. The livestock exhibit at Russell county fair last fall was one of the largest, especially of cattle, ever made at a county fair in the state. Russell is a wide awake town and of course is proud of Russell county's fine stock and their enterprising owners. A show and sale of the kind that Russell county stock men will be able to put on will attract buyers from all over the country. Dates and further information will be furnished later. Practically all of the breeders of registered stock are advertisers in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and their advertisement can be found under the respective breed heads any time. Write any of these breeders when you need anything in their line.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

P. L. Ware & Son, of Paola, Kan., have about 85 Poland China pigs of March farrow. They are sired by Miami Chief, Ware's Blue Valley and Frazier's Timm, and are out of sows by Major B. Hadley, Wonder King, Master Orphan, Wedd's Lion King, McGath's Big Jumbo and other good sires. They report some of the best boar prospects they

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

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

Fall Boars and Glts by Garrett's few pigs bred for fall farrow to Gano's Golden Model. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Nebraska

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed immune, weaned March pigs. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.

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

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

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

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

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

July and September Boars

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

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval

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

TWENTY FALL DUROC BOARS

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

TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS

Service boars from 700-pound show sows at a bargain. Choice weaned pigs both sex, all registered. Pigs will be prepaid to your depot. JAMES L. TAYLOR OLEAN, Miller County, MO.

Stand Behind the Men Behind the Guns Buy a Liberty Loan Bond And Help Win the War

Interest 3½%

Issued by the United States Government

Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000
\$50,000 and \$100,000

First Payment as Low as One Dollar

You have until August 30, 1917 to pay in full for your bonds.

Ask any Banker, Postmaster,
Express Company or Merchant

For an Official Application Blank and

Apply for Your Liberty Loan Bond Today

A Tribute to the Flag and the Safest Investment in the World

"Wars cannot be conducted without money. It is the first thing to be provided. In this war it is the most immediate help—the most effective help that we can give. We must not be content with a subscription of two billion dollars—we must oversubscribe this loan as an indication that America is stirred to the depths and aroused to the summit of her greatness in the cause of freedom. Let us not endanger success by complacent optimism. Let us not satisfy ourselves with the reflection that some one else will subscribe the required amount. Let every man and woman in the land make it his or her business to subscribe to the Liberty Loan immediately, and if they cannot subscribe themselves, let them induce somebody else to subscribe. Provide the Government with the funds indispensably needed for the conduct of the war and give notice to the enemies of the United States that we have billions to sacrifice in the cause of Liberty.

"Buy a Liberty Bond today; do not put it off until tomorrow. Every dollar provided quickly and expended wisely will shorten the war and save human life."

SECRETARY W. G. McADOO,

May 14, 1917.

A Liberty Loan Bond Is Uncle Sam's
Promise to Pay and He Is Worth
\$225,000,000,000

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

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

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

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day
 We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog.
 Also our new Wagon Horse is coming fine. We are now registering in Volume 2 from 10 states. Extra good 1,200 to 1,400 pound mares mated with registered Percheron can be registered regardless of ancestors.
W. B. Carpenter PRES. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL.
 816 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

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

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

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

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

Townview Polands
 Hard headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7728. I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young hogs not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. **Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas**

COURTLAND HERD POLAND CHINAS
 Toppo fall boars. Gilts bred to farrow in August. My entire crop of February and March pigs for sale. Ready to ship at once. Pedigrees free. Everything immune. **W. A. McINTOSH & SONS, COURTLAND, KAN.**

Fairview Poland Chinas
 Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley are the sires of the 85 toppo March pigs we offer. Prices reasonable. **F. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kansas**

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

FALL GILTS
 September Poland China gilts bred to my mammoth herd boar, Olsen's Big Joe, a son of the famous Big Joe and an elegant breeder. Also a fine bunch of spring boar pigs immune and ready to go. Priced right. Write at once.
O. J. OLSEN, Horton, Brown Co., Kan.

POLANDS, PRIVATE SALE
 Shipped on approval to responsible parties. Tried sows that are right and bred to farrow in August.
 August and September gilts to farrow in August. These gilts are choice.
 August and September boars, weight about 300 lbs. and extra good.
 Also my full crop of February and March pigs, either sex, for sale.
 Prices, breeding and descriptions by return mail.
J. M. Barnett, Jackson Co., Denison, Kan.

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

have ever raised and this is saying quite enough because they have raised some mighty good ones. Any of our readers may feel perfectly safe in ordering Poland Chinas from P. L. Ware & Son. When writing, please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

S. M. Knox, of Humboldt, Kan., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Mule Foot hogs, has a private sale catalog which he will gladly send to any interested reader. His offering includes boars of serviceable age and females bred or open. Also a few Shorthorn bulls. Note his advertisement in this issue and if interested write him at once mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

H. E. Myers's Polands.
 H. E. Myers, an enthusiastic Poland China breeder of Gardner, Kan., has claimed Nov. 7 for his fall sale date. He will sell a number of sows with litters, and a fine lot of spring pigs by Master Orphan, Model Big Bob, Eclipse Model, Wedd's Long King, Grant King and Giant Joe. We will have more to report about this good herd in the near future.—Advertisement.

Grain Prices Drop Steadily
 (Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

Readjustment of grain prices to a rational basis continued last week. Additional declines of 20 to 33 cents occurred in wheat futures and prices at the low level were down 50 to 60 cents from the high record made two weeks ago. There has been about the same drop in carlot prices.

The setback in the last two weeks has been due to a settling down from the excited and unbalanced condition that caused the last dollar advance in prices, rather than to any change in conditions or any new light on the factors that make prices.

Spring wheat sowing is about completed and soil conditions justify confidence in the crop outlook at least as far as a favorable start is concerned. A full spring wheat harvest in the United States and Canada, with no farther reduction in winter wheat estimates, might afford 300 million bushels available for export from North America out of the 1917 crop. As long as the Northwest prospect continues favorable the opinion is likely to prevail that the new crop cannot be marketed at present prices.

The Kansas crop report, published Friday morning, was a disappointment, tho it did not surprise those who have undertaken to keep informed about conditions. It showed a prospective crop of only 40 million bushels, 3 million less than the estimate a month ago, and 20 million bushels less than the amount used for seed and for milling by the mills within the state.

The corn market, as well as the wheat, showed a downward tendency, affected by private reports of large increases in area and of a favorable start for the crop, despite the fact that temperature is too low for rapid growth.

Corn for July delivery was 7 cents lower in Kansas City and 10 cents lower in Chicago Saturday than a week ago and the September price shows a decline of about 15 cents, with December deliveries down about 14 cents.

Arrivals of corn were moderate, the larger at the three principal markets than a year ago. Carlots declined 7 to 12 cents, with the largest loss on white corn. Buyers were slow to pay the high prices.

The July price of oats in Chicago declined 9 cents last week and is off 15 cents from the top level of two weeks ago. With an increased area planted, and the crop making a very favorable start, it is not surprising that prices are receding.

Saturday's grain quotations were:
 Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.79 to \$2.80; No. 3, \$2.84 to \$2.87; No. 4, \$2.65 to \$2.83. No. 2 soft, \$2.78 to \$2.84; No. 3, \$2.72 to \$2.81; No. 4, \$2.63 to \$2.78. No. 4 mixed, \$2.65.
 Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.57 to \$1.58; No. 3, \$1.56 to \$1.57; No. 4, \$1.55 to \$1.56. No. 2 white, \$1.57 to \$1.58; No. 3, \$1.56 to \$1.57. No. 2 yellow, \$1.58 to \$1.58½; No. 3, \$1.57 to \$1.58.
 Oats: No. 2 white, 71½¢ to 71½¢; No. 3, 70¢ to 71¢; No. 4, 69¢ to 70¢. No. 2 mixed, 70½¢ to 71¢; No. 3, 69½¢ to 70¢. No. 2 red, 70½¢ to 71¢.

Prices for fat cattle advanced 25 to 35 cents last week and the highest prices ever reported in the open market at Kansas City were recorded. Western steers sold up to \$13.35, compared with \$13 the preceding week, native steers up to \$13.25 and most of the steers from feed lots that showed seasonable feed brought \$12.50 to \$13.10. Some 1,100-pound Kansas fed yearling steers sold at \$13.05, compared with \$12.65 the previous top for the season. Panhandle, Oklahoma and short fat Kansas steers brought \$10.50 to \$12.15. Prices for cows and heifers were quoted stronger, tho late in the week killers were inclined to discriminate against those showing much grass sap. Tidy weight yearlings and mixed grades sold readily at firm prices. Veal calves sold up to \$14, and bulls were in active demand. Prices for stockers and feeders did not show much change, tho receipts were light. Demand has diminished in the last two weeks because the need of pastures is about satisfied. The demand for breeding heifers remains fairly large.

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

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

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

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

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

Good Yearling Boar
 for sale. March and April pigs in any numbers to suit. Farmers prices and shipped C. O. D.
E. C. COOKIN, RUSSELL, RUSSELL COUNTY, KANSAS

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

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

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

Stunkel's Shorthorns
Scotch and Scotch Topped
 Herd Headed by Cumberland Diamond. A few good young bulls, some extra quality, 12 to 20 months old. Seven three year old cows bred and showing heavy, also a few heifers, all strong in the blood of Star Goods or Victor Orange. Priced for quick sale.
E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas

THE DEPENDABLE SHORTHORN
 At the last International car load of Kansas Shorthorn steers dressed 67.25%, the highest record of the show. At the recent Inter-Mountain Livestock Show, Salt Lake City, Utah, a car load of Colorado Shorthorn steers were grand champions. A group of Pennsylvania Shorthorn cows have official milk records averaging 15.17 lbs. of milk and 37.1 lbs. of butter fat.
 If you want beef or milk or both, use Shorthorns.
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.
 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Park Place Shorthorns
 Young bulls ready for service. Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 3705.
PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

Shorthorn Bulls
 About 20 bulls from 12 to 14 months old. Pure Scotch and Scotch tops. Reds and Roans. Not highly conditioned but in a thrifty, growing condition. Good value for your money.
 Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroads.
 Address
C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kansas

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

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Purebred Hampshire boar pigs. Herd headers. \$25.00. **R. T. Wright, Granville, Kan.**

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

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of G. S. T. in 1877, Pat May 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. **GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.**

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. **WALTER SHAW, R. 5, WICHITA, KANSAS**
 From 1916, Duly, Kansas

JACKS AND JENNETS.
FOR SALE OR TRADE
 One extra good jack, 16 hands, black with white points. Weighs 1100 pounds now. Would consider a pure bred Percheron mare. **M. H. GLEN, Route 2, Newton, Kansas**

HORSES.
REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION
 Black, 16 years old, brilliant bred, weighs a ton and is a good breeder. For sale or trade. What have you?
DAN MCKINSTER, OAK HILL, KANSAS

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

1200-1400 POUND HORSES
 will do more work for feed consumed in the run of a year than any other sized horse, is the verdict of hundreds of farmers throughout the Corn Belt. Artillery horses have much heavy work to perform, but they use no draft horses, but are paying \$250 for 1300 to 1400 pound Wagon Horses type. We are now registering extra good 1200 and 1400 pound mares regardless of ancestors and when mated with registered Percheron stallions, colts is eligible to register. Application blanks upon request.
Wagon Horse Association, W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.
FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. **C. E. FOSTER, R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.**

MORRISON'S RED POLLS
 Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas**

Pleasant View Stock Farm
 Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1250 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Hallerens & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.
Smoky Hill Galloways
 The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reasonable prices. It in the market for Galloway bulls come and look them over.
Smoky Hill Ranch
E. J. Gullbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

Polled Durham & Shorthorn for sale

100 Registered
Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1802. J. C. Benbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

LINDDALE FARM AYRSHIRES 3 choice bull calves for sale. A. R. O. test. Write for particulars. Visitors always welcome. John Ling & Son, Manhattan, Kan.

LOUELLALAND AYRSHIRES

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

LINSOTT JERSEYS

R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE SALE

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old. \$30, crated for shipment. BUREAU FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

Grade Holsteins Heifer calves from 10 days to 3 weeks old. Crated, \$20. S. E. JONES, WATERTOWN, WIS.

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

300 High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers—300

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

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also blood lines in the world flow thru the veins of these youngsters. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

We have for sale 60 two and three year old high grade Holstein heifers that will freshen in May and June. 100 yearling heifers that will freshen this fall. Hope is on the Strong City-Superior branch of the Santa Fe and main line Missouri Pacific. Come and see these heifers.

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

HEALEY & ANDERSON, HOPE, (Dickinson County), KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Higginbotham Holsteins

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

Maplewood Farm
HOLSTEINS

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

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Tredico Holstein Bulls

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Braeburn Holsteins

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

We Guarantee Them To Be As Represented.

Eshelman's Holsteins Abilene, Kansas.

Would you like to have some nice producing cows next winter to help compete with the high cost of living? If so buy them now, as springing heifers and save money.

We have a carload of nice large springing heifers nicely marked and good individuals, that will sell for considerable less money now than they will this fall, also some bred heifers, heavy springing cows, and fresh cows. We can furnish an official record of production on all cows or heifers in milk. We believe all producing animals should be bought or sold on their record of production. We can supply you with A. R. O. bulls that will be a credit to any herd in the state. We also can furnish you with well marked, high grade Holstein calves either sex, priced according to age.

The delivering facilities here are ideal as shipment can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe. Address all communications to A. L. Eshelman, or see C. L. Eshelman at River Lawn Farm, one mile south of Court House.

A. L. Eshelman, ABILENE, KANSAS

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you?

40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

Clyde Girod
At the
Farm

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN FARM

F. W. Robison
Cashier Towanda
State Bank

Pure Bred and High Grade Holsteins Towanda, Kan.

LOOK! Mr. Bull Buyer

When you buy a bull you try to make your money get you the greatest possible value, and the youngsters we are offering in this issue only will appeal to you. The highest producing blood lines in the world flow thru the veins of these youngsters.

No. 1 KINGWOOD MAPLECREST DE KOL PRINCE 3rd

Calved January 23, 1917

His dam, Kingwood Bergsma Segis No. 178436, at a 4 yr. old made the excellent record of 7 days milk 529.9, butter 27.287; 30 days milk 2292, butter 112.198. Price \$150.00.

No. 2 KINGWOOD MAPLECREST DE KOL PRINCE 4th

Calved January 29, 1917.

His dam, Kingwood Bergsma Payne Segis No. 218996 at a 4 yr. old made the startling record, 7 days milk 547.6, butter 28.551; 30 days milk 2130.6, butter 117.536. Price \$175.00.

Both calves are sired by Maplecrest De Kol Prince 96257 conceded to be one of the leading sires of today. We have other calves of like breeding that will please the most critical but space prevents writing about them. Write us. These calves have breeding, individuality, and production back of them, of the very highest order. The first check or draft received for the above prices on these calves Wins these Prizes. We know some of you progressive men will buy these calves quick for your future Herd Sire. We have three hundred female Holsteins in our pastures now and can furnish you what you want. Write—Wire—or Phone.

GIROD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Announcing the Season's Important Auction Sale

True Sultan Polled Durhams

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

Straight Creek, Kan., Friday, June 8

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

50 Head in the Sale

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

14 yearling and two year old heifers by True Sultan.

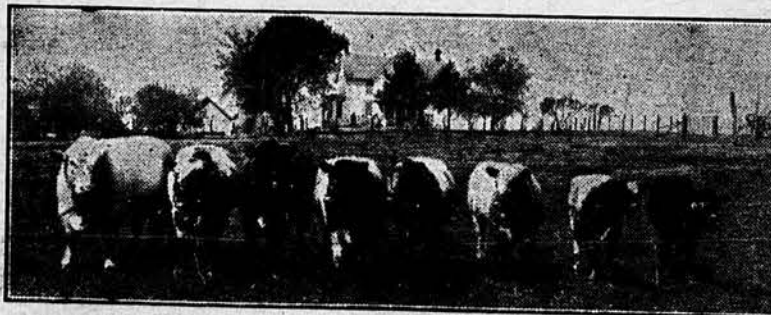
Nine Bulls, including the undefeated grand champion True Sultan, four of his sons, the three year old herd bull Chief, also a son of True Sultan and four of his sons.

Catalogs Are Ready to Mail. Address

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

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

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



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

SHOW RECORD OF 1916

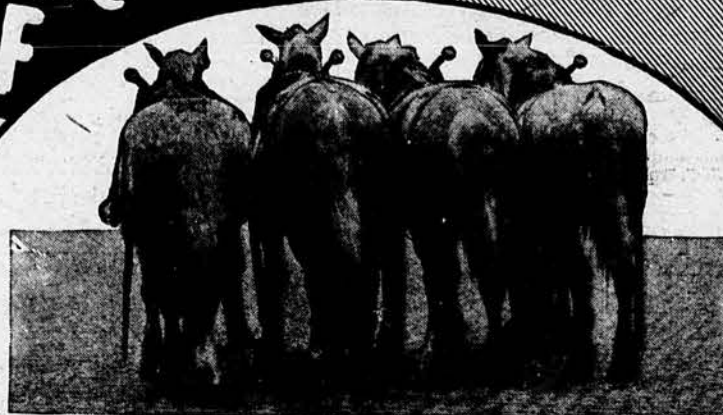
Burlington, Iowa—19 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third, 4 champions, 2 grand champions.
Des Moines, Iowa—11 firsts, 1 second, 1 third, 1 fourth, 2 champions, 1 grand champion.
Lincoln, Neb.—5 firsts, 2 seconds, 4 thirds, 1 fourth, 1 fifth, 2 champions, 2 grand champions.
Topeka, Kan.—3 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds, 2 fourths, 2 champions, 2 grand champions.
Hutchinson, Kan.—3 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, 2 fourths, 2 champions, 2 grand champions.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—10 firsts, 1 second, 3 thirds, 1 fourth, 2 champions, 2 grand champions.

Here's The PROOF



\$195.00
And a Ford

STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor. Ready to hook on and pull any load that a 4-horse team can handle.



\$1000 and Their Harness

This great team has no more pulling power than the STAUDE.

500

Demonstrations Next Saturday!

In practically every state in the Union—in every neighborhood where there is a STAUDE dealer—there will be a field demonstration of the STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor next Saturday and each following Saturday in June!

You must see this demonstration to fully appreciate what this sensational power outfit will do on your own farm.

See the STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor do the work of four big horses. See it start on high gear with full load. See the STAUDE special cooling radiator and force-feed oiling system that absolutely prevents the engine from overheating. See why the STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor has an actual block pulling test equal to eleven times the power of the FORD touring car. See for yourself how the STAUDE converts speed into increased pulling power.

See with your own eyes how you can convert your FORD into one of the most efficient tractors ever invented for general farm work. See how all pull and strain is placed on the powerful tractor wheels—the FORD is simply pushed forward and does not pull a pound. See, finally, how you

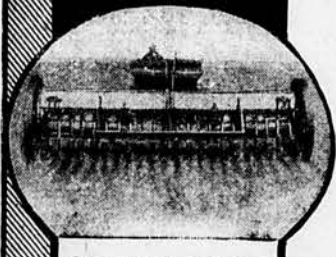
can replace the tractor drive wheels with the regular FORD rear wheels and start off for town in 20 minutes or less.

And bear this in mind: your FORD will last twice as many years doing farm work with the STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor as it will if driven on the road for the same number of hours per day! Make our demonstrator prove that statement, by showing you that the engine does less work and is better oiled and cooled—and the springs, body and chassis don't get half the strain of road driving because the car moves over the field at such slow speed.

Mail the coupon right now and we will send you a full description and the location of the field demonstration that will be held nearest you next Saturday, as well as each following Saturday during the month of June. Get fully acquainted with the possibilities of the



Will plow 12 to 15 acres in 24 hours without a rest.



Puts the seed in the ground in half the usual time.



Draws the biggest 4-horse binder like a plaything—day and night.



Back on the road again before you could put up the work team and harness the drivers—15 to 20 minutes.

Staude Mak-a-Tractor

This outfit converts any Ford car—roadster or touring car—into a farm tractor that will pull any load that four horses can move. The tremendously strong tractor drive wheels and axle carry the weight of the car and do all of the pulling. There is no weight or pull on the Ford axle or frame.

The Ford rear wheels are replaced by pinions which intermesh with the bull gears of the tractor wheels and transmit the power of the engine to

the tractor wheels—giving them 11 times the pulling power of the Ford car.

Any man, boy or woman who can drive a Ford can drive the STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor. It always starts and runs on high gear—no gear shifting from start to finish. Rides easier and steers easier than on the road because of slow speed. Does the work of 4 big horses, anywhere and everywhere, at 1/4 the cost. Average cost of plowing with the STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor during 1916 was less than 1 1/2 gallons of gasoline per acre.

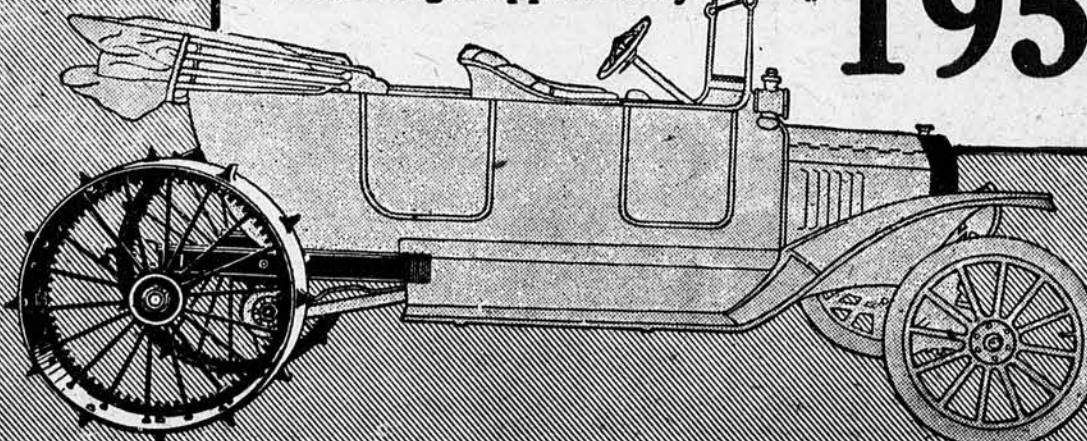
See the Demonstration Nearest You!

The war is creating a big shortage of horses, horse feed and farm help. Get ready for a still bigger shortage and "do your bit" to increase food supply for the world. Immediate delivery. Over 6,000 now working on the farm. We are shipping 150 per day. Mail coupon today and see that demonstration!

E. G. Staude Mfg. Co. 2621 University Av. St. Paul, Minnesota

6,000 Now in Use
150 Being Shipped Daily

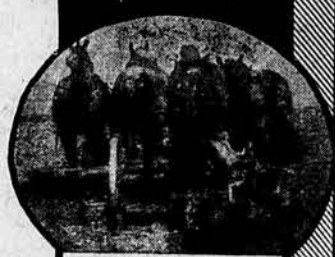
\$195



They work 100 days—but they eat 365 days each year.



The oats and hay of one horse will pay the cost of running the STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor.



The STAUDE will travel 5 miles to their 4 miles—and turn the same furrow.

MAIL THE COUPON!



"Tell Me Where" Coupon

E. G. Staude Manufacturing Co.
2621 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me your book telling about the STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor and also tell me the location of your nearest field demonstration.

Name.....
R. F. D. or Street No.....
Town.....
County..... State.....